FOR 1877.

Five Thousand Machines

Vexatious Delays in Gathering the Crope; ing for Repairs ; No Telegraphing for Repairs | N Charges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all K or Grain ; A Child can Manage it ; Light in I The Best Reaper ; The most Simple and Durable st and Cheapest Machine in the Market.

RS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATIS

FOR 1878.

achines are being Built, ng Substituted for Wrought-Iron Fran chiefly used in place of Cast Iron, s of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, eby reduced over Three Hundred Pour ers, or Light Mowers.

impion will be the lightest in weight and draught of any ma-ally as strong and durable, and as free from liability to break-irers are determined that it shall excel in every particular all out dhave therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in advi-manufacture of Harvesting Machines. For further information

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MAXWELL REAPER BEST

Agricultura Works.

Has More Good Points-Less Complication More

WINDWILL

Adaptability-Larger Capacity-Takes Less P es More and Better Work-Is Stro Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in t

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Machinery.

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see it before ordering. Send for pamphlet. DAY MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. STUMP MACHINE. WS. FAR 7 King street east, 310-52. nade; superior to any other in the market. Send ALE, MANU to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front stre AND---ROSEand Plaster, Hair,

Grind Stones, &c. reet. 311-26 g 35c. with age of eyes, and hair OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER DBA

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TO RENT LOT NO. LS-AND RES IM-OR SALE

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowleded to be the Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomes at the Cantonial ORSALE The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your the appear in vestment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. M FOR

SMOKERS LF LOT MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO.

LLARS

s on each plug of the GENUINE

Cigars and Tobacco.

THE STAMP

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VOL. VII. NO. 324.

TERONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS THE COMING CONGRESS.

All the Plenipotentiaries Pre. sent at Berlin.

ROUMANIA AND THE POWERS

English Mobilization

tion Improved.

EXPECTED MEETING OF THE THREE EMPERORS

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS. At nine o'clock last night the condition of the Emperor Wilhelm still continued to improve. Nobeling remains unconscious, but he is closely watched, and any mutterings are noted. His younger brother has been arrested. His brothers in the army have arrived at Berlin, and are anxious to give all the information they can. The Liberals who voted against the anti-Socialist bill on its recent introduction into Parliament are now reported ready to vote the measure in view of the present circumstances. The Berlin criminal court has received a warning that if Nobeling is deal harshly with all the Sovereigns in Europe will be assassinated, it is said the Prussian Cabinet have received with favour a suggestion that the representatives at the coming Congress should be invited to discuss the Socialist question. Bismarch's nervousness is reported to have increased since the shooting of the Socialist Question. Bismarck's nervousness is reported to have increased since the shooting of the Emperor.

The Eastern Question.—It is denied that any preliminary agreement regarding the terms of the Treaty of San Stefano has been come to between England and Russia, but it is said Count Schouvaloff is taking to St. Petersburg such information as will enable Russia to know what instructions to give her Pfenipotentiaries. Both Powers will go into Congress free, but there is a kind of moral obligation between taem not to insist upon a one-sided settlement of the points which each has confidentially mentioned as susceptible of a compromise. Prince Gortschakoff's presence at the Congress will be considered at Vienna inauspicious for a settlement. None of the Principalities are to be represented, but Boumania, sithough her hopes of obtaining her object are lessening, will send Ministers Bratiano and Cogaliceno, with a memorandum protesting against the annexation of Bessarabia. It is pointed out that there was a time when such a Congress as the one about to be assembled would have been preceded by a private communion between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy; but as there is no prebability of such a thing taking place now, there is no prebability of such a thing taking place now, there is no prebability of such a thing taking place now, there is no prebability of the ghost of the Triple Alliance troubling the deliberations. Austria, it is said, has notified Russia thas the annexation of Antivari to Montenegro would be considered by her a casus bell's and it is rumoured that Russia has abandoned Mostenegro. The Pope has sent an appeal to the Powers to protect Roman Catholic interests while regulating the

TELEGRAPHIC MIS LLANY. tion of Ottawa in the Council Chamber. After his Excellency had repiled, he held a levee, which was attended by a large number of citizens, who availed themselves of the opportunity to say good-

sternoon Congress will need for the first time, and after the tense citin of the necessary formalities.

Diemponentages and the specific of the necessary formalities the proceedings will be opened by Trince Bunnards as Decision by the Designostic of the Construction of the necessary formalities. The construction of the necessary formalities are constructed by the Fleinpotentiaries, and the work of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined on the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined on the tense of the confined to the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined to a settlement of the first sitting will be confined to the settlement of the first sitting will be confined direct access to Congress, either with full or consultative powers. The carried in the confined to the congress, the settlement of the congress would complete the world are already as the congress would complete the provision of the congress, the settlement of the congress would complete the world are already as the congress.

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Lord proportion of the congress would complete the world are alrea

Since 1st inst. a large number of young men have been searched in Montreal by the police under the Biske Act, but no revolvers have as yet been found. A London paper says that Sir Charles Nugent, who inherited a baronetcy and \$30,000 a year when eleven, owed \$50,000 by the time he was twenty-

eleven, owed \$50,000 by the time he was twentyone.

The Union Pacific Railway Company' have purchased guns to arm all the employees on the overland passenger trains, for protection against robbers.

The head teacher of the Petersville schools, Mr.
Geo. Wrigley, has been dismissed for uncalled-for
severity to the pupils in the use of the cat-o-ninetails.

So numerous have been the applications for employment on the work of removing the old Crystal
Palace that it has been found necessary to close the
Palace gates and to keep out those who are looking
for work.

Petitions for the repeal of the Dunkin Act were presented to the County Council. of Ontario on Friday, and a repeal by-law was introduced. Mr. E. King Dodds was heard for the Licensed Victuallers, and Mr. John C. Larke, of the Cohawa Vindicator, on behalf of a temperance delegation. A long discussion followed in the Council, resulting in the defeat of the repeal by-law.

Murray, the Manitcoulin Island lunatic, who some time ago attacked Hon. Mr. Blake, called at the Ottawa police station on Tuesday morning and demanded of Chief Constable Langrell, the sum of two millions of dollars, which he said his Excellency the Governor-General had left with the Chief in order to pay him his claim against the Government.

When told that no money had been left for him, he left.

S. Hardy, M.-P., the vote for the Local Legislature, after which several speeches were made.

NORTH BRUCE.

Port Elein, June 7.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association was held in the Temperance Hall here this evening. Very stirring and interesting addresses were delivered by Messra. Sproat and Biggar, the nominees of the Conservative Party for the Dominion and Local House respectively. Able speeches were also delivered by Mr. Reeby, the President of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the North Riding of Bruce, Mr. John George, President of the Port Elgin Association, and Mr. Samuel Bricker, the President of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Association of Port Elgin. A unanimous and hearty vote of thanks was tendered Messra. Sproat and Biggar for the very able manner in which they had proved the fallacy of Mr. Mackenzie's promises, &c. Every confidence was expressed in redeeming the constituency at the coming elections. Reports received from all parts of the riding bring the most encouraging news. Men who have hitherto been life-long Reformers, and who have become utterly disgusted with the Mackenzie-Cartwright mal-administration are now throwing their whole strength into the Conservative ranks. Mr. Sproat's election is considered merely a question of time. Active canvassing is now going on in different parts of the riding, with most encouraging results. There will be a mass meeting of the electors held here shortly, when Mr. Sproat will be present and define his policy more fully.

Hon. D. L. Mappherson is expected here about the 20th of this month, when he will defend himself against the accusations which have been made against him by some members of the Grit party.

THE ST. MARY'S MYSTERY

Arrest of Dr. Ford, the Ex-Mayor on the Charge of Poisoning Guest.

"WE MUST HAVE FOOD."

Lawless Proceedings of the Quebec Strikers.

A FLOUR STORE SACKED

The Parliament Buildings Surrounded.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT. Riot Act Read and the Mob Fired Upon.

Queen, June 11.—Last night the strikers visited the workshops of the North Shose railway, and, although assured that the employees were receiving more pay than that the employees were receiving more pay than that demanded by the strikers, proceeded, owing to the foreman refusing to sign a paper to that effect, to demolish the windows and doors, while some of the number attempted to carry sway a quantity of brass and ether materials. After doing considerable damage and driving away the employees, the errowd marched off. The strikers finished their day's work by surrounding Mr. & E. Pare's match splint factory on the River SE Charles, and on Mr. Pare refusing to sign the document they presented to him, closed the establishment, cameing the greatest consternation among thes female and other employees of the place.

QUEENC, June 12.—The strikers mustreed in force as moon in front of the Parliament Buildings, and Premier Joby advised them to keep the peace and resume work, but without avail, as they then proceeded to Earstand & Co.'s store, and forcibly took possession, and compelled the carters to convey upwards of one hundred barrels of flour to their house. A sailed of mounted "B" Battery mencane on the seene and patrolled the streets.

2 Mr.—The strikers attacked the millistry with stones, when seeme and patrolled the streets.

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2 Mr.—The strikers attacked the millistry with stones, when seeme and patrolled the streets.

2 Mr.—The strikers attacked the millistry with stones throws by the mob. Capit Short had his head cutso that the blood was streaming down his face and neck. The cavairy has just ascended Mount-sis hill from Mr. Paul street, and it is believed are mosters of the situation now.

3.30 EMR—The B" Battery is now at Patlament.

Sr. Many's, Ont., June 83—The inquest on the mysterious death of Mr. Rabert Guest's now in membered that on Tuesday everning deceased came running home about miningth, and while testing in friends that he had been poisoned by Dr. Royd, ex-Mayor, was seized with convulsions, and died in a few minutes.

Dr. Ford was arrested at the Tecumseh Bouse, London, on Wednesday. He said to the constable that he coulea's understand why they shouth sure a better and only a time that he coulea's understand why they shouth sure a better and the testing of the crown and Mr. Cw. Mones for the Presented of the Crown, and Mr. Cw. Mones for the presence and patrolled the streets with decased. The inquest began on Wednesday.

Mr. Hayes, County Attorney, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Cw. Mones for the prisoner. Dr. Ford is forty years old, six feet in height, and as straight as an arrow. He has dark fisher, rather shifting the taking of the evidence he appeared to be perfectled to the constable in the later of the collection of the collection

1876-St. John Freeman, print-

The Halifax Citizen Printing Company, in which Mr. Jones, member for Halifax, and Mr. Vall., member for Digby, were largely interested, also received printing contracts from the Government Their bills were as follows: Halifax Citizen Co.: 1875—Printing for P. O. Depart-

Police...
Part 2, p. 122, Spirits, M. Police
Part 2, p. 123, Sacks, Rope, &c.,
M. Police...
Part 2, p. 136, Militia-Trans-

Though Dr. TUPPER could not put his hand on the speeches of Mr. MACKENZIE from which we have quoted above, Mr. BLAKE remembered them; at least he voted for Mr. Ruffer Stephenson's motion to give the bill the six months hoist, and with him Mr. Davin Muller and whose names have been unpleasantly 10,263 94 and with him Mr. David Mills and lifax Citizen Printing Company. On the 2nd April, 1875, on the ques-

opinion the proposal of the Government to grant aid to any railway should be sub-

stretches. All the railway, therefore, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from Lake Superior to Shebandowan, and about 100 miles from the North-West Angle to Fort Garry, and the Pembina branch of about 70 miles, making altowhitewash the First Commoner and a locan followers!

PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER CONTROL OVER CONTROLS.

Parliamentary control over the Executive expenditure and over Government of the strength of the railway, therefore, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the voice from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the pains of the law, to be built by him was about 45 miles from the North-West the whole down the decided to the whole down they declined to take more than they tendered for, and Cox & Green have published a letter over their own signatures stating that they own signatures they n

A Record of Extwo riginals.

The TRUBERHEROUS OF PAR.

A RAMSSY.

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A Record of the International Control of Control o

Mr. Tupper—I did not say you said so.
The hon, gentleman has stated that he did
not say so, and I am prepared to accept his
statement, because I am not in a position
to controvert it.

Though Dr. Tupper could not put his
land on the spacehes of Mr. M. M. Correction

Next, as to the contracts. Mr. Mac
RENZIE has claimed that the lowest tender was in every instance accepted. The
tenders which actually were accepted
were as follows: Guest & Co., \$54; other Government supporters.
On the 2nd April, 1875, on the question of Pacific railway telegraph contracts, Dr. Tupper moved:
"This House regrets that contracts have been made by the Government for the construction of the line of telegraph from Lake Superior to Cache Creek, before the location of the line of the Canada Pacific Railway has been determined upon."

To this Mr. Kuppareur added the

Halliar Citizen Co.

1876—Printing for P. O. Department of the ling of the Lands Pacific Contract for Contrac

Exceptive as to the disposition of the RailPart 2, 19, 136, Milita-TransM. Pollon.

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on the

ment that the lowest tender was in every instance accepted.

It will be seen that the tender from Antwerp was rejected upon the ground that it was not in accordance with the advertisement; and yet, after all these tenders were opened, and all these contracts were awarded—when the whole transaction, in fact, in relation to the advertising for tenders had been closed—a private arrangement was made between Mr. MACKENZIE and COOPER, delivered f.o.b. at Liverpool. It has been the boast of Mr. MACKENZIE—it was his boast especially in relation to this steel rail purchase—that in every case tenders were invited; but the facts show that in this, as in other statements made in relation to it, he was wrong The following correspondence will explain this latest transaction:

"Gentlemen,—In reply to your several communications on behalf of Messrs. Naylor, Benson & Co., I am to state that the Government accepts their offer to supply 5,000 tons of steel rails at £10 10s. sterling per ton f. o. b. at Liverpool, and allows £2 per ton for freights to the Vancouver ports.

"The Agent-General of the Dominion, E. Jenkins, Esq., will see to the insurance.

"PHILIP S. JUSTICE, Esq.,
"No. 14, North Fifth street,
"Philadelphia, Pa., U.S."

There is no doubt of the truth
of Mr. JUSTICE'S statement, that
permitting rails to be delivered
f. o. b. at Liverpool, would have
greatly increased the competition, and
would have had the effect of correspondwould have had the effect of correspondingly decreasing the price of those rails; but it is evident that it would not have suited the special object of Mr. MACKENZIE. The public, however, will naturally ask what right Mr. MACKENZIE had, in the first instance, to reject the tender from Antwerp, by which \$27,000 would have been saved on the ground would have been saved, on the ground that he would only accept rails delivered in Montreal, to refuse the offer of Mr. PHILIP S. JUSTICE to increase the competition by accepting tenders for rails delivered at Liverpool; and afterwards, by private arrangement, to enter into contracts with Cooper, Fairman & Co., and get the other rails so delivered at Liverpool at ten shillings a ton higher than offered by the Antwerp firm, and by the West Cumberland Company as

The Steel Rail Transaction.

We have dealt thus only with the question of the purchase of these rails, but there remains the question of transportation.

People will naturally inquire, who were this firm of Cooper, Fairman & Co. to whom these special favours were granted? What was there in their business which should have secured for them privileges absolutely refused to other firms? The answer is one which certainly cannot be accepted as creditable to Mr. Mackenzie. His own brother was a partner in the firm, and to that fact is to be attributed all these special favours. As doubts have been expressed upon this point, it is as well expressed upon this point.

THE CARRYING CONTRACTS.

We have dealt thus only with the question of transportation of transportation. In April, 1875, Mr. Machange to the cargo do in declivery tich charge to transport the cargo to the cargo, less cost of damaged or declivery tich contracts there; the

special favours. As doubts have been expressed upon this point, it is as well to give here the official notice of partner-"[No. 59.]

"Province of Quebec,)
"District of Montreal. "We, the undersigned, do hereby certify "We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have entered into co-partnership, under the style or firm of "Cooper, Fairman & Company," as merchants, which firm consists of James Cooper, of the city of Montreal, and Frederick Fairman, at present residing at Waterloo, in the said Province, as general partners, and

CHARLES MACKENZIE, of SARNIA, in the Province of Ontario, as a special partner, the said CHARLES MACKENZIE having contributed FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

to the capital stock of the said partnership, Which said co-partnership commenced FIRST DAY OF JANUARY INSTANT

and terminates the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1878. Dated this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-

(Signed), JAMES COOPER,

F. FAIRMAN, CHARLES MACKENZIE. Signed in the presence of (Signed), JOHN C. GRIFFIN, N.P.

But it has been pretended that Mr. CHARLES MACKENZIE had retired from the firm before these transactions took place. Mr. MACKENZIE in his speech in North York, said: "A firm in Mont-"real, in which my brother was at one colace. Mr. Mackenzie in his speech in North York, said: "A firm in Month York, said: "Ortawa, Ont., Nov. 14th, 1874. "Dear Sir,—Should the Government prefer to have these rails delivered at the following points:—Duluth, Fort William and Georgian Bay instead of Montreal, we can deliver them at Duluth or Georgian Bay at \$4 per ton additional, and at Fort William at \$4.75 additional, conditional as "than have the slightest doubt cast upon this integrity in this matter." Now, as a matter of fact, and as proved by the record, Mr. CHARLES MACKENZIE of the Comment to the Comment to the Comment to the consignees are to unload. Not knowing if it is the intensity of the Comment to the Commen did not retire from the firm until after all these transactions took place. There has been some attempt to mystify this matter by pretending that the notice of dissolution was not inserted at the time the dissolution took place. There is no doubt upon that point, for the notice of dissolution states the time at which the partnership ceased, and that time was after all these contracts had been entered into. Here is the official record which settles that question:

"PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal. District of Montreal.

"We, James Cooper and Frederick Fairman, both of the City of Montreal, Hardware Merchants and Importers, hereby certify that we have carried on and intend to carry on business as such at the said City of Montreal, in partnership under the name or firm of Cooper, Fairman & Company, and that the said copartnership has subsisted since the fourth day of May last, and that we, the said James Cooper, and Frederick Fairman, are and have been since the said day the only members of the said partnership. Witness our hands at Montreal this twentieth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-five.

(Signed), "JAMES COOPER, "F. FAIRMAN.

"Fyled and registered this twenty-

"F. FAIRMAN.
"Fyled and registered this twentyfourth day of August, one thousand eight
hundred and seventy-five.
"HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY.

We have thus the fact beyond contro versy, that Mr. CHARLES MACKENZIE was a partner in the firm of Cooper, FAIRMAN & Co., when these extraor-dinary favours were granted to the firm by Mr. MACKENZIE; that he did not retire until after all the contracts had been made; and it is a fact which nobody has ventured to deny that he received on his retirement promissory notes pay-able at the Exchange Bank for the \$15,-000 which he had put into the firm. It required the proceeds of these transac-tions to enable Cooper, Farman & Co. to pay these notes, so that the fact is beyond controversy that the result of all these transactions was to enable Mr. Charles Mackenzie to withdraw his capital intact from the firm, in which, but for that fact, it would probably have been irretrievably lost.

THE LOSS TO THE COUNTRY. What the country has lost by the mere purchase of these rails has been estimat-ed at not much less than two millions of dollars. The statement prepared by Mr. MACPHERSON on the subject of the loss from this steel rail purchase is as follows, and no man is better qualified to give a statement upon the subject than that honourable gentleman: "The Profit and Loss Account of the Government Steel Rails speculation may be taken to stand about as follows:—

Cash paid in England for steel
rails and fastenings......\$2,938,900
The same quantity could have
been purchased, deliverable
this spring in Canada for..... 1,800,000

Loss on first cost \$1,138,900

nterest to 30th June, 1877, on ascertained payments..... To this must be added the cost of 4,000 tons laid upon the Truro and Pictou railway, a line that would not have been

Ascertained loss to the end of current fiscal year, 30th June, 1877.....\$1,645,385

Interest is running on at the rate of about \$13,500 per month, and is increasing—I estimate the further loss by interest before the rails are

loss by this unfortunate transaction, before the interest acount can be fairly closed, will not be less than Two MILLIONS OF DOLLARS!

The rails have been distributed as follows:

The rails have been distributed as follows:

The rails have been distributed as follows:

The rails have been distributed as follows: ship as customary. The freight is to be 5,000 tons to Vancouver Island, where they are not required.

Ship as customary. The freight is to be paid as follows, viz.

—Two-thirds in London on ships' final

And the remainder are at various places at the rate of exchange for bids on London at usance, free of interest and commisfrom Kingston to Manitoba." THE CARRYING CONTRACTS.

One would have imagined that, in accordance with the general principle Mr.
Mackenzie has laid down, Mr. Sam-UEL'S tender would at once have been accepted. He offered as surety Messrs. D. Butters & Co., of Montreal, and certainly no better surety could be offered; and yet, upon the ground that Mr. Samuel was not a steamboat owner, his tender was rejected. All the other tenders were also rejected, and an arrangement was made with COOPER, FAIRMAN & Co., who are not steamboat owners, and never have been steamboat owners, for the transport of these rails. The pretence was that in the November previous, COOPER, FAIRMAN & Co., in one of the tenders which they sent in, had offered to deliver the rails at Duluth and French river at \$5.60 per ton extra, exclusive of any harbour or wharfage dues. When Mr. MACKENZIE got in his tenders as stated above, in answer to his advertisement, he appears to have entered into correspondence with COOPER, FAIRMAN & Co., and they then proposed, on behalf of "The Merchants" Lake and Steamship Line," to convey the rails at \$6.20 per ton, including all the chartes mentioned in the advertise. the rails at \$6.20 per ton, including all the charges mentioned in the advertisement. That offer was accepted. It will be seen that it was twenty cents a ton higher than Mr. Samuel's offer. Not a very large amount, not a very serious matter, being only a thousand Filed and registered this seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and an economical gentleman like Mr. Managary these

on thousand eight hundred and enty-three.

