For Sale.

MANITOBA ! !

...le information about this Province and the differen... will learn that the undersigned will forward to any ad... ...rrency,

...RED MAP OF THE PROVINCE

...SO, A

...NG RELIABLE INFORMATION

...lso, many valuable hints, which serve to save the emi... ...ssment that he is generally heir to on his moving to a

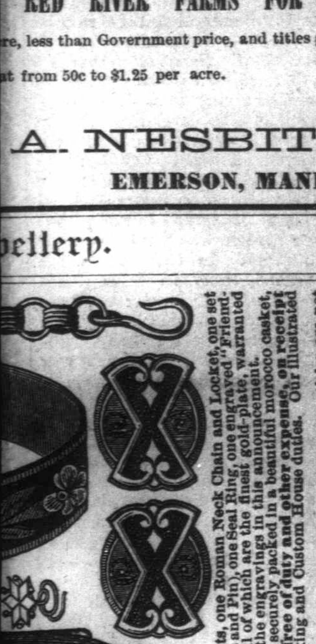
RED RIVER FARMS FOR SALE,

...re, less than Government price, and titles good !

...t from 50c to $1.25 per acre.

A. NESBITT,
EMERSON, MANITOBA.

...wellery.



Our Imperial Casket contains one pair of Lady's Bracelets, one Roman Neck Chain and Locket, one set ... STEINAU JEWELRY CO., No. 5 Arcade, CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A.

Auction Sales.

GREAT SALE OF
REAL ESTATE
IN THE COUNTIES OF
YORK, PEEL, AND HALTON.

11 FARMS

For Sale by Auction, belonging to the Estate of the late Thos. Montgomery.

The undersigned have been instructed to sell by public auction at the REVERE HOUSE, Brampton, on

THURSDAY, 28th FEB., 1878,

The following valuable farms, viz :—

1st. The east half of lot 25, 11th concession, township of Esquesing, County of Halton, containing 100 acres, more or less; about 40 cleared. Is timbered with pine, cedar, and hemlock. River Credit runs through it. Six miles from Norval Station, G. T. R.

2nd. The east half lot 17, 6th con., west township Chinguacousy, containing 100 acres, more or less, mostly all cleared. There is a large two story brick house, frame barns, sheds, stables, and driving house, an orchard, two wells, &c. Three miles from Norval Station, about eight miles from Brampton.

3rd. North-west quarter lot 14, 5th con., west township Chinguacousy, containing 50 acres, more or less, mostly all cleared, well fenced. There are 3 dwelling houses, frame barn and stable. Two and a half miles from Norval ; about seven miles from Brampton.

4th. East half lot 13, 5th con., west township Chinguacousy, containing 100 acres, more or less, (less about half acre cut off by G.T.R.) There is a brick house, frame barn, stable, and shed, and orchard, and is well fenced. About 90 acres cleared; is well watered. About six miles from Brampton.

5th. East half lots 8 and 9, 2nd con. west, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, more or less, (less about 4½ acres, cut off by G.T.R.) 170 acres cleared. There is a dwelling house, 2 frame barns, stables, and sheds, two orchards, wells of water ; is about one mile from the Town of Brampton.

6th. Westerly half of lot 12, 11th con., N. D., Gore of Toronto, 100 acres, also north eastern corner of said lot, 10 acres, also the south-westerly quarter of lot 13, in the 11th con., 50 acres. There is a log dwelling house, 2 barns, and stables. About 140 acres cleared, and has a small orchard. About 20 miles from Toronto.

7th. Lot 12, 3rd con., Etobicoke, containing 100 acres, cleared, and 20 is bush. There is a frame dwelling house, also barns, and stable, near Dundas street. About 11 miles from Toronto.

8th. Lot 20, 1st cross-con., Etobicoke, containing about 100 acres, 25 of which is bush. There are good barns and a stable, and has wells of water, near Dundas street. About ten miles from Toronto.

9th. East part of lot 7, con., A, Township of Etobicoke, containing about 40 acres, more or less. About nine miles from Toronto.

10th. Lot 7, con., B, Etobicoke, containing 100 acres, more less, excepting portion crossed by the C. V. Railway, and a trespass road, 90 cleared, the rest pine bush. There is on it a rough-cast cottage, frame barn and stable, small orchard, and is watered. About nine miles from Toronto ; one-quarter mile from Dundas street.

11th. North-west half of lot 8, con. B, Township of Etobicoke, containing 50 acres, excepting portion crossed by C. V. R., and trespass road, all cleared, with large stone house, large stables and barns, good orchard, and well watered. Close to last lot, on Dundas street.

12th. The old hotel property at the Village of Churchville, containing about quarter acre, being lot 15 on a plan of the village.

13th. The following lots in the Village of Port Credit, on the east side of the river, each containing about a quarter of an acre :—North side of Toronto street, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 11, and 14 ; south side of Toronto street, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 ; south side of High street, Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, and 13 ; north side of High street, Nos. 12 and 16 ; north side of Port street, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ; south side of Port street, Nos. 2, 3, and 4.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. For further information apply to the undersigned Executors to the estate.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Islington P. O.
HON. J. C. AIKINS, Toronto.
THOS. GRAHAM, Richview P. O.
Or to W. & A. BRODDY, Auctioneers.
Brampton, January 23rd, 1878.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line ; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

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

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

# The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 308. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### THE POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

### MORE PACIFIC ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

### Russia Will Not Enter Constantinople.

### CONFERENCE TO BE HELD SPEEDILY

### BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION.

### SERVIA AND RUSSIA.

### ELECTION OF A NEW POPE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Times* says "Russia has incurred a grave and needless responsibility, and will have to give guarantees to Austria as well as to England that she will quit Constantinople if she should fulfil her rash intention to occupy it."

A Constantinople telegram says the British fleet passed through the Dardanelles at three on Wednesday afternoon. The Turkish Government merely protested. The Admiralty has received a telegram that the fleet has passed through the Dardanelles, but has no advices of its arrival at Constantinople. Two ironclads have been left at Gallipoli to protect the outlet. Four will be stationed at Princess Islands. The Flamingo (a gunboat) will stay in the Bosphorus to maintain communications between Mr. Layard and Admiral Hornby. The Flamingo went to meet the fleet with sealed orders. No salute is to be fired or formal notice taken of the arrival of the fleet. The English Consul at Chanak Kalessi has made a demand for the free entry of 3,000 tons of coal for the fleet.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons this afternoon,

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE confirmed the statement that the British fleet had reached Constantinople. He also stated that a despatch had been received from the Russian Government, stating that the Czar was considering the question of the occupation of Constantinople by an armed force. To this England had replied that the action of her Majesty's Government does not justify Russia occupying Constantinople.

In the House of Lords,

Lord DERBY read a despatch from Prince Gortchakoff, informing him of the Russian occupation of Constantinople, merely as a pacific measure.

In the Commons,

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE stated the Government had received the communication from Russia, previously reported, announcing that in view of the Powers sending ships to Constantinople, a portion of the Russian troops would enter the city. England protested it can see no parallel between the two courses proposed. Sir Stafford's statement was received with loud cheers from the Conservative benches.

Activity in the Woolwich arsenal is daily increasing. New guns of nearly every description and military transport waggons are being rapidly manufactured.

The *Standard* states in consequence of orders from the Government for cast steel tubes for large ordnance, the works at Sheffield have resumed working full time with an increased number of hands. The Government has also ordered a large number of rifle barrels at Sheffield. Some of the forges in the Woolwich Arsenal are going day and night. The *Standard* says :—"Burns has offered to place one of the finest Cunard steamers at the Government's disposal, free of cost, so that the capability of the vessels of that line for carrying an armament may be tested."

A Vienna telegram states the Sultan has requested Queen Victoria to relinquish her intention of sending a fleet to Constantinople, and simultaneously requested the Czar to defer the entry into Constantinople until the Queen replied. The Czar in reply merely confirmed Prince Gortschakoff's declaration to the Powers that the sending of the British fleet to Constantinople obliged Russia to contemplate entering the city. Queen Victoria replied the fleet entered the Dardanelles with a pacific object.

A Vienna correspondent says the excitement there is daily increasing, and the excitement in Hungary is even greater.

A Pesth correspondent telegraphs the situation is regarded as very critical. The Emperor has sent for the Arch Duke Albrecht, Field Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Austro-Hungarian army, for the purpose of concerting important military measures. Government organs maintain Russia has broken her word, and Austro-Hungary will be compelled to march to war with England in order to force Russia to be faithful to her promises.

Count Andrassy's organ, the *Pesther Lloyd*, says :—"The non-occupation of Constantinople is the foremost interest of Europe, and if Russia understands, by regaining her freedom of action, that she has the right to hoist the Czar's flag of victory in the Bosphorus, then it is time for the Powers to abandon their different categories of neutrality, and an end must be put to the policy of accomplished fact. The occupation of Bulgaria and the exaggerated extension it is proposed to give that Province, will never be tolerated by Austria. Action, and energetic action alone, can now save Europe."

Berlin specials say it is expected Prince Bismarck will make a statement on the Eastern question on Tuesday. The same correspondent states Germany has remonstrated ineffectually at St. Petersburg in regard to the threatened infringement of Austrian interests.

SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Events are speedily coming to a head, and the present suspense will not be of much longer duration. Lord Derby at last seems to have been induced to make a determined stand, and the text of his protest to Prince Gortschakoff, which is published this morning shows that all depends upon the conclusion Russia may come to regarding the occupation of the Turkish capital. Lord Derby points out that the appearance of the Mediterranean fleet at the Bosphorus does not warrant Russia in advancing on Gallipoli or entering Constantinople, either, or both of which, his lordship declares might lead to serious consequences, for which he could not be responsible. Germany, it is said, while declining to act as arbitrator, has offered her good offices to both England and Russia, and a Berlin correspondent asserts that Baron Von Manteuffel will shortly go to St. Petersburg on an important mission, a statement, however, which is confidently denied by a Paris correspondent. That Germany is desirous of averting any collision seems certain, but whether she will be successful is extremely doubtful. The *North German Gazette* affirms that a note has been received at Berlin from St. Petersburg, requesting the Emperor Wilhelm to use his influence for the maintenance of peace and that the relations between the three Emperors remain good and that any coolness is out of the question. Namyk Pasha, one of the peace plenipotentiaries, has gone to the Russian headquarter to endeavour to dissuade the Grand Duke Nicholas from entering Constantinople, but a redoubt on one of the lines of defence has already been occupied. Meantime the Turks, encouraged by the presence of the British fleet in the Bosphorus, are reported to have brought the peace negotiations to a stand still by declaring that complete autonomy for Bulgaria is impossible.

Lord Derby has telegraphed to Lord Loftus on February 13th that he had expressed to Count Schouvaloff the Government's earnest hope that the Russian troops would not make any movement towards Gallipoli, or any movement of a nature to threaten the communications of the fleet, as any such movement would be regarded in England as compromising the safety of the fleet, and in the actual state of public feeling he (Lord Derby) could not answer for the consequences, which might be most serious.

In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby stated he informed Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, on Wednesday, if the Russians moved towards Gallipoli or threaten the communication between the British Mediterranean fleet and the sea of Marmora, he (Lord Derby) could not answer for the consequences, which might be most serious.

No reply has been received from Prince Gortschakoff respecting Lord Derby's despatch objecting to the Russian occupation of Constantinople.

The Manchester *Guardian's* London correspondent says, "The expectation of a pacific settlement of the Eastern question diminishes day by day. Austria and England are rapidly coming to an understanding and an actual alliance may only be a question of a few hours. It is regarded as exceedingly probable that the Porte has left the door open for retreat from the grasp of her foe, and that yet, at the eleventh hour, Turkey may refuse to hand over its fleet to Russia and throw herself on the protection of England. There is every indication that before forty-eight hours we may hear of terrible confusion at Constantinople. British action depends on Austria. Much also depends on Suleiman Pasha, who practically holds the Dardanelles. The conduct of Roumania is another important factor. It is not improbable Roumania may turn her sword against Russia. It is believed Germany will decline to act on either side."

Admiral Hornby's flag ship the Alexander, twelve guns, Temeraire, eight guns, Sultan, twelve guns, and Achilles, sixteen guns, arrived off Princes' Island at 8 this morning. The Agincourt, seventeen guns, and the Swiftsure fourteen guns, remain at Gallipoli. The Raleigh, twenty-two guns, the Hotspor, iron ram, three guns, and Ruby, twelve guns, are at Besika Bay.

Although Austria remonstrated against the occupation of Constantinople, she will not abandon her present attitude if occupation is accomplished peacefully, and with the consent of Turkey.

A despatch from Bucharest says the Czar has written a letter to Prince Charles, of Roumania, demanding the retrocession of Bessarabia, and that Roumania has refused to accede to the demand.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The official conditions of peace are :—Government for Cuba the same as Porto Rico ; pardon for political offenders and deserters ; freedom of slaves and Chinamen within insurgent lines ; no insurgent to do war service until peace is restored in the whole territory ; persons desiring to leave the Island to be furnished means to do so ; capitulation of each force to occur on uninhabited spots ; Spanish troops, ordered to suspend operations, remaining on the defensive. Guides have been despatched to make known these conditions to all the insurgent bands. The Insurgent Camora and Government has dissolved itself into a central committee for treating for peace.

Captain-General Jovellar left yesterday for Nuevitas to confer with General Martinez Campos, it is supposed, upon definite arrangements for peace.

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The outlook this morning is decidedly more hopeful, and danger of collision, at least for the moment, between Great Britain, or any other Power, and Russia appears to have passed away. All around the horizon looks clearer. Russia, in deference to the wishes of Austria and Germany, with no reference of course to the determined attitude of England, has consented not to occupy Constantinople or Gallipoli. England, on her part, has withdrawn the fleet from its position at the entrance of the Bosphorus, to a bay forty miles south of Constantinople, in order to mollify Russian feelings. It is, however, announced the Grand Duke Nicholas will enter Constantinople with a portion of his army, but as a guest and at the invitation of the Sultan, and this is not regarded as likely to cause any ill-feeling on the part of England. Instead of the Conference to have been held at Vienna, it is said all the Powers, including Russia, have consented to attend a Congress at Baden Baden, but the *Agence Russe*, while admitting that the St. Petersburg Government have conceded the principle of a European meeting declares that neither place nor time has been settled upon. England and Russia will maintain their respective naval and military situations during the Congress, but, in order to avoid any further complications, the vessels of no other Powers will enter the Dardanelles. Russia has represented to England that the United States, as a Maritime Power, should participate at the Congress, and no objection has been made to the proposition, but England has taken advantage of it to suggest that Greece should be represented. From Adrianople it is reported the peace negotiations are expected to be concluded on Wednesday, when, unless England should make a new move, the Russians will withdraw from Roumelia.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Lord Stratheden and Campbell had given notice of a motion which he intended to move in the House of Lords yesterday, to the effect that the terms of armistice were such as to justify the Government in taking every precaution to discourage encroachments threatening the treaties of 1856 and 1871, but on an appeal from Earl Derby the pugnacious Lord withdrew his motion or allowed it to stand. Lord Derby in making his appeal, said he could not discuss the armistice, and announced the retirement of the Mediterranean fleet to Moudania bay, not from any desire to conciliate Russia, but simply because it was a better situation, communication with Constantinople being easier, and better anchorage afforded. His lordship read a telegram from Mr. Layard denying the statement that Server Pasha had affirmed that Turkey had been encouraged to resistance by Lord Beaconsfield and himself. The present hopeful aspect of the situations seems generally to be attributed to German intervention, but explanations regarding the intervention are conflicting. A Vienna correspondent affirms that Bismarck was quite willing there should be a little difference of opinion between Russia and Austria, but when there was a possibility of an alliance between the latter and England the wily diplomatist thought it time to intervene and patch up the friendly relations between the members of the Triple Alliance, which were apparently in imminent peril. Austro-Hungary is reported, however, to have made the most complete arrangements for throwing a large army on the frontier at very short notice, notwithstanding that another correspondent declares that the Emperor Francis Joseph places implicit confidence in Bismarck and is certain a peaceful solution will be reached.

ROME, Feb. 18.—After a special service invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit for the Conclave, the Cardinals will to-night enter the cells on the third story of the Vatican. The operations of the Conclave begin to-morrow.

All the Cardinals have arrived except Archbishop Benevento, Archbishop Rennes, and the Archbishop of Capua, who are not coming, and Cardinal McCloskey.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—New difficulties appear to be looming up in several directions. The [illegible] declares the Russian troops must advance [illegible] Constantinople if the British fleet maintains its position in the Sea of Marmora. The London *Post* says Russia is affecting to consider her position turned by the presence of the fleet and to be disposed to occupy Gallipoli if guarantees are not given against any further advance. A Vienna correspondent declares a difference has arisen as to the date of the convocation of Congress. Austria objects to Russia presenting a treaty of peace at the Congress as an accomplished fact, while Prince Gortschakoff considers it should be signed before the meeting takes place. Yesterday Prince Bismarck addressed the German Parliament in answer to an interpellation, making a speech which is scarcely calculated to be favourably regarded in England, showing as it does, judging from the brief summary cabled, entire sympathy with and confidence in Russia. Starting out, the Prince declared he could see nothing in the preliminaries of peace likely to involve Russia in war with either England or Austria. He said Germany was chiefly concerned in the maintenance of the freedom of the water ways for commerce, which was not imperilled, and he energetically repudiated the idea of the country engaging in a war relative to the Eastern question. While believing it was Russia's interest to arrive at a definite understanding, he denied that she had pushed forward her troops under the cloak of the negotiations, and said that any Power who opposed her would have to assume the responsibility of the legacy left by Turkey. Germany wished to hasten the Conference, which would probably meet in the first fortnight of March. Prince Auersperg, President of the Austrian Council of Ministers, also made a statement yesterday in the Lower Reichsrath. He said on the Government becoming aware of the peace preliminaries, it frankly stated it would not consider binding any arrangement not approved by the Powers affecting the Treaty of Paris. Austria at the same time took the initiative in convoking a European Congress which was expected to assemble shortly. The Government could not regard some of the peace stipulations as consonant with the interests of the monarchy, as they might involve an alteration in the balance of power detrimental to Austria. Servia is said to be determined to regain Old Servia, and not to relinquish any portion of the conquered territory unless forcibly compelled. Should Servia adhere to her determination a collision between her and Russia is considered probable. Server Pasha is expected to publicly disavow the charges that England encouraged Turkey to resistance. The insurrection in Thessaly is spreading. Six thousand Turks are reported to have been defeated with heavy loss.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—A report comes from St. Petersburg that the British Government having refused to withdraw the fleet from the Sea of Marmora, Russia will probably occupy Constantinople, or at least one of the fauburgs. Direct communications are again interrupted with the Turkish capital. Bismarck's speech in the German Parliament on Tuesday does not seem to have been so pro-Russian as at first appeared, and that of Herr Benningensen, a National Liberal who introduced the interpellation, seems to have evinced considerable fear lest Russia, confident in her strength, should break off from even German restraint and insist upon her own terms. In Austria the Chancellor's speech has met with much favour, and has greatly strengthened the hopes that a new war would be averted. The idea of an Anglo-Austrian alliance is said to have been altogether abandoned. Austria has already taken steps to ascertain whether the Powers are prepared for the Congress to meet within three weeks, and it is rumoured has received answers which enabled the despatch of formal invitations yesterday. Lord Derby, Prince Gortschakoff, and Prince Bismarck are all said to have come to a decision not to represent their respective countries at the Congress. Server Pasha has resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mustapha Assim Pasha, President of the Senate, will supply his place pending the arrival of Safvet Pash from Adrianople. The dissatisfaction in Roumania with Russia's conduct is increasing. On Wednesday the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in the Senate at Bucharest he had done his best to resist the existing disgraceful state of affairs, and would insist upon Roumania's rights being recognized. The Servians also continue to protest against the treatment they are receiving at the hands of their big ally, and have sent General Leschjanin to Adrianople to endeavour to get a modification in their favour. The insurgents in Thessaly are now reported in a critical position, the Turks meditating an overwhelming attack with regulars and Bashi Bazouks.

Cardinal Gioachimo Pecci, Pontifical Camerlengo, has been elected Pope. He takes the name of Leo XIII. Cardinal Pecci was born 2nd March, 1810, at Carpiento, near Anagni, of an old patrician family. He was in favour with Pope Gregory the Twelfth, in whose household he was for some time as prelate and private referendary, and who employed him as his delegate, first at Benevento, then at Spoleto and Perugia, where he did good work in ridding some of those districts of the prevailing scourge of brigandage. The new Pope was subsequently sent as Nuncio to Brussels, created Archbishop of Perugia, and was one of the candidates for whom the old Pope reserved the honour of the purple when he died in 1846. He remained, however, Cardinal in petto, in spite of the good offices of the King of the Belgians, who solicited Pope Pius the Ninth to fulfil the benevolent intentions of his predecessor. Seven years elapsed before Pius the Ninth came to a resolution to do justice to the candidate of Gregory's choice, and this delay was owing to the ill-will of Cardinal Antonelli, who held an influence over the Pope's mind. On the 19th December, 1853, Pecci received the hat, but for many years was left at his See of Perugia, the Cardinal Secretary of State standing in the way of any preferment. In 1874, upon the death of Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Propaganda, an English prelate suggested Cardinal Pecci to the Pope as competent to fill the vacant place, but he was not chosen Camerlengo until after Antonelli's death. There are but rare instances, and none of a recent date, of a Camerlengo, who is looked upon as a Pope maker, and who exercises the whole authority of the Pope during the interregnum, ever obtaining the votes of the Sacred College on his own behalf.

A Rome correspondent of the *Times*, Feb. 14th, spoke as follows of Cardinal Pecci, who was to-day elected Pope :—"Cardinal Pecci is tall, with a fine head, sonorous voice, great dignity, even austerity of manners in public life, but privately is affectionate, unassuming, sociable, and witty. As Camerlengo he has been head of that party which, without formally renouncing the right of the Holy See, acknowledges the wisdom of submitting to the decrees of Providence, accepting what seem to be irrevocably accomplished facts. The general opinion is that for learning, tact, energy, dignity, amiability, real moral worth, and sincere piety, the Sacred College could not find a more deserving Pope. Cardinal Pecci spoke with great effect against the proposal for the removal of the Conclave from Rome and [illegible] He enjoys the confidence and support of the Liberals, or at least of a reasonable majority of them, in the Sacred College. Cardinal Pecci's private life at all periods is above reproach. He has considerable literary talent and has written poetry. He has never had intercourse with the functionaries of the present Italian Government, but is esteemed by them all."

The circumstances of the election are as follows :—At this morning's ballot, Cardinal Pecci received 36 votes, which was five short of the requisite two-thirds majority. When the voting was finished, and the papers were burned, Cardinal Franchi and those holding the same views with him advanced and knelt before Cardinal Pecci. This example being followed by the others, Cardinal Pecci's election was accomplished by a method known as "By adoration."

Count Zegueri immediately notified the Pope he purposed to present him with a million francs as a first donation of Peter's Pence from the French episcopate.

The Ultramontanes are furious at the result of the election. Cardinal Pecci, when he was Camerlengo, ordered the Pontifical carriages to be prepared for the new Pope to drive out on a solemn progress. The myth of the Pope's captivity is thus exploded.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Blackballed at the Athenæum—Dr. Butt.

By Cable Telegraph.]

EDINBURGH, Feb. 20.—A London correspondent says Mr. John Walter (Liberal), member of Parliament for Berks, and chief proprietor of the London *Times*, was blackballed at the Athenæum Club on account of his anti-Turkish sentiments.

The health of Dr. Butt has improved, and he is expected to resume his Parliamentary duties in a week.

## TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Hon. J. L. Beaudry has been reelected Mayor of Montreal.

An International Postal Convention will be held at Paris on May 1st.

A re-commencement of the shoemaker's strike is threatened at Lynn, Mass.

The Lincoln election case has been further adjourned till the 25th inst.

A bill giving woman the franchise has been reported in the Maine Assembly.

The Italian iron-clad frigate Terrible, six guns, has been wrecked near Salonica.

Hostilities are suspended all over Cuba, and terms of peace are under consideration.

There is eighty millions dollars' worth of untaxed property in the city of New York.

Hon. Basil Temple, son of the Governor-General, is suffering from an attack of scarlet fever.

A portrait of Lord Dufferin, painted by Mr. Forbes, is to be hung in the Senate Chamber at Ottawa.

Mr. W. H. Gibbs has been re-nominated as the Conservative candidate for North Ontario at the general election.

Eighteen thousand out of twenty-seven thousand voters in Montreal have been disqualified for non-payment of taxes.

The Council-General of the Seine has adopted a resolution recommending the Government to raze the ruins of the Tuileries.

The remains of Mrs. Ben. Pitman, wife of the celebrated phonographer of Cincinnati, have been cremated at Washington, Pa.

The City Council of Hamilton have adopted a by-law placing saloon, shop, and tavern licences at a hundred and fifty dollars.

Chief Justice Wood and Attorney-General Royal have been appointed commissioners to consolidate the statutes of Manitoba.

A general lock-out of cotton operatives is threatened at Oldham, owing to the strike of the hands of one mill against a reduction.

The Cuban insurgents have accepted the conditions of peace, and at last there is a prospect of order once more prevailing in the Island.

It is again announced, this time officially, that Mr. James Lowther, member for York, is to be appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

The United States Customs employees have been forbidden to accept gratuities or perquisities in connection with their official duties.

From Calcutta it is reported hostilities with the Jowakis have been resumed. An engagement just fought resulted in the defeat of the enemy.

President Hayes has approved of a joint resolution for submission to Congress declaring a reduction of the tax on distilled spirits inexpedient.

King Alfonso has opened the Spanish Cortez in person, and presented his bride. In his speech he hoped Cuba would be speedily pacified.

The steamer Mercedita, which preceded the ill-fated Metropolis in the voyage to Brazil with labourers and railroad iron, has not yet been heard of.

The ex-President and ex-Treasurer of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company have pleaded guilty to charges of issuing false certificates of stock.

Notice is given in the *Gazette* of the suspension of the order relating to a close season for pickerel and maskononge fishing as regards the Detroit and St. Clair rivers.

The members of both Houses of Parliament propose giving a grand ball in honour of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Dufferin, during the latter part of the session.

In the British House of Commons on Monday night the Government bill establishing representative boards for the government of counties passed its second reading by 231 to 63.

While telegrams from Havana report peace as near at hand, Cubans in New York deny that any negotiations going are on, and claim that the insurgents won a decided victory recently.

The bill introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Cairns, in consequence of the Franconia-Strathclyde disaster, makes the British criminal jurisdiction extend three miles from the shore.

The Bland Silver Bill passed the United States Senate at five o'clock on Saturday morning by 48 to 21, two votes over a two-thirds majority. The text of the bill is given in the despatches.

The California Legislature not having made an appropriation for the representation of the State at the Paris Exposition, Mackay, the Bonanza King, has telegraphed he will defray all expenses.

Certain changes taking place in the United States Consular service at Hong Kong and Shanghai are expected to result in some startling revelations, in which Governor Hennessy is involved.

United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has decided to report favourably on the nominations of Mr. Bayard Taylor as Minister to Germany, and Col. Goodlow as Minister to Belgium.

Wells and Anderson of the Louisiana Returning Board, are alleged to have affirmed that a Democratic agent offered them a quarter of a million dollars to return the vote of the State for Tilden.

Although several encounters with the Kaffirs have resulted in their defeat, the news from South Africa is regarded as unsatisfactory, the Sambookies having revolted and the Tembus threatening to join them.

The Citizens' Committee of Quebec propose that the City Council shall be abolished for three years, and that three salaried administrators, elected on the cumulative voting principle, shall have charge of civic affairs.

The City Council, Chamber of Commerce, and Importer's Association of Halifax have again determined to send Mr. George P. Black to the Western cities to forward the interests of Halifax as the winter port.

A motion in the Imperial House of Commons this week, made by the Home Rule member for County Kildare, to place the Irish borough franchise on the same level as the English and Scotch, was only defeated by 134 to 126.

Dr. T. E. Allen, homœopathist, Belleville, has been arrested and remanded on a charge of administering drugs calculated to produce abortion on the mother of a child which was found dead in a river in the township of Sidney.

The British steamer Chilian reports at Liverpool that on the 7th inst. she sighted the German barque Otto George, London to New York, on fire. Two men were seen on board, but the sea was so heavy as to prevent a rescue. The lifeboat of the Chilian was smashed attempting it.

The Canadian Government steamer Newfield fell in with the Allan steamer Hibernian on the 12th. The Hibernian left Liverpool for Halifax on the 31st ult. She broke her shaft on the 8th, and, on meeting the Newfield, transferred some of her passengers and turned back for Queenstown.

A rumour is cabled that King William III., of Holland, intends to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, the Prince of Orange. King William has been on the throne of the Netherlands twenty-nine years and was sixty-one years old yesterday. The Prince of Orange is thirty-eight.

Seventy million people are starving in North China. The London *Times* thinks as soon as the way is open to America myriads of the inhabitants will pour forth from the famine stricken districts and that the Chinese difficulty will prove far more formidable to deal with than the negro difficulty was at its worst.

Minister Bingham reports to Washington as an evidence of the European tendency of Japanese civilization that the Empress recently, as on a previous occasion, attended an exchange of official congratulations between the Japanese court and foreign representatives. During the twenty-six centuries preceding the present reign, no such consideration was shown to women.

The London *Times* notices, as a surprise to many, that on the receipt of the news in London of the passage by the Senate of the Bland Silver bill United States bonds took an upward turn. It mentions several reasons for this movement and concludes its article by declaring that it does not alter the fact that political factions in the United States have been playing fast and loose with the national credit, or that the passage of the bill is a distinct breach of faith in intention.

On Monday two royal marriages were solemnized at Berlin with great splendour. The Princess Charlotte, daughter of the Crown Prince of Germany, and granddaughter of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was married to the hereditary Prince of the Duchy of Saxe Meiningen, and the Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, the hereditary Prince of the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the King and Queen of the Belgians were among the the Royal personages present. A feature of the festivities was a traditional torchlight by Imperial Ministers, headed by Prince Bismarck, whose presence is considered to indicate his reconciliation with the Court.

## THE FISHERIES.

### Americans Complain of Newfoundland Interference—A Protest.

Associated Press Telegram.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—A Washington special says Evarts yesterday informed Dr. Loring that if the facts concerning Newfoundland interference with American fishermen proved correct he would call the attention of the English Minister and the Dominion Government to these infractions of the Treaty of Washington. Mr. Loring also suggested to the English Minister that it would be judicious to station an English vessel in the vicinity of the fishing grounds

### South Brant Liberal Conservative Association.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 16.—The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of South Brant was held in Robinson's Hall to-day. It was the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in the South Riding of the County of Brant, staunch representative men from every school section of the county being present. The following officers were elected :—J. G. Hawkins, President ; R. C. Smith and George Lindley Vice-President ; John C. Homes, Secretary, and Alfred Watts, Treasurer. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Robert Henry, the retiring President, and the other officers for their able services for the past year. The following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That the Conservative Association of the South Riding of Brant hereby pledges itself to bring out suitable candidates to contest the Riding in the Liberal-Conservative interest at the coming elections for the Dominion and Local Houses.

VICTORIA BUCHU AND UVA URSI.—Of the numerous medicinal preparations now in general use, few have equalled this preparation in the rapidity with which it has obtained extensive and deserved popularity, and in the wonderful results that have followed its use as a specific remedy in the various affections and diseases of the urinary system. It is reliable. For sale by all dealers at $1 per bottle.

This year every school in the township of Mersea, county of Essex, has changed teachers.

## MANITOBA.

### ANOTHER FENIAN RAID THREATENED.

### General O'Neill Skirmishers—Requiem Services—United States Competition for Manitoba Carrying Trade.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 20.—Requiem services for the late Pope were held at St. Boniface Cathedral to-day.

The St. Paul papers mention the formation of an Irish organization called the General O'Neill Skirmishers. Private information has reached Winnipeg that the Fenians are drilling in both St. Paul and Minneapolis. The object of this movement is not quite clear at present. It is thought to have reference to contemplated operations in this direction in the event of England going to war with Russia.

The contract for railway ties for the [illegible] has not yet been awarded.

It looks probable that the United States railways will compete with the lake steamers next year for the transportation of emigrants and freight to Manitoba. The agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway is in the city now making arrangements. The agent for the Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis railway was here quite recently with a similar object.

## MIDLAND RAILWAY.

### STRIKE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

PORT HOPE, Feb. 17.—The difficulties against which the Midland railway have been struggling for some years past have at last resulted in the employees along the whole line giving up work, and they will assemble in Port Hope to-morrow (Monday) morning in a body, and demand a settlement of all arrearages in their wages. This action on the part of the regular employees has been hastened by the labourers on the Georgian Bay extension presenting themselves, to the number of over 200, and demanding their wages in a body at the road office on Wednesday morning last which request, up to last night, had not been complied with. In the meantime, the regular employees, conductors engineers, brakemen, firemen, sectionmen, &c., whose wages are from three to five months in arrears, have come to the conclusion that this is about as good a time as any to make a stand for the back pay due them, and, after having given due notice of their intention to the officials on Thursday last, that they would not work after Saturday evening unless all were settled with. The traffic of the road will be entirely suspended to-day, no trains being started from either end of the line. The men up to this time have behaved in a most orderly manner, not the slightest disturbance has taken place, and no doubt they will continue to act in like manner until a satisfactory settlement is made. The regular employees have been patient and self-sacrificing in their conduct towards the Company, and no one can blame them for the course they are now taking. The men are ready and anxious to resume work, and will do so the moment they are paid their back wages, and have the assurance that for the future a regular pay day will be established.

It is hoped that the managers of the road, who have done all that men could do to make both ends meet, will be able to arrange for the resumption of work without much delay.

LINDSAY, Feb. 18.—To-day all the regular passenger and freight trains on the Midland Railway were cancelled, owing to a strike which commenced on Saturday last. A large number of the strikers, including navvies, who have been working on the extension from Waubaushene to Midland City, and nearly all the employees, have gone down to the head office at Port Hope. All trains for to-morrow have been cancelled. Everything is quiet here. The mails for the Grank Trunk Railway, east and west, and Toronto and Nipissing Railway to and from here have been despatched over the Whitby, Port Perry, and Lindsay Railway. Special stages for the conveyance of mails, passengers, &c., have been put in operation between this town and Omemee, Cambray, and other places on the line till the strike is over.

LINDSAY, Feb. 20.—The Midland Railway difficulty still remains unsettled. Nothing definite can be learned this evening of the possibility of a settlement. All sorts of rumours are afloat, but no dependence can be placed in them. Those places having no other means of access to the front except by this road are subject to great inconvenience, by the strike, especially the Town of Peterboro', from which the only means of getting to the front is by stage to Port Hope or Lindsay.

A Guelph dealer is now on the Toronto market buying pork largely. He sends the hams to Guelph to be cured.

Pocket-picking is done in Chatham by "young villains," of whom a whole nest have been unearthed, and four captured, so says the *Planet*.

It is said that deer shooting, out of season, is going on very briskly back of Kingston, nobody taking the trouble to enforce the law.

Large quantities of ties are being cut along the line of the Canada Southern railway for that road, and also for the Grand Trunk, New York Central, and Michigan Southern railroads.

At the lumber camps in the back part of Frontenac county there is a great complaint of want of snow, and the prospect is that large quantities of logs and square timber will be in the woods until another season.

Mr. Henry Eade, of Essey, fatted 14,000 lbs. of pork, which he sold at $4.20 per hundred. He says the price was equal to 50 cents per bushel for his corn, after allowing for the cost of raising the hogs.

A Minnesota paper says that Ira M. Carpenter, Superintendent of the North-Western Transportation Company, has been making arrangements for the transportation of 300 families of Canadian farmers from Fisher's Landing to Winnipeg in March next.

The Windsor *Eclipse* says that up there bailiffs and assignees' clerks figured prominently in the luxury of gliding over the "beautiful snow" with their fast steppers. Six business institutions went up within the last three weeks, and that accounts for it.

Says the Kingston *British Whig*: "The weather prophets, including Mr. Vennor, are all wrong in their forecasts about the big snow-fall we are to have by this time. The month of February of 1877 and 1878 has proved disastrous to the weather seers."

There are so many McTavishes and McKenzies employed on the Pacific railway survey that when the paymaster forgets an employee's name he puts down "Scotchman," and the Minister of Public Works is satisfied. See Public Accounts, part 2, p. 231.

The editor of a Stayner paper is down on young lady missionary collectors. As a means of preventing them calling on him he declares :—"That if full-grown heathens were being converted on a basis of seven thousand for a Yankee quarter, our wealth would not convert a two days' old baby."

## DOMINION ALLIANCE.

### Meeting at Ottawa Yesterday.

### Proposed Amendments to the Dunkin Act.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—A meeting of the Dominion Alliance was held this morning in the Temperance Hall. There were present :—The President, Hon. Mr. Vidal ; Revs. T. Gales, Montreal ; E. H. Dewart, Toronto ; J. Manning, Almonte; H. Attley, Napanee ; J. Kines, Wilton ; A. B. Chambers, Napanee ; A. C. Chambers, Kingston ; D. Winter, Lachute ; — Gifford, Billings Bridge ; — Campbell, Ottawa ; and Messrs. W. H. Howland, D. Millar, Toronto ; Hon. Mr. McNaughton, Cobourg ; J. Redpath Dougal, Montreal ; J. W. Lapinus, Napanee ; A. L. Morden, Napanee ; T. Loucks, Hull ; John MacLaren, Montreal ; [illegible], Wilton ; Dr. Oronhyatekha, M. Knowlton, London ; W. Leggo, Ottawa ; D. Pentland, Peterboro' ; J. Stratton, Geo. Crain, Ottawa ; R. M. Barratt, Montreal ; Jas. Ormiston, Gananoque, and J. M. T. Hannum.

The SECRETARY read the following communication from the Chairman of the Executive Committee :—

The friends of the temperance movement, here assembled, have been invited by the Executive Committee of the Alliance to meet, in view of the application to Parliament for amendments to the Dunkin Act, and to discuss methods of promoting the objects of the Alliance. Two years ago after repeatedly petitioning the Dominion Parliament for prohibition we were advised by the Premier to take advantage of the Temperance Act of 1864, known as the Dunkin Act, to the end that to some extent practical prohibition might be enforced in counties, or local municipalities, and the strength of public opinion upon that subject ascertained. In view of numerous imperfections in the Act, many temperance people hesitate to follow the Premier's advice, or to consent to judge the strength of public opinion in favour of prohibitory legislation by the support the Act alluded to might receive in the various localities where votes were taken. The attempts to adopt and enforce the Act have made it clear that in its present form, it is far from satisfactory, and from all parts of the country, and especially where its provisions are best know, urgent demands are heard for necessary amendments. The Alliance is expected to press this matter with vigour and decision. At the request of various temperance organizations, we have prepared a series of amendments, and embodied them in a petition to Parliament. As the Speech from the Throne intimates that the decision of the Supreme Court leaves the Dominion Parliament free to act in reference to the whole question, we have the additional responsibility of putting forth all practicable efforts to secure such legislation as shall restrict and remove the deplorable evils resulting from the liquor traffic. Should the present session of Parliament be allowed to pass without an earnest endeavour to grapple with those evils, the result will be a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction among all who feel a patriotic interest in the moral elevation and progress of the country. The present meeting is called to press for legislative action, to encourage organized effort throughout the country, and to grapple with the difficulties in the way of success. If the Alliance declares and maintains an aggressive, vigorous, legislative policy, and enters into all contests and efforts to promote the objects for which it was organized, it will receive the sympathy and support of temperance people generally, and become a recognized medium for united effort in connection with temperance legislation. It will be impossible for the Executive to make the Alliance really useful and practical without liberal support from all friends of the movement. With a view to placing this question before the country, we have decided to ask for a fund of $100,000, payable in five annual instalments, and have adopted a form of engagement to be signed by those who are willing to aid the work. We deem it desirable that the Executive should be enlarged by the addition of a few prominent members of the various temperance organizations who would be likely to attend regular meetings in Toronto.

"(Signed), "E. H. DEWART,
"Chairman."

A short discussion took place, the impression prevailing that the Alliance had been used long enough by politicians, and intended to press their claims for legislative action.

The following committees were struck, after which the meeting adjourned till two o'clock :—

*Organization and Finance.*—Messrs. Howland, King, Manning, Winter, Dougal, Barratt, and Hannum.

*Resolutions.*—Messrs. Dewart, Reid, McNaughton, Miller, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Loucks, and Stratton.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon,

Mr. Ross, M.P., stated that the temperance members of the Liberal party had had a caucus that morning, at which Hon. Mr. Scott was present. The speaker, with others, took the ground that the Dominion election law should be taken as the basis on which to work a law something like the Dunkin Act, but free from its objections. Hon. Mr. Scott entertained very favourably the suggestion, and it was altogether likely that the Government would introduce a measure which would be acceptable to all temperance men.

Mr. DYMOND, M.P., spoke in a similar strain.

## NORTH GREY.

### Nomination of a Conservative Candidate.

OWEN SOUND, Feb. 15.—The Liberal-Conservatives for the North Riding of Grey met in convention today in the Town Hall for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the House of Commons at the next general election. There was a large representation of delegates from the various municipalities in the riding, and unusual interest was manifested. The convention unanimously selected Mr. S. J. Lane as its candidate, and expressed a determination to do all in its power to secure his return.

### Extensive Grocery Failure in Montreal.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The announcement of the failure of Hugh Matthewson & Co., wholesale grocers, McGill street, was a complete surprise to the trade this morning, as they had been looked upon as one of the strongest houses in that line of business. They have, however, had to contend against heavy losses during the past two years. Last year they wrote off nearly $30,000 of losses, and the year previous about $20,000. Their gross liabilities are estimated at $150,000, of which $70,000 are said to be direct, with assets put down nominally the same as the direct liabilities. It is thought the firm will obtain an easy settlement.

### Oshawa—An Ambitious Village.

OSHAWA, Feb. 15.—A public meeting was held last night in the Town Hall to consider the erection of the village into a town. The Reeve and others explained the advantages of such a step, the most important being the status it would give the town abroad, and the ability to withdraw from the county if any heavy undertaking were entered into, such as the recently proposed Scugog bridge, in which Oshawa has not the slightest interest and from which it cannot derive the slightest benefit, but towards which it would be forced to contribute by county taxation. The meeting was the most harmonious held in Oshawa for some time, a fact which augurs well for the future town of Oshawa.

### Knights of Labour.

MAHONY CITY, Pa., Feb. 18.—A new secret organization, named the Knights of Labour, is being established. Father Ryan yesterday warned his congregation to abandon the society on pain of excommunication, and denounced it as no better than "Molly Maguires."

The Hamilton Opera House was the scene a few nights ago of a debate between prominent coloured citizens of the city on the question as to whether England or the United States had been the better friend to the coloured man. The debate was announced to commence at eight o'clock, but before that hour the hall was completely filled with a noisy, though good-natured crowd, who evidently had come to have some fun, and who took good care also that they were not disappointed. The debate did not commence until long after the hour advertised, and the audience meanwhile amused themselves by indulging in good-natured chaff on different people, both present and absent. The real fun, however, did not commence until the debate was in progress, and the speaker who was to lead the negative took the floor. This gentleman, in utter defiance of all rules of debate, instead of advocating the side of the United States, as he was to have done, immediately commenced to speak on the side of England. In vain the chairman told him of his mistake ; in vain the audience laughed at the speaker. He kept serenely on, and ran down the United States at a great rate until the chairman called him to order, when he gracefully retired and made way for the next speaker. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Jos. Gaines, who was listened to with attention, and certainly made a very good speech ; but the culminating point was reached when Prof. Gant, a well-known tonsorial artist, took the floor, and began his discourse. The Professor was made such a butt for the ridicule of the audience that his remarks were almost entirely inaudible, which was the more to be regretted as he had come prepared with a voluminous mass of manuscript.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## FIFTH SESSION---THIRD PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—Mr. McCALLUM said the elections which had taken place recently showed the policy of the Government had been condemned. He contrasted the expenditures of the old and the present Government, pointing out the large increases which had taken place during the past four years, and by reference to several cases, pointed to the corrupt way in which contracts had been let by the present Administration.

