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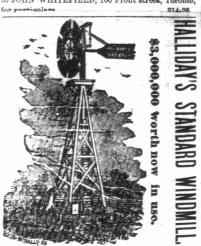
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Notice is hereby given that "The Engl

Dated March 12th, 1878.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Ord.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, of lating from every Post Office and prominent policy of the control of the control

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Publish by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the corner of King Bay streets, in the city

MONDAY, April 8.

The Pall Mall Gazette says a movement

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, ERIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

VOL. VII. NO. 315.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gortschakoff's Reply to Lord

Salisbury.

Roumania at Loggerheads

with Russia.

FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

DEBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT

Tobacco Duty and Income

Severe Fighting with the Caffres.

ENCLISH TROOPS COMPELLED TO RETIRE

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 4.—The reports of an

mewhat settled down and the excitement less demonstrative. Preparations for

war, however, continue unabated, the

In explaining the Budget, the Chancellor f the Exchequer stated that the revenue

for 1877 and 1878 had been £79,763,298

and the expenditure £78,903,495. Of the

six million vote three and a half millions

had been actually expended, and some

£2,640,000. To meet this deficit and

he further liabilities the Government had applied £750,000 of the surplus revenue,

nd had issued exchequer bonds for £2,750, 000. They commenced the year with a temporary debt of £2,750,000. The esti-

nated deficit for 1878 and 1879 was £1, 60,000. This does not include any pro-

vision for the redemption of treasury pools, or for further liabilities, £500,000 of

and been responded to. (Cheers.)

stained from voting, but Messrs. Glad-

one and John Bright voted with the

fficially announced that an officer of the

a Admiralty has gone to Belfast to superin-ne equipment of numerous private steamers used as cruisers in case of war.

SATURDAY, April 6.

the Easter recess on 16th inst.

r with great interest.

FRIDAY, April 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

Lord Salisbury's assertions point by point, but the general tone of his reply appears to be conciliatory. He denies that the Treaty of San Stefano creates a strong TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY. Slav state under the control of Russia, an

with the object of preventing the Liberal party from trammelling the Government's foreign policy, has received the support of 130 Liberal members of Parliament, of whom nearly half were prepared to vote with the Government if their leaders proposed any amendment to the address to the Oueen in a nawar to the prepared. conference. He continues:—"Lord Salisbury admits that a return to the programme of that Conference pure and simple is rendered impossible by the war. The fact that the San Stefano Treaty is preliminary, indicates that Russia has prejudged the definitive results and has left room for an ulterior understanding. Bul-Queen in answer to the proclamation calling out the Reserves. About seventy members will probably vote for Sir Wilfred Lawson's motion declaring the measure un-

It is reported the Russian reply to Lord Salisbury's circular will lay particular stress upon the absence of definite countergaria will be under Russian control no more than Roumania, which also owes its existence to Russia. Russia is quite ready The question concerning the position of o abridge the term of the occupation of Roumania is becoming more and more embarrassing. It is said that Austria has in-Bulgaria as much as possible. The limits of Bulgaria have only been indicated in general terms, in accordance with the nationality of the population. The details will be left to a mixed Commission." The timated a desire that the authority of Russia be limited as much as possible during sia be limited as much as possible during the passage of troops through the principality, and that everything be avoided which might give the character of a Russian occupation.

I are learns from Powers whose commerce has always been a Powers whose commerce has always been a

are likely to profit far more than Russia, Gortschakoff expresses surprise at the ob-jections to the stipulations of the Treaty relative to Thessaly and Epirus. By the modest reforms stipulated for it is intended to avoid the appearance of either estab-lishing Russian surprise on the of occupation, of Roumania and disarma-ment of the Roumanian army if the Roumanian Government protests against the article of the Treaty providing for the communication of the army in Bulgaria with Russia through Roumania as follows: —"Tell Prince Gortschakoff that the Roumanian army may be utterly crushed, but so long as I live, it shall not be dis-

A Roumanian diplomatic agent has started for London on a secret mission. Disclosures of Russian threats to-day in Anglo-Russian compromise are at least premature, and regarded here as without Roumania caused a general and profound the slightest foundation. The situation remains unchanged. Public feeling is A correspondent at Pesth has had an interview with the Premier of the Hungarian Ministry, who said Austro-Hungary would go to war, if necessary, to prevent the esablishment of a Slav State on her south-Fovernment evincing a disposition to be ern frontier.

repared for emergencies now likely to rise at any moment. It is stated that the A Constantinople special says it is reported from a good source that the Khedive has announced he will declare his indeeply of Gortschakoff to the Salisbury cular will undoubtedly be very decided endence should Turkey form any alliance tone against submitting to the demands England, and is not expected here before against England. CAPE Town, March 19.—Severe fighting

beginning of next week. It is looked occurred in Perie bush yesterday, and is still proceeding. It is reported Secoceni has declared himself openly hostile, and besieged the forts in Transvaal. This At St. Petersburg Lord Salisbury's cirular is regarded as proof that the Congress nost serious news has just reached here. could not have succeeded if it had met in the spirit of this circular. At Vienna the eoceni is a powerful chief, with whom ransvaal was at war prior to annexation effect is so satisfactory as to almost com-pensate for the failure of the Congress. His intervention would spread the war to a The public mind was wholly unprepared or such broad views. Lord Salisbury's wholly new quarter, and very possibly cause complications with the Zulu King, jections fully embrace those of Austria, of whom he is feudatory, and who is able and establish a community of interests o place a well-armed and organized force of several thousands in the field. London, April 7.—A Cape Town special ports that the British troops in an action

which has long been felt to exist. Austria now awaits the effect of the English and her own communication at St. Petersburg. treated before an overwhelming force. A Vienna despatch states that advices ecoceni's followers have killed some Eurofrom Cettinje state that Russia has requested Montenegro to prepare for a renewal of hostilities. Prince Nikita is tak-

ing measures accordingly. It is heard from first-rate authority that a rupture between the Russians and the Roumanians The movements of the Russian forces on he Danube and in Roumania seem to inis exceedingly probable. The latter are dicate a determination to prepare thoroughly against the contingency of an Austrian attack in the rear. All the passes over the Carpathians practicable for artillery and etermined to resist attack, believing the excitement in Hungary would compel The annual Budget submitted to Parliatrains are covered by the positions which the Russians have just occupied. The Russian troops are constantly owing from ment to-day by Sir Stafford Northcote shows the estimated deficit for the year to

No answer has yet been sent to Lord Salisbury's circular. A Vienna special says:—"Despite the reassuring utterances of the Russian semiofficial journals, the presentation of a written statement of Austria's views, which followed General Ignatieff's return

surplus was thus converted into a deficit to St. Petersburg, seems to have produced an unfavourable impression.

It is reported in Vienna that Gortschakoff has notified Austria that he has postponed his answer to her demands until England has formulated her counter-pro-posals, so that he may be able to reply to Austria and England simultaneously. A Paris despatch says France is making xtensive naval preparations.

All furloughs in the British India army

which had been incurred for the army, and have been stopped. A large force of native cavalry will probably join the English army 2200,000 for the navy, which would have n case war is declared with Russia.

The Agence Russe is encouraged to beo be met by supplementary estimates. They further estimate the expense of calleve there is still a possibility of the renewal of Congress negotiations.

Ottawa, April 8.—The following additional officers have offered their services to owed for their being under arms for three nonths. They estimate the expense which would have to be incurred for new dockyards and extra labour at £400,-000, thus raising the supplementary estimates to £1,000,000 or £1,500,000; and all these expenses combined showed a total deficit of £5,300,000 or £5,800,000. They proposed to increase the income tax two-pence on the pound, the tobacco duty four-

pence per pound and also to increase the log tax. The Chancellor trusted the Battalion.
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—In the House of Lords yesterday, after speeches by Lords Beaconsfield, Derby, Salisbury, Carnarvon, Granville, and the Duke of Argyle, narvon, Granville, and the Duke of Argyle, that the Russian representative at Bucharest that the Russian representative at Bucharest Cortespondence asserts that the Russian representative at ouse and country would receive this statement in the same magnificent manner in which the late calls of the Government the proclamation calling out the repeated Prince Gortschakoff's threat on serves was adopted. The Premier Sunday. The House passed a resolution in favour of an increase of the tobacco duty and the spoke for an hour amidst repeated cheers. He criticised the Treaty of The address to her Majesty in reply the message calling out the reand drew conclusions similar to those in Lord Salisbury's circular. He showed that the retrocession of Bessarabia was of more than local interest, quoting Lord out a division, after an amendment moved by Sir Wilfred Lawson had been negatived 319 to 64. Many Liberals, including Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Foster, was no reason why Russia might not march on the Suez Canal. Lord Granville in declining to commit himself and his friends, said he would leave the Govern-The Imperial Parliament will adjourn for ment to their own responsibility, but drew conclusions favourable to peace. Lord Derby declared that the calling out of the LONDON, April 5.—A St. Petersburg despatch says: The Journal de St. Petersburg, the official organ the Government, adopts a definat and warlike ne in an article to-day respecting the Salisbury control. reserves was not his sole reason for leaving

the Government, but the other grounds of difference he could not divulge until the pro-positions from which he dissented were officially made known. He declared England was almost isolated, and implied that she was not drifting but marching into war. Lord Salisbury deprecated the reve-lations made by Lord Derby. His sentisa cruisers in case of war.

ersburg despatch says Lord Salisbury's communicated to Gortschakoff to-day.

official circles that many British object have been removed in Congress, but or is closed against concessions. It is erefore, to imagine a pacific solution. A the official world, and of the public, respirable, inevitable.

A Chinese famine fund is being raised in

de lares the arrangements relative to Bulgaria are only a development of the principle established by the Constantinople conference. He continues:—"Lord Salis-St. John, N. B. remier, is dead. een awarded as salvage for the Cleopatra

The Dunkin Act has been repealed in Farnham, Que., by a hundred and twenty to ten.

lishing Russian supremacy on the one hand or utterly neglecting the Greeks on the other. Russia did not forbid the Porte to consult the European Powers as well as Russia on reforms for the Greek Provinces.

There is no longer any pretext for debar-ring Russia from the possession of Bessara-bia as the freedom of the Danube is secured chakoff's tone in regard to Armenia is International Commission. uch more energetic. He says : - "Batoum is far from being equivalent to the pecuniary indemnity which it represents. The Russian acquisitions in Armenia have only a defensive value. Russia wishes to hold them so as not to have to besiege them at the beginning of each war. These territorial cessions are the natural consequence of war. If England wished to avert them shaded only to initial consequence.

wished to avert them, she had only to join Russia in exercising a pressure upon the Porte which would probably have compelled it to grant the reforms without war. England having refused to do so, she has now no ground to question the right for which Russia shed her blood, namely, the right to establish a state of things which will henceforth render such sacrifices unnecessary, or at least less onerous. The assertion that Russia's annexations in Armenia will interfere with the European trade with Persia conflict with the statements previously made by British Ministers. Such assertions push mistrust to the extreme, Com-

the Government in case of war:—Major
E. Taschereau, Manitoba Artillery; Major
A. Fraser, Kamouraska; Captain Dumas,
Temiscouata; Captain N. E. Courteau,

sufferer itself to be crushed rather than be Temiscouata; Captain N. E. Courteau, 23rd Battalion; Captain Charlworth, 8th Battalion; Lieut. E. Tache, Kamouraska; Russian Consul to the same effect. It is stated Russia is about to relinquish the stated Russia is about to relinquish the

The following is the division list on Mr. Brown's resolutions :-

ments were the same as those he entertain close of section; is closed against concessions. It is therefore, to imagine a pacific solution. A yof the official world, and of the public, a yof the official world, and of the public, and the constantinople Conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of establishing good government in Endother the constantinople conference, the did not believe that Russia only was capable of establishing good government in Endother the constantinople conference, the did not believe that Russia only was capable of establishing good government in Endother the constantinople conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of establishing good government in Endother the constantinople conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of establishing good government in Endother the Constantinople Conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of the conference that the constantinople conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of conference that the constantinople conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of conference that the constantinople conference the did not believe that Russia only was capable of conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of conference that the constantinople conference the destablishing good government in Endother the Constantinople conference. He did not believe that Russia only was capable of conference that the constantinople conference the destablishing good government in Endother the Constantinople conference that the constantinople conference th

Mr. Earle has been re-elected Mayor of Madame Dufaure, wife of the French Ten thousand dollars, with costs, has

belisk. Five hundred bricklayers have struck t New York for \$2.50 a day.

Accounts from the Texas border show recently there have been but few, if any, incursions from the Mexican side. On Friday last a party of twelve from the Guelph neighbourhood, passed through London on their way to Manitoba. One of the buildings of the Stenben county, N.Y., poor house was burned on Saturday night, and fifteen inmates per-

The Ottawa City Council have resolved to petition the Dominion Parliament to pass an Act making the incomes of Civil Service

The men on Section 8 of the Lachine canal struck this week for an increase of wages from one dollar to a dollar and a quarter a day, and obtained their demands Instructions have been issued by the Washington Government to the war ves-sels in the North Pacific to seize all United States merchantmen engaged in the coolie trade.

The German Emperor's letter to the Pope, it is said, while extremely courteous in expressions of willingness to entertain friendly relations with the Vatican, gives no indication of basis for negotiations.

The Imperial Government has express to the United States Government sense of the courtesy shown Lord Dufferin, as Governor-General of Canada, during his Excellency's recent visit to Washington. One day last week the family of Mr. wm. Howie, London, Ont., were poisoned by eating potatoes supposed to have been impregnated with Paris green. Medical aid being quickly secured, fatal re-

sults were averted. One hundred and twenty-one writs in insolvency were issued in Montreal during the quarter ending March 31st, a number largely in excess of the correspondir ter of 1877. Since the beginning of April no writs have been issued.

Of fifteen elections held in France on Sunday to fill vacancies in the Chamber of

About three weeks ago, a well-dressed, gentlemanly will send delegates to treat directly with the Roumanian Government on the subject. The Vienna Political Correspondence asserts that the Russian representative at Bucharest repeated Prince Gortschakoff's threat on Sunday.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTEN QUESTION.—The favourable impression created by Prince Gortschakoff's note appears to have been counteracted by the Ministerial utterances in the British Parliament and Lord Derby's reveal lation that there were reasons for his leaving the Government which he was not at liberty to divulge. Both at St. Petersburg and Vienna the debate on the address to her Majesty has had the opposite of a reassuring effect. It is, however, generally thought that the Russian reply will pave the way to a re-opening of the Congress and general partial proposed to the way to a re-opening of the Congress are alone competent to determine their validity.

The Flour and Wheat Duty.

The following is the division list on Mr. Brown's resolutions:

Brown's resolutions:

About three weeks ago, a well-dressed, gentleman by young man whose ruddy round face and appears to have been converted that he was an epagated apartments at the Rossin House, registering as Walker. He informed those with whom he became acquainted that he was allosed upon as a gentleman of leisure of Canada, and as he had plenty of money and threw it about rather lavishly his story was credited, and he was looked upon as a gentleman of leisure of Canada, and as he had plenty of money and threw it about rather lavishly his story was credited, and he was looked upon as a gentleman of leisure and pronounced to be a "deviliah good fellow." It is said that he plunged into the pleasures of the time that he was an elooked upon as a gentleman of leisure and pronounced to be a "deviliah good fellow." It is said that he plunged into the pleasures of the time that he was an elooked upon as a gentleman of leisure and he was looked upon as a gentleman of leisure and he was looked u

PHILABLEPHIA, April. 9.—Cornell Jeweth has come from Europe to the United States to perfect the proposed American cable organization to secure independent cables in the interest of the Government shd people. He also proposes, he says, to inaugurate a conservative party to support the policy of President Hayes and specie resumption.

Allanburgh, April 6.—Mr. Walter Upper's barn and contents, consisting of eight head of cattle, hay, grain, &c., were consumed by fire this morning; no insurance.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) The Moylan matter has again been before the Public Accounts Committee. Hon.
Wm. McDougall was examined. He
stated that as a member of the Sandfield Macdonald Government, which existed from 1862 to 1864, he recollected an account from Mr. Moylan being talked about between himself and the Premier. He stated it as his belief that the accounts, certified as they had been by a leading member of the previous Administration, should have been paid, and he was not aware but they had been paid until some time afterwards he learned they had not

Mr. Dymond then made a statement to the Committee of the evidence, putting his own peculiar gloss upon the facts which had been produced, and in several cases by no means stating them fairly, and concluded by handing in a report for the Committee's acceptance. In this report it was stated that Mr. Macdougall's evidence had borne out that given by Mr. Holton and Mr. Rymal, that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald refused to pay the acceptance of ed to pay the accounts because of

looking over the report, discovered that the portion of it referring to Mr. Macdougall's evidence was in a copying clerk's handwriting, the same as the rest of the report. This established at a glance the extraordinary fact that the member for North York had made out a report before a part of the evidence had been taken. Mr. Dymond was loth to acknowledge the damning fact, but he was so closely pressed

damning fact, but he was so closely pressed into a corner by Mr. Bowell, Mr. Masson, and other members of the Committee, that he had to make the humiliating confession that he had anticipated Mr. Macdougall's testimony. But in anticipating it he falsely stated it. Mr. Macdougall gave no such evidence as his draft of the report declared him to have given. As nearly as possible he stated the reverse of Mr. Dymond's anticipations. As the extraordinary characticipations. As the extraordinary character of Mr. Dymond's conduct was dwelt upon, it was clear that many of his own political friends were heartily ashamed of it, and not one of them rose to say a word in its defence, except perhaps Mr. Cart-wright, whose half-hearted effort at excul-

pation was in fact the severest kind of censure. A more disgraceful proceeding was never attempted in any Committee of Parliament. It shows clearly enough that what these scandal-mongers want, at all events where Sir John Macdonald's good name and fame are concerned, is not investigation but condemnation. The report was not considered, inasmuch as it was decided to print and give members an opportunity of

comparing it with the evidence, Mr. Bowell stated enough to show that it is in many respects not based on the evidence. Mr. James D. Henderson has again been examined by the Kaministiquia Committee. He gave further testimony as to the overcharges made in connection with the Neebing Hotel. He stated also that since he came to Ottawa, Oliver had paid him \$100. Why Oliver paid him this sum is a matter for speculation in view of the evidence subsequently given by Davidson, that his firm had already fully settled Henderson's claim. Davidson flatly contradicted the testimony by Mr. Clarke and Mr. Savigny. He said that when he bought the lots from Clarke in November, 1874, he did not tell him that

The serious of the converted Priest Manich Perindiang with the work which and water that the Hansard is but indifferently would be a disturbance, the police convertible, at the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of a Converted Priest Manich Perindiang which was called converted Priest and the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of a Converted Priest Manich Perindiang water the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The policy of the water was proceed to the serious description of a converted Priest Manich Perindiang water in the opinion of the Wardens, due to the principal distribution of a Converted Priest Manich Perindiang water in the policy of the principal distribution of a Converted Priest Manich Perindiang water in the policy of obtaining employment.

The addition to the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of the authorities here, was proposed on a same and breaking suptime mediately would make if it were not in existence. It is quite proposed for which adversarily been kindled for the convergence of a start was forgery. The elections have been unauccessful.

American Cable Organization.

Philabers on the Converted Priest and the processor of the was a sharper, and that of the work, which adversarily been kindled for the expression in the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of the substitute and was started, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of the substitute and was started, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of the substitute and was started, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining employment.

The relation of the substitute of the substitut it is quite possible, too, if members on both sides will only realize that it is better to have a book half the size of last year's than none at all. I believe an official report of the debates of Parliament to be in the highest sense desirable, and members ought to hesitate before deciding to stop

provoked but little interest. The subject was exhausted in the debate on Sir John Macdonald's amendment. To-day's proceedings were commenced by a speech fro ceedings were commenced by a speech from Mr. Rymal, which was simply a repetition of speeches delivered by him during the re-cess, blasphemies, and all. It might well shock the moral sensibilities of the occupants of the galleries to hear this light of the Grit party travesty the sacred writings and his friends around him laugh immederately at his coarse application of the story of the Temptation. Mr. T. N. Gibbs made an effective reply to all there was in his speech which was worthy of notice.
Messrs. Masson and Langevin announced their intention to vote against the motion, inasmuch as taken by itself its adoption would be hostile to the Province of Quebec,

speech. He used his wit upen Mr. Joe Rymal in a way which, the buffoon of the House, now in the sere and yellow leaf, and but a shadow of his former

self, is not likely soon to forget. mentary, still it was a part of his own amendment. The vote proved the truth of a further statement made by Sir John, that the amendment had been prepared so as to get the smallest possible vote.

Mr. DeBoucherville's reply to M. Letellier's explanatory case is simply crushing.
The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec de-

shown to be foundationles

shown to be foundationiess.

Public expectation, which has been on the tip-toe of interest for some time with respect to a Parliamentary debate upon the Quebec coup d'etat, will find relief in the announcement made by Sir John Macdonald to-day that he will bring the matter up on Thursday next when the House ter up on Thursday next, when the House is moved in Committee of Supply. The Sovernment endeavoured to persuade the leader of the Opposition to make a substantive motion, instead of moving an amendment in Supply, and Mr. Holton, the "moral brake of the House," as Mr. Mitchell facetiously calls him, backed them in their effort to induce Sir John Macdonald to change his mode of dealing with the ment which any private member would be at liberty to submit to the House. The only way in which a direct vote can be ob-

And write the category of the control these fields of the of some instrument with the intent to procure an abortion felonously, killed a female child of which one Amarilla Ketcheson was the mother. The eviton an illegitimate child on the day in question, she being about seven and a half months advanced in pregnancy at the time. She had been prescribed for by Dr. Allen who had succeded in attendance upon her, Dr. Stephenson, of Frankford, who had stated her condition to her mother, and said that medical aid was of no further use. Allen was then called, and gave her medicine. On the 30th January, Miss Ketcheson was taken very ill, and on the following evening she was delivered of a child, which was wrapped by Miss Ketcheson's mother in a piece of cotton and given to the doctor, who took it away with him. None of the witnesses could speak of the sex of the child or whether it was born alive. On February 11th the body of a female child was found in the ice on the river near Dr. Allen's stable wrapped in conton. The medical evidence was to the effect that this child had breathed, and that it had probably died from fracture of the parietal bones. Under the choice of the child or whether it was born alive. On February 11th the body of a female child or whether it was born alive. On February 11th the body of a female child was found in the ice on the river near Dr. Allen's stable wrapped in the shid had breathed, and that it had probably died from fracture of the parietal bones. Under the sec ircumstances Dr. Allen was arrested and committed for trial. Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, Q.C., apered for the defence, and Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., conducted the case for the Crown. The case was given to the jury about five o'clock.

To Mr. Murdoch—My name is Mary Elizabeth Row; I came to Toronto' about three weeks ago; I came as a witness in the libel suit preferred by T. V. Row alias. Roy against I John Ross Robertson; the libel suit preferred by T. V. Row alias. Roy against John Ross Robertson; the pastor of the church I attend in New Brunswick, N.J.; received a letter from Mr. Robertson,

takes the earlier opportunity of saying so. At the same time, it must be said that equally strong assertions are made on the other side, all of which simply go to show that Mr. Dymond cannot, in justice to his own reputation, remain silent for any length of time. The subject is an unpleasant one for journalists to have anything to do with, but Mr. Dymond is a public man apart from his newspaper connection, and must expect to have dealt out to him just that measure of consideration he is in the habit of dealing out to his opponents.

The annual report of Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Penitentiaries, has been issued. We learn from it that the number of convicts in the five Dominion penitentiaries on 31st December, 1876, was 1,048, and on 30th June, 1877, 1,081, and were thus distributed:

31st Dec., 30th June, 1877, 1,181, and were thus distributed:

AREFIRED, APRILO, APRILO, George Cochran, fishery overseer, while discharging his duty at Buckhorn Lake last night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who is strible of the was going. Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who was keeping sentry in a creek, while others were fast night, was shot at by one Archy Johnston, who is stributed is sevening his duty at Buckhorn Lake last night, was shot at by one Archy John

Montrant, April 2.—The Star concludes an editorial on Hon. M. DeBoucherville's reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's statement as follows:—"Altegether it is one of the most crust ing and overwhelming letters that we have seen it is a long time, and the Lieut. Governor may see \(\sigma\) ause to regret ever having appealed to the Governor-Tegeneral. The best thing Mr. Mackenzie could do in the interests of all concerned would be to gir'. M. Letellier an opportunity for reflection is prive to life."

having seats on the back benches are prepared to do.

The debate on the Brown-Ross resolution

Realgration.

Mindex, Ont., April 9.—A party of forty left Minden and vicinity to-day for Dake, tah, Manitoba, and the North-West.

A party of thirteen left by the evening the North-West.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Rev. Veeragavra Roy Charged

THE BRAHMIN PRIEST.

with Bigamy. Testimony of Wife Number One—The case

Adjourned. The Rev. T. Veeragavra Roy was brought

before the Court on a charge of bigamy. The information laid by the lady who

would be hostile to the Province of Quebec, but they said they were quite willing as they had already shown to accept a tax on wheat and flour as part of a National Policy, which would bring corresponding advantages to their Province. This is true cosmopolitanism.

Sir John Macdonald made a caustic States, in conformity with the laws of the States, in conformity with the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, by the Rev. Samuel Dusburow, a minister of the said Church, duly authorised to solemnize matrimony.

That I was born in the State of New Jersey, and have always resided in New Jersey My father was, and is an America

the said Row alias Roy, was, as I am in-Sarah Greig, on the 16th Jan., 1878, in Toronto, by the Rev. C. Webber, a member of the Bible Christian denomination, and that such second marriage is registered in Ministers, but he is not left half a leg to stand on when even these poor reasons are wife until the 1st January, 1877; that the divorce from the bond of the said first eclared void by the sentence of any court of ompetent jurisdiction contrary to the rm of the statute; complainant that a warrant may issue, and that justice

MARY ELIZABETH ROW. The prisoner, on being asked whether as would be tried by the Police Magistrate or by a jury, declared in favour of the later, asking at the same time to be allowed to say a few words on his own behalf. He then made an incoherent statement as to his early life, stating that he was now a subject of Queen Victoria, and claimed the to change his mode of dealing with the question. But it may be presumed that Sir John had already fully considered the strong objections to a substantive motion, and had decided upon his course after due deliberation. Clearly, the course proposed to be taken by him is the proper one. There is no substantive motion which might be moved the results of the subject of Queen Victoria, and claimed the subject of Qu of his nationality, this being the third time. in which he had been before a court of justice within a short time. He was drifting into a dissertation on the prevalence of bigamy in India, when the Magistrate interwent of course he had been before a court of justice within a short time. might be moved, the spirit and point of which could not be avoided by an amend-wait until he addressed the jury, and let

looking woman, and gave her evidence with

much composure.

Mary Elizabeth Row was the first wit-The counsel for the defendant objected. to complainant giving evidence, because she swears in the information that she is

Mr. FOSTER held that he had a right to examine the witness until she made such an admission, and then his learned friend's His Worship concluded to take her testi-

mony.

The witness being sworn, deposed—I was born in the State of New Jersey. I recognize the handwriting of the letters produced as that of my husband.

To Mr. Murdoch—My name is Mary

questions, whether he was a widower or bachelor; he told me he had been mar-

ried, but had been divorced. of the Agnes street Bible Christian church : I recognize the prisoner; I married him on the 16th of January last to Mary Sarah Greig; the complainant is not the person I married to him; I had some conversation with him; he stated that he had been previously married in the United States; further stated that soon after his first marriage his wife proved to be a bad woman, and went off with another man; I asked him if he had a divorce, and he replied he had, and would present it to me the next day; he never showed me the legal document, but let me see the statement of a legal firm on King street, in this city, which said he had a perfect right to re-

the prosecution, and stated that if any doubt existed in his Worship's mind as to the performance of the first marriage, he would ask for an adjournment for seven days to bring from Philadelphia the clergyman who solemnized the marriage.

The prisoner was remanded till the 16th instant, bail being refused.

It is understood that application will be made to the Attorney-General to admit the

The Body of a Canadian Found Muskegon, April & - The body of Geo-M. Allen, master mason of Dominion Lodge, F. A. M., of Canada, was found washed ashere near Biedler's dock yesterday morning. It had evidently been in the water

A Case of Twenty-five Years' Standing. FROM THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON SCOTT. D.D., OF DUNHAM, P.Q.

* "I am an inveterate Dys-

peptic of more than twenty-five years' star_ding." * "I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the PERUVIAN Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change."

"I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." Sold by all druggists.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, Swiss Piano-ettes, creating a musical far-ore. A blessing to the masses. Those who cannot afford to purchase a piano or organ can obtain one of these wonderful inventions for only \$2 from C. H. SPAUJ DING & CO., 95 Water street, Boston, Mass.

St., New York.

ON & CO.

Mr. HOLTON moved that the bill of Mr. Blake for the winding up of insolvent insurance companies be placed on the Government orders as the Government had the facilities to carry a bill of this kind through, at this stage of the session, that a private member did not possess.

The motion was carried.

Mr. HOLTON moved that the fees paid on the bill for the winding up of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company be refunded.

The motion was carried.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the House into Committee of Supply and

Dr. ORTON resumed the adjourned debate on the amendment of Mr. Brown regretting that the Government had not seen fit to place a duty on imported wheat and flour. He said it had been his intention to move a more comprehensive motion but he gladly accepted the motion of the hon. member for West Hastings and the seconder of the motion (Mr. Ross) looking upon it as a step in the right direction. His endeavours in this behalf had been ridiculed. It was asked why a doctor should interfere with agricultural interests. No vindication was required for their interference because they were as capable as lawyers of doing justice to any interests. No vindication was required for their interference because they were as capable as lawyers of doing justice to any interest whose cause might be brought before the House. The motion, however, was a sectional motion. It was an attempt to delude the farmers, he spoke in very in an attempt to delude the farmers has the producent, as the motion, however, was a sectional motion. It was an astempt to delude the farmers, he spoke in very that the still as the private manuel as the private was an astempt on the private manuel for the market of Canada for Canada, keep the market of Canada for Canada and the agricultural interests of the country, and it was important if you shilling to do anything to do anythin was willing to do salysmany agricultural interests of the country. There was no antagonism between the mechanics and the agricultural interests of the country, and it was important, if yos sible, to get rid of the charges of the middlemen, which amounted to a per centage upon the labour of the producers, and had all midself in increasing the producers, and had all midself in the producers, and had all midself in increasing the producers, and had all midself in the producers and had all midself in the producers and had all midself in the producers and had all the producers and had all midself in the producers and had all all all producers and had all producers and had all all producers and had had all all all producers and had all all all producers and had all all producers and had had all all all producers and had all all all producers and had all all all producers and had had all all all producers and had all producers and had all all all producers and had all producers and had all producers and dian farmers? A large amount of Indian corn was brought in for the manufacture of whiskey, and Indian corn from the United States went into Canada without paying a cent to the Canadian treasury. Last year a million and a half bushels of oats were brought into the Dominion, and the result was that oats did not reach more than 25 to 30 cents a bushel here. This country sustains a great loss through the large quantities of Indian corn and oats imported. The average prices of these articles, in consequence of the importation, was ten cents less per bushel shan it otherwise would be. If each farmer raised 200 bushels, the loss to each would be \$20 a year. There was a loss of five cents a bushel on wheat, and if a farmer raised 300 bushels, his loss per annum would be \$15. There was a loss of a cent a pound on fat cattle, and if a farmer raised two head a year, his loss would be \$20. If he raised a couple of porkers, his loss would be \$2 a year, making at the lowest possible calculation the loss to each farmer \$63 a year. According to the Finance Minister, there were 50,000 farmers in this country, and, at \$63 a farmer, the loss to the country was \$30,000,000. The loss of \$50 or \$60 a year was a great deal to a farmer. (Hear, hear.) The agricultural interests of our country could be greatly enouraged by the promotion of our manufactures. In that way a home market would be given to the

DOUBLION PRIMILIANT.

FIFTH SESSIM—THEN PRIMITES.

The reasons Against the Second Seco

Hotel money past through my hands. I never got a cent more than my money back. I paid \$60 in and got that back. I presume the \$500 for damages was placed in the bank to the credit of Oliver,

NORTH YORK NORTH YORK
The Newmarket *Era* says of Dr. Strange's nom

NORTH VICTORIA

ROBCAYGEON, April 5 .- An enthusiastic n

The Newmarket Era says of Dr. Strange's nomination:—"Personally Dr. Strange is a strong candidate. During many years of professional practice, especially in the Townships of King and Whitchurch, he made a host of warm friends, who, independent of politics altogether and without regard to party, will give him their votes. Others, again, who cannot endorse or condone the past political offences of his leader, yet, entertaining a high personal respect for the man, will probably not vote against him; while the Conservative party proper will poll their full strength. Add to these considerations the further fact that up to the present certain active members of the Reform party, instead of pursuing a policy since last election calculated to heal up old differences, have manifested a domineering course of ostracism, persistently misrepresented heal up old differences, have manifested a dominee ing course of ostracism, persistently misrepresente and tried to humiliate those who, although not difering in political sentiment, refused to allow then selves, as they considered, to be made the victim of party expediency, or wire-pulling political dem gogues; and it does appear that unless these ol stacles to unity in the Reform ranks are removed Dr. Strange's chances of success are such as to it spire strong hopes in the minds of his friends, an will prompt them to tremendous exertions in order to ensure a victory."

WELLINGTON.

to ensure a victory."

Wellington.

Guelph, April 6.—A largely attended meeting of Liberal-Conservatives was held here to-day for the purpose of reerganising the Association. The following were elected officers:—Mr. John Horsman, President; Mr. A. H. Goodeve and Mr. F. Biscoe, 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents; Mr. C. Acton Burrows, Secretary; and Mr. Thomas Hefferman, Treasurer. The following resolution was passed:—"That the Liberal-Conservatives of Guelph, in mass meeting assembled, desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered to the party, and, through the party, to the country, by the right Hon. Sir John Macdonald." length. He entered at some length into figures with regard to the amount of wheat which had been imported.

Mr. BYMAL moved the adjournment of the debate.

After some discussion the motion was carried, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the adjournment of the House.

The House adjourned at 1.05 a.m.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Mr. D. Ryan, plumber, was fired at in Dufferin Park, Montreal, in the centre of the city, by a miscreant who escaped. The ball struck the guard on one of the trees in the Park.