(Signed),
HUBERT, PAPINEAU, & HONEY,
P. S. C."

dollars, but even a thousand dollars, to an economical gentleman like Mr. Mackenzie, ought to have been worthy of consideration. The most extraordinary fact, however, is that Mr. Mackenzie, when he determined to refuse these tenwhen he determined to refuse these ten-ders, should have accepted Cooper, Farrman & Co.'s offer of the previous November, and should have ignored other offers which he had at the same time. Here, for instance, was an offer

tion of the Government to insure the various cargoes on the lakes, we have not included the lake insurance on the inland freights, \$4 and \$4,75, which would be about 16 cents per ton.
"Your obedient servants,

"(Signed), PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO., "Agents of Guest Co." The Minister of Public Works," This offer was from the agents

GUEST & Co. to deliver these rails at the points named for an additional sum of \$4 per ton at Duluth or Georgian Bay, or \$4.75 per ton for delivery at Fort William. That is, in round figures, at least a dollar less than COOPER, FARE-MAN & Co. offered, and would have re-MAN & Co. offered, and would have resulted in a saving of five thousand dollars. Then again in the tender of T. V. Allis, of New York, were the words "with the option of delivery "at Duluth or Georgian Bay at \$5.00 "per ton additional." That is sixty cents a ton less than Cooper, Farrman & Co., or a saving of three thousand dollars. All these offers were rejected, and a private arrangement made with Cooper, Fairman & Co., ignoring the tenders sent in, at a loss to the country of between five and six thousand dollars. The proceedings which occurred in Parliament in relation to the seat of Mr. Norris, the member for Lincoln, threw some additional light upon this transaction. It turned out from the papers brought down at that time that the Company in whose behalf Cooper, Fairman & Co., pretended to make an offer in April, 1875, was actually not in existence at the time, but that a combination was made in such a way as to confer an important favour upon a member of miles actually laid, down to January 1878; and according to the return, on contract No. 13 were 32½ miles laid, on No. 14 there were 6 miles, and on No. 25, 8½ miles, making in all 47 miles, requiring less than one-tenth the entire quantity of rails purchased, and this three years after the contracts were made for those rails. It is true that some ten or eleven thousand tons have been used on the Intercolonial railway, but they were used in violation of the law, because the pretence was that these rails were purchased under the general authority of tenders sent in, at a loss to the country of between five and six thousand dolconfer an important favour upon a member of Parliament who was a supporter of the Government—a favour which subsequently caused him the loss of his seat, in consequence of its being a vio-lation of the Independence of Parlia-

seat, in consequence of its being a violation of the Independence of Parliament Act.

COOPER, FAIRMAN & CO., AGAIN.

Then there was another transportation arrangement. Messrs. Cooper, FAIRMAN & Co., who, as we have said are not shipowners, were entrusted with arranging for the transport of rails to British Columbia, where it turns out that they were not wanted in consequence of the policy of Mr. MACKENZIE in abandoning the Vancouver Island railway. No tenders were invited for this British Columbia transport; but the Government had a formal offer on the subject, as will be seen by the following letter:

"MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, "OTTAWA, 11th January, 1875.

By Telegraph from New York to Hon. A. Mackenzie.

"Have just received contract duly executed by Guest & Co., which we forward to you. We learn, through a Transportation Company, that you may want some rails at British Columbia. Will you consider a proposition from us to ship one lot direct there, or for an additional ten thou-

sand tons to be sent there? Please tele

"PERKINS, LIVINGSTON. POST & CO. That letter was not even replied to but an arrangement was made through COOPER, FAIRMAN & Co. for the trans. COOPER, FARMAN & Co. for the transport of the rails at £2 sterling per ton. It has now transpired that though the Government paid £2 sterling per ton, the actual price paid the ship, including 21 per cent. commission to the ship-brokers, was from £1 8s. 6d. to £1 10s. Od., so that here again was a direct loss of over \$12,000. That there may be no dispute upon this point, we give the following extract from the charter party entered into with one of the vessels transporting these rails, it being at the highest price paid to any of the ships: "Freight for the said cargo to be paid at the rate of thirty shillings, and five per

they are not required.

11,000 tons to Nova Scotia, 4,000 tons of which are to be given away to a private

—Two-thirds in London on ships' final sailing from port of loading, subject to a discount of six per cent. in full of interest, sion at the port of discharge for ships disbursements there; the balance in Lon

We again cull from Mr. MACPHERSON

the following tabulated statement of the loss on transportation, and adding to it the item, to which we have referred, of ten shillings per ton excessive payment, on the transport of rails to British Co. lumbia, we have an actual loss in the mere matter of transportation of \$90,000. On the 5th January, 1875, the Government bought 5,000 tons of steel rails from Messrs. Cox & Green, of Montreal, at £10 stg.

per ton f. o. b. in England, and two days afterwards (on the 7th January, 1875,) the Government bought from Cooper, Fairman & Co., without competition, 5,187 tons at £10 10s, per ton, also f. o. b. in England, for British Columbia. The country's loss by this act of favouritism was 10s. stg. per per ton, and at the same time Cooper, Fairman & Co. tender-ed at \$101 per ton. Cooper, Fairman & Co. got a contract

for 160 tons.

The country's loss by this act of 1,365 England, supplied to Canada 10,000 tons of steel rails, and for the rails November, 1874, they offered to deliver them at Duluth at \$4 per ton more than at Montreal, or, including insurance, \$4.16 more per ton. Messrs. Cooper, more per ton. Messrs. Cooper, Fairman & Co., acting for themselves and on behalf of Messrs. Norris & Neelon, of St. Catharines, and Messrs. Hope & Co., of Hamilton, were paid at the rate of \$6.20 per ton.

The country's loss by this act of favouritism and mismanagement was \$2.04 per ton on 10,000 tons, and amounted to.......

tons, and amounted to....... In April, 1875, the Red River Transportation Company ten-dered for the transport of rails from Duluth to Winnipeg at \$15 (United States currency) per ton of 2,000 pounds. Messrs. Fuller & Milne, of Hamilton, tendered for the same service at \$13.50 (United States currency) per ton, (meaning the usual ton of rails, 2,240 pounds). The Red River Company get the contract, and transported 15,141 tons.

15,141 tons.

The difference in the rate of freight and in the ten weight amounting to \$3.30 per ton. favouritism and mismanagement was \$3.30 per ton on 15,141 tons, and amounted to \$49,965 United States currency, and in

The loss on the four transactions which I have enumerated am-

ounts to........... SUMMARY. These rails, sufficient to lay five hundred miles of railway, were purchased in the January of 1874. Purchased without the previous sanction of Parliament, and with no vote of Parliament to justify their purchase. How thoroughly unnecessary was the purchase at that time will appear from the return brought down during the last session of Parliament. That return had relation to the number of miles actually laid, down to chased under the general authority of the Pacific Railway Act. It is true that, in order to get rid of them, the Pictou Branch was laid anew with steel rails, before being handed over as a free

(To be Continued.)

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

spondent becoming bewildered, surely when a vast exhibition stretches out b

im in all its multiplicity of gr ses, sub-classes, and annexes. ne with our Mother Country, we

ell feel proud of her, for in the whole bition there is none that rivals her ch olay. The Indian Pavilion in tibule with the Prince of W presents, of course attracts a great de ention. Passing on in our hur sketch through our sister Austra courts, we are not struck with anyt very artistic. Over Victoria there motto "Advance Australia," with wi we cannot help agreeing, as she no it; for inside the Court, beside a trophies and minerals, some very ferior cloths make up a large bulk the display. In South Australia the display. In South Australia the display. the display. In South Australia the degreen emu eggs set in silver are verty, the copper ores and malachite also good. Queensland has enclosed goods in a court, hung inside and out we pictures illustrating the life and seen the country," and lastly the only the noticeable in New South Wales are we and gold quartz. Passing through Cape of Good Hope, which has some costrich feathers and ivory, we find a selves in the United States. This sect ostrich feathers and ivory, we find selves in the United States. This sect is still very much behind hand and the second of the any other country. But we must pass to Norway, where there is a fine trophy furs and some of their lovely silver fila-work. In Sweden also we see the sil ornaments, a splendid iron collection, in furs and unlimited matches. Then pass through the first central corridor, wits charming array of statuary, its charm Italy. This rising Kingdom has very creditable exhibition, a la quantity of beautiful Venetian g and mosaic work of all sorts, including laid tables and jewellery. In Japan th is hardly anything but porcelain; whin this maniacal age is already nearly sold. China is notorious for silks, a one's riveted gaze can be taken off the beautiful sold and old pred case the elaborately carved and coloured cases the solution of the coloured cases the solution of the coloured cases the career in Spain, except some strange ear enware and silk cocoons. Austria enware and silk cocoons. Austria gone in strongly for meerschaum and am work in pipes, many of which are y handsome; her jewels and iridescent g are also praiseworthy. Russia gives the idea of fifty years ago; but the f magnificent malachite vases and table far to make up for the rest. The exh tion Switzerland has sent speaks well her industry and good taste; the wo carving is very fine, also the collection watches, some of which are almost mi carving is very fine, also the collection watches, some of which are almost mi scopic. Her photographs are also wond fully clear, notably the lovely one Geneva with Mont Blanc in the br ground, and the splendid old Lion Lucerne. There is also a division hung w muslin and lace-work which looks delig fully cool. Belgium, though so very is not finished; but her cloths, tapes and especially lace are extremely fi many complete dresses are to be seen m by the latter. Denmark makes a v poor show, and Greece nothing to boast The Argentine Republic is hardly finisl yet, and in the Duchy of Luxembourg manner in which a wines has become intermingled with model school room, would hardly be keeping with our way of thinking. course Persia, Peru, Tunis, Anam Central America, all of which are yet finished have nothing very artistic, unit be in what we should imagine orier eccentricities, the former has, however, fine exhibit of bird stuffing in two twees fighting over a young antelory antelory. s has become intermingled tures fighting over a young antelope, the latter an interesting bamboo hut a hammock swung in the middle, and nished in the back woods style. Port has a great many type printing appara and gaudy handkerchiefs, then at the of the foreign half of the building con Holland, which makes a very good displ The grand trophy with large pillars figures made entirely of wax, is a splen exhibit of a candle firm; there is also Dutch kitchen and room of the sixtee century, and curious wax figures in characteristic costumes of to-day, and display of engineering drawing and sil work is very fine. The whole of the

say that their exhibition is a very bril one; the millinery, diamond, glass, doll departments attract the greatest doll departments attract the greatest tention.

The last consignment of Canadian god 31 boxes, arrived on Friday. Among the are several from the Educational Department of Quebec, half a dozen barrels from John Labatt, of London, containing and stout, and a very large map of Dominion, prepared by the Department the Interior for the exhibition, and shing the location of the principal production, forest, mines and fisheries; a sailway and water routes. The occurre of the various sorts of metals are marking little cirles of different colours, and is surprising what wast mineral wealth Cada possesses, both in extent and freque occurrence. It is also curious to note the surprising what vast mineral wealth C ada possesses, both in extent and frequ occurrence. It is also curious to note the great vineyard Marseilles is in same latitude as Toronto, Venice of eter spring, in that of Montreal, Vienna Paris come to the same as the north sho of Lake Superior, and London to tof the frozen country at the northernm point of Newfoundland. Dublin, Edinbur and Copenhagen have the same as that of unexplored heart of Labrador. Still furt north we place Stockholm and St. Petburg in the middle of Hudson's Bay. urg in the middle of Hudson's Bay. In also tells us that to the west there another of 30,000,000 acres, adapted for the growth of cere wheat, with great timber

vestibule is taken up with the active

dustries of Paris, such as glass blow diamond cutting, etc., of which more a

To attempt to enumerate the things of terest in the French half of the build

would be a catalogue of all the indust of France. Suffice it for the presen

Golden Opinions. is receiving golden opinions from all parts of sada. For burns, bruises, sprains, cuts, wounds, the Yellow Oil is without a rival. For horses wonderfully curative in galls, scratches, spayetc, and is the best friend of both man and be Read the following: RD'S YELLOW OIL is deser

plumbago, and asphaltite, around the lone are nearly completed. I shall give description of others next week.