Mr. YOUNG attempted to lecture Sir John Macdonald for having said of him that at his next election he might probably be a dead beat. Referring to the question of Protection, he denounced the fiscal system of the United States, and said it was about time Sir John Macdonald declared himself squarely on this question. He thought the depression was passing away, and that there was a very manifest improvement in our manufacturing industries. The Reform party, he asserted, had not departed from their principles, as had been so persistently declared by the Opposition.

Mr. W. H. GIBBS attributed the wide range the debate had taken to the extraordinary speech of the seconder of the address, the member for North Norfolk. He entered into a very exhaustive argument in support of the position that the Government are in a large degree responsible for the serious depression through which the country had been passing, and that a policy of moderate Protection would be of immense benefit to the country. It was said the Opposition desired to build up a Chinese wall of Protection between Canada and other countries, but they wanted nothing of the kind. It was simply a slander. He taunted Mr. Laurier, after having set up for himself an English Standard, with having gone into a Government which by the results of a large number of intermediate elections was shown to have lost the confidence of the country.

Mr. PATTERSON argued that the member for North Norfolk had not changed his views on the question of Protection. He argued strongly for a revenue tariff, and made a general defence of the Grit party, claiming for it the designation of the Party of Purity.

Mr. FARROW justified the application of the words, "organized hypocrisy" to the Grit party by citing Mr. Cartwright's English circular of 1875 against his picnic speeches, and declared that the Government had lost the confidence of the country.

Mr. POPE (P.E.I.) said the management of Public Works in his Province was shameful, instancing the carrying away of the Souris breakwater at a loss of $40,000, and the failure of the steamer Northern Light. He assured the Government, however unpleasant the fact might be to them, that his Island would at the next election return six members opposed to the Administration.

Mr. CARON spoke on the religious question, deprecating the introduction of religion into politics, and read from the French papers to show that the *Rouge* party had had four leaders since the secession of Mr. Dorion from the Cabinet, though the facts were of a kind which the Minister of the Interior would like to wipe out of record.

Mr. YEO complained that the Government did not spend sufficient money on Public Works in P. E. I., and that the mail arrangements were very defective. He denied Mr. Pope's estimate of the result of the next general election in the Island.

Mr. COLIN MACDOUGALL moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was not proper in a general debate of this kind to refer to details of Administration. He would like to close this debate to-morrow.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD.—Hear, hear.

The House adjourned at 12.10 a.m.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Mr. McDOUGALL (Elgin) made an attempt to rehabilitate Col. Walker, of London, and show that he was calumniated. He entered into a general defence of his party.

Mr. WADE gave a history of his political career, and pledged himself to support the Federation, and to favour protection to home industries and inter-Provincial trade. He challenged the Minister of Militia to meet him in Digby.

Mr. FRECHETTE made an attempt to show that the Digby victory was won by Ald. Thibault on religious grounds. He read from the Halifax *Chronicle* an article purporting to give a report of one of Mr. Thibault's speeches in Digby.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was reported that Mr. Frechette had written the report himself, at which there was great laughter.

Mr. FRECHETTE went on to insult his French brethren from Quebec by stating that Mr. Langevin had, during an election in Charlevoix, shown the cross of St. Gregory the Great, which he had received from the Pope. But, said the member for Levis, "no one knew how much money he had paid for it." At this a storm of indignation arose from among the French Conservative members, who cried out "Shame on you," and Mr. Frechette perceiving how he had insulted the head of the Catholic Church, endeavoured to explain his words away.

Mr. BLANCHET said it might suit Mr. Frechette to attempt to disparage Ald. Thibault, but his answer to that was a certificate of his professional and personal standing, which, among others, was signed by the Minister of Justice, Mr. Laflamme. He showed how Mr. Frechette, in his election in Levis, had paraded clerical support with a view of commending himself to the electors. He reviewed the programme of the *Parti Nationale* issued in 1872, and pointed out how their principles had been discarded by the Liberals of Quebec.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, in reference to some remarks of Mr. Macdougall of Elgin, on the Kingston election, and the unseating of Sir John Macdonald, defended Sir John by reading from the *Globe* of the day after judgment was given in his case, and Senator Campbell, by reading from a letter which he wrote explaining the reason of his absence from the trial.

Dr. ORTON reviewed the Opposition principles of the gentlemen in power, pointing out how they had been abandoned one by one, and made a lengthened argument in favour of protection to our manufacturing and agricultural interests.

Mr. POULIOT having made a few remarks.

Mr. FRECHETTE desired to explain that in his previous remarks he did not mean to say that Mr. Langevin had paid for the cross given him by the Pope, but that he had made great sacrifices to obtain it. The remark was received with ironical cheers.

Mr. COCKBURN desired to say that corruption had not been used in his constituency, and that Mr. Card had not received the amount of money from the Ontario Government which had been stated by *The Mail*.

Mr. ROY, in his maiden speech, replied to Mr. Frechette.

Mr. ROBINSON at some length pointed out the success of protection in the United States, denying the conclusions of the member for North Norfolk, and argued that if the principle were fairly applied in Canada, we should not have the state of things we see to-day. He commented upon the rapidly declining state of the Government in public opinion, and expressed the strongest hopes of a triumphant Conservative victory at the next general election.

Mr. FISET having said a few words,

Mr. THOMPSON (Cariboo) protested against it being thought that the Speech would be acceptable to the people of British Columbia, who had almost come to the conclusion that the Government had abandoned the intention of building a through line.

Mr. BECHARD contended that the platform of the Liberal party of Quebec was the same as it had been for thirty years.

Mr. GOUDGE attempted to show that Dr. Tupper had done something of a disloyal character when the Prince of Wales landed at Halifax, and complained that a 17½ per cent duty forced the people of Nova Scotia to buy in Ontario and Quebec instead of the United States.

Mr. PERRY denied there was a Conservative reaction in Prince Edward Island.

Mr. BAIN made a rambling speech in review of the Speech from the Throne.

The first clause of the Address was then carried.

On the motion for the adoption of the second clause,

Dr. TUPPER took occasion to reply to the Minister of Militia. That gentleman, he said, had on two different occasions remonstrated with the Government for their policy respecting the West India trade and sugar refining, involving millions a year. Yet, now it was only a "minor question" on which he differed from his colleague. He referred at some length to the several personal charges made against himself, and asserted that the remark of the Minister of Militia as to certain persons having sprung from a chrysalis state of pauperdom into great wealth, he, at all events knew, never applied to himself. Much stronger proof than that gentleman could produce that he had wrongfully made money, he could bring forward to show that the Minister of Militia had robbed his commercial partner. If after twenty-three years of public life it could be proved that he had made one dollar improperly, and out of his public position, he would resign his seat and withdraw from public life for ever. He showed how the Government had used the winter port question to carry the recent election in Halifax, and reiterated the accusation of disloyalty against him despite his explanations the other night.

Mr. DYMOND, in reply to some remarks of Dr. Tupper, as to the garbled report of Mr. Jones' speech in the *Globe* warmly defended himself, declaring that he had no connection whatever with the parliamentary reports of the paper with which he is connected.

Mr. JONES replied, going over the stale charges which formed the burden of his previous speech, making allegations which he did not produce a fact to establish and consisting of nothing but the merest suppositions and suggestions.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the hon. gentleman (Mr. Jones) who had just taken his seat, evidently thought he was still in the Province of Nova Scotia. He evidently thought he was still carrying on an election contest, because in his speech he had set aside every rule of Parliament by the language he had used and by the course he had taken. He (Sir John Macdonald) hesitated not to say that a more unparliamentary speech could not possibly be made than that which had been made by the hon. gentleman except the speech he had made a few days before. He was charged, and properly charged, with certain actions which were held to be good reasons why he should not hold his present seat in the Cabinet. And the hon. member for Cumberland, as a member of the Opposition, had a right to bring those reasons before Parliament, just as the Premier, when he was in Opposition, had a right to find fault with the Ministry of the day for any failing in their duty, or anything which he considered improper in their composition. Without expressing just then his opinion as to the justice of the attack of the hon member for Cumberland, he would say that it was the duty of that hon. gentleman to make the attack if he thought it was justifiable, and it was the duty of the hon. member for Halifax to answer it? Had the hon. member answered it! No. He had said in effect, what you have said about me may be all true, but you have no right to attack me, for there is the Pictou railway, and there are the Spring Hill mines, and there is the lease of a house to the Government. In fact, the hon. member (Mr. Jones) tried to impair the force of his (Dr. Tupper's) remarks by slanging him. (Applause, and cries of "order" from the Ministerial benches.)

M. CASEY rose to protest against the use of the word "slanging." (Laughter.)

Mr. MASSON—Hon. gentleman opposite are getting very sensitive all at once. (Hear, hear.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The hon. gentleman (Mr. Jones) feels his punishment, and like the sailor who is writhing under the pain he is suffering for the crime he has committed, he begins to swear and blaspheme at the person who ordered the punishment. (Applause) The hon. gentleman knows that the sailor, when under the lash, can slang the Captain and I suppose Mr. Speaker, that upon no other principle you have allowed him to go on. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir John Macdonald) would take the hon. gentleman on his own ground. What, though the charges he made against the hon. member for Cumberland were true? What though that gentleman had committed every crime in the decalogue, was he not a representative of the people in this House, and would he not be wanting in his duty if he did not bring up before the House the question whether the hon. gentleman is fit for his position in the Cabinet or not? He (Sir John Macdonald) would not refer to all the charges against the Minister of Militia, but he would just allude to the question of the flag.

Mr. JONES—Hear, hear.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I hear the hon. gentleman laugh, but he must remember that this is a loyal country. (Applause.) He may laugh and attempt to sneer down the charge brought against him if he likes, but he did not sneer when he first got up to reply to it. Mr. Jones said "I pronounce it to be a falsehood, and a foul slander." Who told the falsehood? The first man who repeated it was that fine old soldier, Sir Hastings Doyle. (Hear, hear, followed by cries of "No" from the Ministerial benches,

Mr. JONES—He did not.

Mr. DYMOND rose to a point of order, and asked if, according to English or Canadian parliamentary practice, when a gentleman had once given a solemn declaration on the floor of the House that a charge was false, it could be repeated.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the point of order was this, and he would refer Mr. Speaker to it before he gave his judgment on the point raised by the last speaker—whether, as the Minister of Militia intimated, the Chief Justice of the Province of Nova Scotia, Justice Des Barres, Sir Hastings Doyle, Mr. Vail, and Mr. Thompson were liars.

Mr. SPEAKER said the right hon. gentleman was intimating that a certain assertion which was denied by the gentleman against whom it was made was true, and he was out of order.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I do believe it is true, and everybody in this House believes it. (Hear, hear.)

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

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Then, Mr. Speaker, in the parliamentary sense, I do not believe it, but in every other sense I do. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Jones) had said that whoever made the statement first, stated a falsehood. Sir Wm. Young first stated it to Sir Hastings Doyle. Sir Hastings Doyle firmly believed the charge to be true, and, no doubt, this day he would not retract one word of his letter. Why did Sir Hastings write to the hon. member for Cumberland? He wrote because he believed the charge to be true, and in order that his friends at Ottawa might know what language the present Minister of Militia had been using; and he believed the statement, because he had received it from men whose honour the Minister of Militia, in all his dreams of ambition, could not expect to come up to. The evidence adduced by Sir Hastings Doyle was that of four gentlemen, including Mr. Vail. The Minister of Militia in his speech considered that he proved beyond a doubt the charge against the hon. member for Cumberland about the Pictou Railway by quoting from a speech made by Mr. Archibald in the Legislature as a member of the Opposition, which charges had been subsequently denied by that gentleman in a letter. If that evidence proved the charge against the hon. member for Cumberland, what was to be said of the evidence given in the flag case? (Hear, hear.) But the hon. gentleman got over all this evidence by saying that Sir Wm. Young was a liar and a foul calumniator, that Judge Desbarres was a liar and a foul calumniator, that Mr. Thompson was a liar and a foul calumniator, and, worse than all, that the lamented Mr. Vail was a liar and a foul calumniator. (Applause.) The hon. gentleman ventured to say that the Chief Justice of his native Province, a gentleman of high standing, of high character, one who was honoured by his people, and who had been specially honoured by the Crown, and had received the recognition of her Majesty for his public services, was a liar and a foul calumniator. The hon. gentleman had characterized one of the Judges of his Province, Judge Desbarres, as a liar and a foul calumniator.

Mr. JONES—Every one, every one.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Thompson was a son-in-law of the late Joseph Howe, a political opponent of the hon. gentleman, and was, therefore, quite unworthy of belief. So, according to the hon. gentleman's argument, the evidence of the criminal must be taken against that of all the witnesses, and this House, and this country, must accept the statement of the accused in the place of that of several of his accusers. (Applause.) The House and the country, he (Sir John Macdonald) believed, were of the opinion that the witnesses told the truth. But supposing the Chief Justice and the Judge were unworthy of belief, surely the Premier, who had selected Mr. Vail as one whose honesty could be relied upon, would not allow his word to be disputed. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir John Macdonald) did not think that he (Mr. Vail) should have been appointed, but at the same time he held that he should not be called a liar or a foul slanderer because he happened to repeat the accusation against the member for Halifax, and because he had been unfortunate. It was said that the road to a certain place was paved with good intentions, and it seemed that Mr. Vail had been busy paving. True it might be, as Mr. Vail said, that Mr. Jones said he would cheer when the flag was pulled down, but then he (Mr. Jones) said he did not want to fight England, he only wanted to fight Canada. England and the Dominion must be severed in order that Canada and Nova Scotia might fight. But, oh, said the Minister of Militia, if that was a little rebellious, if there was a little treason in it, Sir George Cartier was at one time a rebel too. Could such a defence as that be set up in the Parliament of Canada? There was at the time that Sir George took up arms a great struggle, and some of those who took up arms paid the penalty of their act by dying on the scaffold, or in the field. He (Sir John Macdonald) did not believe the hon. gentleman would have been bold enough to take up arms as Sir George Cartier did. He (Mr. Jones) was like mine ancient Pistol, who spoke brave words at the bridge, but who was dismissed for cowardice. He could speak brave words at the bridge, he could say that he would cheer when the flag was pulled down, but he would not take up arms and pull it down. And, in his desperation now, he insults everybody standing higher than himself, and brings charges against the hon. member for Cumberland which he could not prove. It would not do, and so long as he was in Parliament, and had anything to do with the affairs of the Dominion, it would be remembered by every loyal man that he was the man who, because the Provinces were united by Confederation, was anxious to set Nova Scotia against Canada, and to sever the connection between the British Crown and the Dominion in order to bring that about. The country must believe the evidence of Sir Wm. Young, Judge Desbarres, Mr. Thompson, and his (Mr. Jones') friend and colleague, Mr. Vail. The country would say that he had been guilty, and as long as he was in the Cabinet, the country would say, there sits a Minister of Militia who said what was treasonable, and has not repented of it at this moment. (Applause.)

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was impossible for any one to listen to the exhibition which the hon. gentleman (Sir John Macdonald) had made of himself without having some compassion for his weakness. But members on that side of the House had now become almost accustomed to the coarseness of the attacks which were continually directed against them. The Minister of Militia had on that occasion been selected as the special object of the Opposition's virulence and vituperation, and his greater crime was that, by his success at Halifax, he had defeated the hon. gentlemen opposite by arresting the serious disaster with which they had threatened the Government. The violence of the vituperation used by the hon. gentleman (Sir John Macdonald) was well understood by the people, and such conduct would never be forgiven by them. A dead-set had been made at the hon. Minister of Militia in order to compromise him with his colleagues, and to make him as uncomfortable as possible. The hon. member for Kingston had come to the rescue of his discomfited followers, and had used language of the most offensive kind which could be used towards a brother member, and had deliberately set himself to make his political life as disagreeable as possible. When hon. gentlemen opposite were in office, they were lamb-like, mild, and conciliatory, but when they were relegated to the cold region of Opposition they became quite truculent and ferocious in their remarks. (Laughter.) It was not for the hon. gentleman (Sir John Macdonald) to indulge in reminiscences of the past. At the beginning of his political life, he had been the associate of men who had burned down a Parliament House, who had pelted a Governor-General with rotten eggs, who had tried to hoist the flag of independence in the Province of Nova Scotia, and now he had lent himself to a deliberate movement, the design of which was to make political life unbearable. (Laughter.) As to the charge against the Minister of Militia with regard to the flag, he had declared he never used the language in the sense which had been attributed to it, and hon. gentlemen opposite ought to be desirous to accept any satisfactory explanation which was offered in good faith. That, however, was not the object of hon. gentlemen opposite. Their object was simply to heap dirt upon their political opponents. ("Oh, oh," and laughter.) The country would, however, judge between them, and when it came to the test, it would be shown that the great tirade of abuse in which the hon. gentleman had thought fit to indulge, was valued at something less than nothing.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—At about the value of your word.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I dare say my word will pass where the hon. gentleman's would not. Those who were constantly abusing others, he contended must be very bad themselves, and their systematic practice of abuse only demonstrated their own innate depravity.

The resolution for the passage of the Address then passed. It was then referred to a Select Committee to draft an Address to his Excellency, which immediately reported and received instructions to present the address to his Excellency.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to five on Saturday morning.

(*Continued on Fourth Page.*)

While it is in course of being determined by trial whether the shipment of live cattle or of fresh beef will answer best for the English market, a Hamilton butcher has been trying a plan which appears to promise well. He has shipped several lots of the best corned beef, not after hanging for days in the shop, but dropped into the brine when in good condition. This Canadian corned beef is well liked, and meets with a ready sale. All danger of spoiling is avoided, as also the heavy expense of carrying live cattle. The meat does not require to be heavily salted, but just enough to keep for a few weeks. It appears to us that this plan for shipping meat ought to be capable of large development were our leading exporters to try it.

# ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

## Third Legislature---Third Session.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

Mr. Hardy moved the second reading of the bill respecting the public service of Ontario. The bill referred to the examination of sheriffs, registrars, county clerks, &c. He stated that section I did not provide that these officials should undergo an examination similar to that of graduates, but it was necessary to see that the candidates were in some degree proficient in the keeping of their books, &c. It did not matter very much whether the examination took place before the County Judge or not; he maintained that the bill was beyond all party ends, and was really desirable in the best interests of the Province. With regard to clause 36, which related to the fees of bailiffs, he might say that the expenses of these officials were of a very fluctuating kind. It was stated that Division Court Clerks had very often incomes more than equal to that of a County Judge, and he thought the House would agree that this was a state of things which ought not to exist. He hoped some reasonable arrangement regarding the fair payment of such clerks would be arrived at in Committee.

Mr. Meredith asked if the present measure would apply to the present officials.

Mr. Hardy said he did not see why it should not.

Mr. Bethune did not think the 37th clause relating to fixing the salaries of County Court clerks was a proper one, because the House had no means of ascertaining the amount actually received by them. The clause was unfair because it would affect those who were already in office and had been appointed under different circumstances. There was also the difficulty in fixing the salaries of these officers because in different places the cost of living varied very largely.

Mr. Miller said that a great difficulty would be experienced if the House determined to fix the salaries of County Court clerks, for the cost of living in some cities was three times as much as it was in certain rural districts. With the exception of the clerk of the County of York he did not think there was any overpaid county clerk in the Province. Until the grievance became more evident he did not consider that it was fit for the House to legislate in the matter.

Mr. Macdougall (South Simcoe) was astonished at the hon. member's frank avowal that it would be inconvenient that a private secretary should remain behind the Government because these hon. gentlemen had transacted business which it was not fit to make public. He protested against the statement that transactions were carried on which would not bear the light of day. If hon. gentlemen required such parties for party purposes, they ought to pay them from party funds. At any rate, they ought not to compel members of the Opposition to bear the cost of the propaganda these hon. gentlemen were engaged to maintain. They knew that all Governments had secrets of some sort.

Mr. Cameron did not think the present bill would improve the condition of the Civil Service. There was no guarantee that there would be any improvement; as the responsibility rested almost totally on the Government. It was somewhat flattering, however to find that the Government had yielded to the wishes of the Opposition regarding the permanent appointment of a private secretary. He did not see that there was any necessity for secrecy on the part of the Government.

Mr. Deacon said that the country did not wish to take away anything from the rather poor earnings of the Division Court clerks. He believed in County Court clerks being paid by fees rather than by a fixed salary. If people chose to enter into legislation, they must bear the cost of it.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) thought that the measure had at least the substance of a good bill in it. He believed that there was much need for reform in the present manner of appointing clerks. He did not see that there was any necessity for dividing the clerks into special and ordinary classes. If a clerk proved himself unfit for his duty he ought to be discharged. There was no comparison between the Civil Service and any other positions; it was permanent, and the salary did not fluctuate with the times.

Mr. Gibson agreed with the Provincial Secretary that the salaries of County Court and Division Court clerks needed to be fixed at some definite sum. His experience was that between Division Court clerks and bailiffs any debt which they had in their hands was completely eaten up. He thought the country would be better off without any Division Courts at all.

The bill was read a second time; and the resolutions relating to the Civil Service were referred to the House Committee on the bill.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On the item of $88,090, for expenses connected with the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto,

Mr. Lauder asked why the particulars were not brought down in the Public Accounts relative to the large quantity of spirits used in the Asylum. He did not think that alcohol should be used in asylums, because it was pretty well established that liquor was good for neither the sane or insane.

Mr. Crooks said the Government was not prepared to say that spirits should be used in one asylum, or should not be used in another, for there were the most eminent authorities both for the use and privation of spirits in lunatic asylums.

Mr. Barr thought that the use of wine, beer, and spirits in asylums was necessary, because if these were not used, it would be necessary to employ more dangerous medicines, such as opium.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) asked for the opinion of the hon. member for North Norfolk on the subject of the treatment of insanity by stimulants.

Mr. Wilson thought it very necessary for the House to consider carefully the causes of the increase of lunacy in the country. He thought it would be well to establish a Commission of Lunacy to examine into these causes. Those in charge of asylums were always anxious to make the management of their institutions. At present the only means of making inquiry were the superintendent, the inspector, and the Government, and he earnestly urged that a Commission should be appointed. Alluding to the use of alcohol in asylums, he stated that he was astonished to find that in the evidence given before the Public Accounts Committee, it was held that alcohol was administered as an anodyne. He had always imagined that spirits unless taken in excess, were stimulants and not sedatives. The death rate in the Kingston Asylum, where no spirits were used, was not greater than the death rate in the asylums at London and Toronto, which was an argument in favour of at least reducing the expenditure for spirits for the asylums of the Province. He would recommend the Government to appoint a commission to enquire into the working of these institutions, and see if a reduction could not be made in the expenditure they entailed on the Province.

Mr. Baxter found from official reports that beer, wine, and spirits were used in most of the lunatic asylums in the United States. He read several authorities who were of opinion that in cases of insanity spirits were quite necessary, and often proved of great benefit. The cost per head for the insane of the asylums of Toronto, Hamilton, and London was only about $1.50, a sum which he held was not a very large one.

Mr. Boulter was not prepared to say whether alcohol should be employed in the treatment of insanity or not; his own common sense said it was not, but if superintendents thought fit to use it, it was only fair to give them a chance. He thought, however, that each superintendent should give a return of the cases so treated and their results. He observed Dr. Dickson charged a large item for fruits; he rather believed there was something in that system, and thought it decidedly necessary to keep statistics. He would not object to the item.

Mr. Cameron said the time had come when the Government should consider whether temperance should be enforced in asylums, or whether the present system of using alcohol was to be continued. Although he could give no authoritative assertion himself on the subject, he believed that temperance principles were the better.

Mr. Crooks said that according to the evidence of Dr. Clarke, of the Toronto Asylum where spirits were used, the number of discharges was more from that Asylum than from the Kingston Asylum where no spirits were used.

Mr. Wilson did not see the force of the comparison of the number cured in Kingston, London, and Toronto Asylums. The last two institutions were in a better condition than the first. He held that the late reports of the London Asylum were not trustworthy.

Mr. Wilson moved, seconded by Mr. Hay, that the item of $1,850, paid for wine and spirits be struck out. He made the motion in order to test the feeling of the House.

Mr. Crooks said that if this motion were carried it would be equivalent to passing a vote of censure on the very able gentleman who at present conducted the institution, and the hon. member must take upon himself all the injurious consequences which might result.

Mr. Preston said the opinions of the most eminent men on the use of alcohol in lunatic asylums conflicted with one another. He held as his own opinion that patients in asylums could be treated as well without as with spirituous liquors. It was a matter of consequence to have the expenditure of the Province reduced to as low a figure as possible.

Mr. Sinclair thought it would be a very serious step for the House to question the action of the gentlemen who had charge of the asylums. If the House interfered in the matter of alcoholic liquors, they might expect the hon. gentlemen of the medical faculty acting on the precedent, and trying to bring in homœpathy. It was absurd for non-professional gentlemen to endeavour to decide when learned doctors disagreed.

Mr. Miller said he had made a calculation and found that the price per head for each patient in the Asylum for liquor was three mills per day. It was absurd for the House to interfere with the Superintendent of the Asylum in a matter of such minor importance.

Mr. Lauder could not understand how the member for North Bruce could explain his position to-night, when in 1871 he had cast a vote in favour of reducing by $1,000 the amount asked for by the Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum for wine, beer, and spirits. Surely that was dictating to the Superintendent.

Mr. Sinclair explained that his vote on that occasion was not given with the intention of dictating to the Superintendent, but it was suspected that the liquor was sometimes diverted from its proper ends. (Laughter.)

Mr. Ross was astonished at such a motion being introduced, characterizing it as tantamount to a vote of dismissal of the Superintendent of the Toronto Asylum. (No, no.) It had been suggested that the two systems might be tested; but if it were right to prohibit the use of liquor in the Toronto institution, it was also right to prohibit its use in the Asylum of London, so that the experiment could not consistently be carried out.

After further discussion, the amendment being put was lost and the item passed.

The item of $97,830 for the London Insane Asylum was passed after some explanation and discussion.

The items of $60,852 for the Kingston Insane Asylum; $34,649 for the Hamilton Insane Asylum; $22,516 for the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia; and $26,720 for the Penetanguishene Reformatory, were passed without discussion.

The Committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

The House adjourned at 11.10.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Mr. Flesher asked whether it was the intention of the Government to issue a general Commission of the Peace for the counties of Peel and Simcoe, or either of them, during the present year?

Mr. Mowat said it was not the intention of the Government to issue a general Commission of the Peace for those counties, or either of them, but if there was any locality in which magistrates were required for the due administration of justice they would be appointed.

Mr. Currie moved the second reading of his bill respecting the sale of lands under mortgage. He said the object of the bill was, among other things, to lessen the expenses connected with the sale of mortgaged lands.

Mr. Mowat said there were so many difficulties in the bill that it would be impossible for him to recommend it to be sanctioned by the House. In almost every case the result of the bill would be the forfeiture of the mortgagor's estate, when, under the present law, the estate might be protected in his interests. His hon. friend had not hit upon a bill which would meet the views of the public. He (Mr. Mowat) intended to consider during recess the English law on this question and next session introduce a bill based on it, but adapted to the circumstances of the Province.

Mr. Deacon objected to the bill on the ground of the expenses it entailed. The Sheriff's fees alone for conducting the sale would be as much as was necessary for the foreclosure of an estate. The bill was not at all necessary at the present time.

Mr. Scott objected to the bill on all the grounds stated by the Attorney-General and to others which he did not refer to. By the bill the mortgagee could become the buyer of the mortgagor's estate, which fortunately did not exist at present. By the provisions of the bill the mortgagee had power to take advantage over infants who were interested in a mortgage.

Mr. Currie said the bill was not compulsory, and if parties did not wish to take advantage of it they could proceed in the Chancery Court. He did not intend to withdraw his bill but submit it to a select committee to make it more perfect. One amendment he might make would be to place the sale under the direction of the County Judge and not the Sheriff as the bill provided for.

Mr. Williams hoped the hon. gentleman would withdraw his motion for the second reading of the bill.

The motion was lost on a division.

Mr. Ross moved the second reading of the bill respecting the election of School Trustees. Mr. Ross explained briefly the objects of the bill, explaining that it was designed to provide that the election of School Trustees be carried out in the same manner as the election for municipal officers. One great defect in the present bill was the arrangement as to nomination. Electors had not sufficient warning as to the numbers and names of candidates about to stand. There were too many separate elections at present, and he believed there would be a better class of trustees elected were more interest taken in the polling. He believed that by making the municipal and school elections contemporaneous much good would be established.

Mr. Crooks said that considering the present state of public opinion he did not see any necessity for interfering with the existing law. The reason for holding municipal and school trustee elections was that it was desired to keep political feeling as far apart from educational matters as possible. He did not think it was necessary that there should be a secret vote in a school trustee election.

Mr. Scott thought the bill a very proper one. There were far too many elections at present, and he did not see anything wrong in making the election for municipal officers and the election for school trustees take place at the same time. He believed that the voting by ballot had been a change for the better, the observations of the hon. Minister of Education notwithstanding. If secret voting was employed in so many other elections, he did not see why it should not be made applicable to the election of school trustees. With regard to property qualifications, he thought the election of school trustees should be based on as high a standard as the election of municipal candidates.

Mr. Fraser drew the attention of the House to the fact that the election of Separate School trustees involved more than election of Public School trustees. The House had not been given the power to alter the law regarding the former. He thought the measure ought to be delayed for further consideration.

Mr. Lauder thought that in townships and villages there was certainly need for some improvement with regard to the election of school trustees. In this city, for instance, much of the interest was absorbed in the municipal elections, and little left for the election of school trustees. He saw no reason why the ballot should not be adopted in the election of school trustees, and hoped the measure would be taken into consideration by the hon. Minister of Education.

Mr. Massie thought that the measure would meet with general favour in townships and villages. He approved of a property qualification for school trustees, who had really very great responsibilities.

Mr. Paxton opposed the bill, holding that the old system had worked well. He did not think it would be well to divide the attention of electors between two separate elections on the same day.

Mr. Cole also opposed the bill. He was afraid if the measure were introduced that politics would be allowed to creep into school matters.

Mr. Bell was of quite a different opinion from the last speaker. He approved of the measure in so far as it provided that the municipal and school board elections should take place on the same day. He thought further that something ought to be done to endeavour to make school boards pay their polling expenses, and that the municipality should have power to reduce the number of polling places in the city. In some of the wards there were sixteen or eighteen polling booths. The expense was very considerable, as each booth required a returning officer, a porter, a policeman, rent had to be paid, etc. There were about 100 polling places in Toronto, and the cost of these amounted to about $1,800, a very large sum, when it was considered that it was really unnecessary.

Mr. Meredith said it would be dangerous for the cause of education to have the elections for school trustees held at the same time as the municipal elections. The expenses of holding a separate election for school trustees were not so very great. If the people did not come out to vote on the election day the Legislature could not help it. The House could do nothing towards educating the people to take advantage of the franchise offered them.

Mr. Broder feared that the result of making the election of municipal officers and school trustees take place on the same day would be very injurious. He thought that if it were desired to interest people in school affairs, some stronger incentive would be required than a municipal election. He thought that the result of the proposed alteration would be a more frequent change in school boards. He would therefore oppose the bill.

Mr. O'Sullivan said the Separate School supporters would, no doubt, object to contribute towards the expenses of elections for Public School trustees when held concurrent with the municipal elections, unless the election for Separate School trustees was held on the same day.

Mr. Graham thought that the change referred to would result in a saving of money, as time was money. He thought that the Bill ought to have been brought in by the Government.

Mr. Barr did not approve of the Bill. He believed that a concurrence of municipal and School Board elections would lead to bad results, by introducing political feeling. He hoped the Bill would be withdrawn.

Mr. Finlayson thought that the two elections could be held to much more advantage in one day than when they were held on separate days. As far as politics were concerned he had no fear that they would be introduced into school elections by the Bill. He would favour a bill to have the elections on the same day whether the votes for both elections were taken by separate returning officers or not.

Mr. Baxter did not think that the change suggested in the measure would introduce political or municipal feeling into the School Board elections, but that it would be certain to produce a better class of trustees.

Mr. Preston knew from his own experience that politics had been introduced in school elections under the present law, and he had no doubt that if both elections were held on the same day politics would be introduced to a much larger extent. The bill was objectionable in other points, and he intended to vote against it.

Mr. Macdougall (South Simcoe) said that from his own experience regarding school board elections he should say that it would be better for these to take place at the same time as the polling for municipal officers. It would save much time and trouble, and it would cause more interest to be taken in the matter. He did not believe that the result of the change would be to introduce political feeling into the elections. He believed that so far as it was possible to reduce municipal and governmental expenses, the better it would be for the country and the constitution. It was the duty of the House to lessen, as far as possible, the cost of the machinery of government, which was already too extensive. He thought that every year the importance of county councils was diminishing, and the public feeling asked that the expense of political and municipal administration should be reduced as far as possible. He did not see that the Minister of Education, judging from his experience in the city of Toronto was the very best person to form an opinion on the matter, but felt inclined to depend more upon the general sense of the House. He believed that as many elections as possible should take place on the same day. He thought this was a movement after the nature of true reform, and heartily approved of the measure.

After further debate, the motion was lost on a division.

Mr. Calvin moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Municipal Act, so far as relates to the appointment of County valuators. He said he wished to repeal section 264 of the Municipal Act, because it was a very obnoxious one. He proposed to refer it to a select committee.

The Bill was read a second time.

Mr. Calvin moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee comprised of Messrs. Wood, McGowan, Gibson, Bishop, Broder, Ballantyne, Baker, Hay, Richardson, Ross, Harkin, Meredith, Grant, McCraney, Haney, and the mover.

Mr. Bishop moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Revised Statutes respecting ditching water courses.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the preceding bill.

Mr. Bishop moved the second reading of his bill to amend the Revised Statutes respecting Line Fences.

Mr. Cameron said the Revised Statutes should not be amended unless some grievance existed on account of any clause in them.

Mr. Bishop said there was no grievance at present but in new settled districts difficulty might arise between two settlers one of whom being rich might clear more land than his poorer neighbour.

Mr. Sinclair said that grievances did exist in several places under the Line Fence Act.

The bill was read a second time and referred to the Select Committee appointed to consider the two preceding bills.

The House adjourned at 11.45.

(*Continued on Fifth Page.*)

A number of men who served in the Manitoba militia force are anxious to volunteer for active service if England goes to war.

### COMMITTEE ON EXEMPTIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

This Committee met this morning. There were present Messrs. Ferris (chairman) Calvin, Robinson, McMahon, Meredith, Hardy, Bell, Graham, Hay, Hargraft, Wills, O'Donoghue, Deacon. Messrs. Hallam and Mr. Maughan were also present on behalf of the deputation from the City Council.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that the House be asked to reduce the number of the quorum of the Committee to nine. Carried.

Mr. MAUGHAN was extremely sorry to hear that a deputation from the city of Toronto had waited upon the Committee the day before, and asked for an extension of exemptions. The only argument put forward by the deputation was that the law discriminated in favour of people outside the city, and he thought there was some justice in that complaint. Referring to the general question of exemptions, he said he failed to see why incorporated bodies should not be taxed in the same manner as partnerships. Referring to section 34, regarding agencies, he thought that the property which was in the hands of resident agents ought to be taxed. The reason for this was that many large firms outside the city sent their goods to an agency in Toronto, and thus competed with our merchants.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE pointed out that were this suggestion followed out, goods would very often be taxed twice.

Mr. MAUGHAN said that if a certificate were to be produced that these goods had been already assessed they ought of course to be exempted.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE thought this would not meet the difficulty.

Mr. HARDY asked whether Mr. Maughan thought that competition with home industry was a sufficient ground for taxation? Because there was a competition with city merchants, he did not see that the parties outside ought to suffer additional taxation.

Mr. MAUGHAN proceeding alluded to what seemed to be an interference with sub-Section 22, relating to incomes, by Section 38 relating to the electoral law. With regard to the exemption of lands and grounds, he would like to have all ground, whether church, university, or otherwise, assessed for local purposes. He would have Government lands and country property taxed in special circumstances.

Mr. HAY maintained that the City of Toronto had benefitted greatly by Government property.

Mr. MAUGHAN then referred to the subject of church exemption. His plan was to give so much land to every church in proportion to its seating capacity. Thus he would grant a quarter of an acre to a church of five hundred, and an acre to a church which could seat two thousand. He pointed out that the Metropolitan church and St. James' cathedral were, as they stood, hindrances to trade, and tended to decrease the value of neighbouring property. Then the ground round these churches was exclusively private, being always closed except at the time of service. With regard to the residences and incomes of clergymen he pointed out several difficulties in administering the law.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Ald. WINCHESTER said that at Osgoode Hall the officers and judges were exempted from taxation on $110,000. Judge Mackenzie decided that these officials were by statute exempt. It would only be right that they should be made subject to municipal taxation on their income as well as any others. As far as Government property was concerned he thought that the Government should make grants when any local improvements were made which benefitted them. The principle was recognized in England. He held that there should be no deduction made in the taxation of lawns, paddocks, etc., in cities and towns.

Mr. MAUGHAN explained a few matters in connection with the mode of assessment in the City of Toronto.

Mr. HARDY moved that Messrs. Ferris, Meredith, Wills, Graham, Chisholm, Calvin, and the mover be a sub-committee to prepare a draft of questions to be submitted to this Committee for the purpose of distribution with a view of obtaining the opinions of different persons throughout the Province on the various questions under consideration by this Committee. Carried.

The Committee resolved to notify Messrs. Alex. Manning, H. R. McMaster, and Ald. Hallam to appear at the next meeting.

The Committee adjourned.

(*Continued on Fifth Page.*)

### IMMIGRATION IN 1877.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877 has just been brought down.

The returns make out that 35,285 immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers entered the Dominion during 1877. The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route were 7,743. The number of immigrants who arrived during the last three years and who were reported by the agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Quebec— | 1875 | 12,043 |
| | 1876 | 7,063 |
| | 1877 | 4,201 |
| At Suspension Bridge— | 1875 | 5,145 |
| .. | 1876 | 5,696 |
| .. | 1877 | 6,453 |
| At Halifax, N.S.— | 1875 | 709 |
| .. | 1876 | 506 |
| .. | 1877 | 930 |
| At St. John, N.B.— | 1875 | 250 |
| .. | 1876 | 136 |
| .. | 1877 | 141 |
| At Portland, Me.— | 1875 | .... |
| .. | 1876 | 605 |
| .. | 1877 | 1,513 |

Manitoba, arrivals from United States distinguished from those entered as immigrants at other ports in Canada, and immigrants from Canada:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1875 | 1,096 |
| 1876 | 498 |
| 1877 | 2,084 |

Reported with settlers' goods by the Custom Houses:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1875 | 8,139 |
| 1876 | 11,134 |
| 1877 | 11,759 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total settlers— | 1875 | 27,382 |
| .. | 1876 | 25,633 |
| .. | 1877 | 27,082 |

### The Public Accounts.

The gross totals of the Public Accounts, which were brought down this morning, show that the total receipts for 1876-77 on Consolidated Fund account were $22,059,274, a falling off from last year of $528,313. The decrease in the Customs receipts were $276,850; in excise, $621,590, and in bill stamps $28,051. As these three items show a decline in the revenue of a million of dollars, and the total reduction in comparison with the previous year was a little over half a million, it will be seen that the receipts from other sources were somewhat increased. They will be found mainly, it is to be presumed, in the increased receipts from the Intercolonial Railway. The total expenditure was $23,519,301, being $969,071 less than the previous year. When the Finance Minister makes his budget speech he will, doubtless, take credit for having reduced the ordinary expenditure. The statement will be true, but only in this sense, that it is a reduction from the vastly increased expenditure of the three previous years. While the expenditures of last year were $23,519,331, those of 1872-73, the last year of the old Government, were but $19,174,647. Of course the Finance Minister will say the old Government is responsible for the year 1873-74, but as has been frequently shown that is a position which cannot be sustained. In view of the approaching elections, the Ministry have made a desperate effort to economize, and they have succeeded by starving public works in reducing their own enormous expenditures. The deficit of the year was what Dr. Tupper declared it would probably be, a million and a half of dollars. The year before the deficit was two millions. Three millions and half of a deficit in two years and three millions and a half additional taxation a year wrung from the suffering taxpayers of the Dominion, such is Reform rule!

There are thirty thousand gods in the Chinese religion, and not one of them is worth as much as Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For burns, bruises, sprains, cuts, wounds, etc., the Yellow Oil is without a rival. For horses it is wonderfully curative in galls, scratches, spavins, etc., and is the best friend of both man and beast. For sale by all dealers at 25c. per bottle. Milburn, Bentley, & Pearson, proprietors, Toronto.

## COMMITTEE ON EXEMPTIONS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 14.

This Committee met this morning. There were present Messrs. Ferris (chairman) Calvin, Robinson, McMahon, Meredith, Hardy, Bell, Graham, Hay, Hargraft, Wills, O'Donoghue, Deacon. Messrs. Hallam and Mr. Maughan were also present on behalf of the deputation from the City Council.

Mr. ROBINSON moved that the House be asked to reduce the number of the quorum of the Committee to nine. Carried.

Mr. MAUGHAN was extremely sorry to hear that a deputation from the city of Toronto had waited upon the Committee the day before, and asked for an extension of exemptions. The only argument put forward by the deputation was that the law discriminated in favour of people outside the city, and he thought there was some justice in that complaint. Referring to the general question of exemptions, he said he failed to see why incorporated bodies should not be taxed in the same manner as partnerships. Referring to section 34, regarding agencies, he thought that the property which was in the hands of resident agents ought to be taxed. The reason for this was that many large firms outside the city sent their goods to an agency in Toronto, and thus competed with our merchants.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE pointed out that were this suggestion followed out, goods would very often be taxed twice.

Mr. MAUGHAN said that if a certificate were to be produced that these goods had been already assessed they ought of course to be exempted.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE thought this would not meet the difficulty.

Mr. HARDY asked whether Mr. Maughan thought that competition with home industry was a sufficient ground for taxation? Because there was a competition with city merchants, he did not see that the parties outside ought to suffer additional taxation.

Mr. MAUGHAN proceeding alluded to what seemed to be an interference with sub-Section 22, relating to incomes, by Section 38 relating to the electoral law. With regard to the exemption of lands and grounds, he would like to have all ground, whether church, university, or otherwise, assessed for local purposes. He would have Government lands and country property taxed in special circumstances.

Mr. HAY maintained that the City of Toronto had benefitted greatly by Government property.

Mr. MAUGHAN then referred to the subject of church exemption. His plan was to give so much land to every church in proportion to its seating capacity. Thus he would grant a quarter of an acre to a church of five hundred, and an acre to a church which could seat two thousand. He pointed out that the Metropolitan church and St. James' cathedral were, as they stood, hindrances to trade, and tended to decrease the value of neighbouring property. Then the ground round these churches was exclusively private, being always closed except at the time of service. With regard to the residences and incomes of clergymen he pointed out several difficulties in administering the law.

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

Ald. WINCHESTER said that at Osgoode Hall the officers and judges were exempted from taxation on $110,000. Judge Mackenzie decided that these officials were by statute exempt. It would only be right that they should be made subject to municipal taxation on their income as well as any others. As far as Government property was concerned he thought that the Government should make grants when any local improvements were made which benefitted them. The principle was recognized in England. He held that there should be no deduction made in the taxation of lawns, paddocks, etc., in cities and towns.

Mr. MAUGHAN explained a few matters in connection with the mode of assessment in the City of Toronto.

Mr. HARDY moved that Messrs. Ferris, Meredith, Wills, Graham, Chisholm, Calvin, and the mover be a sub-committee to prepare a draft of questions to be submitted to this Committee for the purpose of distribution with a view of obtaining the opinions of different persons throughout the Province on the various questions under consideration by this Committee. Carried.

The Committee resolved to notify Messrs. Alex. Manning, H. R. McMaster, and Ald. Hallam to appear at the next meeting.