Mit John Lays sworn—
To Senator Scott—I am a barrister. I first made purchases on Lake Superior in 1875. I bought then at Superior city, near Duluth. I first bought on the Canada side in 1869, at Prince Arthur's Landing. The last I bought there was in 1872. I thought it was possible that the railway would terminate there. I bought at Neebing in 1872. I thought it was possible that the railway would terminate there. I bought at Neebing in 1872. I thought it was possible that the railway would cross there. I bought at Neebing in 1873—some lots for myself, and some jointly with Davidson. I have no interest in the firm of Oliver, Davidson & Co. I bought with others in 1873—as some lots for myself, and some jointly with Davidson. I have no interest in the firm of Oliver, Davidson. I have no interest in the firm of Oliver, Davidson. E on 1872 at Sault Ste. Marie, the impression being that the railway would cross there. I afterwards, in consequence of it being pointed jout that Nepicon was an entire of the city, by a miscreant who escaped. The ball struck the guard on one of the best harbours on Lake Superior, applied for land at Nepicon. I found that my friend Senator Aikins had applied for land, and Mr. Strattan slao, who I mndersod was a nephew of Senator. Aikins had applied for land, and Mr. Strattan slao, who I mndersod was a nephew of Senator. Aikins had applied for land, and Mr. Strattan slao, who I mndersod was a nephew of Senator. Aikins had applied for land at Nepicon. I found that my friend Senator Aikins had applied BOBCAYGEON, April 5.—An enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal-Conservative party was held here last night for the purpose of forming a Conservative As-sociation. Mr. Charles Fairbairn, Reeve of Veru-lam, was elected president; Dr. Bonnell, vice-presi-dent; and Dr. McCamus, secretary-treasurer. The following were appointed to attend the convention in Lindsay to-morrow:—Chas. Fairbairn, Dr. Bon-nell, I. B. Edmisson, Dr. McCamus, J. S. Read, John Braiden and Wm. Lyle

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

The Boston Advertiser publishes the following owing extracts from a private letter written by the American ambassador at one of the leading courts on the continent of Europe to a gentleman in that city:-... I have been a careful observer of the movements going on in Europe at this time in relation to commercial treaties and tariffs, and find that so-called free trade is

rapidly losing ground throughout the continent. With nations, as with individuals, vigilant watchfulness of their own interest is indispensable to prosperity. The United States Government, least of all Christian nations, exercises this watchfulness.

nations, exercises this wateriuness.

Beginning with strong predilections for the theory of free trade, I found that every section of national industry which I studied in its relation to competing industries in other countries left the theory wrecked upon the rock of practical facts. Such has been the experience, apparently, of continental nations also. They are nearly all revising both their treaties and their laws in the sense of self-protection. The only exception is where their industry has secured a foreign market against domestic competition, in which case, of course, they are willing to perpetuate free

trade by treaty.

....I was alarmed lest Congress, not studying the present condition of our European competitors, should open our doors at the very moment which would be most disadvantageous to our interests. While admit the need of a revision and simpliication of our tariff laws, it ought not to be done in the interest of European industries, but for the increase of our own.'

ance.

There has just been published from the office of the Superintendent of Insurance an abstract of statements made by companies licensed to do the business of fire or inland marine insurance in Canada, for the year 1877. The following are some com-Canadian Companies.

British Companies. teceived for Premiums...\$ 1,597,410 \$ 1,927,220 tross am't. sf new Policies, American Companies. 213,830 21,013,457 Recapitulation.

Received for Premium ...\$ 3,708,006 \$ Grossam't. of new Policies, including renewals. ... 401,148,747 \$ Net amount at risk. ... 404,608,180 4 Net amount of losses. ... 3,063,917 Net amount paid for losses 2,867,296 The companies which show an excess of income over expenditure during the year 1877 are as follows, with the amounts of

British. London Assurance . . Phonix of London . There is no American Company in this list. The companies which show an excess of expenditure over income are as follows, with the amounts of excess:— Canada Agricultural... Canada Fire and Marin Citizens'... Merchants' Marine... National...

The Inland Marine Insurance lone in Canada is thus recapitulated: -Canadian Co.'s. American Co.'s 8147,120 \$23,216

1-. . 14,808,544 2,772,140 It will be seen from these figures that the fire business of Canada last year was a disastrous one. That company had rare luck which showed anything on the credit side. Much of the year's loss was, of course, occasioned by the terrible conflagration in St. John, but apart from that the year's business was far from satisfactory. It will be noted that while the business of the Canadian and American companies de-creased that of the British companies in-

A Bold Robbery.

The following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That this meeting heartily approves of and fully endorses the national policy communicated by Sir John Macdonald in the amendment moved by him in the House of Commons for the protection of the agricultural, manufacturing and mining interests of this country; and furthermore, this meeting cannot retrain from expressing its deep regret that the Dominion Government has seen fit to declare its intention to adhere to its present suicidal trade policy, thereby sacrificing the interests of Canada to the benefit of the merchants and manufacturers of the United States who are now encouraged to make a slaughter market of this Dominion."

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the meeting, which was one of the largest ever held here. Mr. Joseph A. Lalor occupied the Chair, and to him a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded.

PRESCOTT. MONTREAL, April 6.—A robbery \$1,000 in greenbacks from the counter the Hochelaga Bank was cleverly effect last Monday, by two respectably dressed thieves. The men entered the bank and one of them engaged the receiving teller in conversation, pretending that he desired to purchase a bill of exchange on London for £50 stg., while the other took up the time of the paying teller. The first sharper, having been referred to the cashier, offered a pretext whereby the receiving teller was induced to leave his box and accompany A Liberal-Conservative convention was held on the 2nd inst., in the Agricultural Hall, at Vankleek Hill, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the coming election. Every part of the Riding was represented, and the greatest unanimity prevalled. Several nominations were made, and the choice ultimately fell on Mr. Angus Urquhart, Reeve of Hawkesbury Village, and an ex-Warden of the County. A stronger candidate could not be found, and there is no doubt of Mr. Urquhart's success. him to the cashier's office. During their absence, the package of greenbacks was taken by the accomplice from the counter, and in view of the small size of the pigeon hole, and the perfect protection afforded the counter, it is supposed that the money must have been removed by inserting a cane with a spring attached, or by some similar means. No clue to the robbers has been discovered.

Minds of the first rank, are generalizers of the second, specializers. So, likewise, are medicines—those of the first rank, conveying their wonderful virtues to the gen-eral system. Such is Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It not only cures wounds, burns, bruises, cramps, etc., but is an efficient remedy in spinal complaints; stiff joints. frost bites, chapped hands, and may be taken internally with success in asthma, croup, and other distressing complaints.

EPP'S COCOA. - GRATEFUL AND COMFORT-NG.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations f digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well elected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there around us, ready to attack wherever where is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold only in packets labelled "James Erps & Co., Homceopathic Chemists, London."

east on the Grand Trunk, destined for England. Large numbers of horses are now going be on the alert on the arrival of

CANADIAN.

Fall wheat is reported looking well in the County of Perth.

bundant supply at eight cents per dozen. heads softly, internally ejaculated 'Oh For profane swearing a Stratford youth no; not much; you can't April fool me, had to pay \$1 fine and \$4 costs a few days and passed on. After the money had lain This week a dozen residents of the

County of Lennox make their start for Ducks and geese at Long Point are in

greater numbers than they have been for some years. Six farmers were fined \$1 each in St. Thomas recently, for tying their horses to shade trees. Mr. Thomson, M.P. for Welland. is

apidly recovering from the recent attack of sickness by which he was prostrated. In Berlin, the other day, a two-year-old was making soap, and its recovery is doubt-

A firm of butter dealers in Montreal has peen fined \$100 and costs for refusing samanalysis.

It cost over \$1,800 to kill beare in New Brunswick last year, and the Government have appropriated two thousand dollars for a like purpose this year. The Pioneer says that a number of people in Kansas are desirous of forming a

olony in Algoma, and are making enquiries Fire and Inland Marine Insur- as to land there, and other particulars. From various quarters in Ontario we hear that the farmers are being stirred up on the question of agricultural Protection. They cannot understand why we should not do on this side the border what our neighbours lo so easily on the other.

At a meeting held in Brantford last week, a Board of Directors was elected for the work of the proposed Brant Memorial. The chiefs of the Six Nations are to be asked for \$200, and the City Council of Brantford for a like sum, towards preliminary expenses. The St. Mary's Argus says :- " Owing to the late villainous attempts to wreck trains, as well as to the penchant drunken

men have of late of getting in front of expresses and other trains, the Grand Trunk Railway Company are issuing stringent orders to arrest all people found walking on the track.' Let Masonic and other benevolent so-

"play off drowned" on the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association there, and had all nis plans laid for getting the nice little sum of \$1.800. He is not drowned, nor has his weeping widow yet handled that \$1,800. At the Guelph April cattle fair prices were from 3 to 4½c., live weight. D. O'Keefe & Co., of St. John, New Brunswick, bought a pair of oxen at 6c. a pound. They weigh 5,000 pounds. These are said to be some of the finest cattle in the coun-

pounds of maple sugar annually, for which they realize 12½ cents per pound. Their sugar house is complete with all modern improvements.

A contemporary mentions that Professor Croft, of Toronto, has sent a letter to the Brighton Ensign in which he contradicts the statement made that Brighton limestone was tested by him and proved to conlar to the one in the adjoining village of such a proceeding improper and dishonest. The Professor says the substance sold under

28,753 this name is simply limestone, with a trace this name is simply immestone, with a trace of gypsum, perhaps I per cent.

A contemporary says that the summer rates of freight on the Grand Trunk now in operation are somewhat lower than last season. Bates of freight between Montreal and Ontario have been this month controlled to the summer and that it takes 22 pounds of milk to make one much as the summer and that it takes 22 pounds of milk to make one much as the summer and that it takes 22 pounds of milk to make one much as the summer and th siderably reduced, and nails, sugar, syrup, &c., can now be shipped to Toronto at ten cents per hundred pounds. Rates to the Lower Provinces via Grand Trunk railway guaranteed and the farmers are promise 357.871 than for some time past.

One Will Buck, a Free Trader, of Brantford, said at a public meeting in that city, called to consider the necessity for better protecting our industries, that he had made more money under the Grit Administration than he had under its Tory predecessors. Well, that may be, and so has Adam Oliver; but is not this another evidence that the public purse as well as our industries require better protection?—West ly saved the \$100 or so he had in his pocket

Durham News. It is said that Mr. William H. Vanderpilt has, within the past few days, purchased an important link of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, namely, the Port Huron branch, thus preventing, to a certain extent, competition between the New York Central railroad and the Grand Trunk. It is also stated that negotiations have so far progressed that Mr. Vanderbilt expects shortly to obtain control of the Michigan Central road, and thus provide

seat with them, and a part of the moday, March 31st, Mr. E. J. Wigle, aged twenty-three, was in company with his partner, Mr. E. Wigle, at the Park House, Amherstburg. E. J. Wigle asked his partner where he was going, and he replied over to the store. As he did not follow him for some time, he returned by targets. im for some time he returned, but could not find him, and since then all trace of him has been lost. E. J. Wigle had with him between \$200 and \$300. The missing man was of strictly temperate habits;

foul play is suspected. In announcing the collapse of the Strathroy Knitting Company by which from 75
to 100 hands have been thrown out of em
(The courageous humour as was Tar
O'Shanter when on that famous ride of his
by Alloway Kirk—'fair play he care
na deils a bodle." He did not forgather ployment, the Despatch says:—"The extreme competition in the line of goods manufactured by the company, consequent upon Canada being made a slaughter market of the United States, has had the same afterwards ascertained. Jogging quie effect as on several other industries, and the enterprising proprietors had to go under. It would have been strange, in deed, had the company escaped the effects of the suicidal policy of the present Government.

Noonan, ex-deputy reeve of Bathurst, has purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Muskoka territory, and intends removing thence as soon as he can settle his affairs paying him these attentions. Getting ere. He is at present in Muskoka locating his lands. Mr. Patrick Brady, also of ever, he made the discovery that Bathurst, has been in Muskoka spying out the land. From all accounts given us by parties who have returned from there, we should say that the general quality of the land there, is about on a par with that the County of Lanark. That is not a as if thinking it best to be cautious bad verdict ' Mr. Wood, the Provincial Treasurer

paid a flying visit to this village during the it was that he had fallen in with week on business. His business, we understand, was to ascertain personally very wisely left the bear to go his whether the bass are biting went away, we are informed, after having disposed of his business, quite satisfied that they bite first-rate, and that a clever ing early a party of three, two of the We wish to contradict a vague rumour that Mr. Wood's visit had anything to do with electioneering. Of course it hadn't.

—Bobcaygeon Independent. What kind of a bait did he use?—Victoria Warder.

Some seven minutes before the arrival of the 11.50 train at Chatham, on the morning of Friday, 5th inst., a telegram was placed in Policeman Gibson's hands, conveying the intelligence that a burglary had been committed at Thamesville during the night before, and asking that the police train. Gibson reached the station in time to secure two suspicious looking individuals

and \$125 worth of dry goods, etc., they had in possession. They were placed in a cab and brought down to the lock-up, where they will be held till called for.

the County of Perth.

Lower fares than ever are promised from the east to Manitoba this season.

Waterloo County Poor House has only 99 inmates, not 180 as before reported.

American horse and cattle buyers are reported on the rampage back of Prescott.

At Perth, County of Lanark, eggs are in abundant sunnly at eight cents ner dozen.

Where they will be need the called for.

The Guelph Herald has the following first of April story—"There's such a twing as being altogether too cute and wide. An upper Wyndham street mer chant dropped his pocket book, containing \$61.45, on the street near the post office this morning. Scores of people came along, looked at the book, smiled, shook their heads softly. internally eigenlated to there for over an hour, the merchant, who had missed it and was on the search, came back, found it, and felt thankful it was

Ammonia, or hartshorn, is a valuable article for many domestic uses, but it must be handled carefully. Not long ago a ser-vant girl in London township incautiously opened a bottle of ammonia, drawing the to her eyes, and wholly destroyed her sight, for life; a terrible calamity. The Free Press says that within two mi ago, the wife of a prominent farmer peddler, who was selling different kinds drugs, drew the cork from a bottle of am monia (or hartshorn) close to her face, and the result was the loss of one eye.

A Battleford correspondent of a Western paper says :- "There is another thing we would like to see your attention turned to the North-West Mounted Police. You are constantly having forced on yo stories of valour and daring, given as evi dence of these men's great abuse yourself at once. Whatever force may have been in the past, i now sunk into an unruly, ill-discipling Every unlawful disturbance wi Battleford has ever known almost, has been caused by these men. They have bee identified with whiskey rings, gambling and kindred institutions until are a thorough nuisance in the place." Can this be true of a force that costs us \$350

The Montreal Gazette says that a little over a month ago a young man, 19 years of age, named Stewart Smith, boarding at 104 Prince street, inflicted a slight wound on his foot while paring a corn. For s al days he felt no inconvenience and to work as usual, but afterwards hi began to swell and got so painful was finally induced to go to the Gene Hospital, which he did on the 20th March. Despite all efforts he got worse ar died. It appears that after his foot began to bleed the deceased, not fearing the danger put on a blue stocking, and it is supposed cieties beware. The London Advertiser has a story about a man who tried to station by the Orange Young Britons, of which society he was a member, and taken on board the western train for Beileville

One of the most destructive fires that has ever visited the County of Wellington took place on the farm of W. H. Hunter, Esq., Reeve of East Garafraxa, on Saturday morning, March 23rd. The fire commenced about two oclock, a.m., and had made considerable headway before it try. Oxen sold from \$100 to \$120 per yoke; milch cows from \$33 to \$40, and sheep the whole place was enveloped in flames in was discovered, and as the buildings con. averaged about \$7.

A correspondent sends the Brockville Recorder a description of the sugar-making establishment of Peter and John Drumestablishment of Peter and John Drumes were a credit to the neighbourhood. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 partly covered by insurance in the Ottawa Agricultural and Canada Farmers' to the amount of \$3,300. The fire is supposed to have been

the work of an incendiary. The farmers of Lucknow, Ont., have repurpose, it was shown that a good factory could be established for about \$1,000 that it takes 22 pounds of milk to make on Arrangements are also nearly completed for the establishment of a creamery at St. Jacobs. The milk of 400 cows is to be eight cents a gallon for their milk. The it is supposed that extra high prices will be obtained. There will be a cheese fac

tory in connection, which will make cheese Robbers are rampant in Chatham and that neighbourhood One night recently has Adam grocer, on his way home after shutting up was attacked on the street by two ruffian which was, of course, what the fellow were after. On the night of the 4th inst. Cross, was, with his family, about retiring for the night, when an armed gang, six is to rangack it. They compelled Mr. Corle The servant girl was compelled to take seat with them, and a part of the mo

latest accounts has been fruitless. A farmer up in Luther had a strange a venture with a bear one night recent He was returning home on horseback, and having had several "horns," was in about such courageous humour as was Ta

along, the horse came right upon th unharmed, and no bones broken. Savs the Perth Courier :- "Mr. James scampered off at a brisk pace tow hero fully realize what kind of a cu

personally well. He road, he taking the other direction. first house he came to he managed to admittance, and told his tale. Next of bear meat, instead of becoming meat escape.

The following item appears in the Hamilton S tator:—"There are three hundred and fifty fre and passenger cars being made in Detroit prominent Canadian railways." Items such as

THE ENGLISH MAII

Interesting Summary of Ne

WLECTION INTELLIGENCE. The rumour which has been afloat Belfast that Mr. William Johnston, M had been appointed to an inspectorshi Ireland is confirmed. salary is £700 a year, and a writ for on of his successor will be issued mediately. The rumour is that Mr. Hobbon, the Solicitor - General Ireland, will be brought forwas a candidate but a respondent says the Governm candidate will have no chance unless it cludes Belfast from the Sunday clos Act, Mr. Johnston at one time was well off, but he started a newspaper. he found that the enterprise swallowed the current coin of the A month or two ago, Mr. Johnston pressed great indignation at the circula of a rumour that he had received, or about to receive, a Government and

Mr. Sherriff, one of the members Worcester, died on Sunday evening Weybridge, Surrey. This renders an etion for the city necessary. At the geral election four years ago two candidon each side went to the poll, nam Mr. Sherriff and Mr. Hill, Liberals; Mr. Alleroft and Mr. Laslett, Consettive. The two Liberals were elected, late Mr. Sherriff being at the head of late Mr. Sherriff being at the head of poll by a considerable majority. The heat gentleman, who was 68 years of age, represented Worcester since July, 1865. The Earl of Ravensworth, who will better remembered as the Hon. He Thomas Liddell, has died very suddenly his Durham seat, Ravensworth Castle, I Catched The decoard who Gateshead. The deceased, who was hon the 10th March, 1797, and had there just entered his eighty-second year, been ailing for some time, but there was reason to fear that the end was so near. luncheon time his lordship appeare be in a fair state of health; but when ab to partake of that meal he suddenly down and expired, death taking p before the arrival of the med aid which was summoned. His leship suffered from heart disease, and circumstance accounts for the suddent with which he was called away. The earl, who was well known for his litera artistic, and antiquarian tastes, will succeeded by Henry George Liddell, L Eslington, who was born in 1821, educated at Eton and Christ Church ford. In 1852 he married Mary Di only daughter of the late Captain C Sutton, R.N., and besides being M.H. South Northumberland since July, he is a J.P. for Durham. His lords taken a deep interest in mercantile n ters, and in the Plimsollian debates voice was often heard and listened to v

The election to fill the vacancy in Somerset, caused by the retirement throill-health of Mr. Neville Grenville tplace at Wells. Mr. Stephen Gore La ton, of Newton Park, near Bath, was only candidate nominated. Mr. Ge chell, well known as "One from Plough," had made inquiries as to the of contesting the division, in which he born and brought up, but nothing cam the matter, and at three o'clock the H Sheriff declared Mr. Gore Langton d elected. Mr. Gore Langton, like Neville Grenville, is a Conservative.

FORGING BY CHEMICALS. Charles Cherwood, an American ph cian, has again been before the Lord May charged with feloniously forging and ut ing various letters of credit and bank cheques by means of alterations effect with the aid of chemicals, with intent defraud. Dr. Saunders, Medical Office Health for the City of London, was called, and said that since his last exam tion he had made further experiments the contents of the bottles found on prisoner, and with the papers he had ceived from Detective Moss. He wrot that paper the word "Constantinop twice with the same ink. He applied fluid from two of the bottles and the w disappeared. He experimented upon blank cheque, and, having written so words and figures, he removed them some of the fluid, and, with ink, substit others. He had also since his last examina further verified his experiments and pro that some of the contents of the bottles tensified the colour of ink. Being cr examined, he said the experiment of face of the documents took him some to perform. No single flui in the bot would produce the results he had n tioned. He dried the writing with a iron and then applied the fluid wi brush and a feather. It required m manipulation to restore the smoothnes the paper. Mr. Adams, a clerk in London Joint-stock Bank, proved since the last examination the ten circ notes issued to their customer. Mr. notes issued to their customer, Mr. Watson, on the 6th February, had Watson, on the 6th February, had returned to the bank and paid by then Messrs. Adam & Co., bankers, Boulo They were presented and paid there of 7th of February. The prisoner was THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE STATE

Mr. Thomas Connolly writes to the T that a good harvest, a one open winter, economy in living have somewhat impr the condition of the working classes America. Still, all over the Union, in towns and cities and industrial cen there are large numbers of unempl workmen, and thousands are still tram the country plundering or begging bread. He adds:—"A number of lately left Philadelphia to work on a road in Brazil for a dollar a day or and since the 3rd of February, 1877, ships left the port of New York passengers for Sydney. The Ivanhoe on the 24th ult. with 175 persons on b chiefly agriculturists and servants. were a clean, healthy, and intelligen of emigrants; about one-half of them native Americans, and although each was obliged to pay \$45 towards the co passage, there were three times more a cants than could be accommodated in ship; and Mr. Cameron, the ship agent, stated to me that if the won classes here could emigrate on the easy terms as those in Great Britain, tralia would be soon colonised and Arcanical Research canised. However, I believe the no of the scheme has much to do with popularity, for New South Wales must deed be a fine country if its miner. sources, soil, and climate can compare many of the Southern and Western of this Union, through which I have

CARDINAL MANNING. It is rumoured in Roman Catholic of that, upon his return to England, Car Manning is commissioned by the Pointimate the desire of his Holliness to fer a cardinal's hat upon Dr. John H Newman, of the Birmingham Ora The honour is said to be intended bot a mark, of the high sense entertaine the Vatican of the services rendered t Roman Catholic cause in this country the Oratorians, of whom the most tinguished member (although not nom superior) has been Dr. Newman; an as an evidence of the high esteem in the Dr. Newman is held personally by the

THE INDIAN PRESS. In the House of Commons Mr. O'Do called attention to the establishme Bengal and Bombay of a censorship of press, which he denounced as "Drace in its severity and a monstrous prod of depraved ingenuity on the part indian Government. He moved a tion to the effect that legislation for Indian fellow subjects subversive of fundamental principles of the B Constitution, should not be adwithout the House of Com without the House of Conbeing previously consulted upon urgent necessity of such a course. Gladstone, while admitting the grav the subject and the necessity for

and \$125 worth of dry goods, etc., they had in possession. They were placed in a cab and brought down to the lock-up, where they will be held till called for. The Guelph Herald has the following first of April story:—"There's such a thing as being altogether too cute and wide-awake. An upper Wyndham street merchant dropped his pocket book, containing \$61.45, on the street near the post office this morning. Scores of people came along, looked at the book, smiled, shook their heads softly, internally ejaculated 'Oh, no; not much; you can't April fool me, and passed on. After the money had lain there for over an hour, the merchant, who had missed it and was on the search, came back, found it, and felt thankful it was

Ammonia, or hartshorn, is a valuable ar-Ammonia, or no serior uses, but it must be handled carefully. Not long ago a servant girl in London township pened a bottle of ammonia, drawing the rk with her teeth. The gas rushed up to her eyes, and wholly destroyed her sight, for life; a terrible calamity. The Free Press says that within two miles from accident happened, a few years to, the wife of a prominent farmer the use of one eye in a similar way. A eddler, who was selling different kinds of rugs, drew the cork from a bottle of amonia (or hartshorn) close to her face, and e result was the loss of one eye.

A Battleford correspondent of a Western aper says:—"There is another thing we rould like to see your attention turned to e constantly having forced on your notice tories of valour and daring, given as evince of these men's great Whatever this buse yourself at once. Whatever this orce may have been in the past, it has ow sunk into an unruly, ill-disciplined nob. Every unlawful disturbance which Battleford has ever known almost, has been and kindred institutions, until now they are a thorough nuisance in the place." Can his be true of a force that costs us \$350

The Montreal Gazette says that a little rer a month ago a young man, 19 years age, named Stewart Smith, boarding at 44 Prince street, inflicted a slight wound his foot while paring a corn. For sever days he felt no inconvenience and went work as usual, but a terwards his foot gan to swell and got so painful that he as finally induced to go to the General cospital, which he did on the 20th of Despite all efforts he got worse, and ied. It appears that after his foot began to bleed the deceased, not fearing the danger, put on a blue stocking, and it is supposed his blood was poisoned thereby. The remains were conveyed to the Bonaventure station by the Orange Young Britons, which society he was a member, and taken board the western train for Belleville One of the most destructive fires that he

ver visited the County of Wellington ook place on the farm of W. H. Hunter, csq., Reeve of East Garafraxa, on aturday morning, March 23rd. The fire ommenced about two oclock, a.m., and had made considerable headway before it was discovered, and as the buildings contained a large quantity of hay and straw he whole place was enveloped in flames in a few minutes. There were 300 feet in ngth of barns consumed, thirteen horses, hirty head of cattle, twenty sheep, about 2,000 bushels of grain, two reapers, mowers, seed-drills, harness, &c. Mr. Hunter's uildings were the best in the county and were a credit to the neighbourhood. The loss is estimated at \$10,000 partly covered y insurance in the Ottawa Agricultural nd Canada Farmers' to the amount of \$3,300. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The farmers of Lucknow, Ont., have resolved to establish a butter factory, similar to the one in the adjoining village of Teeswater. At a meeting held for this ould be established for about \$1,000that it takes 22 pounds of milk to make one pound of butter—that the farmer selling milk at 8c. per gallon receives exactly 18 e. per pound for his butter, and is at no e or expense in either its manufac ture or sale—that he receives cash for the product of his dairy monthly or quarterly Arrangements are also nearly completed for the establishment of a creamery at St The milk of 400 cows is to be guaranteed and the farmers are promised ight cents a gallon for their milk. product is to be shipped to England, where is supposed that extra high prices will hat city. tory in connection, which will make cheese of the skim milk variety.

Robbers are rampant in Chatham and that neighbourhood. One night recently a grocer, on his way home after shutting up, was attacked on the street by two ruffians, and the timely approach of footsteps barely saved the \$100 or so he had in his pocket, which was, of course, what the fellows were after. On the night of the 4th inst., Thos. Corlett, a farmer living near Charing Cross, was, with his family, about retiring or the night, when an armed gang, six in number, and with their faces marked, forced an entrance into his house and proceede o ransack it. They compelled Mr. Corlett to be seated, and then bringing out his two sons, who had just gone to their rooms, ordered them to sit quietly beside him. The servant girl was compelled to take a seat with them, and a part of the mo watched these until the rest searched the house. Having secured \$16 in money and Mr. C. srifle, they left the house, warning searched the the inmates not to follow at their peri Corlett, who is in delicate health egged her husband and sons not to follow scoundrels, and they got a good start efore the chase was begun, which up t

but coul A farmer up in Luther had a strange ad renture with a bear one night recently He was returning home on horseback, and ving had several "horns," was in about uch courageous humour as was Tam Shanter when on that famous ride of his by Alloway Kirk—"fair play he cared na deils a bodle." He did not forgather with any such doubtful creatures as warocks and witches, however, but with the olid reality of a live bear, big enough to turn the scales at over 400 lbs., as was afterwards ascertained. Jogging quietly long, the horse came right upon the bear in the middle of the road, and at once olted sideways towards the ditch, leaving his rider flat in the mud, but otherwise nharmed, and no bones broken. The sent Gov horse did not wait to investigate, campered off at a brisk pace towards urst, has home, while the bear commenced snuffing and smelling around the man, who thought removing | all the time it was his good steed that was paying him these attentions. Getting up and trying to get hold of the bridle, however, he made the discovery that it was spying "a horse of another colour," as we may say, though there and then colours were not to be distinguished. The bear appeared to be as much afraid as the man what he had met with, and walked off as if thinking it best to be cautious, and not until he was a few paces away did our

it was that he had fallen in with. right sobered him up in a hurry, and he very wisely left the bear to go his own road, he taking the other direction. At the first house he came to he managed to gain admittance, and told his tale. Next mornable. ing early a party of three, two of them a clever with guns, and having two dogs with them, started out to look for the bear. They had started out to look for the bear. not very far to go for him, either, as he appeared to have staid in the interval about the same spot. Three shots "settled his hash," and our friend came in for his share of bear meat, instead of becoming meat for the bear, from which he had such a lucky escape, telegram

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The following item appears in the Hamilton Spectator:—"There are three hundred and fifty freight and passenger cars being made in Detroit for prominent Canadian railways." Items such as this might suggest the question—Are our Canadian car builders so busy that they were unable to execute the orders? Or is this one of the results of the Protective policy of our Yankee cousins?

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News.

RIECTION INTELLIGENCE. The rumour which has been affoat in Belfast that Mr. William Johnston, M. P. had been appointed to an inspectorshifisheries in Ireland, is confirmed. salary is £700 a year, and a writ for election of his successor will be issued immediately. The rumour is that Mr. Fitzthe Solicitor - General for will be brought forward candidate but a cor-

says the Government candidate will have no chance unless it exdes Belfast from the Sunday closing Act. Mr. Johnston at one time was very rell off, but he started a newspaper, and the found that the enterprise rapidly swallowed the current coin of the realm. A month or two ago, Mr. Johnston exressed great indignation at the circulation farumour that he had received, or was ut to receive, a Government appoint-Mr. Sherrift, one of the members for Worcester, died on Sunday evening at Weybridge, Surrey. This renders an elec-tion for the city necessary. At the gen-eral election four years ago two candidates

each side went to the poll, namely, Sherriff and Mr. Hill, Liberals; and Allcroft and Mr. Laslett, Conservative. The two Liberals were elected, the late Mr. Sherriff being at the head of the only by a considerable majority. The hon. entleman, who was 68 years of age, had epresented Worcester since July, 1865.

The Earl of Ravensworth, who will be remembered as the Hon. Henry on the 10th March, 1797, and had therefore reason to fear that the end was so near. Up arrival of the aid which was summoned. His lordship suffered from heart disease, and this circumstance accounts for the suddenness with which he was called away. The late earl, who was well known for his literary, artistic, and antiquarian tastes, will be succeeded by Henry George Liddell, Lord Eslington, who was born in 1821, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. In 1852 he married Mary Diana, only daughter of the late Captain O. G. Sutton, R.N., and besides being M.P. for ce was often heard and listened to with

the election to fill the vacancy in Mid nerset, caused by the retirement through ill-health of Mr. Neville Grenville took place at Wells. Mr. Stephen Gore Langon, of Newton Park, near Bath, was the only candidate nominated. Mr. George itchell well known as "One from th Plough," had made inquiries as to the cost f contesting the division, in which he was orn and brought up, but nothing came of the matter, and at three o'clock the High Sheriff declared Mr. Gore Langton duly elected. Mr. Gore Langton, like Mr. Neville Grenville, is a Conservative. PORGING BY CHEMICALS.

Charles Cherwood, an American physian, has again been before the Lord Mayor, charged with feloniously forging and uttering various letters of credit and bankers' cheques by means of alterations effected Health for the City of London, was re-called, and said that since his last examinarisoner, and with the papers he had re-eived from Detective Moss. He wrote on that paper the word "Constantinople hers. He had also since his last examination urther verified his experiments and proved ensified the colour of ink. Being crossned, he said the experiment e of the documents took him some time form. No single flui in the bottles uld produce the results he had menioned. He dried the writing with a hot ron and then applied the fluid with a feather. It required much anipulation to restore the smoothness oi e paper. Mr. Adams, a clerk in the endon Joint-stock Bank, proved that nce the last examination the ten circular notes issued to their customer. Mr. John Watson, on the 6th February, returned to the bank and paid by them to Messrs. Adam & Co., bankers, Boulogne. They were presented and paid there on the 7th of February. The prisoner was again

THE LABOUR MARKET IN THE STATES. Mr. Thomas Connolly writes to the Times that a good harvest, a tine open winter, and economy in living have somewhat improved the condition of the working classes in America. Still, all over the Union, in the towns and cities and industrial centres, there are large numbers of unemployed workmen, and thousands are still tramping lately left Philadelphia to work on a rail-road in Brazil for a dollar a day or less, and since the 3rd of February, 1877, five ships left the port of New York with passengers for Sydney. The Ivanhoe sailed on the 24th ult. with 175 persons on board, iefly agriculturists and servants. They vere a clean, healthy, and intelligent lot of emigrants; about one-half of them were native Americans, and although each adult was obliged to pay \$45 towards the cost of assage, there were three times more appliants than could be accommodated in the hip; and Mr. Cameron, the shipping stated to me that if the working asses here could emigrate on the same sy terms as those in Great Britain, Ausia would be soon colonised and Ameri-However, I believe the novelty e scheme has much to do with its

CARDINAL MANNING. tis rumoured in Roman Catholic circles upon his return to England, Cardinal Manning is commissioned by the Pope to ntimate the desire of his Holiness to coner a cardinal's hat upon Dr. John Henry Newman, of the Birmingham Oratory. The honour is said to be intended both as ark of the high sense entertained Vatican of the services rendered to the n Catholic cause in this country by Oratorians, of whom the most disished member (although not nominally erior) has been Dr Newman : and also evidence of the high esteem in which Newman is held personally by the new

THE INDIAN PRESS. In the House of Commons Mr. O'Donnell alled attention to the establishment in ngal and Bombay of a censorship of the ess, which he denounced as "Draconian" its severity and a monstrous production praved ingenuity on the part of the Government. He moved a resolu-the effect that legislation for our

discussion, pointed out the impossibility of debating it satisfactorily until the House had been made acquainted with the exact poovisions of the Act, and the reasons of the Government for proposing it. In this view of the matter Lord G. Hamilton entirely concurred, and stated that neither the text of the Act, nor of the debate upon it in the Council of the Governor-General, had yet reached the India Office. Mr. O'Donnell, therefore, postponed his

LISTENING AT CELL DOORS Mr. Justice Lopes is not fond of police men playing the part of eavesdroppers at cell doors. In a case of robbery tried be-fore him at Lancaster, the principal evidence against the prisoners was that of two policemen who overheard them conversing in their cells. The judge, in strong language, denounced the practice of kying in wait for prisoners' conversations. It was most un-English and unfair to the prisoners, who ought to be warned if they were overheard talking that anything they said might be used in evidence against them. The jury, though finding the prisoners guilty, agreed with the remark of the judge, and said that the mode adopted of getting evidence in that case was not respectable. The judge said his idea of a policeman's duty, when he heard men in custody speaking to one another, as in this case, was to at once declare his presence and to warn the accused that if they were going to say anything detrimental to their case they had better be careful, or it might be used against them.