235,120 but an arrangement was made through COOPER, FAIRMAN & Co. for the transcooper, FARMAN & Co. for the transport of the rails at £2 sterling per ton. It has now transpired that though the Government paid £2 sterling per ton, the actual price paid the ship, including 2½ per cent. commission to the ship-brokers, was from £1 8s. 6d. to £1 10s.

2½ per cent. commission to the ship brokers, was from £1 8s. 6d. to £1 10s. 6d., so that here again was a direct loss of over \$12,000. That there may be no dispute upon this point, we give the following extract from the charter party entered into with one of the vessels transporting these rails, it being at the highest price paid to any of the ships:

"Freight for the said cargo to be paid at the rate of thirty shillings, and five per cent. primage sterling per ton of twenty hundred weight on the quantity delivered. All port charges, pilotages, dock and harbour dues on the ship to be paid on the ship as customary. The freight is to become due and is to be paid as follows, viz.

—Two-thirds in London on ships' final sailing from port of loading, subject to a discount of six per cent. in full of interest, insurance, &c. The equivalent of £350, at the rate of exchange for bids on London at usance, free of interest and commission at the port of discharge for ships disbursements there; the balance in London within fourteen days after production to charterers there of consignes a certification. don within fourteen days after production to charterers there of consigner's cer-tificate of unloading and light of delivery of the cargo, less cost of damaged or d

of the cargo, less cost of damaged or deficient cargo, payable only to the order of John S. De Wolf & Co. Twenty-five running days to be allowed for sending cargo alongside, and the cargo to be received by the consignees at the rate of not less than fifty tons per running day. Sundays excepted, and when required by the consignees, such extra quantity as may be practicable. Demurrage to be paid at the rate of 4d. per register ton per day. An address commission of two and a half per cent, on the amount of freight under this rs to transaddress commission of two and a half per cent. on the amount of freight under this charter is to be paid to the charterers and may be deducted by them out of the first payment."

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LOSS ON TRANSPORTATION. We again cull from Mr. MACPHERSON the following tabulated statement of the loss on transportation, and adding to it the item, to which we have referred, of ten shillings per ton excessive payment, on the transport of rails to British Columbia, we have an actual loss in the mere matter of transportation of over \$90,000. On the 5th January, 1875, the Gov-All the other

ernment bought 5,000 tons of steel rails from Messrs. Cox & Green, of Montreal, at £10 stg. per ton f. o. b. in England, and two days afterwards (on the 7th January, 1875,) the Government bought from Cooper, Fairman & Co., without co petition, 5,187 tons at £10 10s. for British Columbia. The country's loss by this act of

favouritism was 10s. stg. per ton, and amounted to......\$ 12,604

In November, 1874, Messrs. Darling & Co., of Montreal, tendered for bolts and nuts at \$92.47 per ton, and at the same time Cooper, Fairman & Co. tendered at \$101 per ton. Cooper, Fairman & Co. got a contract for 160 tons.
The country's loss by this act of

England, supplied to Canada 10.000 tons of steel rails, and when tendering for the rails in November, 1874, they offered to deliver them at Duluth at \$4 per ton more than at Montreal, or, including insurance, \$4.16 more per ton. Messrs. Cooper, or, including insurance, \$4.10 more per ton. Messrs. Cooper, Fairman & Co., acting for themselves and on behalf of Messrs. Norris & Neelon, of St. Catharines, and Messrs. Hope & Co., of Hamilton, were paid at the rate of \$6.20 per ton.

The country's loss by this act of favouritism and mismanagement

favouritism and mismanagement
was \$2.04 per ton on 10,000
tons, and amounted to....... 20,400
in April, 1875, the Red River Transportation Company tendered for the transport of rails from Duluth to Winnipeg at \$15 (United States currency) per ton of 2,000 pounds. Messrs. Fuller & Milne, of Hamilton, tendered for the same service at \$13.50 (United States currency) per ton, (meaning the usual ton of rails, 2.240 pounds). The Red River Company get the contract, and transported 15,141 tons.

The difference in the rate of freight and in the ten weight amounting to \$3.30 per ton.

The country's loss by this act of favouritism and mismanagement was \$3.30 per ton on 15,141 tons, and amounted to \$49,965 United States currency, and in gold to 44,969

The loss on the four transactions

have re-These rails, sufficient to lay five hundred miles of railway, were purchased in the January of 1874. Purchased with-out the previous sanction of Parliament, and with no vote of Parliament to juswere the is sixty tify their purchase. How thoroughly unnecessary was the purchase at that time will appear from the return brought down during the last session of Parlia-ment. That return had relation to the oring the number of miles actually laid, down to number of miles actually laid, down to January 1878; and according to the return, on contract No. 13 were 32½ miles laid, on No. 14 there were 6 miles, and on No. 25, 8½ miles, making in all 47 miles, requiring less than one-tenth the entire quantity of rails purchased, and this three years after the contracts were made for those rails. It is true that some ten or eleven thousand tons have been used on the Intercoloual railway, but they were used in viotime that railway, but they were used in vio-lation of the law, because the pre-tence was that these rails were pur-chased under the general authority of ally not in that, in order to get rid of them, the Pictou Branch was laid anew with steel loss of his rails, before being handed over as a free gift to a private company; but that, certainly, could not have been in the contemplation of Mr. MACKENZIE at the

Parliacontemplation of Mr. MACKENZIE at the time he purchased them. We have got, therefore, as a result of this transaction, the fact of a purchase of a far larger quantity of steel rails than can possibly be required, in a falling market, and at a less to the country of nearly two million dollars, simply that Mr. CHARLES MACKENZIE might be enabled to draw out of the firm of COOPER, FARMAN & Co. the capital which he had put into it, and thus escape the loss which the comshows must have been inevitable but

(To be Continued.)

and the best red 85 cents, white fall wheat 80 cents, and the best red 85 cents.

The London school teachers want to be paid monthly instead of quarterly. About six years ago they were paid monthly, but so many then objected to the plan that it was changed to every three ten thou-

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) PARIS, May 22.

If ever there is an excuse for a corre-

BULLET SHY(C) HIS SEE WALLER

Interesting Summary of News.

g a vioin conse-

1875.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1878. DEFRAT OF THE JOLY GOVERN-

On Tuesday the Legislative Assembly of Quebec came to a vote on M. MoL-LEUR'S amendment to M. CHAPLEAU'S amendment to the Address. The amendment to the amendment, being merely have been ruled out of order when proposed, but that was too much to expect from the purchased Speaker of the Party of Purity. The Opposition were ready on Saturday last to take a vote on the amendment, but for some reason not known at the time, the Government were supporter after another to against time. It now seems pretty evident that this was done because of the absence of Mr. PRICE, who, it appears fair to assume from what since hap-pened, had notified the Government of intention not to vote on the Address. On Tuesday afternoon, the delay of days bearing no fruit of the kind fondly hoped for, if not expected, by the Premier, a division was taken upon M. MOLLEUR'S amendment, which mas lost by a majority of one—yeas 31, nays 32. The Opposition victory was gained by Mr. PRICE's absence. The Montreal Star of Monday evening declares that the hope of corrupting some other member of the Opposition was the reason for protracting the debate. "Several Conservative members," it says, "have been approached, and we are informed that the attempted attempted that the attempted attempted attempted that the attempted attempted that the attempted the attempted the attempted that the attempted the attempted that the attempted "are informed that the attempted methods of bribery, if made known, would be a startling revelation of Grit corruption." Such proceedings are infamous, and yet they are approved by the Pharisaical brawlers of the Ministhe Pharisaical brawiers of the Mills-terial press as though they were pure as the driven snow and deserving the hearty commendation of every honest man. The sooner such disgraceful con-man. The sooner such disgraceful conwill be for the good name of the Pro-

See all the control of the control o

duct is brought to an end the better it penditure of public money which they unfortunate work to atoms. He described

mail. The disconstruction of Qualbec, though it would appear from the proceedings after theory appears of the processing and the theory appears of the processing and the processing and

THE WEELY MAIL TORONTO, RIDAY, JUNE 14, 1876.

The conservative purpose are not as the position of the control of the position of the position of the position of the control of the position of t

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

RICE moved, and Rev. G. N. A.

ference. He attributed the success of reh periodicals to the indefatigable zeal of k Steward, and to the brethern of the noc. The prospects of the magazine were puraging. He hoped the brethren woul-ste with him to secure greater. Success SABBATH SERVICES.

The Rev. Dr. Pilcher, of the M. E. Churen, introduced.
The names of the superannuated ministers next called for, viz. :—Henry Lanton, Lewis War Francis Coleman, W. Philip, John Histon, I Jefferies, Thomas Rump, M. Baxter, Ric Phelps, John Baxter, Peter German, H. Bigga B. Sweat, E. Williams, T. B. Howard, R. Carson Ryerson, E. Evans, C. W. Gibert, W. Chapmas H. Robinson, James Bell, R. Tupper, D. Ryan Hadwin, George Kennedy, Joseph Messmore, Jo Shepley, Benjamin Sherlock, J. H. pel, David Hardie, A. Sickles, Sole Waldron, J. K. Williston, J. A. Tr. Samsel Fear, Henry Reid, J. Armstrong, Wil Taylor, A. Huriburt, L. O. Rice, John Walker J. S. Evans. Joseph Rawson was restored to active work.

recommended, viz., Andrew McCollough, Ja Wilson, F. Swann, E. B. Stephenson, J. W. Shill John McLean, W. Bridgman, H. G. Crossley, F. Balmer, J. A. McLauglin, A. Bowers, J. E. and G. W. Henderson.

A resolution moved by Dr. Williams and R. Gruy was passed recommending to the supplied the Conference and patronage of the people valuable Encyclopedia of Canadian Methodal Constant Assistant Sec

the Conference and patronage of the people, valuable Encyclopedia of Canadian Méthowhich the Rev. G. H. Cornish, Assistant-Secret Conference, was about to publish, also a retion recommending that the special sermons preed on Sabbath last by the Revs. Dr. Ryerson an H. Dewart be published in the Christian Guard The various recommendations from the Chroperty Committee were received. These remendations referred to the sale and otherwise posing of Church property. The report of Committee was presented by Rev. Donald G. Sulland, M.A., and adopted.

A lengthy discussion took place upon a mem from the Niagara District, recommending a chirt of the committee was finally ruled that the resolution be laid the table.

Rev. Wh. Kettlewell presented the report of Sabbath School Committee. There was an inc. for the year of 27 schools, 361 teachers, and scholars. There were 43,463 scholars, and the year 1,500 conversions were reported.

The next question, who have died? was as This part of the Conference sessions is always or peculiar solemnity, and very impressive. Be taking up this question, however, the Presigave out the 735th hymn—

"Come let us join our friends above, That have attained the prize."

and Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., engaged in prayer, question then being asked, the name of Rev. question then being asked, the name of Rev. 3. Ker was reported. He entered the minist 1834, and died April, 1878, in the 67th yet his age. A suitable obtuary having been pre-and read, it was adopted to be inserted in minutes.