The Committee adjourned.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## IMMIGRATION IN 1877.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.—The report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877 has just been brought down.

The returns make out that 35,285 immigrant passengers and immigrant settlers entered the Dominion during 1877. The arrivals by the St. Lawrence route were 7,743. The number of immigrants who arrived during the last three years and who were reported by the agents of the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At Quebec— | 1875 | 12,043 |
| | 1876 | 7,063 |
| | 1877 | 4,201 |
| At Suspension Bridge— | 1875 | 5,145 |
| | 1876 | 5,696 |
| | 1877 | 6,453 |
| At Halifax, N.S.— | 1875 | 709 |
| | 1876 | 506 |
| | 1877 | 930 |
| At St. John, N.B.— | 1875 | 250 |
| | 1876 | 136 |
| | 1877 | 141 |
| At Portland, Me.— | 1875 | |
| | 1876 | 605 |
| | 1877 | 1,513 |

Manitoba, arrivals from United States distinguished from those entered as immigrants at other ports in Canada, and immigrants from Canada :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1875 | 1,096 |
| 1876 | 493 |
| 1877 | 2,084 |

Reported with settlers' goods by the Custom Houses :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1875 | 8,139 |
| 1876 | 11,134 |
| 1877 | 11,759 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total settlers— | 1875 | 27,382 |
| | 1876 | 25,633 |
| | 1877 | 27,082 |

## The Public Accounts.

The gross totals of the Public Accounts, which were brought down this morning, show that the total receipts for 1876-77 on Consolidated Fund account were $22,059,274, a falling off from last year of $528,313. The decrease in the Customs receipts were $276,850; in excise, $621,590, and in bill stamps $28,051. As these three items show a decline in the revenue of a million of dollars, and the total reduction in comparison with the previous year was a little over half a million, it will be seen that the receipts from other sources were somewhat increased. They will be found mainly, it is to be presumed, in the increased receipts from the Intercolonial Railway. The total expenditure was $23,519,301, being $969,071 less than the previous year. When the Finance Minister makes his budget speech he will, doubtless, take credit for having reduced the ordinary expenditure. The statement will be true, but only in this sense, that it is a reduction from the vastly increased expenditure of the three previous years. While the expenditures of last year were $23,519,331, those of 1872-73, the last year of the old Government, were but $19,174,647. Of course the Finance Minister will say the old Government is responsible for the year 1873-74, but as has been frequently shown that is a position which cannot be sustained. In view of the approaching elections, the Ministry have made a desperate effort to economize, and they have succeeded by starving public works in reducing their own enormous expenditures. The deficit of the year was what Dr. Tupper declared it would probably be, a million and a half of dollars. The year before the deficit was two millions. Three millions and half of a deficit in two years and three millions and a half additional taxation a year wrung from the suffering taxpayers of the Dominion, such is Reform rule!

There are thirty thousand gods in the Chinese religion, and not one of them is worth as much as Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For burns, bruises, sprains, cuts, wounds, etc., the Yellow Oil is without a rival. For horses it is wonderfully curative in galls, scratches, spavins, etc., and is the best friend of both man and beast. For sale by all dealers at 25c. per bottle. Milburn, Bentley, & Pearson, proprietors, Toronto.



# THE ENGLISH MAIL.

## Interesting Summary of News.

### AN IMPORTANT LIBEL DECISION.

Lord Coleridge and Mr. Justice Lopes have given judgment in the case of three actions brought against the *Daily News*, *Standard*, and *Morning Advertiser* newspapers, to recover damages for an alleged libel, contained in a report of an application made to Mr. Woolrych, the police magistrate, against the plaintiff, an engineer. The application was made by three persons who had been employed under the plaintiff in connection with some Irish railway works, and they asked for process against him upon the ground that he had not paid to them all that was due. The magistrate held that he had no jurisdiction. At the trial of the case, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn held that, the proceeding which was reported having taken place in an open court of justice, the publication was not the less privileged because the application was dismissed on the grounds stated, and the jury found a verdict for the defendants. The question now was whether a rule should be made absolute for a new trial. Lord Coleridge held that the publication of the proceedings before the magistrate was privileged, the report being a fair one and published without malice; and, therefore, that no action would lie. The rules were therefore discharged.

### SHOCKING HOMICIDE AT ROCHDALE.

A shocking homicide is reported from Rochdale. Thomas Tweedie, a mechanic, who has recently been out of work, but obtained a living as a pianoforte player at the Queen's Hotel, Blackwater street, returned home under the influence of drink. A few days before one of his younger sons had enlisted, and he now charged his son Thomas, aged nineteen, with having persuaded his brother to enlist. The son denied the charge. The father replied, "Thou told him that thou would enlist if he did." The son said, "Yes, I did." The father then caught hold of his son, and said, "Can you best me?" The son replied, "I do not want to do anything of the sort." Mrs. Tweedie here made motions to her son to leave the room, fearing a quarrel, but before he was able to do so the father drew his pocket-knife and stabbed his son under the heart. The unfortunate young man ran out of the house into a neighbour's, but fell down and died in about fifteen minutes. The father made his escape, but the neighbours ran after him, and he was arrested. He is only 46 years of age, and respectably connected.

### THE IRISH M.P'S.

The Irish Parliamentary party, to the number of 29, held a meeting at Westminster for the purpose of considering the course of action they should adopt with regard to the supplementary vote. The meeting was adjourned from Tuesday, and was convened by "urgent summons." Mr. McCarthy Downing presided. After some discussion, the following resolution was adopted :—"That, having fully considered the question presented to the House of Commons by the Government demand for a vote of credit and confidence, and the amendment proposed from the front Opposition bench, we regard the issue thus raised as one in which the Irish national representation, independent as it is of Ministerial and ex-Ministerial parties and combinations, should decline by vote or otherwise to identify itself on either side. Further, that should unexpected events alter the character or aspect of the issue before Parliament, the Parliamentary Committee are requested to convene a special meeting of the party to consider whether the course above selected should be altered, but failing any such further decision, the above resolution shall be in full force."

### THE RELEASED PRISONER MACCARTHY.

As the jury in their verdict recorded their belief that harsher prison treatment than necessary had been used, several of the Irish home-rule members have moved in the matter, and the result is that a Government inquiry is to be instituted into the charges brought against the prison officials. The inquiry will be strictly private, but will be held under the presidency of Sir James Ingham, chief magistrate of the metropolis. The necessary papers from the Home Office have been received, and the inquiry would, it was expected, commence on February 4th.

### THE QUEEN AND THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.

*Mayfair* says that pending the settlement of the question of official reporting in Parliament, the principle has been introduced on a small scale, Lord Barrington, Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen's household, has undertaken to supply her Majesty with summary reports of debates or conversations on the Eastern Question which may take place in the House of Commons. The noble lord entered upon his duty on the first night of the session, when he despatched a telegram to Osborne with the heads of the Marquis of Hartington's speech, and of the few remarks made by Mr. Gladstone.

### THE BRADLAUGH AND BESANT APPEAL.

The arguments in this case have been commenced in the Court of Appeal. Mr. Mead (who, with the Solicitor-General and Mr. Straight, appeared for the Crown) having cited a number of American and other authorities in support of the contention of the prosecution. that it was not necessary to set out the actual words charged with being indecent and obscene, the Solicitor-General concluded his address. Mr. Bradlaugh was then heard in reply, and contended that it had not been shown by the Crown that the rule of law with reference to a charge of libel—that the libel complained of should appear on the record either in so many words or in substance—had been over-ruled by modern English decisions. In one case (approved by Lord Ellenborough) though the libellous words had been set out in English, yet it was held that the objection, that they ought to have been set out in the original French, was fatal, and the conviction was accordingly quashed. At the conclusion of Mrs. Besant's reply, Lord Justice Bramwell said the Court would take time to consider their judgment. The Court was densely crowded throughout the hearing, and the greatest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

### TROOPS FROM INDIA.

The *Echo* says that the people who talk so glibly about England drawing troops from India in the event of war with Russia are clearly but vaguely informed of the strength of those armies, of the idiosyncracies of the natives composing them, and of other little difficulties mixed up with such a proposal. The British troops forming the garrison of the Indian Peninsula amounted in 1877 to about 62,000 men of all ranks; the native armies of the three Presidencies to some 125,000 Sepoy officers and men, making a total in round numbers of 190,000. The British troops are distributed in the three Presidencies in the following proportions :—Bengal, 40,000; Madras, 11,000; Bombay, 11,000. It may be safely declared that even five thousand of these could not be withdrawn with any prudence. It must also be taken into account that the high-caste Hindoos in the native armies have a rooted objection to serving beyond the Kala Panee, or Black Water, and, no matter what new terms of enlistment may have been entered into since the mutiny, these prejudices among the Bengal Sepoys are not to be ignored. With the Madras and Bombay Sepoys they do not exist in the same force. Finally, it must not be forgotten that we have very foolishly allowed Scindiah, the Kashmir Maharajah, Holkar, and the Nizam to create armies of their own, which can only be used against ourselves.

### THE MARTINI-HENRI RIFLE.

It has been recently stated that the charge of powder for the cartridge of the Martini-Henri had been reduced. The *Volunteer Gazette* has authority to say that this is not the case.

### ITEMS.

*Truth* wants to know why no clerk in Coutts' Bank is allowed to wear a moustache.

The *Scotsman* notes that whilst the makers of steel rails in England have comparatively little to do, those in Pennsylvania are exceedingly busy.

Lord Sackville Cecil, younger brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been appointed Assistant General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway Company.

The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company have withdrawn their third-class ordinary tickets, and have decided to issue Parliamentary tickets by all trains.

The *Times'* Calcutta correspondent telegraphs on the 27th ult., that "a sinister rumour is afloat of doubtful authority, though received through official channels," that the Ameer of Afghanistan is massing troops in Candahar.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who has accepted the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, vacant by the resignation of Lord Carnarvon, has had a long and confidential interview with his predecessor in office.

The Yorkshire Ladies' Council of Education has adopted a resolution urging the desirability of spreading amongst all classes a better knowledge of the laws of health and domestic economy, including the nature, uses, and preparation of food.

Hobart Pacha has a supreme contempt for Russian torpedoes. Writing home to some of his relatives last week, he said, "Torpedoes are practically harmless. I have no fear of them, for a good guard and a careful look-out will make a fleet safe from their attacks."

The possibility of having to land a naval brigade in the East has drawn the attention of the Admiralty to the equipment of the seamen of the fleet for service of this nature, and it has been decided to provide them with gaiters when employed on shore. A pattern has just been approved and sealed.

It has been decided to abandon the Parliament Square site for the Cleopatra obelisk, owing to the Metropolitan District Railway Company requiring a perpetual indemnity against accident. Application has, therefore, been made for permission to erect it on the top of the Adelphi Steps, between Charing Cross and Waterloo Bridges.

Mr. Bright is now sitting for his portrait to Mr. Ouless. The picture is a commission upon which some of Mr. Bright's admirers have privately embarked in order to endow the Manchester Reform Club with a memorial of the statesman whom the city rejected twenty-one years ago. Mr. Ouless is to have £750 for the work.

*Vanity Fair* states that Mr. Albert Grant's house, Kensington, has been bought by Mr. Mackey, a San Francisco millionaire, who went to America a poor Irish boy, and is now reputed to be the richest man in the world. Mr. Mackey is about to go to London to take possession of his new house, and Mrs. Mackey and her daughter, who are now in Paris, will join him there.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes from Sofia :—"It is curious to observe how *blasé* the people are. A fire does not bring together a crowd, no one pays any attention to a wounded man in the streets, and the great multitude of Turkish refugees who were brought into the town, the most miserable, wretched-looking beings that were ever seen half-frozen, half-starved, and quite done up, did not attract a passing glance."

The largest meeting which has taken place at the Mansion House for some time has lately been held under the auspices of the British Women's Temperance Association, the object of the gathering being "to impress ladies with the importance of their influence in the cause of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks." The Rev. Canon Duckworth, in the absence of the Lord Mayor, presided, and addresses were delivered by Mrs. Lucas, Mrs. Scholefield, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Firth, and others.

Saloniki or Salonica, the port on the Ægean, claimed by Russia, for the future Bulgarian Principality has a population of 80,000. It was the ancient Thessalonica, and is one of the most picturesque, industrious, and lively seaports on the Ægean. There is a thriving trade done in tobacco, wool, hides, slippers, and sweetmeats. Most of the Rahut-Aleikum, or Lumps of Delight, with which little boys and girls are fond of making themselves sick, comes from Salonica. Its bazaars and quays are thronged with people of all the known, and some unknown nationalities.

The *Lancet* insists that girls should have more active exercise, and recommends fives, rackets, and lawn tennis as games for which no great space is required; the latter game might be taught systematically, just as cricket is to boys at public schools. To play these games with safety, however, stays and tight boots must be altogether discarded. Swimming, too, ought to be taught at all girls' schools, not merely because of the protection it affords, but also from its being in itself an admirable exercise, bringing into play all the muscles of the body.

The *Times* says that the period when Cruikshank illustrated "Oliver Twist" was the flowering period of Cruikshank's genius. He never produced anything to surpass the illustrations to "Oliver Twist," except, perhaps, some that he furnished to the works, now almost forgotten, of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth, "Jack Sheppard," the "Miser's Daughter," and the like. The fecundity of Cruikshank's genius at this time was almost without parallel. He probably overstrained his productive powers, and he assuredly injured his delicacy of touch and refinement of manipulation.

A French correspondent writes :—"In a publication due to the pen of Father Huguet, the rev. gentleman enumerates the presents sent to the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee. Among the richest offerings was an altar service in solid gold, enriched with precious stones, presented by Count Gabriel de Caix de St. Aymour. This costly gift the Holy Father would only accept upon one condition, which Father Huguet says we could never guess, and which depicts the condition and the soul of the Vicar of Christ—on the condition of being allowed to send the service to Queen Victoria should she embrace the Roman Catholic faith. Father Huguet considers this extremely generous on the part of Pius IX."

## THE BRITISH FLEET.

### The Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons.

The Mediterranean fleet, which is now at Constantinople, consists of the following iron-clads, Admiral Hornby, on the Alexandra, being in chief command :—

| Name. | Guns. | Tonnage. | Horse Power. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandra | 12 | 9,492 | 8,615 |
| Achilles | 16 | 9,694 | 5,722 |
| Agincourt | 17 | 10,627 | 6,867 |
| Devastation (turret) | 4 | 9,190 | 6,652 |
| Hotspur (ram) | 3 | 4,010 | 3,497 |
| Pallas | 8 | 3,787 | 3,581 |
| Research | 4 | 1,741 | 1,042 |
| Rupert (ram) | 4 | 5,444 | 4,635 |
| Sultan | 12 | 9,286 | 8,629 |
| Swiftsure | 14 | 6,660 | 4,913 |
| Dreadnought (turret) | 4 | 10,886 | 8,000 |

The Channel fleet, Lord John Hay on the Minotaur in command, which ha been ordered to Gibraltar, is as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Black Prince | 28 | 9,137 | 5,772 |
| Ajax (turret) | 4 | 8,402 | 6,450 |
| Defence | 16 | 6,070 | 2,537 |
| Hecate (turret) | 4 | 3,430 | 1,755 |
| Minotaur | 17 | 10,627 | 6,702 |
| Northumberland | 28 | 10,584 | 6,558 |
| Thunderer (turret) | 4 | 9,190 | 6,270 |
| Triumph | 14 | 6,660 | 4,892 |
| Agamemnon (turret) | 4 | 8,492 | 6,480 |
| Inflexible (turret) | 4 | 11,406 | 8,000 |
| Invincible | 14 | 6,034 | 4,268 |
| Monarch (turret) | 7 | 8,322 | 7,842 |

The two fleets aggregate 23 iron-clads, 242 guns of the heaviest calibre, 179,261 tons, and 129,679 horse power—by far the most colossal armada the world has yet seen. They are accompanied by a number of steel corvettes of great speed, and gunboats.

## THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The following is Lord Dufferin's speech at the Montreal Banquet on Monday :—

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,—Before attempting to express to you the deep gratitude I feel, not only for the kind reception you have given to the mention of my name, but still more for the round of honours and hospitalities with which I have been greeted during the present memorable week, there is a little matter of business which, since it has been referred to by the Consul-General of the United States, I feel perhaps it would be desirable for me to mention in order that, once for all, I may reply to a query which has been put to me by almost every friend who has heard of my recent visit to Washington. Well then, gentlemen—no, no, I have not brought them back in my portmanteau—(laughter)—our five millions and a half of fish money were not handed to me across the counter by the President of the United States—(great laughter)—as many persons imagine—(renewed laughter)—to have been the case. What is more, I did not even ask for them, nor look as if I wanted them, nor indeed as if I knew anything about them. (Roars of laughter.) And in assuming this attitude of reserve, I am sure I consulted the delicacy of your feelings. (Renewed laughter.) Some of those present, I trust not many, for money is difficult to come by in these hard times—(laughter)—occupy the position of creditors. Well, how do they demean themselves under such circumstances? Why, however resolutely one may be disposed to put the law in force against the fraudulent debtor, when they see the man who owes them money scraping together every sixpence within his reach with the view of discharging his liabilities, appropriating his wife's pin-money—(laughter)—cutting down the allowances of his younger brothers and sisters, stopping his children's schooling, and talking as if he really meant it of curtailing his own daily consumption of cigars and cocktails—(great laughter)—he naturally feels it would be impious to trouble the serenity or embarrass the self respect of so right-minded a personage by dunning him for payment. (Renewed laughter.) If he knocks up against such a one in the streets, he slinks down the nearest alley—(laughter)—or shirks behind a shop door, rather than disturb by his own obnoxious and compromising presence the self-satisfied cogitations of so much virtue. (Roars of laughter.) Well, gentlemen, that was exactly the conduct I pursued during my visit to the States. I was perpetually hiding behind doors—(laughter)—and running around street corners—(great laughter)—so satisfactory did I find the public temper in regard to our little matter. Nor did I move a muscle of my countenance when I was confidentially informed by an enterprising newspaper interviewer how General Benjamin Butler and other influential personages had been overheard to propose the sale by auction of the furniture of the Treasury buildings at Washington rather than that the great Republic should remain an instant longer in the debt of Canada. (Uproarious laughter.) And yet I did not altogether refrain from diplomatic action. When asked by the Secretary of State to dinner, I ostentatiously abstained from taking fish—(roars of laughter and applause)—a demonstration, the force of which Mr. Evarts met and acknowledged by the maintenance of a precious and pregnant silence—(laughter)—on the subject of the Halifax award. Now, some uninstructed gentleman might imagine this silence to have been of ominous import. Such an inference only shows how ignorant some people are of the subtle manner in which the representatives of great nations interchange ideas. (Laughter.) Ambassadors do not dispute like washerwomen across a tub. (Great laughter.) In Mr. Evarts' taciturnity, I read, as all of you would have done, a reference to the ancient Greek apothegm—speech is silver, but silence is gold—(great laughter)—and by remaining speechless, Mr. Evarts intended me to understand, and the information upon the subject of our friend the Consul-General is not correct, that not only did he intend to pay up like a man, but that he intended to pay in gold like a gentleman. (Tremendous cheering and laughter.) And as our friend the Consul-General, with better information, has most justly stated, the President himself has confirmed this solemn understanding of his Minister by handing over to me his own son as a hostage—(laughter and applause)—though to save appearances in the guise of a friendly visitor. But we have had a narrow escape. If by a stroke of Machiavellian policy, he had only substituted his daughter, we are so gallant, I believe we would have kept the young lady and let the money go. (Cheers and laughter.) And now, gentlemen, having disposed of the only serious matter before us, we can afford to make a night of it, and in order that you may do so the more agreeably, I will hasten to conclude the toast your kindness has imposed upon me. And yet before I sit down I cannot help desiring to express more fully than I have yet had an opportunity of doing, my very deep sense of the extraordinary kindness I am receiving at your hands. For an entire week, myself, my family, my friends, my staff, my household, have been the guests of your city, lodged in a palace, and welcomed to a series of entertainments of unparalleled splendour and interest. (Great cheering.) The beauty of the Province has declared itself in its most irresistible charms to grace the occasion. (Applause.) Thanks to the munificence of one of your eminent citizens, my visit is destined to become associated with as noble an act of charity as has ever illustrated the annals of the Dominion. (Loud applause.) While education, art, the drama, and many other elements of our national life have received a fresh impulse and additional proofs of the interest and sympathy felt for them by their fellow-citizens, in virtue of your having permitted me to become the interpreter and exponent of the general sentiment in their regard. Such a prolonged ovation has seldom been extended, I believe, to the head of any Executive, and if a proof were wanting of your loyalty to our Sovereign, it would be found in this succession of graceful courtesies to one whose only claim to your consideration is the fact of his being her representative. (Great cheering.) For, gentlemen, God forbid that I should mistake for a moment the significance of these glorious demonstrations. Unless intended to exhibit your devotion to the throne and person of our gracious Queen, your reverence for the constitution under which you live, they would be empty, meaningless, and vain. (Applause.) It is only in this sense that I could either enjoy or accept them. (Cheers.) It may be, however, and it would be affectation on my part to ignore the fact, that circumstances of a peculiar nature have invested the present festival with a character more personal to myself than those with which I have been hitherto so frequently greeted. (Applause.) It is probably for the last time I shall have the pleasure of finding myself in your presence, and although I dislike extremely touching upon any egotistical topic, such a reflection naturally evokes within my mind many and many a regret. (Great applause.) During a period of six years I have frequently come amongst you, mingled with your society, taken part in your sports and pastimes, interested myself with your affairs and business, become one with you in thought and feeling, and never have I received at your hands, whether in my public or my private capacity, anything but the kindest consideration, the most indulgent sympathy, and the warmest welcome. (Cheering.) I have known many of you long and intimately enough to have watched your little children grow up into young men and maidens, your maidens into wives and mothers, and there is scarcely a family amongst those I see around me with whose domestic joys and sorrows I have not been permitted to sympathize. (Applause.) But what is still more significant, this brief period—hardly a lustre—has enabled me to mark the extension of your city, the multiplication of your public buildings, of your churches, and your charitable institutions. (Applause.) But, best of all, it will have been during my administration of your affairs, and under my nominal auspices, that will have been laid in the widening and the perfecting of our Laurentian navigation, the ineradicable foundations of your future prosperity, nay, of your commercial supremacy and absolute dominion over the north-eastern section of America. (Tremendous applause.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, ties that have been so deeply rooted, ties that have been consecrated by such endearing reminiscences, can never fail or wither, and to my dying day I shall remember with feelings which cannot be expressed in words the extraordinary marks of confidence and good-will I have received from the citizens of Montreal. (Great applause.) And yet if there is one thing more than another which causes me satisfaction in all that you have done and are doing for me, it is the reflection that the springs from whence your generous benevolence, your princely hospitalities ascend, are perennial, inexhaustible, and independent for their overflow upon the accidental qualities of him to whom they are immediately addressed, and. that it is in something deeper, more lasting, more significant, than in your mere good-will to an individual official, who is here to-day and away to-morrow, that they have their sacred birth and origin. After all we, the Viceroys of Canada, are but fleeting shadows that haunt your history, but scarcely contribute a line to its pages. Should we leave behind us a single kindly memory, should our names hereafter mark a date or identify a period, it is the most we can aspire to. Half a column of biographical dictionary would suffice to exhibit the sum of our united achievements so imperceptibly do we come and go, play our small part, and fade from off the scene. But unsubstantial, phantasmal, and impersonal as we may be individually, we nevertheless represent and symbolize in our uninterrupted succession some of the most solid realities of which the modern world can boast. We are the living proofs and exponents of the love of a mighty nation for the children she has sent forth to enlarge her Dominion and enhance her renown—(great applause)—the affection of a great colony for the Mother Country that has endowed her with absolute freedom and legislative independence, the reverence of a free people for constitutional liberty as secured by Monarchical Government, the recognition by the owners of half a continent of their right to share a still mightier imperium, the love and loyalty of two chivalrous races towards the purest woman and the most duty-loving Sovereign that ever wore a crown or wielded a sceptre—(long continued applause)—the unswerving confidence of a modest, simple, God-fearing community in their ability to vindicate their independence, to elaborate their own destiny, and to guard and embellish to the utmost the glorious inheritance with which they have been endowed by Providence. (Loud and continued applause.) In one respect we are indeed but insignificant factors in the system of your national existence. In another we are more than the equals of the greatest autocrats that ever terrorized mankind. If then, ladies and gentlemen, I now acknowledge, with all the emphasis of which language is capable, the satisfaction I have experienced by the exhibition of your affection and good-will towards the Governor-General of Canada, it is not the individual which thanks you, but the interpreter and representative of those indestructible principles of constitutional government, of Imperial unity, and natural affection which are the foundation of your private happiness and public prosperity.

## Mr. Blake Resigns.

*(From the Halifax Herald.)*

Our Ottawa despatch announces that the official notification has gone forth of Mr. Blake's resignation. We made the fact public three days ago. It was denied in the Ministerial press; but is confirmed by this later telegram. The announcement was kept back till after the Halifax election. It was feared that the resignation of the only man who could give dignity to the Cabinet would have an ill effect on the election of the only man who was available for Minister of Militia.

Mr. Blake's career in Parliament has been by no means creditable. This is the second time he has retired from the Cabinet. His comings and goings have added neither to his reputation with the public, nor to his character with private judges of men. His career has been one of promise and pretence, unsustained by any fulfilment. His first entrance into the Cabinet was in 1873. In the course of the great debate which preceded the fall of the Ministry, Mr. Blake made one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in Parliament, and in the course of that speech, he solemnly averred that he would not enter the Ministry. For that declaration he received immense credit. And in forty-eight hours thereafter he was a Minister!

From that moment he fell in public estimation; and since that time he has deteriorated in ability, in influence and in character. His next entrance into the Cabinet, after his first retirement, was in 1874, when, on being re-elected, he made a speech in which he solemnly pledged himself not to accept the full salary of a Cabinet Minister if he did not hold a fully employed portfolio. This very year we have seen him holding an almost sinecure position and drawing full pay!

All our readers remember his great Aurora speech, in which he formulated a variety of "Reforms" which he insisted should be carried out. Alas! In a few months Mr. Blake was in the Cabinet again, and all the phantoms of his Aurora incantations, "like ghosts that dance in an empty house," were left shrieking out in the cold, when he entered the Council Chamber. Not one of his "Reforms" has ever received the slightest notice from the Cabinet. He was Samson among his enemies, eyeless, in Gaza, at the mill, with slaves. And he knew it. This position so galled and fretted him that his health became affected. He became the most sneering and insolent of men in Parliament. His insolence and cynicism cropped out on his own friends. He became almost unapproachable. And, month by month, the iron of servitude to Mackenzie has entered into his soul and made him more and more bitter and cynical, more and more reluctant at the labour of keeping the Grit mill going. He retires, at length, from the Cabinet with something of the fierce scorn of Timon. He looks back on his own past with regret, on the party's future with despair, on his colleagues with fierce contempt. As he goes out of the Cabinet with his fine form disarrayed and his big brows clouded and gloomy, and perceives this mongrel, snarling, tainted, and grim colleague entering, we can pardon him if he speaks some bitter words that scarce are fit for the world to hear, and goes out into the quietude of professional life with a great rage in his heart, and the light of a limitless scorn in his angry eyes.

Senator Aikins has given notice for papers in connection with the Pacific railway telegraph. It is understood there is a pretty foul nest here.

Stanley, the great African traveller, is the lion of explorers, and Victoria Hypophosphites is the lion of remedies. Professional or business men, clergymen, lecturers, teachers, students—all, whose mental application or mental worry is of a long continuous character, causing weakening of nerve force, should use Victoria Hypophosphites, the great recuperative remedy. For sale by all dealers; $1 per bottle

## Terrible Stabbing Affray at Thornhill.

On Friday night, or rather early on Saturday morning, a most serious stabbing affray, which may yet result in the death of one of the persons engaged in it, occurred in the village of Thornhill. It appears that shortly after midnight a waggon containing four men entered the village from the north and proceeded in the direction of Toronto. A crowd of young men and boys were standing on the street, and pelted the occupants with snowballs as the waggon passed by. Some of the snowballs struck the men, whereupon the vehicle was stopped, and two of them jumped out and ran back. The crowd scattered in every direction, but one of the parties attacked a young man named Wm. Horan, who was standing by but had not taken part, as he states, in the snowballing, while the other struck at George Reith, a companion of Horan. The scuffle took place in front of Riley's blacksmith shop and did not last over five minutes. But although short it was most serious in its result. Horan at first got the advantage of his assailant who then drew, or had open in his hand at the time, a knife, and made a thrust at him. The weapon caught Horan in the wrist and inflicted a wound about two-and-a-half inches in length. The movement was so quickly made that Horan was not aware of its result until the affray was over. Meanwhile Reith was defending himself from the attack of the other stranger who was a large and powerful man. The two men closed upon each other and when they separated Reith felt weak in the back, and on putting his hand behind found that he had been stabbed. The wound was a most ghastly one, being about twelve inches in length, and extended from about the centre of the back around the left side to the abdomen. The two wounded men then made their way to Dr. McConnell's house, some fifty yards distant. The doctor was in bed, but he hastily arose on learning what had happened, and after procuring assistance, proceeded to dress the wounds; attending first, of course, to Reith whom he considered to be in a very dangerous condition. A couple of men were despatched to the residence of Mr. Thomas Carr, J.P., and they, after rousing him, informed him of the occurence. He issued a warrant for the arrest of the parties and placed it in the hands of Mr. Charles Webster, constable, who had also been awakened from his slumbers. Mr. Webster secured the assistance of a man named James Gardner, and, hitching up his horse to a buggy, drove off rapidly in pursuit of the men in the waggon, who, after regaling themselves in a tavern, had proceeded on their way to this city. It was about half-past twelve when the men left the village, while the constable did not start until nearly one o'clock, so that they were half an hour in advance of him. However, Mr. Webster sat behind a fast horse, and he dashed along the road at a great speed. It was a bright moonlight night, a very favourable circumstance to his purpose. Just as he reached the brickyard in Yorkville the constable overtook and arrested his men. They were walking, having only a few minutes before got out of the waggon, the owner of which (a Mr. Morden) had only been hired to drive them as far as Yorkville. Mr. Webster told the men why he arrested them and they offered no resistance. They were handcuffed and conveyed back to Thornhill in Mr. Morden's waggon. The prisoners were then locked up until morning. Much praise and credit are due to Mr. Webster for the activity and courage he displayed in the arrest of the men, for had they reached the city it is probable that they never would have been found. The names of the prisoners as given, by themselves are Wm. Black, brakesman; John Smith, sailor; and Wm. Thompson, brakesman. The name given by the second prisoner is believed to be fictitious, as certain parties, it is stated, had heard his companions address him by another name. They all belong to the city, and it is supposed were returning from a spree at Richmond Hill when the offences for which they are held in custody were committed.

On Saturday morning the prisoners were brought up for preliminary examination before Mr. Carr, J.P. The information charged Smith and Black with having stabbed, with intent to do bodily harm, George Reath and Wm. Horan respectively, the charge against the other prisoner, Thompson, being one of accessory after the fact. Before the examination was commenced, the magistrate had the prisoners taken over to Dr. McConnell's house, where the two wounded young men were lying. Reith readily recognized Smith as the party who had attacked him while Horan pointed out Black as his assailant. The Magistrate remanded the prisoners until Friday, the 22nd inst., it being impossible to examine either Reith or Horan. They were subsequently brought to the city by Mr. Webster and confined in the gaol, bail having been refused.

Young Reith is still lying at Dr. McConnell's house, his condition being too precarious to allow of his removal to his father's house, which is situated about three miles north of the village. He suffers greatly from the horrible gash in his side, the pain being intensified by the forced position in which he has to lie, viz., with his head downwards. The doctor, with the assistance of Mr. James Webster, stitched the wound up on Saturday morning, since which time the patient has been slightly easier. He bore the painful operation with much fortitude, scarcely a cry escaping him while it was being performed. The large quantity of blood that escaped through the gash has rendered the sufferer very weak. The doctor is of opinion that his recovery is highly improbable, although he has slight hopes that with constant care and attention the man may live. Reith is about nineteen years of age, and worked as a waggon-maker at a shop in the village. He is steady in his habits, and well liked by his companions. The other young man, Horan, is progressing favourably.

Joy among the Children!

COPLAND'S SWEET CASTOR OIL equally suitable for children and adults. Endorsed by over 600 doctors in Canada. The difficulty of administering nauseous medicines, and the desirability of having them pleasant to the taste, induced T. Copland to undertake researches which resulted in the discovery of a Sweet Castor Oil, perfectly palatable, of the same strength and medical qualities as the ordinary Castor Oil, and while equally safe and harmless, yet acting with more certainty, and producing neither nausea nor griping. Some children say it is honey; others call it syrup—they all say they like it. One parent says—"My children drink it like water;" another "We had to hide the bottle or they would have finished it right off;" another—"My little girl has taken it twice without any trouble, and does not know what it is, though she hates the ordinary Castor Oil, and we never could get her to take it without a fight;" yet another—"I wish you success of your SWEET CASTOR OIL; it is a splendid thing—sure to take the place of all the common oil."

The extraordinary demand for this improvement on a staple household medicine has brought fraudulent imitations into the market, but the public can guard themselves against substitutes (which unprincipled parties are attempting to sell on the reputation of this article) by seeing that the name, "COPLAND'S SWEET CASTOR OIL," is on both wrapper and direction label

The undersigned having purchased Messrs. T. Copland & Co.'s interest in the above preparation are now manufacturing it from the original recipe.

NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto.

Ask for "Copland Sweet Castor Oil." Observe the name, Do not be deceived. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cts.

306

## DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Feb. 14.—The first subject on the programme to-day was a paper on how to increase

### THE PROFITS OF THE DAIRY,

by Mr. C. W. Horr, of Ohio. That gentleman not being able to be present had entrusted his paper to Mr. H. Farrington, who was called upon to read it. Mr. Horr, in his excellent paper, established the fact by numerous striking illustrations, that many dairy farmers, with increased skill in the selection of dairy cows, efficient feeding and care, might double their annual income, and at the same time increase the fertility of their land. Poor cows were dear at any price, while really good ones were never bought too dear. He showed from extracts from the books of factories with which he was connected, that of two farmers adjoining each other with the same number of acres, the same kind of land, and the same number of cows, the one obtained a return nearly double of the other. This state of things, he said, did not excite any great feeling in the neighbourhood, but if one factoryman failed to come up to another in the quantity or quality of their production, they were mercilessly driven out of the profession, and their factories left for the abode of the bats and moles. He asserted that a farmer was guilty of a moral wrong who produced a return of $5 per acre, or thirty dollars per cow, when it was possible to produce twice that amount. Mr. Farrington recommended as a means of obtaining cows with the desirable qualities, that dairymen should raise heifer calves from their best cows, it not being necessary according to his judgment to pay much attention to bloodstock.

Prof. ARNOLD then gave a most interesting address

### ON CHEESE-MAKING.

He dwelt particularly upon the action of the rennet, showing it was *the* digestive agent. He proved to the satisfaction of all the importance of dairymen understanding everything possible concerning its nature and effects, as well as the nature and composition of milk, and how it was affected under different conditions and in different localities. He concluded his interesting address by showing how cheese could be made without allowing acid to develope at all, by heating the milk up to 98 degrees, drawing off the whey as quickly as possible, covering the vat to keep the curd warm and at an even temperature until sufficiently advanced for salting and pressing.

On the motion of Mr. WELD, of London, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Prof. Arnold.

The Convention resumed at 2 p.m.

### NOMINATIONS.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was rendered as follows :—President, Mr. B. Hopkins; 1st Vice-President, Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P.; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. L. R. Richardson; Directors, 7th division, James Butchart, West Flamboro; 8th division, A. Upper, Jarvis; 9th division, E. Casswell, Ingersoll; 10th division, Wm. Hill, Seaforth; 11th division, Wm. Huxley, Fullerton; 12th Division, Wm. Cole, Sarnia; 13th division, C. P. Perkins, Barrie.

On motion the report was adopted.

### DAIRY BREEDS OF CATTLE.

Rev. W. F. CLARKE being called upon gave an address on dairy breeds of cattle. He first referred to the importance of dairy cattle producing a large and long-continued flow of milk, remarking that this quality was obtained by artificial means, as the cow naturally would supply only sufficient to give her progeny a start in life, going dry for the greater part of the year. Short-horns, Devons, and some others are bred mainly for beef, while the Ayrshire, Jerseys, and the Dutch Holsteins, are cultivated for producing milk. The speaker then gave a description of the principal breeds with comparisons, showing very evidently that the Ayrshire breed were the most profitable milkers, yielding a larger yield for the amount of food. At the same time they are not deficient in beef-producing qualities, although butchers say they lack the fifth quarter, which refers to the storing of fat or tallow, which he (Mr. Clarke) did not object to, as it was distributed throughout the body, giving the beef a marble appearance, which he thought desirable.

Hon. HARRIS LEWIS responded to the call of the Convention, saying that while in the main he agreed with Mr. Clarke, still he thought it should be stated that the Ayrshires possessed an objectionable quality, such as over-nervousness, and their teats were too short to milk easily. His conclusions were that while the Ayrshires would generally yield more milk, butter, and cheese than other breeds with the same amount of food, there was a strain of short-horns that would produce more milk, butter, cheese, and beef with the same amount of food.

Mr. WELD referred to the excellence of the Jerseys, and remarked that the Holsteins were the poorest of all.

Prof. ARNOLD asserted that the Holsteins were found to yield milk as pure as the average short-horn or Ayrshire.

### MARKETING CHEESE.

Mr. AYR, from Montreal, then gave an address on the marketing of cheese. He urged upon dairymen the necessity of having the cheese fill the boxes closely, and keeping cloth on the top and bottom until just before they were boxed, to prevent them running away of themselves, and to give them a neat, clean, appearance.

Mr. ASHLEY blamed the buyers for paying careless factorymen as much for their cheese as they did to those who exercised the greatest care.

Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., Mr. Caswell, and others, spoke in connection with the subject of marketing of cheese.

### COLOURING CHEESE.

Mr. RICHARDSON, on being questioned on the quantity of colouring matter for a thousand pounds of cheese, said it depended very much on the condition of the milk season of the year, &c. Some of his factories usually required one half ounce more than others, usually from one to one quarter to two ounces per thousand pounds of milk.

Mr. BALLANTYNE had made special experiments with different kinds of salt, and found the Liverpool factory far superior to Goderich make.

Messrs. Casswell and Ayr agreed with Mr. Ballantyne.

Mr. FARRINGTON thought that more extensive and varied tests ought to be made before condemning our home manufactures.

The Convention resumed at 7.30, Mr. Richardson, Vice-President, in the chair.

### "WHAT I LACK YET."

Hon. Mr. LEWIS gave an excellent address, which was listened to with great attention, subject, "What lack I yet," in which he urged upon every dairyman the necessity of asking themselves the questions, "Do I lack a liking for my business, energy and skill in its various departments, suitable farm stocked with a judicious selection of cows, etc."

Mr. BALLANTYNE said that the making of cheese without any acid was something new to him, and contrary to his experience.

### THE USE OF SALT.

Prof. ARNOLD by request gave his opinion with regard to the use of different kinds of salt for butter and cheese. He said that the sample of Canadian salt that he had examined was, he considered, unfit for use in the dairy on account of the impurities it contained, the principal of which was chloride of lime. He considered the different brands of Liverpool salt about equal in purity. He found, however, that there was in every country in Europe a general prejudice against native and in favour of a foreign article of salt.

### THE QUESTION DRAWER

was opened and several questions answered, one was on the merits of the gang press now on exhibition by Mr. Ashley.

Mr. RICHARDSON commended it very highly as possessing many advantages over the common press, being more cleanly and even in its work, and a great saving of labour.

### LIVERPOOL SALT.

A resolution recommending dairymen to use Liverpool factory filled salt was adopted.

### COMPLAINTS OF SHORT WEIGHT.

Rev. W. F. CLARKE introduced a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. B. Hopkins, in which it was recommended that in consideration of the complaints of buyers in England with reference to the short weight of Canadian cheese caused by shrinkage, that factorymen allow one-half pound to balance the scales.

An animating discussion followed, participated in by many factorymen. the greater number of whom appeared to be opposed to the resolution, and consequently it was withdrawn.

Mr. FARRINGTON introduced the subject of the Casswell testimonial, and eloquently urged its claims upon the attention of all dairymen.

INGERSOLL, Feb. 15.—The Convention resumed at ten a.m., the President, Mr. B. Hopkins, in the chair.

### CATTLE FOOD IN THE FALL.

On the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, seconded by Mr. Scott, a resolution was carried in which the Convention recommended all the managers and owners of factories to discountenance and prohibit the feeding of turnips and rape in the fall, as such food materially injured the quality of the cheese, but to encourage the feeding of carrots and mangles.

Mr. LOSSEE CLARKE and others addressed the Convention in favour of the resolution.

### REPRESENTATION AT NEW YORK.

A discussion followed on the ways and means of having Canadian cheese properly represented at the coming American fair in New York.

Messrs. Farrington, Caswell, Chadwick, Gales, and Clark participated in the discussion.

It was finally agreed that the matter should be left altogether in the hands of the Board of Direction.

### ONCE OR TWICE A DAY.

Whether milk should be drawn once or twice a day was considered briefly. Mr. Richardson said that he had found once a day equally as good as twice a day.

Mr. WM. WILKINSON thought once a day would answer quite as well in cases where Patrons kept few cows, but it was somewhat different when thirty, forty, or more cows were kept.

The meeting adjourned till 1.30 p.m.

### VOTE OF THANKS.

The President called the meeting to order at the appointed time, when a cordial vote of thanks was given to Hon. Harris Lewis, for his valuable services at the Convention, to which Mr. Lewis suitably replied.

### THE TEMPERATURE OF THE DAIRY.

Prof. Caldwell's paper on this subject was then read by Prof. Arnold, as Mr. Caldwell was not able to be present on account of sickness in his family. This excellent paper treated largely of the mode of setting milk for butter making.

### JOINT STOCK DAIRIES.

The comparative merits of joint stock companies and private dairies was then discussed at some length by the President, Mr. B. Hopkins, and Messrs. Ashley, Richardson, Allison, and others. The general sentiment of the speakers was in favour of joint stock companies, where the people could be induced to unite, and where the management could be entrusted to men of the necessary ability and energy. Private individuals could not manufacture cheese at as low a rate as a strong, well managed joint stock company.

### ADJOURNMENT.

After passing votes of thanks to the Rev. W. F. Clarke, the President, and Vice-Presidents, the Convention dissolved at 3.30, p.m., all agreeing that it was one of the most successful ever held.

## CANADIAN.

The Reform party used to boast of the multitude of able men within the fold. Yet half the members of the present Government are "old Tories" and the Party in Western Ontario bows before Major Walker and David Glass.

Mr. McLeod, member for Kings, N.B., has been in Ottawa a couple of days, but has not attempted to take his seat, having disqualified himself by corrupt dealings with the Government, and so another constituency remains disfranchised.

We hear that the *Lance*, the new political weekly, is meeting with good success in Hamilton. The cartoons, which by the way are drawn by a Hamilton artist, are "excellently well done," and are a true reflection of the popular voice.

A Battleford correspondent writes from Winnipeg that Governor Laird has issued a proclamation restricting the cutting of timber within twenty miles of that place, which has given great dissatisfaction. Several have been fined already, and settlers are preparing to leave.

In the Queen's Bench a fine of two thousand dollars has been imposed on the Hamilton and North-Western railway for causing a nuisance by obstructing a street in Hamilton. Judgment is not to be enforced until June 1st, when, if the nuisance is abated, the Company were given leave to apply to have the fine reduced.

It is said that the Crown Land agency at Bracebridge now held, together with the office of Stipendiary Magistrate, by Mr. C. W. Lount, is to be given to Mr. Aubrey White, salary $500 and fees. Mr. White was at one time a Government wood-ranger, but lately he has been in the employment of Mr. H. H. Cook.