THE VOLUNTEERS. In a letter to the Times Lord Elche makes some sensible remarks. He says the employment of volunteers on foreign service, whether in garrison or in the field, would be a direct departure from the prin Thomas Liddell, has died very suddenly at ciples of our military system. Speaking his Durham seat, Ravensworth Castle, near of the effect of such employment on the is Durham seat, Ravensworth Castle, near dateshead. The deceased, who was born force, the noble lord remarks:—"The great value of our Volunteer army consists on the 10th March, 1797, and had therefore just entered his eighty-second year, had been ailing for some time, but there was no nation. Six hundred thousand men have passed through our ranks; 190,000 are at to luncheon time his lordship appeared to be in a fair state of health; but when about any national crisis this number would at to partake of that meal he suddenly fell least be doubled. Many Volunteers are, down and expired, death taking place no doubt, in the receipt of daily wages, but theoretically and practically the consists of men engaged in businesses and professions upon which they and their families depend for a living. It is manifest that men so situated cannot serve abroad; and if, in case of war or national mergency, volunteer regiments are to be xpected to volunteer for foreign service, nd the men who fail to do so are to be looked upon as wanting in patriotic real, the whole character and intention of the orce will be changed, and with this change South Northumberland since July, 1852, he is a J.P. for Durham. His lordship has interest in mercantile matin the absence of regulars and militia

ACCIDENT TO LORD HARDWICKE. Lord Hardwicke, Master of her Majesty buckhounds, was hunting with the Royal back at Mr. Graham's, Horton, Bucks, when his horse fell on taking a small fence, and threw him heavily on his head. He was taken up senseless, and immediately removed to his town residence on Arling ton street. Dr. Hewett found his lordship suffering from a severe concussion of the

SCOTCH EDUCATION In the House of Lords the Duke of Rich nond introduced a bill to amend the Scotch Education Act. The bill, he said made provision against the employment o children under ten years of age, arranged for the better working of School Boards, and gave the Department of Education power to examine the higher class of hools. The Government also proposed to enable School Boards to arrange that with the aid of chemicals, with intent to defraud. Dr. Saunders, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, was reof Argyll, the Duke of Richmond said it was not the intention of the Government to renew the Board of Education for Scottion he had made further experiments with the contents of the bottles found on the land Continuance Act. The bill was read a first time.

A GIGANTIC THAMES BRIDGE. that paper the word "Constantinople" twice with the same ink. He applied the fluid from two of the bottles and the word disappeared. He experimented upon a blank cheque, and, having written some words and figures, he removed them with words and figures, he removed them with some of the fluid, and, with ink, substituted in moving the adoption of the report, said the Committee recommended the construc-tion of a one-span bridge from a spot be-tween St. Katherine's Dock and the Tower on the north of Horseleydown Lane on the south. The span would be one of 850 feet, d thus the traffic up to London Bridge would not be interfered with. The heigh would be 65 feet. The bridge would the largest of the kind in the world. approaches were estimated to cost £850,-000, and the bridge £400,000; total, £1,250,000. The resolution was passed nimously.

> REPRESENTATIVE OF BELFAST. The Belfast Conservatives have selected Mr. Ewarts, a local linen merchant, as their candidate.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY. We (Times) are informed that the Canadian Government has cordially accepted the offer of a gift from Sir William Palliser of a 7-inch and an 8-inch rifled gun. From the report of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., t appears there are 350 guns in Canada, which can be converted to 64-pounder ifles. Sir William Palliser has instructed the Canadian Government how to convert these guns and make the projectiles at a moderate cost, and has intimated his intention to forego any royalty for his invention. the country plundering or begging for bread. He adds:—"A number of men add Engine Works, Montreal. The result of this proceeding may lead our great celebrated is colonies to manufacture their armaments and spend their money among their own people, for it is stated that little extra plant, even for large guns of this sort, is equired beyond that to be found in engine shops of any pretension. We are informed that recent experiments have proved that a 40-ton gun on Sir William Palliser's simple and inexpensive system has given velo-cities which compare favourably with guns

similar calibre. SOCIALISM IN GERMANY. The Times Berlin correspondent gives tartling picture of the spread of Socialism in Germany. Among other things he says "On the 10th of this month a local leader of the Socialists in Berlin was buried. He had not been much known to the pubarity, for New South Wales must in- lic, but had worked enthusiastically 10.000 Socialists followed his body to the grave, and the conduct of this large assemblage was even more significant than its numbers. They were ostentatious in demonstrating that it was not merely per-

demonstrating that it was not merely personal regard to the dead which brought them together, and that they wished to manifest their revolt against the prevalent faith and the existing principles of social order. There was not one among them but wore some revolutionary badge. The men wore red riberds or red flowers and the women red ribands or red flowers, and the women red scarves; and even little children displayed the same ominous colour. There was no expression of solomn or even serious feelings in the crowd. It was a reckless procession, and its members turned aside from time to time into beerhouses, and amoked as they followed the corpse. In this spirit they reached at length the cemetery of 'the Free Congregation,' There gate of which bears the inscription, 'There gate of which bears the inscription,' There gate of which bears the inscription, 'There gate of which bears the inscription,' There gate of which bears the inscription, 'There gate of which bears the inscription,' There gate of which bears the inscription, 'There gate of which bears the inscription,' There gate of which bears the inscription, 'There gate of which bears the inscription,' There gate of which the gate of which t to the effect that legislation for our fallow subjects subversive of the lamental principles of the British almental principles of the British to the House of Commons for the House of Commons great in the House of Commons great in the House of Commons great in the Experience has proved to the most sceptable because of its Fabian lateness. The purchase of ships from any power that has one to sell, and of guns from Sir W. Armstrong, are heavy items; but the numberless orders being executed in "smaller lines of goods," are indications of no great specifical that MITCHELL'S POROUS PLASTER is a labourer, had been stationed at the foot of the hensible because of its Fabian lateness. The purchase of ships from any power that has one to sell, and of guns from Sir W. Armstrong, are heavy items; but the numberless orders being executed in "smaller lines of goods," are indications of no great specifical that MITCHELL'S POROUS PLASTER is a labourer, had been stationed at the foot of the ladder in order to prevent its falling. An express train, which was passing through the station about four o'clock, but the numberless of ships from any power that has one to sell, and of guns from Sir W. Armstrong, are heavy items; but the numberless orders being executed in "smaller lines of goods," are indications of no great faith on the part of the Government in leader in order to prevent its falling. An express train, which was passing through the station about four o'clock, horder the purchase of ships from any power that has one to sell, and of guns from Sir W. Armstrong, are heavy items; but the numberless of goods, "are indications of no great faith on the part of the Government in labourer. All Socialists were exhanced to prevent its falling. An express train, which was passing through the station of the consumptive. The purchase of ships from any power that has one to sell, and of guns from Sir W. Armstrong, are heavy items; but the numberless of goods, "are indications of no great faith on the part of the Government in labourer

which she declared that the Proletariate had the fate of the universe in their hand they would unite for a common purpose. The present price of bread is 81d. per lb. loaf.

The Geman Emperor has just completed is 81st year. Mr. William Dixon, who at one time held the office of Mayor of Southampton, has committed suicide in Bristol by taking

ITEMS.

A large number of volunteers from various regiments in Great Britain and Ireland have joined the 26th and 52nd, stationed have joined the 25th and 52nd, stationed at Aldershot, which are ordered to be made p to foreign service establishment. Mr. Spurgeon conducted the service itan Tabernacle on the 18th ult., being his first public appearance since his recent severe illness. The large build-ing was crowded to its utmost capacity.

As Lady Georgiana Peel and her children were driving to church at Wrexham on Sunday afternoon, the horses broke away, the carriage was overturned, and the oc upants were thrown out and severely The barristers of Lyons, after being

strike" for some time, because one of their number had been insulted by a judge, have resolved to efface their grievances in consequence of the death of the judge's Lieut. Col. Lindsay, St. George's Volunteer Rifles, in a letter to the *Times*, endorses Lord Elcho's views respecting the

nreasonableness and injurio

unreasonableness and injuriousness of call ing upon the volunteers to enter on activ The Manchester Guardian, in connection with costly funerals, says it is time that all classes—upper as well as lower—were appreciating the truth that it is infinitely nore disgraceful to be in debt than to out of the fashion." A Lancashire magistrate in a letter

the Times agrees with the Recorder of London that police supervision after release from prison has no effect at all in prevent ing crime, while it often prevents m getting an honest livelihood. The Home Secretary has informed deputation that a Government bill would be introduced into Parliament in which the subject of the liability of railway com-

anies for injuries to their servants would e dealt with, but he declined to explain its character. The report of the special commission of herring fisheries of Scotland declared that nothing man has done, or is likely to o, has or will diminish the stock of her

ings in the sea, and therefore disapproves f any restriction being put upon the free action of the fishermen. A Japanese writer, in describing Eur peans, says :—" Jealousy is an unknown passion among them; and so much affecn subsists between man and wife that it is quite a common thing to see a European married couple walking arm-in-arm in

public. A memorial, signed by 38 peers, 18 lords-lientenant, over 200 deputy lieutenants and vice-lieutenants, and conveners of enties, 34 baronets, 62 provosts, &c., ha een forwarded to Lord Beaconsfield re uesting the Government to take steps to secure the appointment of a permanen Board of Education for Scotland, with ade quate powers.

The mansion of Cromlix. near Stirling onging to the Hon. Captain Drummond Cromlix and Inverpeffrey, has been tally destroyed by fire. The chape adjoining was also completely burned The valuable organ was, however, saved in a damaged state. In consequence of the gale, the efforts to save the property were o a great extent defeated

Application has been made to the War and it is hoped to reach a strength of 1,000 without taking a single man from existing regiments. Tartan trousers like those of the 42nd Highlanders, and the new regulation spiked helmet will be worn.

Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood, the residence of Lord Petre, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. The destruction of property was immense, but the family deeds and records, the contents of the library, the best of the pictures, and other valuable property have been rescued. The fire is attributed to the overheating of a flue in trying some hot-water pipes which had just been fixed.

A correspondent says that when Safvet Pasha had to affix his signature to the Treaty of peace he broke out into conulsive sobs, and it took some time to caln m. General Ignatieff said on the occaion :- "You see, I have always told you that England would leave you in the lurch The English do not know how to keep their word. Everything has happene precisely as I foretold."

The split in the temperance organization known as the "Good Templars" adjudicated upon by a court of law. Dr. 1 R. Lees having commenced an action to have it declared that he, as "Grand Worthy Chief Templar of England," is entitled to have charge of the charter and rituals of the Grand Lodge. The dissen-sion in the society has reference to the question of the admission of negrees as nembers.

There are to be four new Bishoprica The corporate boroughs of Liverpool, New-castle, and Wakefield, and the unfranchiscastle, and wakeneid, and the untranchised Southwell, are to be the sees of the new Bishops, and, following the precedent of Manchester, they may in due time be converted into cities. Wakefield, once celebrated for a Vicar in fiction, will now be collaborated for a Pichen in feat, but work celebrated for a Bishop in fact; but prob no one who ever wears the mitre of Wakefield will ever attain the celebrity o

The Rev. J. Ashe, vicar of Crewe, has made a strange statement to his congrega-tion. He said:—"I have told you often that you are saved by faith, but show me your faith by your works, and if you don't be more liberal in your giving I will stop you from going to heaven, for I will meet you at the gate and prevent you from going in; that I will. It won't be a pleasant thing to do, but I will do it." The rev. gentleman's rash threat "set the whole ongregation in a titter.

The wedding cake which stood on the breakfast table at the marriage party of Lord Rosebery was manufactured by Messrs. Bolland & Sons, the celebrated bride cake manufacturers of Chester. I popularity, for New South Wales must inleed be a fine country if its mineral releed be a fine country if its mineral relources, soil, and climate can compare with
many of the Southern and Western States
of this Union, through which I have lately
travelled."

CARDINAL MANNING.

It was wreat enthusiastically in
spring decide enthusiasticall painted with orange blossoms and cornucopias; the third tier was festooned with flowers. Each tier had an ornamented gallery of sugar work, and the top was sur mounted with a lovely vase of flowers. Great consternation, says the Yorkshire

Post, prevailed in Dewsbury, Heckmond wike, and other parts of the heavy wooller wike, and other parts of the neavy woollen district when it became known that Sir Charles Henry Firth, Knight, of Flush, Heckmondwike, had suspended payment. Sir Charles was until lately a member of the firm of Messrs, Edwin Firth & Sons, blanket and rug manufacturers, of Heck-mondwike, but some time ago he retired and went into the colliery and brickmak-ing business. The liabilities are £52,666. The debtor was a West Riding magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of the county.

gate of which bears the inscription, There is no hereafter, and no meeting again.' A few speeches were then delivered over the grave, in which the dead man, for ever passed away, was eulogized for his labours labourer, had been stationed at the foot of

Visit to Blair Athel—The Wreek of the Eurydice-O'Leary's Walk - Dinner to

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) LONDON, Tuesday, March 26. I have just been reading some observations made in a Toronto weekly paper on a paragraph respecting the statue to John Stuart Mill, which appeared in one of my letters. There was a time in the history of that paper when it was unnecessary for a ontemporary to add by way of explanation to anything not quite seriously said—This is ironical. But the observations in question denote an innocent simplicity of apprehension that Jimuel Briggs never dreamed of. The author of Robinson Crusoe, who

died 150 years ago, within a few yards of the hall, at Islington, where O'Leary and Vaughan have just completed their great pedestrian undertaking, had the temerity to write ironically on the Church Establishment. and suffered fine, imprisonment, and the pillory because what was really written as a defence of dissenters was read literally as an attack on them. I am proud to suffer in the same cause with Defoe. He would have escaped Newgate if he had placed in a parenthesis on his title page the words, "this is a satire." I should have escaped notice if I had added to my remarks, "this is a classic humourism," or if somebody had performed a surgical opera tion on the head of my commentator, and let a little daylight into his perceptive

noon, shirking the most sudden and unlooked-for snow squall that I ever saw ome out of the heavens, said Mr. Manager Bell to me, "What would you say to that, if you were on the Atlantic?" My reply was that the safest place to be in on such an occasion was one of the stout Allan steamers with lots of sea-room. And I proceeded to narrate some of my experiences of storms at sea. The gust over, we slipped round into the great chestaut's box, and stood contemplating his massive frame and kind blaze face till the sun shone out again. At the moment we were talking, the training brig Eurydice had capsized off Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and hurried into eternity nearly three hundred souls—all joyous with expectation of the home they were in sight of. Returning from a practice cruise to the West Indies, and having braved all the dangers of midwinter in the Atlantic, she was lost in sight of port, and but a mile or two from the spot where the Royal George went over nearly a hundred years ago. Ventnor, Bonnearly a hundred years ago. Ventnor, Bon-church, Shanklin and Niton will have a sad outlook for the future, as the attention sad outlook for the nature, as the avenue.

of visitors to those genial retreats is directed to the spot where the ill-fated Eurydice foundered. I need not say that a gloom has been cast over the metropolis nd that scarcely anything else is spoken

The great pedestrian feat at Islington terminated on Saturday night a little disappointingly. O'Leary exceeded his preous performance by a quarter of a mile, ing 5201 miles in the six days, and then left the track, with first honours safe. Vaughan when he had completed 500 miles abandoned the contest. The Englishman would have easily defeated O'Leary. Vaughan was comparatively fresh at the finish, whereas the Chicago man's leg was evident pain. Wits won in fact, not legs, and next time the Englishman had better have one man to train his body and another to make his game. One striking feature of the performance has been the miserable way in which it has been reported by both the daily and sporting papers. At great length very uninteresting statistics have length very uninteresting statistics have been afforded every day; but what may be called the science of the show has been en-tirely disregarded. Details respecting the men's food, boots, hours of rest, accidents, sufferings, cravings for sleep, and a hundred other phenomena of an unnatural tension of nerve and muscle are stupidly omitted. One thing is clear that runners have no chance with walkers at such a game as going on foot from Toronto to Hamilton and back every day for a week which is about the sum and substance of the late performance. Vaughan last year walked 122½ miles in twenty-four hours, Vaughan last year and O'Leary's fame has been entirely gained by walking, at which he has beaten Weston and all the world. Lewis, another of the competitors, has walked forty-five miles in seven hours and twenty-two minutes. Hazael, the champion runner, who has covered twenty miles in two and a half minutes under the two hours, was the first to give in, and was soon followed by the other runners. Vaughan occasionally jogged a lap or two, but I question if he gained anything by it. The knotty point of the maximum endurance of the human frame solvitur ambulando, A curious topic of conversation in the

clubs just now is the determined effort of people in high places to reinstate Colonel Valentine Baker—home on leave from the Turkish army—in his old social status. The fact is, that if a general subscription were got up to reimburse him the £15,000 which he lost by the forfeiture of his commission the money would be forthcoming in a week. The dinner given him by the Duke of Sutherland was attended by many of the principal officials at the Horse Guards; and it was remarked that the only customary toast omitted from the list was that of "the ladies." Our Sovereign Lady the Queen has, however, signified he intention never to forgive the gallant de-fendant in the Dickenson prosecution, and with the discretion of a martyr he has rejected the chance of being re-elected at the Army and Navy Club. I have a reason for never quoting a line of poetry in these my letters: but I am reminded of Keats' lines where "She had a woman's mouth, with all its pearls complete," rhymes with the compound "bitter-sweet." Byron the compound "bitter-sweet." Byron says a woman is ever down on "an erring sister's shame." Victoria seems equally relentless in the case of an erring brother and it is quite well-known now that Miss Dickenson was not free from error. The Prince of Wales proposed him at the Marl-borough, from which also his name had been removed, and he was elected without a blackball. Speaking of clubs, I lunched a few days ago at the Albemarle, the bisexual club in the street of that name, not far from the corner of Grafton street, leading into Bond street, and once known as Ducking-Pond-Row. It was close here that Mr. Murray, the publisher, used to stand four o'clock tea to Baron and Scott. Waiting with a mixed party of ladies and gentlemen in the big drawing room upstairs for the announcer ent of luncheon, I saw several unprotected females enter the

saw several unprotected temales enter the room, and subside into an armchair with crossed legs and the day's *Times*. Others I saw order a glass of sherry and a biscuit with all the sang froid of a man about town, or a bearded Pard. The arrangement has its advantages, doubtless, but I should not care to have them illustrated in my own for the same and the same arrangement to have the same and the same arrangement of the same arrangement than the same arrangement and the same arrangement to be same as a same arrangement and the same arrangement and the same arrangement and the same arrangement arrang amily. I remember that the noble author of Don Juan asks the lords of tellectual" to inform him whether "haven't they henpeck'd you all:" a rhyme as felicitous as the happiest that ever from the pen of the M. P. for Niagara. est that ever fell Our war preparations are being continued with unabated vigour, and with a "d—

OUR ENGLISH LETTER. Baker Pasha—Ladies in Clubs—War Pre-parations—The 'Varsity Race—The Duke of Richmond's Cattle Bill.

Europe is practically annihilated by the new boundaries of Bulgaria. On this sub-ject, however, I forbear to discant, as from the information cabled over the ocean you the information cabled over the ocean you are quite as capable as anybody here of arriving at reasonable conclusions. By chance this morning I took up a volume entitled "The Wisdom and Genius of Edmund Burke." I commend the perusal of the part devoted to his opinions on the French war, to anybody who would be furnished with argument at the present day on going to war or abstaining from it. Written just a century ago his letters on a Regicide Peace are startlingly applicable to the present attitude of England. Says the famous prosecutor of Warren Hastings:—"Difficult indeed is the situation. There is a courageous wisdom, there is also a false reptile prudence, the result not of caution, but of fear." What Burke says of the then overweening ambition of France, and the danger to be apprehended from it, would serve to-day as a leading article on Russian aggression. Speaking of King Russian aggression. Speaking of King William's policy at the commencement of the 18th century, he says the King called on Parliament to put itself in a posture "to preserve to England the weight and influence it then had on councils and affairs abroad. It will be requisite Europe should see you will not be wanting to yourselves." His eulogy on the power and resources of England, and on the efficiency of its and on the efficiency of its army, reads like a speech by the Duke of Cambridge replying to the toast of "The Army." His denunciations of who came to this city from Lindsay some years ago in search of employment, and, not succeeding in procuring a situation in a day office, entered the office of the the Peace party would serve as the con-demnation of Gladstone and Co. six months ago when the mischief was done. History ago when the mischief was done. History repeats itself, and human nature is the same as when one party at Rome favoured the onward career of Scipio Africanus another denounced it; or when Pericles opposed the peacemongers and counselled the Athenians to resist the ambitious designs of the Lacedemonians. It is only to be hoped that those croaking pessimists are wrong who predict as the outcome of wrong who predict as the outcome of present complications that fall and decline As I stood under the leeside of Blair of the British Empire at its zenith, which, Athol's shed at Cobham on Sunday afterof the British Empire at its zenith, which, it is too true, have overtaken all the previous occupants of the first place in the eyes of the world. If Austria is to be bribed into compliance with the Czar's views, we shall be alone at the opening of the ball, but nobody can tell with what partners we may find ourselves dancing before the end of it. Cura ingentes stupent.

I am petrified into silence.
That annual bore, the University boat race, is now in full blast, and three weeks rivers of bosh will flow in that time from the pens of penny-a-liners! Cambridge is already at Putney, and has three of last year's light-blues to help her along. The Oxford crew are the guests of Mr. Grenfell, number four in their boat, at his seat, Taplow Court, near Maidenhead. Their old stroke, Marriott, of Brasenose, is seting the time, and with the help of the next three weeks, he will get the powerful ot behind him into 'Varsity shape. time, I already notice divers snobs, who have as much to do with the as they have to do with the Forum of Trajan, or the Basilica of Coboconk, parading the Strand and Piccadilly with or other of the blue ribands from their button-holes. Oxford is slightly the favourite among those who have seen both crews. Secure from the turmoil and noyances of a prolonged stay by the side the course, they certainly have the hest f it so fas as training quarters go, and will be long enough on the tidal waters to become used to the difference in catch. The weather is wonderfully favourable for training, for, with the exception of yester-day's squall, when snow and sand worthy of a Colorado mud storm fell over many parts of England, there has been continued The going in some counties is so hard that many of the best known hunting men have abandoned the shires a month before their usual time, and race-courses are reported to be as hard as they generally are in July. whom the Duke of Richmond's Cattle Bill has been referred is taking evide Thursday next will have before it our ener-getic agent at Liverpool, Mr. Dyke; Mr. Dunlop, of the Allan Line, Mr. Montgomery, agent of the Dominion Line, Mr. Selkirk, of the Beaver Line, and Mr. W. S. Williamson, cattle dealer, Toronto, If these gentlemen succeed in persuading the House not to schedule Canada as a foreign country, but to include the United States in that list, great will be the pull for Can ada; but on what principle such a differ entiation can be expected I don't quite see

The impression that it will be so, however, prevails in well-informed quarters. Possibly both Canada and the States will be avoured till a reported case of disease justifies the Privy Council in ordering slaughter of cattle from both countries at the port of arrival. The food supply of London has been the subject of count articles and essays, and of not a few books. Estimates have been made of the quantity of milk consumed in the metropolis, inde-pendent of the unnatural increase to it from the cow with the iron tail. 2,000 millions of eggs are said to be consumed in the United Kingdom in a year, and probably the increase in the a year, and probably the increase in the consumption of cheese would warrant all Ontario turning itself into dairy farms. Peas, asparagus and new potatoes may be left to the suburban growers of Deptiord, Battersea, Chelsea, Charlton and Dagenham; but Canada must send her share of

the five millions head of poultry annually consumed in London, and must have a say n the 100,000 tons of country killed mea brought every year into the London marstronght every year into the London mar-ket. In the face of the demand here I am surprised to learn that cattle are extraor-dinarily low in Canada. In fact it is one of those things "no fellah can be expected to understand." I think if some of the lawyers and politicians in Canada were to ing their brains to bear en the export of eat, live and dead, it would be no bad riddance for those overfull professions, and a trade which suffers from a wonderful eglect of its attractions would be bene tted by the accession, QUARTZ.

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved Rubber Porous Plaster.

Sceptical persons will be perfectly amazed by trying them, to see the great benefit de-sived. Even headache is quickly cured by wearing one just below the breast bone; and for the hysterics, relief is found at once by the application of one over the navel.

DYSENTERY, and all affections of the bowels, to the worst cases of CHRONIC COSTIVENESS, cured by wearing a Porous Plaster over the bowels.

Weakness and fatigue are invariably cured at once by their use. of all classes, both in this Doctor

foreign countries, are daily mending them for all local recom the human race, and are continually telling me of my being a public benefactor.

You can hardly believe your own convic-tions of their wonderful effects. Although

breast, or over the kidneys, especially by those who take cold easily. The Porous is easy to wear, and puts new life into persons who feel dull and morbid. Experience has proved to the most scep-tical that MITCHELL'S POROUS PLASTER is a

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

Chariton Losee Commits Suicide by Taking two Ounces of Laudanum—His Letters and Will—The Inquest and Verdict.

But two weeks have passed away since the sad details of a melancholy suicide smote the public ear with horrifying effect, filling every feeling heart with pitying surprise, and causing sorrow to the community, when again, before the shocking tale of the last has faded from public memory, comes another lamentable case to revive the gloomy feelings and start anew the repugnant speculations which such unseemly deeds conjure up. Then it was a man well advanced in years, who had spent the greater portion of his life in Christian teaching; a man of education and sense, who sought freedom from the trials of the world in self-destruction; but now the story is that of a young man, in the springtime of life, with all the bright world before him, who, through some fortuitous circumstances as inexplicable as painful to think of, becomes weakened in mind, and sees relief from a distasteful existence only in the dark shadows of the grave. Charlton Losee was a young compositor,

Globe newspaper as a substitute, that is one who is ready to relieve any of the regular workmen whenever they wish to take a holiday. In these days, when there is so little work, and so many to do it, "subbing," as it is called by printers on a daily paper, is a very precarious way of gaining a livelihood, and to those who are not accustomed to it, a very laborious one. Losee is described as a modest young man, quiet, sober, and industrious, and enjoying quiet, sober, and industrious, and enjoying the good will of the employees of the office. Some time ago he obtained employment in Arthur, but did not remain away from the city long. On his return he again commenced "subbing" at the Globe, but his companions noticed that a great change had come over him. Timidity and avoidance of company marked his actions towards those at the office, while at his boarding house, he spent his time in his boarding house, he spent his time in reading and quiet, taking little notice of the actions of those around him. The strange hallucinations which haunted him are unexplained. Whatever private griefs he had he kept to himself, never obtruding his troubles on the sympathies of his friends, and though it was known that he asked me the effect of certain poisons, I discovered suicidal tendencies; he asked me if in all asked me if in al suffered in his mind from some hidden sor-row, yet for fear of wounding his feelings his friends refrained from questioning him.
Of late he often broached the subject of or take he often broached the subject of suicide to his fellow workmen, but they paid little attention to him, never thinking that he contemplated making away with himself. Some days ago he procured a two-ounce phial of laudanum, the contents of which he drank early on Saturday morning, and when his recommendations. morning, and when his room mate went home at four on the morning of that day, he found him in a comatose day, he found him in a comatose condition, painlessly gliding into eternity. Among his effects were found three letters, but only one contains any allusion to the act he contemplated. The wording of the will, in which he gives a house and lot to his mother, that she may always have a place that she can call "home," will leave a pang in many a heart for the fate of the poor misjudging youth, who, in the flower of his existence, at a time when the frowns of winter had given way to the smiles of spring, and all around was happy in the activity of life, in despair gave up the stern battle and sought the oblivion of the charitable tomb.

The following letter was found enclosed in an envelope addressed to Mr. Ferlin W. Losee, Lindsay, Ont.

41 RICHMOND STREET E Toronto, April 3rd, 1878.

Friends.—I will now answer your last letter after some considerable delay. I have so little from one letter to another, that it seems almost a waste of paper and postage to write. I have little to say that is not already known to you; that is, that I have but little to do, and sometimes find it difficult to do that little. I seldom spend a peaceful hour throughout the day; but am probably getting better. My system seems to have given way, at least it is not as good as it might be, and when once broken up, seems to defy all efforts to put it on its proper footing.

seems to defy all efforts to put it on its proper footing.

I did intend last week to start for Detroit, but cash was so scarce, that I determined to wait a little longer, until the spring season had fully opened up. There is very little work going on in the city, or at least there appears to be a great deal too many people to do it; and consequently the streets are always full of idle men.

I hope you are all doing something for the benefit of your individual selves, and that you are all as I hope you are an doing something for and your individual selves, and that you are appy as the day is long, despite the difficult Il may find in being always doing something You will please write soon, and oblige

Following is a copy of another letter found:— 41 RICHMOND STREET EAST 41 RICHMOND STREET EAST,
TORONTO, April 5th, 1878.

FRIENDS—My malady is evidently incurable and in case I get no remedy it is impossible to live, or even try to live. To a mind and body tormented day and night and never at peace with itself or the world at large, there is no pleasure in existing. To be led from one act to another, constantly without any connection or fitness, is truly the greatest torment I can imagine. Since I have become aware of laws of thought (or what has appeared to me to be such) I have always tried to act in conformity with them, but success with me appears impossible. I am unable to do anything or even live without drawing upon the affinities of everybody of whom I may think or at least see, and this keeps mind and body on the jar, and in continual misery. In case I do not in sutre have better success, and take anything to rid myself of this misery, I do not want any post morters examination, but want it understood that I do tof my own accord. io it of my own accord.
(Signed) CHARLTON LOSEE.

The following is a copy of a will drawn by deceased and found addressed to his

This is to certify that in case of death I will the house and lot belonging to me in the town of Lindsay, and situated on Henry street, to my mother, Mrs. Joseph Losee, to be at her sole disposal for ever. In case this will has effect, I think it would be wise to keep it in the family, at least until the younger members are in a position to fully take care of themselves. that they may always have a place lves, that they may always have a place "home."
(Signed) CHARLTON LOSEE. At three o'clock Coroner Riddel opened

an inquest at the boarding house of deceased, No. 41 Richmond Street east.

After the jury had viewed the remains the JAMES RICE, compositor at the Globe office; sworn, said—I have known deceased about three months, but cannot say how long he has lived in Toronto; he was steady in his habits, and I never saw him intoxicated; he was a "sub" in the Globe office; by a "sub" I mean one whom a regular engages to take his place when he wishes to stop work for a night or so; I boarded with him here; sometimes deceased was low spirited, and frequently spoke of committing suicide; he did not mention any particular way of effecting this, but on one occasion while on the and in mending them for all local pains. I am constantly having large orders from the various hospitals of our country, as well as from foreign countries, for my Celebrated Porous Plasters; and on each order they comment on the great virtue of the Porous and often spoke about cutting his throat and often spoke about poisoning; I think it was on Wednesday morning, deceased the night before, I noticed the sound of the spoke about poisoning; I think it was on Wednesday morning, deceased the night before, I noticed the sound jump in and drown himself if he was sure no one would take him out; on another occurrence as and often spoke about cutting his throat and often spoke about poisoning; I think it was on Wednesday morning, deceased the night before, I noticed the sound jump in and drown himself if he was sure no one would take him out; on another occurrence as and often spoke about cutting his throat case of the sound state of the sound st having worked the night before, I noticed a bottle of laudanum in his overcoat pocket; You can hardly believe your own convictions of their wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in their action, you can rely on their safety for the most delicate person to wear, as they are free from lead and other poisonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters. One trial is a sufficient guarantee of their merits, and one plaster will sell hyndred. one trial is a sufficient guarantee of their merits, and one plaster will sell hundreds to your friends.

In this changeable climate they should be worn between the shoulders and on the preast, or over the kidneys, especially have the should should be speaked afterwards; I saw him in the office last night (Friday) about six o'clock, and he was then apparently sensible and perfectly selections. home from work in company with Mr. Savage, I found deceased in his bedroom; on entering the room I lit the lamp, but deceased did not speak to me; he usually awoke and spoke to me when I came in, but did not do so on this cascion. but did not do so on this occasion; I heard him breathing heavily and gurgling in the throat, and I went to the bed and asked him what the matter was, but he returned no answer; I then placed my hands on his head and shook him with a view to waking him, but did not succeed; I was seized

Savage; he and I went into the room and raised deceased to a sitting posture, but still failed to wake him; Mr. Savage said that perhaps it was the nightmare that troubled him; shortly afterwards Mr. Sav-age exclaimed that deceased had taken ison, and went down stairs for the purposson, and went down starrs for the purpose of getting an emetic; I went out and called Dr. Cassidy; the doctor returned with me; Dr. Agnew who had been attending deceased before was sent for; in my absence an effort was made at resuscitation, but without effect; he died at about twenty five minutes are in the case of the purpose of twenty-five minutes past six; we found, on searching, a couple of letters in his coat pocket and also the bottle produced; one read them; we telegraphed to his friends at Lindsay and received the reply that they would be up this evening.

ROLAND SAVAGE, compositor at the Globe office, sworn, said—I have heard Mr. Rice's evidence and corroborate it; I have known deceased about a year and eight months; there was nothing about him to ead me to believe that he was insane when I first saw him ; about four months ago after his return from the town of Arthur he showed symptoms of insanity; I have frequently of late heard him express inull statement in regard to the time when I was called to see him; when I went into the room I found a small wine glass on ne mantelpiece : I examined of opinion that it contained an opium reparation; I mentioned my pocket: when I saw the bottle on Wednes day I tasted its contents and found them to be laudanum; deceased asked me or would take to kill him.

J. J. Cassidy, M.D., stated the condition

in which he found the deceased when called see him, and described the operacanted see him, and described the opera-tions gone through to bring him to con-sciousness. In his opinion death had re-sulted from an overdose of laudanum. Niven Agnew, M.D., sworn, said—The deceased came under my treatment in January last; he called at my office and I was that he had most extraordinary delu sions, and had given mortal offence to Miss Neilson, the actress; on one occasion he had been at the opera house when she was performing and had drawn upon her "affinities" to such an extent that she was I discovered suicidal tendencies; he asked me if in all cases of suicide a post mortem examination was required, and on my saying that it rested with the coroner and jury, he said if such a thing should occur that I would recognize him, and asked me to prevent such ar examination taking place, I afterwards called on Miss Carroll, his boarding house misress, and stated my fears that deceased vas of unsound mind, and was meditating suicide, and asked herto co To a Juror—This dread of a post mortem

omething more to fear after death than ost mortem examination, and he said he was an annihilationist and believed that fellow-workmen were drawing on his "af-finities" to such an extent that he could work but a few hours a day; he believed mental faculties, but also on his physica dexterity, I reached here about half-past five, and found Dr. Cassidy in attendance; I agree with him in the opinion that de ceased came to his death from an overdos of laudanum.

The Coroner then summed up the evid-

ence and left the case with the jury.

Mr. WILLIAM JOYCE, the foreman. ed to censure the person who had sold d ceased the laudanum.

The CORONER said that there was noth ng unlawful in the sale, so a verdict with

ensure would serve no purpose.

The jury then returned a verdict in acordance with the evidence, that deceased me to his death by taking two ounces of udanum while of unsound mind.