Rev. Geo. McNamara was also reported as hided during the year. For eight years he had a Romish priest, was converted, and united the Methodist Church, in which he served as a lister for twenty-seven years. He died in the

E. B. Ryckman, M. A., President of Confer J. Wakefield, Secretary of Conference. HAMILTON DISTRICT—Hamilton, Centenary Cl Wm. Williams; Wm. W. Ross (Toronto), Ager per Canada Bible Society; Lewis Warner, January Canada Bible Society; Lewis Warner, Lewi AMILTON DISTRICT—Hamilton, Centenary Chi
Wm. Williams; Wm. W. Ross (Toronto), Agent
per Canada Bible Society; Lewis Warner, H
Lanton, Superannuated; Wesley Church, Leo
Gaetz; First Methodist Church, Wm. S. Gri
Zion Tabernacle, B. B. Keefer; F. Coleman, S.
annuated; Simcoe Street, John C. Stephen
Hannah Street, Joseph M. Hodgson, B. A.; Ger
Mission, Stephen Kappelle; Wesleyan Femalelege, W. P. Wright, B. D., Prof. of Natural Scie
Dundas, James Hannon. Waterdown, Wm. Ha
James H. White; Wm. Philp, Superannuated.
lington, D. E. Brownell; John Histon, Si
annuated. Oakville, J. McAlister, L. W. Crew
A.; Geo. Washington, Supernumerary, Mi
George Richardson, R. W. Wright, who shall r
at Hornby. Lowville-and Kilbride, John Tue
R. Redborn, Solomon Cleaver, left without a cr
on account of ill-health, at his own request. Car
John Soott, M. A. Lynden, Geo, C. Madden, (
Hall.) Jerseyville, John Robbins. Caledonia,
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Hall.) Jerseyville, John Robbins. Caledonia,
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Hall.) Jerseyville, John Robbins. Caledonia,
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Hall.) Jerseyville, John Robbinson, Stoney Greek, Walter Rigsby,
Wanted. W. S. Griffin, Chairman. J. Han
Financial Socretary.

Financial Secretary.

Broad District.—Brantford, Wellift

J. B. Clarkson, M.A.; I. B. Howard, P.

J. B. Clarkson, M.A.; I. B. Howard, Prant A.

An "Old Soldier" thus writes us from Niagara :- "I came to Canada three years ago with seven others; we have taken both papers and read both sides. The other day we met and compared notes, and Cornishmen, like their motto, are one and all Sir John's men. Some day I may give you our reasons for it. Not one has any axe to

The Herald is the name of a new Conservative paper which has just been started at Omemee by Mr. E. D. Passmore. It ed at Omemee by Mr. E. D. Passmore, It is a neat quarto sheet, well printed, and promises to do good service to the cause in its neighbourhood. We notice that our contemporary copies in full Mr. Hat's address to the electors of Centre Toronto, which, by the way, has already been more ried to What has been any other election address for many years. many years.

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Hon. John O'Connor has received the Conservative nomination in Russell. It is a fitting compliment for his unremitting labours, for some years back, in the Ottawa District in the interest of the Conserva-tive Party. Dr. Grant, Russell's old and tive Party. Dr. Grant, Russell's old and able representative, magnanimously made way for Mr. O'Connor, and so did Mr. Baker and others. There is every reason to believe that Russell will stand in line with the other constituencies to be redeemed at the General Election.

> sion has arisen here anent the Quebec elections, which we want you to decide. When a Speaker has been duly elected in the Dominion or Provincial Parliament, has the said Speaker a vote in the proceedings of the House on any question; if so, on what question?" The Speaker has in all cases the casting vote, nothing more, unless when the House is in Committee of the Whole, and then, being out nittee of the Whole, and then, being out of the chair pro tempore, he may vote in the same way as any ordinary member.

Montreal Star: "A boot and shoe machine which was being sold in the United States at \$500, was commenced to be manufactured here by one of our machine ompanies, when the price of the American machine for Canada ran gradually down till it was delivered here duty paid for \$208. The Canadian manufacturer could not stand the competition, gave up the manufacture and the price of the machine is on the upward march once more, and now cannot be had for less than \$300." Undersell, kill off competition and the Canadian market is at our mercy. Such is the Yankee doctrine in every branch of nanufacture. It pays them, too; but it is leath to us.

The Journal des Trois-Rivieres publishes a protest against the conduct of M. Turcotte signed by 773 of the electors of the constituency of Three Rivers, which is an absolute majority of the total electoral vote. It conity of the total electoral vote. It condemns M. Turcotte for having declared by
his vote in favour of the legitimacy of the
Joly Government before the Chamber had
pronounced upon the constitutional question on which he had already expressed
views adversely to the Government, and
calls upon him to resign his seat in the
Assembly, and again appeal to a District
whose views he has ceased to represent.
The man who deliberately commits an act
of treason is not likely to yield to a request of this kind, fairly and legitimately
made though it is. made though it is.

Mr. Lorne Macdougall, it seems, is toreceive the reward of his labours in behalf of Gritism. It was said he was to do battle in South Renfrew once more before falling into the comfortable chair soon to be vacated time, to
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by Mr. Auditor Langton. But evidently
the party managers discovered that as a
politician he was utterly broken down;
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by Mr. Auditor Langton. But evidently
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the party managers discovered that as a
politician he was utterly broken down;
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by Mr. Auditor Langton. But evidently
the party managers discovered that as a
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at rothe in the rother complete in the party managers discovered that as a
politician he was utterly broken down;
at rother complete in the rother be unable to make a personal canvass, having but recently recovered from a serious illness. He is leading a forlorn hope. Mr. Bannerman is warmly supported by many men who have heretofore been active in the ing any-Grit cause, and altogether the probability of his election amounts almost to a cer-

> Sir Alexander Galt's views on the Tariff are particularly worthy of note in view of the prominence given to him-a deserved prominence, we may say-by the present Government in connection with the Fishery arbitration. Writing to Mr. Mills in 1876 he said :-

"The real question at issue is whether the present tariff is the best possible for the present circumstances of (lanada. You, by your inaction, assume the affirmative, and must consequently be held to the position that when unexampled commercial suffering exists in the country you can, as suffering exists in the country you can, as a Government, do nothing whatever to relieve it. You allege that the causes are beyond your control, and that nature must supply the remedy. I take the contrary position, and affirm that the present tariff is eminently artificial, and therefore open at all times to beneficial changes, and that in a period of severe distress the duty of the Government is to try the effect of changes. It has a most glocmy and depressing influence upon the mind of the country for the Parliament to assume the attitude of admitted incapacity to afford relief for two successive years."

The Moorhead Furniture Manufacturing Company, of London, suspended operations on Saturday last, and a meeting of the creditors of the concern will be called for an early day. Quebec has a similar case, a special meeting of those interested in the Drum Furniture Manufacturing Company having been called for yesterday

company having been called for resternay to consider the question of winding up. The Free Press says that so far as the London enterprise is concerned, it may be possible for it to pass into new hands, and an attempt made to carry it on in spite of the disabilities under which it has had to labour. But even if that expectation comes to be realized, it will only be after a loss of carried articular actions at the constant of th comes to be realised, it will only be after a loss of capital variously estimated at from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Our contemporary recalls the fact that only a few days since, the Globe pointed to the Moorhead Company as an illustration of successful manufacture, and was of opinion that no "Natioual Policy" was wanted in its case. The Radical organ did not then seem to know that Moorhead's was hopelessly insolvent, and that a similar institution at Quebec is in a like condition. We are glad to see that the Free Press has come to realise that the policy which leads to such results is not the best for Canada.

From the Parkhill Gazette, Reform Mr. Porter, a very respectable and talem servative, is the Opposition candidate it Huron, and Mr. T. Greenway the Reform We don't like political traitors, and what Greenway's real principles may be, they proved sufficiently tangible or enduring too of respect. While we feel every desire to Huron represented by a Reform member, certainly prefer to support a man of Mr. reputation to a political weathercock like to the Reformers of that constituency would to allow the election to go by default that out a man of Mr. Greenway's antecedents. While mere personal preferences show give way for the sake of political principles no excuse sufficient for supporting a depolitician—a mere pia e-hunter—no matter party he may belong.

Sr. Thomas, June S.—The Conference met at 9 o'clock, the President in the chair. Hymn 707 was sung, and the Rev. B. B. Keefer led in prayer. Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, which were approved.

A letter was read from Rev. A. J. Vancamp, tendering his resignation and asking for cetificate of sanding.

Rev. Dr. Rick moved, and Rev. G. N. A. Dickson conded: that the certificate be granted. Carried

Serv. R. Koss. D.D., Book Steward, of Toronto, was then introduced, and laid before the Conference his annual statement. The circulation of the Church periodicals showed a satisfactory increase. The Christian Guardian exhibits an increase in its circulation of 3,672 copies; the Magazine 919 of an increase; the Sabbath School Banner, increase 297, and the Sabbath School Advocate 432. The assets of the establishment show over all liabilities \$70,085.75. The profits of the year over all expenses amounted to over \$5,000, \$1,000 of which has been appropriated to the Superannuation fund, and the balance invested in the Book Concern.

The Rev. A. Sufficklary, Missionary Secretary, reported in behalf of the Society. He was pleased to be able to state that the present returns of the London Conference show an increase of \$1,277, the total amount being \$37,932.

Rev. E. H. Dswart, Editor of the Guardian, addressed the Conference. He felt proud to stand upon the platform, especially as St. Thomas was the place where he commenced his ministry. He little thought at that day that the Methodist Conference would ever assemble here. He was delighted to meet with his brethern of the Conference, and would make but a few remarks at present relative to the Guardian.

Rev. W. H. Withnow, M.A., pext addressed the

THE METHODIST CHURCH

the Gestritian.

Rev. W. H. Wirthrow, M.A., next addressed the onference. He attributed the success of the hurch periodicals to the indefatigable zeal of the look Steward, and to the brethern of the Congenies. The prospects of the magazine were very moouraging. He hoped the brethren would concern with this to secure greater success.

The venerable Dr. Ryerson, who officiated at the ordination service in the George street Church in the mening, preached a sermon of remarkable power front Ezekiel 43rd chap, 13th verse:—"This is the law of the House," etc. The words formed part of one of the most remarkable of all Ezekie's visions, typical and descriptive of the Christian Church, the glory of which far exceeds the glory of the ancient temple. The rev. gentlemen dwelt upon two thoughts, first the House, second the law by which the House is governed. Upon these points a very eloquent and impressive discourse was preached.

very eloquent and impressive discourse was preached.

The ordination ceremony immediately followed, when the seven candidates were solemnly set apart to the full work of the ministry.

At 3 p.m. the Conference Sabbath School services were held, when addresses were delivered to the children by the ministers appointed.

At the close of the evening service, the Conference sacrament service was conducted by Dr. Williams, in which hundreds participated.

The Conference assembled at 9 a.m. this day, Monday. Rev. James Bell, of London, led in prayer. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed. prayer. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed.

Rev. MANLY BANSON presented the report of the Statistical Committee. The total increase in connexional funds amounted to the encouraging sum of \$2,219. The reported increase in the membership of the Church for the year is 580.

The Rev. Dr. Pilcher, of the M. E. Church, was introduced.

Boblinson, James Bell, superannusted (G. Case)
Wellington street, G. R. Banderson, D. D. Thomse
Halvin, R. E. Tupper, D. Byan superannusted;
W. Calwert, Jondes Steve at, H.
Kopell; Peterwille, John E. Lanceley; New
Brighton, Frederich E. Banderson, London South,
Thomse Crews (A. C. Crews), drawn; London
Thomse Crews (A. C.