"Observer," a correspondent of the London *Times*, keeps repeating the myth that Canada can turn out 600,000 well drilled and well equipped volunteers. We can, however, turn out a Minister of War who will take off his hat and cheer when he sees the flag of the country hauled down. Can any of the effete monarchies of Europe beat that?

A hotel-keeper at Windsor, Nova Scotia, expecting to be fined $80, got a friend to inform on him, as the informer gets half the fine, he saved just $40 by the transaction. Another was fined $80, and he gave himself up, and was willing to go to gaol, and eat up about $80 out of the country. "The magistrates, whether wisely or unwisely, compromised the fine for $25 cash, so we believe," says the Windsor *Mail*.

Dr. McGill was appointed on the Executive Committee at the Reform convention recently held at Toronto, and he is about to stump the Ontarios and Durhams. It will be interesting to hear the worthy doctor discourse on his refusal to contribute to Mr. George Brown's corruption fund in South Ontario in 1867, on his subsequent desertion of the party and martyrdom, and on his experience while being "mesmerized" by Senator Simpson in 1874.

The Berlin *Telegraph* writing of the Cabinet vacancy says :—"We can only say that Mr. Young's appointment would give general satisfaction, especially in the western section of Ontario, where he is well known and deservedly esteemed. Apart altogether from the fact of that gentleman's long and faithful services to the Reform cause, his acknowledged ability and popular manner well qualify him for a seat in the Government." *L'Evenement* thinks Mr. Young will be disappointed.

Application has been made before Mr. Justice Gwynne for a rule *nisi* to quash the Dunkin Act in the County of Peterboro' on four grounds, namely, that the voters' lists for 1877, which had not been filed one month with the Clerk of the Peace, were used, whereas the last finally revised assessment roll should have been used; that the votes were not immediately counted; that the voting was not free; and that there was undue clerical influence used. Judgment was reserved.

The schooner Water Lily, just arrived from Barbadoes, reports the brigantine Blanche was water-logged in a gale on 7th January in lat. 17, long. 58, and broke up three days afterwards. The crew escaped on a raft without food or water, and on the 16th, off Nevis, the mate left the raft on a smaller one to obtain assistance from Nevis. Nothing more was heard of him. The crew was picked up on the 19th by an American schooner and landed at St. Martin's in a starving condition. A dog was killed for food, but could not be eaten.

About half-past three o'clock on Friday afternoon the heater in a Pullman car, the Rimouski, lying at the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway station, exploded, doing considerable damage. The windows were blown out and the car fired. An alarm was sounded from the nearest box, and the fire brigade responded. The fire in the interior was put out by the use of the Babcock extinguishers. The damage to the car will amount to about $300. The cause of the explosion is not known. The car was the Friday night Pullman for Toronto.

Some people would have us believe that the custom of sending anything but the worst kind of valentines on St. Valentine's day has become almost obsolete, but the clerks in the Hamilton Post Office are made to know that such is not the case, as in that office over 7,000 valentines were posted. And these were not mere valentines in envelopes, but hundreds of them were dainty satchets in card board boxes; and it is these latter that the letter carriers detest above all else, as they are so bulky that only a comparatively few could be taken out on one trip.

The *Court Journal* believes the Marquis of Lorne is to be Lord Dufferin's successor, and adds :—"The obvious reason for extending Lord Dufferin's term by a few months is that after the present session the Parliamentary term lapses, and the assembly of a new House of Commons, with the possibility of a political crisis, had best be held before the arrival of a new Governor-General." As Lord Dufferin leaves here in September, the elections must come on before then, and as it is unusual to bring them on in the harvest time, Mr. Mackenzie will probably go to the country in June. Let our friends gird up their loins without delay.

Mr. Dawson, the colleague of Mr Carmichael, from Pictou, is another member who has not taken his seat. He, too, has violated the Independence of Parliament Act, and thus Pictou is disfranchised as completely as New Westminster, Provincher, Montreal West, Kings, N.B., and some other constituencies, because their supposed representatives dare not sit for fear of incurring the penalties of the Act, and the Government will not permit them to resign. All this shamelessness might have been prevented if Mr. Mackenzie had taken the manly and the proper course when he became aware of the extent to which Parliament had been corrupted by the receipt on the part of so many members supporting the Government of public funds, of dissolving the House. It is a pitiable, disgraceful exhibition for the Purity Party.

Returns just issued show the aggregate trade of the Dominion for the year 1877 was $182,175,826 as compared with $175,699,653 for 1876. The gross exports for the year were $75,875,393 as compared with $80,966,435 in the previous year. The expenses of collecting the customs revenue in the several Provinces for the past year were Ontario 04.99 per cent., Quebec 04.71, Nova Scotia 08.47, New Brunswick 09.185, Manitoba 06,615, British Columbia 05.81, and P. E. Island 09.725. There were built during the year in the Dominion 44 steamers of 3,176 tons, and 464 sailing vessels of 124,121 tons, or a total of 508 vessels of 127,297 tons. Of this total New Brunswick contributed 1 steamer and 63 sailing vessels of 33,115 tons. There were registered in the Dominion 65 steamers and 597 sailing vessels of 127,160 tons. The figures for New Brunswick are 3 steamers and 79 sailing vessels with a total tonnage of 35,284 tons. There were sold during the year 110 vessels of 46,329 tons, valued at $1,576,244, and of these New Brunswick sold 12 vessels of 6,034 tons, valued at $143,740.

**BUSINESS NOTICE.**

**We wish to secure good CLUB AGENTS at every Post Office in Canada. Will our friends be kind enough to send in to us the names and addresses of any they think would be suited for this work—by so doing they will aid greatly. When in Toronto we would be pleased to see you at our office, and receive any suggestions or information you may have to impart.**

**The Weekly Mail.**

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEB. 22, 1878.

### *A DISHEARTENED PARTY.*

THE Ministerialists at Ottawa have at last become sensible of the fact that their tenure of office is in imminent danger of closing with the Parliamentary term. When a fatuous partizan like Mr. JAMES YOUNG openly admits, as he did the other night, that Sir JOHN MACDONALD *may* carry the country at the coming elections, there must be fear and trembling to no ordinary degree within the Party caucus, for it is only when he is *in articulo* that the sound Reformer confesses to the outside public that he is at all sick. The nervous haste with which the local sergeants throughout the country are drumming up their organizations, and the helter-skelter flight of many of the old standard-bearers to the pleasant refuge of the public service, all go to show that the Party is far from strong in its hope of success at the polls.

It knows that it has not only not fulfilled its mission, but that it has failed even to make a decent effort to live up to its promises. In Opposition it always appealed to the country with an attractive platform, and the devices on its banners such as "Down with Bribery and Corruption," "Economy," &c., were at once neat and popular. But to-day it has neither platform nor slogan. The Pacific Scandal, too, is dead and gone to the limbo where French Domination and Rep. by Pop. have long reposed, and there remains nothing in the shape of a good live slander by which the Party can hope to conceal its own manifold sins and wickednesses. Defection has weakened its ranks, and thousands who yet remain in them are not inclined to make much exertion in the cause. Save a few contractors and Mr. FRASER'S "dusters," the whole Irish Catholic body has seceded. Four-fifths of the intelligent business men in the country are hostile to the Government, and the farmer and mechanic have certainly no reason to be thankful to it. Mutiny, desertion, and apathy prevail even in the ancient strongholds of the Party; and the only leader who might have been able to restore to it the solidarity and inspire it with some of the fire that distinguished it four years ago, has resigned his command and gone to the rear. The mercenaries are wavering already, and the professional camp-followers have begun to climb the fence. Everything presages a humiliating and disastrous defeat; and it cannot come an hour too soon for the country's good.

### *MR. HUNTINGTON IN HIS NEW ROLE.*

MR. HUNTINGTON is posing this session in the attitude of a slandered man, and talking profusely of "purity and a "blameless life." It would become him better and doubtless be more satisfactory to the decent men of his Party, were he to pick up the terrible challenge thrown at his feet by the proprietors of the Montreal *Gazette* when early in 1876 he entered an action against that journal for moralizing on HUNTINGTON as a copper mine swindler in England and HUNTINGTON as a Minister of the Crown in Canada. On the suit being entered, the *Gazette* was asked to plead to the Postmaster-General's declaration, and its plea in effect was "We take "nothing back. We are prepared to "prove every word of our charges. "We can justify them all." The *Gazette* then repeated the charges, adding after each that they retracted nothing but stood ready when called on in Court to establish unqualifiedly the truth of the whole indictment of which the following is a synopsis:

I. That in the year 1872 Mr. Huntington associated himself with one Alexander McEwen, of London, England, for the purchase of certain mining properties in Quebec and Ontario. That the said Huntington was at the time owner of certain property adjoining the mine known as the Huntington Mine, and used in connection therewith. That he was also the largest shareholder in the Huntington Mine, and virtually controlled it. That he had for a long time managed the working of it, said working resulting in heavy loss, and involving large indebtedness at the time unpaid.

II.—That to facilitate the sales of these properties he projected a joint stock company, called the "Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited," and issued a prospectus in which it was stated that the capital of the Company was to be £200,000 stg., in 20,000 shares of £10 each, on which it was proposed to call up £8 per share. That previous to the issue of this prospectus the shareholders in the Huntington Mining Company "nominally, but in reality [Mr. Huntington] for himself as the main shareholder thereof," executed a contract between John George Long, a person in the employ of Alex. McEwan, and James Henderson, of the County of Lanark, Scotland, whereby the latter purported to acquire the Huntington Mine and adjoining property—such proceeding being a necessary preliminary to the formation of a joint stock company in Great Britain.

III.—That Mr. Huntington represented that the annual profit of the mine would be £72,000 stg., or 45 per cent. upon the capital proposed to be called up; though, as previously stated, the working of the mine had been a source of loss rather than profit. That Mr. Huntington's properties were purchased by the Copper and Sulphur Company for £125,000, and its shares disposed of mainly through the representations published under his name and public designation as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. That many of these representations were utterly untrue. An alleged magnificent water power for dressing mills referred to in the prospectus had no existence whatever. The shipment of ore to England, so far from being largely profitable, could not be carried on at a profit.

IV.—That the said Company was so got up and organized, and the said mine and property so sold, for the benefit chiefly of the said plaintiff, who himself ultimately received the greater part of the purchase money thereof.

V. That, flushed with their success in this enterprise, Messrs. Huntington and McEwen projected and set on foot the "Canadian Copper Pyrites and Chemical Company, limited," with a capital of £600,000; the stated object being to acquire some seventeen mining properties mainly in the Province of Quebec. It was set forth in the prospectus of this Company that the properties in question were acquired under the depression which had for some years ruled in the copper trade, and before the then mining excitement had reached Canada. The following were the properties named, with their acreage and the alleged *bonâ fide* prices to be paid by Messrs. Huntington, McEwen, *et al.* for them:

| No. | Names of Properties. | Extent Acres. | Price, $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clark Mine | 150 | 25,000 |
| 2 | Sherbrooke Mine | 330 | } |
| 3 | Belvidere Mine | 294 | } 40,000 |
| 4 | Ascot Properties | 162 | } |
| 5 | Hartford Mine | 200 | 225,000 |
| 6 | Capel Mine | 361 | 175,000 |
| 7 | Morrill's Lands | 1,300 | 7,800 |
| 8 | Carbuncle Hill Mine | 718 | 20,000 |
| 9 | Brompton Gore Mine ½ do. | 700 | 15,000 |
| 10 | Bolton Properties | 400 | 100,000 |
| 11 | Viger Mines | 1,600 | 50,000 |
| 12 | Shaw Mine | 600 | 15,000 |
| 13 | Garthley Lands | 2,827 | 60,000 |
| 14 | St. Francis Mine | 59 | 28,000 |
| 15 | Acton Mine | 100 | 25,000 |
| 16 | Brome Mine | 50 | 4,000 |
| 17 | Lavant Mine | 1,090 | 50,000 |
| | | 10,912 | $839,800 |

On the strength of this statement a transfer of the properties was made to McEwen and one John Ralston Cunningham for the sum of $839,800; whereupon McEwen and Huntington received from the Copper Pyrites Co. £15,000 stg. in paid-up stock of the Company, and also the sum of £35,000 stg. by way of premium.

VI.—That to induce a number of well-known persons in England and Scotland to become directors in these Companies large sums of money were given them by Huntington and McEwen; but that several of the directors returned the money when they learned the fraudulent character of the transactions to which they had been induced to lend their names.

VII.—That Huntington and McEwen bribed, in the first place, with £10,000 paid-up stock, and, in the next place, by a position to which was attached an annual salary of £3,000 stg., one James Taylor, to report upon the properties in question in such way as they might desire.

VIII.—That instead of $25,000 having been paid for the Clark mine, only $20,000 was paid, out of which "the said plaintiff received or retained, or was returned, the sum of $5,000 or thereabouts." That the proprietors of the Hartford mine, instead of $225,000, received only $170,000, $55,000 of which went ultimately into Mr. Huntington's pockets. And so throughout his whole list; the entire sum retained or received by Mr. Huntington in this way amounting to $323,000.

IX.—That the total sum received by Huntington and McEwen out of these two transactions amounted to $1,200,000 or thereabouts.

X.—That in less than two years from the time of the formation of the said two companies, the stockholders therein, by reason of the false representations of the said plaintiff, and the comparative worthlessness of the said mines and mining properties, sustained a loss of £240,000 stg., in the current and ordinary value of their shares thereof, equal to $1,200,000. That since the said period the said depression has continued and greatly increased. And that the whole of the said mining properties, including the said Huntington mine, are unremunerative, are practically worthless, and now represent but a small fraction of the original nominal value paid for them by the *bonâ fide* stockholders thereof.

From the day they entered this defiant plea of justification down to this, the proprietors of the *Gazette* have heard nothing from Mr. HUNTINGTON or his lawyers, and his suit has been abandoned. The Postmaster-General has despaired of being able to clear his reputation or establish his claim to "purity "and a blameless life" in the Courts, and his attempt now to figure in Parliament as an injured patriot is under the circumstances the height of impudence and audacity.

### *"WITH SOME QUALIFICATIONS."*

POLITICS, up north, are presenting some amusing signs of the times. The Bracebridge *Gazette*, a few weeks ago, announced with admirable *naivete* that if the Conservatives would forego their expressed determination to start a local organ, it would foreswear politics and be entirely neutral. Since then, a Conservative paper having been announced to appear almost immediately, the *Gazette* has intimated its intention of eschewing its lately adopted neutrality, and returning to its old love of "Liberalism" and all the name implies. Almost as diverting as this is a recent declaration by that pronounced and sterling Progressionist, Mr. A. P. COCKBURN, M. P., who, as we see by a paragraph in the Orillia *Packet*, in addressing a meeting at Utterson the other day, declared himself "an Independent—"with some qualifications." Just so. The phrase is neat, and pretty accurately sets forth the chief cardinal characteristics and principles of the standard-elevation party. They are all sound Reformers—with qualifications; purists all, with qualifications; economists all, with qualifications; the pattern of political virtue, and the mould of political form—with qualifications. As the *Packet's* correspondent justly observes, Mr. COCKBURN'S latest development as an Independent is a sign of the times. He represents a class likely soon to multiply. The rats leave the sinking ship. Parliamentary representatives, when they suddenly eschew being ranked as "Grits" or "Ministerialists" and take to the cross benches of "Independence," constitute a sort of finger post pointing in the direction of what is looming in the future. "Independence" of the COCKBURN sort, with qualifications, will, we apprehend, be at a premium ere long with a peculiar class of politicians and M.P.'s.

### *THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.*

THE receipts for 1876-7 were $22,059,000 and the expenditure $23,519,000, leaving a balance the wrong way of $1,460,000. A big deficit is the very essence of modern Reform.

It is claimed, however, that the Government has exercised great economy and that the responsibility for the deficit is due partly to Tory extravagance four years ago and partly to the "hard "times." No one will deny that a great reduction was effected last year as between the expenditure then and the expenditure in 1875-6.

In the ordinary or controllable expenditure there was a reduction of $1,730,000 accomplished in this way:

| | |
|---|---|
| In Civil Government | $ 29,000 |
| Legislation | 31,000 |
| Emigration | 32,000 |
| Militia | 428,000 |
| Public Works | 686,000 |
| Ocean and Lighthouse Service | 158,000 |
| Fisheries | 12,000 |
| Dominion Lands | 122,000 |
| Forces in Manitoba | 52,000 |
| Mounted Police | 17,000 |
| Boundary Survey | 134,000 |
| Settlers' Relief | 83,000 |
| | $1,784,000 |
| Less Sundry Increases | 54,000 |
| | $1,730,000 |

Comparing the Reform year 1876-7 with the Reform year 1875-6, as we have been doing, and a very large reduction has undoubtedly been made. But it will be seen that the economy has been practised mainly in Public Works at a time when thousands of men are idle; in the Militia, the efficiency of which had already been sadly impaired; in the lapsed items of Settlers Relief, Boundary Survey, and Dominion Land Surveys, and by the disbandment of a large portion of the Dominion force in Manitoba. But in the items where a large reduction is possible and practicable and where the Reform party when in Opposition pledged themselves to make a huge saving, nothing has been done. Here are a few of these heads comparing 1872-3 the last full Tory year with 1876-7:

| | 1872-3. | 1876-7. |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Government | $ 750,800 | $ 812,200 |
| Emigration | 287,400 | 354,000 |
| Pensions | 49,200 | 112,500 |
| Superannuation fund | 53,000 | 104,800 |
| Administration of Justice | 398,900 | 565,600 |
| Penitentiaries | 270,700 | 303,100 |
| Customs, salaries, &c. | 568,000 | 721,600 |
| Excise, salaries, &c. | 171,700 | 211,100 |
| | $2,549,700 | $3,184,900 |

Here, in the items where *par excellence* the great army of office-holders and tax-eaters has its being, the Reform figures exceed the Tory figures by $650,000 a year! The Premier can shut down on Public Works and add to the prevailing distress, or cut down the Militia to a skeleton force, but under the heads where he used to boast he could effect an enormous saving, he is extravagant beyond any Tory parallel. He is economical where liberality is necessary, especially at this particular time, and liberal where economy was never more practicable—a bogus Reformer in short.

### *THE IMMIGRATION REPORT.*

THE report of the Minister of Agriculture for 1877, a synopsis of which was published in our daily issue on Saturday, shows that an enormous expenditure is still being kept up for immigration purposes with poor and unsatisfactory results. To swell the number of immigrants, the Department has taken to counting those who come here from the States, but as they keep no record of the annual migration of Canadians to the States, that table is of little value. Clearly if we are to lay hold of every Canadian returning to his own land from the Republic, and of every disgusted American who flees hither from the horrors of a Protective tariff, we are bound also to keep an account of the thousands of Canadians who annually cross the line. It is positively dishonest to pretend that our population is being largely increased by American arrivals, by blinking the ugly fact of the much larger hegira of Canadian farmers' sons to the Western and Southern States, and of Canadian mechanics to the workshops of New England.

The total number of immigrants who arrived by the St. Lawrence route in 1877 was 7,743. To secure these, $64,282 was spent on agents in Europe, and $18,311 on general contingencies there, while the cost of the agencies in this country brought the total up to $168,200. Besides this $20,700 was advanced to the Icelandic colony on the shores of Lake Manitoba. Each immigrant brought from Europe cost the country about $10.50 without counting the cost of bringing him from the seaports up country. The following table shows the number of European immigrants and the cost of the European agencies and contingencies with the *per capita* cost of procuring the immigrant and forwarding him to Quebec or Portland for the years mentioned:

| | *European Immigrants.* | *Cost of European Agencies, &c.* | *Per capita cost.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1872 | 34,900 | $67,700 | $2 00 |
| 1873 | 37,000 | 137,900 | 3 73 |
| 1874 | 24,900 | 149,000 | 6 20 |
| 1875 | 16,000 | 177,000 | 11 00 |
| 1876 | 11,000 | 148,000 | 13 50 |
| 1877 | 7,700 | 82,500 | 10 50 |

There has been an enormous increase in the *per capita* cost since the Party of Economy took hold of the Department; and no small portion of M. PELLETIER'S report is devoted to furnishing excuses for that fact. The House should carefully consider the advisability of recalling the European agents and stopping the costly machinery over which Mr. ANNAND presides until such time as it can be conscientiously said that Canada affords a home for all who choose to come here.

### *RIGHT AND WRONG ECONOMY.*

No profound statesmanship is required to shut down upon the public works of the country at a period of dire suffering, or to reduce the already attenuated Militia to a shadow. This is practically all Mr. MACKENZIE has done in the way of economising. A few thousand labouring men and mechanics have been thrown into the street to swell the army which his fatuous Free Trade policy keeps in idleness and want, and the dispirited volunteer force has been deprived of the means of maintaining even a show of efficiency, the reductions in 1876-7 as compared with 1875-6 being as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Legislation | $ 31,000 |
| Emigration | 32,000 |
| Militia | 428,000 |
| Public Works | 686,000 |
| | $1,177,000 |

This is all the economy of which the Premier has been capable, for we give him no credit for saving the lapsed accounts, *i. e.* for not spending money on the works completed in 1875-6.

Starving the volunteers and the workingman was not the sort of economy Mr. MACKENZIE took office to enforce; nor is it the way in which a true Reformer would have gone about cutting down the people's burdens. Why didn't the Premier rather apply the knife to the enormous sums consumed by the tax-eaters? Why didn't he give the labourer a chance and let the volunteer alone, and effect the necessary saving in the Departments, the custom houses, post offices, emigration agencies, and other berths in the public service, where som millions a year are swallowed up by sleek officials? Take the Emigration Department. Here is its cost in 1876-7 and 1872-3, the last Tory year, with the number of emigrants secured in Europe:

| | 1872-3. | 1876-7. |
|---|---|---|
| Cost | $287,000 | $354,000 |
| European emigrants secured | 36,900 | 7,700 |

Surely Mr. MACKENZIE could have saved $100,000 there. Take Civil Government, embracing the Ottawa Departments, in which he said in his Opposition days clerks and messengers fall over one another in confused heaps by reason of their exceeding number:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $750,800 |
| 1876-7 | 812,200 |

Why did he not spare the workingman and send $62,000 worth of his attendants about their business? Take the Superannuation fund. Reformers used to oppose superannuations, indeed the Rouges of Quebec inserted an anti-Superannuation plank in their 1872 platform. But look at the figures now:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $ 53,000 |
| 1876-7 | 104,800 |

Here $50,000 has been added to the taxes to enable the Premier and his friends to make room in the public service for the ravenous patriots who surround them. Why didn't he make an effort to cut down instead of devoting himself to increasing this item? Take the Customs department. The amount of Customs revenue collected, with the cost of collecting in 1876-7 as compared with 1872-3, is as follows:

| | *Revenue Collected.* | *Cost of Collection.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $13,053,000 | $568,000 |
| 1876-7 | 12,556,000 | 721,600 |

Why didn't the Premier apply the knife vigorously here? The revenue collected was half a million less than in 1872-3, and yet the cost of collecting it, thanks to the sinecures created for needy partisans and the enormous addition to the Customs staff, was no less than $153,000 more! Why didn't he leave $150,000 to the workingman and take it out of his drones in the Customs? Take Excise:

| | *Revenue Collected.* | *Cost of Collection.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1872-3 | $4,527,000 | $171,700 |
| 1876-7 | 4,973,000 | 211,000 |
| Cost of collecting each $100 in 1872-3 | | $3 80 |
| Cost of collecting each $100 in 1876-7 | | 4 25 |

Here was another splendid field for economy, but the Premier would rather wipe out the Militia and send the workingman a-begging than lay violent hands upon sinecures or interfere with the prerogative of his friends to pack the public offices with officials whose work is as light as their wages is excessive.

### *MARCH OF AN ENGLISH GENERATION THROUGH LIFE.*

THE last number of the London *Quarterly Review* contains an interesting and instructive article, based chiefly upon the supplement of the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar General, entitled "March of an English Generation "through Life." When we see the enormous amount of detail referring to more than six hundred registration districts into which the country is divided, and bear in mind the almost perfect accuracy of the figures exhibited, and extending over ten years, we are impressed at once with the immense labour employed in their compilation and the ridiculousness of the passage in the speech from the Throne delivered to the Ontario Legislature in which gullible or ignorant people are asked to believe that our own utterly imperfect and useless tables—presented always twelve months after the year to which they relate!—have now nearly got to the "English standard." Everybody at all acquainted with the subject here knows that this is an absurd allegation, and that the appropriation for registration purposes in this Province, as administered by the present officials, might just as well be pitched into the lake or the sewer gullies, for any useful end attained by it. Incorrect statistics are worse than none at all. The English Registrar-General, in his report, singles out, in imagination, a generation of one million persons, and traces its eventful journey from the moment of birth to the end of life, Of these, taking the whole of England, more than one-fourth die before they reach five years of age. Most of the survivors have been attacked once or oftener by disease. During the next five years the tenure of life becomes more sure, and between five and ten years of age the number of deaths is less than a seventh part of that of the first quinquenniad. Between ten and fifteen the average mortality is lower than at any other period. From fifteen to twenty the mortality increases again, especially among women: many of whom fall a prey to consumption, and the perils of child-birth. At this period the influence of dangerous occupations begins to affect the death-rate. Fully eight times as many men as women die violent deaths. The number of violent deaths continue to rise from twenty to twenty-five, and keeps high for at least twenty years—that is, until the age of forty-five is reached. Consumption is prevalent and fatal from twenty to forty-five, and is responsible for nearly half the deaths. At from thirty-five to forty-five the effects of wear and tear begin to reveal themselves, and many persons succumb to diseases of the important viscera. By fifty-five the imagined million has dwindled down to less than one-half, or 421,115. After this the death-rate increases more rapidly, and although the number of lives grows less, the number of deaths in each of the twenty years after fifty-five increases; the higher rate is sustained for ten years longer, until at last by degrees all disappear. It is somewhat surprising to find that at seventy-five 161,124, on an average, remain; at eighty-five 38,565, of whom Dr. Farr calculates that only 202 reach the age of one hundred years. At fifty-three the number of men and women surviving is about equal, but from fifty-five and onwards the women exceed the men.

As regards occupations the clergy generally enjoy good health. Medical men are subject to a mortality above the average, as also are chemists and druggists, commercial clerks, drapers and mercers, publicans, butchers, and fishmongers. The baker, curiously enough, is more favourably reported upon. Coachmakers, carpenters, joiners, and workers in wood generally have healthier lives than the average, while carvers and gilders, plumbers, glaziers, tailors, shoemakers, and earthenware manufacturers are unhealthy as a class. Farmers and agricultural labourers are among the healthiest, and game-keepers are the healthiest of all. The mortality from preventible causes is still much too high, owing to impure water, close and crowded dwellings, intemperance, and excesses of all kinds. The deaths now ascribed in all England directly to privation are seventy-seven annually, but "without the institution of our ad"miraable poor relief," says Dr. FARR, "the deaths from starvation "would, amid all the chances of life, "badness of seasons, and fluctuation of "trade, amount to thousands a year." The deaths from excess in food greatly exceed those from starvation. The deaths of the wealthy and their servants from gout are nearly 300 a year. The illness and misery springing from excess cause an amount of suffering greatly exceeding that induced by want alone. The improvements made of recent years in official registration have been of service we are informed, in other ways than in tracing the progress of disease. These valuable returns throw considerable light on the body politic. Thus the remarkable fact that emigrants have returned to Britain in such great numbers of recent years enables the statistical student, says the Registrar-General, to educe the fact that notwithstanding the dense crowding of the British population and the intensity of the struggle for life yet the greater wealth, resulting in the more abundant appliances for production, goes a long way to make up in England for the more abundant natural advantages of other lands. Many other curious points connected with the social condition of the people are recorded in the report. It appears a special watch is maintained by the Registrar-General over those districts in which the returns show the mortality is above the average. This watch of course cannot be kept here, because as your Reformer doesn't care about the working or enforcement of anything which doesn't bring grist to the Pairty mill, the figures—as in our city—are useless for any sound statistical deductions. But such watchfulness, supplemented by special inquiries as to the reason of the mortality increase, is highly desirable and beneficial. The health of any population is most closely bound up with its well-being. But the true condition of things can only be found out by absolutely reliable returns, and, so far as the death-rate is concerned there is no excuse whatever for any incompleteness, as the simple provision that no deceased person shall be interred without a certificate that the death has been registered is all which is needful. The cemetery returns for Toronto show that this provision must have been ignored in some 400 cases at least last year. But of course the elevation of the moral standard absorbs so much care and time that the physical condition of the people is a mere bagatelle in comparison. Not a soul in Ontario can ascertain whether his district is more or less healthy than the average, or than any specified district, or what is the relative mortality or prevalence of different diseases, because what concerns or promotes national health, is of minor importance in the "Grit" view to what promotes hold on the loaves and fishes. The Ontario Department has grossly neglected to carry on the statistical legislation inaugurated by its predecessors—being evidently indifferent to, or else afraid of, enforcing its observance. The collection of farcical figures, guesses, "estimates," and other elaborately-tabulated rubbish just put upon the table of the Legislative Assembly by Mr. HARDY may be serviceable for cutting up into pipe lights, but we know of no other special or general utility purposes for which it is worth looking at. In Ottawa, for instance, the "estimated" mortality—based, nobody knows why, on returns in a totally different country and climate—was 525, and the "actual" return was 352. Pshaw!

The New York City Board of Health was asked by the State Legislature to report upon the wholesomeness of oleomargarine as an article of food; also whether legislation to prevent its manufacture is required. The Board has formally replied to the effect that oleomargarine is a good and wholesome article of food; and that the legislation already on the statute book is amply sufficient to prevent its imposition on the public as pure butter, the produce of the dairy. The makers of oleomargarine may now "go ahead," but they, or retailers rather, must be careful to sell it only for what it is, and not for butter. One thing seems clear, if the article is to come into general use on its own merits, some shorter name must be devised for it. It will never do to have little children not yet through the spelling book, coming into the corner grocery and trying to ask for a pound of oleomargarine. The term "suet butter" might answer, were it not that it must tell so heavily against the popularity of the article.

When Mr. Greenway was returned for South Huron, says the Exeter *Times*, he received the Liberal-Conservative nomination and in accepting it said: "I do not accept this nomination with a cast-iron pledge to follow the Opposition at every step. But the Opposition will have my independent support. The present Government are incapable of governing the country, and, if elected, I shall take the earliest opportunity of supporting any want of confidence motion." If the Mackenzie Administration were incapable of governing the country in 1874, will Mr. Greenway tell us what they have done since to warrant the belief that they are able to govern it to-day? Or has his conversion been effected by a prospective contract like David Glass' in 1873?

The Prescott *Plaindealer* says that the Custom House authorities there have their hands full just now, and with all their vigilance smuggling from the other side is going on briskly. Crowds of "ladies and gentlemen" are every hour passing over the river and returning, and to look after them all is no joke. The ladies, it is said, are the worst offenders by far. As American duties on dry goods average over 50 per cent., while ours are only 17½, articles in that line ought to be very much cheaper here than on the other side, but this is not the case. That is, it ought to be so on the Free Trade theory, but somehow or other this theory does not square with the facts. According to Mr. Mackenzie, this ought to be a "cheap country to live in," but articles of general use are cheaper in the country of high Protection than they are here, after all. Let the Free Traders account for the facts on their theory, if they can.

Having had altogether to abandon their absurd position that Sir Hastings Doyle's letters to Dr. Tupper were forgeries, the Grits fell back on the cry that the Doctor had violated private confidence by promulgating their contents. Mr. Plumb has destroyed this cry by pointing out that in one of the letters the distinguished writer said he penned them, because he thought it right to remind his friends at Ottawa of what Mr. Jones had said and done. Were this not ample justification of Dr. Tupper's course, it would be found in the fact that they were the only letters written to him by General Doyle in the course of a long correspondence which were not marked private. The loyal Minister of Militia's friends will have to select another position.

Hurrah again for the Independence of Parliament Act! Frothingham & Workman figure in the Accounts, p. 247, for $458 for hardware supplied the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, and p. 249, for $218 for valves, &c., for the Ottawa buildings. Mr. Cunningham, M.P., is down, p. 248, for $145 for stoves supplied to the British Columbia penitentiary. But the big sums Mr. Workman and Mr. Cunningham obtained from the Government are covered up in the contractors' items.

Dominion Public Accounts, p. 206, under head of Pacific Railway Survey, no less than forty McTavishes, McDonalds, and McKenzies in one batch figure for wages, while disheartened, solitary, melancholy, and alone at the very bottom of the pay-list stands William Ryan. Will Mr. Fraser stand this? Or has he forty Hieland drops to one of Irish blood?

Mr. Blake's explanation which the organs said would demonstrate the happy-family relations which always existed between him and his colleagues in the Government, Cauchon and Huntington among the rest, did not come off on Monday as advertised. It will be made clear by and bye that he left the Government simply because it is "a Reform Government that can find nothing to reform."

Mr. Cathcart Thompson has a letter in the Halifax *Herald* distinctly and emphatically reaffirming that Mr. Jones did in 1869 use the disloyal language about the flag attributed to him. Mr. Jones' veracity is far from being unimpeachable, and his denial that he uttered the words must tend to lower him greatly in public estimation. Few in Halifax will credit his denial.

Here they are again—Cooper, Fairman, & Co., p. 232, spikes, $17,922; do., p. 234, spikes, $4,257; total, $22,100. Next to steel rails there is nothing like spikes.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

*(Continued from Second Page.)*

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. BARTHE introduced a bill to repeal the insolvency laws.

Mr. WOOD said it was not usual to oppose a bill, on its first reading, but he would ask the introducer of this measure, in the interest of the commerce of the country, not to press this bill.

Read a first time.

Mr. DYMOND introduced a bill to provide that persons charged with common assault should be competent witnesses in the Crown's behalf.

Read a first time.

Mr. IRVING introduced a bill in reference to stamps on bills of exchange and promissory notes. It was the same bill he introduced last session, but which did not pass the stage of the second reading.

Read a first time.

Mr. BARTHE introduced a bill fixing the rate of interest in Canada. (Laughter.)

Read a first time.

Mr. MACKENZIE briefly stated the changes which had taken place in the Cabinet since last session. Mr. Blake's intention, he said, was to have left the Cabinet when he took the Presidency of Council, but he remained in until a short time since, at his (Mr. Mackenzie's) special request. He had to express his great regret at parting with such a colleague, his resignation being a great loss to himself, the House, and the country. There was no difference on any matter of policy, and he had no doubt a short respite from hard work would restore his hon. friend to his old state of health. All the changes which had taken place were the result of natural causes.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had no doubt the Premier had made the transfer of Mr. Cauchon from the Cabinet to the Governorship of Manitoba with as much pleasure as he felt regret at the resignation of another colleague. He joined in the Premier's expression of regret at the cause which had led an able man like Mr. Blake—for they had not too many able men in Parliament—to withdraw from the Government, and hoped in a short time he would recover his wonted health. He said that sincerely, though he did not agree with the political opinions of the hon. gentleman.

Mr. FISET asked whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a measure during the present session to secure the payment in coin, in cash, of the labourers employed on the public works under Government control.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was not the intention of the Government to bring in any such measure, as it would not be a measure the Government could well deal with. The Government had had under consideration the possibility of adopting such means in the letting of contracts as would secure to the men the payment of their wages in coin, and he might say that the Government did take steps to discharge their duties to the men, and to get fair play for them, and to secure their payment in the current coin of the country, at least every two weeks.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Several bills were introduced and read a first time, among them the Government bill for better securing the Independence of Parliament.

Mr. MASSON found it his painful duty to call the notice of the House to a matter affecting the member for South Bruce, and which had emanated from a letter of the clerk of the House. He then read the letter as follows:—

"OTTAWA, 13th March, 1876.

"MY DEAR B.—We do not find Blake quite energetic enough, nor even diligent, notwithstanding that we have the certainty that he is determined to dislodge Loranger soon after the session. He has a hidden meaning under this, and he appears not to care that any manifestation should take place in the Chamber on the subject, but he has your requisition, not as Minister of Justice, but as the political friend of those who showed it to him. He appears struck with it and has regretted that all these details were not put in the first requisition presented him. In the absence of Laflamme, who is always absent when we have need of him here, but who previous to starting for Montreal authorized us to receive the requisition, and to do the best while awaiting his return. Dr. Paquet and Guevrement also think with me as follows: Blake seems to regret not having had these details sooner, and does not like any publicity. On the other hand, there is no appearance of the affair progressing much during the session. Why do you not propose to him, or address the Governor, to send him the last requisition on the condition that if Loranger does not ask his resignation before the end of the session, that as soon as the session finishes, he will grant a Royal Commission to sit upon all the petitions *re* Loranger. They have applauded this idea, which, if realized, would bring us in more than the presentation of the requisition to the Chamber, now so far advanced. That is why he telegraphed you this morning to ask your permission to address the requisition to the Governor in case of need. Your answer and the absence of Laflamme hinders us from doing anything, and I start for Montreal, where I shall remain until Thursday evening, for the Court of Appeal, and if I have the pleasure to meet you or Germain, I shall be most happy. In the meantime Dr. Paquet is going to see Blake, and you would do well to copy the two first pages of your requisition on the same sort of paper and in the same hand, changing the heading, and saying simply, 'To his Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Dufferin, &c., &c.' Where it reads in the address 'To the Communes,' could you substitute 'Your honourable Chamber,' especially when you find on the first two pages the words 'your Excellency?' We will arrange the other pages. The second of these pages finishes with the following line:—'Travelling expenses, and board of the said quality.' As soon as the first sheet of these two first pages is thus arranged and copied, please to address them to me here in Ottawa, where I will arrive in time to make arrangements. If I do not meet you in Montreal you can write to me. But take notice that letters addressed to me elsewhere but here are not free. I have confidence that you will finish by succeeding, but I am sure that it is not a small work to remove these immovables, and if you have your miseries I assure you that I have mine. But courage, and with—I will not say perseverance but—tenacity, and at the same time with patience and tact, we will infallibly succeed. The position you see is very strong, and they cannot resist you. As for me doubt not that I am ever in the rear, and that my vigilance and diligence will never be at fault, and that I will be all that my embarrassing position permits. Respects to Germain. Let him not be discouraged. There will be some one to do the impossible for your deliverance.

"Your devoted friend,

"(Signed) E. M. P.

"N.B.—Our friends find your requisition famous, irresistible, and Blake seems to think the same."

MR. BLAKE said he had had no connection with Mr. Piche in the way referred to in the letter. The matter came before him as Minister of Justice, but he had never even formed an opinion as to whether Judge Loranger should or should not have been removed.

Mr. LAFLAMME denied all connection with the matter.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD said he felt certain Mr. Blake could not have done what was attributed to him. It was a question, however, with which the head of the Government would have to deal.

Mr. MACKENZIE agreed with this view.

A message from the Governor-General was presented, submitting the Estimates for the years 1878-9.

In reply to Dr. Tupper,

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he hoped to make his Budget Speech on Friday.

The House went into supply and adopted an item.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved for a return of the respective sums of money paid to British Columbia for colonization roads and other purposes. He severely censured the Dominion Government for their breach of faith to British Columbia.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT defended the Government. Its course towards the Government of British Columbia in the matters referred to was not with a view to embarrass that Administration, but because the financial circumstances of Canada at the time would not permit of their demand being acceded to.

Mr. DECOSMOS ridiculed the Finance Minister's defence.

The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at six p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

Mr. HUNTINGTON introduced a bill to amend the Post Office Act. One of its clauses provided to give Government officers power to open letters suspected of having reference to lotteries.

Dr. TUPPER said this was an objectionable provision, but he would defer discussion till the second reading.

Read a first time.

Mr. SNIDER introduced a bill to authorize a certain arrangement between the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association and the Dominion Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

Read a first time.

Mr. BURKE introduced a bill respecting the Port Perry railway.

Read a first time.

Among the questions asked was one by Mr. Stephenson, as to whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any amendments to the existing laws and regulations, making them approximate more closely in the matter of wrecking, towing, and coasting by foreign vessels in Canadian waters to the laws and regulations of the United States.

Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) replied in the negative.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

**A Comparative Statement.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure of the financial year ending 30th June, 1879, together with the sums granted for the financial year ending 30th June, 1878:—

| SERVICE. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. |
|---|---|---|
| Public debt — including sinking fund | $7,820,226 | $7,913,216 |
| Charges of management | 182,176 | 182,969 |
| Civil Government | 885,878 | 882,974 |
| Administration of Justice | 613,700 | 614,330 |
| Police | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Penetentiaries | 313,494 | 322,114 |
| Legislation | 640,486 | 686,936 |
| Arts, agriculture, and statistics—including census | 40,200 | 47,200 |
| Immigration and quarantine | 230,550 | 230,370 |
| Pensions—including superannuation | 227,464 | 227,623 |
| Militia—including Mounted Police, N.-W. T. | 988,556 | 983,200 |
| Public Works and Buildings—chargeable to income | 963,800 | 963,800 |
| Ocean and River Service | 420,615 | 390,073 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 460,144 | 472,233 |
| Fisheries | 90,570 | 86,500 |
| Scientific Institutions | 56,050 | 46,050 |
| Marine Hospitals and sick and distressed seamen | 64,750 | 71,000 |
| Steamboat inspection | 15,450 | 13,990 |
| Inspection of Insurance Companies | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Subsidies | 3,477,557 | 3,420,862 |
| Geological survey | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Indians | 410,576 | 446,611 |
| Miscellaneous | 140,400 | 116,800 |
| Collection of Revenues—Customs | 705,967 | 705,836 |
| Collection of Revenues—Excise | 242,300 | 221,540 |
| Collection of Revenues—culling timber | 81,000 | 77,750 |
| Weights and measures | 106,880 | 108,800 |
| Inspection of staples | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Adulteration of food | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Public Works | 2,264,635 | 2,266,265 |
| Post Office | 1,769,800 | 1,767,000 |
| Dominion lands | 73,000 | 80,000 |
| Minor revenues | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total Consolidated Fund | $23,378,228 | $23,440,051 |
| Redemption of debt | 5,382,739 | 7,588,431 |
| Public Works and Buildings—chargeable to capital | 5,738,600 | 8,305,900 |
| Total capital | $11,121,339 | $15,894,331 |
| Total | $34,499,567 | $39,334,382 |

## INLAND REVENUE.

**A Dismal Review of the Year's Operations.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue was brought down to-day. The accrued revenue for the year just closed was $5,829,154, as against $6,376,332 for 1875-76, being a decrease of $547,178, or about 8.58 per cent. The items of decrease are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Upon excise | $587,653 |
| Upon culling timber | 4,825 |
| Upon bill stamps | 17,992 |
| Total | $610,470 |

From public works there was an increase of $10,351, and weights and measures, law stamps, etc., $52,941, leaving the net decrease as above set forth of $547,178. The decrease on spirits was $449,041, and on tobaccos, $145,060. This falling off is attributed to (1) the uncertainty of dealers and publicans as to the direction which legislation might take in relation to Prohibition, and a consequent determination to hold as small quantities in stock as was consistent with immediate wants; (2) illicit distillation; (3) an actual decrease in consumption consequent on the decreased ability of many classes of people to purchase.

## THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—General Sir Selby Smyth's report on the state of the Militia is somewhat exhaustive. He says the Canadians possess in a marked degree qualities to make excellent soldiers, being hardy and industrious, used to rough life, easily subjected to discipline and willing to submit to necessary authority.

The General refers to his several tours of inspection, and speaks generally of the high efficiency of the various enrolled corps, particularly those of the cities. Our active militia, the advance guard of the Dominion forces, is at present constituted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalry | 1,803 |
| Field artillery | 1,326 |
| Garrison artillery | 3,048 |
| Engineers | 232 |
| Infantry | 27,990 |
| Rifles | 9,330 |
| Total | 43,729 |

The field batteries, 17 in number, are composed and armed as follows:—13 with 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifles of the latest pattern; 1 with 6-pounder Armstrong breach-loading at Halifax; 2 with 9-pounder bronze smooth-bore, and a 24-pounder howitzer; 1 at Melbourne armed entirely with bronze 24-pounder howitzers.