Terrific Boiler Explosion.

Boston, Mass., April 7.—Last evening a fty-horse power boiler in the engine-room of the stamping manufactory of Seavy & Co., Cambridge, exploded, killing three men and fatally injuring another, and more or less severely six others. The boiler was hurled through the brick walls of the engine-room, and the wooden walls of the building enclosing it, 130 feet across the canal. Michael Moreland, engineer, was ound crushed between the boiler and the ranite walls of the canal. James Anglin and Nathan Burgess, at work in the rivet-ing-room, in a line with the course of the oiler, were taken from the canal dead and angled, having been swept along by the oiler in its terrific flight. Geo. was taken from the ruins of the engine room fatally injured. The two-story building, in which was the engine was completely demolished. The building, five stories high, and in 100 men were at work, was considerably shattered, and on the side nearest the engine-room, every pane of glass was broken The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Ontario Veterinary College.

The session of the Ontario Veterinary College which has just closed, has been the most successful of any in the history of the College. The attendance edentedly large, and embraced students er Canada and many of the States of the Union.

The following students were awarded diplomas:—
S. G. Anderson, Tottenham; L. P. Chase, Illinois;
J. R. Deacon, London; F. W. Derr, Ohio; G. Falls,
Ottawa; T. Hagyard, Kentucky; C. Hand, Alliston;
H. Heckenbeger, Pennsylvania; G. P. Himman,
Cobourg; J. Humphries, Pennsylvania; W. Jex,
Brantford; A. Moore, Guelph; J. McKerrachan,
Highgate; J. V. Newton, Barrie; S. P. Palmer,
Toronto; B. A. Pierce, Illinois; H. Sutterby, New
York; A. N. Smeall, Toronto; L. P. Smithers, St.
Louis; A. R. Stephenson, Cobourg; J. Waddel,
Seneca; G. Theobald, Teeswater; L. E. Wheat,
Pennsylvani York; A. R. Stephenson,
Louis; A. R. Stephenson,
Seneca; G. Theobald, Teeswater; L. E. Water,
Pennsylvani
The following candidates passed their primary exmetions:—F. W. Mathews, Toronto; S. Ottewell,

minations: - r. w. machews, 2010111, Glasgow
Below is the prizes and honour list: -JUNIOR CLASS.

Chemistry—1st prize, W. Rose. Honours—S.
Foilker, J. Gemmel, F. C. Greenside.

Anatomy—Silver Medal, presented by the Agriculture and Arts Association—S. Foilker; 2nd, E.
Prentice; 3rd, J. C. Rutherford. Honours—T.
Foster, J. Frink, F. C. Greenside, W. Rose. SENIOR: CLASS.

Breeding and Management of Stock.—1st prize, given by the Commissioner of Stock.—Ist prize, given by the Commissioner of Agriculture, L. P. Palmer; 2nd and 8rd given by Agriculture and Arts Association, G. P. Hinman, J. V. Newton.

Pathology.—Silver medal, given by the Ontario Veterinary Medical As-ociation, G. P. Hinman; 2nd, W. Jex; 3rd, H. Sutterby and S. P. Palmer (equal). Honours—L. P. Chase, F. W. Derr, G. Falls, J. Humphries, J. V. Newton.

Physician Left wires, S. P. Palmer, Physician and Prize S. P. Palmer. Sutterby.

Materia Medica.—1st prize, S. P. Palmer; 2nd,
W. Jex and G. P. Hinman (equal). Honours—J.

Humphries, E. Smithers, H. Sutterby.

Anatomy.—Silver medal, presented by the Agricultural and Arts Association, H. Sutterby; 2nd,
W. Jex; 3rd, S. P. Palmer. Honours—G. Falls, G.
P. Hinman, J. V. Newton.

P. Hinman, J. V. Newton.

The gold medal given by the Ontario Veterinary Medical Association for the best general examination was won by W. Jex.

The announcements and presentation of the medals were greeted by the students with loud applause. Professor Buckland presented the gold medal to Mr. Jex; Professor Barret a silver medal to Mr. Hinman; Mr. Stock, President of the Agriculture and Arts Association, a silver medal to Mr. Stock, in the course of his remarks, spoke in very complimentary terms of the veterinary profession, the College, and the examination just concluded. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the Board of Examiners, and three cheers given for

LONDON, April 5.—The charge of rape against Mr. W. Reid, of Parkhill, by Mary E. Long, was dismissed by the magistrate last evening and not sent for trial as published. The evidence of the prosecutrix was deemed utterly untrustworthy, while the defendant bears an excellent character in Parkhill. He says the charge was invented for the double pur nose of blackmail and to gratify revenge. 297 with alarm, and went out and called Mr.

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

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Our friends in Quebec are working with a will. They are united to a man, all M. Joly's blandishments and M. DE lands. Sr. Just's efforts failing to shake their sturdy allegiance. They are organised Town Plot. The Neebing Hotel in every constituency and have their men pany was organised, the Company being at every point in the field, while the Oliver, Davidson, & Co., and a few at every point in the field, while the ent pro tem. has not been able to bring out candidates enough, some ten constituencies yet awaiting the advent of M. DE ST. Just's neminees. The issue on which the contest is being fought is the old one of Responsible Government. "Liberals" who fought with their Ontario allies for that boon and who remember to this day the words of PAPINEAU and MORIN are going in heart and soul with the Opposition. general opinion is that if the Lieutenant-Governor's act was not unconstitutional, it was at least arbitrary and high-handed; and on that ground, hundreds who opposed the general policy of the DE BOUCHERVILLE Cabinet, support its candidates in this struggle of

People against the Prerogative." l known, too, far and wide throughout the Province, that Mr. MAC-KENZIE is clinging to M. DE ST. JUST ; and the voters propose to mank at once their disapprobation of the assumed tyranny of the one, and of the incapacity and corruption of the other. In one or two cases, M. Joly's candidates have boldly said that they are striving, not so much for the the Local usurpers as for the Party at Ottawa; and the people are prepared to condemn both Administrations together. Even the Witness admits that the prospects of isted; paid for 66 sheets of tin, though its Rouge friends are far from brilliant. while the Herald's advocacy is weak in the extreme. Public opinion, aside from the purely local issues involved is dead against such an arbitrary use of the powers of the Crown; and M. Di St. Just will assuredly find that the violent step he took in Mr. MACKENZIE'S interest was, after all, a disastrous faux

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOBS. Briefly summarised, the position of

the Kaministiquia case is as follows: (1.) Mr. ADAM OLIVER, a go-it-blind Reformer of many years' reputation, resigned in 1875 his seat in the secure Re- the evidence, and we leave them withform riding of South Oxford in favour of Mr. CEGOES, who had been beaten in East Toronto and who had no hope outside of South Oxford. For that sacrifice Mr. OLIVER, according to Reform ethics, merited a reward.

(2.) In November, 1874, OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co. began to buy up the land in the so-called Town Plot of Fort the St. Paul and Pacific railway, reveals Parliament. Recent occurrences surmade manifest, Mr. MACKENZIE had rejected Prince Arthur's Landing as the eastern terminus of the Pacific road. and at that time Mr. MURDOCH, his engineer, after surveying along the Kaministiquia, had reported in favour of the McKellar farm, a site offered at \$75

(3.) DAVIDSON conducted the land purchases above referred to, and on be- his mind that some advantage to himpay such an exorbitant figure for land years ago the representatives of Manithat was virtually worthless, he answertoba in Parliament pressed Mr. Maced that he knew what he was doing ; that Mr. MACKENZIE had told him the he told CLARK he had got from Ottawa, work. He is a director of the Bank of on which was marked what he said was Montreal, Mr. George Stephen is its map. Savigny saw that it was a tracing upon the holders of the bonds of from an original; and on questioning the DAVIDSON about it, the latter told him who live in Amsterdam. The re-he had got it from good authority, sult is easily told. Mr. Donhe had got it from good authority. SAVIGNY having a map of the Fort Wil- ALD A. son's tissue tracing and from it marked it is said, to between fifteen and twenty his map. He subsequently found that particular with the Government map.
(4.) Davidson gives a general denial to

the evidence of CLARK and SAVIGNY. Mr. MACKENZIE agreed to proceed with clear and distinct. Savigny's copying said in Parliament that no lease to of the tracing upon his own map and his | Messrs. Stephen & Co. has yet been exexact plan of the reserve decided upon STEPHEN, as trustee for his associates, (officially) by Mr. MACKENZIE on the and the Government have formally a Refermer; Savigny a Conservative. there is at least very good reason for Both are men of excellent reputation. Neither has any interest in perjuring himself. Davidson is deeply interested in concealing the truth.

(5) Mr. Mackenziereceived Murdoch's farm site in November, 1874, at the very time Davidson was boasting that the Government intended to place the ter- say a word in its favour; while from the at the success of the opposition, it was ing this tracing. No other Government engineer had surveyed the Kaministiqua. peatedly that he always followed the ernment displayed due diligence in the The laity may rest assured, In this case, advice of his engineers. however, he (on the 23rd January, 1875,) set Murpoch's report aside and formally selected the Town Plot.

MURDOCH'S report, Mr. MACKENZIE de- south of the border becomes a pressing clared that Mr. Sampford Fleming chose necessity. There is no necessity, how-Mr. Fleming, in his examination before pany and hand over to it, for the long tance to the nominations to the Provinthe Senate Committee, said the Minister of Public Works chose the Town Plot and he merely followed his directions of Manitoba, Keewatin Diocesan Synod delegates who will be sional man, for all to keep in mind is and placed the site there. Mr. Fleming people of Manitoba have had a sorrow-had never surveyed or examined the ful experience of the exorbitant characters of the Church serve every citizen of the country. that he would have rejected the site re- The very life commended by his assistant on his own drawn out of them by the unthat in all probability the early resignature of them by the unthat in all probability the early resignature. responsibility. Secondly, he had no restrained exactions of the Kittson tion of Bishop Bethune will throw upon ect in telling an untruth with respect to its selection. On the other hand, Mr. | to fasten another monopoly upon them. | most important duty of selecting the | that class would reap a real advantage. MACKENZIE is even more deeply in- It will be a change simply from water to ruler of the Church in this diocese for

has everything to lose. (7.) The Town Plot having thus been all. The question of binding our Northdecided on, Mr. MACKENZIE in 1876 ap- West hand and foot for ten long years points two valuators; and to represent to the chariot wheels of Messrs. Smith, the Government, he appointed Mr. P. Stephen & Co. would not have arisen STEPHEN & Co. would not have arisen the firm of if when Mr. MACKENZIE came into power OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & Co., who acted as he had proceeded with the Pembina solicitor and adviser for the Dominion. Branch. Once it were built the matter The law relating to expropriations for Public Works is very explicit as to the National Public Works is very explicit as to the Public Works is very explicit as to the National Public Works

which in consequence a large fictitious value had been attached. This was done, and the Town Plot site was sold to the Government for \$54,000, exclu-

gaged Mr. JAMES D. HENDERSON, a friends whom they let in to the certainty of a good thing. Henderson erected the building according to independent on these terms is simply not true. It is a bold attempt to the forthcoming elections. structions on land which the proprietors knew was wanted by the Gov-ernment, at a total cost, and leaving a good profit at that, of \$2,000. Mr. TAYLOR, a competent witness, who made a close examination of the building, thought \$1,380 a liberal price for it. The valuators—Mr. Brown, one of the vendors, being agent for the Government in this case also-paid \$5,029 for it. The land on which the structure stands was paid for twice over: and on comparing accounts, Wilson, one of the valuators, confessed that the Government paid for ten barrels of lime, although only two rooms, each 18 feet by 16 feet, were plastered; paid for nearly \$100 worth of paint, though orush never stained the venerable slabs and culls of which the fabric was constructed: paid for forty window frames, 33 boxes and 252 panes of glass, with 43 pairs of sashes and four dozen sash fasteners, though there were but four

windows in the entire rookery; paid for 46,000 shingles, though only two-thirds of the east wing, which is 80 feet by 24 feet, was sningled; paid for 15,872 feet of flooring, though only 1,920 feet exnone had been used; and paid for \$37 worth of locks, though but two existed. As OLIVER told HENDERSON, "if the hotel was on the Government reserve" and he well knew it was-" the Government would have to pay a fancy (9.) OLIVER attempted to silence the

witness Henderson with a bribe of \$100 during the Senate enquiry.

(10.) The bill for the whole job. given in the Public Accounts for 1877. part 2, p. 234, is as follows:

For Lands Purchased......\$59,389 Valuators' Services and Expenses. 9.317

out comment to the consideration of the electors. THE PEMBINA BRANCH.

THE discussion which took place in KENZIE to go on with the Branch, but

of his friends in the Bank of Montreal. St. Paul and Pacific road, sult is easily told. SMITH and his friends bought up the Dutch bonds, amounting, cents on the dollar, the Amsterdam genremains to be completed. This done,

The question arises: Is the proposed

est possible condemnation. It is a recklast four years we might now look forward to speedy access to our North-west dropped — and we counsel them country through our own territory. They have not displayed this diligence, (6) Asked to give a reason for ignoring and connection with the lines to the time. period of ten years, the rich and vastly blood has

be connected with Pembina by a line so much as sixty miles shorter? There is but of the Church at large W. no answer to these questions except the indefensible one that Mr. Mackenzie has for his own reasons bound the coun-(8.) But "OLIVER wanted more" try to a bargain it will rue for a quarter than a gigantic profit on worthless lands. In June, 1875, Davidson endown try to a bargain it will rue for a quarter of a century. Had the Government nothing more in view than the country's best interests they would build the Cana-Town Plot. The Neebing Hotel Company was organised, the Company being

belief that the Pembina Branch would not be long completed before three lines sought a connection with it-two most positively: and yet we must lose all the advantages of these connections because the Premier has lent himself to the machinations of a powerful financial clique, from which he cannot now extricate himself if he would. His hand is so far in that he cannot draw it back. He is the slave of DONALD A. SMITH. Much has been said of the Inde-

been passed to prevent the sitting in Parliament of men who are interested in contracts with the Government, or subected to the influences of the Crown ould there be anything more shameful than the relative position towards each other of Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. Don-ALD A. SMITH? By virtue of an agree-ment now existing, Mr. SMITH is deeply interested in the passage of Mr. MAC-KENZIE's bill. If it fail, he will suffer loss: if it succeed, it will probably place a large amount of money in his pocket. Yet Mr. Donald A. Smith—scrupulous and honest man that he is—rises in his place in Parliament and advocates a measure designed to enrich himself and the chief of the standard elevators -the man who avowedly went into the Government to raise the moral tone of our political life, and generally to purify our politics—justifies the disgraceful exhibition made by the member for Selkirk. The job itself is bad as bad can be. The incident to which we have referred is the natural outcome of

such a hotbed of corruption. It would probably be of little avail to ask the House of Commons to reject the Premier's bill, but we would appeal to the Senate, to which the people of this country already owe so much, to deal with it after the fashion it deserves These are the facts as established by There is a dark future before us if such a fatal policy as that of the Government upon this question can be pressed to its completion unchecked.

THE EASTER VESTRIES. THE members of the Anglican Church The discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday will soon meet in their annual vestry to less dependent on the will of his emnight upon the Premier's bill to enable appoint their Church officers, audit a condition of things which must awaken round the coming meetings with an unnot smoke, or must be teetotallers—if alarm in the public mind. The in- usual amount of interest, and invest these men determine to resist him, they genuous admissions of Mr. Donald A. with a special importance the election of have to face the contingency of emigrat-SMITH throw light upon the reason why lay delegates. We are not, therefore, not proceeded with the construction of peals have begun to be spread broadcast and they are efficient workmen, they can Mr. Smith tells us, he took this matter in the exercise of their choice. Our reading hand. Three years ago he made uper sneed no assurance that The Mail labourer or mechanic who would in hand. Three years ago he made up | ers need no assurance that The Mail identifies itself with no clerical party; ing asked by Mr. Clark, from whom he self lay in the difficulties of the St. Paul but taking an interest in the Anglican bought five lots, what induced him to and Pacific Railway Company. Three Church as one of the most important skill would be, we suppose, an immigrant. ecclesiastical bodies in our midst, we feel it our duty at the present crisis to urge the members of that communion to he persistently refused to do so until rise to the height of their obligations shores. terminus was to be placed at the Town | within a recent period. Mr. Donald A. | and privileges, and to see to it that they | given a bounty, and the cost of official Plot. He also produced a map which he told Clark he had got from Ottawa, work. He is a director of the Bank of Synod. Cavour's dream of a "Libera" the \$6 to which each is entitled, is the chiesa nel Libero stato," is fully realized the proposed Government reserve. He President, and Mr. Angus is its Manin this Dominion. The Church is in the then stepped into the room of Mr. ager. Mr. Smith secures the services most absolute sense self-governed, and to the enterprising men who were its members will only have themselves there increased demand for labour would lands there, and showed him also this Others forthwith proceeded to operate to blame if they do not make their come here unsolicited and looking for wishes known and respected. We have no bounty. Every man able to work is noticed with regret in the ecclesiastical worth a large sum to a young country. parliament an increasing tendency towards lobbying and caucusing and other tricks which would disgrace a mundane legislature, and which are peculiarly out dividual in it. The new labourers and of place—nay, positively mischievous the alleged Government reserve upon millions of dollars, at about twenty-five in an assembly which ought to be above the pettiness and short-sighted folly of | yesterday in an article on the "Strength Davidson's tracing corresponded in every themen agreeing to accept in payment party spirit. In the late special meeting bonds of that portion of the road which of the Synod, called for the purpose of Their recollection of the circumstance is the Pembina Branch. The Premier has skilful clique in the interest of a particular candidate, whom it was sought to subsequent discovery that it was an ecuted, but he has not denied that Mr. of a party and clerical majority. No provision was made for the payment the proposed coadjutor, no sufficient 23rd January, 1875, over two months bound themselves to an agreement for a notice was given of the purpose to hold afterward, are weighty facts. Clark is lease. That such a document exists an election, no discussion was permitted on the merits of the question-the election consequently was practically a farce. Happily the attempt was frustrated by lease one of which Parliament and the the resolute and patient tactics of the country should approve? The sense of minority, and by the use of the pro-Parliament was pretty well expressed in visions wisely framed by the Synod report recommending the McKellar Thursday's debate. Very few members, itself for the purpose of preventing a except Mr. Donald A. Smith and the hasty and ill-considered, or mere party minus on the Town Plot, &c., and show- other side of the House came the strong- ostentatiously announced that the question was dropped for good, and since less bargain. It is a foolish bargain. It then the defeated party in the Synod Premier has said in the House re- is an unpatriotic bargain. Had the Gov- have preserved an ominous silence.

should be taken by surprise a second The approaching vacancy in the cases. At first the price would rise. Metropolitan See, and that in the Dio-On the other hand ever, to single out one favoured com- cese of Ontario, will give great imporcial Synod. This alone should stimu-Kaministiquia; hence it is not probable ter of the charges of one monopoly. at large. But we are revealing a Even if at first a policy calculated to been scarcely veiled secret when we tell them serve the country would injure any class Company. Now, it is proposed this Synod the grave responsibility and protection—in the end the members of terested than Davidson in avoiding the responsibility of this job. Mr. Fleming thad nothing to gain; Mr. Mackenzie and nothing to gain; Mr. Mackenzie argument. But it is not only not an absolute necessity perhaps many years to come. The injure the working classes when prosperity of the Anglican Church—the had nothing to gain; Mr. Mackenzie argument. But it is not only not an absolute necessity perhaps many years to come. The injure the working classes when prosperity of the Anglican Church—the land. But now we know there is no seen side by side. the winter wheat six absolute necessity but not necessary at thought—is of interest to the communthought—is or interest to the community at large. Let its members, then, bear in mind that the eyes of their felbear in mind that the eyes of their felity at large. Let its members, then, bear in mind that the eyes of their felbear in mind that the eyes of their felbear in the poor. Still harping on the same out of the ground—that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the control of the ground that is the course of the protective system is based on a where the season is earlier than in the course, then the poor of the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, then the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that is, of course, where the season is earlier than in the course, the poor of the ground that the poor of the contempt if they are too careless to rise as selfish as patriotism. If it be selfish to the responsibilities, and to take an earnest and intelligent share in the millions we send away to support manu- wheat ever known in the United States;

but of the Church at large. We have been warned that the position which we have taken up on this question is adverse to our interests. We should disdain to be influenced by any such considerations. We are kindly warned that we shall not have the people with us. On the contrary, we feel sure that we speak in the interest of the people, and we believe that they will be shrewd enough to receive and profit by the inwhich we give them, and that the result will be seen in

FALLACIES ON PROTECTION.

WE have made the Globe uneasy. In recent article we pointed out the low the workingmen, and conscious that no class would be more ready to resent being treated as selfish beings destitute any one may see, by turning up the Clark the meant worth Name an artificial glut in the labour market. This is an argument which we need not pendence of Parliament, and laws have file of the present month. Now we are

> the happier because we extorted the acknowledgement. But habit is perverse. and in the very article in which the above statement is made in order to shield from the resentment of the work-

ingmen, their supposed selfishness is appealed to afresh We are told the Opposition knew perectly well that Protection "will not benefit the workingmen individually. Would it benefit them, then, collective y? If our contemporary can show us that any class can be benefitted collectively without being benefitted individually we shall feel ourselves under a deep obligation, for a flood of new light will be thrown on the principles of reasoning. We have always thought the greater contained the less, and a class the units of

which it is composed, and that if you benefit a class you benefit every member thereof. "They know that unless there is an embargo put on the free importation of labour, the increase of employment here will avail the labourer nothing so long as there is an army of exposed this fallacy. Let us prick it ice more. With the increased demand for labour, of course, more labourers would come here. Now suppose the increased demand for labour would not increase wages, it would do what we showed was equivalent to an increase of wealth to the labourer

night upon the Premier's bill to enable him to lease the Pembina Branch to the their accounts, and select delegates to the residual their accounts, and select delegates to the residual three selections of the residual to t "ring" which has secured control of represent them in the Synod or Church and the owner is dissatisfied with any of duction is carefully limited. No doubt, his men—or wishes to impose on them like Dickens' horse who was taught to ing to some other part of the country for three years the Government have surprised to see that already party ap- or out of the country. But it the same line, the workingman, like the horse, should or out of the country. But if there are the Pembina Branch. Three years ago, among the laity, urging them to be careful go to the rivals of their employers and more likely, decamp. Every brought into the country by the additional demand for labour or mechanical We pay a large sum to each immigrant

we get now. We have an army of paid tion of tyrannous monopolists. But let officials to entice immigrants to our the workingman pender this question— The men thus enticed are amount we pay to each of a class of immigrants very inferior, we need not say, Else why do we spend so much on im migration? Everything that enriches the country we suppose serves every inmechanics would all contribute to the revenue of the State. We showed of England," that taxes per head had

decreased in that country since it was creased demand for labour did not affect price. We deal perfectly frankly with the workingmen. The law of supply and demand would tell here as in other When the demand was fully supplied the price would adjust itself to the normal level. The principle for the working-

man, for the mechanic, for the farmer. ing class would be other than gainers by Machinery, it was thought would

duty of valuators in such cases. They are to fix the price irrespective of any increased value which the proposed public work is likely to give to the proposed

writes seeking to raise a bugaboo out of selfish fears :

"He is told that protection to manufac-

tures would increase the amount of goods manufactured in the country. We have already seen that, even if it does, it may injure instead of benefitting the labourer individually by causing an artificial glut in the labour market. We call attention in the labour market. We call attention to this further fact, that the tendency under a protective system is for certain lines of manufactures to fall into fewer hands. The smaller manufacturers are forced to succumb to their more powerful rivals, and when the survivors to prevent not only competition for labour, but what they would call over production of goods. In other words, they can comine to lower wages, and at the same so limit the supply of manufactured artikey of argument in which it addressed cles that by getting a higher price they would have a better return for their cap

tal while hiring fewer hands.

The first proposition here is that increased production in a country designed of patriotism, our contemporary yester- to meet wants now supplied from abroad, day denies that it did what it did do, as may injure the workingman by causing country more strongly developed than examine it on its merits. Manufactures 'among workingmen." We are happy are established here. Men are employed in these manufactures. The Canadian manufacturer has to compete on unfair manufacturer has to compete on unfair ground with the manufacturer of the States, who has not only a larger market but, as regards the Canadian manufacturer, is doubly protected, being protected by his own Government and practically protected by ours. In conequence of the unequal fight—unable to ace "slaughterings" — the Canadian manufacturer is crippled; he either struggles on or is crushed. ese circumstances the men whom he is obliged to dismiss or work on half time. are told: "Oh, you would be much worse off if your employer was able to employ you full time the year round the labour market might become glutted. We suppose the demand become would, as in other cases, regulate the

The tendency, it seems—such is the second proposition—of the Protective system "is for certain lines of manuufactures to fall into fewer hands. The tendency of the present system is for a good many lines of manufacture to pass completely out of Canadian hands. If few hands are an evil, we suppose no hands at all would be greater evil. We are reminded by the Globe's reasoning of the line once repeated by an actress in tender tones : "My wound is great because it is so small."

A cruel wit overwhelmed the actress with confusion and convulsed the theatre by standing up in his box and saying

"Then 'twould be greater were it none at all." live without grass, and who would have become a most rampaginous animal if he had not died, words could not describe the prosperity of the workingman if the demand for labour became less and take it into his head to die-or, what is

We are very far from the state of cumb to larger domestic rivals—when manufacturers could combine to keep nently qualified." down wages-and no Conservative Government will ever place them in the posi-Would a combination of manufacturers be more powerful to keep down their wages than the will of one manufacturer? Could not two manufacturers combine as well as twenty? But we need waste no more words on the moonshine of the Globe.

SOWING SPRING WHEAT.

THE dust flies in the city streets, and o doubt the fields are now rapidly drying up fit for the plough and the harrow under the influence of sun and wind together. Our correspondent, 'QUARTZ," in one of his recent letters from England, tendered Canadian farmers this advice :-- "Sow spring electing a coadjutor bishop, the wires a country of twelve million inhabi-were pulled by a small and not over-tants. Why? The chief reason is the probability of an Anglo-Russian "wheat." It was of course based upon that there are now more than twice war this year, which has, to all appear twelve millions to bear the burden of ance, greatly increased since the counsel force on the diocese by the dead weight taxation. We have shown that the in- referred to was given. This advice is in dependence of the labourer or mechanic effect pressed upon the farmers every would be increased by an increased com-petition for labour and skill. Another look over the cable despatches, effect would follow. Instead of being and according to all accounts it is being employed for six or nine months of the year he would be employed the whole and the United States. The unusually vear round. Even if wages were not early opening of spring has a cheering, acreased by so much a day—the man stirring effect to begin with, and sends employed for 300 days at one dollar and a half a day would receive \$450 a year make the best of an apparently favourwhile the man employed for 200 days at able season. From various parts of one dollar and a half a day would receive Ontario we hear of extra early ploughonly \$300 a year. The man continually employed would not, it is true, receive higher wages, but he would have once and In no former season, probably, was half the income of the man fitfully there so extensive a business done in employed. This may be regarded in the the sale and purchase of superior spring light of an increase of wages. But it wheat for seed as has been done of late would be an extraordinary thing if in- and is still being continued. But we must add that what we labour as increased demand affects other call the great wheat movement them commodities, namely, by putting up the among the farmers goes far back. It was very pronounced and vigorous last fall, and doubtless the area of land under fall wheat in Ontario now exceeds what it has been at any time for many years. An American paper says that nothing like the present year's promise of fall wheat was ever known in the United States. All through the winter wheat belt of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, the growing crop is reported as looking magnificent. Southern Illinois there are to be seen thousands of acres under wheat, where for several years past this crop has been almost abandoned. sas is one vast wheat field. A correspondent writes that there seems to have been a winter wheat mania in that State. More recently a spring wheat class has gained more by machinery than inches high, and waving in the wind, "combination of selfish interest." It is Ontario. It is predicted that, in the absence of any unexpected misfortune,

years ago came—so sweeping a failure, too, that people almost doubted whether this would ever be a wheat-raising country again. While taxing the land so heavily with their demands upon it for crops of wheat, our farmers would do well to recollect that for every bushel taken off an equivalent to keep up the strength of the soil must in some way or other be returned to it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

If a tithe of the \$350,000 annually spent | show. Well, on emigration agents in Europe were ap- true, but there was a plied to sending the unemployed of the West, and providing them with means to secure land and become settlers, the interests of the country would not suffer.

The Lachute Watchman :- "The Reform ommittee of Lachute have used the public schools and school teachers for distributing their party circulars. That such a course is very objectionable, is clear in the minds of all sensible people, or should be. They seem to think they have possession of the whole country and can prostifile of the present month. Now we are point out to an intelligent reader, hits tute to their service every instrument of told that "among no class is love of straight out at immigration. But let us public learning which should be kept from

Mr. Blain was nominated on Thursday as the Reform candidate for West York The nomination took place in the rooms of the Reform Association here, in Toronto. How came the meeting for the purpose of nominating a candidate for West York not be held in some central place in that Riding? It is somewhat singular that he should be nominated here in the centre of wire pulling. What would the Globe say Conservative candidate were nominated for a great county at a meeting held in the U. E. Club?

Over the signature of "A Georgian Re- time. former," somebody thus writes to the Sutton Times :- "Allow me through your columns to suggest that a Protection Association should be formed immediately in our midst. It would be the means of getting Reformers, like myself, to join the Conservatives in bringing this national policy before our own community. A number of Reformant of Reformers do not care to join the servative Association for various reasons, but would without hesitation join a

The British Trade Journal :- "The reolution which has occurred in our commerce with the United States is expressed by a few figures. In 1865 the value of \$122,000,000, against \$84,700,000 imported | the bill in reference to the Attorney Genby us from that country during the same eral and Receiver-General's offices being eriod. In 1876, however, the tables were rned; for, while our exports to the States had dwindled to \$98,600,000, the value of the goods imported reached the large sum of \$367,352,000, showing a balance in favour America, in the twelve months, of \$269,-000,000,

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, of Bryson, a lifein which, after reviewing the Acts of the Government since 1874, he says :- "With of dwarfs to the tender mercies of an outraged people, who are sick and tired of hypocrisy, cant and humbug, feeling confident that the electors of this broad Dominion will have intelligence enough at the next election to place you at the head things when smaller manufacturers suc- of her Majesty's loyal Opposition in the

> And so Mr. Coffin is going out of the Ottawa Cabinet and Mr. Killam going in. What changes have taken place in Mr. Mackenzie's Council since 1874. There Messrs. Dorion, Fournier, Blake and Laflamme; five Ministers of Inland Reenue :- Messrs. Fournier, Geoffrion, Cauchon, Laflamme and Laurier; three troduce the provisions of the Presidents of the Council:—Messrs. Presidents of the Council:—Messrs. Cauchon, Huntington and Blake; three Postmasters-General :- Messrs, Macdonald Fournier and Huntington; three Ministers to read the names on the ballot papers of Militia :—Messrs. Ross, Vail and Jones ; two Secretaries of State: -Messrs. Christie | should be given them. and Scott, and two Ministers of the Interior :- Messrs. Laird and Mills. It is a Government of numerous changes and big deficits.

"The United States, a country with 40,000,000 of people is governed by seven Ministers, while we with 4,000,000 of town of Pembroke to the present term people require thirteen. It is absurd and nus of the Canada Central. onstrous. There the Secretary of the Treasury attends to all the financial busi- down any orders-in-Council at present, b ness. Here the Finance Department is livided up between the Finance Minister, the Receiver-General, the Minister of Customs and the Minister of Inland Revenue -four of them. The system is extravagant in the extreme.?

After being in power nearly five years. Mr. Mackenzie proposes to carry out a reorm by abolishing the Receiver-Generalship dividing the Department of Justice into two and creating an Attorney-Generalship. Reform is a fearful and wonderful

mystery. The following, from the Boston Advertiser, relates to the commerce of a country that is said to be "protected to death ":-The figures of our foreign trade during the nonth of February form one of the most extraordinary statements ever issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The domestic exports, at gold valuation, reached the enormous value of \$65,071,646, which is at the rate of \$2,324,000 a day, or more than \$848,000,000 a year. The amount now reported is, with one exception, the largest ver declared in a single month in the his tory of our commerce. In December, 1876, it was \$71,250,000, with two more eek days in the month. this year the imports of merchandise were be seen, was less than half the value of the xports. In eight months the excess of xports over imports has been more than \$169,000,000, an increase of \$12,500,000 over the corresponding amount last year, although the imports have, in the meantime, increased almost \$25,000,000 Evi ently a country that can spare such an enormous surplus from its resources is a hard country to ruin."

Dr. Giles: Since the introduction cour Liniment Iodide of Ammonia to the country.

Mr. Methot would support the bill with old. I have been amazed with the success that has attended it. All the other reme dies of similar nature the sale seemed to have dropped, and your Iodide has taken their place. It is unquestionably the remedy of the day. People speak so highly of it, and to my astonishment the quart it provided that a defendant or his bottles sell so rapidly. Families buy them, and all the horsemen in this section are enthusiastic in its favour.
J. T. WEBBER, Druggist,

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Monday, April 8

Mr. Mackenzie brought down a mes. sage from the Governor-General enclosing M. De Boucherville's reply to M. Letel. lier's explanatory case. that the papers be printed.

The debate on the Brown-Ross amend. ment to impose a duty on flour and wheat was continued by Messrs. Rymal, Gibbs (South Ontario), Casgrain, Masson, Laurier, Langevin, Farrow, Goudge, Pope (Queen's) Pouliot, Rochester, Sinclair, McCranev he 31st inst.

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Sir John MacDonald said that the amendment as proposed was calculated to get the smallest support possible, and ac cording to the member for worth, its proposer and seconder either madmen or fools. That gentlema admitted, however, that some Refor farmers in his own constituency s the policy announced by the He had attempted, too, to meetings held during the summer mon by himself and his friends, asserting the the Hamilton meeting had in size only by that collected perhaps th between the two exhibition Merryman was absent-they had member for South W elsewhere engaged. He would amendment, as it was part amendment. They would have

thing piecemeal if they only waited long After some remarks from Messrs. Pun. ster, Wood, Kerr, Campbell, Brown Stephenson, the members were called and a division was taken, as follows Yeas, 28; nays, 148.

The House then went into Committee Supply, and passed several items.

The House adjourned at 1.40 a.m.

TUESDAY, April 9 Mr. Young moved that the witnesses mined by the Public Accounts Committee n connection with the North-West be examined on oath. Carried. Mr. LAFLAMME introduced a bill res ng persons imprisoned in default of

Sir John MacDonald said the question was no doubt an important one, but it was introduced at a very late period of the Read a first time.
On motion of Mr. Holton, the bill to confer certain powers on the Montreal

Building Association by the name of the Montreal Investment Co., was read a first Sir John MacDonald notified the Gar rnment that on Thusday next, when the ply, he would propose a resolution refe to the Quebec matter. He would to submit his amendment to the Premier Mr. MACKENZIE said he thought the

better and more proper course would be to make the motion a substantive one. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said his objection to that course was this, that it was possible for any member to move an am which would avoid a vote upon the consti tutional question involved. He preferre hon. gentlemen did not approve of it they would not accept it.