The sames of the superannuated ministers were next called for, viz. "Henry Lanton, Lewis Warner, Francis Coleman, W. Philp, John Histon, T. M. Jefferies, Thomas Rump, M. Baxter, Richard Fhelps, John Baxter, Peter German, H. Biggar, E. R. Sw. Milliams, T. B. Howard, R. Carson, J. Everon, E. Funns, C. W. Cibert, W. Chapmas, J. H. Roy, Shorey and Kettle Points to be supplied by the Ravenswood minister. Corruns, James H. Prace, Schwam, Stoney and Kettle Points to be supplied by the Ravenswood minister. Corruns, James H. Prace, Schwam, Stoney and Kettle Points to be supplied by the Ravenswood minister. Corruns, James H. Prace, Schwam, Stoney and Kettle Points to be supplied by the Ravenswood minister. Corruns, James H. Prace, Schwam, Scholer, J. H. Keppel, David Hardie, A. Sickles, Solomon Waldron, J. K. William Taylor, A. Huriburt, L. O. Rice, John Walker and J. S. Evans, G. W. C. Rice, John Walker and J. S. Evans, Joseph Rawson was restored to the active work. The Conference and Scholer, The Conference and J. S. Evans, C. W. Webb, J. S. Shewart, Law Hollings, W. H. Scholer, C. R. Reventan, J. S. William Taylor, A. Huriburt, L. O. Rice, John Walker and J. S. Evans, Joseph Rawson was restored to the sactive work. The Conference and Scholer, J. A. W. S. Shewart, Law Hollings, W. K. Shorts, M.A., Presidence; 2nd Dublis Street, P. E. R. Schwam, M. A., Presidence; 2nd Dublis Street, P. E. R. Schwam, J. S. W. S. Shorts, M.A., Presidence; 2nd Dublis Street, P. E. J. Lakimer, George Case, Wm. Bothwell, Mahisa Hölby, E. McCollum, M.A., Christopher Curry, Ears A. Healy and James Geddes. The Conference adjourned to the temperature say, was tendered; and accepted. The Conference adjourned to the temperature say, was tendered and accepted. The Conference adjourned to the temperature say, was tendered and accepted. The Conference adjourned to the temperature say, was tendered and accepted. The Conference adjourned to the supperminence and the say of the principles of total abstincence in our land, as the present of the principle

OOD NEWS FOR SHIPPERS. Collapse of the Railway Pool

System.

At nine o'clock the President, Rev. G. You called the Conference to order with devotion of croises, after which Rev. E. B. Harper was elec-A Protracted Freight War Expected New Yore, June 12.—At the meeting of railre-epresentatives to-day, Mr. Gifford, Commission of the Peol, resigned. The chairman of the Chic

one with whom he was associated in his yourn.

The Conference next proceeded to elect a secretary by ballot, when Rev. J. G. Laird was elected. He thanked the Conference for the honour conferred upon him, and took his seat on the platform.

The following persons were appointed a committee to nominate various committees:—Rev. J. Shaw.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER. NEW YORK, June 5th.

Liverpool Dates to May 30th.

pany of Canada was held at the City Terminus Hotel to receive and consider a report from the committee appointed on the 7th of December last. Mr. J. O. Surtees presided. The report stated that the Legislature retused to pass in its entirety the bill promoted by the Company for carrying out the scheme eproposed in November last, and notably that part of it relating to the floating debt creditors, but an Act had been obtained which authorized the Company, with the consent of two-thirds in value of the shareholders and bondholders, to convert all the existing bonds of the Company into a new issue of consolidated mortgage bonds for £525,000, to be repayable within thirty years, and to be exchanged for the present first mortgage bonds, at the rate of £120 new bonds for each of £100 of the existing bonds, with overdue interest, and £30 new bonds for each £100 second mortgage bond. It also provided for the conversion of the stock into shares of £10 sterling, and for the issue of £60 of such fully-paid shares to the holder of each first mortgage bond of £100, and gave to the holders of the new bonds rights of voting in respect thereof equal to the votes on like amounts of shares. The Chairman said the completion of the line to the Midland would require £3,000, and to this they attached considerable importance. There would be no liability whatever in taking the honus shares. They had been created by the Act itself, and allowed to be formed as fully paid up. With regard to the floating debt, it must be dealt with. It was a subject of congratulation that the amount was only £75,000, instead of £100,000, as they expected—almost all had been created for real value, and was not made up, as they had feared, of large discounts and commission. The debt could not, however, be settled till the scheme was adopted and the new bonds were issued. As soon as they were issued the directors would be appointed, the majority of whom would be first mortgage bondholders, whose interests were identical with those of the gentlemen present. Af

in and the conversion of the mortgage bond debit under the said Act, &c.

HIE CAPILE TRADE REQULATION SILL.

This Bill was passed through Committee in the House of Lords. On Clause St, enabling the Privy Council to make regulations in respect to the and foot-and mouth disease. The Duke of Someres and contained with the said state of the provisions providing for quaranties, as the exhibition to extend disease all over the country, and he moved an amendment to earry out his views on the moved an amendment to earry out his views on the moved an amendment to earry out his views on the moved an amendment to earry out his views on the subject. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon ment was negatived by 31 to 53. On Clause 33, Lord Ripon proposed to add at the end of the clause worst enabling the Privy Council, in relation to foreign animals, to suspend or modify the provisions relating to quaranties of the saingher or visious relating to quaranties of the vision of the vision of the vision of the country. He believed that the first effect of the bill must be to raise the price of meat, and that it would give rise to the proposed legislation would be the renewal of Protecting the proposed legislation would be the renewal of Protecting the provisions is greater than might have been expected. There might how the provision is greater than might have been expected. There might how the provision is greater than might have been expected. There might how the provision is greater than might h THE CATTLE TRADE REGULATION BILL.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The More Long Law Space and the Space Spac

HANIAN AND ROSS.

St. John, N.B., June 7.—Thursday, July 25th, has been fixed on for the sculling race between Hanian of Toronto and Ross of this city. The race will be rowed on the Kennebeccasis; distance five miles, for \$1,000 a side, Hanian receiving \$250 expenses. The articles of agreement were forwarded to Toronto for signature last night.

THE BROCKVILLE REGATTA BROCKVILLE, June 7.—Hanlan, Luther, Johnson, Rielly, and McKen, have all written that they will be here at the \$1,000 race on July 1st. The distance is four miles. Morris says probably he will be here.

four miles. Morris says probably he will be here.

IS COULTNEY A DUFFER?

The St. John News says:—"The defeat of Riley, at Silver Lake regatta, gives some reasons for enemies of Courtney to say that the latter so for had done nothing at the oar, in public, to warrant all the words of praise that have been heaped upon him. It will be remembered that last year in what was considered the most brilliant. of Courtney's victories Riley was only a triffe behind Courtney. The time in that contest was said to be by long odds the best



COMMUNICATIONS.

THE WITCH STATE ALLOW TORONTO PRINTS A JONE 14 TO THE STATE ALLOW TORONTO PRINTS A JONE 14 TO THE STATE ALLOW TORONTO PRINTS A JONE 14 TO THE STATE ALLOW TORONTO PRINTS AND ALLOW TORONTO PRINTS AN

good and faithful cervant, had done its work, and was no longer needed, and that she could furnish iron at threefourths of the lowest price in any other country, England began to reduce these duties. The iron manufacture no longer needed them. The infant required assistance, the giant could walk alone.

CANADIAN.

The Brockville Monitor says that the warm, fertilising rain which has fallen in that district lately has done much to make amendment for the recent frosts and to start vegetation again. Grass and grain and other crops not injured by the frost look superb.

A Smith's Falls man is shipping large quantities of fence posts and vilvant to the latter satisfactory assurances the from the latter satisfactory assurances the latter satisfactory assurances the latter satisfactory assurances the latter sa

LIVE STOCK. The most common affection horses at this season is that usually k as Surfeit. The term is too frequemployed to denote any or all thorders of the skin, and from this much confusion arises. There are two conditions which st belong to this category, one charact by few external signs, the other att with numerous swellings. The can with numerous swellings. The can each are very similar, having their ori a disordered state of the digestive sy added to which certain adventition finences are exerted, and so promodified conditions.

In the first form of surfeit, command as prurigo or pruritus, there intolerable degree of itching, which the animal to rub himself violently a everything he can get near, and in acts the hair of the mane and tail tensively removed. The skin he

est form consists of a low diet of mashes with linseed tea, &c., for a days. The bowels should be freely in by a purgative; and a lotion, composione or two ounces of tincture of arni merely spirits of wine, to a pint of w may be sponged over the affected parts or three times during the day. The s itching is sometimes very readily all by using weak acidulated solutions, as ounces of the oil of vitriol to one gall water. The hot air bath is probably of the most effectual repredicts water. The hot air bath is probably of the most effectual remedies.

If the respiratory organs become a ed, the treatment assumes a more dinature, and the advice of a skilled v STINGE IN OXEN. The second form of surfeit, as notice The second form of surfeit, as notice ready under the technical term of Urtic is sometimes seen in cattle during the days of the spring and summer more than the spring and spring an

> distance along the skin and lining brane of the nose; and there, imp ing symptoms of suffocation. common remedy of the cowman and or is the use of the knife, with which divides the septum, or partition of nostrils, and thus effects a local biletting, which relieves the parts.
>
> The cause is plethora suddenly prod by rich food and inactivity, espec after scarcity. Animals previously fined during cold weather on bad pastrand incautiously turned upon others are forced by warm weather and geshowers, are the usual victims. This are forced by warm weather and ge showers, are the usual victims. This should be noticed by farmers, in order guard against the affection by a reg system of usage and preventive measurements. Purgation, water containing nitre for a days, and a less stimulating diet are usual means necessary for effecting a containing and also warding off attacks in anithat are observed to be "doing" too the should be a supplied to be a supplied to the statement of the supplied to the suppli

suddenly in the shape of swellings the muzzle and nostrils, extending

CHAFES AND GALLS OR FRETS. Another source of annoyance an working horses, is thefrequency with we the skin is chafed and rendered sore some animals. As soon as the days bed warm and close, they perspire freely, dust readily adheres to the damp surfix the harness rubbing or flapping over skin afterwards very soon removes the hand creates a red and tender spot, or worse it is raw, and, besides being red very sore, discharges a thin clear fi very sore, discharges a thin clear Horses that are badly groomed are cor ferers, and those having collars too leddles and other parts fitting badl ly working with one trace too eturn to the stable with very

The return to the stable with very rounds.

Under all circumstances great attention to the paid to working animals at eason. The skin should be thorough leaned, and the harness likewise it from all accumulations of hardened so and dirt; and those parts which admine process are best treated with an assomal dressing of oil. As horses income decrease in size, great attention should be condition may render this part of its account to the collar, as any alteration of the condition o



SCALY LEGS

To the Editor of the Mail. Sir.— lays ago, I noticed that a number ions were afflicted with scales, or lony substance, on their legs. appears to dry and crack open, I

the raw flesh exposed in Any information as to the naturemedy of the disease will be thankfuceived through the columns of your Yours &c., Mrs. F.

The ointment of cocca-nut of

purmeric is an excellent application. nut oil, one ounce ; turmeric in ; THE COMMON AILMENTS

SURFEIT.

tensively removed. The skin be very hot, and there is sometimes a confirmation of attendant fever. In some case irritation is mainly confined to the and cart horses thus affected, which is the same care in the same care in the same care in the same care in the same care is sometimes and tall the same care in th

the most common victims, are no short of a nuisance, from the cont

short of a nuisance, from the cont noise they cause in stamping, and ru together of the limbs when in the s besides the injuries inflicted upon the parts by the heels of the shoes, &c old established cases the skin is thick the scales (outer layer) are consideral creased, and large patches of this I are suread over the surface, of the

are spread over the surface of the the hair being entirely absent.