Rifle practice has been carried out as usual at the various ranges. The opinion is expressed that too much practice cannot be given to soldiers in this essential, in which, with the arms of precision of modern days, extraordinary skill is required. The report further adds that the Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations have given valuable assistance in making good marksmen, and in keeping alive a healthy emulation in rifle practice throughout the country.

## Conservatism in Halton.

On Saturday the Conservative Association of Halton met to elect officers for the forthcoming year. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected; enthusiastic confidence was expressed in Mr. W. C. Beatty, the President, and the Secretary Mr. Solomon Aannunt, as well as in the future victory of the Conservative Party in the riding. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, who had been invited to address a public meeting in the Town Hall, was present and spoke on the importance of organization, urging them to prepare for an early election, and to work hard not merely because of allegiance to party but for the sacred cause of patriotism to a suffering country, and even on account of the wise selfishness which seeks to better one's own condition. For there was not a man in the county with the exception of those who had been sharers in the spoil and associated with the plunderers who was not the poorer because of the depraved sway of Mr. Mackenzie's Government.

Numbers had come by train and otherwise from a distance and at three o'clock the meeting of the Assosciation adjourned to the Town Hall which was packed with people, many of whom were Reformers. Mr. John White, ex-M.P., for Halton was among those on the platform. Mr. W. C. Beatty presided.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Davin, the whole audience with the exception of Mr. White and a couple of his friends rising and cheering.

The Great Western Railway Company have paid $145 to Mr. Geo. Huston, of Glencoe, for a pair of horses killed on the track some weeks ago. The animals had got on the track by some of the fence boards having got loose.

A Western contemporary says that the coloured people of Amherstburg held a meeting recently, and resolved that they were disappointed because the Government had not recognized their claims in making appointments lately to the magistracy.

## ONTARIO ASSEMBLY

*(Continued from 2nd Page.)*

MONDAY, Feb.

Mr. Mostyn said that the remark the debate on the election of school trus reported in *The Mail* to have been mad the member for South Leeds, should been attributed to himself. He made correction because that hon. gentleman opposite views from him.

Mr. Meredith moved the third ing of the bill to incorporate the We University of London, Ontario. In sp ing to the bill, he (Mr. Mere urged the claims of the district of Hur an incorporated university. Certain had been taken towards this end, w would be rendered useless were the ch not granted. He stated that in the of the bill being passed the unive authorities had received promise of aid England and other places, and the Di of Huron had taken a deep interest i matter, giving their full support to scheme. He maintained that it w be unfair to grant educational vantages to the eastern sections of Province which were denied to the we portion. Even on the grounds of econ he supported the scheme, adding that it carried out the University of Tor would be relieved of a great portion present burden. He believed the H would affirm the bill by a large majori

Mr. Sinclair said if he could vot give university powers to any denon tional college it would be to the C now praying for this power. The Bi of London was a very estimable man, the country owed much to the E Church in the cause of education in Province. If the College, instead of ing for university powers, were to aff and cast in their lot with the Tor University, denominational colleges existing with university powers woul encouraged to do the same thing. I bill now before the House should pa did not think they would ever be c upon to shape a different policy for University of Toronto. He believed t was no necessity for the clauses requ four chairs and a fund of $100,000 b any degrees could be conferred, bec the Church of England in the western of the Province would no doubt easil tain these requirements. It was the ciple he objected to, and if the H passed the bill, it would surrender hopes of having a Provincial Unive The highest interests of all denomina would be served if they would surr their university rights and affiliate the Toronto University. He m therefore, that the order be discharge that the bill be referred to committee the whole with instructions to amend same by striking out "university po in the preamble, and in the first se and the whole of the seventh and sections; and by striking out "unive in the title of the bill and substi "college."

After considerable debate, in whic bill was opposed by Messrs. Bet Hodgins and Cameron, and support Messrs. Clarke (Norfolk), Widdi Lauder and Mowat, the amendment lost on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baxter, Bell, Bethune, Ca Chisholm, Cole, Finlayson, Gibson, Grant, graft, Harkin, Hay, Hodgins, Hunter, Lyon, McMahon, Merrick, Miller, Patterson Ross, Sexton, Sinclair—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleby, Baker, Ballantyne Boulter, Broder, Brown, Calvin, Clarke (N Creighton, Crooks, Dawson, Deacon, Flesh ser, Graham, Grange, Hardy, Kean, Lauder, gall (Simcoe), McGowan, Master, Meredith, Mostyn, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pardee, Pa (Essex), Richardson, Rosevear, Sne Springer, Striker, Tooley, Watterworth, field, Williams, Wilson, Wood—40.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee Whole on the following Private Bills

To incorporate the Georgian Ba Wellington Railway Company. Hunter.

Mr. Bethune took objection clause in the bill relating to the given to railway companies to take from any farmer's land through whic railways ran. He thought it unfair farmer should be compelled to gravel land to a railway company, a too at a price less than the present the land by its increased value in sequence of the road running throug

Mr. Miller said there were farmers who did not wish to have farms cut up by the opening of grav They were obliged, however, to do the railway authorities wished the for their road. The principle was a one, inasmuch as it took away the ri private individuals and gave them way companies.

Mr. Boulter thought that rai as well as road companies, shoul power to take gravel from any man through which their railroads ran.

Mr. Bishop objected to the clau said the member for Stormont deser thanks of the farmers for so sharpl in after their interests.

Mr. Ross agreed with the rema the member for Stormont, and th that under the present Railway Act justice was done to farmers who have gravel pits on their lands.

Mr. Scott thought there was no why a farmer should not get the be the increased value brought to his l the construction of a railway.

Mr. Bethune moved an amen to the effect "that in estimating th ages for the land taken for grave section 8 of section 20 of the Act ing railways shall not apply."

Mr. Meredith gave it as his that the hon. member's interpreta the Act was wrong. It was not in that the value of the land should be against that of the gravel.

Mr. Pardee concurred with the member for London.

Mr. Bethune, on the suggest the hon. member for Muskoka, poin an ambiguity in the words of the B ing railway companies power to "stone, gravel, or other material ne to the construction of the road." words "other material" might be m refer to oak, or even to an iron mine vicinity of the road. He would that the word "sand" be substitu the words "other materials," as h some enterprising railway speculato be inclined to stretch the meaning clause.

Mr. Cameron said he had neve of any injustice being done by the sions of the general railway act, did not see that there was any d be apprehended from this particul There was no harm intended by and no injustice could really be don

Mr. Paxton thought that as no tion had been made in the past to cedure of railway companies there need of any amendments to the act.

Mr. Hay believed that no far ever increased in value by being cro a railway.

The amendments, as suggested Bethune, were carried.

Respecting the Galt and Guelph company—Mr. Massie.

Respecting the public burial gr the town of Guelph—Mr. Massie.

Mr. Cameron spoke in opposi the bill. He said that the tow Guelph had as much right to the ground as the town of Guelph, as been given by the Canada Land C to both as long as they used it for ground. The bill, however, gave to the latter to make a public pa township now claimed that as they much right to the land as the should be sold and the proceeds ap the new burial ground used by b was unjust for the Government to as the Canada Land Company was one who had really the disposal of t

Mr. Fraser said it was the of the town of Guelph to remove in the old cemetery and reinter the new one. He held that the origi cation did not give the same rig township as it did to the town.

Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association and the Dominion Grange Patrons of Husbandry.

Read a first time.

Mr. BURKE introduced a bill respecting the Port Perry railway.

Read a first time.

Among the questions asked was one by Mr. Stephenson, as to whether it was the intention of the Government to introduce any amendments to the existing laws and regulations, making them approximate more closely in the matter of wrecking, towing, and coasting by foreign vessels in Canadian waters to the laws and regulations of the United States.

Mr. SMITH (Westmoreland) replied in the negative.

## ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1878-79.

### A Comparative Statement.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The following is a summary of the estimated expenditure of the financial year ending 30th June, 1879, together with the sums granted for the financial year ending 30th June, 1878:—

| SERVICE. | 1877-78. | 1878-79. |
|---|---|---|
| Public debt — including sinking fund | $7,820,226 | $7,913,216 |
| Charges of management | 182,176 | 182,969 |
| Civil Government | 885,878 | 882,974 |
| Administration of Justice | 613,700 | 614,330 |
| Police | 11,000 | 11,000 |
| Penetentiaries | 313,494 | 322,114 |
| Legislation | 640,486 | 636,936 |
| Arts, agriculture, and statistics—including census | 40,200 | 47,200 |
| Immigration and quarantine | 230,550 | 230,370 |
| Pensions—including superannuation | 227,464 | 227,623 |
| Militia—including Mounted Police, N.-W. T. | 983,556 | 983,200 |
| Public Works and Buildings—chargeable to income | 963,800 | 963,800 |
| Ocean and River Service | 420,615 | 390,073 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 460,144 | 472,233 |
| Fisheries | 90,570 | 86,500 |
| Scientific Institutions | 56,050 | 46,050 |
| Marine Hospitals and sick and distressed seamen | 64,750 | 71,000 |
| Steamboat inspection | 15,450 | 13,990 |
| Inspection of Insurance Companies | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Subsidies | 3,477,557 | 3,420,862 |
| Geological survey | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Indians | 410,576 | 446,611 |
| Miscellaneous | 140,400 | 116,800 |
| Collection of Revenues—Customs | 705,967 | 705,836 |
| Collection of Revenues—Excise | 242,300 | 221,540 |
| Collection of Revenues—culling timber | 81,000 | 77,750 |
| Weights and measures | 106,880 | 108,800 |
| Inspection of staples | 1,000 | 3,000 |
| Adulteration of food | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Public Works | 2,264,635 | 2,266,265 |
| Post Office | 1,769,800 | 1,767,000 |
| Dominion lands | 73,000 | 80,000 |
| Minor revenues | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total Consolidated Fund | $23,378,228 | $23,440,051 |
| Redemption of debt | 5,382,739 | 7,588,431 |
| Public Works and Buildings—chargeable to capital | 5,738,600 | 8,305,900 |
| Total capital | $11,121,339 | $15,894,331 |
| Total | $34,499,567 | $39,334,382 |

## INLAND REVENUE.

### A Dismal Review of the Year's Operations.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The report of the Minister of Inland Revenue was brought down to-day. The accrued revenue for the year just closed was $5,829,154, as against $6,376,332 for 1875-76, being a decrease of $547,178, or about 8.58 per cent. The items of decrease are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Upon excise | $587,653 |
| Upon culling timber | 4,825 |
| Upon bill stamps | 17,992 |
| Total | $610,470 |

From public works there was an increase of $10,351, and weights and measures, law stamps, etc., $52,941, leaving the net decrease as above set forth of $547,178. The decrease on spirits was $449,041, and on tobaccos, $145,060. This falling off is attributed to (1) the uncertainty of dealers and publicans as to the direction which legislation might take in relation to Prohibition, and a consequent determination to hold as small quantities in stock as was consistent with immediate wants; (2) illicit distillation; (3) an actual decrease in consumption consequent on the decreased ability of many classes of people to purchase.

## THE MILITIA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—General Sir Selby Smyth's report on the state of the Militia is somewhat exhaustive. He says the Canadians possess in a marked degree qualities to make excellent soldiers, being hardy and industrious, used to rough life, easily subjected to discipline and willing to submit to necessary authority.

The General refers to his several tours of inspection, and speaks generally of the high efficiency of the various enrolled corps, particularly those of the cities. Our active militia, the advance guard of the Dominion forces, is at present constituted as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalry | 1,803 |
| Field artillery | 1,326 |
| Garrison artillery | 3,048 |
| Engineers | 232 |
| Infantry | 27,990 |
| Rifles | 9,330 |
| Total | 43,729 |

The field batteries, 17 in number, are composed and armed as follows:—13 with 9-pounder muzzle-loading rifles of the latest pattern; 1 with 6-pounder Armstrong breach-loading at Halifax; 2 with 9-pounder bronze smooth-bore, and a 24-pounder howitzer; 1 at Melbourne armed entirely with bronze 24-pounder howitzers.

Rifle practice has been carried out as usual at the various ranges. The opinion is expressed that too much practice cannot be given to soldiers in this essential, in which, with the arms of precision of modern days, extraordinary skill is required. The report further adds that the Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations have given valuable assistance in making good marksmen, and in keeping alive a healthy emulation in rifle practice throughout the country.

## Conservatism in Halton.

On Saturday the Conservative Association of Halton met to elect officers for the forthcoming year. Nearly all the old officers were re-elected; enthusiastic confidence was expressed in Mr. W. C. Beatty, the President, and the Secretary Mr. Solomon Aannunt, as well as in the future victory of the Conservative Party in the riding. Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, who had been invited to address a public meeting in the Town Hall, was present and spoke on the importance of organization, urging them to prepare for an early election, and to work hard not merely because of allegiance to party but for the sacred cause of patriotism to a suffering country, and even on account of the wise selfishness which seeks to better one's own condition. For there was not a man in the county with the exception of those who had been sharers in the spoil and associated with the plunderers who was not the poorer because of the depraved sway of Mr. Mackenzie's Government.

Numbers had come by train and otherwise from a distance and at three o'clock the meeting of the Association adjourned to the Town Hall which was packed with people, many of whom were Reformers. Mr. John White, ex-M.P., for Halton was among those on the platform. Mr. W. C. Beatty presided.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Davin, the whole audience with the exception of Mr. White and a couple of his friends rising and cheering.

The Great Western Railway Company have paid $145 to Mr. Geo. Huston, of Glencoe, for a pair of horses killed on the track some weeks ago. The animals had got on the track by some of the fence boards having got loose.

A Western contemporary says that the coloured people of Amherstburg held a meeting recently, and resolved that they were disappointed because the Government had not recognized their claims in making appointments lately to the magistracy.



## ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

*(Continued from 2nd Page.)*

MONDAY, Feb. 18.

Mr. Mostyn said that the remarks in the debate on the election of school trustees, reported in *The Mail* to have been made by the member for South Leeds, should have been attributed to himself. He made the correction because that hon. gentleman held opposite views from him.

Mr. Meredith moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate the Western University of London, Ontario. In speaking to the bill, he (Mr. Meredith) urged the claims of the district of Huron to an incorporated university. Certain steps had been taken towards this end, which would be rendered useless were the charter not granted. He stated that in the event of the bill being passed the university authorities had received promise of aid from England and other places, and the Diocese of Huron had taken a deep interest in the matter, giving their full support to the scheme. He maintained that it would be unfair to grant educational advantages to the eastern sections of the Province which were denied to the western portion. Even on the grounds of economy, he supported the scheme, adding that were it carried out the University of Toronto would be relieved of a great portion of its present burden. He believed the House would affirm the bill by a large majority.

Mr. Sinclair said if he could vote to give university powers to any denominational college it would be to the College now praying for this power. The Bishop of London was a very estimable man, and the country owed much to the English Church in the cause of education in the Province. If the College, instead of asking for university powers, were to affiliate and cast in their lot with the Toronto University, denominational colleges now existing with university powers would be encouraged to do the same thing. If the bill now before the House should pass, he did not think they would ever be called upon to shape a different policy for the University of Toronto. He believed there was no necessity for the clauses requiring four chairs and a fund of $100,000 before any degrees could be conferred, because the Church of England in the western part of the Province would no doubt easily obtain these requirements. It was the principle he objected to, and if the House passed the bill, it would surrender all its hopes of having a Provincial University. The highest interests of all denominations would be served if they would surrender their university rights and affiliate with the Toronto University. He moved, therefore, that the order be discharged and that the bill be referred back to committee the whole House with instructions to amend the same by striking out "university powers" in the preamble, and in the first section, and the whole of the seventh and eighth sections; and by striking out "university" in the title of the bill and substituting "college."

After considerable debate, in which the bill was opposed by Messrs. Bethune, Hodgins and Cameron, and supported by Messrs. Clarke (Norfolk), Widdifield, Lauder and Mowat, the amendment was lost on the following division:—

YEAS—Messrs. Baxter, Bell, Bethune, Cameron, Chisholm, Cole, Finlayson, Gibson, Grant, Hargraft, Harkin, Hay, Hodgins, Hunter, Lane, Lyon, McMahon, Merrick, Miller, Patterson (York), Ross, Sexton, Sinclair—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Appleby, Baker, Ballantyne, Barr, Boulter, Broder, Brown, Calvin, Clarke (Norfolk) Creighton, Crooks, Dawson, Deacon, Flesher, Fraser, Graham, Grange, Hardy, Kean, Lauder, Macdougall (Simcoe), McGowan, Master, Meredith, Monk, Mostyn, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pardee, Patterson (Essex), Richardson, Roseveear, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Tooley, Watterworth, Widdifield, Williams, Wilson, Wood—40.

The bill was read a third time and finally passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the following Private Bills:—

To incorporate the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Company. — Mr. Hunter.

Mr. Bethune took objection to the clause in the bill relating to the power given to railway companies to take gravel from any farmer's land through which their railways ran. He thought it unfair that a farmer should be compelled to sell his gravel land to a railway company, and that too at a price less than the present value of the land by its increased value in consequence of the road running through it.

Mr. Miller said there were many farmers who did not wish to have their farms cut up by the opening of gravel pits. They were obliged, however, to do so if the railway authorities wished the gravel for their road. The principle was a wrong one, inasmuch as it took away the rights of private individuals and gave them to railway companies.

Mr. Boulter thought that railways, as well as road companies, should have power to take gravel from any man's farm through which their railroads ran.

Mr. Bishop objected to the clause, and said the member for Stormont deserved the thanks of the farmers for so sharply looking after their interests.

Mr. Ross agreed with the remarks of the member for Stormont, and thought that under the present Railway Act an injustice was done to farmers who might have gravel pits on their lands.

Mr. Scott thought there was no reason why a farmer should not get the benefit of the increased value brought to his land by the construction of a railway.

Mr. Bethune moved an amendment to the effect "that in estimating the damages for the land taken for gravel, subsection 8 of section 20 of the Act respecting railways shall not apply."

Mr. Meredith gave it as his opinion that the hon. member's interpretation of the Act was wrong. It was not intended that the value of the land should be set off against that of the gravel.

Mr. Pardee concurred with the hon. member for London.

Mr. Bethune, on the suggestion of the hon. member for Muskoka, pointed out an ambiguity in the words of the Bill giving railway companies power to take "stone, gravel, or other material necessary to the construction of the road." The words "other material" might be made to refer to oak, or even to an iron mine in the vicinity of the road. He would suggest that the word "sand" be substituted for the words "other materials," as he feared some enterprising railway speculator might be inclined to stretch the meaning of the clause.

Mr. Cameron said he had never heard of any injustice being done by the provisions of the general railway act, and he did not see that there was any danger to be apprehended from this particular Bill. There was no harm intended by the Bill and no injustice could really be done by it.

Mr. Paxton thought that as no objection had been made in the past to the procedure of railway companies there was no need of any amendments to the act.

Mr. Hay believed that no farm was ever increased in value by being crossed by a railway.

The amendments, as suggested by Mr. Bethune, were carried.

Respecting the Galt and Guelph railway company—Mr. Massie.

Respecting the public burial ground in the town of Guelph—Mr. Massie.

Mr. Cameron spoke in opposition to the bill. He said that the township of Guelph had as much right to the burial ground as the town of Guelph, as it had been given by the Canada Land Company to both as long as they used it for a burial ground. The bill, however, gave it over to the latter to make a public park. The township now claimed that as they had as much right to the land as the town, it should be sold and the proceeds applied to the new burial ground used by both. It was unjust for the Government to interfere as the Canada Land Company was the only one who had really the disposal of the land.

Mr. Fraser said it was the intention of the town of Guelph to remove the dead in the old cemetery and reinter them in the new one. He held that the original dedication did not give the same right to the township as it did to the town.

Mr. Flesher said that the township should have as much to say in the disposal of the burial ground as the town, as it belonged to the one as much as it did to the other.

The bill was allowed to stand over.

The House adjourned at 11.45 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Mr. Wood moved that the House will, on Wednesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain resolution respecting the purchase of municipal debentures issued under by-laws for tile drainage purposes, in respect of which the Commissioner of Agriculture shall certify to the propriety of investment. Carried.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Hon. Mr. Pardee's Bill to preserve forests from destruction by fire.

Mr. Pardee said that he wished an amendment added to make the close season extend from 1st April to 1st November, instead of 1st May to 1st September. He also introduced several minor amendments.

Mr. Deacon objected to the clause providing that the ground round the spot where the fire was kindled should be cleared within a radius of twenty-five feet.

Mr. Macdougall wished the word "space" to be employed instead of "radius," as he thought it would be more easily understood.

Mr. Pardee was willing to grant that "ten feet of a radius from the fire" would be sufficient.

The bill was passed with certain amendments.

Mr. Fraser moved the second reading of his bill to give finality to voters' lists and for other purposes. He would say nothing about its provisions, having done that on the occasion of the first reading.

Mr. Meredith said that the hon. gentleman in his bill cast a stigma upon income voters by not making the lists final as far as related to those of them who had not paid the municipal tax on their income. Another feature of the bill showed that hon. gentlemen opposite were in secret connection with the Government at Ottawa. This was evident from the fact that the lists which were now revised had to undergo a second revision for the purposes of the coming general election. It was intended to go over all this work of revising again, which could not be done without great expense.

Mr. Macdougall said the bill would involve Judges in political questions, and would interfere with and injure their position and authority with the people as Judges. He was always opposed to the dragging our Judges into the political arena. The bill called on them to interpret the language of the House in passing laws. This interpretation should, he thought, be referred to other persons. If the Government would go a little further in their policy of granting the franchise to farmers' boys there would be no need of any complications in the law, for the only things to determine in the case of a voter would be whether he was of age, and whether he was a native of the country. He desired to enter his protest against the proposition or aim of the bill with reference to the coming general elections. It was very obvious from the bill that hon. gentlemen opposite had some ulterior object in view. It seemed that they apprehended a general election of the Dominion before long, and that this bill was designed in view of that. He could see no other object of putting the people to the great expense of making new lists. Otherwise, why should it be done? It appeared that hon. gentlemen did not think the lists at present were as favourable to their political friends at Ottawa as they might be after a revision.

Mr. Deacon said that the bill was certainly a very difficult one to understand, and he was certain it would produce a great deal of confusion amongst municipal clerks as to what lists were to be used at elections. So far, however, as the bill went to make voters' lists final he thought it might meet with the approbation of the House. He could not help wondering why the lists of 1877 should not be left final. If the change was to be made in the interests of the Government, he feared it would only result in causing a prolonged political strife.

Mr. Scott said that the voters' lists for 1877 were already final, and unless this House were to be dissolved before midsummer, he did not see why these lists should be again opened up for discussion and litigation. He took exception to sub-sections 2 and 3 of section 3 relating to non-residents and non-tax-payers, which he thought should be omitted, as the whole ground was covered by the elector's oath. He also objected to section 7.

The bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

February 19, 1878.

The Public Accounts Committee met this morning. There were present Messrs. Ross (Chairman), Williams, Wood, Lauder, Wills, Gibson, and Striker.

Mr. LANGMUIR was examined concerning the use of spirits in asylums. He said he would not consider himself a competent person to give any opinion concerning the benefit or injury of the use of liquors in asylums. All superintendents of asylums in Ontario except Dr. Dickson had stated at various times that they were decidedly in favour of the use of wine, beer, and spirits. It was upon these representations that he, as inspector of these institutions, recommended annual appropriations for spirituous liquors. Liquors were used in all English asylums and in most in the United States, although in the latter they were designated in the annual reports as "medical comforts." The cost per patient for a year for wine, spirits, and porter in English asylums averaged 30 cents to $5.20. Beer was not included, as that beverage was used daily by all patients merely as an article of food. Witness stated that he believed the general cause of insanity throughout the country at present was poverty, and that the constant struggle to keep body and soul together had often the effect of unhinging the mind.

In answer to an enquiry from Mr. Lauder, Mr. Langmuir stated that he did not think insanity was on the increase in the Province. Prior to Confederation there was not sufficient accommodation for lunatics. Wherever this was provided, the asylums were flooded, and the apparent increase was simply owing to the fact that the arrears for the past years had to be overtaken.

In answer to Mr. Lauder, Witness stated that the percentage of insanity in Ontario was 1 in every 850 of the population; in England, 1 in every 400; in Scotland, 1 in every 390; in Ireland, 1 in every 350; and in Massachusetts, 1 in every 450. He did not see any objection to private asylums, provided these were placed under proper superintendence.

In course of discussion Witness stated further that the cost of each patient in Ontario averaged $130 per annum, while in the States the average cost was $200.



### A Case of Consumption.

Chesterfield, N. H., March 26, 1867.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Son:—

Gentlemen,—I feel in duty called upon voluntarily to give my testimony in favour of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I was taken sick last October with a lung complaint, accompanied with a very serious cough; and after having been treated a number of weeks by the best physicians, they gave me up as an incurable case of consumption, and for about six weeks my friends expected that I might die any day, having entirely despaired of my recovery. At this time I read the advertisement and certificates of the WILD CHERRY BALSAM, and was induced to try it myself. I have taken five bottles, and from the commencement I have been gradually recovering. My cough has now entirely ceased. I have regained my flesh and strength, and am feeling quite well. I attribute the cure to DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as I have taken no other medicine since I commenced taking that.

Very respectfully yours,

MRS. MILA S. SMITH.

Messrs. Fowle & Son:

Gentlemen—Mrs. Smith gives me the foregoing certificate of the efficacy of your medicine in her case. She is an acquaintance of mine, and took the BALSAM on the strength of my certificate, which she saw in the papers. Her story is literally true.

Yours truly, W. H. JONES.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches," when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, allaying Pulmonary Irritation, and giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable.



## IRONCLADS IN THE DARDANELLES.

A London newspaper of a recent date prints the following letter, written by an officer on board one of the ironclads, describing the manœuvres of the fleet when ordered to the Dardanelles:—

The morning of January 24th was calm and sunshiny as the fleet lay quietly at anchor in Vourlah Bay expecting the arrival of the mail and news from Europe, of which there was a most considerable dearth. Toward noon the wind began to rise to a stiff breeze, and while lunch was on a telegram arrived, the upshot of which was that the signal went up to prepare instantly for sea. Before five o'clock the fleet, consisting of the Salamis, the yacht of the Commander-in-Chief; the Agincourt, the flagship of Sir J. C. Commerell; the Swiftsure, Téméraire, Sultan, Rupert, Hotspur, Ruby, and Research, were under weigh, and proceeded north past the Island of Lesbos. The orders were to pass through the Dardanelles peacefully, if possible, but to resist any attempt at obstruction. It was a prevalent idea in the fleet that permission had been granted in the first instance by the Turkish Government, but that it had been subsequently rescinded. The night of the departure was stormy, and the day dawned bleak and rainy when the Island of Tenedos came in view. The Salamis steamed into Besika Bay for the latest telegrams, and on coming out the Admiral shifted his flag to the Sultan, the Vice-Consul from Chanak also arriving and embarking on board that ship. The fleet then received orders to prepare for action without any outward demonstration, so that though the upper yards were sent down togallantmasts were left standing. The Salamis then steamed ahead to Chanak to give warning of the approach of the fleet. Early in the afternoon the entrance was reached, the fleet halted for a short time at the Rubicon, and then, in good order, column of divisions line ahead, steamed quickly into the Dardanelles. No attack was expected from the forts Seddul Bahr, or Castle of Europe, and Kum Kaleh, the Castle of Asia, at the entrance, as in any case the fight for the passage must have really taken place at Chanak, the narrowest part of the strait, the entrance being over two miles wide. The guns were now loaded and run not quite out, but only level with the ship's side and with the tompions in them. Those ships possessing Gatling guns hoisted them into the tops so as to bring them to bear on the embrasures of the forts. The men were cheerful and steady, though at the moment every man believed that fighting must ensue with the terrible forts at Chanak; and yet none knew whom they were going to fight, whether Turks or Russians, nor why they were going to fight them, for in the fleet there was no news of what was going on in the world ashore. At length the terrible Chanak was approached, and then at the last moment was seen a signal hoisted from the Salamis, which told that the passage would not be disputed. The Sultan then saluted the Turkish flag and proceeded with the Salamis; yet, to the general disappointment, the remainder of the fleet was ordered to return to the nearest anchorage, Besika Bay. During the journey the larger iron-clads had all of them their steam anchors ready, so that they might be anchored bow and stern of the forts, to assault them if required. There is an old castle and a strong earth fort on the opposite side of the narrows to Chanak, and the stream is known to have torpedoes laid down, so that the most sanguine could not have expected a bloodless victory, had it been necessary to force the Dardanelles. The fleet had certainly a most imposing aspect, and there was much that that was striking to be seen from the fleet itself. On its return the day cleared up, and there was seen the grand island of Imbos basking in the sun. "*Est in conspectu Tenedos,*" for the peak was not lost sight of from sunrise. If every one at home only knew how anxious the crews of the ships are to get some real news about the war, they could not but admire the cheerful obedience with which the men execute orders which are unintelligible to them. It is interesting, as well as important, to know that as the fleet passed between the Castles of Europe and Asia the guard turned out and presented arms to the ships. There was a strong feeling in the fleet at the time of the advance that the passage of the Dardanelles could certainly have been forced had it been required. But at Chanak there are two low forts, stated to mount 40-ton Krupp guns, and there is an upper fort, with a plunging fire, so that it would have taken some time to destroy them.

How in the world can Mr. David Mills remain in a Cabinet that is spending money on the Pacific railway, when, *Parliamentary Companion* for 1877, he holds that "the construction of a continuous line of railway to the Pacific is wholly beyond the resources of the country," and favours "utilizing the Northern Pacific?"

The Listowel *Standard* says that congratulations on the adoption by hotel-keepers of a system of small fees for minor accommodations to people who do not patronize the bar are decidedly premature. None of them have adopted this plan; but whether the misplaced congratulations on the subject may help them towards it remains to be seen.

A young married man in St. John, N.B., advertised that he would not be responsible for any debts contracted by his wife or any of her relations. This roused the ire of the old gentleman, his father-in-law, who forthwith sought him out and gave him a most exemplary cowhiding on the street, before an admiring crowd.

We learn that the excise duties on tobacco having fallen off considerably of late at Ottawa, the Inland Revenue officers have been actively engaged in ferreting out the cause. Under instructions from Inspetor Battle, officer O'Brien was sent on the warpath, and after collecting sufficient information felt justified this morning in making a raid on eleven Lower Town grocers. Out of this number nine acknowledged having purchasing what is known as French twist, but pleaded that they had not intentionally defrauded the revenue. The tobacco found in their possession, amounting to about 300 pounds, was confiscated.

Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, is falling into disrepute by reason of his undue regard for the god Mammon. He was asked by the Y. M. C. A. there to visit Washington for a fortnight, and replied that his heart warmed towards Washington, but he could not come for less than $200 per week and his expenses paid at the best hotel in the city. A contract was closed and Murphy invited to come on; but before he arrived, after deliberation, the Association concluded it would be best to annul the contract, and was about to inform Murphy of this determination when he arrived in the city. It was then decided to allow matters to go on according to the contract, and certain meetings were set apart when an admission fee was to be charged. Business was not prosperous however. The meetings were not largely attended, and, at Murphy's suggestion, the pay nights were abolished, and other means to raise money were to be undertaken. At the end of a week Murphy announced his determination to return to New York. His bills at the hotel were $60 for board, $58 for incidentals, and $53 for the board of a Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, who were brought on from New York to take charge of the music at the meetings. The Association also paid $50 for Mrs. Wilson's services. Murphy was given $101 for his services. He said that during his stay in the city he had given $12 to the poor, which he demanded should be repaid. His request was complied with, and he then wanted turned over to him the proceeds of a collection taken up for the poor at one of his meetings. At this request the Association rebelled. The Young Men's Christian Association people say they will publicly repudiate him if he ever sets foot in Washington again.

## AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.

The Estimates for the next fiscal year, brought down to-day, show that the total demand of the Government on Parliament amounts to $39,334,382, of which $15,894,331 is chargeable to Capital Account and Public Debt, and $23,440,051 to Consolidated Fund. The Estimate of last year on Consolidated Fund account was $23,378,228, and the total Estimate $34,499,567. While therefore there is a small increase on Consolidated Fund, there is a large increase in Capital Expenditure. There is needed for the redemption of debt $7,588,431, or more than two millions more than last year; and for expenditure on Public Works chargeable to Capital $8,305,900, as against $5,738,600. This large increase is divided between the Pacific railway and the canals. It is proposed to expend next year on the Lachine canal $2,000,000, an increase of a million over the estimates for the current year; and on the Welland canal the sum of $2,500,000, or an increase of $500,000 over last year's estimate. The estimate for Pacific railway construction is $2,549,700, a million more than last year. There is no vote for surveying and engineering in connection with the Pacific railway, that service it is to be presumed being nearly completed.

It will readily be seen by any one who looks carefully at the Estimates that they have been specially framed with a view to the general election. But the desperate effort to try and get back upon the platform of economy in their last year of office will not avail the Party of Purity. It is only a desperate effort, for with all their old-time declarations that the late Government was frightfully extravagant, their highest estimate, and that an exceptional one, was only $22,345,713, while the present estimates foot up to $23,440,051. These figures eloquently proclaim the enormous hypocrisy of the men now in charge of our affairs, and will but help to swell the volume of popular contempt for them which will soon be expressed at the polls.

M. Piche, the French clerk of the House, is placed in a most uncomfortable position by the proceedings in Parliament to-day. It was rumoured in 1876, when the first petition was presented against Judge Loranger, that he was at the bottom of the conspiracy, and his letter, published in *La Minerve*, and read by M. Masson, makes the situation most unpleasant for him. Contradicted as his statements were by Mr. Blake and M. Laflamme, it is difficult to see how the Government can avoid his dismissal.

The promised Independence of Parliament Act was introduced to-day by M. Laflamme. It is to make the disqualifications of the present Act extend to members of the Commons accepting office or emolument, or both, from any one of the Local Governments. It virtually condemns the conduct of which Mr. Mills, a member of the Government, and Mr. G. W. Ross, one of its supporters, have been guilty. The bill will also prevent Senators from taking contracts from the Government. The Minister of Justice halted in his explanations at the most important point, for while he stated in a general way that the bill would affect what he called the "dispositions of members, in other words would change the law as to the character of the acts which will cause disqualification," he failed to state what those changes are to be. He is a poor bungler and it is unfortunate, to speak mildly, that he should hold so high an office, or any, in the Cabinet.

Mr. DeCosmos' accusation of bad faith on the part of the Government towards British Columbia in some financial transactions outside of the Pacific railway was so definite and pointedly put that the Finance Minister failed utterly to meet it. Practically he allowed judgment to go by default.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—What are the Government going to do with the liquor question? is the most prominent topic of conversation for the moment. They promised legislation in the speech from the Throne, but if semi-official announcements are to go for anything they would seem since the opening of the session to have made discoveries which stand as stumbling blocks in their way. They profess to want an amendment to the British North America Act which will give to the Provincial Governments the power to legislate on the subject and use local machinery for the enforcement of such measures as they may pass. This discovery, if acted upon, will enable Mr. Mackenzie to draw the wool over the eyes of some temperance people for another year, that it is to say, until after the general elections, and Mr. Mowat is considering whether he will assist his friends here by appealing from the late judgment of the Supreme Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is a very nice little game for Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat, but surely there are few so blind as not to see through it. Meanwhile the temperance men are moving for some legislation. As will be seen by the report elsewhere, the Dominion Alliance is in session here now. In their report they call loudly for egislation during the present session. Appreciating the difficulty of the position, Messrs. Ross and Dymond are acting as intermediaries between the Government and the Alliance. They proposed at a caucus this morning, at which Mr. Scott was present on behalf of the Ministry, some sort of an Option-law but, what its precise features are does not seem to be generally known. These gentlemen it may be relied upon will do their best to save the Government and make their trimming and trickery and dishonesty to well-meaning temperance people bear as presentable an appearance as possible.

Mr. Cosgrave, of Toronto, accompanied by Mr. E. King Dodds, arrived here this morning as a deputation from the Brewers' and Malsters' Association. They had an interview with the Minister of Inland Revenue, who laid before them the returns for the six months of last year, that is to say up to the 1st January last, relating to malt and whiskey. In those six months there was a decrease in the quantity of malt consumed of over two million pounds and an increase in the quantity of spirits manufactured of 183,000 gallons. These are facts which speak eloquently as to the evil effects of the malt tax imposed last session and the inutility of the Dunkin agitation. The deputation pointed out the evils of the malt tax and pressed for its removal. They also asked to have the duty on American malt removed as it is practically of no effect, no American malt coming into Canada. The Minister held out hopes that the latter suggestion would in all probability be acted upon.

Mr. HUNTINGTON introduced a bill to-day to amend the Post Office Act. One of the clauses is directed to the prosecution of foreign lottery schemes in Canada, but Parliament will surely hesitate before it gives to the Government and its officers authority to open a suspected letter during transmission in the mails. Such authority would not only be subject to abuse, but would most certainly be abused. There was a provision of this nature in the draft of the bill introduced by Lieut.-Governor Macdonald when Postmaster-General, but it was withdrawn on account of the opposition shown to it in Parliament.

A bill has been reported favourably on by the Washington House Committee on public lands, forfeiting lands granted to a number of railway companies amounting to a hundred million acres.

"If I was going to paint a picktur of Faith, Affection, and Honesty," says Josh Billings, "I would paint mi dog looking up in mi face, waggen his tail." If we were going to paint the name of the best remedy in the world for colds, coughs, hoarseness, quinsy, influenza, croup, whooping cough, etc., it should be Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. For sale by all dealers, at 25c. per bottle.

## The Postmaster-General's Report for 1877.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The Postmaster-General's report shows that there are in the Dominion 5,161 post offices, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | 2,208 |
| Quebec | 1,025 |
| New Brunswick | 680 |
| Nova Scotia | 938 |
| Manitoba | 49 |
| British Columbia | 46 |
| Prince Edward Island | 213 |
| North-West Territories | 7 |

Through these there passed 41,510,000 letters and postal cards, 5,450,000 registered letters, 1,842,000 free letters, 1,096,000 newspapers and periodicals, 39,000,000 books and miscellaneous articles, and 4,638,000 parcels. The revenue amounted to $1,501,134.88, the expenditure to $2,075,618. There are 756 money order offices, viz:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | 439 |
| Quebec | 112 |
| New Brunswick | 73 |
| Nova Scotia | 109 |
| Manitoba | 2 |
| British Columbia | 6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5 |

The amount of the money orders issued in the year ending the 30th June, 1877, was $6,856,837.13. The number of Savings Bank offices on the 1st January, 1878, was 282, and the number of depositors on the 30th June, 1877, 24,074. The total amount deposited on the same date was $1,521,000. The amount of deposits and interest to the credit of depositors on the 30th June, 1877, was $2,639,937.47. The gross postal revenue for the year ended the 30th June, 1877, was $1,501,134.88, being an increase of $16,248.61 upon the gross postal revenue of last year. There was an increased charge for railway mail service of $75,870.41 upon payments for service on the Intercolonial railway and for the expenses attendant on the conveyance of the English mails to and from Rimouski in the summer and Halifax in the winter. Out of the 5,450,000 registered letters which passed through the mails in Canada during this year, only 64 miscarried. The values of the issue of postage stamps was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ontario | $817,794.00 |
| Quebec | 320,124.64 |
| New Brunswick | 83,323.50 |
| Nova Scotia | 104,572.50 |
| British Columbia | 12,815.00 |
| Manitoba | 10,480.00 |
| Prince Edward Island | 19,555.00 |
| Total | $1,368,664.64 |

Mr. Edgar, of Newbliss, made a very nice sample of maple sugar on the 8th inst. Next?

The average quantity of oatmeal shipped from Embro, County of Oxford, per week is sixty tons.

Winnipeg now boasts of a pawnbroker's shop. Thus step by step civilization advances westward.

Says the Perth *Expositor*:—"No soup kitchens for Arnprior this winter; the poor of the town—and their name is legion—are all hard at work breaking stones for the Corporation at about $4 a toise. The clear-sightedness displayed by our present Council in placing in every poor man's hand the means to gain an honest living, is meeting with the approbation of the people."

There is a little beggar girl who, after having exhausted her powers of persuasion on the Court House clerks, without a corresponding return of pennies, now comes up to them one after the other saying, "Father, give me some money for mother." This appeal seems very effective, for they generally shell out liberally to get rid of her.—*Montreal Witness.*

The Berlin gaol is full to overflowing, so full, says the *Daily News*, that the Sheriff will, in all probability, soon have to take a batch of prisoners to some other county for safe keeping. The present law is such that if one county fails to have ample gaol accommodation, the authorities are obliged to take their surplus prisoners elsewhere, and the county from which they are sent has to pay all the expenses.

Mr. E. L. Gales, of Guelph, representing Messrs. A. A. Ayer & Co., Montreal, is addressing meetings of farmers in the County of Waterloo, urging them to start butter factories. The few already started in this Province are doing well, and the butter they produce is in demand at the very highest market price.

Cattle fairs held since Christmas have mostly had rather indifferent success. The Listowel *Standard* says that the February cattle fair held there recently was not largely attended. There was very little stock brought forward, and few buyers on hand. Transactions were consequently meagre.

The efforts of the police to discover the person who caused the death of the child which was found in the river at Belleville a week ago, led to the arrest on Saturday evening of Dr. J. E. Allan, homœopathist, of that city. The prisoner was brought before the Police Magistrate and charged with using drugs or an instrument to procure abortion on the mother of the child, in the Township of Sidney, on the 31st of January, and with having caused the death of the infant. The mother of the child is said to be the daughter of a highly respectable farmer in Sidney. As the prosecution was not ready to proceed the prisoner was remanded till Wednesday, bail being refused.

The Belmont scandal case at London, Ont., has been compromised, and all the suits withdrawn, by each party agreeing to pay his own costs. It seems that in the first place Dr. E. Harris, dentist, brought civil proceedings against M. G. Woodworth, hotel-keeper, for the betrayal of his wife, and subsequently, on pretence that he was about to abscond, caused his arrest by a writ of *capias*, and he (Woodworth) was put in gaol here, but next morning liberated on bail. Woodworth then lodged a criminal information against Harris, charging him with conspiring with his wife to rob him of the sum of $400. Harris was accordingly arrested on Saturday night, but subsequently the parties seem to have come to terms, and the several cases have been withdrawn.

On Friday night an interesting meeting of Grangers took place at the opening of the new hall erected by Mount Horeb Grange in the Township of Chignacousy. Between two and three hundred persons were present. Among them were many prominent farmers and leading Grangers of the county. After partaking of a most excellent repast, addresses were delivered by Mr. J. P. Bull, of York Township, Mr. J. A. Proctor, barrister, of Toronto, Mr. A. F. Campbell, editor of the *Conservator*, Brampton, and others. The audience was also treated to several interesting recitations and some choice vocal and instrumental music. The Tullamore band was in attendance and added much to the interest of the occasion. This organization has a firm foothold in the county of Peel, and among the many Granges in existence there, none appear more prosperous than Mount Horeb Grange.

A young man named Frederick Pelton lately stole twenty-two sheep from farmers in the Township of Culross, County of Bruce. He was followed to London, captured, and conveyed back to Teeswater. The way in which he exposed himself to detection is a remarkable instance of how the cunningest of criminals sometimes outwit themselves. He had sold the sheep to a dealer in Wroxeter village, but the buyer suspecting that Pelton had not come by them in a legitimate manner, refused to pay him in full, and subsequently Pelton left the neighbourhood. Nothing was heard of him until a few days since, when the Wroxeter buyer received a letter dated at Petersville, from Pelton, who demanded the balance of the purchase money at once, and threatened, if his request was not complied with, that something would happen to him which he little thought of. The buyer showed the letter to the Magistrate and constable, and Mr. Jarvis, armed with a warrant, arrived in London on Saturday, 9th inst., and with the assistance of the city police the bird was caught. Had he not written that dunning letter to Wroxeter, he might have escaped—for this time.