After some further discussion the matter dropped.
On the order for the third reading of Mr. LAFLAMME moved the House into

the Ministry of Justice, pointed out by Si John Macdonald. On the motion for the third reading.

ong Reformer, writes a letter to the Pre- | the effect of which would be to strike out General. The amendment was lost :- Yeas. 64 nays, 105. On the motion for the third reading.

second division was taken, which resulte in-Yeas, 108: nays, 66, Mr. Wright, o Ottawa, voting for the motion. On the motion to go into Committee o Supply,
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> Mr. MACKENZIE said he could not brit in a few days he hoped to beable to bring the whole question before the House, and m the adoption of a new order-in-Council WHITE (Renfrew) approved of course proposed to be taken by the Premi-He said the country, however, had be led by the conduct of the Government believe that the work had been who abandoned, seeing that for a couple of year they had not put any sum in the estimate

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Liverpool Dates to March 26.

RITUALISM AND THE LAW On the 23rd inst. an affidavit was presented to the Court of Arches, that the Rev. J. Edwards, jun., of Prestbury, near Cheltenham, continued his ritualistic practices; whereupon Lord Penzance issued a der for his suspension from his ministra tion and emoluments for six months from

An application was then made to th Court in connection with the old case of Martin v. Mackonochie." It was stated that the incumbent of St. Alban's, Hol born, continues the ritualistic practice which Sir R. Phillimore, in June, 1876 ordered him to discontinue, and it was no moved that obedience should be enfo The learned Dean said he would give Mackonochie one last chance, but if he conot obey the present monition at once severe sentence would immediately follow

REPRESENTATION OF BELFAST. It now appears certain that two Conservative candidates are about to offer themselves to the Belfast electors for the sear selves to the Beltast electors for the sear which Mr. Johnston's acceptance of the in spectorship of Irish fisheries renders vacant Mr. Wm. Ewart, an extensive linen merchant, has been nominated at a private meeting of Conservatives. At that meeting the Orange workingmen proposed Dr. Seeds, Q.C., but he was rejected. Dr. public meeting of his supporters will be held to-night. He comes forward as a can didate of the Orange artisans, who say tha s Mr. Johnston was their representati they must have the choice of his success THE RUSSIAN FEELING TOWARD THE

The Times correspondent writes; "I is not easy for persons unaccustomed that large armies to realize all that is required for the masses of men stationed at various points in a foreign country. It is even difficult for most Englishmen to figure to them selves what an army of 300,000 soldier means. I shall not be guilty of any indiscretion if I state that from the side of th Balkans to the sea coast the Russian troop number about 300,000 men, two-thirds which are posted between Adrianople the districts adjacent to the capital of Turkey. The feeling against England just now is very marked. It is not confined to the officers, but is shared by the soldi Though invariably treated with the grea est courtesy by every one, and on terms intimacy and friendship with many, I ha latterly discerned a more decided bitter tone whenever England or Engl policy towards Russia has been the subject of conversation. I am told that in Englan there is a party always goading on the English people to war against Russia— party always afraid of Russia, or Russia intrigues in Europe, of Russian intrigues i Asia; and that whatever the Russian Go ernment may do to gain the confidence an satisfy the English public the same irrit ting influence prevail and every effort made to bring about a conflict between the two Powers. Russian officers say it not true that they have always wanted wa

On the contrary, they say :"After the Crimean War we did no think of you as foes any more. We hope that we should become better friends, an that by a firm alliance we should be able to act together for common interests and more good for each other and the world general than any other two Powers. It in our nature to be moderate; it takes long time to rouse us, but by persister suspicion and unjust statements you mak us dislike England. Anxious as we are treturn home, and tired as we are of the campaign, a declaration of war against Rusia by England would reanimate us. V are ready to test our strength with our former foe if the Emperor wishes it, and w are confident of success. It is the dir matists and your Ministers and the po larity-hunting newspaper writers who to to make mischief, It is your Ambassad at Constantinople and a few others, wh by their unceasing encouragement to the Turks to believe that England would conto their rescue, have prevented peace being made and brought us to the gates of Co stantinople. What a pity they cannot made to cross the Balkans in midwinter

without supplies or proper clothing!—short, that they could have misery a want brought more closely before They then would not wish for war." There is not the same animus displayed when the conduct of Austria is included. It is true that the Russians are not so co dent of beating the Austrian army. of the Russian officers are not quainted with the extent of our resource But this remark applies with equal force my countrymen and Russian resour A few know what Russia can or cannot out the public in general have little what war with this great Power I what it would cost in lives and money both nations, if not to Europe in

Every effort should be made rathe on the side of peace than to kin lames of war-a war which would peril interests of infinitely more in han a Bulgarian boundary or Asia Minor. THE NEW BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES. A bridge of such proportions as the wo has never yet seen is proposed, says Standard, by Sir Joseph Bazalgette for purpose of connecting the two banks of names in the vicinity of the Tower, on Friday last the plan received the proval of the Metropolitan Board, wh ow attempts the solution of a prob which has long been a tempting puzzle,

which has always presented some form able difficulties, by whatever way might be approached. The operation of ing up a structure of steel crossing Thames in one tremendous span, clearing the water at such an altitude that three urths of the masted ships which requ do so will be able to pass under the vated roadway without any hindran while the remaining fourth we merely have to lower their topmas which they may very well afford do, as topsails are not carried in Thames above Gravesend. The case is before us affords a striking instance of great practical results which are apt to ow from improved processes in the a Steel, when perfect in its composition capable of bearing a much more several strain than iron, but the difficulty has ! to ensure uniformity of quality in the perior metal. Sir J. Bazalgette obser steel and the uncertainty as to its qua have prevented its use in large struct works. But the improvements which been effected by Dr. Siemens and oth manufacture of this metal have ed it more thoroughly trustworthy. have enabled it to be produced, at a rate cost, with nearly double the stre of iron. Hence it is now possible to const such a bridge as would have I practically out of the question a few y ago. One bold span of eight hundred fty feet will carry the proposed high oss the river from the Irongate stair Horselydown. Of course the approaextend farther inland. The bridge is signed in the form of an immense omposed of two parallel

arch springing from the foot of that w pears to be a flanking tower on each of the river. The roadway passes all a a level line very near the top of towers, and intersects the arch at a slight. distance from the shore, the greater parties the roadway being suspended from arallel girders between which it pas he design is, in fact, a simple one, a ti does not strike the eye at once possessing any degree of elegance, it not be called altogether ugly. Lor will have the benefit of a very wonder in the called altogether ugly. not a very handsome bridge, whereb tirely new and very important mean

nunication will be established.

One of the male patients at the Mid

sex County Lunatic Asylum, at Hanv

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

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The debate on the Brown-Ross amendment to impose a duty on flour and wheat was continued by Messrs. Rymal, Gibbs (South Ontario), Casgrain, Masson, Laurier, Langevin, Farrow, Goudge, Pope (Queen'a), Pouliot, Rochester, Sinclair, McCraney, McIntyre, and Perry.
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worth, its proposer and seconder were either madmen or fools. That gentleman, admitted, however, that some Reform farmers in his own constituency supported the policy announced by the Opposition. He had attempted, too, to ridicule the eetings held during the summer months by himself and his friends, asserting that n size only by that collected by Barnum's Well, perhaps that might be but there was a difference tween the two exhibitions. ferryman was absent—they had no clown, member for South Wentworth was elsewhere engaged. He would vote for the amendment. They would have the whole thing piecemeal if they only waited long

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Mr. MACKENZIE said he thought the better and more proper course would be to make the motion a substantive one. Sir JOHN MACDONALD said his objection to that course was this, that it was possible which would avoid a vote upon the constitutional question involved. He preferred to take the course he had announced. gentlemen did not approve of it they would not accept it.

After some further discussion the matter On the order for the third reading of the bill in reference to the Attorney-General and Receiver-General's offices being

Mr. LAFLAMME moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider an amendment, the object of which was to get over the difficulty of dual presidency in the Ministry of Justice, pointed out by Sir

On the motion for the third reading, Mr. MITCHELL moved an amendment the effect of which would be to strike out all the clauses referring to the Attorney-

On the motion for the third reading, a second division was taken, which resulted in—Yeas, 108; nays, 66, Mr. Wright, of Ottawa, voting for the motion. On the motion to go into Committee of

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whole question before the House, and move the adoption of a new order-in-Council.

Mr. White (Renfrew) approved of the er of Cus course proposed to be taken by the Premier. He said the country, however, had been led by the conduct of the Government to is extrava believe that the work had been wholly abandoned, seeing that for a couple of years they had not put any sum in the estimates

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officers, but is shared by the soldiers. Though invariably treated with the greatest courtesy by every one, and on terms of timacy and friendship with many, I have discerned a more decided and tter tone whenever England or English cy towards Russia has been the subject eversation. I am told that in England here is a party always goading on the English people to war against Russia—a Party always afraid of Russia, or Russian igues in Europe, of Russian intrigues in nment may do to gain the confidence and tisfy the English public the same irritating influence prevail and every effort is the two Powers. Russian officers say it is ot true that they have always wanted war.

On the contrary, they say:—
"After the Crimean War we did not think of you as foes any more. We hoped that we should become better friends, and that by a firm alliance we should be able to act together for common interests and do more good for each other and the world in neral than any other two Powers. It is our nature to be moderate; it takes a g time to rouse us, but by persistent dislike England. Anxious as we are to as well. eturn home, and tired as we are of the mpaign, a declaration of war against Russia by England would reanimate us. We To the Editor of the Mail. ready to test our strength with our are ready to test our strength with our former foe if the Emperor wishes it, and we are confident of success. It is the diplomatists and your Ministers and the popularity-hunting newspaper writers who try to make mischief, It is your Ambassador to Europe; by encouraging philanthropic Constantinople and a few others, who, their unceasing encouragement to the urks to believe that England would come their rescue, have prevented peace being ade and brought us to the gates of Con-What a pity they cannot be ade to cross the Balkans in midwinter. thout supplies or proper clothing!—in ort, that they could have misery and at brought more closely before them.

here is not the same animus displayed en the conduct of Austria is mentioned is true that the Russians are not so con-ent of beating the Austrian army. Most the Russian officers are not well acainted with the extent of our resources this remark applies with equal force to countrymen and Russian resources. know what Russia can or cannot do he public in general have little idea war with this great Power means. at it would cost in lives and money to ations, if not to Europe in general. effort should be made rather to err rests of infinitely more importance an a Bulgarian boundary or a city in

A bridge of such proportions as the world as never yet seen is proposed, says the andard, by Sir Joseph Bazalgette for the arpose of connecting the two banks of the hames in the vicinity of the Tower, and Friday last the plan received the ap-oval of the Metropolitan Board, which attempts the solution of a problem has long been a tempting puzzle, and ch has always presented some formiddifficulties, by whatever way it to approached. The operation conthe Board consists in builda structure of steel crossing the es in one tremendous span, clearing water at such an altitude that three of the masted ships which require so will be able to pass under the eleroadway without any hindrance. fourth will remaining have to lower their topmasts, they may very well afford to topsails are not carried in the ve Gravesend. The case now ctical results which are apt to folof bearing a much more severe than iron, but the difficulty has been re uniformity of quality in the sua recent date the costliness of the uncertainty as to its quality vented its use in large structural But the improvements which have ected by Dr. Siemens and others in more thoroughly trustworthy, and

abled it to be produced, at a mo-ost, with nearly double the strength ce it is now possible to construct bridge as would have been bold span of eight hundred and will carry the proposed highway river from the Irongate stairs to orther inland. The bridge is dethe form of an immense span, and sed of two parallel girders, the a flanking tower on each side The roadway passes almost ne very near the top of these ntersects the arch at a short in the shore, the greater part of y being suspended from the rs between which it passes. s, in fact, a simple one, and if strike the eye at once as ny degree of elegance, it can called altogether ugly. London the benefit of a very wonderful ery handsome bridge, whereby an new and very important means of cation will be established. ounty Lunatice Asylum, at Hanwell,

officers of the establishment, by getting on to the roof and remaining master of the situation for about three hours. He said he was King of the Castle, and as a strughe was King of the Castle, and as a struggle on the roof with him might have resulted seriously, it was deemed advisable not to attempt to capture him by forcible means. He was coaxed in many ways, and at length prevailed upon to take a glass of beer, which, being drugged, speedily overcame him, whereupon he was secured.

A Manchester solicitor, named Edward Stanley Bent, has been tried at the Assizes in that city on a charge of receiving property knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoner defended a man who was charged with robberies at a railway station, and took part of the proceeds for his fees. He was found guilty, and Lord Justice Brett, in sentencing him to five years' penal servitude, said he was a grasping, rapacious man, who had betrayed his trust, assisted

death of the deceased was not hastened by his treatment in prison. 2. That the de-ceased was treated with as much leniency as was consistent with penal discipline and the precautions which became necessary to

A somewhat mysterious case has come before two judges sitting as a Divisional Court. A solicitor had asked the Home Secretary to give him access to a Greek convict named Theodorides, with a view to consult him in respect to some letters written to Theodorides before his conviction by some "English ladies of high social position." The Solicitor to the Treasury vas, however, appointed administrator to the convict; and on his writing to the soli citor for what letters he possessed the latter forwarded nine, which were not from such ladies as he had described. The Court granted a rule the object of which is to ob-tain possession of other letters if there are

One of the most serious accidents which has occurred in connection with hunting pursuits in Yorkshire, has taken place near Shafton, about four miles from Brierley. The Badsworth Hounds met at Ryhill, and whilst the fox was being run from Shafton Old Winn Cover, across the grass-field to wards Shafton, the horse ridden by Mr Edward Crossley, of Grinethorpe, fell in jumping a fence. Unfortunately, it rolled upon its rider, fracturing one, if not both ion and unjust statements you make his legs, and, it is feared, injuring his back

THE UNEMPLOYED. SIR,—The Globe persists in defending the to Europe; by encouraging philanthropic ladies and gentlemen to bring poor people out here, all costing the country a large amount of money. But if any proposition is made to keep the poor unfortunate thus duped by Mr. Mackenzie's policy, the organ is down upon it at once, its language almost invariably being, "Let the vagabonds starve." It is to be hoped that Mr. Mowat will endeavour to do constitute for the will endeavour to do something for the assistance of the hundreds of poor unemployed people in the various cities of the vince, and not suffer himself to be governed by his organ in this matter.

Yours, &c., A WORKINGMAN. Toronto, 4th April. THE LATE MEETING AT THORN.

HILL. To the Editor of The Mail. SIR, —I saw in the Globe what purported to be an account of a meeting recently held

at Thornhill. The meeting was crowded, and was successful and enthusiastic. The les of war—a war which would put in les of infinitely more importance rect. It did not require a band to call the people together, because the room could not hold the numbers that flocked to the hall ere any band appeared. The sketch of the speeches also was a miserable travesty. Mr. Davin gave Mr. Lane, tleman nor his constituents will ever for get. The spirit and enthusiasm evinced auger well for the success of the gentleman so unanimously nominated for East York. Three persons cheered for Mr. Mackenzie as the meeting broke up.

I am. &c... G. W. Thornhill, April 4th, 1878. Dyspepsia Destroys the Teeth

unless its effects are counteracted by that pure vegetable tonic and antiseptic No bodily disease can impare them if this antidote to all corrosive ele ments that act upon the enamel is regularly applied.

Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Str. geon of great skill, writes from Bowers-ville, Harrison Co., O.:—I have given us affords a striking instance of the Perry Davis' Pain Killer in many cases of ic, Cramp and Dysentery in Horses, and improved processes in the arts. never knew it to fail to cure in a single inperfect in its composition, is stance. I look upon it as a certain remedy. S. E. Burwell, of Fingall, Ont.,

writes:—Last autumn I was suffering from a severe cold which settled on my lungs and produced a distressing cough, for which I gave trial to a number of Cough Medicines, but without any benefit. I at last tried one bottle of Allen's Lung Balsam, which I am happy to be able to state gave almost immediate relief, and performed a perfect cure in a short time.

Neglect of small things is the rock on which the great majority of the human race have split. Never neglect a slight cold. It is the easiest matter in the world to get rid of it in its first stages. Use GYARD'S PICTORAL BALSAM, Canadian remedy for colds, coughs, hoarseness, bronchitis, and all diseases of the throat or lungs. For sale by all dealers.

To be thoroughly happy, you must well. To be well, in tho you should take the great medicine which relieves, regulates and renovates disordered systems—Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi. For Bright's disease of the kidneys, diabetes and all diseases of the urinary tem, its timely use is very beneficial. sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle.

85 BREECH LOADING RIFLES,

Bran New. The greatest bargains ever offered. Elegant finish. Best steel rifled barrels—cannot be bought of any other house for less than \$20. They cost to of the male patients at the Middle-unty Lunatice Asylum, at Hanwell, G. W. TURNER & ROSS, 26 and 28 caused much alarm among the | Central street, Boston, Mass.

THE QUEBEC COUP.

M. DeBoucherville's Reply to M. De St. Just's Manifesto.

A Stiff Array of Facts.

OTTAWA, April 8. The following is the full text of the reply to M. De St. Just's manifesto submitted to the Governor-General by M. De-Boucherville, the ex-Premier of Quebec:— OTTAWA, April 2nd 1878. To His Excellency, the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of Canada:

was found guilty, and Lord Justice Breta, in sentencing him to five years' penal servitude, said he was a grasping, rapacious man, who had betrayed his trust, assisted the bad to plunder, and then stripped them of all they had.

The desired of all they had.

Messrs. Maple & Co., furniture manufacturers, of Tottenham-court-road, have been summoned to Bow street by a pensu.

In their employment for a week's wages in lieu of notice of dismissal. The facts were that the complainant, refusing to part in their employment for a week's wages in lieu of notice of dismissal. The facts were that the complainant refusing to part in their employment for a week's wages in lieu of notice of dismissal. The facts were that the complainant refusing to part in the complainant refusing to part in the complainant must have been aware that this, was a condition of service with them. The magnistrate, on dismissing the summons, commented upon the rigour of the rule enjoined on the establishment.

The Austrians are taking steps with a view of removing the danger which the strate, on dismissing the summons, commented upon the rigour of the rule enjoined on the establishment.

The Austrians are taking steps with a view of removing the danger which the strate of the front on the alleged ill-treatment of the Fenian convict, Charles McCarthy, who was discharged from the Chatham Convict Prison on the alleged ill-treatment of the Fenian convict, Charles McCarthy, who was discharged from the Chatham Convict Prison on the 15th of the same month. The conclusions drawn by Sir James from the in quiry by him, by direction of the Home Secretary, & as follows:—1. That the death of the decased was not hastened by the streament in prison. 2. That the death of the decased was to hastened by the streament in prison. 2. That the decay was tracted with a very large and the convergence of the convergence of the complex of the convergence of the distribution of the Home Secretary, & as a follows:—1. That the death of the decay was tracted with a very large a

desired to say, and that it needs the say, that the late Mr. Caron had given me that authority for money matters only.

My Lord, I respect too highly the memory of that virtuous and distinguished statesman to allow any such misinterpretation of my meaning to pass unchallenged, by which I am made to intimate that the deceased Mr. Caron had abdicated to me his position as the representative of the Crown. Every person who knew the late Mr. Caron, and his hirh legal and constitutional attainments, will share with me my regretful surprise that any such imputation should be cast upon his memory.

2. That, not having kept any memoranda of such conversation as I had with the Lieut.-Governor, except those which took place since the 25th February last, I have no remarks to make upon the paragraph, wherein it is stated: "The Premier did not let the Governor know, then or since, that the Government was in such a state of penury as to necessitate special legislation to increase public taxation," unless it be that this statement does not seem to me to accord with a preceding paragraph, wherein it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor drew my attention "to the necessity of reducing the expenses of Covaruments and of Lagislature, instead of having

cient answer. The Act in question was a bill entitled "An Act to authorise the formation of societies for the improvement of country roads, and for the destruction of noxious weeds in the Province of Quebec." It was introduced in the Legislative Council, duly passed that House, and was sent down to the Legislative Assembly for its concurrence, Apparently in the hurry of the last hours of the session, after it had been read twice, the clerk by mistake certified it as passed without amendment, and it was thus sent back to the Legislative Council. His Honour came down on the tollowing Council. His Honour came down on the following lay to prorogue the Legislature, and his assent was riven to this bill along with others. The error was given to this bill along with others. The error was immediately afterwards discovered by the Attorney-General, who made a report for transmission to Ottawa, stating the error and suggesting that the Act should be disallowed. The Hon. Mr. Blake, then Minister of Justice, reported, in reply, that this was unnecessary; that the Act, not having received all its stages, was but blank paper, and as a consequence it was not printed in the statutes. In view of this fact, it is difficult to understand the statement of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that "as a favour to me he passed over this instance of irregular legislation, which was then irreparable."

"2. During the same Session another Bill was submitted to me for my sanction. On examining it, I mitted to me for my sanction. On examining it, I perceived a blank which had not been filled up, which I pointed out to the Premier in the following

(Pricate.)

"Quebec, 27th Dec., 1876.

"My Dear Premer,—A Bill (E) which originated in the Council, was passed by the Legislative Assembly without amendment; upon reading it, before adding my certificate of sanction, I noticed that a blank had not been filled up in the seventh line of the sixth section. e sixth section.
You followed the usual practice in not fixing the

nount of the penalty in the Legislative Council; ut the matter passed unperceived or the officers, arough some mistake, omitted to insert the amount e proof sheets.
"While on the subject of these mistakes, you will "While on the subject of these mistakes, you will find another in the second section of the same Act, wherein the word "amender" is in the infinitive mood. I notice this latter inaccuracy, to which I do not attach much importance, only because I discovered another in an Act in which I had to point out to you, an omission which I consider fatal.

"Yours, very truly, (Signed), "L. LEYELLIER." (Signed), "The Premier came to me and said that he regretted the omission; he requested me to give my sanction to the Bill in the state in which it was. The conciliatory spirit which I showed in granting my consent seemed to please him."

consent seemed to please him."
in relation to this, I have to say that the Act in

1876, and both were sanctioned by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor at the same time.

"3. In March, 1877 (vide Appendix A), my advisers caused me to make an appointment of a municipal Councillor for the South Ward of the Village of Montmagny, under the pretext that there had been no election, or that if such election had taken place, it was illegal, &c., &c."

As to the third complaint of His Honour, it is difficult to understand, seeing that it had no relation to the dismissal of myself and my colleagues, why it is introduced. Whether wisely or not, the Municipal Code of the Province of Quebec provides that in a certain contingency the Lieutenant-Governor shall appoint a Councillor. In the opinion of the Law adviser of His Honour, upon a petition sent in from the Village of Montmagny, that contingency had arisen, and he made a report recommending an Law adviser of His Honour, upon a petition sent in from the Village of Montmagny, that contingency had arisen, and he made a report recommending an appointment. That report was approved, and the appointment made by His Honour. Subsequently other information was received which induced His Honour to urge the revocation of the appointment, and out of deference to him while seeing no reason to change its opinion, the Government yielded and the appointment was cancelled

to change its opinion, the Government yielded and the appointment was cancelled.

"4. On the 19th March, 1877, being on the eve of absenting myself for a few days, I wrote to the Hon. M. Chapleau, and in a postscript I said:—'Please oblige me by telling the Premier that if he needs my concurrence, Mr. Gautier may bring down to me y views were interpreted." Judge in what manne: It will seem somewhat remarkable that a state-ent to which his Honour appears It will seem somewhat remarkable that a statement to which his Honour appears to attach so much importance, should have appeared as a post-script to what I have reason to believe was a private letter, no sense relating to public business. I may say, however, that a reference to dates will show that the "documents" referred to had relation to the Montmagny Councillorship, which was at the time a subject of discussion, and was not intended to have, and had not any such significance as that attempted, now, to be attached to it.

"5. Under date of the 6th of November last, I addressed to the Hon. M. DeBoucherville the letter of which the following is a copy:—

"Cuebec, 6th Nov., 1877.

" QUEBEC, 6th Nov., 1877. The Hon. C. B. De Boucherville, Premier. "MY DEAR DE BOUCHERVILLE, -In the last Office "MY DEAR DN BOUCHERVILLE,—In the last Official Gazette were published over my signature, two proc-lamations which I had not signed.
"One for the summoning of Parliament, which I had reserved in order to confer with you; the other, which I did not even see, appoints a day of Thanks-

"These proceedings, the nature of which I shall not characterize, are productive, apart from their impropriety, of nullities which you will easily understand.

"Yours, very truly,
"(Signed), L. LETELLIER."
"The following are the notes which I took of the conversation which I had with Mr. De Boucherville on the subject:—"Mr. De Boucherville came on the same day he received the letter, to tell me that he regretted that the thing had occurred, and that it was no fault of his. I accepted the excuse, and I then told him that I would not tolerate my name being used, when necessary for any duty of my office, unless the documents requiring my signature had been previously submitted to me, and unless information had been afforded to me; which Mr. De Boucherville assured me would be the course followed in future:

"(Signed), L. L."
It is a sufficient answer to this complaint to say that the proclamation for the summoning of the Legislature for the despatch of business was not published until the 24th November, and it could not, therefore, be that proclamation to which his Honour referred in his letter of the 6th November. The proclamation to which his Honour referred was signed by him and is of record, so signed, with the proplamation to which his Honour referred was signed by him and is of record, so signed, with the proper officer. As to the proclamation from the Premier of Caneton that the order-in-Council for the particular proclamation to which his Honour referred was signed by him and is of record, so signed, with the proper officer. As to the proclamation fixing a day of Thankgriving, I have to remark that this was the result of a communication from the Premier of Caneton that the desired was signed by him and is of record, so signed, with the proper officer. As to the proclamation fixing a day of Thankgriving, I have to remark that this was the result of a communication from the Premier of Caneton the control of the conditions and the comments and the fixed of the Ergislature to the Ergislature to the Ergislature "(Signed),
"The following are the notes which I took of the conversation which I had with Mr. De Boucherville on the subject:—
"Mr. De Boucherville came on the same day he received the letter, to tell me that he regretted that the thing had occurred, and that it was no fault of his. I accepted the excuse, and I then told him that I would not tolerate my name being used, when necessary for any duty of my office, unless the documents requiring my signature had been previously submitted to me, and unless information had been afforded to me; which Mr. De Boucherville assured me would be the course followed in future:

"(Gigned), L. L."

It is a sufficient answer to this complaint to say that the proclamation for the summoning of the Legislature for the despatch of business was not published until the 24th November, and it could not, therefore, be that proclamation to which his Honour referred in his letter of the 6th November. The proclamation to which he refers was the more formal one by which the meeting of the Legislature is further postponed from time to time. And I am informed that the order-in-Council for the particular proclamation to which his Honour referred was signed by him and is of record, so signed, with the proper officer. As to the proclamation fixing a day of Thanksgiving, I have to remark that this was the result of a communication from the Premier of Canada, the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, to the Lieutenant-Governor, and handed to me by his Honour with the request that I would carry out the suggestion. It will appear sufficiently strange, under these circumstances, that I should be accused of acting without his knowledge, even if the clerical duty of obtaining his signature had been omitted. I am, however, informed that in this case also the order-in-Council, as well as the proclamation, were signed by his Honour and are of record, bearing his signature in the office of the proper officer.

"6. But, my Lord, there is another point still more important, which I cannot any longer refrain from m

"He very frankly avowed that these grants

"He very frankly avowed that these grants, though they were for the development of the Province, had been necessitated by Political considerations; that without them, the support of the members whose counties were traversed by those railways, would cease to be secured to Government; that there would be no means of having a majority; that the members formed combinations, "Rings," to control the House.

"M. DeBoucherville is not unaware that I thereupon told him that it was better to save the Province than a Government, and that if his Administration was not strong enough to resist those influences, it would be better for him to forma combination of bonest and well meaning men, from both sides of the House, 'rather than submit to the dictation of those 'Rings,' and to the control of those combinations.

"When he made no attempt to escape from that When he made no attempt to escape from that

when he made no attempt to escape from that deleterious influence, after his own avowal that the Legislature was controlled by those 'Rings,' when by his legislation he sought to favour them anew during the last session, without having previously advised with me, had I not the right, as the representative of my Sovereign, to believe and to be convinced that M. DeBoucherville did not possess a constitutional previously for the constitutional previously for the constitutional previous of the constitution of the constitutional previous of the constitution of

sitate special legislation to increase public taxation, unless to be that this statement does not seem to me to accord with a preceding paragraph, wherein it is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor drew my attention "to the necessity of reducing the expenses of Government and of Legislature, instead of having recourse to new taxes in view of avoiding financial embarrassments." I acknowledge that I never did inform the Lieutenant-Governor that the Province was in a state of penury, simply because I was convinced on the contrarv.

"The Lieutenant-Governor expressed also, but with regret, to the Premier that the orders passed in Council to increase the salaries of civil service servants seemed to him inopportune." Upon this matter I merely desire to remark that these orders servants seemed to him inopportune." Upon this matter I merely desire to remark that these orders in Council were authorized by a law passed during the session of 1876.

I propose now, my Lord, to deal with the specific allegations made against me of his Honour from his Honour's memorandum:—

I propose now, my Lord, to deal with the specific allegations made against me of his Honour from his Honour's memorandum:—

I propose now, my Lord, to deal with the specific allegations made against me of his Honour from his Honour's memorandum:—

I propose now, my Lord, to deal with the specific allegations made against me of his Honour from his Honour's memorandum:—

I propose now, my Lord, to deal with the specific allegations made against me of his Honour from his Honour's memorandum:—

I propose now, my Lord, to deal with the specific allegation was good to an increase in the legislation was good to all the legislation was good to all the legislation of a municipalities of Montreal, Ottawa and Occid

regularly passed and adopted, was submitted to me by the Fremier for my sanction.

"In consequence of my being left in ignorance of these facts by my advisers, I sanctioned the bill.

"Not long afterwards I was informed of the irregularity, and I immediately spoke of it to the Fremier. I made the observation that such an act would entail too serious consequences to allow of its being passed over.

"As a favour to him, however, I passed over this instance of irregular legislation, which was then irreparable."

In relation to this the facts will furnish a sufficient answer. The Act in question was a bill entitled "An Act to authorise the formation of soportion, to be used on that which was under con struction, to enable them to be carried to particular points, which it was considered important in the public interest should be reached. And a lapsed subsidy of \$200,000 was divided among four ether roads of a similar class, the bill passing the Legisla ture without division.

In relation to this act, His Honour, Mr. Letellier, in proroguing the Legislature, used these words in proroguing the Legislature, used these words in trust that the result of your labours will be to give a new impetus to the great improvements which have been undertaken in this Province." During

g give a new impetus to the great improvements which have been undertaken in this Province." During the last session, this process of "doubling up" of the subsidy was again adopted, but without adding to the public liability. This act was carried through to the public liability. This act was carried through the change of Gevernment, and was assented to by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor.

"7. In communicating to both Houses my me moranda of the 25th February and 1st March last, the Premier and Mr. Attorney-General Angers, in violation of their duty, overstepped the authorization which I had given by my letter of the 4th of March last for that purpose. They added to that communication a Report of pretended conversations, the correctness of which I contest, and the impropriety of which I maintain, &c., &c."

As this relates to what occurred after the dismissal of the late Government, it can hardly be held to justify that dismissal. It is sufficient to refer to the correspondence, which shows that there was no stipulations to be made to the House, and in view of the fact that we were a dismissed Ministry, I must claim that we had a duty, not only to ourselves, but to the majority of the representatives of the people whose confidence we enjoyed, to make the explanations as full as possible. As to the introduction without authorization of the ruilway and finance of the control of the confidence we enjoyed, to make the explanations which I offered to His Honor on this point, and which were accepted by this, do not require to be repeated.

To sur up after the great improvements which and the control of the control of

Honor on this point, and which were accepted by him, do not require to be repeated.

To sum up after the manner of his Honour—

"1. That in general, the recommendations which I made to my Cabinet did not receive the consideration which is due to the representative of the Crown."

As responsible Ministers we considered it to be our duty to advise his Honour not to be bound to act upon advice from him. At the same time, as is seen in the case of the Montmagny Councillorship, we were disposed as far as possible pay proper deference to his views and wishes.

"2. That my name has been used by the members of the Government in the signature of documents which I had never seen."

I have simply to say that I know of no such case, unless it refers to the proclamations mentioned in the "Explanatory Case," and the answer on that point is sufficiently distinct.

"3. That a proclamation summoning the Legisla-

pervades all classes of our people, and is driving so many of our good citizens from our shores to the adjoining rival territory."

The CHARMAN then stated that he had had the good fortune to induce Mr. Wallace, M.P. for South Norfolk, to come from Ottawa and address the Convention, and he explained the indignities and infamous persecutions he (Mr. Wallace) had suffered at the hands of the present Government, who had utterly failed to fasten upon him any of the vile charges with which they had assailed him, and today he stood infinitely higher in the estimation of his constituents than ever before.

Mr. WALLAGE then advanced amidst a storm of applause, and addressed the Convention for an hour in a withering speech on the subjects covered by this last resolution, and was heartly cheered throughout. It was one of the best speeches ever delivered here. point is sufficiently distinct.

"3. That a proclamation summoning the Legislature was published in the Official Gazette without my being consulted or informed of it, and before my signature had been attached thereto."

No proclamation summoning the Legislature was so published without the knowledge and signature of his Honour, and the Legislature was not in fact summoned for the despatch of business for nearly three weeks after his Honour's letter of complaint on the subject.

weeks after in Hohola's retect of companio the subject.

"4. That 'a like proclamation fixing a day of Thanksgiving, was also published, under similar circumstanres."

The Thanksgiving day was fixed at the request of his Honour himself, and the order-in-Council fixing it was signed by him.

"5. That, although I had intimated to the Premier, by my advice and by my letter of the 14th of March, 1877, my firm determination to protect the inhabitants of this Province against the arbitrary decisions of the Executive, in matters within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Justice, he thought proper, without my participation and without advising me, to propose to both Houses, in legislating for the Q. M., O. and O. railway, to substitute the power of the Executive for that of the Judiciary.

"6. That without having advised me, and without having received authorization of any sort whatever from me, the Government of M. DeBoucherville proposed to the Legislature a measure of almost general taxation upon the ordinary contracts and transactions of life, transfers of bank stock, etc., while no message from me had been asked for this object nor signed by me to authorize its proposition to the Houses."

In relation to these measures I considered myself authorized by the reply of his Honour to my request for an authorization for resolutions respecting finances; and my explanations, as is seen by his letter to me, were accepted, and the Government relieved from all imputation of intentional discourtesy.

"7. That after its dismissal, the Government of M. DeBoucherville again failed in its duty, by assigning reasons for the adjournment of the House from day to day different from those agreed on between myself and the Premier, at the risk of prejudicing public opinion against the representative of the Crown."