The second form of surfeit is kno Nettle-rash, or Urticaria, and make

appearance at this season of the year nature of sudden eruptions in dif parts or over the body. The swelling in size, from a hazel-nut or walnut to of a man's hand. In one instance,

occurred some years ago under our ob-tion, the disease assumed the shap broad belt, and extended from the s-the neck, over the shoulders, rib-flank, to the haunch. Occasionally swellings are but few, small and iso-while the more severe cases are att-with febrile symptoms, and even att-

with febrile symptoms, and even atta

disease in the respiratory organs, swellings also now and then under tion enlarge and are converted int scesses, particularly about the back neck, beneath the collar or saddle other closely fitting harness. Great it ion sometimes at the delay of the conservations and the collar or saddle other closely fitting harness.

ion sometimes attends this affection Plethoric animals, or those having habit of body, are mostly affected, palarly when the food is too rich and a

ant, or after such is supplied too ra after animals have been badly fer housed during the winter. Sudden and draughts of cold water while

ring cold winds from the north or during the early spring, with the pow sun in the day-time, have a great infin

and in the day-time, have a great infi upon the system, because at this time laid under heavy contributions for porting the growth of the new coat, swellings may last from ten or fifteen to many weeks, sometimes occasioning perceptible uneasiness or disturb while the simple pruritus, or itching,

ish market they are this geabeing remarkably well served.
The Great Western railway is now running
two special "cheese expresses" every Friday
evening, one on the main line and the other
on the loop line. These trains make close
connections at the Bridge and at Buffalo
respectively with trains for New York,
which arrive there in time for shipment by
the following Wednesday's steamers for
Europe. Recently, also, several representatives of the Ontario cheese trade
visited Montreal, and, accompanied by
Messrs. Earles and Wilson, of the Grand
Trunk, met the agents of the different ocean
steamship companies there, and received
from the latter satisfactory assurances that
everything possible would be done to facilitate rapid transit to the English market.
So that cheese sold at the Western dairy
sales the middle of the week, may be in
English hands a fortnight from the Saturday following, or in two or three days more
at farthest.

day following, or in two or three days more at farthest. es when are open

at farthest.

In a paragraph which we copied the other day from the Guelph Herald, the American duty of 10 per cent. on wool of a certain class was spoken of as having been put on "lately." This is an error; the American duties on wool still remain as they have been for a number of years, though it may be mentioned that all the tariff laws of the country were consolidated by the Act of June 22nd, 1874. The sub-section of the Act governing the duties dated by the Act of June 22nd, 1874. The sub-section of the Act governing the duties on such wool as is exported from Canada imposes 10 cents per lb., and 11 per cent. ad valorem on wool the original invoice cost of which (without any charges added) shall be 32 cents per lb.; exceeding 32 cents, 12 cents per lb., and 10 per cent ad valorem. As the price here is now about 22 or 23 cents per lb.; exceeding 32 cents, 12 cents per lb., and 10 per cent ad valorem. As the price here is now about 22 or 23 cents, and adding it to the specific duty of 10 cents, we have a total of 12½ cents duty to be paid this year on every pound of Canadian wool entering the American market, which is over 50 per cent. on the value. Probably very few Canadian farmers are aware that the toll which must be paid on their wool ere it can enter the paid on their wool ere it can enter the American market is so high as 50 pe but such is the fact, nevertheless, and it is one well worthy of their attention.

Mr. Justice Moss refused to grant an injunction restraining the people of Yorkville from constructing a sewer on Yonge street. His Lordship stated that the sewer was a public work, and as no authorities had been produced, he saw no grounds on which the application might be sustained. run with of the night

The case against A. J. Hoover, a Montreal commercial travelier, charged with the larceny of a sum of money from a fellow commercial travelier at London, Ont., was disposed of at the general sessions by the honourable acquittal of the prisoner. Hoover was kept in gael three months, bail being refused, and on the case coming up this week the evidence was so flimsy that the Judge ordered an acquittal. Farmers have kept nd is also

ent is reddington.
returning to a rapid ed to tow hen at the the man his wife, the man his wife, proN.S., proto whom ed.

James F. Dickson, of the Huron Signal, Goderich, and R. D. Carey, student in M. C. Cameron's law office, went out on the lake for a sail. Neither understood anything about the management of a boat, and, it is supposed, in attempting to tack, the boat upset, and they perished. They were missed late in the evening, and friends at once went in search of them, and about two o'clock next morning the boat was found on its side about four miles down the coast, and over two miles from the shore. Nothing further can be traced of this said affair. This affair has cast a terrible gloom over the entire community. Mr. Dickson was twenty-four years of age, and Mr. Carey twenty-five.

community. Mr. Dickson was twenty-four years of age, and Mr. Carey twenty-five.

The Grangers of Warwick and Brooke held their annual pienic in Smith's Grove, Watford, on the 4th inst. The day being fine, the crowd was immense, and the pienic was a great success. As serious accident occurred on the return journey through a couple of buggies racing. When going over a narrow piece of the road, the wheels of the vehicles caught, the jar breaking the tongue. The horses ran away, throwing out the occupants. One young man named McBain, of the township of Bosanquet, had his leg broken in two places below the knee, and his brother had his ancle put out of joint. A young lady, whose name cannot be learned, is lying unconscious. Her recovery is very doubtful. Fortunately Dr. Brett, of Arkena, was not far behind and set the broken limbs. them

scale, as sighed on raing the unload a set the broken limbs.

A collision occurred at three o'clock on Sunday morning on- the Grand Trunk railway about one mile east of Brockville; which, although no lives were lost, resulted in considerable damage to the rolling stock. It appears a special engine left Maitland shortly before the midnight express, and on arriving near Brockville was detained owing to the semaphore being up. While waiting for the semaphore being up. While waiting for the semaphore to be put down, the express train came along at a rapid rate, and ran into the rear end of the express and bagage cars a distance off the track and down an embankment. An auxiliary car was sent down from Brockville at once with a large force of men, who soon cleared the track, and albether engine being procured, the express train left for the engine of the express escaped injury by jumping off before the collision, but the fireman was badly bruised and sustained a fracture of the arm.

Much ado is made because Mr. Jury, who presided at Mr. Mackenzie's Toronto slanging exhibition, was described in The Mail as "a journeyman tailor," and the workingman enters into politic generally with a zest and shrewdness whichshows the sheet obe upon the other foot, and never was he more determined to assert his right to a home market for his labour than now. But we must return to our mutton, which is Jury, as a matter of fact, Mr. Jury is a journeyman tailor, and if he feels insulted at being so described in The Mail as "a journeyman tailor, and if he feels insulted at being so described in The Mail as "a journeyman tailor, and the workingman enters into politic generally with a zest and shrewdness whichshows the sheet be upon the other foot, and never was he more determined to assert his right to a home market for his labour than now. But we must return to our mutton, which is Jury. As a matter of fact, Mr. Jury is a journeyman tailor, and if he feels insulted at being so described in The Mail as it is right to a home market for his

level of such an issue as this, shows at once the extent of his mind—and his ears.—Stratford Herald.

THE EAST YORK MYSTERY.—Considerable talk had been occasioned among the residents of Smith's Corners and that vicinity by the unearthing some two weeks ago of a human skeleton almost complete, on the farm of Mr. Hunter, lot number two on the town line between Scarboro' and York. An inquiry into the matter was suggested, but the story told by a man named walton as to being an eye-witness of a murder twenty-one years ago being discredited, and the fact of so long a time having elapsed since the alleged occurrence, no steps were taken in the matter. The man Walton, however, being persistent in his desire for an inquiry, a jury was summoned by Corner Lapsley, and an investigation commenced on Friday last at the farm house of Mr. Hunter. The story, as told at the inquiry by Walton, the principal witness, is a peculiar one. He states, in substance, that in the year 1857, as he was passing along a road, he observed a labouring man known as Bill Linnen, lying on the floor of a neighbour's house, named Heron; that while held on the floor by Heron's wife, he saw the husband drawing some kind of an instrument across the throat of the prostrate man. Shortly afterwards the remains of Linnen were taken out by Heron and his wife and buried in a swamp on Hunter's farm. He further stated in evidence that he had told a man named Fitzsimmons, employed as a shoemaker in the vicinity, on the night of the occurrence to go up to Heron's house as there was a dark deed being committed. Fitzsimmons was found to be a resident of Toronto, and on being examined at the inquiry, denied Walton's assertion is noto. He affirmed that he had left the neighbourhood for Cobourg in the vicinity, on the night of the occurrence to go up to the disappearance of Linnen, but none of them could remember the exact date. The strangest part of the mystery is that Walton kept the affir in his breast for sixteen years, and at the and the head left the remains o

(From the Stratford Herald.)

Fisher, which we would like to hear him as upon.

Mr. Fisher is a lawyer—no insult intended course it is his business to make all the moren out of fees and costs. As a lawyer Mr. is protected from competition by laws made yers for the protection of lawyers. No mathable a merchant or mechanic may be, he is for by law to enter the Court room and compa Mr. Fisher for the patronage, he having a most the fees and costs. Further, Mr. Fisher tected from the importation of lawyers. The lawyer in the United States could not come ford to conduct a case for a client. He work to hire Mr. Fisher, Mr. Fisher enjoying pr. Protection. These facts will not be denied the dead of the inconsistent position which counting it is no wonder that the Grit. In view of the inconsistent position was occupies, it is no wonder that the Gra shirks the platform, but the electors was tion answered, and it must be, soon or is

much confusion arises.

There are two conditions which strictly

SCALY LEGS

To the Edder of the Mcsl. Siz.—A few days ago, I noticed that a number of my hens were afflicted with scales, or a hard boury substance, on their legs. This appears to dry and crack 'open, leaving their raw flesh exposed in places. Any information as to the nature or remedy of the disease will be thankfully received through the columns of your paper. Yours &c.

The common affection among horses at this season is that usually known as Surfeit. The term is too frequently many be applied to denote any or all the disorders of the skin, and from this cause much confusion arises.

There are two conditions which strictly belong to this category, one characterized by few external signs, the other attached by few external signs, the other attended by few external signs, th

The state of the s



into his lungs. "The next day tickling of the throat began, which gradually increased, nntil, at the eighth day" there set in "a thoroughly developed whooping-cough."

KNOWN TO THE POLICE.

That "criminal class" which is alike the problem and the terror of our present social condition is, to some extent, the result of the poverty and misery of that part of the population some phases of whose. I lives we have lately shown in the articles entitled "The Slums of Old London," and we may discover other sources any always nour streets, or any night on the street corners, the approaches to the theatres and places of public resort, in the theatres and places of public resort, in the street corners, the approaches to the theatres and places of public resort, in the street corners, the approaches to the theatres and places of public resort, in the street corners, the approaches to the theatres and places of public resort, in the street corners, the approaches to the diest walls, and preserves invariably imbibe it, both in dampness and taste. It is necessary occasionally to look at them, and if they have been attacked by mould, boil them up gently again. To prevent all risks, it is always as well to lay a brandy paper over the fruit before tying down. This may be renewed in the spring. Fruit jellies are made in the ratio of a quart of fruit to two pounds of sugar. They must not be boiled quick, nor very long. Practice, and a general discretion, will be found the best guides to regulate the exact time, which necessarily must be effected, more or less, by local causes.