## DEATH OF DOCTOR HODDER.

### A Brief Sketch of his Life.

It is our painful duty this morning to chronicle the death, at his late residence, of Dr. Hodder, one of our oldest citizens and the acknowledged head of the medical profession of Ontario, after an illness of some duration. Dr. Hodder was the son of Captain Hodder, R. N., and was born December 30, 1810, at Sandgate, Kent, England. He entered the navy in 1822 as a midshipman under his father, but only took one cruise, leaving the service at the expiration of one year, having a strong desire to study medicine for which profession he had a preference. Educated as a boy first at Guernsey Grammer School, afterwards at St. Servans, France, he began his medical studies in London, under the late Mr. Amesbury, very celebrated as a surgeon, with whom he spent five years, at the close of his career as a student he passed the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He afterwards went to Paris, where he spent two years more in the study of his profession, and subsequently he visited Edinburgh, and there, too, passed a considerable time in seeing the hospital practice af the then famous teachers of that city. He began practice in London, where he remained but two years, and thinking his prospects would be improved by removal to St. Servans, in France, he settled there for a time. His French home being too quiet for his tastes, after remaining a single year, he took it into his head to visit Canada in 1835, returning to France again in a few months. For the next three years he practised his profession in this French town, when, having still a longing after Canada ever since he visited it, he left, never to return, and henceforth resolved to make his home in this Province. He settled in the neighbourhood of Queenston, in the Niagara District, where he remained doing a very extensive practice for five years. In 1843 he removed to Toronto, where he has since continued to practice up to the time of his death.

In 1834 he married Miss Frances Tench, daughter of Captain Tench, H. M. 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, who survives him. Besides his widow he leaves a large family of sons and daughters, who mourn the loss of one who, year after year, during a long and most active life was ever unwearying for their comfort and happiness. In 1854 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and in 1865 a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society of London, and was at the time of his death and for some years past one of its honorary local Secretaries.

In 1845 he received the degree of C. M. from King's College, Toronto, and M. D. from Trinity College in 1853.

In 1850 he established, in concert with Dr. Bovell, the Upper Canada School of Medicine, which that year became the medical department of Trinity College. For several years while Trinity College Medical School was in abeyance Dr. Hodder was a member of the faculty of the Toronto School of Medicine. But on the revival of his old school in 1870 he was, by the unanimous wish of his colleagues, appointed Dean of the Faculty, which position he held at the time of his death—having been reappointed in 1877 when the Act incorporating the School passed the Provincial Legislature. From 1852 to 1872 he was the leading member of the acting staff of the Toronto General Hospital and of the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, and at decease was senior consulting surgeon to both of these institutions, as well as to several others of like character.

Although devoted to his professional work, Dr. Hodder found time in the way of recreation to gratify his continued love for the water. He was mainly instrumental in forming the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, of which he was Commodore for many years previous and up to the time of his death.

In Dr. Hodder our city loses a man of no ordinary value; while to thousands over the length and breadth of the Province his death will make a blank very difficult to fill, for medical men of his long experience and great and acknowledged skill are not too numerous in any country, and the death of one such is a truly public loss.

## Passage of the Bland Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The silver bill, reported from the Senate Finance Committee, passed the Senate by a vote of 48 ayes to 21 nays, more than two-thirds, at five this (Saturday) morning.

The following is the full text of the Silver Bill as passed by the Senate:—Sec. 1.—"There shall be coined at the several mints silver dollars, 412½ grains, as provided in the Act of Jan. 18, 1837, on which shall be devices and superscriptions provided by the said Act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contract. And the Secretary of Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase from time to time, silver bullion at the market price, not less than two millions nor more than four millions worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly as fast as so purchased into such dollars, and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision hereby appropriated, &c. And any gain or seigneurage arising from coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury as provided under the existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage, provided that the amount at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five millions, and provided further that nothing in the Act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates of deposit issues under the provision of section 254, revised statutes.

Sec. 2. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That immediately after the passage of this Act the President shall invite the Governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bimetallic money, and securing a fixity of relative value between those metals; such Conference to be held at such place in Europe or in the United States at such time within six months as may be mutually agreed upon by the Executives of the Governments joining in the same. Whenever the Governments so invited, or any three of them shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same, the President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three Commissioners, who shall attend such Conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress. The said Commissioners shall each receive $2,500 and reasonable expenses.

"Sec. 4.—That any holder of the coin authorized by the Act may deposit the same with the Treasurer, or any Assistant Treasurer, of the United States, in sums of not less than $10, and receive therefor certificates of not less than $10 each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for, or representing certificates, shall be retained in the Treasury for payment of the same on demand. The said certificates shall be receivable for Customs taxes, and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued."

It is intended to call the Silver Bill up in the House on Monday. Four days' debate is anticipated, and a conference committee, which will carry it over for a fortnight.

It is thought at the office of the Director of the Mint that within two months the coinage of $2,000,000 of silver made obligatory by the Silver Bill could be effected, and at the end of three months a much larger amount could be coined.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The passage of the Silver bill seems to have had no effect on the Wall street markets.

A Washington special says the scene in the Senate during the latter part of last night was of the most painful character. A number of Senators appeared on the floor intoxicated. They were unable to keep run of the proceedings and made a frightful exhibition of themselves. This has been the subject of universal comment to-day.

Louisiana Congressmen will endeavour to have the mint at New Orlean reopened in the event of the Silver bill becoming law.

Over a two third vote is now apparently certain for the silver scheme. The bill will probably be passed in the House, Senate Amendments, and all.

### The Old Telegraph Mine.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 20.—In the case of Ford against Holden, manager of the old Telegraph Mine, the appointment of a receiver was refused. A million dollars' worth of ore was shipped from the mine in the past two years, being an eighth of the entire lead production of the United States. It is claimed Holden withheld from the stockholders information as to the mine's value, and purchased stock at a low price, paying therefor from the company's funds.

### Campaign Against the Sioux.

OMAHA, Feb. 20.—Gen. Crook leaves Cheyenne shortly for a campaign against the Sioux, who left the Red Cloud agency some time ago. He wants to strike them before their ponies have fattened upon new grass.

The wife of Mr. Charles Clarke, M. P. P., died at Elora this week.

Major Walsh, of the North-West Police, has paid a flying visit to Ottawa, and left again by the afternoon train for Brockville. He says the Sioux are most peaceably disposed towards all subjects of the Queen of England, and that Sitting Bull had given his word that he would not cross the border, and he believes that he will keep it. Major Walsh has the highest confidence in the honour of Sitting Bull and his adherents, who state they are tired of blood and war, and wish to remain peaceful subjects of the Great Mother. He entertains no fear of any disturbance, but thinks if they were treated fairly, they will give no trouble to either the Canadian Government or that of the United States.

## CANADIAN.

A Whitby despatch says, on Friday Geo. McCulloch came from Port Perry races to Taylor's Hotel, Raglan, called the osler up to the bar to drink, and assaulted him, throwing him to the floor and killing him instantly. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. McCulloch is at large. He is about 25 years of age, has no whiskers or moustache, is 5 feet 7 inches high, round features, fair complexion, left ear and tip of nose badly scarred from bites received in fighting. Deceased, James Balfour, was an old man, quiet, and inoffensive.

A fire has taken place in the Roman Catholic chapel, Chatham, N. B., supposed to have originated in the furnace. The church college and the bishop's residence and the old vestry were destroyed. The chalice and adornments of the altar were destroyed. Nearly all the furniture was saved. The priest's old house and barns and outhouses were saved. There is said to be about $5,000 of insurance. The estimated loss is $25,000.

At Montreal a writ of attachment has been this week issued against Joseph A. Crevier, Charles Lamoureux, and Chas. Desmarteau, the well-known east end real estate operators, whose speculations during the past few years have been very extensive. They were largely interested in the Magog Building Society, which owns a tract of land at Cape Gibraltar on Lake Magog. The liabilities are estimated all the way from $200,000 to $500,000. The assets nominally are as much, but are locked up in unproductive real estate.

At Paris, Ont., on Monday, Mr. Chas. Reider, occupying a house near the station, was assaulted and dreadfully beaten by two men. It appears that at about eight o'clock in the evening these men rapped at his front door, which was locked, and he (Reider) thinking it was some neighbours, told them to go to the back door. When Mr. Reider opened the back door he was struck on the head with a club, which stunned him. The men immediately dragged him out in the yard and beat him so that there is not much hope of his recovery. He lost his watch at the time of the struggle. The villains escaped and were traced as far as Princeton, but are still at large.

A serious accident has occurred at Port Elgin. While the pay train, Conductor Carter, on the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce railway was within 200 yards of the station, a team of horses, which became unmanageable, driven by a man named Malcolm McLean, ran into the train between the first and second coach. McLean jumped out of the back of the waggon and sustained injuries by the waggon falling on him, which it is thought will prove fatal. One horse was instantly killed and the other dangerously injured. McLean, who resides on 7th concession of Bruce, near Underwood, had his leg and arm each broken in two places. His feet were crushed so that the toes had to be amputated and he also received injuries about the head. The waggon was smashed to atoms.

On Monday morning a man named William Glover, about 60 years of age, who was in the employment of Jos. Arthurs, farmer near Acton, met his death while assisting Arthurs in cutting logs. It appears there was a small tree in their way, and in cutting it down Glover pushed against the tree to make it fall in a certain direction, while Arthurs cut it down, and in so doing Glover's foot slipped, his leg came in contact with Arthurs' axe in descent, and was cut just below the knee. Arthurs at once secured assistance, removed Glover to the nearest neighbour's house, and immediately sent for Doctor Lowry, of Acton, but before he arrived Glover died from the effects of the shock and loss of blood in less than an hour after the accident.

The Grand Lodge of Orange Young Britons has concluded its labours at Ottawa. The next annual meeting will be held in London. The following officers have been elected:—W. G. Gibson, Toronto, Grand Master; Hamilton Douglass, Montreal, Deputy; Peter Arnott, Toronto, Secretary; Frank Lloyd, Toronto, Treasurer; Robt. McAuley, Ottawa, Chaplain; W. E. Milligan, Toronto; D. of C.; W. Robinson, jr., Kingston, Lecturer; W. Brodie, Quebec, I. Tyler; A. McCurdy, Port Hope, O. Tyler; Z. C. Grant, Ottawa, and T. R. Foy, Toronto, Associate Grand Lecturers; A. Peacock, Ottawa, Associate D.G.M.; W. A. Walker, Thorold, Associate Treasurer; B. Freeland, Kingston, Associate Secretary; W. H. James, Hamilton, Associate D. of C.; W. T. Heaslip, Gananoque, Associate Chaplain.

A despatch says that about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening an accident of a terrible nature occurred at the residence of Mr. Sidney Patterson, on the Hamilton stone road, near the St. Catharines station of the Great Western railway. While Mrs. Patterson was playing the organ, the children who were with her state that the lamp suddenly exploded, scattering burning oil over her clothing. She was unable to extinguish the flames, and her screams are said to have been agonizing. Her little boy, nine years of age, ran to the station to notify his father, and informed some neighbours, but they arrived too late to do more than save the house from being burned. Mrs. Patterson lingered in great agony until midnight, when she expired. Her clothing was entirely burned, even to her shoes and stockings, the only shred left on her body being a strip around her waist.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.—At the annual general meeting of this Association, held in the Trades' Assembly Hall, Toronto, the trade, wholesale and retail, was well represented, and the meeting was harmonious in disposing of the matters brought before it. After the transaction of routine business and the reception of the Treasurer's account, the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. E. O'Keefe; Vice-Presidents, Messrs. D. Walker, Geo. A. Burns, John Severn (Yorkville), M. McConnell, Benjamin Hinchcliffe; Treasurer, Mr. John Cosgrave; Secretary, Mr. Samuel Richardson; Executive Committee, Messrs. Ald. T. Allen, W. B. Stanley, J. Wilson, Geo. Foy, Geo. Baker, Geo. A. Mitchell, John Whelan. The thanks of the meeting were unanimously passed to Mr. W. Copeland for his able services as Treasurer in the past, after which the meeting adjourned.

At Montreal on Friday, at the hour appointed for the grand mass for the repose of the soul of the late Pope Pius IX, the interior of the Parish church of Notre Dame was packed with a dense mass of men, women, and children, and thousands were obliged afterwards to turn away at the door. The ceremonies, conducted by Bishop Fabre, were very imposing. The sombreness of the immense building, hung as it was with rich mourning draperies, was very striking. The large catafalque was illuminated by a great number of tapers and lines of gas jets, which terminated at the top in the form of a tiara, surmounted by a cross. The services lasted about one hour, after which Rev. Cure Martineau preached a very eloquent sermon. Among the distinguished persons present were his Honour the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec and staff, Lieut.-Col. Harwood, members of the Bar, his Honour Judge Monk, representatives of all the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Montreal, the Papal Zouaves in uniform, members of the Union St. Joseph, who wore an insignia of mourning, deputations from the Municipal Councils, theologians of the seminary, pupils of the college, chevaliers of the different Roman orders, etc.

## BIRTHS.

ARCHER—On the 13th inst., at Paris, Ont., the wife of R. H. Archer, of a daughter.

STRANGE—At Yorkville, on the 17th inst., Mrs. G. W. Strange, of a son.

CHAPMAN—At 527 Jarvis street, on Saturday morning, 16th February, Mrs. G. A. Chapman of a daughter.

STEWART—At 51 Beverley street, on the 17th February, the wife of Kenneth T. Stewart of a daughter.

KIELY—At 524 Jarvis street, on the 17th inst., the wife of George W. Kiely of a daughter.

DAVIS—At Moy, Windsor, on the 18th inst., the wife of J. Davis, Inspector of Distilleries, of a son.

LEWIS—At Don Villa, on the 18th February, the wife of Major Joseph William Lewis, 12th Battalion, "York Rangers" (late 40th and 65th Regiments), of a son.

KEITH—At 164 Carlton street, on the 19th inst. the wife of George Keith, of a son.

PROCTOR—In Yorkville, on Sunday, the 17th inst., the wife of James A. Proctor, barrister, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

RICHARDSON—TROWELL—On the 13th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. A. Geddes, Toronto, by the Rev. J. H. Castle, D. D., Thomas T. Richardson, of Gravenhurst, Muskoka, to Belinda A., fifth daughter of Capt. John Trowell, of Kingston, Ont.

BREWER—BARNES—At London, Ont., on the 6th inst., at the Cronyn Memorial church, London, by the Rev. J. B. Richardson, M. A., Rector, J. Griffith Brewer, youngest son of the late Commander Thomas Brewer, R. N., to Minerva J., youngest daughter of Peter Barnes, Esq., of Sebright, Ont.

STRATHY—FOSTER—On Thursday, the 14th February inst., at Christ's church, Barrie, by the Rev. M. Talbot McCormick, Henry Hatton Strathy, Barrister at law, to Marian Isabella Foster, youngest daughter of the late Rev. S. B. Ardagh, M. A.

## DEATHS.

BOWDEN—In this city, on the 12th inst., Margaret, dearly beloved wife of Mr. John W. Bowden, builder, aged 42 years.

STEWART—At Selkirk, Manitoba, on the 29th January, from congestion of the lungs, William Stewart, of York Township, Ontario.

LIDDELL—At Toronto, on the 13th inst., after a protracted illness, Elizabeth Blair, beloved wife of William Liddell, of Collingwood.

HULL—In this city, on the 14th inst., Margaret, beloved wife of John Hull, and mother of Robert Hull, Court House, aged 68 years.

WELLS—At the Plank House, Uxbridge, on the 14th, the beloved wife of A. J. Wells, aged 24 years.

HAMILTON—At Brantford, after a short illness, on Sunday, the 10th of February, at 8 p.m., Lucy Eliza Maude, the beloved and only child of Joshua S. and Mary S. Hamilton, aged two years, four months and twelve days.

YORSTON—Suddenly, at Adrian, Mich., on Thursday, 14th inst., Sheridan F. Yorston, second eldest son of C. H. Yorston, Esq. (of Virtue & Yorston), publishers, New York, and London, England.

STOW—At 485 Jarvis street, Toronto, on Saturday, 16th Feb., Fredrick P. Stow.

EVANS—At the Rectory, Mitchell, on the 15th Inst., Norah Carrington, daughter of the Rev. W. B. Evans aged 10 months and 13 days.

CLARKE—In Elora, on the 15th inst., after a lingering illness, Emma, wife of Mr. C. Clarke, M. P.P., aged 45 years.

GRAHAM—In this city, on the 17th Feb., Hannah, beloved wife of Thomas Graham, aged 45 years.

WALLACE—At Norway, on the 16th Feb., 1878, Charles Wallace, aged 33 years.

SMITH—In this city at 26 Temperance street, on the 15th inst., Andrew Joseph, aged seven years and eight months, eldest son of A. Smith, veterinary surgeon.

ROOTH—At his residence, Port Colborne, on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., William Anthony Rooth, Collector of Customs, aged 58 years.

Montreal and Quebec papers please copy

RICHARDS—On the 16th inst., Mrs. Richard Richards, widow of the late R. Richards, Ice merchant.

PURSLEY—On the morning of the 19th inst., David Pursley, aged 40 years, of eruption of the heart.

MUIR—In Grimsby, on the 17th inst., Jonathan P. Muir, of typhoid fever, aged 48 years.

STEVENSON—Died, on the 18th February, after a lingering illness, Robert Stevenson, aged 56 years and 4 months

# RUDDER GRANGE.

For some months after our marriage, Euphemia and I boarded. But we didn't like it. Indeed, there was no reason why we should like it. Euphemia said that she never felt at home except when she was out, which feeling, indicating such an excessively unphilosophic state of mind, was enough to make me desire to have a home of my own, where, except upon rare and exceptional occasions, my wife would never care to go out.

If you should want to rent a house, there are three ways to find one. One way is to advertise; another is to read the advertisements of other people. This is a comparatively cheap way. A third method is to apply to an agent. But none of these plans is worth anything. The proper way is to know some one who will tell you of a house that will just suit you. Euphemia and I thoroughly investigated this matter, and I know that what I say is a fact.

We tried all the plans. When we advertised, we had about a dozen admirable answers, but although everything seemed to suit, the amount of rent was not named. (None of those in which the rent was named would do at all.) And when I went to see the owners, or agent of these houses, they asked much higher rents than those mentioned in the unavailable answers—and this, notwithstanding the fact that they always asserted that their terms were either very reasonable or else greatly reduced on account of the season being advanced. (It was now the fifteenth of May.)

Euphemia and I once wrote a book—this was just before we were married—in which we told young married people how to go to housekeeping and how much it would cost them. We knew all about it, for we had asked several people. Now the prices demanded as yearly rental for small furnished houses, by the owners and agents of whom I have been speaking, were actually more than we had stated a house could be bought and furnished for!

The advertisements of other people did not serve any better. There was always something wrong about the houses when we made close inquiries, and the trouble was generally in regard to the rent. With agents we had a little better fortune. Euphemia sometimes went with me on my expeditions to real estate offices, and she remarked that these offices were always in the basement, or else you had to go up to them in an elevator. There was nothing between these extremes. And it was a good deal the same way, she said, with their houses. They were all very low indeed in price and quality, or else too high. She assured me several times that if we could find any office on the second or third floor we should certainly be suited. But we never found such an office.

One trouble was that we wanted a house in a country place, not very far from the city, and not very far from the railroad station or steamboat landing. We also wanted the house to be nicely shaded and fully furnished, and not to be in a malarious neighbourhood, or one infested by mosquitoes.

"If we do go to housekeeping," said Euphemia, "we might as well get a house to suit us while we are about it. Moving is more expensive than a fire."

There was one man who offered us a house that almost suited us. It was near the water, had rooms enough, and some—but not very much—ground, and was very accessible to the city. The rent, too, was quite reasonable. But it was unfurnished. The agent, however, did not think that this would present any obstacle to our taking it. He was sure that the owner would furnish it if we paid him ten per cent. on the value of the furniture he put into it. We agreed that if the landlord would do this and let us furnish the house according to the plans laid down in our book, that we would take the house. But unfortunately this arrangement did not suit the landlord, although he was in the habit of furnishing houses for tenants and charging them ten per cent. on the cost.

I saw him myself and talked to him about it.

"But you see," said he, when I had shown him our list of articles necessary for the furnishing of a house, "it would not pay me to buy all these things, and rent them out to you. If you only wanted heavy furniture, which would last for years, the plan would answer, but you want everything. I believe the small conveniences you have on this list come to more money than the furniture and carpets."

"Oh, yes," said I. "We are not so very particular about the furniture and carpets, but these little conveniences are the things that make housekeeping pleasant and—speaking from a common-sense point of view—profitable."

"That may be," he answered, "but I can't afford to make matters pleasant and profitable for you in that way. Now, then, let us look at one or two particulars. Here, on your list, is an ice-pick: twenty-five cents. Now, if I buy that ice-pick and rent it to you at two and a half cents a year, I shall not get my money back unless it lasts you ten years. And even then, as it is not probable that I can sell that ice-pick after you have used it for ten years, I shall have made nothing at all by my bargain. And there are other things in that list, such as feather-dusters and lamp-chimneys, that couldn't possibly last ten years. Don't you see my position!"

I saw it. We did not get that furnished house. Euphemia was greatly disappointed.

"It would have been just splendid," she said, "to have taken our book and have ordered all these things at the stores, one after another, without even being obliged to ask the price."

I had my private doubts in regard to this matter of price. I am afraid that Euphemia generally set down the lowest price and the best things. She did not mean to mislead, and her plan certainly made our book attractive. But it did not work very well in practice. We have a friend who undertook to furnish her house by our book, and she never could get the things as cheaply as we had them quoted.

"But you see," said Euphemia, to her, "we had to put them down at very low prices, because the model house we speak of in the book is to be entirely furnished for just so much."

But, in spite of this explanation, the lady was not satisfied.

We found ourselves obliged to give up the idea of a furnished house. We would have taken an unfurnished one and furnished it ourselves, but we hadn't money enough. We were dreadfully afraid that we should have to continue to board.

It was now getting on toward summer, at least there was only a part of a month of spring left, and whenever I could get off from my business Euphemia and I made little excursions into the country round about the city. Sometimes we had only an hour or two of an evening, but on Sundays we had all day. One afternoon we went up the Harlem river, and there we saw a sight that transfixed us, as it were. On the river bank, a mile or so above High Bridge, stood a canal boat. I say stood, because it was so firmly imbedded in the ground by the river side, that it would have been almost as impossible to move it as to have turned the Sphinx around. This boat we soon found was inhabited by an oyster-man and his family. They had lived there for many years and were really doing quite well. The boat was divided, inside, into rooms, and these were papered and painted and nicely furnished. There was a kitchen, a living-room, a parlour, and bedrooms. There were all sorts of conveniences—carpets on the floors, pictures, and everything, at least so it seemed to us, to make a home comfortable. This was not all done at once, the oyster-man told me. They had lived there for years and had gradually added this and that until the place was as we saw it. He had an oyster-bed out in the river and he made cider in the winter, but where he got the apples I don't know. There was really no reason why he should not get rich in time.

Well, we went all over that house and we praised everything so much that the oyster-man's wife was delighted, and when we had some stewed oysters afterward—eating them at a little table under a tree near by—I believe that she picked out the very largest oysters she had, to stew for us. When we had finished our supper and had paid for it, and were going down to take our little boat again, for we had rowed up the river—Euphemia stopped and looked around her. Then she clasped her hands and exclaimed in an ecstatic undertone:

"We must have a canal-boat!"

And she never swerved from that determination.

After I had seriously thought over the matter, I could see no good reason against adopting this plan. It would certainly be a cheap method of living, and it would really be housekeeping. I grew more and more in favour of it. After what the oyster-man had done, what might not we do? *He* had never written a book on housekeeping, nor, in all probability, had he considered the matter, philosophically, for one moment in all his life.

But it was not any easy thing to find a canal-boat. There were none advertised to rent—at least, not for housekeeping purposes.

We made many inquiries and took many a long walk along the water-courses in the vicinity of the city, but all in vain. Of course, we talked a great deal about our project and our friends became greatly interested in it, and, of course, too, they gave us a great deal of advice, but we didn't mind that. We were philosophical enough to know that you can't have shad without bones. They were good friends and, by being careful in regard to the advice, it didn't interfere with our comfort.

We were beginning to be discouraged, at least Euphemia was. Her discouragement is like water-cresses, it generally comes up in a very short time after she sows her wishes. But then it withers away rapidly, which is a comfort. One evening we were sitting, rather disconsolately, in our room, and I was reading out the advertisements of country board in the *Herald*, when in rushed Dr. Hêare—one of our old friends. He was so full of something that he had to say that he didn't even ask us how we were. In fact, he didn't appear to want to know.

"I tell you what it is, Arden," said he, "I have found just the very thing you want."

"A canal-boat?" I cried.

"Yes," said he, "a canal-boat."

"Furnished?" asked Euphemia, her eyes glistening.

"Well, no," answered the doctor, "I don't think you could expect that."

"But we can't live on the bare floor," said Euphemia; "our house *must* be furnished."

"Well, then, I suppose this won't do," said the doctor, ruefully, "for there isn't so much as a book-jack in it. It has most things that are necessary for a boat, but it hasn't anything that you could call house-furniture; but, dear me, I should think you could furnish it very cheaply and comfortably out of your book."

"Very true," said Euphemia, "if we could pick out the cheapest things and then get some folks to buy a lot of the books."

"We could begin with very little," said I, trying hard to keep calm.

"Certainly," said the doctor, "you need make no more rooms, at first, than you could furnish."

"Then there are no rooms," said Euphemia.

"No, there is nothing but one vast apartment extending from stem to stern."

"Won't it be glorious!" said Euphemia to me. "We can first make a kitchen and then a dining-room, and a bedroom, and then a parlour—just in the order in which our book says they ought to be furnished."

"Glorious!" I cried, no longer able to contain my enthusiasm; "I should think so. Doctor, where is this canal boat?"

The doctor then went into a detailed statement.

The boat was stranded on the shore of the Scoldsbury river not far below Ginx's. We knew where Ginx's was, because we had spent a very happy day there, during our honeymoon.

The boat was a good one, but superannuated. That, however, did not interfere with its usefulness as a dwelling. We could get it—the doctor had seen the owner—for a small sum per annum, and there was positively no end to its capabilities.

We sat up until twenty minutes past two, talking about that house. We ceased to call it a boat at about a quarter of eleven.

The next day I "took" that boat and paid a month's rent in advance. Three days afterward we moved into it.

We had not much to move, which was a comfort, looking at it from one point of view. A carpenter had put up two partitions in it which made three rooms—a kitchen, a dining-room, and a very long bedroom, which was to be cut up into a parlour, study, spare-room, etc., as soon as circumstances should allow, or my salary should be raised. Originally, all the doors and windows were in the roof, so to speak, but our landlord allowed us to make as many windows to the side of the boat as we pleased, provided we gave him the wood we cut out. It saved trouble, he said, but I did not understand him at the time. Accordingly, the carpenter made several windows for us, and put in sashes, which opened on hinges like the hasp of a trunk. Our furniture did not amount to much, at first. The very thought of living in this independent, romantic way was so delightful, Euphemia said, that furniture seemed a mere secondary matter.

We were obliged indeed to give up the idea of following the plan detailed in our book because we hadn't the sum upon which the furnishing of a small house was therein based.

"And if we haven't the money," remarked Euphemia, "it would be of no earthly use to look at the book. It would only make us doubt our own calculations. You might as well try to make bricks without mortar, as the children of Israel did."

"I could do that myself, my dear," said I, "but we won't discuss that subject now. We will buy just what we absolutely need, and then work up from that."

Acting on this plan, we bought first a small stove, because Euphemia said that we could sleep on the floor, if it were necessary, but we couldn't make a fire on the floor—at least not often. Then we got a table and two chairs. The next thing we purchased was some hanging shelves for our books, and Euphemia suddenly remembered the kitchen things. These, which were few, with some crockery, nearly brought us to the end of our resources, but we had enough for a big easy-chair which Euphemia was determined I should have, because I really needed it when I came home at night, tired with my long day's work at the office. I had always been used to an easy-chair, and it was one of her most delightful dreams to see me in a real nice one, comfortably smoking my cigar in my own house, after eating my own delicious little supper in company with my own dear wife. We selected the chair, and then we were about to order the things sent out to our future home, when I happened to think that we had no bed. I called Euphemia's attention to the fact.

She was thunderstruck.

"I never thought of that," she said. "We shall have to give up the stove."

"Not at all," said I, "we can't do that. We must give up the easy-chair."

"Oh, that would be too bad," said she. "The house would seem like nothing to me without the chair!"

"But we must do without it, my dear," said I, "at least for awhile. I can sit out on deck and smoke of an evening, you know."

"Yes," said Euphemia. "You can sit on the bulwarks and I can sit by you. That will do very well. I'm sure I'm glad the boat has bulwarks."

So we resigned the easy-chair and bought a bedstead and some very plain bedding. The bedstead was what is sometimes called a "scissors-bed." You could shut it up when you didn't want to sleep in it, and stand it against the wall.

When we packed up our trunks and left the boarding-house Euphemia fairly skipped with joy.

We went down to Ginx's in the first boat, having arranged that our furniture should be sent to us in the afternoon. We wanted to be there to receive it. The trip was just wildly delirious. The air was charming. The sun was bright, and I had a whole holiday. When we reached Ginx's we found that the best way to get our trunks and ourselves to our house was to take a carriage, and so we took one. I told the driver to just drive along the river road and I would tell him where to stop.

When we reached our boat, and had alighted, I said to the driver:

"You can just put our trunks inside, any where."

The man looked at the trunks and then looked at the boat. Afterward he looked at me.

"That boat ain't goin' anywhere," said he.

"I should think not," said Euphemia. "We shouldn't want to live in it, if it were."

"You are going to live in it?" said the man.

"Yes," said Euphemia.

"Oh!" said the man, and he took our trunks on board, without another word.

It was not very easy for him to get the trunks into our new home. In fact it was not easy for us to get there ourselves. There was a gang-plank, with a rail on one side of it, which inclined from the shore to the deck of the boat at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and when the man had staggered up this plank with the trunks (Euphemia said I ought to have helped him, but I really thought it would be better for one person to fall off the plank than for two to go over together), and we had paid him, and he had driven away in a speechless condition, we scrambled up and stood upon the threshold, or, rather, the after-deck of our home.

It was a proud moment. Euphemia glanced around, her eyes full of happy tears, and then she took my arm and we went down stairs—at least we tried to go down in that fashion, but soon found it necessary to go one at a time. We wandered over the whole extent of our mansion and found that our carpenter had done his work better than the woman whom we had engaged to scrub and clean the house. Something akin to despair must have seized upon her, for Euphemia declared that the floors looked rather dirtier than on the occasion of her first visit, when we rented the boat.

But that didn't discourage us. We felt sure that we should get it clean in time.

Early in the afternoon our furniture arrived, together with the other things we had bought, and the men who brought them over from the steamboat landing had the brightest, merriest faces I ever noticed among that class of people. Euphemia said it was an excellent omen to have such cheerful fellows come to us on the very first day of our housekeeping.

Then we went to work. I put up the stove, which was not much trouble, as there was a place all ready in the deck for the stove-pipe to be run through. Euphemia was somewhat surprised at the absence of a chimney, but I assured her that boats were very seldom built with chimneys. My dear little wife bustled about and arranged the pots and kettles on nails that I drove into the kitchen walls. Then she made the bed in the bedroom and I hung up a looking-glass and a few little pictures that we had brought in our trunks.

Before four o'clock our house was in order. Then we began to be very hungry.

"My dear," said Euphemia, "we ought to have thought to bring something to cook."

"That is very true," said I, "but I think perhaps we had better walk up to Ginx's and get our supper to-night. You see we are so tired and hungry."

"What!" cried Euphemia, "go to a hotel the very first day? I think it would be dreadful! Why, I have been looking forward to this first meal with the greatest delight. You can go up to the little store by the hotel and buy some things and I will cook them, and we will have our first dear little meal here all alone by ourselves, at our own table and in our own house."

So this was determined upon and, after a hasty counting of the fund I had reserved for moving and kindred expenses, and which had been sorely depleted during the day, I set out, and in almost an hour returned with my first marketing.

I made a fire, using a lot of chips and blocks the carpenter had left, and Euphemia cooked the supper, and we ate it from our little table, with two large towels for a tablecloth.

It was the most delightful meal I ever ate!

And, when we had finished, Euphemia washed the dishes (the thoughtful creature had put some water on the stove to heat for the purpose, while we were at supper) and then we went on deck, or on the piazza, as Euphemia thought we had better call it, and there we had our smoke. I say *we*, for Euphemia always helps me to smoke by sitting by me, and she seems to enjoy it as much as I do.

And when the shades of evening began to gather around us, I hauled in the gang-plank (just like a delightful old drawbridge, Euphemia said, although I hope for the sake of our ancestors that drawbridges were easier to haul in) and went to bed.

It is lucky we were tired and wanted to go to bed early, for we had forgotten all about lamps or candles.

For the next week we were two busy and happy people. I rose about half-past five and made the fire—we found so much wood on the shore, that I thought I should not have to add fuel to my expenses—and Euphemia cooked the breakfast. I then went to a well belonging to a cottage near by where we had arranged for water-privileges, and filled two buckets with delicious water and carried them home for Euphemia's use through the day. Then I hurried off to catch the train, for, as there was a station near Ginx's, I ceased to patronize the steamboat, the hours of which were not convenient. After a day of work and pleasurable anticipation at the office, I hastened back to my home, generally laden with a basket of provisions and various household necessities. Milk was brought to us daily from the above-mentioned cottage by a little toddler who seemed just able to carry the small tin bucket which held a lacteal pint. If the urchin had been the child of rich parents, as Euphemia sometimes observed, he would have been in his nurse's arms—but being poor, he was scarcely weaned before he began to carry milk around to other people.

After I reached home came supper and the delightful evening hours, when over my pipe (I soon gave up cigars, as being too expensive and inappropriate, and took to a tall pipe and cannister tobacco) we talked, and planned, and told each other our day's experience.

One of our earliest subjects of discussion was the name of our homestead. Euphemia insisted that it should have a name. I was quite willing, but we found it no easy matter to select an appropriate title. I proposed a number of appellations intended to suggest the character of our home. Among these were: "Safe Ashore," "Firmly Grounded," and some other names of that style, but Euphemia did not fancy any of them. She wanted a suitable name, of course, she said, but it must be something that would *sound* like a house and *be* like a boat.

"Partitionville," she objected to, and "Gang-plank Terrace," did not suit her because it suggested convicts going out to work, which naturally was unpleasant.

At last, after days of talk and cogitation, we named our house "Rudder Grange."

To be sure, it wasn't exactly a grange, but then it had such an enormous rudder that the justice of that part of the title seemed to overbalance any little inaccuracy in the other portion.

But we did not spend all our spare time in talking. An hour or two, every evening was occupied in what we called "fixing the house," and gradually the inside of our abode began to look like a conventional dwelling. We put matting on the floors and cheap but very pretty paper on the walls. We added now a couple of chairs, and now a table or something for the kitchen. Frequently, especially of a Sunday, we had company, and our guests were always charmed with Euphemia's cunning little meals. The dear girl loved good eating so much that she could scarcely fail to be a good cook. We removed our bed to the extreme bow-part of the boat, and put up muslin curtains to separate it from the parlour.

We worked hard, and were very happy. And thus the weeks passed on.

In this delightful way of living, only one thing troubled us. We didn't save any money. There were so many little things that we wanted, and so many little things that were so cheap, that I spent pretty much all I made, and that was far from the philosophical plan of living that I wished to follow.

We talked this matter over a great deal after we had lived in our new home for about a month, and we came at last to the conclusion that we would take a boarder.

We had no trouble in getting a boarder, for we had a friend, a young man who was engaged in the flour business, who was very anxious to come and live with us. He had been to see us two or three times and had expressed himself charmed with our household arrangements.

So we made terms with him. The carpenter partitioned off another room, and our boarder brought his trunk and a large red velvet arm-chair, and took up his abode at "Rudder Grange."

We liked our boarder very much, but he had some peculiarities. I suppose everybody has them. Among other things, he was very fond of telling us what we ought to do. He suggested more improvements in the first three days of his sojourn with us than I had thought of since we commenced housekeeping. And what made the matter worse, his suggestions were generally very good ones. Had it been otherwise, I might have borne his remarks more complacently, but to be continually told what you ought to do, and to know that you ought to do it, is extremely annoying.

He was very anxious that I should take off the rudder, which was certainly useless to a boat situated as ours was, and make an ironing table of it. I persisted that the laws of symmetrical propriety required that the rudder should remain where it was—that the very name of our home would be interfered with by its removal, but he insisted that "Ironing-table Grange" would be just as good a name, and that symmetrical propriety in such a case did not amount to a row of pins.

The result was, that we did have the ironing table, and that Euphemia was very much pleased with it. A great many other improvements were projected and carried out by him, and I was very much worried. (He made a flower-garden for Euphemia on the extreme forward-deck, and having borrowed a wheelbarrow, he wheeled dozens of loads of arable dirt up our gang-plank and dumped them out on the deck. When he had covered the garden with a suitable depth of earth, he smoothed it off and then planted flower-seeds. It was rather late in the season, but most of them came up. I was pleased with the garden, but sorry I had not made it myself.

One afternoon I got away from the office considerably earlier than usual, and I hurried home to enjoy the short period of daylight that I should have before supper. It had been raining the day before, and as the bottom of our garden leaked so that earthy water trickled down at one end of our bedroom, I intended to devote a short time to stuffing up the cracks in the ceiling or bottom of the deck—whichever seems the most appropriate.

But when I reached a bend in the river road, whence I always had the earliest view of my establishment, I didn't have that view. I hurried on. The nearer I approached the place where I lived, the more horror-stricken I became. There was no mistaking that.

The boat was not there!

In an instant the truth flashed upon me. The water was very high—the rain had swollen the river—my house had floated away!

It was Wednesday. On Wednesday afternoons our boarder came home early.

I clapped my hat tightly on my head and ground my teeth.

"Confound the boarder!" I thought. "He has been fooling with the anchor. He always said it was of no use, and taking advantage of my absence, he has hauled it up, and had floated away, and has gone—gone with my wife and my home!"

Euphemia and "Rudder Grange" had gone off together—where I knew not—and with them that horrible suggester!

I ran wildly along the bank. I called aloud, I shouted and hailed each passing craft—of which there were only two—but their crews must have been very inattentive to the woes of landsmen, or else they did not hear me, for they paid no attention to my cries.

I met a fellow with an axe on his shoulder. I shouted to him before I reached him:

"Hallo! did you see a boat—a house, I mean—floating down the river?"

"A boat-house?" asked the man.

"No, a house-boat," I gasped.

"Didn't see nuthin' like it," said the man, and he passed on, to his wife and home, no doubt. But me! Oh, where was my wife and my home?

I met several people, but none of them had seen a fugitive canal-boat.

How many thoughts came into my brain as I ran along that river road! If that wretched boarder had not taken the rudder for an ironing-table he might have steered inshore! Again and again I confounded—as far as mental ejaculations could do it—his suggestions.

I was rapidly becoming frantic when I met a person who hailed me.

"Hello!" he said, "are you after a canal-boat adrift?"

"Yes," I panted.

"I thought you was," he said. "You look that way. Well, I can tell you where she is. She's stuck fast in the reeds at the lower end o' Peter's Pint."

"Where's that?" said I.

"Oh, it's about a mile furder up. I seed her a-drifting up with the tide—big flood tide, to-day—and I thought I'd see somebody after her, afore long. Anything aboard?"

Anything!

I could not answer the man. Anything, indeed! I hurried on up the river without a word. Was the boat a wreck? I scarcely dared to think of it. I scarcely dared to thing at all.

The man called after me and I stopped. I could but stop, no matter what I might hear.

"Hello, mister," he said, "got any tobacco?"

I walked up to him. I took hold of him by the lapel of his coat. It was a dirty lapel, as I remember even now, but I didn't mind that.

"Look here," said I. "Tell me the truth, I can bear it. Was that vessel wrecked?"

The man looked at me, a little queerly. I could not exactly interpret his expression.

"You're sure you kin bear it?" said he.

"Yes," said I, my hand trembling as I held his coat.

"Well, then," said he, "it's mor'n I kin," and he jerked his coat out of my hand, and sprang away. When he reached the other side of the road, he turned and shouted at me, as though I had been deaf.

"Do you know what I think?" he yelled. "I think you're a darned lunatic," and with that he went his way.

I hastened on to Peter's Point. Long before I reached it, I saw the boat.

It was apparently deserted. But still I pressed on. I must know the worse. When I reached the Point, I found that the boat had run aground, with her head in among the long reeds and mud and the rest of her hull lying at an angle from the shore.

There was consequently no way for me to get on board, but to wade through the mud and reeds to her bow, and then climb up as well as I could.

This I did, but it was not easy to do. Twice I sank above my knees in mud and water, and had it not been for reeds, masses of which I frequently clutched when I thought I was going over, I believe I should have fallen down and come to my death in that horrible marsh. When I reached the boat, I stood up to my hips in water and saw no way of climbing up. The gang-plank had undoubtedly floated away, and if it had not, it would have been of no use to me in my position.

But I was desperate. I clasped the post that they put in the bow of canal-boats; I stuck my toes and my finger-nails in the cracks between the boards—how glad I was that the boat was an old one and had cracks!—and so, painfully and slowly, slipping part way down once or twice, and besliming myself from chin to foot, I climbed up that post and scrambled upon deck. In an instant I reached the top of the stairs, and in another instant I rushed below.

There sat my wife and our boarder, one on each side of the dining-room table, complacently playing chequers!

My sudden entrance startled them. My appearance startled them still more.

Euphemia sprang to her feet and tottered towards me.

"Mercy!" she exclaimed; "has anything happened?"

"Happened!" I gasped.

"Look here," cried the boarder, clutching me by the arm, "what a condition you're in. Did you fall in?"

"Fall in!" said I.

Euphemia and the boarder looked at each other. I looked at them. Then I opened my mouth in earnest.

"I suppose you don't know," I yelled, "that you have drifted away!"

"By George!" cried the boarder, and in two bounds he was on deck.

Dirty as I was, Euphemia fell into my arms. I told her all. She hadn't known a bit of it!

The boat had so gently drifted off, and had so gently grounded among the reeds, that the voyage had never so much as disturbed their game of chequers.

"He plays such a splendid game," Euphemia sobbed, "and just as you came, I thought I was going to beat him. I had two kings and two pieces on the next to last row, and you are nearly drowned. You'll get your death of cold—and—and he had only one king."

She led me away and I undressed and washed myself and put on my Sunday clothes.

When I reappeared, I went out on deck with Euphemia. The boarder was there, standing by the petunia bed. His arms were folded and he was thinking profoundly. As we approached, he turned towards us.

"You were right about that anchor," he said, "I should not have hauled it in; but it was such a little anchor that I thought it would be of more use on board as a garden hoe."

"A very little anchor will sometimes do very well," said I cuttingly, "when it is hooked around a tree."

"Yes, there is something in that," said he.

It was now growing late, and as our agitation subsided we began to grow hungry. Fortunately we had everything necessary on board, and, as it really didn't make any difference in our household economy, where we happened to be located, we had supper quite as usual. In fact, the kettle had been put on to boil during the checker-playing.

After supper, we went on deck to smoke, as was our custom, but there was a certain coolness between me and our boarder.

Early the next morning I arose and went up stairs to consider what had better be done, when I saw the boarder standing on shore, near by.

"Hello!" he cried, "the tide's down and I got ashore without any trouble. You stay where you are. I've hired a couple of mules to tow the boat back. They'll be here presently. And, hello! I've found the gang-plank. It floated ashore about a quarter of a mile below here."

In about ten minutes the mules and two men with a long rope appeared, and then one of the men and the boarder came on board (they didn't seem to have any difficulty in so doing). Then we carried the ironing-table on deck and shipped it into its place as a rudder.

We were then towed back to where we belonged.