No reasons were assigned by me for the adjournment of the Legislative Council, neither the Speaker "4. That a like proclamation fixing a day of

PORT KORINSON, April 10.—A very large and influential gathering of Conservatives was held here this day, representatives being present from all parts of the county, besides a large number of those not delegates. Mr. C. W. Bunting, proprietor of The Mail, was unanimously chosen the nominee of the party to contest the riding for the Dominion House. Great enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings. Besides other routine business, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—Moved by Mr. T. Berriman, seconded by Mr. S. Beattv. atty,
'That this meeting is unwilling to separate with-That this meeting is unwilling to separate without expressing its strong disapprobation and conjemnation of the policy of the present
Government, believing, as we do, that it has been
disastrous to the best interests of the country, and
that that Government has given ample evidence of
tes incapacity and dishonesty."

Moved by Mr. George Baxter, seconded by Mr.
T. F. File. its incapacity and disnonesty. Moved by Mr. Borote Baxter, seconded by Mr. T. F. Ellis,

"That this meeting heartily endorses Sir John Macdonald's national policy resolution, believing that such an arrangement of our tariff as will afford incidental protection to our agriculture, manufactures and kindred industries is absolutely essential to our national and individual welfare."

Mr. Bunting was present, and accepted the nomination amidst much enthusiasm. dieing public opinion against the representative of the Crown."

No reasons were assigned by me for the adjournment of the Legislative Council, neither the Speaker nor myself being present at any sitting of that House during the crisis; and the reasons assigned by Mr. Angers for the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly were in these words:—"The Lieutenant-Governor signified his desire that the explanations respecting the dismissal from office of the members of the Executive Council be not given this day, but only after a new Cabinet shall have been formed," that reason being substantially that given in the letter of his Honour of the 4th March.

"8. That at the time of the communication of the causes which rendered necessary the dismissal of the Cabinet, in the explanations which were given by the Premier to the Legislative Assembly, both of them referred to pretended conversations, which they had no authority whatever to communicate to the Legislature, since the Premier had, by his answer to the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 4th of March last, limited his explanations to the communication to both Houses of my memoranda of 25th of February and 1st of March, and the Kingston, April 10.—It is authoritively

didate at the coming Dominion election. Brain, Bone, and Muscle are nourished by the blood. When the vital current lacks richness in consequence of incom-plete digestion and assimilation, PHILLIPS PHOSPHO - NUTRITINE supplies it with strengthening elements and insures perfect assimilation. It is the most salutary solution of wheat phosphates ever produced and differs from all other preparations of phosphates known. All chemists sell PHILLIPS' PHOSPHO-NUTRITINE.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal.

to the control of the Lieutenant Governor.

The position of the Lieutenant Governor.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

THE COMMONS CAMPAIGN.

EAST HASTINGS

allantyne, M.P.P., received the vote for the ssembly.

The Conservative convention to neminate candi-

TUNBURY, N.B.

St. John, N.B., April 8.—Mr. Wm. Dell Perley nnounces himself as a candidate in Tunbury county or the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 9.—The Conservatives of Pontiac ad a convention to-day, and nominated Mr. John Coupore, ex-M.P.P., for the Commons.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.

rman had explained that all means to induce him to alter his decision:

pless regret ones called for seandard-learer, waiter lifty, Esq., has decided to withdraw from politifie for a season, thus depriving this Riding and whole Dominion of the services of one so discuished, and this Convention desires to put en crit is high appreciation of his past services and incere desire that he may be long spared in the and presentit."

ere. Messrs. J. Dumbrille, J. C. Irvine, W. Ellis, F. J.

Messrs. J. Dumbrille, J. C. Irvine, W. Ellis, F. J. French, J. Cairns and G. Langley were severally nominated as candidates. All retired except Mr. Dumbrille, who had previously declined to stand unless Mr. Ellis positively refused, as he contended Mr. Ellis had much the strongest claim, but both the latter gentleman and Mr. Irvine declined in handsome terms to stand, when Mr Dumbrille's

PORT ROBINSON, April 10.—A very large and influ

KINGSTON

Your obedient servant, C. B. DEBOUCHERVILLE.

SECCOMBE—On the 3rd April, at 210 Wellesley reet, the wife of W. H. Seccombe, of a son. REYNOLDS—In St. Catharines, on the 1st April, the wife of Mr. F. A. Reynolds, of a son. CARRUTHERS—In London, on April 1st, the wife of Mr. R. Carruthers, Queen's Arms Hotel, Horton street, of a daughter. ARMSTRONG—On the 4th instant, at 200 Richmond street west, the wife of Henry D. P. Armstrong, of a daughter. McWilliams-At 123 Beverley street, Toronto he 4th April, instant, the wife of iams, Esq., of a daughter.

iams, Esq., or a caughter.

Dodd—On Wednesday, April 3rd, at No. 82 Muter street, the wife of Richard J. Dodd, of a daughter. TREWIN—In Oshawa, on the 1st inst., the wife of r. Wm. Trewin, of a son. DORAN—At Eden Mills, on the 31st ult., the wiff Mr. John Doran, of a son. Cowan—In Waterloo Township, on the 2nd inst. the wife of Wm. Cowan, V.S., of a son. MEREDITH—On the 6th inst., at 15 Chestnut street, he wife of William E. Meredith, of a daughter. HULL—On Saturday morning, April 6th, the wife of Mr. Robert Hull, Court House, of a son. EAST HASTINGS.

Belleville, April 8.—The annual meeting of the East Hastings Liberal-Conservative Association was held on Saturday, when the following officers were elected: —President, Wm. Hudson; Secretary, P. R. Daly; Treasurer, Jss. S. Hamilton, together with three Vice-Presidents for each township, and one for Millpoint, and an executive committee of the same number. The following resolution was adopted: — "That this association fully endorses the policy of Protection, as enunciated by Sir John Macdonald in his place in Parliament, and pledges itself to use its best endeavours to return men who will assist in carrying out that policy."

SOUTH PERTH. RIORDAN—In St. Catharines, on the 5th inst., wife of Mr. C. Riordan, of a daughter. McWaters—In Watford, on Tuesday, 2nd inst. ne wife of Mr. John McWaters, of a son. BROUGH—At Cobourg, on the 7th inst., the wife of C. Brough, Esq., of a son. DAVIDSON—At 54 Beech street, the wife of Walter avidson, of a daughter. MITCHELL, April 8.—The Grit convention for South erth was held here to-day, every municipality in he riding being represented. Mr. James Trow, d.P., received the nomination for the Commons, the Hingston—At 37 Union avenue, Montreal, ith inst., Mrs. Hingston, of a son. Birch—In Kingston, on April 5th, the wife of Mrsamuel Birch, of a daughter.

St. Mary's representatives voting to a man against him, and promising to oppose his election if the post-office difficulty was not settled. Mr. Pattullo, the perambulating agent, was present, and did his best to unite the party, but to no purpose. Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., received the vote for the Assemblye. MARRIAGES. KINGSMAN—WESTERVELT—At Brampton, on the 3rd inst., at the residence of Mr. Root. Nichols, the bride's brother-in-law, by the Rev. I. Middleton, Mr. Daniel Kinsman, Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railroad, to Miss Ella Westervelt, both of Brampton. DOUGLAS—Hubers—At Toronto, by Rev. A. Sanson, Rector of Trinity church, on April 3rd, Mr. Robert Douglas, formerly of Comber, County Down, Ireland, to Miss Jennie Hughes, ef this city.

Belfast papers please copy. VAN DER VOORT-BROCK-At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. David Rogers, Whitby, on Tues-day, April 2nd, Mr. D. Addison Van der Voort, of Belleville, to Miss May Brock, of Whitby. ONLY-WORSWICK—At the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. William Roberts, Nassagaweya, Mr. Frederick Only, of Nassagaweya, farmer, to Mrs. Mary Ann Worswick, of the town of Guelph. DUNDAS.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS, Ont., April 9.—A meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of the County of Dundas was held at Winchester Springs to-day. Despite the shocking condition of the roads, there was a large attendance, fully 300 persons, representatives for every section of the county, being present

BRODES—RITCHE—On the 2nd inst., at Brantford, by the Rev. W. Occhrane, William Francis Brodle Esq., of Forest, Ont., to Mary Telford, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Ritchie, Esq., of Ancaster, Ont. Tresent.

The Chairman, Mr. DAVID RAE, stated the object of the meeting, which was to decide upon the best course to be pursued in bringing out a candidate for the House of Commons at the approaching election. Moved by Mr. Adam Harkness, of Matilda, seconded by Mr. Wm. Broder, of Morrisburg, that the candidate be selected by delegates chosen in each municipality. WILSON-SOWLER-On the 2nd inst. by the Rev G. A. Mitchell, B.A., at the Parsonage, Wingham Mr. James Wilson, Wingham, to Miss Perninah I Sowler, of East Wawanosh. Sowier, of East Wawanosh.

AINLAY—SPARLING—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. C. E. Stafford, Mr. Watson Ainlay, to Miss Emily Sparling, daughter of Mr. John Sparling, of the township of Grey, county of Huron.

MARSHALL—PIERCE—By the Rev. James Greener, April 2, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Marshall, of Fenelon, to Miss Ann Jane Pierce, of Lindsay.

the candidate be selected by delegates chosen in each municipality.

Capt. Farlinger disapproved of conventions, and urged the propriety of selecting a candidate by a mass meeting of the electors. He closed by moving an amendment to that effect, seconded by Mr. J. J. McLaughlin.

A long discussion ensued, after which a vote was taken, resulting in the original motion being carried, two or three only voting against it.

Meetings were appointed to be held in each municipality on Tuesday, the 16th of April, to select candidates to attend a convention at Winchester Springs, on Thursday, 18th of April, at ten a.m. Thirty delegates from each township and ten from each village are to be chasen.

Moved by Mr. J. H. Munro, seconded by Mr. Hugh C. Kennedy, of the Courier. Sr. Denis—Ewise—On the 3rd inst, at the resi dence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Johr Fairlie, Ernest A. St. Denis, of Pointe Fertune, to Hettle, youngest daughter of Dr. Ewing, of Hawkes McMaxus-McColl-On the 2nd inst., by the Rev. W. R. Sutherland, in Mr. James McRae's hotel, Glencoe, Mr. Thomas McManus, of the Town-ship of Plympton, to Miss Mary McColl, of the Township of Ekfrid. No cards. Kennedy, of the Courier.
"That this meeting cordially endorses the reso-tion made by the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald nation made by the right from Sir John Macdonald navour of a national policy, and such readjustnent of our-tainff as will foster and encourage the
annufacturing enterprises of the country, and will
enefit the farming and mining interests, so as to
eep Canada for the Canadians, and not allow it to
e, as at present, a slaughter market for the Amricans. McBride—Park—At Walkerton, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. George Bell, LL. D., Mr. William McBride to Miss Sarah Anne Park, of Elderslie. ROBERS—WILCOX—On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. G. T. Stansbury, at the residence of Mr. Henry Wilcox, father of the bride, Mr. James Rogers, of cans.
'Be it, therefore, resolved, that this meeting resolved, that this meeting views with regret the large increase which has taken place in the public expenditure of the Dominion under the rule of the present Administration in all of the departments, and desires to express its disapproval of the party which has failed to carry out since obtaining office the principle of retrench-MISINER—KNIGHT—At the residence of Mr. Peter Wood, Brantford, by Rev. Dr. Pilcher, on the 3rd instant, Mr. G. Thomas Misiner, and Miss Esther A. Knight, both of Beverly.

ARMS—CAMERON—In the Congregational Church, WELDERAR GIEWART. On the 3rd inst. at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. Boswort Mr. Benjamin Welstead, to Jane, second daught of William Stewart, Esq., all of the Township of Company of the Stewart, Esq., all of the Township of the Stewart of William Stewart, Esq., all of the Township of the Stewart of William Stewart, Esq., all of the Township of the Stewart of th

the experimity of expressing full confidence in its John Macdonald, in his administrative ability and undannted integrity as leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all fair and legitimate means in our power to cecure the election of a Liberal-Conservative to represent the County of Dundas at the next general election. DEATHS. SHARPE—At Chicago, Ill., March 31st, from in juries received through an accident, John Waldron third son of the late William Sharpe. ection.

"The meeting was brought to a close with cheers or the Queen, Sir John Macdonald, her Majesty's oyal Opposition, and the chairman." WHITTAKER—Suddenly, at the General Hospital on April 3rd, John Whittaker, aged 21, late in the employ of H. Norris, 333 Yonge street. PRESCOTT, April 6.—A largely attended Convention net to-day in Brady's Hall. The President of the association, Mr. W. Ellis, presided, and made a titrring address. He read a letter from Mr. Walter shanly, expressing his regret at his inability to again enter Parliamentary life at present; where-upon the following resolution was passed after the chairman had explained that all means had been used to induce him to after his decision:— Almas—At Hagersville, on the 2nd inst., Mar beloved wife of D. Almas, aged 58 years. HATELY—On Sunday, March 31st, at 10.45 p.m., at he residence of Mr. J. Hale, Darling street, Brant-ord, Henry Hately, aged 25 years, 2 months, and 7

MATHEWSON-On the morning of Tuesday, Kirk—At 12 Borden street, on the George Holland, third son of R. Kirk, Department, aged 15 years and 3 months. Barlee-In Peterboro', on April 2nd, Georg Barlee, son of the late Rev. William Barlee, Recto Chiltington, Sussex, England, aged 44 years salth and prosperity."

The Charman put the following resolution which health and prosperity."

The CHAIRMAN put the following resolution which was most enthusiastically carried:—

"The members of this Convention take this opportunity of tendering their hearty thanks to their eminent chief Sir John Macdonald, and the other distinguished members of the House of Commons, for their strenuous efforts to arrest the alarming extravagance and recklessness of the present Government, which, in their opinion, has already proved so disastrous and fatal to both the moral and material progress of the country, this being our opinion manifest to all citizens without reference to their party allegiance; and they also desire in the strongest terms to recognize the wisdom of the above named gentlemen in contending so faithfully and fervently for the establishment of a broad National Policy which would alike protect and develope our manufacturing industries as well as those of agriculture and the mines, and thus remove the despair that now pervades all classes of our people, and is driving so many of our good citizens from our shores to the Lewis—In St. Catharines, on the 2nd inst., Maryane, wife of Mr. George Lewis, aged 34 years. Balsam—In Darlington, on the 2nd inst., Mar Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Balsam, aged 1 McGlashan—At Lansing, Yonge street, Srd inst. Jane Barclay, aged 32 years, wife of McGlashan, and daughter of Peter Barclay, sion merchant, Toronto. Her end was peace MACFARLANE—On Friday, 5th inst., at his residence, No. 300 Queen street west, William Ma farlane, aged 47 years.

MARTIN-At his residence, near Youth Haldimand, on Thursday, the 4th April, in the 82nd year of his age, Col. Richard Martin, Sheriff of the county of Haldimand. The deceased was a son of the late Richard Martin, M.P. for many years for the county of Galway, Ireland BATES—In Kingston, on April 2nd, Henry Bat Esq., formerly of Birmingham, England, aged BLACK—In the township of Grantham, on the 2nd inst., Mary Jane, wife of Mr. John Black, aged 52 Hallowell, Prince Edward, on the 4th April inst Huldah, wife of Benjamin Simpson, Esq., aged JAKES—At Merrickville, on Thursday, 4th inst., Sarah, beloved wife of Samuel Jakes. SPROATT-On April 6th, at her late reside Adelaide street west, Mrs. Jane Sproatt, relict of the late Henry Sproatt, of this city. SOMERVILLE—On the 7th inst., at treet, Norman Mathers, son of Wm. street, Norman Mathers, so aged 2 months and 18 days, CORMACK—At San Diego, California, on the 4th st., of consumption, Donald Alexander, second so

BULL-At Carlton, on 7th inst., Mabel Adali CORMACK—At Edwardsburg, Ont., on the 5th inst Ellen Florence, infant daughter of M. Cormaci BRODIE—Killed on the railway at Drumbo, Friday, 5th inst., Mr. P. Brodie, son of Mr. P Brodie, formerly station master of G. W.

WATKINS-On the 9th inst., Chas. Watkins, aged Murphy—In Kingston, April 7th, Mary, the beoved wife of Mr. James Murphy, aged 44 years.

Situations Gacant. Readers of THE MAIL who order any roods advertised in this issue, or ask for

information about them, will help THE MAIL and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal. WANTED - LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Opera tors for offices opening in the Dominion. Addres MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

A GENTS—3 TO 5 DOLLARS A per day for energetic men; permanent sure pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 King stree Hamilton, Ont. A GENTS FOR CONFLICT BE-TWEEN Russia and Turkey; also, ink"; "Curse and Cure," by T. S. dress J. O. ROBINSON, London.

Farms tor Sale.

are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50e; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

LOOR SALE-NINETY-THREE acre farm, three miles from Grimsby Station; good buildings and orchard. For particulars address WM. H. TRUESDALE, Grimsby P.O. TMPROVED FARM—TWENTY. FIVE, Lake Grange, Saugeen; attractive lo-ion; rich soll; near lake, post, railway, an-rket. Send for particulars. F. PROUDFOOT ner, Southampton, Saugeen, TMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

WILD LAND AND IMPROVED farms—The owner of three thousand V ED farms—The owner of three thousand es, willing to sell cheap; will send particulars request. F. PROUDFOOT, Southampton, igueen.

EAST HALF LOT 5, CON. 3, E. D., Ashfield, one hundred acres, 20 acres cleared, young orchard, 50 choice trees; about 8 miles from Goderich, and 5 miles from Dungannon. JOSEPH W. KELLY, on Farm, or E. KELLY, Postmaster, Holmesville. 100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE

TALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

—The undersigned offers for sale a farm of 139 acres, being lot 29, con. 14, Hullett; about 50 acres cleared, balance well timbered with beech and maple; situate 1½ miles from the G. W. R., and 2 miles from Blyth. Frame house, barn, outbuildings, well, and a few fruit trees on the place. Will be sold cheap, and reasonable time given if required. D. ERWIN, Clinton. MOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT Northumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a mile from the thriving village of Dartford, containing 100 acres, all well fence; 70 acres under cultivation. The orchard contains 200 bearing fruit trees. Good dwelling house and outbuildings; never failing well of water close to house; mill stream running across the farm. Also, a lot in the Village of Dartford, on which are a dwelling house, blacksmith's shop, and stables. For further particulars apply to MRS. JAS. SPEIRS, Dartford P. O., Ont. 311-13

Miscellaneous.

AND PLASTER-ALABASTER Grand River, of Oswego, wholesale or retail EDWARD TERRY, Plaster and Cement Depot, 23 and 26 George street. SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, arranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, oronto.

DID SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH ? YOU The hardiest and most perfect Dwarf Free
Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free
Address OXFORD NURSERY,
310-8 BENTON CO., IND. EVER OATMEAL MILL TO RENT. in first-class order; water-power; best stan ontario. Apply to GEORGE BUCKPITT, Feversam, Ont.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE JUDGE | By sending 35c. with age, height, FOR

FOR

TOURSELF.

By sending 35c. with age, neight, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Futton-ville, N. Y.

315-6

TMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT

Full particulars as to ASSISTED PASSAGES from Great Britain, for farm labourers and female iomestic servants, will be obtained on application to the undersigned. Farmers and others in need of abourers may apply to JOHN A. DONALDSON, Seq., Immigration Accounts. Esq., Immigration Agent, Toronto.
DAVID SPENCE, Secretary.
65 Simcoe street, Toronto, 5th April, 1878. 315-

HO! FOR MANITOBA RED RIVER NOW OPEN T Lowest Rates Yet. All Rail in 91 hours. Tickets by Steamer if desired. For information regarding baggage, tickets, customs, &c., call upon or address A. G. ROBINSON, General Railway and Steamship Agent, Masonic Building, Hamilton. Hamilton, March 23rd, 1878.

SEE THE LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE IN THE

WEEKLY MAIL Parties Wishing to Sell

Parties Wishing to Buy, Read There.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale are in-serted in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50c each insertion; each additional word 2c. Address MAIL, TORONTO

1878. TORONTO NURSERIES.

We offer at low rates for spring planting a very large, handsome, and reliable stock of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees (including 60,000 transplanted Evergreens), Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Bedding Plants, Currants, Gooseberries, &c., &c.
Mail orders have our best personal attention, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our new priced descriptive Catalogue, full of information, mailed free to applicants.

All Reliable Canadian-grown Trees should commend themselves to planters as being preferable to imported stock.

perhesliesson LESLIE P. O. Ont. N.B.—Planting season will likely last till middle of May, but we advise early orders.

HAVE YOU SEED WHEAT? NEW VARIETIES OF POTATOES FOR SALE? SEED OATS? PEAS FOR SEED?

CORN ? CLOVER ? ADVERTISE IN THE MAIL It will cost in the Daily Mail, in ten line space, one dollar each insertion; in the Weekly Mail, in ten line space, one dollar and fitty cents each insertion. Contract rates will be sent on application. 315-2

SMOKERS

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

THE STAMP

s on each plug of the GENUINE.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1878.

trying them.
"O, we musn't go in," said Bessy.

that it was all right.

e something like."

BY ALBANY FONBLANQUE, AUTHOR OF THE ' TANGLED SKEIN," ETC.

When he was a child they called him "poor little James." He wasn't little, and he wasn't poor, so far as worldly goods went; nor did those who called him poor" use the word in kindness towards the motherless, neglected boy. He had red eyelids. No power could brush his hair smooth, or keep the knees of his trou-He had a wonderful faculty for cutting his fingers, and wrapping them up in unpleasant-looking rags. He always had a cold in his head. At the age of twelve he could barely read two syllables. His only use in the world appeared to be to serve as an awful example to naughty boys, who would play with knives and dissoap and water; and for this purpose he was used pretty freely. They sent him to a big school, where he did nothing but get bullied; and when his father died and left him very poor in a new sense o the word, the distant relative who took him in charge out of charity could find no better employment for him than to sweep office and run of errands. By this

time he had ceased to be "poor little James," and became Poor James Wymper. He could do nothing good of himself, and by some curious perversity set himself to undo the good others had done. He had a taking things to pieces by no means equalled by his capacity to put the together again. He complained that they did not give him time, and declared that this being granted, the condition of the victims of his handiwork would be improv ed. Be this as it might be, every piece of mechanism that fell in his way, from his cousin's sewing machine to the great hy-draulic press at his protector's works, was

He had a fatal aptitude for being always in the way. He seemed to be all elbows He could not move ten steps without tread ing upon some one's toes, or upsetting semething. When you spoke to him, he was always in a fog. "The boy is half an ned the worthy cotton-spinne whose bread he ate.

At the age of eighteen he made only two friends in the world, a blacksmith and a eat an evil-minded black Tom, who swore at every one else, and bit them savagely when they attempted to put him through the tricks which poor James Wymper had taught him. Amateur hammering at the forge did not improve untidy Jim's appearance, and his cat-not being in a show did not increase his income. He ran errands for his cousin like a boy when he had attained men's estate, until one day when he ran one for himself-and did not

come back again.

Fears were entertained that he had come to a bad end. The police were put in motion and rewards offered; but his friend the blacksmith, upon being pressed, said he had gone to "Mereker—cat and all."

I do not think that his relations were broken-hearted. I fancy that good Mr. Bryce the cotton spinner was rather glad to be rid of his wife's cousin the errand-

boy. His wife, who was not unkind to the rn lad in a way of her own—a very cold way it was—sighed several times apropos of nothing, and murmured, "Poor James Wymper!"

Five years passed, and Mrs. Bryce was left a widow, by no means so well provided for as she expected to be. Moreover there was a lawsuit about the will, and a squabble in the winding up of the partner-ship. She was glad to 'get shut'—as her defunct lord would have said—of Manchester; and seeing an advertisement to the effect that a widow lady having a house too large for her, pleasantly situated on the Thames near Maidenhead, was prepared to share it with just such a person due exchange of references and suchlike

in this story, and therefore it will be enough to say that she was a quiet, ladylike woman, rather afraid of her partner in housekeeping, with a daughter, aged eighteen, who ruled the pair, and made the place very pleasant.

Bessy Jervoice was not pretty. Besides

.

her eyes she had not a good feature in her face; but it was a good face—earnest and loving, with a sub-current of fun running under it (as the stream runs under the water hiles) and rippling out constantly. Her figure and her hair were simply perfection. Her little thoroughbred hands were ever busy, and the patter of her dainty feet was plea-Things went on very smoothly at the river-side villa until one rainy day, when, without a 'with your leave,' or 'by your

leave,' or letter, or telegram, or me or any other sort of preparation, in marches poor James Wymper, dripping with rain and splashed with mud up to his head! "If you please cousin Margaret I've come back," he said subsiding in his old ow-spirited way into an amber-satin draw-

ing-room chair, which in two minutes he eaked through and through. That was all. No excuse, no petition a simple announcement that he had come ack, conveyed in a manner which made it sufficiently clear that he intended to remain. "If you please, cousin Margaret, I've come back." Not another word did

be say, and relapsed into thinking of some thing else, as usual. Interrogated respecting his luggage, he said that it was on the hall-table, and there, sure enough, was found a sodden bundle ing a soiled flannel shirt, a pair of slippers, two pipes, a cloth cap without a peak, and a sailor's knife. In answer to her inquiries he stated that his means were eighteenpence, that he had been liv-ing in America, that he had walked from Enversion and that he verpool, and that he wanted something eat. When dried and fed, and asked what he was going to do, he said, "Whatever you please," and appearing to consider that all difficulty was thus disposed of, he

Ordinary hints were thrown away upon such aman. When she said she supposed he was going to London, he replied, O dear ne, he had come from London. When she told him she was only a lodger in the house, he observed that it was a very nice house to lodge in. I have said that she was kind to him in her way when he was an errand boy, and somehow she could not half ludicrous, half melancholy, in his helr lessness that disarmed them all. clared him to be the largest baby she had ever seen, persisted in speaking of him as

quiring gravely after tea, which of them was going to put it to bed.
"It's rather unkind for you to jest Bessy," said poor Mrs. Bryce, "when you see how distressed I am. What on earth see how distressed I am. am I to do ?"

a scandalized the matrons by in

"I suppose it's too old for the Foundling?" mused Bessy.
"Bessy, be quiet!" said her mother. "You dear old darling!" said the pert one afterwards, "don't you see that we

cannot treat this thing seriously without making it doubly painful for dear Mrs. Bryce? It will all come right in the Yes, my dear, but when is the end t

It was to begin by special arrangement the next day after breakfast; when the following conversation took plac: "Now, James," said his cousin, shall not be interrupted for some time, and you must really give me your serio

"Yes, cousin Margaret."

"You see, James, you are a man now, and must act and be treated—do you understand ?-treated, like other people. That's just what I want to be. "Well, then, I must tell you frankly that I am much annoyed by your coming

nere as you did." "It wasn't my fault that it rained. cousin Margaret. I wish it hadn't," he re-

plied, piteously.

"I am not speaking of your coming in red, and checked herself," Why,

wet and spoiling the chairs, sir; I am much annoyed at your coming here at all." The good widow thought that she would get on best by being angry, but it was no

"Where else was I to go to?" he asked.
"How you found me out, I cannot think," sighed the victim. The observation was an

"Ah, ha!" he chuckled, "you thought And has a stupid, did you."

And then followed a long weary story of how passing through Manchester, he had seen this person and spoken to that, and obtained the clue by which he had hunted his listener down. What made it more provides more than the clue by the control of the provoking was the credit he took for his everness. He warmed to his subject a he went on, and finished with the air of a man who had rendered an important service, and expected to have it promptly recognized. This threw his victim's cut-and-dried speeches off the line.
"O dear, O dear!" she cried.

oesn't matter how you found me out you have done so. The question is, what am I to do with you, now you're here? What am I to do with you?"
"I don't know, cousin Margaret."
"You don't know! A pretty answer for a man of five-or-six-and-twenty. Now look here, James Wymper. I should like

to do something for you for your poor mother's sake, but I cannot; and—and on have no right to thrust yourself upon ne like this, and—and—are you attending me, James Wymper?"
"Yes, cousin Margaret," he replied with erk, coming suddenly out of his fog. What was I saying?"
That you would like to do somethin

me for my poor mother's sake."
'That was only half what I said, sir How dare you pick out my words like that! I went on to say that I couldn't do anything for you, and I can't. I've not th means. I am very poor; I can hardly manage for myself. My husband left me very badly off."
"Did he leave me anything?"
"You! after your conduct—running away and frightening us as you did? Is it

"I know it was wrong to run away, cousin Margaret, but you see I've come back again," he said with the utmost

hour she had been trying to din into his head that he had no business to come back, and here he was, taking credit for having returned, as an act which was to cancel all the offences of his youth. Perceiving that his reply had troubled her, he proceeded ly had troubled her, he proceeded would never, never run away again. was to be done with such a man? Talking was clearly useless. One of two courses only remained-to endure him, or call a liceman and turn him out neck and crop.

Mrs. Bryce did not call a policeman. The conduct of poor James Wymp luring the next two or three days was what, in another man, would have roused the in ignation of all concerned by its almost sub lime audacity. The proceedings of Mr Charles Matthews in "Cool as a Cucumber" are timid and retiring in comparison with those of Mrs. Jervoice's unwell ome guest. If the house and all it contained had longed to him, and its inhabitants were dependents upon his bounty, he could have behaved more freely; and all this with an air of innocence which utterly dis-

armed opposition.
"O, never mind me," was his refrain 'I'll do it all for myself. I'm all right.
You let me alone and see."

His first great exploit was to precipitate himself upon a washing and wringing machine, which he found, out of order and disused, in a cellar; and whether he had improved in dexterity, or sufficient time was granted him for the realization of his ideas, need not be discussed here. The result was satisfactory. Not only did he put the thing into working order, but he worked it himself, to the intense delight of

Many other useful things he did. made a windfaill which pumped the water up to the top of the house, and saved sixpence a day which had been paid to a boy for this labour. He mended an old boat there was, and took Bessy out for rows on the river. He became that young lady's right-hand man in her garden. Bence a day which had been paid to a boy

fore a month was over, not only had cousin Margaret become quite resigned to have him on her hands, but Mrs. Jervoice refused to accept any remuneration for his board and lodging, declaring that he was well worth his keep. It was some-thing, you see, for these lone women to have a man about the house who could and would put his hand to this and that.

did not cut his fingers now.

Before this satisfactory condition affairs had been arrived at, tailor and hosier had been set to work, and really poor James Wymper brightened up wonderfully in appearance under their hands. If his head ad not been so big, and his elbows and knees so uncomfortably conspicuous, he would not have been a bad-looking man. He was evidently a good-hearted one. would do anything in his power, poor fel-low, for any one; was in fact rather too active sometimes when he had been longer than usual in one of his fogs, on which oc-casions he would labour like an amiable

bull in a china shop, and cause some consternation. Of course he made friends with the nearest blacksmith. In the early days, when he had not ceased to be considered a nuisance and an intruder, Bessy had stood his friend. One always takes an interest in those one be-friends, and Bessy took a great interest in friends, and Bessy took a great interest in poor James Wymper—drawing him out, encouraging him and defending him against practical jokes; but as time passed this young person's feelings toward him appeared to undergo a change. Instead of praising what he did, and encouraging him to farther exertion, she found fault and snubbed him. She ceased to make fun of him as "it" and had a store of little hitter.

"it," and had a store of little bitter disparaging remarks—about his dependence, his want of self-respect, and so on—ready to shoot at him. "I think you are too severe on poor James Wymper," Jervoice would say; "he is really very willing, and one must not expect too n of him, poor fellow." If another man had done what he did, he would not have been

damned with such faint praise, but he was only "poor James Wymper;" and, like the proverbial prophet, had little credit in his own country. One morning was marked with an unusual event—poor James Wymper received a letter with American stamps upon it. Amongst the visitors at Willow Bank-

the Thames-side villa of Mr. Jervoic was a certain Augustus Bailey, a young gentleman of pleasing and varied accom-plishments. He could sing you music-hall songs nearly as well as the "great com-iques," his masters. He could imitate most celebrated actors, and was a mighty punster. For the better exhibition of such talents a butt was indispensible, and he found one ready made in poor James Wymper. It is needless to poor James Wymper did not love Mr. Augustus Bailey; but it was curious that a usually amiable girl like Bessy Jervoice should encourage the latter which were often as ungenerous as they

were insolent. "I want you to put my sewing machine n good order, Mr. Wymper," said Bessy me day, "and mind it works smoothly, for I've got to make a dress in a hurry.
"What for?" asked he.

'A pic-nic."
'What's a pic-nic?"

"Don't tease."
"Very well;" and he set to work on the

sewing machine. Bessy took a seat beside him, and molli fied by his obedience, condescended to explain the rights and mysteries of a picnic. This was one got up by Mr. Augustus Bailey, and—as she narrated—it was Mr. Bailey will provide this, and "Mr. Bailey thinks" that, until the workman threw down his screw-driver in a passion, and exclaimed, "Confound Mr. Bailey!" Bessy was astonished. She got as far as, "Why

"I'm not what?" asked poor James Wymper.
"You're not so stupid as you try to

'How do you knew?"
'You said, 'You are not jel

thing."
"Not jelly, then, or salt and sugar, that you would melt in a shower," she replied. The last-quoted opinion of the great Augustus had been that it was sure to rain, and so this observation of Miss Bessy in the companyiate as it may and so this observation of Miss Bessy was not so inappropriate as it may at first appear. But why should she have blushed so? And if she had really intended to tell him he was not jelly, why did she not go on and say so? Besides, he had not confounded Mr. Bailey because that authority had predicted rain, and Miss Bessy knew it. She flattered herself that she had got very cleverly out of a difficulty, and the blush changed to a smile; but she had only made bad worse. To tell a man that he will not suffer under To tell a man that he will not suffer under the rain on a stated occasion, naturally im-plies that he may be subjected to a wetting on such occasion; and-

"O, then I'm to go!"
This was a poser. He had not been vited, and there was a reason why he could not be. He looked up from his work with such a happy smile on his great broad face that Bessy's heart smote her. "Well, you see, the gentlemen are mostly friends of Mr. Bailey. We invite

them, you know, but—you won't be hurt if I tell you the truth, James Wymper?" Does truth hurt?"

Sometimes. The fact is, that it is customary at water picnics for the gentlemen to provide the boats and music and wine, that costs money you know

and that costs money you know."

"O, so I cannot go because I have not money to pay my share, eh?"

"You would not like to place yourself under an obligation to Mr. Bailey and his friends, I suppose?" she said with a sneer.

"I wish you would not curl your lip so when you speak, Miss Jervoice. That does hurt," he said, with a low and bended head.

"I beg your pardon."
"O, never mind. But suppose, he continued gaily, as though a bright thought had struck him, "I were to help to row one of the boats, and arrange the dinne and that, wouldn't they let me come!" "I never saw a man!" Bessy exclaimed, losing all patience. "Have you no single spark of self-respect—no dignity? O, how can you be so mean-spirited?"