If you do not possess a drying-stove, the fruit may be dried in the sun, on flagstones, taking care that insects are not suffered to approach it; a garden glass to cover the preserve will keep them off. If dried in an oven, it must be of gentle warmth, and they must be done slowly.

DIFFERENT DEGREES OF PREPARING SUGAR.



The property of the property o

the appearance of the crops was a matter for congraphation to the three Proposals are granted to the control of the control of

| Banks. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Trans |
|--|------------------|---------|-------------|
| Montreal | 1624 | 1614 | |
| Toronto | 1361 | 185 | ***** |
| Ontario | | 801 | ***** |
| Merchants' | | 911 | ****** |
| Commerce | 117 | 1163 | ****** |
| Consolidated | 75 | 731 | ***** |
| Dominion | | 116 | ****** |
| Hamilton | | 981 | ****** |
| Standard | | 82 | 5 at 83 |
| Federal | | 103 | ****** |
| Imperial | | 106 | ***** |
| Molson's | 95 | 92 | ***** |
| Loan and Savings Co'. | | 4000 | |
| Canada Permanent | | 1821 | ***** |
| Freehold | | 1464 | |
| Western Canada | | 150 | ****** |
| Union | | 138 | |
| Canada Landed Credit | 1373 | 136 | ***** |
| Building and Loan | | 1201 | ***** |
| Imperial | 1101 | 114 | ***** |
| Carmers' | 1131 | 1124 | ***** |
| Huron and Erie | 146 | 138 | |
| | | 190 | |
| Dominion Savings and | | 1254 | ****** |
| vestment Society Ont. Sav. and Inv. Socie | | 1314 | ***** |
| ondon Loan Company. | | 112 | |
| Iamilton Prov. and L. | 114 | 114 | |
| National Inv. Co. of Cana | | 1054 | |
| Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co | | 105 | Driving 5 |
| Insurance, &c. | 300 | 100 | 2000 |
| British America | | 1143 | |
| Western | | 149 | |
| solated Risk | | 101 | |
| Canada Life | | 188 | 4990 |
| Confederation Life | | 111 | |
| Consumers' Gas | | 141 | |
| Dominion Telegraph | | 833 | |
| Blobe Printing Co | | 132 | 1000 2.0 |
| Railways. | | | 12465 |
| Foronto, G. & B. Stock. | | SON | |
| 6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bond | | 100000 | CHRONICUS |
| T. & N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bon | | 30%次2 | ALC: NO. |
| Debentures, &c | ST 100 ST 100 ST | 1200 | |
| Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c. | | 1013 | |
| Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c. | 100 | 10000 | |
| County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. | | 101 | 0/12/2013 |
| Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c. | 984 | 981 | Contract of |
| City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p. | | 981 | |

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-

PRODUCE. PRODUCE.

The condition of the market since our last has shown a considerable improvement. The enquiry for nearly everything has improved, and more business has been done, though activity in trade has been checked by a difference in the views of buyers and sellers. There has no longer been any anxiety Chickens, per pair.

Barley, do Oats, do Peas, do Oats, do Peas, per sellers, do Oats, do Peas, per sellers, do Oats, do Peas, great hind qrs., per 100 lbs... Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lb Chickens, per pair.

Ducks, per barco.

Geesse sellers. and sellers. There has no longer been any anxiety to sell manifested in regard to anything except fall wheat flour; almost everything except this has been held at firm prices, and wheat at a considerable advance. Receipts have been small, and as shipping has set in, stocks have been decreasing those in store on Monday morning were as follows;—Flour, 24,047 bbls; fall wheat, 136,043 bush; spring wheat, 269,396 bush; oats, '19,509 bush; barley, 60,473 bush; peas, 12,785 bush; rye, sail bush; corn, 300 bush. Outside markets have shown but little change during the week. Chicago quotations to-day were almost the same as on this day week. English quetations show an advance of 1d on red wheat, and a fall of 1d on white and red. Markets have been dull all week, but seem to have been slowly improving; cargoes have been tending upwards with a continental demand for them. Imports last week show a slight decrease. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 1st inst. was equal to 403,312 to 431,-250 qrs. of wheat vs. 408,050 to 411,000 qrs. consumption, indicating a surplus in supply over consumption of 125 to 20,250 qrs. The supply of verconsumption of 125 to 20,250 qrs. The supply over

PROVISIONS.

SAIR—No movement of any consequence in Liverpool is reported but coarse is offering rather lower or at 85 to 90c in small lots. Dairy continues to sell as before at \$1.25 to \$1.50. Goderich remains quiet at 95c for small lots.

or The Course at Single Forest and same market has been insective and unsested, with his process and sellers apart. To-day two and a half cars of No. 1 griptes gold at \$1.00, with \$1.00 his forest of the foot. No. 2 fall was offered at \$1.00, with no buy-ers. On the street of All has usually sold at \$1.00 with no buy-ers. On the street of All has usually sold at \$1.00 with process almost nominal. American sold congruence are sold on Tuesday and another to-day at \$1.50. The best bid for which the street of the same work at \$1.00 track and one or sold on Tuesday and another to-day at \$1.50. The best bid for the little of the same street of the same stre

MAGUIRE.—On the 9th inst., at 79 Darcy street, the wife of Adam Maguire of a son.

JACKBON.—In Guelph township, on the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. J. S. Jackson, of a daughter.

Forms—At Brantford, on Thursday, the 6th inst., of water on the brain, Maud Augusta, youngest and learly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Forde, aged 3 years, 10 months and 6 days.

DEROGER—In Kingston, on the 6th inst., Mr. Joseph Deroche, aged 35 years.

WARD—In this city, on the 11th June, at her restlence, 26 Agnes street, Mrs. Mary Ward, aged 86 years.

Laziness grows on people. It begins in cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. So, likewise, disease grows on people. It begins in the elightest cold and ends in the King of Destroyers, Consumption. Nothing in the world is so good for a cold as Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. For sale by all dealers.

Medical.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

CATARRH.

secure health to the patient, and all alleviatives are simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fata

never failed, even when the disease has made fright

THE LETTER OF '76.

oring this remedy into more general use, especially in the Pacific coast, (where it is much needed,) my bleet in writing this note will be attained.

Very truly yours,

HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo, & Co AURORA, N.Y., June, 1876.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Co

throughout the United States and Canadas, and WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Bost

VOLTAIC PLASTERS

Instant Relieffor Rheumatism

Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures. Bruises, Contusions, Weak Mus-

cles and Joints, Nervous and

Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful

Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys.

PRICE 25 CENTS

Fellows' Compound Syrup

of Hypophosphites.

titutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting di

gence, to Agnes arres, years.

Gage—At 110 Strachan avenue, on Tuesday, 11th June, Annie Gage, youngest stepdaughter of J. Allingham, late of Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal, Ireland, aged 23 years and 6 months.

SAWDON—On the 11th inst., Joseph Sawdon, youngest son of the late Geo, Sawdon.

BROOKE—At Brantford, on Monday, the 10th inst. Philip Saxon Brooke, eldest surviving son of Mr. Daniel Brooke, aged 11 years and 2 months.

McMillax—In Kingston, June 10, Donald McMillan, aged 63 years.

TAYLOR—In Ottawa on Saturday, the 8th inst. Robt. Taylor, Esq., of Brodiesord, Cornhill, Bandshire, Scotland, father of, James Gardiner Taylor, of the Sank of British North America, Ottawa, in the 68th year of his age.

fluid envelope surrounding the delicate tissues of the air and food passages, that Catarrh makes its stronghold. Once established, it eats into the very vitals, and renders life but a long drawn breath of trammeling the power of speech, destroying the faculty of smell, and killing the refined pleasures of taste. Insidiously, by creeping on from a simple cold in the head, it assaults the membranes lining and envelopes the bones, eating through the delicate coats and causing inflammation, sloughing and death. Nothing short of total eradication will

the germ of the disease. Price, with Improved in haler and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggist

Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations,

Agricultural Emplements.

FOR 1877.

Over Thirty-Five Thousand Machines Sold!

No Breakages; No Vexatious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops Damaged while waiting for Repairs; No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Buy; No Express Charges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grass or Grain ; A Child can Manage it ; Light in Draught : A Perfect Mower; The Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all Harvesters; The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market.

PURCHASERS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

FOR 1878.

Forty Thousand Machines are being Built, Steel Frames being Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, Malleable Iron chiefly used in place of Cast Iron, Only Six Pieces of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, (Weight thereby reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,) Single Reapers, or Light Mowers.

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Miscellaneous.

25 FANCY CARDS, 25 STYLES, 10c.; or 20 Chromo Cards, 20c.; or 20 Fancy Scroll Cards, 10c.; or 15 Chromo (Shells of the Ocean), 25c.; all with name; or 25 styles, all Fun Cards, 10c. Outfit, 10c. Sample, 3c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto. 310-52.

THOS. NIGHTINGALE, MANU-FACTURER of Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, and White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-18 CEMENT—PORTLAND—ROSE-DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Plaster Paris, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. 311-26

MANITOBA ation. SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, by Hamilton and North-West Coloniza

tion Society. F Parties wishing to join the colony will be suppli with Pamphlet and Circulars on application to JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Hamilton, Ont.

farms tor Sale.

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Ren avertisements of Farms For Sate or to Kent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for Soc each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT —west half of lot No. 2, con. 1, Township of Adjala. For particulars apply on the premises to J. R. McMANUS, Mono Mills, MARM FOR SALE IN THE

FOR SALE—700 ACRES IM-PROVED and wild lands, in the Townships of Morris and Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, all within three or four miles of the Village of Blyth, on the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway. P. KELLY, Blyth.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE-

DIRST-CLASS FARM FORSALE — 190 acres; part of lots 13 and 14, in-8th con.
South Dorchester, County Eigin, 90 acres cleared,
balance well timbered; large brick house, two frame
barns, shed, cow stables, and granary, well watered,
large orchard; convenient to churches, post office,
school, and cheese factories; within six miles of
Springfield, C. S. R., seven miles from Aylmer,
A. L. R. For particulars, apply on premises, or hy
letter. W. A. GUNN, Lyons P. O. 823-2

Situations Gacant.

A GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS

Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys and Weak and Lame AGENTS, READ THIS

> ED) Catalogue containing nearly 500 Illustration new and useful articles AGENTS with full instructions to AGENTS Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Qu

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Machinerp. MAXWELL REAPER - BEST

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto,

Agricultura Works. OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER Has More Good Points-Less Complication-More

Adaptability-Larger Capacity-Takes Less Power-Does More and Better Work-Is Stronger-and Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the World.



CHEAPEST AND BEST The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, ée. VILLAGE WATES WORS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church S, Toronto.

Cigars and Tobacco.

MYRTLE NYY TOBCCO.

THE STAMP

IN GILT LETTERS,

FOR

By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes, and hair, you will receive by return mile correct picture of your (uturn husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, bor Age, w. FOX, bor Age,

VOL. VII. NO. 3

FOREIGN NEW

THE EASTERN CRISI

THE BERLIN CONGRES

Private Agreement Between

Russia and England. The Points Britain Deer

Essential.

Shumla and Varna Still Held

the Turks. THE BESSARABIAN QUESTI

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAM

Breian, June 18.—Yesterday was chiefly s the envoys to Congress in paying visits of ce and in introductions and receptions. State riages with richly caparisoned horses, outrid footmen in State costumes, rolled about the