And we are there yet. Our boarder remains with us, as the weather is still fine, and the coolness between us is gradually diminishing. But the boat is moored at both ends, and twice a day I look to see if the ropes are all right.

The petunias are growing beautifully, but the geraniums do not seem to flourish. Perhaps there is not a sufficient depth of earth for them. Several times our boarder has appeared to be on the point of suggesting something in regard to them, but, for some reason or other, he says nothing.

## The Anglican Synod.

The Diocesan Synod re-assembled in St. James' cathedral on Thursday morning to hear the decision of the Bishop on the appeal, entered by Mr. J. K. Kerr, against the election of Ven. Archdeacon Whitaker as Coadjutor Bishop. There was not as large an attendance of members as on the preceding day, some of the clerical and lay delegates having gone home. Morning prayer having been said, his Lordship ruled that it would be necessary to proceed to another ballot.

The REGISTRAR then, at the request of his Lordship, made the following intimation:—

Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, rather than continue any longer even a passive occasion of the protracted struggle that the Synod has witnessed, has begged the permission of the Bishop to make known to the Synod through the Registrar of the Diocese his desire that no vote may hereafter be recorded in his favour.

In accordance with the ruling of the Bishop, another ballot, making the sixth, was then taken, the result being announced at 1.10 p.m., as follows:—

| | Clerical. | Lay. |
|---|---|---|
| Archdeacon Whitaker | 60 | 42 |
| Rev. Chas. Hamilton | 3 | .. |
| Bishop Kelly | 1 | .. |
| Rev. A. J. Broughall | 1 | .. |
| Rev. J. D. Cayley | 1 | .. |
| Bishop of Rupert's Land | 0 | 31 |
| Lost votes | 2 | 13 |
| Total | 77 | 86 |

Following the ruling of the Bishop, it was announced that the number of clerical votes necessary for a choice was 52, and the necessary parish vote 58. Ven. Archdeacon Whitaker, it will be seen, still sustained a sufficient support of the clergy for his election, but the majority of the laity was against him, and so the ballot was as fruitless in a choice as the former ones. The Bishop then held a consultation with Chancellor Harman as to the best course to pursue under the circumstances. After the lapse of nearly half an hour, his Lordship resumed his seat and handed a document to the Registrar, which the latter read as follows:—

It appears to me inexpedient to make any further attempt to carry out my desire of procuring at my advanced age, and in the prospect of a lengthened absence from my diocese, the services of a Coadjutor whom I could regard with the confidence due to a long and intimate acquaintance with him; and I am authorized by the gentleman whose name has been before the Synod and has received so large a measure of support, to state that he heartily concurs in the opinion which I have here expressed. I therefore pronounce this meeting of the Synod to be adjourned.

This intimation was received with mingled hear hears and hisses. The benediction was then pronounced by his Lordship, and the Synod adjourned.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

### CANADIAN.

Mr. W. A. Sheppard was elected chairman of the Belleville Board of Education.

The Carleton Place High School Board have elected Rev. Walter Ross their chairman.

Perth High School passed only one candidate, but at the previous examination no less than seven.

The Winnipeg Board of Education have petitioned the Government to form five more new school districts.

The Almonte High School was quite successful at the late intermediate examination, passing five candidates.

A movement has been begun in Halifax to start a school of technology, to be affiliated with the Provincial University.

There are 102 names on the roll of Perth High School, an increase of fifty since Mr. Mitchell was appointed head master.

The Perth Town Council after a lively fight, elected Rev. Dr. Chisholm (Roman Catholic) and Dr. Howden as High School trustees.

The new Public School at Port Dalhousie will cost, when completed, $5,500, and the new High School at Wardsville has been erected at a cost of $6,000.

The Jackson Society of Victoria College seems to be in a very prosperous state, and is just now engaged in fitting up a new Theological Hall at a cost of about $300.

St. Catharines has a Mechanics' Institute with 156 members, and a library of 2,497 books. Its receipts are $640.55, and its expenditure, $713.12. Notwithstanding, it is in a flourishing condition.

The Manitoba Legislature have passed an act to create a fund for educational purposes. It provides for a tax of five per cent. on lands owned by non-residents, and three cents on land owned by residents.

The Victoria school at Brockville has been almost closed, owing to the escape of coal gas into it. Dr. Beacock has taken it in hand and it is now as the *News* says "a perfect paradise of pure and wholesome air."

The *Canada School Journal* of this month contains a likeness and biographical sketch of David Allison, Esq., LL.D., the successor of the late Rev. A. S. Hunt, in the position of Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia.

The corner stone of Alma College at St. Thomas is expected to be laid on the Queen's birthday. The building will cost $27,294.00, of which $15,000 is now subscribed. An appeal to friends of education is being made on its behalf.

Goderich Town Council is agitated over the question of the creation of a New High School. The proposed cost of the new building is $4,600. The matter "stands for further consideration," *à la* the present Ontario Government.

The question of ventilation is agitating the school authorities at Halifax. The matter is to be investigated, reported upon, and improved, because the health of the teachers and scholars has been found to suffer consequent on the imperfect supply of fresh air.

W. J. Stairs, Esq., Vice-Chancellor of Halifax University, has, with commendable liberality, subscribed $500 to the fund for rebuilding Acadia College. Subscriptions for this purpose are being taken up and no doubt with a few followers of Mr. Stairs' example the amount will soon be raised.

In the report of the Committee of Education of the "Dominion Grange," we notice with reference to school book copyrights, that the Government should purchase such copyrights, and that the authors and compilers should be liberally dealt with, and that each publisher should have the privilege of printing and selling the books without any special privilege being monopolized by any publisher, so that the public may be able to purchase such books at their true value.

Albert College was originally the "Belleville Seminary," then an affiliated college, and now is a college with University powers. Dr. Cannon was for eighteen years its president, but was succeeded in August, 1875, by Dr. J. R. Jacques. Alexandra College, for the education of women, is in connection with it. Its endowment is $50,000, and though the college is chiefly Methodist Episcopal, it maintains an unsectarian character in its teaching.

The report of the Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Quebec, has published his report for 1876-77. From it we gather some interesting facts. The new depository has been opened, the sales to the 31st December last amounting to $12,600. It is proposed by the department to publish a list of authorized books. The average attendance of pupils for the year was 178,621. The question of appointing inspectors similar to those in this Province is mooted. The sum of $200,000 is asked this year for the support of the schools. Quebec is evidently following in the wake of Ontario, the necessity for which step was clearly seen by comparing the two educational exhibitions of the Provinces at the Centennial.

### FOREIGN.

The late Lady Gomm has left £15,000 to found scholarships at Keble College, Oxford.

Stanley's African expedition cost the New York *Herald* and the London *Telegraph* $115,000.

According to President White, the ladies at Cornell University stand 10 per cent. higher than the gentlemen.

President Hayes thinks the schools in the District of Columbia ought to be made models for the whole country to copy.

The losses suffered by the Iowa school fund through neglect or defalcations of various officers amounts to the sum of $435,562.27.

At a convocation of the University of London in January a resolution admitting women to all the University degrees was passed by a vote of 242 against 132.

In the State of New York it has been proposed to amend the school law so that candidates for the office of trustee must pass an examination to show they are capable of filling the position properly.

The death is announced of Mr. Andrew Murray, F.L.S., the naturalist, who in 1858-9 filled the office of President of the Royal Physical Society, and also of the Royal Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

The Baroness Burdett Coutts has, on election as an associate of the Royal Historical Society, made the library of the institution a magnificent present of books, including the publications of the Camden Society.

The Maryland State Board of Education regards such an enactment as this essential to reaching the proper standard, "No person shall be employed as a teacher, at the public expense, until he has learned how to teach."

The Board of Education in New Haven maintains its first position in excluding the Bible from the Public Schools. New Haven must be an exceptionally pure city educationally, when the most prominent object to be banished is "the Bible of the Fathers."

Girard College has been enlarged so that there is room for 320 scholars in addition to the 550 formerly accommodated. Children born in Philadelphia have had the preference of admission, and until now the College has confined its usefulness to the State of Pennsylvania, but recently the doors have been thrown open to fatherless boys born in New York. The income of the Girard estate applicable to the purpose of College improvements and support amounts to about $400,000 a year. About one half of this has been used annually on the College, and the remainder, chiefly derived from coal mines, has been expended on the erection of banks, stores, offices, dwellings, and on the estate, from which the Institution in time will derive additional income.

## GENERAL.

An art exhibition will be held in March at Bombay.

Nails have been advanced ten cents per keg by the Atlantic States Nail Association, and factories are to run only two weeks in March.

A German expedition will start shortly to explore the eastern part of the desert of Sahara. It will be under the direction of Mr. Rohlfs, who has received the Paris Geographical Society's medal for intrepid and able exploration. More than one savant will be of the party.

Each professional school of Boston University is to be represented on commencement day by two speakers, one chosen by the faculty the other by the students. The school of law has already appointed its representatives, the choice of the faculty being F. L. Wellman; that of the students L. W. Ardricle.

The illustrated papers are scarcely behind the dailies in the enterprise of their special correspondents. The *Illustrated London News* had on board the tug that brought home Cleopatra's Needle an artist who had shipped as a coal-trimmer, there being no other means of accompanying the vessel. As soon as the tug arrived off Gravesend, Mr. Wells, the coal-trimmer, got a boat and went ashore with his precious sketches, and, it is said, has been entered in the ship's log as a deserter.

A steam tree-cutter is the latest invention. *Capital and Labour* describes some recent experiments in which anew machine for felling timber was successfully tested. The instrument consists of a cylinder and piston, the rod of which is directly connected with a strong saw blade working horizontally. The cylinder rests on a solid framework or foundation which is fixed in the ground close to the tree, and the blade is kept in its place by firm chains attached to the trunk to be operated upon. A supply of steam is, of course, provided, and when everything is in position the engine is started and works itself. A very few minutes are said to have been occupied in cutting through the largest tree, and it is plain that if the success achieved was conclusive, the new saw must come into general use.

Another case of cannibalism at sea has turned up. On the 17th of December last a small schooner sailed from Charleston for Baltimore, captain and crew counting eight men, three of them coloured. On December 30th a tremendous gale drove the vessel far out to sea, and by January 23rd the last of the provisions had been consumed. They had nothing now but coffee, and still had to work by turns to keep the pumps going night and day. January 30th one of the coloured men became delirious, and threatened to shoot the captain, who got out of his way. He next threatened in the same way one of his comrades, a coloured man like himself, when the latter, as he says, shot the former to save his own life. Thus happened a tragedy which, the men admit, had already been contemplated as likely to happen in another way, the dread resort of casting lots to see who must die first having been for days present to the minds of all. For some time after the shooting, however, not a word was spoken of what they were all thinking about, until at last one said that now the man was dead there was no help for it, and he meant to try and save his own life, even if he had to be a cannibal to do it. The example once set was speedily followed by all the rest. The very next day, the 31st, a ship was sighted and signalled and relief came. Some of the men say they have got such a fright that they will never go to sea again.

The wealth of England is enormous, and should she be compelled to take part in a war her resources would be almost incredible. Mr. Giffen, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, takes one-fifth of the gross income yielded by the income tax as the proceeds of capital. In the year ending March, 1875, the income assessed is reduced by the deduction of Mr. Giffen to £378,000,000. Capitalizing this sum on a moderate basis—the value of land being taken at thirty years' purchase, of houses at fifteen years' purchase, of farmers' profits at ten years—the result is that the capital value of income assessed to the income tax after omitting all income not derived from capital, is £6,643,000,000. There should properly probably be a considerable addition to this on account of income not assessed, which Mr. Giffen estimates as little less than £2,000,000,000. After elaborate calculations he concludes that three years ago the total capital of the United Kingdom amounted to £8,500,000,000—a sum eleven times the National Debt—which divided equally would give to each individual in the United Kingdom £250

## GENERAL.

An art exhibition will be held in March at Bombay.

Nails have been advanced ten cents per keg by the Atlantic States Nail Association, and factories are to run only two weeks in March.

A German expedition will start shortly to explore the eastern part of the desert of Sahara. It will be under the direction of Mr. Rohlfs, who has received the Paris Geographical Society's medal for intrepid and able exploration. More than one savant will be of the party.

Each professional school of Boston University is to be represented on commencement day by two speakers, one chosen by the faculty the other by the students. The school of law has already appointed its representatives, the choice of the faculty being F. L. Wellman; that of the students L. W. Ardricle.

The illustrated papers are scarcely behind the dailies in the enterprise of their special correspondents. The *Illustrated London News* had on board the tug that brought home Cleopatra's Needle an artist who had shipped as a coal-trimmer, there being no other means of accompanying the vessel. As soon as the tug arrived off Gravesend, Mr. Wells, the coal-trimmer, got a boat and went ashore with his precious sketches, and. it is said, has been entered in the ship's log as a deserter.

A steam tree-cutter is the latest invention. *Capital and Labour* describes some recent experiments in which a new machine for felling timber was successfully tested. The instrument consists of a cylinder and piston, the rod of which is directly connected with a strong saw blade working horizontally. The cylinder rests on a solid framework or foundation which is fixed in the ground close to the tree, and the blade is kept in its place by firm chains attached to the trunk to be operated upon. A supply of steam is, of course, provided, and when everything is in position the engine is started and works itself. A very few minutes are said to have been occupied in cutting through the largest tree, and it is plain that if the success achieved was conclusive, the new saw must come into general use.

Another case of cannibalism at sea has turned up. On the 17th of December last a small schooner sailed from Charleston for Baltimore, captain and crew counting eight men, three of them coloured. On December 30th a tremendous gale drove the vessel far out to sea, and by January 23rd the last of the provisions had been consumed. They had nothing now but coffee, and still had to work by turns to keep the pumps going night and day. January 30th one of the coloured men became delirious, and threatened to shoot the captain, who got out of his way. He next threatened in the same way one of his comrades, a coloured man like himself, when the latter, as he says, shot the former to save his own life. Thus happened a tragedy which, the men admit, had already been contemplated as likely to happen in another way, the dread resort of casting lots to see who must die first having been for days present to the minds of all. For some time after the shooting, however, not a word was spoken of what they were all thinking about, until at last one said that now the man was dead there was no help for it, and he meant to try and save his own life, even if he had to be a cannibal to do it. The example once set was speedily followed by all the rest. The very next day, the 31st, a ship was sighted and signalled and relief came. Some of the men say they have got such a fright that they will never go to sea again.

The wealth of England is enormous, and should she be compelled to take part in a war her resources would be almost incredible. Mr. Giffen, of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, takes one-fifth of the gross income yielded by the income tax as the proceeds of capital. In the year ending March, 1875, the income assessed is reduced by the deduction of Mr. Giffen to £378,000,000. Capitalizing this sum on a moderate basis—the value of land being taken at thirty years' purchase, of houses at fifteen years' purchase, of farmers' profits at ten years—the result is that the capital value of income assessed to the income tax after omitting all income not derived from capital, is £6,643,000,000. There should probably be a considerable addition to this on account of income not assessed, which Mr. Giffen estimates as little less than £2,000,000,000. After elaborate calculations he concludes that three years ago the total capital of the United Kingdom amounted to £8,500,000,000—a sum eleven times the National Debt—which divided equally would give to each individual in the United Kingdom £250. On the same calculations the capital of the country in 1865 amounted to no more than £6,100,000,000, the accumulation of new capital in the ten years reaching £2,400,000,000—the annual savings during the decade averaging £240,000,000. The new capital laid by in ten years exceeds the estimated amount of the whole capital of the country at the close of the struggle against Napoleon. "The mere savings," says the *Saturday Review*, "of those ten years exceeded the accumulations of all the generations that succeeded one another from the birth of our civilization to the year 1815. If this be so, nothing need be added to show how incomparably more powerful we are now than we were sixty years ago. Then the debt was more than one-third of the whole property mortgaged as its security; now it is one-eleventh."

St. Malachy, Bishop of Armagh, in the twelfth century, visited Rome to pay his respects to Innocent the Second, and while there, so the legend runs, was delivered of a prophecy respecting the Popes. The story is told in several ways, but in its most ancient form it runs as follows: The Saint fell asleep one day on the brow of the Janiculum Hill, and the faithful gilla-na-naombh, or servant, who accompanied him, heard him repeatedly mutter in his dreams the word "Rome." He listened eagerly and the saint said that he saw a Pope named Corpus Christi in the chair; another named Dei Sacerdos; another Doctissimus; another Exsul; another Crux de Cruce, and next after him Lumen in Cœlo. As interpreted Corpus Christi was Urban the Fourth, who established that feast; Dei Sacerdos, Boniface the Eighth; Doctissimus, Adrian the Sixth; Exsul, Pius the Sixth, who was dethroned by Bonaparte, and Crux de Cruce, Pius the Ninth, while his successor is to be the Light in the Heavens. The legend is regarded as of the Mother Shipton order, apocryphal. Another of St. Malachy's legendary prophecies foretells the invasion of Ireland:

They shall come from the West on the Ocean's crest
With stars their prows adorning;
And the thunder's roar on the Mayo shore
Shall announce my Erin's morning.

When the three French frigates. Humbert in command, landed at Killala in '98, the men of Mayo thought St. Malachy's prophecy was fulfilled, and when the French won the battle or "races" of Castlebar, they were sure of it; but the surrender of the invaders at Ballynamuck filled all Connaught with a grief and disappointment which have become the hereditary portion of her children. Modern interpreters now think the prophecy refers to the landing of an armada from the United States, the "stars their prows adorning" being taken to mean the American flag; and to-day the true pilgrim to the top of Mount Nephin shades his eyes with his hand and looks out into the Atlantic for O'Donovan Rossa's flotilla of "Skirmishers." St. Malachy having "fooled" Mayo so terribly in '98, his prophecy as to Lumen in Cœlo in '78 should be taken with a barrel of salt.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

In our last issue Mr. Cleland asks what is the best kind of spring wheat to sow in low, loamy ground and what kind is not liable to rust. *Red Fern* is probably the best wheat for him. It is very highly spoken of as doing well on *all* kinds of soil. *White Russian*, a wheat introduced last year, might suit his purpose but being new the seed is still expensive. His query about oats will be replied to in the prize essays on that subject.

## ELDORADO SPRING WHEAT.

Dear Sir,—Will you or some one of your numerous readers, give information through the columns of *The Mail*, as to where Eldorado spring wheat may be obtained, price per bushel, &c, Persons are travelling through the country soliciting orders for Eldorado wheat for seed, at twelve dollars per bushel, a most remarkable price for wheat.

C. B. GUSTIN, Vittoria.

*Eldorado* or *Egyptian*, or *Smith* or *Mummy* spring wheat, for it has been sold under all these names, is offered in Toronto seed stores, and probably elsewhere, for two dollars per bushel, and doubtless if friend Gustin bought it at that price for seed he would think by harvest time that he had paid too much for it. Here is what an Oxford county man says about it: "A good deal of it was sown in this vicinity last spring, it has been fairly tested. In every case, as far as I have heard, it is very badly mixed with other kinds of wheat. It is also very badly rusted. A great deal of it is not worth cutting. One field I saw has not been cut. I do not know a farmer who would sow a field of it next year, if he got the seed for nothing." Of course others have done better with it, still the general feeling is very strongly against the Eldorado sections where it has been tried.

Drumess Farm, Charlotteville.—As your Farmers' Club is a good institution, and will be very beneficial to farmers, I want to contribute my mite on the culture of oats. My soil is a sandy loam; I plough the sod in the fall or early in the spring, and cultivate well and sow early as possible. I always get thirty to forty bushels to the acre. Common black oats yield the best; Norway black oats, I think, good for heavy ground, as they have stiff straw. On very light soil common white oats do the best with me. I quite agree with *Markham* that change of seed is essential in farming. Clawson wheat is the newest variety we have. JOSEPH STITT.

## THE COW AND HER FOOD.

No animal more fully utilizes food than the cow. A larger proportion of the food taken into the stomach is converted by the physical economy of the cow into value, than is the case with any other animal. This value is represented by the milk, butter, and cheese which are produced from the cow, and it is simply a natural result. Nature has made the cow for the production of milk, which is drawn from the blood, and it must necessarily follow that there must be in a healthy cow a very rapid and complete conversion of food into blood. The demands of this part of the bovine economy are in addition to the demands of the rest of the system, which are the same in all animals. In the cow and in the steer the blood must furnish the bone, muscle and every other part of the general organization, but in the cow it must furnish, in addition to this, the milk, and this increased demand upon the blood makes a more complete consumption of the food certain. Nature always takes care of herself, if she is permitted to do so. If she has anything to do, she will do it, and do it without waste, if not interfered with. The food taken into the stomach of the cow is taken up by nature and exhausted in the endeavour to supply the general and special demands of the system. It is this principle that makes the droppings of the steer so much more valuable than those of the cow—a fact universally recognized. The steer has only flesh to draw from the blood, in addition to the usual requirements of the system, and much of the food is very reasonably unconverted.

It is interesting, however, to compare the utilization of food by the cow and the steer, by way of observing the difference in the value of the products of the two. It has been frequently demonstrated that the same quantity of food given to a cow and a steer of equal weight, will result in greater profit in favor of the cow. The steer gains in flesh; the cow gains nothing in flesh, but her profits resulting from her feeding are entirely in the yield of her milk, and in this she considerably exceeds the profits of the steer. It will, therefore, be seen that the cow as a food consumer is a most profitable animal on the farm. Whatever the farm has in the way of feed, can thus be utilized for all it is possibly worth. The pumpkins, mangolds, sugar beets, carrots, roots, are not only available as food, but they are just so much stock in trade, the valuation of which is almost as certain as the cow herself. There is very much of one thing and another lying about which could thus be made somewhat valuable, and which could be made valuable only in this way. We are now writing to the farmer who makes no pretence to dairying as a business, or a science. We wish simply to show the average farmer that his cow is a mill to which he can take anything that contains the elements of nourishment for a cow, and have it ground into a very profitable grist. If the largest and best results of feeding are the object, care must necessarily be taken in the selection of the food and the care of the animal. It does not make much difference what the cow is fed upon, if it is sufficient to keep her in flesh. If flesh is produced, milk will be produced. But the general farmer is not as anxious to achieve the best results in dairying as he is to keep his stock to the best advantage upon what he has to feed it with; and this being true, he requires to be reminded that in order to create a demand for the supply of food which he may have, it is necessary that he keeps his animal in as good a condition as kind treatment can produce. This creates an appetite, and appetite will satisfy itself on whatever may be offered.

## HARNESS GALLS.

The skin is frequently injured by pressure or fricton from some part of the harness. At first the amount of damage inflicted may appear trifling, but a continuance of the pressure on the injured part soon causes considerable derangements, and even a slight wound becomes of importance on account of the time required for its healing and the remarkable susceptibility of the part to a recurrence of the injury. Sore shoulders are the direct consequence, in many cases, of a badly fitting collar. Some horses, however, have a very tender skin, and extra work either in respect of distance or increase of the load to be drawn, will be followed by injury to the shoulders, although the collar may be worn which has been used for months previously. Actual excoriation of the surface of the skin is not commonly produced in a short distance, but very slight swelling takes place and the part becomes excessively sensitive, causing the animal to resist any attempt to replace the collar after it has been removed. Unless the driver is more than usually cautious and considerate this expression of the animal's feelings passes unnoticed, the horse is harnessed in spite of resistance, and after a time is induced to pull with his ordinary energy,—for the soreness which annoyed him at first soon ceases to be felt.

The continuance of pressure, however, produces further mischief, and after a time actual abrasion of the skin takes place. A few folds of cloth tied around those parts of the collar which are immediately above and below the seat of the injury, tend in some degree to save the abraded surface from further pressure, but the chances are that by the time the horse reaches his stable, the shoulders will have been so far damaged as to require some considerable time for their effectual repair. This necessary rest cannot, perhaps, be conveniently allowed, the wounds are temporarily dried up by stybic and astringent applications, and the horse is again put to work, only to suffer from more extensive abrasions. In this way some horses' shoulders are kept in a miserable plight, requiring the constant use of tincture and lotions to keep them in a sufficient state of repair, to render the use of a collar in any form possible.

It is not only in the case of the poor man's horse that sore shoulders are found, many animals in extensive establishments are in equally disgraceful condition.

Treatment of abrasions of the skin from undue friction is not difficult, at any rate in theory. It is principally necessary to remove the cause of the injury, and leave the cure to the restorative powers of nature; but as time is an object, it is always thought best to assist the healing process by some astringent remedies, and there is no objection to the use of the ordinary tincture of myrrh and aloes, which is commonly employed in such cases. Horses with abrasions of the skin of the shoulders should not have a collar put on till the skin has become perfectly healthy. Something may undoubtedly be done to harden the skin, and thus make it less susceptible to friction—a strong (saturated) solution of alum, or of common salt, may be used for this purpose with advantage.

## IMPROVING PASTURES.

If we must have pasture, as the present condition of farming (opposed to soiling) seems to require, let us have it as good as we can, for even then it will not pay too well, other crops realizing more. The main difficulty with our pastures is that our land is too poor, the poorest being seeded down, and without manure, thus causing a failure in establishing the crop—not always a total failure—but even this is better than the thin, straggling set which is retained, rather than plough and re-seed the land, the yield composed often largely of weeds, hardly paying for the harvesting. It is never safe to trust to land greatly impoverished when seeding it down. If it is done late in the spring, and there is anything of a drouth, it is sure to fail. And much of this kind of work is done. On the other hand, with the land rich and in good order, it is difficult to make a failure. In the one case the growth will be straightforward, thickening as it advances so that it will soon occupy the land the first year under favourable circumstances, with improvement in subsequent years. In the other case there is deterioration from even the straggling condition, unless top-dressing is resorted to; and a thick set can only be obtained by time, and with a dependance upon the native grasses, the seeds of which are in the soil, and must be developed by the most favourable moist weather covering the greater part of the season. This happy condition of weather may be put off for years by drouth, the dry seasons being more numerous than the moist.

No one will therefore doubt that the better plan is to prepare the land well, both by fining the soil (bringing in the aid of the elements), and enriching it, using plenty of good seed, and sowing it early either in the fall or the spring. In doing this, let it be remembered that land cannot well be made too rich for pasture. The more it is pushed, the greater the feed and the fresher; only let it be drained, for quality, and the manure decomposed, so that no foulness or taint may be taken up by the plant; aiming to get the sweet herbage of hills, which drainage secures to them, and which also is necessary to give firmness to the land, so that in a moist time there is less ill effect from the tramping of stock. What pasture lacks in its yield in comparison with other crops, must be made up by liberal manuring before seeding the land, and top-dressing after. Here we are greatly at fault. It makes a difference whether two head of cattle or one are supported on a given area, and much more than this may be realized. We have the rich manures of commerce to do this, aided by plaster, lime and ashes, which help to grow sound, sweet grasses. A change to meadow for a year or two will give a chance for heavy manuring in the fall to restore the land again, should it fail from any cause to retain its full yield as pasture.

As barnyard manure is not used on pasture it is all the more necessary to see that the land is enriched well before it is seeded down. Manure is the thing. Any one grass, or a mixture of grasses, can thus be grown with success, and one grass, like timothy, Kentucky blue grass, or orchard grass, will realize a more profitable yield with manure than all the other grasses, or the choicest selection of them, with ordinary culture. There is, however, a difference in the adaptation of grasses to the soil. Timothy, red-top, the toughish meadow grass, and meadow fox-tail, for instance, would not do on a dry sandy soil. On such land, therefore, they are not good pasture grasses, and would shrink and pretty nearly die out in a dry season. They require soils more or less moist, and can be made to do better on clays than on river land. On the other hand, a dry soil will grow the famous Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, the sweet-scented vernal grass, and, I may add for abundance, the tall oat grass. These will make the finest of upland pastures. They require soil that is drained, otherwise they will suffer; and some require a high state of fertility, like the blue grass, but more particularly the orchard grass.

There will thus be seen the importance of a proper adaptation—just the thing that is generally overlooked, and the wrong grasses sown. Thus in our popular mixtures we find the sweet-scented vernal and red-top together, one requiring a dry, the other a wet soil. So also the orchard grass is a drouth defier, and also the bog-loving fescue (*Festuca pratensis.*) Is it a wonder that our pastures fail; that the native grasses when sown do not thrive, it taking years for a sod to become established, and then with new grasses that come in sometimes forming the principal part of the herbage? Let the proper grasses then be sown, not only as they relate to the hygrometric condition of the land, but to the varying qualities of our clay, limestone and sandy soils, with other varieties. We cannot cheat nature however long we may try it. She requires the plants adapted to the soil, whether present (native) or introduced. In this respect, by introducing plants that harmonize, one can aid nature.

Adaptation and manure, then, are the prominent points to be considered and acted upon, and underlying them is drainage, as said before, to obtain quality; but also, and to a large extent, to prevent heaving by the frost. In this respect, more or less harm results to most of the grasses. Particularly is timothy affected by it, if the soil is quite favourable to frost action. I have known many a field hurt in this way, and ruined in spots, not a plant remaining. At least those wet places should be seen to. This is not necessary in sections where the snow falls deep and lies long, covering the period of freezing and thawing in spring. Here also the orchard grass, which is somewhat tender towards the cold, will do well; only, however, (and always), if the soil is rich—not moderately, but abundantly. Where this grass is grown with other grasses, high enrichment becomes a necessity. Of course this will not hurt any other grass; all should be pushed to realize the greatest profit.—*The Country Gentleman.*

## LIME IN SOIL.

The total quantity of lime taken up from the soil of an acre by an average corn crop of 50 bushels of 60 lbs. to the bushel, and 6,000 lbs. of stover would not exceed 25 lbs. A good crop of clover, 5,000 lbs. of hay in two cuts would require about 120 lbs. of lime. A crop of wheat of 25 bushels with 2,500 lbs. of straw would not require more than 10 lbs. A fair crop of potatoes, 9,000 lbs., or 150 bushels at 60 lbs. to the bushel, would not need more than 3 lbs. A crop of 20,000 lbs. of beets only 7 lbs., and of 3,000 lbs. of timothy hay about 34 lbs. of lime. When we look a little further into the matter, and see how small a proportion of this lime is actually exported from the farm in the crops ordinarily sold, and how large a proportion goes back to the soil from which it came, in the manure, the little need of taking pains to supply lime to plants for food will become still more plainly apparent. On any well managed farm the hay is usually all eaten by the stock, so that none of the lime in that part of the produce of the farm is exported; what little is retained by the young growing animals for the production of bone substance is more than made good by the lime in the water which the animals drink; in cases where a careful comparison has been made between the composition of the manure of a mixed herd of cattle, more lime has been found in the total manure than in the total fodder supplied, and this excess could have been derived from no other source than the water. The lime in the clover and timothy is not then lost to the farm, if the manure is cared for in any decent manner; the same is true of the wheat and other straws, of the corn-stalks and the roots. But in the acre's yield of Indian corn, taking the grain alone, there are only about two pounds of lime, and in the wheat but little more than one pound. In the other cereal grains we should have similar insignificant quantities of lime; and even if the potatoes are sold off the farm, as is often the case to a large extent, the stock of lime in the soil of every acre producing potatoes is diminished to the extent of only three pounds. At these rates of demand it would take a long time to make much impression on the reserve supplies of lime in the soil, when such reserves amount to from 1,600 to 2,000 lbs. —*Prof. Caldwell, before the Elmira (N.Y.) Farmers' Club.*

# HEALTH IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

### DIPHTHERIA.

It has been but a short time since a query was received concerning the hygienic treatment of this disease and the following propositions which were given by the Sanitary Committee of New York City, I hope may not prove unacceptable. As they are the result of several and careful considerations of the best physicians of that great metropolis, they should bear great weight with the community. It would be superfluous for me to add anything further to them, and I can only hope that if your or your friend's families are affected you will put these hygienic precepts into practice.

*Mode of Attack.*—Diphtheria is caused by the inoculation of the air passages with the diphtheritic poison, which, from this point infects the whole system, the local inflammation is attended with the formation of membrane (exudation); the fever and general symptoms are the result of this local infection.

*How it Spreads.*—Diphtheria is therefore a contagious disease (not perhaps as marked as scarlet fever), induced by contact with objects and persons infected; it may be diffused by the exhalation of the sick, and the air surrounding them; or directly by the exudations, as in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing; or by the infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, &c.; the poison clings with great tenacity to certain places, rooms, houses, where it may occasion cases after a lapse of months.

*Symptoms.*—In ordinary attacks the poison begins to act the moment it lodges upon the tissues, but, like a vaccination, causes but slight sensible effects; in from two to five days there is marked prostration, dryness of throat, and pricking pain in swallowing; the throat becomes red, and patches of white exudation appear, and the glands of the neck swell. In mild cases these symptoms subside on the third or fourth day from the appearance; if more severe, these symptoms may be prolonged; if unfavourable, the fever increases, the local inflammation spreads and exhaustion rapidly follows.

*The Person.*—Diptheria attacks by preference children between the ages of one and ten years, the greatest mortality being in the second, third and fourth years, children of feeble constitution, and those suffering from catarrh, croup, and other forms of throat affections.

*Social Relations.*—All classes are liable to diphtheria where it is prevailing, but those suffer most severely who live on low, wet grounds; in houses with imperfect drains, or surrounded by offensive matter, as privies, decaying animal or vegetable refuse; in damp rooms, as cellars; in overcrowded and unventilated apartments.

*Seasons.*—Diptheria is not affected by either heat or cold, drought or rain.

*Precautions — The Dwelling or Apartment.*—Cleanliness in and around the dwelling and pure air in living and sleeping rooms, are of the utmost importance wherever any contagious disease is prevailing, as cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate it. Every kind and source of filth around and in the house should be thoroughly removed; cellars and foul areas should be cleaned and disinfected; drains should be put in perfect repair; dirty walls and ceilings should be lime-washed, and every occupied room should be thoroughly ventilated. Apartments which have been occupied by persons sick with diphtheria should be cleansed with disinfectants, ceilings lime-washed, and wood-work painted, the carpets, bedclothes, upholstered furniture, &c., exposed many days to fresh air and the sunlight (all articles which may be boiled, or subjected to high degrees of heat, should be thus disinfected.)

*Well Children.*—When diphtheria is prevailing, no child should be allowed to kiss strange children, nor those suffering from sore throat, nor should it sleep with or be confined to rooms occupied by, or use articles, as toys taken in the mouth, handkerchiefs, &c., belonging to children having sore throat, croup, or catarrh. If the weather is cold, the child should be warmly clad with flannels.

*When Diphtheria is in the House or in the Family.*—The well children should be scrupulously kept apart from the sick in dry, well-aired rooms, and every possible source of infection through the air, by personal contact with the sick, and by articles used about them or in their room, should be rigidly guarded. Every attack of sore throat, croup, and catarrh should at once be attended to. The feeble should have invigorating food and treatment.

*Sick Children.*—The sick should be rigidly isolated in well-aired and lighted rooms, the outflow of air being, as far as possible, through the external windows by depressing the upper and elevating the lower sash. All discharges from the mouth and nose should be received into vessels containing disinfectants, or upon cloths which are immediately burned, or if not burned, thoroughly boiled or placed under a disinfecting fluid.

### CURE FOR SPRAINS.

In the Paris hospital a treatment is practised that is found most successful for a frequent accident, and which can be applied by the most inexperienced. If the ankle is sprained, for instance, let the operator hold the foot in his hands, with the thumbs meeting on the swollen parts. These having been previously greased, are pressed successively with increasing force on the injured and painful spot for about a quarter of an hour. This application being repeated several times will, in the course of a day, enable the patient to walk when other means would have failed to relieve him.

### AT TABLE.

As health depends largely upon the food we eat, it is well to regulate our diet to our needs, or state of body and mind. The diet of thinkers should differ, in some respects, from that of muscular workers. The former class will do well to use such articles of diet as eggs, fish, oysters, mutton, and unbolted wheaten bread. Muscular tissues is formed largely of the constituents of beans, peas, corn, wheat, cheese, and lean meat, and those who desire to possess good muscles should avail themselves of the food in which these substances abound. Those who expect to think should not eat largely of that food which is almost exclusively adapted to producing warmth and fat, such as ham, fat pork, white bread, butter, sugar, and starch. Of all animal food, that is best adapted for brain food which in itself is most active, and which will feed brain, nerve, and muscle, but which does not produce much fat. Thus, the flesh of game is preferable to hogs, sheep, or oxen. The flesh of the trout, pickerel, or salmon, imparts more mental and physical vigour to the eater than that of dormant fish, such as the eel and flounder. Barley, oats, and wheat, ground without bolting, furnish brain food, yet lawyers, ministers, and students eat fine, bolted flour and meal (that would fatten a pig), and thereby lessen their desire to exercise and think. The proper food for labouring men, those who exercise muscular strength chiefly, is brown bread, meat, and cheese. Hard workers require fatty food even in hot weather.

The Hicks-Lord matter has been compromised. The estate, which is valued at two million dollars, has been placed in the hands of trustees, and Mrs. Lord relinquishes all claim to it should she survive her husband.

## HELLMUTH LADIES' COLLEGE.

We give this week an engraving of the Hellmuth Ladies' College, near the City of London, Ontario, with the addition of the new and graceful chapel recently erected within the grounds by the Bishop of Huron, the founder of the Institution. We do not doubt that our readers will be pleased to witness this additional testimony to the success of the College, and will feel some interest in the following particulars respecting it. Founded in 1869 by the Lord Bishop of Huron, Dr. Hellmuth, the Institution has now, amid all the recent financial stringency which has so sorely tried similar seats of learning, maintained its position, and enjoyed the support of an appreciative public. All the necessary departments of the College have been long since perfected; it only remained to add the pleasing and spacious chapel, which was completed last month, to put the finishing touch to the educational scheme which his lordship had so long laboured to carry out. No one can witness the *tout ensemble* without admiration at the result, and wonder that the persevering efforts of a single individual should be able to effect so important and extensive an enterprise.

We give the following items from the public press and the College calendar; they will convey a fair idea both of the character and extent of the buildings, and their perfect adaptation to their purpose:—

Hellmuth Ladies' College is situated within a mile of the city limits, in the most prominent and healthy locality, on the banks of the River Thames.

The grounds comprise one hundred and forty acres, part of which is laid out and planted with a view to ornament, with ample play grounds, &c., and the remainder cultvated as a farm and garden for the use of the College.

The main building is 118 feet in length by 60 feet in depth, with spacious corridors on each floor the full length of the building, and a verandah in front of the building 10 feet in width.

The building contains a lecture room, spacious class rooms, studio and library, dining hall, drawing rooms, parlours, private bed rooms, dormitories, sanatorium, baths—hot and cold—and all other appurtenances of a College. The private rooms accommodate three pupils and the dormitories, eight.

The church, although small, is one of the finest structures in this locality. It is of the pure English gothic style of architecture. Erected on a conspicuous part of the grounds, the situation is all that can be desired. In addition to the seating accommodation for 200 persons in the auditorium proper, a large choir has been provided with seats in the chancel, in the east of which there is a large pipe organ, while on the opposite side is the vestry. The church has been furnished with fine Brussels carpets, and the furniture of the chancel has been provided by the George Moorhead Manufacturing Company. At each end there is a prettily designed stained glass window. Surmounting the structure is a fancy iron cresting. The church will be heated by hot air. Altogether, the new chapel is a model of church architecture, and will prove a valuable addition to the excellent educational institution with which it is connected. Bishop Hellmuth, with his accustomed liberality, has defrayed the entire cost of the erection, which is fully $6,000.

The Governor-General returned to Ottawa from Montreal on Saturday by the Montreal, Ottawa, and Occidental railway. All the stations along the line were decorated and at several places addresses were presented.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

*(Edited by Rose Geranium.)*

### FASHION NOTES.

In dress the surest indication of refinement is a lady's attention to those costumes which do not meet the public gaze. Every lady should have a neat pretty morning dress, and at no time have there been so many comfortable and tasteful models as at the present. Plaids, brilliant, but not of too large a pattern, are made up in comfortable English robe fashion. They can be trimmed with wide folds of a plain material, or braid. Cambrics, English prints, Scotch ginghams, and American prints, can all be made up by any of the present patterns. There is also a charming model for a house sacque. These sacques are very useful to wear over the dress for awhile, in a cold morning, before the house is warm; they are made of flannel or cashmere. Flat bands and fancy braids are used as decorations. Very pretty little breakfast caps can be made out of Swiss muslin, net, or tarletan, with either a pleating or a narrow edge, set on as a finish; twist a bright ribbon round the crown part of it, with a bow on the left side.

There seems to be a great change in the style of underclothing as well as in everything else. There is what is called the "improved chemise." It is intended to be used as a substitute for the usual style of chemise, and to serve instead of a separate short under-skirt. The weight of the underclothing is greatly reduced, and as all superfluous fullness is taken out about the hips, it is especially suited to the present style of dress. These combination garments can be made of either cotton, flannel, merino, or any of the fabrics used for underclothing. For summer wear short sleeves or no sleeve at all—merely a trimmed band may be used. There is a very neat corset cover fitted by darts and curved seams, and combined with a short under petticoat, either trimmed or hemmed at the bottom. This garment may be made of flannel for winter wear, and the corset may be worn over it. The throat will be cut high or low to suit the desire of the wearer.

For those ladies who have closely gored petticoats, and do not choose to lay them aside, there is a deep long sleeved corset. this will be worn over the petticoat.

Night dresses remain about the same shape as they have been for a long time. The plain sacque night-dress, while being one of the simplest is one of the most convenient and is always recommended for ordinary wear. There is the yoke night-dress also, which is considered more comfortable than the other.

Trimming for underclothing is a matter of time, taste, and means, narrow ruffling embroidery, tatting and lace are all used. Linen lace is the favourite trimming at present in the fashionable world. But there is one thing that every lady should look to, and that is to have a good supply of every article of underclothing. Many ladies will probably not care for the new combination styles, as, of course, everything new does not take the fancy of every individual, but for those who prefer each separate garment, there are very neat pretty shapes. A lady should have six of everything, that is, six chemises, six pairs of drawers, six night-dresses, and plenty of corset covers, skirts, etc. In our changeable climate it is not safe to go without flannel any time of the year, except, perhaps, in the very hottest part of the summer. A gauze suit put on about the middle of May, when the heaviest flannels are taken off and changed as often as required, would prevent colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, and often death. The gauze underwear is scarcely felt, but it absorbs perspiration, protects the outer clothing, and prevents the attacks of sudden chills from changes of temperature. If gauze is not available, and the touch of wool is disagreeable, the next best thing is to have improved garments, drawers and chemise combined, made of percale and wear them next the skin, with as little other clothing besides the dress as the wearer may desire.

For little girl's wear there is a corded waist made to fit perfectly; it is cut square necked, with a broad shoulder band which is firm and supporting. For older girls there are soft, pliable, yielding corsets. Any dress fits much neater made over a neatly-fitting corset, either for ladies or children.

It is quite a serious matter to many ladies how they shall dress when they have passed the boundaries of youth and have reached the more sober matronly side of life. Youth and good looks are things that any woman is anxious to retain as long as she can, and they will do all they can to keep off the dreaded enemy.

Women should not in reality grow older any faster than men. Dress and care of themselves have much to do with keeping women young.

I would not advise a too youthful style of dress to any one who is no longer entitled to be called young, but every woman should dress becomingly.

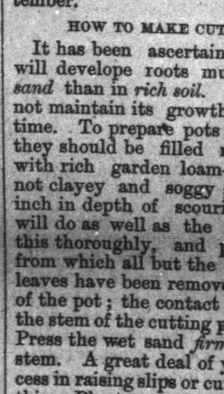
All the styles of dress fashionable at the present time are suited to middle-aged women. The train, the long basque, the princesse dress, the dolman, and the elegant princess polonaise are all beautifully suitable for any lady, particularly in solid colours and good materials.

Of course all women should dress according to the position they occupy and the society they frequent. Many women after they reach a certain age wear black almost entirely; it is all right and a perfectly safe dress. For dressy occasions it should be relieved with a pretty fichu, a real lace collar, or any other little ornament.

The handsome dark colours lately introduced are a great resource against black all the time, to those who dress quietly. There are seal browns, prune colour, bottle green, olive green, and navy blue.