"Work is as good as money any day, e replied, looking her full in the face. Yes, if you go as a servant." You said just now that everyone make himself useful at a picnic. 'It's no use arguing with you : you wi

or cannot understand." You don't want me to go?" 'On the contrary ; I should like you to in us if-'If I had the money?"

"If you could go on an equality with "Well, I've got five pounds. Is that ough ?"
"Five times enough. But where or arth did you get it?"

"Sam sent it in that letter. "And who is 'Sam' pray?" "My chum in Chicago."
Don't you think it would be mor proper to give the money to your cousin, who has been so liberal to you?"
"O, I'll pay her some day. This runs first rate now," he said, collecting his

tools. "Do let me go to the picnic. Come now, you help me get an invitation, and I'll make your skirt." And, if you'll believe me, this man se to work with the machine he had just set in order, and ran seven breadths of the blue silk together as tight as wax and as straight as a rule, without mis sing a stitch As Bessy made a point of his being invited, and as Mr. Augustus Bailey was her

but on another there was trouble. Cookneys had misbehaved themselves on the meadows where it was fixed that our an estate to let bordering on the river, and the great Augustus made it all right with the agent.

The next day poor James Wymper appeared before breakfast, and did not return till night.
Where had he been? To Londo What for? Why, to buy some new clothes, to be sure! Did they think he was going to let that skunk (by which term, I am sorry to say, he permitted himself to designate the elegant and highly-scented Augustus Bailey)—did they think he was going to let that skunk insult him again

about his coat? "I hope you did not think I had run away again, cousin Margeret," he added, with some anxiety.

There was nothing to find fault with his personal appearance on the morning of the picnic—dark green and black heather mixture suit, tie to match, black felt wideawake, with a little mallard's feather

stuck in the band. "Dear me!" exclaimed Mrs. Jervoice "he looks quite handsome!"
"Who is that talking to Mrs. Bryce asked the ineviable curate. "What magnificent head he has!"
"Wh—at?" shouted the great Augustus
"Magnificent to a phrenologist, I mean,

he curate explained "Ha, ha, ha!" roared the "skunk. Look here, you fellows; here's a joke! Mr. Day says he's a phrenologist, and finds Whimper's head magnificent! Ha, ha, ha! "Why, don't you know," he added in a whisper, "that the fellow's half an idiot." During the embarkation and the row up the river poor James Wymper's conduct was peculiar. Instead of doing everything for everybody as usual, he stood apart, and ordered the people about royally.

"I'm quite pleased with you to-day," whispered Bessy, as he handed her out of the best of the stood of the latest the stood of the stood o

the boat on the banks of the was to let.

, Wymper, come and help hampers out!" said the great Augustus.
"Take them out yourself, you-er, been rewing; I have." And he strutted on to join a party of ladies, including Bessie. Bessie turned on hearing the loud talking, and somehow got detached fro

Why are you pleased with me to-day Miss Jervoice?" he asked, as they sauntered on together side by side through the

rubbery.
"Would you very much like to know "I shouldn't have asked unless. Guess then.

sagreeable? "I don't think you have been making urself disagreeable. "Well then, because I have not aking myself useful? That is not the way to put it; but you

are burning."
"Because I've got new clothes?" 'Nonsense! You know what I mean you wouldn't have answered as you did at first. Good gracious! I hope it is Tell me why," he asked.

" All right." As soon as he did not want to know, she, roman-like, wanted to tell him. So in a woman-like, wanted to tell him. So in a minute or two she began again.

"It is a great mistake to make oneself too cheap. There are some people who gain respect by being good-natured, and some people who lose it."

"Ah, I see! I won't be good-natured

Taking what does not belong to you! any more. O, you are silly! Don't you there is a medium in everything! But really it is going to rain; I felt a big drop. My new blue costume will be ruinplied poor James Wymper quietly, I suppose the flowers go with it."

"Mr. Wymper, are you mad, or am "Well, we can go into the house. dreaming?" gasped Bessy "I bought the place as soon

The shrubbery walk was so thickly hedged that they had not seen where they were going, and at a sudden turn there, sure enough, was the villa close at hand.

"I suppose we might stand under the verandah?" suggested Bessy; and doubling up her skirts, she ran for it; for the you were coming here. That's why I went to London—and to get some clothes."

"Please, take me back to mamma;" and "Private Theatricals at Rideau Hall."

Bessy began to cry again.

"When you have answered me one question. I hardly dare ask it; but yet—"
But yet! The stupid fellow! it was evident that he had not yet patented a rain came down with a dash—came down with a slant too, driven by the wind, so that the verandah gave them very little machine for divining a girl's thoughts. He hem'd and stammered and beat about the bush, as he did in his pro-Sam-Thacker days, and at last got it out. What was it?

Bessy left that room, as Sam would say, "inside an elbow," with an accepted lover's him the bush as the same and claritying her "I wonder if any of the windows (they were French windows, opening to the ground) are open?" said her companion, kiss tingling her lips, and glorifying her

Never mind what had become of the pic-"Very well."

"But the splashing is spoiling my dress;
don't you see? and my boots will be wet Never mind what had become of the pic-nickers; never mind the astonishment of Mr. Agustus Baily and the rest when, in-vited by the master of the house to have their dance in his dining-room (on account of the wet), they learned who the master was; never mind the explanation with cousin Margaret. The only thing which through," fileaded the inconsistent one.
"Then go in," said poor James Wymper, pening a window, "and I will run round and make it all right with the people in In ten minutes he rejoined her, saying I regret not having space to do justice to is the conduct of Sam at the wedding, and "What a pretty room!" she said, looking at herself in the pier-glass. (Did you the burning wrath and indignation of the honest fellow when he heard that his partever know a girl to go into a strange room without going straight up to the glass?)

"Hum—m, yes," he replied; "but the fellow who built it was an ass! Why, ner had been once known as poor James

Wymper.
"Poor! he almost howled: "why, there ain't a ma-chine running on this old you have to twist your neck to get a view of the river from these things"—with a contemptuous kick toward the French hemisphere, or in the United States, that he can't improve and beat. Poor! and he with the heart of a child and the brain of windows. "If I had it I'd knock that verandah into a cocked hat, break out a a Newton! Poor indeed! Let me catch any one calling him poor, and I'll get mad; and when I get mad, there's shooting round. Yes sir." big bow in the middle, and then it would

nean to say it is stronger arm. The pugi-

list, like the rest of us, has been a mere

right-handed man for 17 or 18 years before he begins his partial cure. Probably, if a

hitter and the leading hand. However, it

is not for me to play the oracle, nor to

waste time over a single vein of evidence. I will call the first authority in England.

send his name privately, as he is connect-

nire at cricket matches, sees more great

fight, constantly delivers his left and then

ers, such as Hudson, Cannon, O'Neale, Hammer Lane, Crawley, and Mason, who

used to hit left and right, and then rush in to close quarters. These men had their

uccesses, but they could never prevail in

boxers. They never ventured on Tom Spring; and though Ward, a scientific

ighter, sold a fight to Hudson, who was a shild in his hands, the same Ward, when

on the square, disposed of Cannon in eleven minutes, and Cannon had defeated Hudson

Dutch Sam and Randall could never be go

at with the right, and Tom Spring but

rarely. Heenan knocked Sayers down thirteen times with the left, and once with

right early in the fight, and never struck a

enuine blow with it. He fought with his

eft only, and, in the course of the fight,

administered many keen hits, and two of three blows so tremendous—owing t

the dead resistance offered by the weig

and gallantry of his heroic opponent

that the very sound of them is described as

sickening. The light-weight, though he was knocked down fourteen times, one

arm disabled, his face cut all to pieces, and

his blood running away without intermission through the whole fight, did, nevertheless, with his left alone, raise a

oump on Heenan's head as large as a man's

face, open his cheek in places, and close both his eyes so effectually that, towards

the close of the fight, he sparred first at

the referee, and then at one of his seconds

taking them for Sayers; and, after the

a bit, he gave a snarl at his commentators, took a spring, and knocked his opponent into the air, so that in falling his head touched the ground first, and he did not

come to time, and there the fight ended by

the rules of the ring. I saw this blow given. It was a left-handed blow. "But I select from my informant's stores

a bloodless incident. Harry Broom had a benefit at the Westminster Baths, in those

days when sparring was respectable, and

He solicited Jem Ward, who held the cham

me here'—putting his hand on his rising stomach. However, the beneficiaire could

not get at the ex-champion's nut, and did hit him in what poets call the bread basket.

He felt rather sick, and asked Mr. X. for

said, 'I came here to oblige him, not to show him all I know; but, if this is the

game, I'll hit him once, and he will neve come again.' In the very next round h

let out his left, and knocked Mr. Broome

clean off the stage, over the ropes, head

The site of All Hallows church, Broad

glass of brandy; when he had sipped i

under severe control of

Swift were both with the left.

Two fatal blows struck by Owen

Sayers lost the full use of his

inbought fights against accomplishe

gets away. There have been bull

be something like."

"O, you'd do wonders, I dare say," she said, rather crossly; "only it would be as well to do something towards getting a house of your own before you think about improving other people's."

"It would be nice to have a house of The Coming Man. An interesting series of letters under the An interesting series of letters under the above title have recently appeared in the Daily Telegraph. They are from the able pen of Mr. Charles Reade, whose "left hand" theory is attracting much attention. The following is an extract:

"The greatest effort of the human armis the knock-down blow of the puglist—for here is combined the greatest force with extreme swiftness, since the opponent is guarded, skilful, and evasive as a shadow; and the masterniece of manipulation is the ne's own," he said, "particularly—" 'Well, go on."
'Particularly if it had a bow window.

"Particularly if it had a bow window.
"James Wymper!"
"And a pretty meadow for picnics; but I suppose it would not do to give people leave to picnic on one's grounds?" and the masterpiece of manipulation is the fingering of the violin by able performers. This last has no equal. The pianoforte has keys half an inch broad, and laid down flat "Would not that be being good-natur-

"I did not mean that sort of good nature."
"If I had a fine house and grounds like to suit the hands; the violin has to be conquered from first to last—held in a this, I might be good-natured then ?" cramped and painful position, that strains the left arm and wrist—no keys no frets "It's no use arguing with you," she re-plied sharply; "Is it ever going to leave to guide the fingers; the flying digits of a blindly vilified hand must strike ? Our picnic will be quite spoiled."
"Never mind; we'll have another soon

every division to a hair. Swift as lightning, yet sure as clock-work, is the left hand of I dare say Sam will send me some more Ole Bull, Sivori, Joachim, Neruda. No evidence is required to this; and little evidence to prove that in the prize-ring the left arm plays the leading part. I do not "Are you not ashamed of yourself, James Wymper, to take money like a beggar?" she said, with flashing eyes.
"O, I don't take it like a beggar."

"Yes, you do."
No, I don't." "A man who takes money that he does not earn, takes it like a beggar—there!"
"Who told you I take money I do not 'Of course you cannot earn it.'

Why, of course." "What a plague you are! What do you do to earn it?" Nothing now. "What have you ever done?"

"Lots of things."
"Do you mean to say that this perso ou call "Sam" really owes you money? he came quickly to his side as she spoke and laid her hand on his arm. Yes, he does. What for ?" " For my share of what we did at Chi-

That could not have been much." science the greater its superiority. The right is for defence, and to get in blows " What ?" "Your share." when the left hand has staggered an opponent, or they come to close quarters in a rally. Effective blows at full distance are 'Sam says it was half ; Sam's generally

Where is Chicago?" "Well, now, that is good! You don't know where Chicago is, and you're clever.

Of course, when you've been there That's true," he replied, after reflec Did you really get your living there?

"Yes, I did." "Then go back. O James, do—do go back. I can't bear to see you as you are—dependent and looked down on. O, do go back, and work like a man. I suppos is because we women are so independent that we prize and honour independence For me there is nothing so contemptible a For me there is nothing so contemptible as a strong man who is idle and contented. Go back to Chicago. I shall be sorry to lose you, because—because I like you very much, and you have been very kind to me; how happy, how glorious it must be to strive and conquer; to stand erect before the world, owing nothing but to God and your own honest labour?"

"I can, I do!" he cried, starting up. It is glorious. Do you know, can you imagine what it is to have people despisi you as a fool—an incapable—and yet to feel here (he struck his massive forehead feel here (he struck his massive forehead as he spoke) "that you were wronged, that you had not fair play? To feel knowledge, invention, power, coming, growing, burning in your brain; to see the ideas thus born forming themselves under your hands, and to know that they were right and sound-to make those who came

to scoff, stay to praise? For this," he added, in a lower voice, "I humbly thank added, in a lower voice, "I humbly thank Almighty God, and good Sam. Thacker."

Now, when Bessy Jervoice had had her say, as above recorded, and, piqued by surprise and excitement, and perhaps by something else, had said more than a well-regulated young lady ought to say, she naturally sat down and cried; but wonderstruck-by the response she had evoked—a response which grew more astruishing. response which grew more astonishing, more fervid as it proceeded—she slowly raised her eyes; and there, before her, stood a James Wymper she had never seen before. Not a poor James Wymper in any sense of the term. The curate was right

and the magnificent head, its features in up with pride and—well, it must outove, was a sight to see.

"Forgive me," he said, taking her trembiing hand, "for having played a part. It was Sam Thacker's doing. Said Sam, You go back a rich man amongst thos cusses" (Sam is regular Yankee, you know) and they'll just crawl over you, and suc your vitals; you sham poor and stupid, and how kind you were to me at first! Am wrong in thinking, in hoping, that what was not so kind lately was meant for my

"O, but how unfair—how"— "Scold me presently, but hear my story, I ran away from Manchester, because I felt dimly that I could improve and invent things if I had a chance; but I was awk ward with my hands. I could not draw, could not plan. I was not ready with m tongue; I could not explain; I got impatient when people did not understand me and all went badly until I fell in with Sam Sam is the handiest fellsw in the world and, as for talking, he could coax a 'pos-sum out of his hole; but, at first, he hadn't one idea of his own. Well, we worked together, and as we went on, I got handy and Sam inventive; and to make a long story short, we sold two patents for fift thousand dollars each, and we have fou nore, which bring in about two thousand a year in English money as royalties. I'm going to pay my share of this picnic out of that money; and it is quite true that Sam sent me the cash, because all my remit-tances come through him."
"I—I think," stammered Bessy, "that we must not stop here any longer "Just a few minutes."
"They will think it so odd."

lowers?

vase on the table.

street, London, not much larger than the back-yard of an ordinary sized house, sold at auction, the other day for £32,000. With reference to the introduction of the elephone into China, it is not true, as has "As you please. Will you have these wers?" And he took a bouquet from a been stated, that it is owing to graph being useless, as they have no alpha-bet." Mr. H. G. Erichsen writes to state Put them back directly. How can you that the natives telegraph very freely or the Great Northern Telegraph Company's lines in China. A dictionary has been pre-pared by the Company, giving code words for the principal radicals of the Chinese "I bought the estate last week." language, and by means of the same the

public shows.'

OTTAWA, April 6.—The theatricals at Rideau Hall last evening, the last in all probability which will be given there for some years, were attended by a crowded audience. Everything connected with the Everything connecte rendition of the plays moved with even greater regularity and precision than on Tuesday evening; every one entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion, and the enjoyment was thorough and sincere. At the close of the performance her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin recited most charmingly the following lines, said to have been written by Lord Dufferin:—

Kind friends! for such indeed you've proved to the Kinder than just I fear—and is it thus. That we must quit you? Shall the curtain fall O'er this bright pageant like a funeral pall, And blot forever from your friendly sight. The well-known forms and faces that to-night. or the last time have plied their mimic arts o tempt your laughter, and to touch your hea ithout one word of thanks to let you know Without one word of thanks to let you know How irredeemable's the debt we owe For that warm welcome, which year after year Has waited on our poor attempts to cheer With the gay humour of these trivial plays Some few hours stolen from your busy days! Despite ourselves, the grateful words will come, For love could teach a language to the dumb. 'Tis just one lustre, since—a tyro band—On paltry farce we tried our 'prentice hand, Treading at first a less pretentious stage, Een than the goatherds of the Thespian age; Without a curtain;—for each slip—a screen, While bedroom candles light the meagre scene. But soon, emboldened by our Public's smile, Our Muse attempts a more ambitious style, "The Dowager" parades her stately grace, "Our Wife" declares two husbands out of plact To "School" we send you, and—a sight too ra mable's the debt we ow

"Our Wife" declares two husbands out of plac
To "School" we send you, and—a sight too n
Show you for once a really "Happy Pair,"
Then having warned your daughters not "To le
Their only "Lover" to a lady friend,
We next the fatal "Scrap of Paper" burn
And follow with "One Hour," "Jacques" in t:
"Semiranis,"—a Debutante's "First Night,"
Winging at each essay a loftier flight,
Until at last a bumper house we drew
With the melodious "Mayor of St. Brieux "
These our achievements—but we gladly own
The praise, if praise be due, is half your own
"Twas your encouragement that nerved our wits,
Conjured hysterics, sulks, tears, fainting fits;
You taught our "Ingenues" those airs serene,
These blushing Sirs to drop their bashful mien. Conjured hysterics, sulks, tears, fainting fits; You taught our "Ingenues" those airs serenthese blushing Sirs to drop their bashful mier Wherefore commissioned am I come to-day Our hearts and laurels at your feet to lay.

And yet my task is only half fulfilled—

Brothers and sisters of Thalia's guild, Who've faced with me the critic's guittering eye And dared the terrors of you gallery, Who've lightened all my labour with your love And made each effort a new pleasure prove. And made each effort a new pleasure prove.
If words could thank you for your generous aid
These lips should bankrupt be to see you paid;
And oh! believe, as leng as life endures,
The warm affections of my heart are yours.

[To audie And now, one last Farewell—a few mo

And now, one last Farewell—a few months more And we depart your loved Canadian shore. Never again to hear your plaudits rise, Nor watch the ready laughter in your eyes Gleam out responsive to our author's wit, However poorly we interpret it; Nor see with artist pride your tears o'erflow In homage to our simulated woe. Yet seenes like these can never wholly fade Into oblivion's melanchely shade, And oft at home, when Christmas fire logs burn, Our pensive thoughts instinctively will turn r pensive thoughts instinctively will tur this fair city with her Crown of towers, and all the joys and friends that once were on of the shall yearning fancy fondly fill his hall with guests, and conjure up at will have the shall with guests. man of straw were put up to be knocked down, many prize-fighters could deal it a somewhat heavier blow with the right than the left. But I say the left is the quick Ill 'neath the melting spell of memory
ur love flows back toward you like a sea;
orknow—whatever way our fortunes turn—
pon the altars of our hearts shall burn
hose votive fires no fuel need renew,
ur prayers for blessings on your land and you.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

ed with the press. He has been the re-ferree in all the leading prize-fights for many years, and attended them long before his first official act. Such a man, like an um-Spelling matches are all the rage at Forester's Falls just now. A new school house is about being erect d in the Village of Harrington. games, and with a more vigilant eye, than The school population of British Colum-niais 2,734, with an average attendance of any mere player.
"Mr. X. authorises me to say that the left is the leading hand, and the greater the 1,918 pupils.

The St. Catherines Board have accepted tender for the erection of a school house Hainer's Hill, at a cost of \$1,200. At the recent examinations of the faculty of Law in McGill College, the gold medal was taken by a lady, Miss Elizabeth Torgenerally struck with the left. The accomplished boxer, at the commencement of a

rance. Several punils at the Public volvers, and have been bound over to keep

Fifty-eight pupils from the Milverton Public School intend to try for honours at he competitive examinations to be held there shortly. The London Free Press discusses the subject of corporal punishment in schools, and gives the sensible advice that questions

of this kind should be confined to the authorities. The Rev. L. Taylor, D.D., preached Whitby in the interest of the Methodist Education Society, and lectured the following night on education in all ages

and countries The "School Concert" by the pupils of the Public School in Barrie, was in every way a great success, the attendance being very large, and the net financial results

nounting to \$60. In the Bowmanville High School, pupils assing the Intermediate Examinations are ach presented with a handsome volume v the Board of Education. The distribu-

on took place there on the 25th March. The examinations at Albert University, for Hilary term, began on the 27th March, and those of the College Grammar School at Belleville, on the 1st April. The at-tendance of students is said to be very

The Normal Schools of Toronto and Otawa will be re-opened on Tuesday, the 9th April, 1878, when teachers-in-training for certificates of the second-class will be admitted. The session will close on the 29th of June. Clinton High School reports an increase

taking them for Sayers; and, after the fight, my informant, who went home with him, had to take his legs with both hands and guide his foot to the step of the carriage. This was left-handed work, and a small man against a big one, as brave as he was big. In the mysterious fight between Heenan and King, the superiority of Heenan was self-evident. Yet he would not play Heenan. He would not hit. At last, being taunted a bit, he gave a snarl at his commentators. in attendance of 36 scholars over 1876. The New Era recommends the establish ment of a new High School at Seaforth proposition to do so, however, was rejected by the County Council recently. The Collingwood Enterprise intimates hat the Minister of Education has reconsidered his decision with regard to the

Collingwood High School, and will likely

grant the request of the Board to make the High School a Collegiate Institute. It is not likely that the High School in Stratford will be erected this year, as the tenders are all too high. The original estinate when the plans were asked for was \$10,000 and the lowest tender was \$20. The architects must have

The total receipts from all sources of the pion's belt from 1826 to 1831, to spar for his benefit. The elderly pugilist consented; but on the platform he said, in the hearing rockville Public School Board for 187' were \$21,392, and the expenditure \$20,365, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,026. of Mr. X., 'Now, Harry, here's my nut get at it if you can; but remember, I am the items of expenditure, \$3,980 are teachers' salaries, and \$7,537 for the erection of an old man, and don't take liberties with he East Ward schools.

Mr. J. Saunders, Reeve of Paisley, wa resented with an address and a gold chain r his able and successful efforts made at the County Council to establish a school ouse in school section No. 1, Elderslie The presentation was made by the boys and girls of said section. Mr. Wrigley, a teacher at Petersville, supports the idea that he can govern a

school without resorting to corporal punish-

ment. He sends refractory pupils home,

foremost amongst the people, and he did not come again. Now, this was with the left hand and a soft glove, such as gentle-men use in sparring, not the sanguinary cestus that has been lately invented for and asks their parents to punish them. The plan has been followed since New Year's, and he says it works admirably Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of the Chat ham High School Board, offers two prizes, valued at \$10, the one for the head boy, and the other for the first in Latin. The head master also gives two prizes for English and French, and the mathematical

master three prizes in his own depart

The Kingston Whig says that it is pro-bable an addition will be made to the professorial staff of Queen's College during the coming recess, the labour of the Divinity department being more than the present staff can very satisfactorily accomplish. The name of an old graduate, who has won a name for himself in the exercise of his generally acknowledged talents, is connect-ed with the rumoured changes.

The Picton Gazette says :- At the last Chinese have very little difficulty, assisted by the Company's clerks, in compiling and deciphering their messages.

meeting of the Town Council a resolution was passed authorizing the calling of a public meeting with a view of getting an

expression of the ratepayers as to the advisability of using the unexpended balance remaining in the hands of the Provincia Treasurer to the credit of the town, for the building of a High School. The meeting was held and a resolution was passed authorizing the Town Council to use the money to its credit in the hands of Ontario Government for High Schools. to its credit in the hands of th

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The Montreal Scholastic News of our " Educational Notes," says desire to freely testify to the value correctness of the educational notes lished by the Toronto Mail, and regre in borrowing for our initial numb failed to credit those from the pen gifted editor of that column, which purely an oversight. In making u notes," we may observe, as our of information are now on a par with those of The Mail, there will necessarily be similitude in the compositions, we trust our esteemed contempo not think are taken bodily fro umns. We notice that items had been pared for publication in our present per previous to those on the same appearing in the columns of The Me

The bill introduced into the Do Parliament by the hon, the Minist ties in the District of Keewatin. the election of trustees on the seco nesday of January in each year, wh have power to purchase (and loca sites; books and apparatus for schools: erect school houses teachers and collect the rates tendance of children between t capitation tax against the pro parents and guardians children, not to exceed 25 cents : teen may attend free of charge. fications of a teacher under the be (1) Good moral character: (2) age of eighteen years; (3) Having pas an examination, before an exam pointed by Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

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FOREIGN.

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£65,000 per annum as its share of the tropolitan School Board rate.

The last annual report of the Japa finister of Education shows the stead progress which that nation is making cause of popular education. In a tion of 34,000,000 they have 24,275 with 44,000 teachers and 1,926,000 pone-fourth of whom are girls. The of their public school fund is \$6,000,000 and the expenditures about \$4,000,0 The Government is on the alert to introduce important discoveries and inver-

An Infallible Remedy for all Disease the Eye (acute or chronic), Granula of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachry Glands, Film, and from Any Cause

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is to the public with the assurance ciency as a curative of most disease eye, acute or chronic inflammation nduced by scrofulous origin or weakness or defect of vision, tone of the optic nerve, or a di of the tissues constituting that organ. Also, for all persons wh tion requires an incessant action eyes, the Salve will act as a characteristic action of the salve will act as a characteristic action. weakness, pain, and misery may threatened a fatal termination. the most simple, safe, and remedy ever discovered. terials of which it is made are fect, and costly, compounded rate care and exactness. afe in cation, being cused externally course, avoiding the pain and da necessarily attends the caustic minerals and eve washes WORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, lous origin, or resulting from cause, yield to the cleansing a powers of PETTIT'S AMERICAN EVE PILES. Its soothing effect is in and a permanent cure requires but plications. The proprietors of PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE making a new and improved machine making a more perfect box for Salve, have changed the Trade the cover, so as to correspond on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertises etc. We call attention to this, as it

otherwise be regarded as counterfe PETTIT & BARKER, Toronto, Agents for Canada AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB

A correspondent asks some questions well worthy of serious consideration. We place them before our readers, and ask for their views, either way:— Editor Agricultural Department.

Please say which is most beneficial to the Please say which is most beneficial to the country—grist-milling and those industries which follow in a grain-producing country, or woollen manufacturing, tanneries, etc., which follow in a stock-producing counand. Is there not too much attention

paid to growing grain, and too little to stock raising? I consider the subject of great importance, and ask you and my brother farme to give your opinions on it. A prize will be presented for the best letter on the above subjects. Letters will be inserted in the order in which they are

ASPARAGUS-HOW. TO CULTI-VATE IT.

Few farmers, or others, but that like a good dish of well-cooked asparagus when they can get it in spring or early summer but comparatively few of those who price themselves on having a good garden affe to grow it, appearing to think there is me mystery about raising asparagus the mystery understood by only the few or that it is attended with difficulty and ich labour. There is a little reason for wonder at this impression when we come to read directions given by writers in our agricultural and horticultural journals, where they have so mystified and elaborated the culture as to deter very many from planting this early and delicious veg-etable. In many of their prosy dissertations we read about soil, aspect, digging deep trenches, removal of subsoil, about old n the preparation of asparagus beds; when, in fact, the culture of no garden vegetable is more simple or attended with ess labour. Asparagus will grow in any oil sufficiently fertile and suitable to produce a good crop of corn or potatoes, and when once planted requires less labour to care for the same. In our garden, we have a small bed four years planted with one-year-old roots which has cuttings for two seasons. The preparaion and culture of the bed was as follows The soil being very thin, a portion having been removed for grading, was lightly manured and spaded to the depth of about eight inches, setting the roots about one foot apart, with the crown from two to ree inches below the service. pare given it since has been to pull out the ds during summer, giving it a light ressing, broadcast, of superphosphate fter the last cutting, cleaning off the old stocks in the fall, and raking over with an iron rake in the spring to stir the surface soil a little; the last season it gave us a fair crop, no doubt but that it would have

every farmer's family may enjoy this lux-ury, and that it is not absolutely necessary to go through all the routine of manipuls s taught by theorizing gardeners. Now, for an asparagus bed made good enough for either the farmer or amateur cultivator, which will last him many years, lect any average good soil in a sunny lo cation, and spade or plough it ten to twelve nches deep, working into the soil a heavy oat of rich manure and compost wood s and salt, in the proportion of about one of salt, two of ashes and forty of maure, mix it well through the soil. Strong ne-year old roots are good as any, where strong one-year ones cannot be had, et two-years-old, see that they are of even nize, good roots, etc. If space is limited, et the roots one foot apart, spreading them well, covering the crowns two or three nes below the surface, set them thesurface of bed evened off, give it sing of an inch or more of manure rich compost. Keep clear of weeds hand-pulling; in the fall annually er frosts, cut the foliage clear of the r inches deep with long coarse manure rly in spring rake off the strawy portion I work the fine manure lightly into the d-ashes or superphosphate may be sown er the bed after finishing cutting in June early July. A sandy loam, deep, rich, il well drained, is the best for asparagus, t almost any well-drained soil, with a nny exposure will do rightly, prepared bove. It is quite important that the should be well drained, have a sunny

paid better if we had given it more fer

lizers; but I wish to show how easy

sure and be located where surface wate not stand for any length of time growth gives us the best asparagu nder and juicy.

A bel may be started from seed, by sow in rows, covering the seed about on deep and thinning out the plants t location is in the vicinity of the oce alt water, little or no benefit will red from salt, but away from that ce, a light dressing annually is efit. Beds started from seed will nire one or two years more time in com-g to the cutting stage than if started from

COOKED CORN V. RAW CORN At this time, when my brother farmer eeding their corn without stint to their my own experience may not be without t paper. For two months past we have using a steam cooker, and I very h regret that we have not the scale all the requisites for making an accue test of the comparative merits of ked and raw corn, both in the kernel ground. But we have not; therefore in only relate our experience as it has Before using the cooker we shelle

corn and fed it to our pigs raw, giving m all they could eat, taking notice of amount fed, and also of the progres amount red, and also of the progress e in fattening. We then commenced ing corn (thoroughly) in the lel, and found that (although bushel of dry corn would make bushels of the cooked) our pigs leat only about the same amount of cooked corn, and we are confident they putting on flesh quite as fast as when were consuming double the amount of We take the water (which contains ge amount of starch) from the base of cooker, and mix it in the swill barrel their drink, adding a little salt. One neighbours informed me that he was ng twelve hogs, and they consumed 5 ts of ears, or 28 bushels of corn p while we were cooking 191 helled corn per week, and with it we and 18 store pigs. I will not prolarticle by making any comments, armers and all who feed stock make own estimates.

SALTING LAND

Caldwell writes a long article bject in the New York Tribune. He out with the assertion tha rtilizer is one of the unsettled pro f agriculture, the testimony its use being about equal. no essential ingredient not already pil. Sodium is entirely useless, a alue of the other ingredient, chloring ubtful. After some attempts to e his inability, or rather the inability of ace, to explain it, he says:

s intimated in the beginning of this cle, farmers themselves are by no no as agreed as to the merits of salt as a lizer although it. izer, although it must be granted that of them speak in no uncertain tone in avour; but I have before me now clipped from agricultural papers, h express directly opposite views. writer says that in his locality od crop of spring wheat cannot issed without a liberal salting of the to hold moisture in time of drought,

expression of the ratepayers as to the advisability of using the unexpended balance remaining in the hands of the Provincial remaining in the nands of the Provincial Treasurer to the credit of the town, for the building of a High School. The meeting was held and a resolution was passed authorizing the Town Council to use the money to its credit in the hands of the Ontario Government for High Schools. with even Ontario Government for lings schools.

The last report of the Inspector of the town of Strathroy, G. W. Ross, Esq., M.P., contains much interesting information. Ten teachers are employed, two males and eight females, and all but three that Provincial certificates. The salaries At the hold Provincial certificates. The salaries range from \$850 o the headmaster, to range from \$850 o bite headiliaster, to \$275. The whole number of pupils enrolled during 1877 was:—Boys, 450; girls, 458; total, 908. The average attendance for the year was 560. Total expenditure,

\$4,828.01; Government grant, \$526; receipts from non-resident pupils, \$52.51. A correspondent writing to the Stratford Beacon says that "At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of Mornington, a petition was presented, signed by a large majority of the ratepayers of the Union School Section, recently formed by the aid Council between Mornington and Elma, praying that body to dissolve, the bounds of the said section. The Council, however, would not grant the petition." The reason for refusal on the part of the Cou is fixed on a permissive clause of the amended School Act of 1877, which states that, "the Council may at any time dissolve the bounds of School Sections provided the petition presented to them for that purpose is signed by a majority of the atepayers of that section.'

The Montreal Scholastic News, speaking of our "Educational Notes," says :—"We desire to freely testify to the value and correctness of the educational notes pubshed by the Toronto Mail, and regret that n borrowing for our initial number we failed to credit those from the pen of the gifted editor of that column, which was ourely an oversight. In making up our notes," we may observe, as our sources information are now on a par with those The Mail, there will necessarily be a similitude in the compositions, which, we trust, our esteemed contemporary will not think are taken bodily from hi umns. We notice that items had been prepared for publication in our present num-ber previous to those on the same subject appearing in the columns of *The Mail.*" The bill introduced into the Dominio Parliament by the hon. the Minister of the Interior to establish township municipali-ties in the District of Keewatin, provides, on the basis of the Ontario school law the election of trustees on the second Wed esday of January in each year, who are to have power to purchase (and locate) school sites; books and apparatus for use in the schools : erect school houses : employ eachers and collect the rates. The attendance of children between the ages of seven and fourteen is to be enforced by apitation tax against the property of the parents and guardians of non-attending children, not to exceed 25 cents a month and all children between seven and eighteen may attend free of charge. The quali ications of a teacher under the Act are to be (1) Good moral character: (2) Over the

pointed by Lieut. Governor-in-Council, in the usual subjects. The Huron Expositor says that three lads f the senior department of the Seaforth Public School were recently suspended from school by the trustees for playing pranks on the teacher. The young scamps acquired a slight knowledge of ventrilo-quism, and, by the practice of it, have for several weeks very much annoyed the teacher. One of them would give a shrill whistle, which sounded as if made outside the room. This, in a few minutes, would be repeated by a second, and so on until it became so annoving that the teacher would be forced to go to the noise came. The boys became so experat this deception that they could practic it when in the class, or even when their teacher was speaking to them, and he could not detect them. Ultimately the secret leaked out, and the trustees held an investigation, which resulted in the suspension from school of three of the principal

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The Kentucky State Superintendent struction protests against the endowmen a State Agricultural and Mechanica lege with the funds devoted to the edu cation of coloured children. He wisely considers it the paramount duty of the State to provide for the education of its 40,000 white and 50,000 coloured voters ho are unable to read their ballot papers

on election days.

A good test of the esteem in which the teaching of the Waldensian schools in Italy is held by the people, is furnished in Turin, where half of their 170 pupils are Roman Catholic children whose parents prefer to pay for their tuition there rather than send em to the municipal Roman Catholic schools, which are gratuitous.