Soft white lace or lisse plaiting at the neck and wrists, are very becoming and have a softening effect to a skin that is no longer young. There is nothing that changes the appearance of a woman so much as the arrangement of the hair. It is simply ridiculous for a middle aged woman to twist up her hair into a little knot at the back of her head. It helps to make her old and pinched looking. The only proper covering for a woman's head is hair, and if natural hair is thin and scanty, there is no harm in supplimenting it with a little artificial, not too much, but use real, pretty hair. If women will only pay attention to these little things they will find old age a long time in coming, and not so very terrible when it does come.

### GERANIUMS.



Perhaps no class of plants is more generally cultivated in America than the geranium. Certainly we find none which is adapted to so many useful purposes. A bed of scarlet geraniums, with a border of silver leaf or bronze, is a most dazzling sight from June to November. For baskets and vases, when a show of colour is wanted, they are without a rival. In winter they gladden the eye through the dull and gloomy days. There have been decided improvements in this class of plants in the last few years, both in colour and form of the flowers, and in brilliancy of foliage. Plants intended for winter blooming should be grown in pots through the summer, and not allowed to bloom, or cuttings should be made in September.

### HOW TO MAKE CUTTINGS GROW.

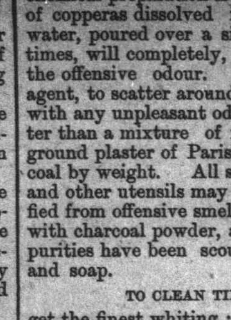
It has been ascertained that a cutting will develope roots much sooner in *moist sand* than in *rich soil.* But the sand cannot maintain its growth for any length of time. To prepare pots for raising cuttings they should be filled nearly to the brim with rich garden loam—dark and porous, not clayey and soggy; then pour in one inch in depth of scouring sand—sea sand will do as well as the yellow sand. Wet this thoroughly, and place the cuttings, from which all but the three or four upper leaves have been removed, close to the side of the pot; the contact of the ware against the stem of the cutting promotes its growth. Press the wet sand *firmly* around the tiny stem. A great deal of your chance for success in raising slips or cuttings depends upon this. Plant as many cuttings as the pot will hold, from six to a dozen, according to the size af your pot; when they are firmly set in the sand, two or three can be inserted in the middle of the pot. Set them away in a dark, warm place for twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Thus, cuttings will grow quickly in a hot-bed, because the temperature is not dry. Their growth depends a great deal upon light, heat, and moisture. If a bud is close at the base of a cutting it will strike root more easily—is not so apt to decay. The roots shoot from the bud, and the lower down it is the surer your success. When the leaves drop, the plant is commencing to grow; if they wither on the stem, it has begun to decay. By following these directions no one can fail to grow all kinds of house-plants. Roses and all the rarest flowers of the green-houses are propagated in this manner.

### ECONOMY IN CARPETS.

The carpeting of rooms is needlessly expensive, owing to the prevailing fashion of fitting the carpet exactly to the entire area of the floor. In a year or two the parts most trodden on are worn shabby, while the parts protected by the furniture remain almost as bright and new as when first laid down. Among no other people does this absurdity prevail so generally as with us. You see in a French chateau, or in an Italian or Spanish palace, carpets made to cover only those parts of the floor where they are wanted—that is, the central part in summer time and near the stove in cold weather. These carpets being square or parallelograms, can be changed in position so as to subject all their parts in turn to the friction of the foot, by which the whole surface becomes equally worn, and they look tolerably well to the last. It is a mistake to cover the entire floors of sleeping rooms with thick carpeting; if that is done, the carpets should be frequently taken up, beaten, and well aired; a better plan is to leave a space of some half a yard next the walls uncovered, as also the floor beneath the bed. Of carpets, the best are the cheapest in the end, and the same may be said as to mats; the street-door mat should be of India-rubber, and it should be sunk in the floor, in which position it will last much longer than if left loose on the floor.—*N. Y. Times.*

### HOUSE FLOWERS.

Calla lillies deserve and retain their popularity, and are not hard to rear. If you want to increase the present stock of plants set the old bulb deep down; there will be numerous offsets, but if one vigorous plant is wanted, set the bulb high in the pot. It is a good plan to allow the young offsets to remain with the old plant, changing the whole into a larger pot when necessary, as there is then secured a succession of bloom. Callas are injured by the least frost, and must be looked after in cold or windy weather, when the temperature of the house is liable to changes. Chinese primroses are good window plants; they produce a profusion of flowers. They require a light soil and a moderate amount of sunshine. The monthly and tea roses are delightful house plants. Roses are good feeders, but are comparatively not sensitive to changes of temperature. Caphia, heliotrope, verbenas (when not infested with insects), geraniums and the wood-sorrels, are all plants of low growth and easy culture. Among taller plants are the abutilons, lemon verbena, orange, euphorbia, and with care, the camelia and azalea. Among vines are the ivy (senecia scandens) Medeira vine, Kenilworth (linaria) and maurandia. A collection of plants like these will make a handsome show if properly cared for.



Fuchsias.

### TO PURIFY A SINK.

In hot weather it is almost impossible to prevent sinks becoming foul, unless some chemical preparation is used. One pound of copperas dissolved in four gallons of water, poured over a sink three or four times, will completely, it is said, destroy the offensive odour. As a disinfecting agent, to scatter around premises affected with any unpleasant odour, nothing is better than a mixture of four parts of dry ground plaster of Paris to one part of charcoal by weight. All sorts of glass vessels and other utensils may be effectually purified from offensive smells by rinsing them with charcoal powder, after the grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and soap.

### TO CLEAN TIN COVERS

get the finest whiting; mix a little of it powdered with the least drop of sweet oil, rub the covers well with it, and wipe them clean; then dust over them some dry whiting in a muslin bag, and rub bright with dry leather. This last is to prevent rust, which the cook must guard against by wiping them dry and putting them by the fire when they come from the dining-room, for if but once hung up damp the inside will rust.

### BORAX AND CLEANSING BLANKETS.

The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* gives the following method of cleansing blankets: Put two large teaspoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When disolved, put in a pair of blankets, and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them to dry. Do not wring them. But this is not the only domestic use to which borax may be put. Says the same journal: Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesome insect has a peculiar aversion to it, and will never return where it has once been scattered. As the salt is perfectly harmless to human beings, it is much to be preferred for this purpose to the poisonous substances commonly used. Borax is valuable for the laundry; use 1 lb. to about ten gallons of boiling water, and you need only one-half the ordinary allowance of soap. For laces, cambrics, etc., use an extra quantity of this powder. It will not injure the texture of the cloth in the least. For cleansing the hair, nothing is better than a solution of borax water. Wash afterwards with pure water if it leaves the hair too stiff. Borax dissolved in water is also an excellent dentrifice, or tooth wash.

### ABOUT BREAD AND PASTRY.

"Faith Uhll," in the Chicago *Tribune*, comments on difficulties attending the making of good bread, and gives the results of her experience, with some useful hints about cakes and fruit puddings, as follows:

I have not succeeded very well with yeast bread, but thought it was the fault of the yeast, and intend to surmount the obstacles. But at present I make very nice bread with the bread preparation, and can have all my baking out of the way before 8 o'clock in the morning.

*Bread*—for one loaf take three cups of the prepared flour; a little salt, and two cups of milk, or milk and water; stir thoroughly, and bake forty minutes.

I never made such nice cake as I have since I used the attrition flour with Horsford's Bread Preparation. It seems simply impossible to fail.

*Cookies* — Which are delicious — and whether they will retain the moisture and good taste for two weeks I cannot say—they never keep so long with us: Two cups sugar; one cup butter, well creamed, which is essential, and to do this quickly and easily measure the cup of butter and let it stand in the kitchen over night; or, if that will melt it, set it where it will be cooler, but not on the ice. After creaming the sugar and butter, stir in one cup of the milk, and sift in four cups of prepared attrition flour, and thoroughly stir with a spoon; and this hot weather I find it necessary after mixing to set in the ice for half an hour to get thoroughly cool, else it is quite unmanageable. In rolling out, I use just white flour sufficient to keep it from sticking to the hands, boards, etc.

*Biscuit*—Two cups flour; one cup milk; a little salt; stir thoroughly with a spoon; then take a little white flour in the hands; just enough to cover the outside of the dough; roll out once; cut with a round biscuit-cutter; fold once, and bake in a gem-pan, and they are as nice as any French rolls ever dare to be; and taking not one-twentieth part of the time and labour. Bake ten minutes.

It is too late for strawberry short-cake, but other berries can be used. Make the cake by the previous recipe, cutting it in two parts before rolling out. Roll one-half out and lay in the pan, and spread over the least bit of butter; then roll the other and lay on top. When baked, they will cleave apart easily, and be much nicer than when baked whole and cut with the knife. Butter the inside of the cake; spread with the fruit, having it well mashed and sweetened.

When I have nice whole berries—like strawberries—I prefer to set them up on the top of the cake, and sift sugar over all. We thought our short-cakes were much superior made with the attrition than with the white flour, and I have not yielded the palm to any one on strawberry short-cake for years.

I prefer the following manner of making fruit puddings to roly-poly, because the whole crust is light and spongy. Having well washed and picked over the fruit, lay it in a deep earthen dish, and put in a steamer over boiling water; when hot, make a crust like the biscuit recipe; cut a slit in the centre, and spread the crust over the fruit; steam for one hour. Serve with maple syrup. This can be made on Saturday morning, while baking, and set away in the steamer, and will heat for Sunday's dinner while the vegetables are cooking. Or the dish of fruit can be set in the oven until hot, and the crust baked. Apples are very nice made in this way.

I think if by any legerdemain we could make our bread look white, this whole wheat flour would be par excellence the flour, for I notice that cake, and anything which is not expected to be white, is very much relished by everyone; but this inborn prejudice in favour of the white loaf is hard to be overcome, and it sometimes requires strategy to please the fancies of otherwise sane, sensible, people.

## A REVOLTING MURDER.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 14.—A brutal and mysterious murder was committed at Little River, four miles from this city last night. The particulars so far as known are as follows:—Mrs. Mary Quinn, a widow 65 years old, has been keeping house for a widower named John Crowley for some years past. It is believed they have always lived on good terms. Yesterday morning Crowley, who works in the woods for Thomas Davidson, proceeded to work as usual, and when he returned at six o'clock in the evening, he says he found Mrs. Quinn lying dead on the floor, her clothes torn and disordered, and several ghastly cuts in her head. An axe with which the murder had been committed was by her side. Crowley at once gave the alarm and the police proceeded to investigate the matter. It was found that the woman had been outraged before being killed, and that the murderer had also searched the house for plunder. Suspicion has pointed to a man named Vaughan, a fellow of bad reputation, who was seen in the vicinity of the house during the day. He was in a semi-intoxicated condition. The police are searching for, but have not yet found Vaughan. Meanwhile Crowley is detained in custody. The murder has caused great excitement in the city, and every effort is being made to discover the guilty wretch. Vaughan, who is suspected of the murder, was arrested in Carleton to-day. He acknowledged having been near the scene of the murder, but denies his guilt. Marks, apparently of blood, have been found on his clothes. He takes the matter coolly, and declares he can account for himself satisfactorily. The blood stains on his clothes he explains by saying that his nose bled yesterday. As he bears a very bad reputation, having been in prison frequently, public opinion is against him.

**Thomas' Eclectric Oil—Worth Ten Times Its Weight in Gold—Do You Know Anything of It?—If Not, it is Time You Did.**

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own.. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astounding results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

Note.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized. 296

Several Chaudiere lumbermen feel rather uneasy over the reported failure of Adams & Co., New York, as they are on their paper for something like $70,000.

Messrs. W. A. Foster & Co., extensive brick and lime manufacturers, Belleville, have made an assignment. Their assets are said to fall far short of the liabilities, which are heavy.

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

ENGLISH GRAIN AVERAGES.

According to the official returns the sales of home-grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted during the week ended February 2 to 42,081 qrs. against 44,804 quarters last year; and it is computed that in the whole kingdom they were 168,350 quarters, against 179,300 quarters. Since harvest the sales in the 150 principal markets amounted to 1,919,523 quarters, against 1,117,135 quarters; and it is estimated that in the whole kingdom they have been 4,078,100 quarters, against 4,470,000 quarters in the corresponding period of 1876-7. Without reckoning the supplies furnished on granary, it is computed that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets ince harvest:—

| | 1877-8. | 1876-7. | 1875-6. | 1874-5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. | Cwt. |
| Imports of wheat | 29,470,473 | 16,161,632 | 27,593,200 | 17,838,273 |
| Imports of flour | 3,617,984 | 2,651,151 | 2,974,769 | 3,422,647 |
| Sales of home-grown produce | 17,672,100 | 29,168,000 | 19,284,400 | 25,302,000 |
| Total | 47,770,557 | 38,220,783 | 49,902,369 | 46,063,220 |
| Deduct exports of wheat & flour | 940,055 | 592,482 | 106,417 | 188,215 |
| Result | 46,830,502 | 38,228,351 | 49,696,952 | 45,880,705 |
| Average price English wheat for the season | 53s 9d. | 48s 9d | 45s 6d | 44s 9d |

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS LAST WEEK.

A cable despatch of Friday to the New York press quotes a Liverpool leading grain circular, in its reference to wheat as follows:—"The threatening political situation has strengthened the wheat trade, and, though caution generally prevails, prices are somewhat dearer at most markets, as well as for off coast and future arrival. Maize is looking up slightly. At this market to-day there was a good attendance. The sales of wheat proceeded steadily to the full average extent, holders of red and white easily making an advance of 1d to 2d per cental on Tuesday's currencies. Californian and Oregon, though available at extreme rates, were not quickly cleared. Dark and barrel flours were in improved request at full prices. In corn there was a good business on the spot; old was 6d, and new 6d to 9d per quarter dearer than on Tuesday."

GRAIN IN STORE.

Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports, and sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Continental Europe as follows:—

| Date. | Wheat. qrs. | Flour. qrs. | Maize. qrs. | Barley. qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1, '78 | 1,284,000 | 65,000 | 454,000 | 19,000 |
| Feb. 7, '78 | 1,321,000 | 100,000 | 389,000 | 222,000 |
| Jan. 25, '78 | 1,257,000 | 65,000 | 375,000 | 35,000 |
| Jan. 18, '78 | 1,207,000 | 61,000 | 339,000 | 65,000 |

| Date. | Oats. qrs. | Peas. qrs. | Beans. qrs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Feb. 1, '78 | 22,000 | 8,000 | 45,000 |
| Feb. 7, '78 | 32,000 | 22,000 | 52,000 |
| Jan. 25, '78 | 35,000 | 16,000 | 54,000 |
| Jan. 18, '78 | 65,000 | 23,000 | 52,000 |

MOVEMENT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 9th inst., have amounted to 7,951,113 bushels against 6,904,566 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 3,982,729 bushels against 4,441,111 bushels last year; and those at seaboard ports have been 3,305,310 bushels against 5,504,443 bushels last year. The export clearances from seaboard ports for the week ending 9th inst., were 77,117 bushels, viz. 154,058 bushels, the previous week, including 15,000 bush from Portland, and 62,117, from New York. The exports from New York from September 1, 1877, to February 16, 1878, have been 2,244,867 bushels, from Portland 130,400 bushels; from Boston, 9,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 34,800 bushels, and from Montreal, 21,000 bushels; total, 2,190,559 bushels. The imports into the United Kingdom since September 1, 1877, to January 26, 1878, have been 6,607,670 cwts, vs. 6,845,388 cwts, for the corresponding period in 1876-7.

CALIFORNIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Up to February 7, nearly all the grain producing section of California had been visited by beneficial rains, and at the date named there was, according to the country papers, every indication of a bountiful yield from the present growing crops. Already, it appears, crop estimates are given to the public showing a much larger surplus for export than ever before. None place the figures below 800,000 tons, and some figure up 750,000 tons, as the breadstuff surplus of the Pacific slope from the harvest of 1878. Our country exchanges come to us filled with tidings of great good, and the fruits of abundance of rain, while there are some on the lowlands of Sacramento that are overflowed, and must suffer considerable temporary loss therefrom; yet, in the end, they, with others, must be large gainers by the valuable deposits of rich alluvial will upon their lands. The Stanislaus *News* reports as follows:—

"The outlook is certainly flattering at the present time for a crop. The people in every section are cheerful, and many are still ploughing and sowing grain. Teams and gang ploughs are in demand, and business in the farming line is rushing. Much of the land is better cultivated than usual, while another large amount is summer scratching or dust ploughed, the greater portion of which must unavoidably produce an abundance of wild oats and weeds. The late winter or wet ploughing, however, is, as a rule, being well done, and from present appearances will produce excellent crops. Taken as a whole, we think the crop, judging from the cultivation and season, will in our county rank above the average of favourable years. We believe we can now estimate the probable area of this county to be seven to wheat and barley alone at about 450,000 acres. Should the rich heavy lands of the west side and eastern foothills, together with the middle belt, prove this year a moderate success in each department, the average yield of the country should exceed fifteen bushels to the acre. Such estimates, if correct, will give a yield of 6,750,000 bushels of grain. The estimate, it is true, looks large, and when proportioned among our producing classes appears immense. Yet we have had a ten years' observation and close study of this country and its resources, and we declare it is not at all exorbitant or impossible, when all the facts are taken into the calculation."

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Feb. 20th, 1878:—

| Banks. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Trans. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 159 | 139 | ..... |
| Toronto | 140 | 139 | ..... |
| Ontario | 96½ | 95½ | ..... |
| Merchants' | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Commerce | 115½ | 115 | ..... |
| Consolidated | 78½ | ..... | ..... |
| Dominion | 123 | 120 | ..... |
| Hamilton | 99½ | ..... | ..... |
| Standard | ..... | 77 | ..... |
| Federal | 103 | 102 | ..... |
| Imperial | ..... | 108½ | ..... |
| Molsons' | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Loan and Savings Co's.* | | | |
| Canada Permanent | ..... | 174 | ..... |
| Freehold | ..... | 144 | ..... |
| Western Canada | ..... | 144 | ..... |
| Union | ..... | 105 | ..... |
| Canada Landed Credit | ..... | 154 | ..... |
| Building and Loan | 118½ | 117½ | ..... |
| Dominion | ..... | 136 | ..... |
| Farmers' | 112 | 110½ | ..... |
| London and C. L. and Agency Company | 153 | 151½ | ..... |
| Huron and Erie | ..... | 151½ | ..... |
| Dominion Savings and Investment Society | 124 | 122 | 30 at 124 |
| Qu. Sav. and Inv. Soc. | ..... | 154 | ..... |
| Hamilton Prov. and L. | 116 | 114 | ..... |
| National Inv. Co. of Canada | ..... | 100½ | ..... |
| *Insurance, &c.* | | | |
| British America | 112 | 111 | ..... |
| Western | ..... | 288½ | ..... |
| Boiler Inspection | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canada Life | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Consumers' Gas | ..... | 138 | ..... |
| Dominion Telegraph | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Bonds.* | | | |
| Toronto D., & B. Stock | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds | 55 | ..... | ..... |
| T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Debentures, &c.* | | | |
| Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c. | 102 | 101½ | ..... |
| Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c. | 99 | 98 | ..... |
| County (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c. | 101½ | ..... | ..... |
| Tp'p (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c. | 98½ | 98 | ..... |
| City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c. | ..... | 96½ | ..... |

**English Markets.**

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20.

London—Floating cargoes—wheat, at opening, neglected and no business doing; corn, neglected and no business doing; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, neglected and no business doing; corn, neglected and no business doing. Mark Lane—wheat, at opening, rather easier; corn, rather easier. London—Quotations of good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 49s 6d; quotations of good cargoes red winter wheat, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 52s to 53s 6d; quotations of good cargoes Californian wheat, off the coast, per qr of 500 lbs, 58s; quotations of good shipping Californian wheat, for Queenstown, for orders, per qr of 500 lbs, just shipped, 53s 6d; nearly due, 58s; quotations of fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat, for shipment during the present month and following one, per cell to Queenstown, for orders, per 480 lbs, American terms, 47s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs, tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 27s to 27s 6d; (Doncaster corn new crop). Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 190,000 to 195,000 qrs; corn, 100,000 to 105,000 qrs; flour, 130,000 to 135,000 brls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet; corn, quieter.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20

PRODUCE.

The past week has been a period of very great unsettlement in this market. Trade has been unusually active and inactive, and prices advancing and declining. The warlike aspect of the Eastern Question in the latter part of last week caused an active demand to set in, and led to some considerable sales of spring wheat at a considerable advance in price, but chiefly on p.t., but the subsequent change in the political situation instantly produced a reaction both in the demand and in prices, all the advance being immediately lost. Receipts have been rather light during the week, and stocks have not shown much change, standing on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 24,420 bbls; fall wheat, 109,541 bush; spring wheat, 267,776 bush; oats, 10,595 bush; barley, 196,884 bush; peas, 17,071 bush; rye, nil bush; corn, 1,985 bush. Outside advices have shown exactly the same features as those above noticed in our own market. English quotations advanced rapidly during last week, but have since receded, and close with a fall of 6d on flour; of 1d on white and club wheat; and an advance of 1d on red wheat as compared with this day week. Markets to-day seem to have been very dull, with floating cargoes neglected, and Mark Lane rather easier. Imports during last week seem to have been of fair amount. The total supplies for the week ending on the 9th inst. were equal to 411,125 to 446,250 qrs of wheat vs. 406,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 5,125 to 35,520 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,040,000 to 1,080,000 bushels, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,230,000 bushels, against 771,075 bushels in 1875. The cable of the 14th inst. reports the amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom at that date to have been equal to 1,344,000 qrs, against 1,345,000 qrs on the corresponding date last year, and 1,340,000 in the preceding week. The expected arrivals at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from February 9 to February 23th, were 230,000 qrs, of which 150,000 qrs. were from American Atlantic ports and 170,000 qrs from California. Further cable advices to the 12th inst., report supplies of home-grown wheat to have been very small in the preceding week; but imports fair, the latter being materially increased by receipts from Revel, which port remained open up to the 31st ult. Thus far there can be no doubt but double receipts have been considerably in excess of those in the corresponding periods of the previous harvest-year. One authority calculates the total supply in the first twenty weeks of the harvest-year as being 1,645,000 qrs in excess of the average consumption, against a deficiency of 297,000 qrs in the corresponding period last year. It is thought, however, that the requirements of the country must inevitably be large between this and next harvest, as the home crop of 1877 was unusually deficient, and the stocks of English wheat in farmers' hands have undergone considerable depletion. There is not much in interest to notice in continental advice. French markets were more liberally supplied with grain than of late, but the demand fell principally upon the choicer qualities, while assistance was rendered to inferior lots met with very little attention, and quotations gave way slightly both in flour, wheat, and rye. Great inactivity prevailed at Marseilles. In Germany the weather was quite good. Trade at Hamburg ruled dull, and with the exception of fine Saale barley, which was bought rather freely for shipment to England, all articles met a slow sale. Wheat had not given way in value, but the inquiry had slackened. In Egypt, trade was dull, and there was a smallness of supplies, especially of wheat, for which an improved demand had set in, principally for local requirements, at full prices. Russian advices were merely in accordance with those already received by cable; and we find so high an authority as Mr. H. Kains-Jackson contending that even in the event of the opening of the Black Sea, British and French imports of Russian wheat can only be moderate, and that the prices of 44s to 45s per quarter, at which the first shipments have been offered, are not suggestive of abundance. On those points he pertinently says:—"What has Russia done in former years? About January 28, in 1875, there were only 200,000 quarters of Black Sea wheat on passage for the United Kingdom, and in 1876 still less, 100,000 quarters? Will an armistice and time the necessary to bring up torpedoes and other obstructions? Russia has yet 252,000 quarters of Ghirka and other wheat to be shipped this season before the middle of March, to arrive between April and June? Well, it is quite possible that this than current value may be modified by weather and other causes, so than the actual offers of 45s per quarter, taking the probable date of arrival in the United Kingdom into consideration, present but a poor inducement to speculators." It seems, however, that there are also considerable supplies held in Roumania the export of which has been hindered only by hostilities. On this continent we find complaints of a renewal of the mud block-side in the Western States; and encouraging view of the prospects of the Californian crop which is expected to yield a surplus of 500,000 to 750,000 tons for export, being a larger amount than any previous crop furnished. Prices and markets through the States have been unsettled in sympathy with war advices from Europe. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the undermentioned dates:—

| | 1878. Feb. 9. | 1878. Feb. 2. | 1877. Feb. 10. | 1876. Feb. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, bu. | 9,681,232 | 9,918,249 | 11,400,939 | 16,601,159 |
| Corn | 5,000,408 | 5,563,343 | 11,496,796 | 4,510,023 |
| Oats | 4,397,794 | 4,407,794 | 3,097,502 | 2,867,502 |
| Barley | 4,184,476 | 4,468,155 | 5,997,446 | 2,323,893 |
| Rye | 786,998 | 783,779 | 1,006,234 | 418,454 |
| Total bu. | 23,992,913 | 25,093,420 | 31,027,666 | 27,040,631 |

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Toronto general markets for each market day during the past week:—

| | Tuesday. | | Wednesday. | | Thursday. | | Friday. | | Saturday. | | Monday. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | F. | C. | F. | C. | F. | C. | F. | C. | F. | C. | F. | C. |
| Flour | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 27 | 6 | 27 | 6 |
| R. Wheat | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| R. Winter | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| White | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| Club | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 10 |
| Corn | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 |
| Barley | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 |
| Oats | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Peas | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 36 | 6 |
| Pork | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| Lard | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| Beef | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 35 | 0 |
| Bacon | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 37 | 6 |
| Tallow | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 | 40 | 6 |
| Cheese | 68 | 0 | 68 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 70 | 0 |

FLOUR.—Enquiry has been slack; sales small and prices unsettled, closing much the same as at our last. Superior extra sold at $5.60 and $5.70 on Thursday and Friday. Extra has been inactive and unsettled. Fancy sold at $5 f.o.c. on Friday and equal to $5.10 here on Saturday. Spring extra advanced considerably last week and brought $4.60 f.o.c. on Friday, but has been nominal and at equal to $4.40 here on Tuesday. Superfine sold on Saturday at equal to $4.40 here. The only movement reported to-day was in spring extra, which sold outside at equal to $4.40 here and on the spot, at $4.45 in store, and $4.50 f.o.c.; fancy was offered at $4.40 and extra at $4.90, but no sales reported.

BRAN.—Has been scarce and wanted at $11.50 @ $12.

OATMEAL.—Seems the turn easier; a car sold on Saturday at equal to $4.30 here. Small lots are unchanged at $4.50 @ $5.

WHEAT.—An active enquiry prevailed for spring in the latter part of last week, when prices advanced about five cents, and sales of No. 1 were made at $1.10 f.o.c. Subsequent peaceful advice, however, checked the demand and led to a loss of the previous advance. Fall has been quiet but steady with sales of cars of No. 2 at $1.22 on Thursday and $1.23 f.o.b. on Tuesday. The market to-day was unsettled; it is probable that $1.05 would have been paid for No. 1 spring, but it is not safe to rely on more than $1 for No. 2. Fall remained unchanged. On the street fall sold at $1.18 to $1.19, and spring at $1.03 to $1.05.

OATS—Have been quiet and easy with sales of cars of American on track at 32½c on Thursday, and 33c on Monday; there was also a car of black American sold at 35c on the track on Tuesday. The former prices would probably be repeated. On the street 30c was paid to-day.

BARLEY—The movement has been small and prices have been rather weak. No. 1 sold on Thursday at 64c f.o.c., and at equal to 62c here on Monday. No. 2 has been inactive and offered at 53c f.o.c. without finding buyers. There was no movement to-day but 62c would have been paid for No. 1. On the street 1 car of 66c was paid.

PEAS—There has been a steady demand heard all week at 65c for No. 1, and at 62c for No. 2, inspected, f.o.c., but none have been offered. Street prices have been firmer at 65 to 66c.

RYE—Is nominally at 56c to 57c at 60c on the street.

CORN—Clover is the only sort moving; lots bring $5.30 to $4 and dealers sell at $4.40 to $4.25 per bushel. Timothy is being imported from the west coast.

HAY—Pressed seems to have been rather firmer; two cars of choice sold last week at $13. The market was but lightly supplied until Tuesday when it came in with a rush; prices have been fairly steady at $12 to $12 and the general run $10 to $11.

STRAW—Has been in good supply and rather easier in price. Loose has sold at $7; rye straw is shown at $9 and oat straw in sheaves at $9 to $1, the latter figure being paid but seldom.

POTATOES—There seems to be no movement in car lots which are neither offered nor wanted. Street receipts have been fair and prices steady at 50 to 55c per bag.

APPLES—Cars are wanted at $3 bbl; not to be had. Street receipts have been very small and prices firm at $2.50 to $2.25.

MUTTON—Has been less abundant and firmer at 4c to 4½c per cental for good qualities, but for these only.

POULTRY—Has been scarce and firmer. On the street turkeys have sold mostly at $1 to $1.50; Geese have been very scarce and worth 60 to 70c. Ducks are dull, offered but would bring 75c. Fowl have been scarce and firm at 40 to 55c, but latter for choicest only. Box lots also are scarce and firm at 10 to 12c for turkeys and ducks, and 6½ to 7½c for fowl and geese. The demand, however, is not very active.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superior Extra, per 196 lbs | $5 60 | to $5 70 |
| Extra | 5 35 | 5 40 |
| Fancy and Strong Bakers' | 5 70 | 4 80 |
| Spring Wheat, extra | 4 40 | 4 50 |
| Superfine | 4 00 | 4 10 |
| Oatmeal, per 196 lbs | 4 30 | 4 50 |
| Cornmeal, small lots | 2 60 | 2 75 |

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Extra | $4 90 | to $5 00 |
| Spring Wheat extra | 4 10 | 4 20 |

GRAIN, f.o.b.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs | 1 22 | 1 23 |
| " No. 2 | 1 21 | 1 22 |
| " No. 3 | 1 10 | 1 12 |
| Red Winter | none. | |
| Spring Wheat, No. 1 | 1 05 | 1 07 |
| " No. 2 | 1 00 | 1 03 |
| " No. 3 | 0 93 | 0 95 |
| Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs | 0 32 | 0 33 |
| Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs | 0 62 | 0 64 |
| " No. 2 | 0 50 | 0 52 |
| " No. 3 | none. | |
| Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs | 0 65 | 0 66 |
| " No. 2 | 0 63 | 0 64 |
| Rye | 0 60 | 0 00 |

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, fall, per bush | $1 18 | $1 22 |
| Wheat, spring, do | 1 03 | 1 05 |
| Barley, do | 0 52 | 0 54 |
| Oats, do | 0 34 | 0 35 |
| Peas, do | 0 65 | 0 66 |
| Rye, do | 0 60 | 0 00 |
| Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs | 5 25 | 5 50 |
| Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs | 4 50 | 5 50 |
| Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs | 6 50 | 6 50 |
| Chickens, per pair | 0 45 | 0 55 |
| Ducks, per brace | 0 70 | 0 75 |
| Geese, each | 0 55 | 0 70 |
| Turkeys | 0 75 | 0 80 |
| Butter, lb. rolls | 0 20 | 0 22 |
| " large rolls | none. | |
| " tub dairy | 0 18 | 0 18 |
| Eggs, fresh, per doz | 0 20 | 0 22 |
| " packed | none. | |
| Apples, per bbl | 2 00 | 3 25 |
| Potatoes, per bag | 0 50 | 0 55 |
| Onions, per bush | 0 75 | 0 80 |
| Tomatoes, per bush | none. | |
| Turnips, per bag | 0 25 | 0 30 |
| Carrots, per bag | 0 35 | 0 45 |
| Beets, per bag | 0 45 | 0 50 |
| Parsnips, per bag | 0 45 | 0 50 |
| Hay, per ton | 11 00 | 12 00 |
| Wool, per lb | 0 30 | 0 00 |

FREIGHTS.

The G rand Trunk authorities not caring to report changes, nor being desirous of having rates quoted, we have withdrawn our table.

PROVISIONS.

TALLOW—Seems to have been steady and fairly good during the week.

BUTTER—There has been no change in prices since our last, or if there has, it has not been downwards. Sales have continued to be made to a small extent. Fine, suited for local use, is scarce and firm at 16 to 17c; some selections have sold at 15c, and lots of fair to average store packed have changed hands at 9½ to 11c. Stocks are large here, and, by all accounts, still larger outside; but there is no use in offering any unless holders are prepared to accept these prices. Box butter has been rather easier, with choice selling at 13 to 14c, but inferior going as low as 9c. Street receipts have been fair, and pound rolls selling at 20 to 22c; tubs and crocks at 15 to 18c, and in one instance at 19c for choice dairy.

CHEESE—There has been no change here; small lots are unchanged at 13c to 13½c, with one dealer selling lots. English quotations have advanced 2s during the week.

EGGS—Limed are almost unsalable and not worth over 10 to 11c; mixed are abundant and slow of sale at from 18 to 19c, according to quality. Fresh are more plentiful and steady at 16 to 17c. Street receipts are in fair request and prices easier at 20 to 22c for new-laid.

PORK—Has been quiet but steady, with sales of small lots at from $14.50 to $14.75, and car lots offering at $13.50, but no sales reported.

BACON—Seems to have been in fair demand and prices rather easier; one round lot of 1,000 sides of Cumberland sold at 6½, part for instant and part for March delivery, and another lot sold on p. t.; tons and under have been going off fairly well at 6½ to 7c in most cases; long-clear has been quiet and rather easier at 7½ to 8c. Rolls and bellies are quiet and unchanged at 9½ to 10c. Shoulders have sold at 8½c.

HAMS—There seems to have been very little business doing; prices remain unchanged at 9½ to 10c for smoked and 8 to 8½c for pickled.

LARD—Has continued to be in good demand; one lot of 200 tinnets sold at 8½c, and the same price was refused for 500 pails; small lots usually sell at 9½ to 10c. Tierces seems to be held more firmly at 9½ to 9c.

HOGS—The demand has increased; the markets have been active and prices have risen 25 to 30c. Sales have been made at from $4.80 to $4.90, the latter being for cars averaging over 200 lbs.

SALT—There has been no further change since our last. Rock-salt is selling at $12.50 to $15 per ton.

**U. S. Cattle Markets.**

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 850 cars, 50 more than last week; fair eastern and local trade; prices about the same as last week; quoted: common to fair at 4 to 4½c; medium at 4¾ to 5½c; extra at 5¾c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 80 car loads, 27 less than last week; trade light; common to fair at 4 to 4½c; fair to good at 4¾ to 5c; extras at 5¾c.

MILCH COWS—Receipts light; prices range from $40 to $60 per head.

CALVES—Demand light; offerings mostly purchased by eastern dealers; no grass or fed calves on market; veal calves sold at 7½ to 8c.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,438 head; total for the week thus far, 9,197 head, against 17,463 last week, an increase of 1,734 cars; consigned through, 384 cars. No sales reported to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through—20 cars of through stock in the yards held for shipment to-morrow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; total for the week thus far, 16,100 head, against 19,700 head last week; consigned through, 3 cars; there was a good demand; prices at a shade advance; fair to good western sheep at $4.25 to $5.00; common at $3.50 to $4; offerings generally of good quality; sales of 4 cars, being all offered.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 5,878 head; total for the week thus far, 28,300 head, against 30,000 head last week; consigned through, 100 cars; quotations down; sales of Yorkers at $4.25 to $4.35, selected only at the last figure; heavy grades, good to extra, at $4.35 to $4.05; offerings mainly fair to medium quality; sales of 17 cars.


## Medical.

CATARRH

NEVER-FAILING RELIEF

AFFORDED BY

SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE

IT is a fact that can be substantiated by the most respectable testimonials ever offered in favour of any propriety medicine, that the RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH does in every case afford instant and permanent relief. No matter of how long standing, or how severe the disease, the first dose gives such evidence of its value in the treatment of Catarrh affections that confidence is at once felt in its ability to do all that is claimed for it. The testimony of physicians, druggists, and patients is unanimous on this point, and the accumulating evidence is in point of respectability superior to any ever before obtained in favour of a popular remedy. The proprietors therefore, may justly feel proud of the position this remedy has attained, and believe it worthy of its reputation.

10 YEARS A SUFFERER.

From Hon. Theo. P. Bogert, Bristol, R. I.

MESSRS. WEEKS & POTTER: *Gentlemen*,—Feeling thoroughly convinced of the efficacy of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH, I am induced to describe to you a line to say that although I have been sorely afflicted with the disease for about 10 years, yet I have never found anything that promised even relief and ultimate cure as that of SANFORD'S. Hoping that other sufferers may be induced to use a remedy so well adapted to all such cases, I am thoroughly convinced of its curative properties. Hoping that others similarly afflicted like myself will be induced to make a fair trial, I am, gentlemen, very truly, etc.,

THEO. P. BOGERT.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 24, 1877.

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS,

such as sore, weak, inflamed, red, and watery eyes; ulceration and inflammation of the ear; ringing noises in the head, sore throat, elongation of the Uvula and swelled tonsils, nervous headache, neuralgia, giddiness, clouded memory, loss of nervous force, depression of spirits—are all carefully and scientifically treated with this remedy, according to directions which accompany each bottle, or will be mailed to any address on receipt of stamp.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for use in all cases. Price, $1. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER

Affords the most grateful relief in Rheumatism, Weak Spine, Local Pains, Nervous Affections, Local Rheumatism, Tic-Doloureux, Nervous Pain, Affections of the Kidneys, Fractured Ribs, Affections of the Chest, Colds and Coughs, Injuries of the Back, Strains, and Bruises, Weak Back, Nervous Pain of the Bowels, Cramp in the Stomach and Limbs, Heart Affections, Enlarged Spleen, Bruises and Fractures, Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Wrists and Arms, Asthma, Gout, Local and Deepseated Pains, Pain in the Chest, Stitch in the Back, Pain in the Hip, Varicose or Weak Veins, Crick in the Back and Neck, Pain and Weakness in Side and Back, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Whooping Cough, Sharp Pain in the Breast, Heart Disease, Gout, Diabetes, and for Lameness in any part of the Body.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Ask for COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

## Farms for Sale.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS farm 82½ half lot 20 in front con. Albion, 100 acres, large frame building, used as a hotel; outbuildings, &c., complete. Also the building known as the Commercial Hotel, and a store and dwelling in the village of Maxwell, County of Grey. Terms easy. Apply to M. DWYER, Brampton, or JAMES HENDERSON, Flesherton. 307-2

FARM TO RENT—100 ACRES, two-and-a-half miles from Lucknow, in the Township of Huron, County of Bruce; 35 acres under cultivation; good buildings, good orchard, near Churches and Schools. For particulars apply to JOHN STEWART, if by letter box 19, Lucknow, Post Office. 303-3

NINETY-FIVE ACRE FARM for sale, two miles from Beaconsfield, twelve miles west of St. Thomas. For particulars apply to JOHN G. TUFFORD, Beaconsville. 301-3

250 MARYLAND FARMS, in Tracts from 50 to 500 acres. Near railroad and navigable salt-water (with all its luxuries), in Talbot Co., Md. Climate mild, and healthy. Titles good. New pamphlet and map showing location free. Address C. E. SHANAHAN, Agent, Easton, Md. 304-6

## Business Chances.

FOR SALE—A CHEESE FACTORY, with everything complete. Terms reasonable. Apply to E. KEE, Palmerston. 305-4

## Unclaimed Money.

104,000

Names have appeared since 1650 in advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c. Circulars are sent on "Gun's Index," containing 40,000 of these names can be had for $3 of ROBT. BEATY & CO., Bankers, 58 King street east, Toronto; or search made for $2 for any name in the entire collection of 104,000, referring to moneys and estates lying unclaimed to the value of upwards of

£150,000,000.

292-eow

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Address St. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 295-26 o.w.

ESTABLISHED - - - - - - 1840.

Feed the land and it will feed you.

Lamb's Super-Phosphate of Lime.... $60 per ton.
Fine Bone Dust.... 20 " "
Half-inch Bone Dust.... 20 " "

F. O. B., Toronto. No charge for barrels. Manures crops from the very day they smelter, and lasts the yield fifty to one hundred per cent. Send for Circular. PETER R. LAMB & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, Toronto. 307-13

## Situations Vacant.

AGENTS IN EVERY TOWNSHIP to canvass and to hold orders for our Fertiliser. PETER R. LAMB & CO., Toronto. 307-4

CERTIFICATED LADY teacher wanted by Township School Board of Morrison. Applications, enclosing testimonials, to be addressed JAMES H. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman of School Board, Severn Bridge. 307-2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A female teacher holding a third-class certificate for U. S. S. No. 2, Sisteed. For further particulars, stating salary, apply to JOSEPH BRAY, Sec.-Treas., Allenford. 307-2

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

AGENTS 3 TO 5 DOLLARS per day for energetic men; permanent; sure pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 King street, Hamilton, Ont. 305-26

## Auction Sales.

GREAT SALE OF

REAL ESTATE

IN THE COUNTIES OF

YORK, PEEL, AND HALTON.

II FARMS

For Sale by Auction, belonging to the Estate of the late Thos. Montgomery.

The undersigned have been instructed to sell by public auction at the REVERE HOUSE, Brampton, on

THURSDAY, 28th FEB., 1878,

The following valuable farms, viz:—

1st. The east half of lot 25, 11th concession, township of Esquesing, County of Halton, containing 100 acres, more or less; about 40 cleared. Is finished with pine, cedar, and hemlock. River Credit runs through it. Six miles from Norval Station, G. T. R.

2nd. The east half lot 17, 6th con., west township Chinguacousy, containing 100 acres, more or less, mostly all cleared. There is a large two story brick house, frame barns, sheds, stables, and driving house, an orchard, two wells, &c. Three miles from Norval Station, about eight miles from Brampton.

3rd. North-west quarter lot 14, 5th con., west township Chinguacousy, containing 50 acres, more or less, mostly all cleared, well fenced. There are 3 dwelling houses, frame barn and stable. Two and a half miles from Norval; about seven miles from Brampton.

4th. East half lot 13, 5th con., west township Chinguacousy, containing 100 acres, more or less, (less about half acre sold off by G.T.R.) There is a brick house, frame barn, stable, and shed, and orchard, and a well never failing. About 80 cleared; is well watered. About six miles from Brampton.

5th. East half lots 8 and 9, 2nd con. west, Chinguacousy, containing 200 acres, more or less, (less about 4½ acres, cut off by G.T.R.) 170 acres cleared. There are two dwellings, one frame building, stables, and sheds, two orchards, wells of water; is about one mile from the Town of Brampton.

6th. Westerly half of lot 12, 1st con., N. D., Gore of Toronto, 100 acres, and north eastern corner of said lot, 10 acres, being south-eastern quarter of lot 13, in the 11th con., 50 acres. There is a log dwelling-house, 2 barns, and stables. About 140 cleared. There is also a small orchard. About 20 miles from Toronto.

7th. Lot 12, 1st con., Etobicoke, containing 100 acres, cleared, and 20 is bush. There is a frame dwelling house, also barns, and stable, near Dundas street. About 11 miles from Toronto.

8th. Lot 20, 1st cross-con., Etobicoke, containing about 100 acres, of which is bush. There are good barns and a stable, and never failing supply of water, near Dundas street. About ten miles from Toronto.

9th. East part of lot 7, con. 4, Township of Etobicoke, containing about 40 acres, more or less. About nine miles from Toronto.

10th. Lot 7, con. 6, Etobicoke, containing 100 acres, more less, excepting portion crossed by the C. V. Railway, and a triangle road, 20 cleared, the rest pine bush. There is on it a rough-cast cottage, frame barn and stable, small orchard, and a never failing spring. About nine miles from Toronto; concession road adjoining.

11th. Lot 8, con. 7, lot 8, con. 8, Township of Etobicoke, containing 50 acres, excepting portion crossed by C. V. R., and irregular road, all cleared, with large new house, large stone stable and barns, good orchard, and well watered. Close to last 10th, on Dundas street.

12th. The old hotel property