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PETTITS' EVE-SALVE. An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is prese o the public with the assurance of its effincy as a curative of most diseases of the nduced by scrofulous origin or otherwise weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that delicate d a gold chain rgan. Also, for all persons whose v made at tion requires an incessant action of eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in storing a uniform healthy action, when weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. erials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, afe in its application, being used externally, and, a course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction caustic minerals and eye washes. WORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing and healing powers of Petrit's American Eye Salve IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is imme and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "Dr. J. Perritr's American Eve Salve," while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond with the on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertiseme We call attention to this, as it might

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OUR FARMERS' CLUB

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rather the inability of n the beginning of this it must be granted that k in no uncertain tone in I have before me now agricultural papers, lirectly opposite views. spring wheat cannot

while on winter wheat it is of no account.
Others say that they have used it on wheat without any good results. Another says that the true office of the salt is to dissolve silica for the plants, which is nonsense.

In England, Mr. Lawes gives decided testimony to the effect that salt is of no use when applied to grain on his own land, where he has experimented with it very thoroughly. Voelcker, after giving careful consideration to the results of its use in England, concludes that while its application on light lands may be attended with some advantages, it either does no good or does positive harm on heavy soils; this appears to be the prevailing opinion in that country. In France a commission appointed some time since to inquire into the usefulness of salt as a manure in that country reported that it was of no value, at the least when used alone.

Now the question is asked, How are we to begin? We must commence when they are young, by teaching them how to raise chickens, and how to get them ready for market, giving them to profits, by encouraging them to raise a good class of fowls, and taking them to the shows and trying for a premium. If that does not interest them, let them take a calf and raise that, and keep an account of what it will cost them to rear it; or give them a piece of land where they can raise a few vegetables, and sell them and get a few pennies, for if a boy can earn a little money himself, he feels prouder over it than he does if it is given him, and teaches him at country. In France a commission appointed some time since to inquire into the usefulness of salt as a manure in that country reported that it was of no value, at the same time to be saving, and not spend his money foolishly.

Some boys have an idea that if they can only live in the city and work in a machine show in a machine show in eaching them to raise a good class of fowls, and taking them to raise a good class of fowls, and taking them to raise a good class of fowls, and taking them to raise a good class of fowls, and taki

do nothing for a living is more becoming to society in which they expect to move and have the respect of. Hang such society! It is rotten to the core to-day, and there are many men's sons and daughters who are now being educated to play the parts of "leading lady" and "walking gentleman" in the great drama of life, s who will light out for a poor-house or a ponitentiary before they have played their

CURRENT EVENTS IN MANITOBA.

housekeeper says the best thing for cleaning tinware is common soda. She gives he following directions: Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry. Any blackened ware can be made to look as well as new. Procure from an apothecary a solution of corrosive sublimate, called "bug poison."
Apply this with a brush to all the cracks in bedsteads, bureaus, behind bureau and vashstand drawers, &c., once a week, after

mon, strong smoking tobacco, and with a knife blade thrust into all the cracks above and below the baseboard around the room. This will eradicate the pests. The rooms must be carefully looked over, occasionally, until spring, when a few bugs may appear in March, but after spring house-cleaning they will be gone until a new importation arrives.

Another method recommended is—Wash the corners of the bedsteads with strong carbolic soap; scrub the ends of the slats, and then sprinkle with insect powder.

Wash the corners of the room, and dust with insect powder.

To Rid Rooms, Bedding, &c., of Bugs .-

Red or Black Ants-May be driven away by a solution of corrosive sublimate, drawn with a brush around the edge of each shelf such the side wans, or the anis will use such vessels as bridges to cross the line of poison. I always use the preparation myself, to insure its being thoroughly done, and to prevent accidents from the careless

use of so deadly a poison. The Starry Heavens in April-(Boston Advertiser)

children? Can you not see your own fret-tulness reflected in their countenances? Sirius. This blazing star, like a great Their little hands, their little feet, make much extra work, but you would fret still more should they be taken out of your household. Their little busy fingers ran-sack mother's closets, overturn mother's north-east from Sirouy one meets the steady gleam of Procyon; while to the and just above this star, in the cluster of the Hyades, Mars sheds his sullen ray. The planet is near the tropic of Cancer and is moving in a northeasterly course. Northwest from the zenith "calm Capella" tells where the celestial goat is supposed to hide. The Twins, Castor and Pollux, appear very near the meridian, and far up toward the zenith; while Arcturus, the brightest of

ness as he draws nearer to his opposition with the sun in July and shines with a with the sun in July, and shines with a lustre only second to that of his queenly

Organization of the Opposition in Scikirk

—The Half-breed Allotments—The Indian
Difficulties—Steamboat Services—Viola-

in the store-room, and around the outside of each pail or jar standing upon the floor. No jar, nor anything, should be allowed to touch the side walls, or the ants will use such vessels as bridges to cross the line of poison. I always use the preparation mynosis is being therefore. Government intends to allow its salaried employees to employ their abundant leisure in competition with men who have to pay their own rent, taxes, fuel, etc. The printed sign "R. T. Huggard, barrister at law" exhibited in the front window of the Inland Revenue office came down before Inland Revenue office came down before ten o'clock of the morning after the arrival (in the evening) of the issue of The Mail in which the scandal was alluded to. The Government, however, having interfered with the free action of none of its other employees, one half the sign—"R. T. Huggard"—has again been exhibited, and the professional portion of the title will, no doubt, be added before the summer is over, if the Mackenzie Government lests solven; if the Mackenzie Government lests solven.

if the Mackenzie Government lasts so long.

Bull-Fighting in Texas. New York, April 7.—A San Antonio (Texas) special says a series of bull fights were inaugurated there yesterday. A lioness and a wild Texas bull were matched in an immense iron cage in the middle of an amphitheatre seating 10,000. The bull gored the lioness fatally. Another lion was to fight a bull to-day. Six celebrated Six celebrated Mexican bull-fighters will appear in the arena. The thousands in attendance manifested much enthusiasm. ---

Vaughan, the St. John Murderer, to be Hanged.

St. John, N.B., April 6. — William Vaughan, convicted of the murder of Mary Quinn, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on Saturday, June 22nd. The prisoner said he had nothing to say, except that he left the matter in the hands of a just God. He was quite unmoved, and exhibited the greatest bravado. It was reported this afternoon that

Vaughan, who was sentenced to be hanged on 22nd June, had confessed his guilt, but the report cannot be verified. It is believed he will make a statement before the day of The flower of civilization is the finished

man, the man of sense, of accomplishment, of social power, of health. Sense is usually a natural acquisition; accomplishments come by study; social power is acquired by wealth, and health by the use of Victoria ypophosphites. It restores vigour to the lood, and by toning the involuntary muscles of the various organs—the liver, lungs, heart, and stomach—fortifies the system against disease. For sale by all dealers at \$1. The London Herald says that a Guelph gentleman is purchasing about 3,000,000 lungs, heart, and stomach—fortifies the system against disease. For sale by all

THE FREEMAN HOMICIDE.

The Jury Return a Verdict of Man-

West contain, on an average, probably not less than 100 kegs of unpowdereach, besides stores of provisions, blankets, and everything the Indians covet, sufficient to last them for eight or ten years. It is to be hoped that Mr. Mackenzie, for fear of seeming to admit that the organization of the Northest as costly failure, will not persist in trying to cover up and bluster out his blunder, as a costly failure, will not persist in trying to cover up and bluster out his blunder, as in the case of the Fort Frances canal; but that he will camditly admit, and promptly try to remedy, this still more unfortunate mistake.

It has been suggested that Governor Cauchon is to some extent responsible for the present trouble, as it is reported that last winter, when a deputation of the Sioux living near Portage la Prairie came into ask him for some favour, he first of all refused to see them, and, when they obtained an audience by their perseverence, he denied their request for assistance, and at the defendance of the complete without adding that these failed of this incident, for the story would not be complete without adding that these failed of the four-in-hands employed during the ministence of the complete without adding that these and the railway, however, will, as last service on both the Red river and the Ast inhoine this season, on the former almost a daily line. The stage line between here and the railway, however, will, as last with the price that was charged him for his wife's coffin.

There will be quite a lively steamboat service on both the Red river and the Ast and the railway, however, will, as last the recombination of the former lating the Mining of strangers, curse about the price that was charged him for his wife's coffin.

There will be quite a lively steamboat service on both the Red river and the Ast and the proposed proposed proposed proposed proposed propo

ion.

After an absence of about five minutes, the jureturned with a verdict of manslaughter.

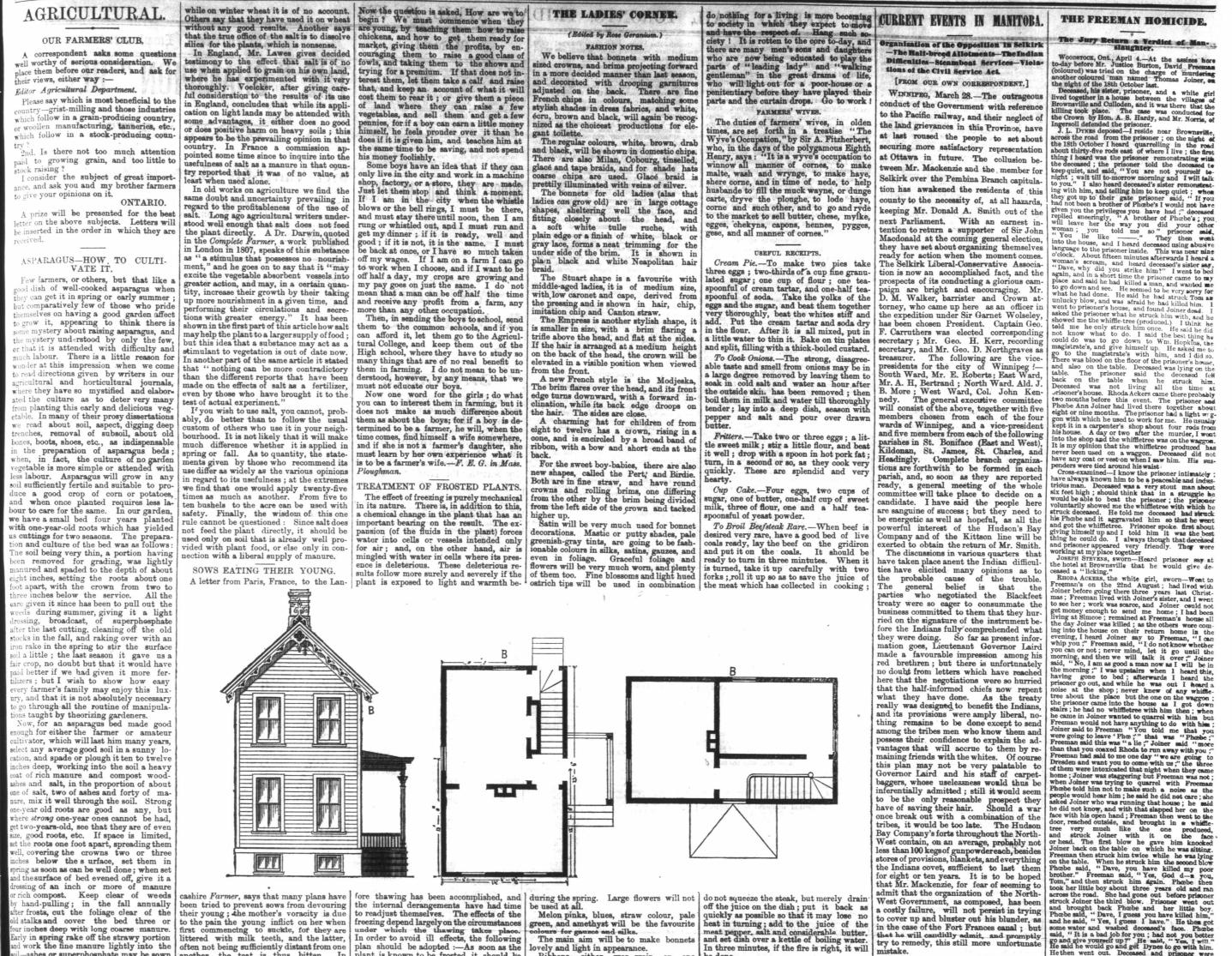
Winnipeg-Nixon's Defence

Winnipeg—Nixon's Defence.

WINNIPER, Man., April 4.—The Free Press devotes a column to the particulars of an extraordinary burgiary on Nixon's office early on Sunday morning. Hespeler, the immigration agent, who lives over the office was roused by the noise. He went down with his son and saw a man run out of the office. Nixon's deputies were brought and an examination revealed papers of all description scattered over the floor. No attempt appears to have been made to take away anything of value and nothing is known to be missing. The Free Press says Mr. Nixon has enemies and the theory is that the object of the burglary was to deprive Nixon of certain papers which are essential to his defence.

The American Presidential Election.

The report of the sub-Committee of the House Committee, charged with the consideration of the method of electing President and Vice-President, has been submitted to the full Committee, and agreed to by one majority. The most important feature in their proposed amendment to the constitution is that the electoral votes, and each fraction thereof of each person voted for as President in any State, shall be ascertained by multiplying his entire popular vote therein by the whole number of the electoral votes of the State and dividing the product by the aggregate popular vote of the State for all persons voted for as president and the questient shall be the number of electoral votes and the fraction thereof to which such person shall be entitled, using for such fraction there decimals and no more. The amendment is designed to preserve the relative power of the smaller States. The Committee say on this subject the small States are now overpowered by the present electoral system. It has happened already that the vote of New York cast solid by a general ticket has decided the election by a few thousand majority, and has not only settled the question for a million voters of New York, but against the majority the other way. Of the eight millions who are voters of the United States, the practical effect of the electoral system has been to increase the relative importance, and power of the large States and the practice of voting by general ticket was infroduced by the large States for that purpose, and when introduced all were compelled to follow it. The American Presidential Election.



sing of an inch or more of manure ich compost. Keep clear of weeds hand-pulling; in the fall annually are frosts, cut the foliage clear of the staks and cover the bed three or inches deep with long coarse manure. It is spring rake off the strawy portion work the fine manure lightly into the ashes or superphosphate may be sown another, the teat is thus bitten. In order to avoid ill effects, the following plan should be adopted:—As soon as the plant is known to be frosted it should be are the bed after finishing cutting in June early July. A sandy loam, deep, rich, the jaw, are extracted, so the mother, not being wounded, does not become furious. ture is but one or two degrees above the freezing point. The darkness will prevent Another plan is to rub the young with gin, as also the mother's snout; the odour will as also the mother's snout; the odour will sult from the presence of light, while the ward off her attacks; or pour into her ear at the moment of littering, some drops of a mixture composed of two parts of tincture water raised to one or two degrees above of opium and 15 of camphored alcohol; this will cause sleep, and when she awakens the young will have taken possession each of its teat, and the first nips will have been will be destroyed. In case of trees, or

EARLY CROPS FROM OLD SEEDS. I observed, about a quarter of a century o, that old seeds of certain kinds would ature a crop earlier than new or fresh eeds, although they would not come up so quick. Therefore, if I am sure of kinds that I want, of squasnes, cucumbers, melons, etc., and that the seeds have not been injured by moisture, heat, or other incidental causes, I prefer seeds that are a few years old to the newest in the market. How is it with corn? I have several facts which seem to indicate that seed corn, the olderitis, if it will grow, will grow the earlier; we experience may not be without to the readers of your very excelier. For two months past we have sing a steam cooker, and I very some six or eight years ago, I had some six or eight years ago, I had some the requisites for making an accust of the comparative merits of
and raw corn, both in the kernel
and. But we have not; therefore
ally relate our experience as it has
before using the cooker we shelfed
and waiting. But last year I again put on
any first the requisite of the cooker we shelfed
and waiting. But last year I again put on

very late sweet corn; it wanted four or five months, and then was not mature. and waiting. But last year I again put on courage to plant some of that corn. It grew beautifully, and quite surprised me by its progress. But I did not expect to find it fit for use before about the first of October. In a little less than three and a half months after planting, upon examination, I found it decidedly ahead of its time. Some of it was already beyond a fitness for cooking. I have tried to find fitness for cooking. I have tried to find the root of the mystery of its earliness. I am after it, and think I shall find it, if I nsuming double the amount of live long enough. I am not indifferent t

take the water (which contains the meaning and cause of it.

I think there can be no question that

The following table, showing the average rhe following table, showing the average period of gestation of the various kinds of farm stock, will be found very convenient for reference. Mares vary considerably from the average period, and the same is true, but in a less degree, with cows; but, as we approach the smaller animals and shorter periods, the variation constantly

grows less.

HOW SHALL WE KEEP THE BOYS AND GIRLS ON THE FARM? I have been deeply interested in reading the pieces entitled "How to keep the boys and girls on the farm." My idea is to interest the boys and make them contented, by the very oldest relics of Scotland should be found in a young country like Canada Prof. Wilson considered not a little sur oisture in time of drought, and the girls will take care of themselves.

njurious chemical changes that would rewill be destroyed. In case of trees, or

plants out of doors, a showering of water just as the sun falls on them will often prevent all injurious consequences. A smoke made to pass between trees and the sun, to intercept his rays till thawing takes place, will often preventany ill consequences. CHEAP TWO-STORY DWELLING. We give herewith the third of our series March 22nd. Our next series of designs, which will commence in a few weeks, will

of cheap dwelling houses. Complete speci-dications are given in the Weekly Mail of consist of dwellings of a more expensi-The Simcoe Sun says that building opera-

tions promise to be very lively in that town during the coming spring and summer—a bank, several stores, and private residen eing in contemplation. Says the Dundas True Banner :- "

farmer living on the Stone Road, above Ancaster Village, wants us to advertise for the bottom of said road, as he thinks the Township Council has lost it. He spent a ouple of hours trying to find it last week, and failed in his search.

latter half of the tenth century, when that Saint, who flourished in the neighbourhood Saint, who tourished in the neighbourhood of Perthshire, was instrumental in introducing Christianity among the Scotch. The staff was believed to possess a certain magic charm, and for this reason it was borne by the abbot, its guardian, to the field of Bannockburn. From the day of that battle all trace of it was lost till with-I think there can be no question that unripe seeds, planted while they are fresh and mix it in the swill barrel pink, adding a little salt. One hours informed me that he was been hogs, and they consumed 56 ars, or 28 bushels of corn per we were cooking 104 bushels on per week, and with it were fatting hogs, a two-year-old store pigs. I will not prolong AVERAGE PERIOD OF GESTATION.

about the ways of the world in corn?—A.

G. Comings, in New England Furmer.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF GESTATION.

AVERAGE PERIOD OF GESTATION. intry in 1811. The old man was some what reluctant to part with the staff, but s none of his many sons appeared to care as none of his many sons appeared to care anything for the ancient relic, he consented to give it up for \$800, on the condition that it would be returned to Scotland, and placed in Edinburgh Castle.

Last year it was sent accordingly to Scotland. land, where on examination, it was found to contain within it a smaller and bronze crozier. The outer staff is made of silver, and as appeared from the plates represented on Saturday night by Prof. Wilson, is of excellent workmanship. Prof. Wilson does not doubt that the inner staff was the veritable one used by St. Fillan in the tenth century. It was handed down from father to son, and looked upon by its custodians as possessing a peculiar influence. Several Highlanders in this country have asked Dewar for water in which the staff had been dipped to cure their cattle, so potent did they consider it. That one of the very oldest relics of Scotland should be

green, and amethyst will be the favourite olours for gauzes and silks.

The main aim will be to make ovely and light in appearance. Ribbons, either gros grain on one side and satin on the other, or have the two Cleaning Tinware, - An

Dont fret, for what can you gain by it? Will it lighten your cares any? Will it brighten your life any? Will it strengthen you for the performance of your daily duties? Will it add to the sweetness of your disposition or the force of your character? Will it increase for you the affect

DON'T FRET.

tion of those around you? Once acquired the habit is not easily overcome? You think it strange to see such an article addressed to housekeepers, but who the room has been swept and dusted. If the vermin are in the walls, wet some comneed the caution more? No person has a right to fret, but who has more cause for retfulness than the manager of a house-nold,—the wife, the mother, the house-

A home may be very happy, full of bless-A nome may be very happy, thir of olessings and comforts, but there are little cares, little burdens, little annoyances, little trials, that will always find the house-keeper, especially if she is one who is thorough, and systematic, and realizes fully the esponsibility of her position.

"I wouldn't mind if it were something

great," I overheard a lady remark the other day, "I could endure it then,—but such a little thing, no one gives you any sympathy or credit, or realizes it amounts o anything."

To what she referred I did not know,

but it was easy to guess, it belonged to the little cares; a little grief, nothing worth speaking about, but so hard to be borne. es, these little burdens are hard to bear. ut fretting won't help to lighten them.

Does it make husband more amiable, atient, loving and considerate, to hear you constantly fretting? Does it make him any more cheerful, any less tired, when he comes home at night to hear you always complaining about your hard lot in life? And if he happens to be poor and money scarce, will fretting replenish your

pocket-book or encourage him in his daily Does it add to the good nature of your children? Can you not see your own fret-fulness reflected in their countenances? Their little hands, their little feet, make workbasket; their little sticky hands soil

Fretting will magnify, multiply your labours, but never diminish them.
Oh, be cheerful, be loving, be kind. Try o forget your own troubles in comforting ome one else. See how bright, how pleasant, how sweet you can make your home.
Don't always introduce your troubles to

ting our young men for gentlemen—trying to make lawyers, preachers, doctors and clerks out of material that nature intended for blacksmiths and bricklayers, carpenters, tailors, and other honest "hewers of wood and drawers of water." It is a mistake, and a big one, to teach boys and girls to believe that to labour is disgraceful, and to way contract in Buffalo.

More stars of the first magnitude are nor visible than at any other time of the year.
On a pleasant evening the sky fairly glitters with them. First to attract the eye is

mamma's white paint; their little crumbs of cake litter mamma's carpet, but will fretting restore order? Sant, how sweet you can make your home.

Don't always introduce your troubles to mar the enjoyment of others, but see how much a place of rest and happiness you can make it. There is wonderful power in a cheerful, loving and patient woman. There's a sweet grace in her heart that the cast. Thus nine stars of the first magnitude and one bright planet are above the There's a sweet grace in her heart that makes her a blessing in a household.
You need comfort; you need rest; you need sympathy and strength, but instead of fretting go to One who has said, "As thy days so shall thy strength be," "Casting all your care upon him, for He careth for you."

There's a sweet grace in her heart that tude and one bright planet are above the horizon at the same moment. The trio of rubies, Betelguse, Aldebaran and Mars, make a very unusual appearance.

Of the morning stars the "early riser" of the Providence Journal pays his vows to Venus and Jupiter—"brilliant co-heralds of the dawn. Venus rises about four

There are more young men in the penitentiaries of this country learning trades than there are outside of them. The principal cause of this are that we are educating our young men in the penitentiaries of this are that we are educating our young are that we are educating our young are the same as a second to be designed as the draws necessary to him.

PHANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WINDERSAY, April 10.

EXOLIDIS HYPER FALLS

In relation to the important ration of the important ration ration in the important ration rational rational rational ration ration ration rational ratio

and in view of this fact, we would suggest to farmers that the time seems to have come when they sheuld enquire whether they have not of late years been devoting too large an average to barley. During the last two years the supply seems to have been considerably in excess of the demand, and prices have been ruling very low. The fact is that the States have increased their acreage under this crop in a larger proportion than their population. In 1876 there were 1,766,000 acres under the crop, against 1,387,000 in 1873, and this while there seems some ground to think that the quantity of beer consumed per head is on the decrease. Their imports from Canada in 1877 reached only 6,825,000 bushels, against, 7,521,000 in 1876, and 8,226,000 in 1875. The result has been that we have been left now, and at this time last year, with large stocks on ers that the time seems to have come when they now, and at this time last year, with large stocks on hand and no buyers for them. And there can be no doubt that our position would have been much worse than it is at present had there not arisen, durworse than it is af present had there not arisen, during the present season, a demand from the United Kingdom, by which 751,000 bushels were taken from Montreal, and almost 4,000,000 bushels from this side of the continent. The quantity in sight is now very large, and there seems reason to believe that a good deal of malt is also held quietly in various quarters. In view of these facts, it may be well for farmers to hesitate before devoting the previous acreage to barley in 1878. Peas have been called for a good deal during the last couple of years, and the supply of them has seemed to be small.

A cable despatch'yesterday brought reports of the stocks in London and Liverpool at the close of 1877, to which, by reference to our files, we are enabled to add those at the close of 1877 as follows :-Stocks in London, April 1—Wheat, 480,000 to 500,000 qrs; corn, under 50,000 qrs; four, 200,000 to 210, eps; corn, under 50,000 qrs; do 500,000 qrs of wheat; under 50,000 qrs of corn, and 110,000 to 120,000 bbls of flour on Dec. 31. Stocks in Liverpool, April 1—Wheat, 320,000 to 340,000 qrs; corn, 80,000 to 90,000 qrs; flour, 90,000 to 10,000 bbls, against 240,000 to 360,000 qrs of wheat; 50,000 to 60,000 qrs of corn, and 100,000 bbls of flour, at the close of 1876.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS. The quantity of flour and grain exported from The quantity of flour and grain exported from this continent to the United Kingdom from September 1st, 1877, to March 30th, at New York, Eoston, Montreal, and other eastern seaboard ports, and at San Francisco to the 21st ult, was as follows:—Flour, 1,242,758 barrels; meal, 6,912 barrels; wheat, 39,498,144 bushels; corn, 34,608,872 bushels, and rye, 292,461 bushels. Exports to the European continent in the same time comprised 34,661 barrels of flour; 5,332,642 bushels of wheat; 4,910,400 bushels of corn, and 1,679,544 bushels of rye.

Messrs. Wendell & Co., of Detroit, say in their 178,000 bushels since March 1st. The shipments of

THE CANADA COMPANY. The report of the Directors of the Canada Com pany for the year ending December last, states that the re-valuation of the Company's lands undisposed f on the 31st December, 1876, has been completed and the average value per acre has been estimated at 43s currency. The sum of £3 per share was divided as divided and in 1877, and a further sum of £4 per share was returned to the proprietors in repayment of the paid up capital, which is now reduced to £1 per share. This the Directors have decided to

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK. views the trade of the preceding week as follows :-Business has been dull this week, with the tendency rather in favour of buyers. Trade off the coast and on passage has been quiet, and in some cases, prices were easier. On the spot, but little

very small indeed; and stocks, on the whole, have been in rather better demand; a small cargo of mixed sold at 40c; but carlots on the track would have found buyers at 45 to 4 wheat, 124,807 bush; spring wheat, 384,773 bush; oats, 13,092 bush; bush; corn, nil bush; corn, nil bush; corn no fair Congou; common is especially firm; Indian is dearer. Sugar is unchanged, but steadier, particularly lower qualities. Plantation Ceylon coffee has recovered part of the decline last quoted. Other kinds show little alteration. Low and ordinary are generally difficult to sell. A further rise was paid for rice and extended shipments from Burmah checked the demand. Black pepper has fallen to a lower price than since 1867.

MNGLISH CONSUMPTION OF BREADSTUFFS. The N.Y. Produce Exchange Circular states the ing last week were large, and showed an increa net imports, home deliveries and estimated con- The total supply of wheat and flour from all sour sumption of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom in the week ending on the 30th ult., was equal from Sept. 1 to March 16 in the last three harvest 385,000 to 413,125 qrs against 406,000 to 411,000 1875-6 1876-7. 1877-8.

... 12,741,059 10,866,118 13,134,342 against 771,078 bushels in 1875. The cable of t 11,173,840 11,388,524 11,526,480 4th inst., reports the amount of flour and wheat 1,607,862 passage for the United Kingdom at that date. Surplus, qrs 1,567,219 Deficiency, qrs... 522,406 equal 1,070,000 qrs agains: 1,026,000 at the correct the estimates of consumption are probably too small for this crop year. The potato disease has caused unusual dearness of that tuber. Meat is also dear, and home-grown oats are not plentiful. The imports and stocks indicate an increased consumption in 1877-8, in part attributable to dear potatoes and meat.

Beerbhm's London Corn Trade List makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and the sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Ealtic, and those of North-Western Europe:

Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans.

Date. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. drs. this time last year when the total of wheat is the property of the sail of Stocks in Liverpool and London on the 1st ins Iar. 21, 78..1,174,000 74,000 557,000 183,500 14,000 both places was only 552,000 qrs., against 830,0 ar. 22,77..1,640,000 87,000 863.000 248.000 44.000

THE BLACK SEA GRAIN MOVEMENT. isted to sell American wheat ex-ship. Prior to The New York Bulletin of Tuesday has the following article on the above question, so interesting Russia and America competing, it was difficult to farmers and grain dealers at present :see whence trade could derive strength to enab Very little information has yet been received in a country relating to the extent of the Black Sea prices to hold up; so that should the peace prospec return we may know what is expected from them ement subsequently to the cessation of ; and what we get by the latest mail is home. Continental advices by mail state that nome. Continental advices by mall state that in very fragmentary and incomplete. Apparently, the stocks centred at the South Russian ports have been less than was generally supposed here; but there appears to have been an immediate rush of steamers to Odessa and Nicolaieff upon the completion of the armistice, which quickly exhausted what supplies were on hand. By tracing the records of steam vessels leaving the ports of Odessa, Nicolaieff, and vessels leaving the ports of Odessa, Nicolaieff, and supplies were on hand. By tracing the records of steam vessels leaving the ports of Odessa, Nicolaieff, and marked that they stock in the docks was only 6,500. Prices had not varied for wheat, but there was a considerable amount of firmness in the trade, and the week's amount of firmness in the trade, and the week's

| For orders. | United Kingdom. Qrs. 6,000 16,500 | Continent. Qrs. 50,000 23,500 23,000 | Total expo Qrs 171,5 87,3 23,0 8,5 |
|--|---|---|--|
| Total grain.164,971 | 28,700 | 96,500 | 290,1 |
| It thus appears the two thirds wheat—two thirds wheat—Black Sea ports during the conclusion of sels alone; what wa means of ascertaining freight were exacte | was sent on the first the armist shipped by g; but as v | out of the three week ice, by s sail we very high | Russi ks follo team ve have rates |

| vs. 388,000 qrs at the corresponding date in 1877. | | | | Rye | | | ٠. | 595, | 377 | 7 | 52,8 | 188 | | - |
|--|----------|------------|--|-----------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------|----------|------|----------|---------|---|
| The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, April 10th, 1878:— | | | Total bushe The followi different kind | ng ls o | table pro | e s | show ce i | n th | he L | top | pri | lce d | 0 | |
| Banks. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Trans. | for each mark | et m.d 9 | , | | , 6 | the in d g | ° of | | | 6 p. m. | |
| Montreal | 160 | | | · 4 | | ¥ | | ¥ | | ¥ | | Ā | | |
| Toronto | 1371 | 001 | | 8. | D. | 8. 1 | D. | 8. | D. | g. | D. | 8. | D. | |
| Ontario | 93 64 | 92½ 63¾ | | Flour27 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 26 | 6 | |
| Commerce | 115 | 1144 | 100 at 115 | | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | |
| Consolidated | 781 | 77 | 100 80 110 | R. Winter.11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | |
| Dominion | | 120 | | White11 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 11 | •5 | |
| Hamilton | 99 | | | Club12 Corn, new26 | 6 | 12 26 | 4 | 12 26 | 6 | 12 26 | 6 | 12 26 | 2 | |
| Standard | 79 | 78 | | Barley 3 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 3 | 8 | |
| Federal | 1023 | 1021 | | Oats 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | |
| Imperial | 1044 | 1041 | | Peas37 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 37 | ŏ | 37 | 0 | 37 | 0 | |
| Molson's | | | | Pork50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | |
| Canada Permanent | | 1784 | | Lard37 | 0 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 3 | 37 | 0 | |
| Freehold | | 1474 | | Beef82 | 6 | 82 | 6 | 82 | 6 | 82 | 0 | 81 | 0 | |
| Western Canada | | 147 | | Bacon28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | 28 | 3 | |
| Tinion | | | | Tallow39 | 0 | 39 | U | 39 | O | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 | |

ondon & C. L. & A. Co. . . 137

ominion Savings and Investment Society....

National Inv. Co. of Canada Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co...

Canada Life...
Consumers' Gas...
Dominion Telegraph...
Globe Printing Co...
Railways.
Torento G. & B. Stock...

Debentures, &c.

Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c.

Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c.

County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c.

Th'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p. c.

City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p. c.

English Markets.

SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

transactions included upwards of 30,000 qrs for

WEDNESDAY, April 10.

Total bushels.....20,278,480 25,382,197 25,974,863

The following table shows the top price of the

April 4, 6 p. m.
April 6, 6 p. m.
April 8, 6 p. m.
April 8, 6 p. m.
April 9, 6 p. m.
April 9, 6 p. m.

different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

our....27 0 26 6 26 6 26 6 26 6 26 Wheat 10 10 10 9 10 9 10 9 10 9 10

English Markets.

Wednesday, April 10.

London—Floating cargoes—wheat, at opening, slow; corn, slow; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, rather easier; (the export demand for France has recommenced); corn, quiet.

Mark Lane—wheat, at opening, rather easier; corn, rather easier. London—Quotations of goed cargoes

California wheat, off the coast, per quarter of 500 lbs., 55s: quotations of fair average quality No. 2

Chicago spring wheat, for shipment during the present month and following one, per sail to be an opening of the last two days at \$1.20 to \$1.21, and spring to-day at \$1 and \$1.08 and \$1.09.

OATS—Have been quiet but steady, with sales of cars of American on track at 35¢ con Monday and at 36c for black on Tuesday. Canadian would probably have sold at 35c, had there been any offered. Street prices 36 to 37c.

Barley.—The market has been dull and inactive.

present month and following one, per sail to Queenstown, for orders, per 480 lbs, American terms, 47s 6d. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—wheat, 320,000 to 190,000 qrs.; four, 90,000 to 95,000 bbls. Liverpool—wheat, on the spot, at opening, quier; corn, quiet.

Deen any offered. Street prices 36 to 37c.

BARLEY.—The market has been dull and inactive, and prices nominal with a downward tendency. Holders have been making concessions but have failed to find buyers. No. 1 has been offered at 60c and No. 2 inspected at 49 to 50c f.o.c., without finding a sale. Street prices have ranged from 53 to 60c. PEAS.—There have been none offering; but were they to be had ready buyers could be found at 67 to 68c for car-lots; and at 70c for round lots of No. 1 inspected f.o.c. Any in store here seem to be held at about 75c f.o.c. Street receipts have been small and prices steady at 68 to 69c. WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE.

RYE—Has sold on the street at 65c. SREDS.—There has been nothing doing in lots of clover; dealers are selling it at \$4.00 to \$4.10. Alsike is not to be had. Timothy is easier with dealers selling at \$1.70 to \$1.80, and tares firm at \$1.10 per bushel. The past week has witnessed a reaction in this market from activity to inactivity, and from advancing to declining prices. In the latter part of last week a fair enquiry was maintained at steady

last week a fair enquiry was maintained at steady at prices, with holders unwilling to sell, but since they have been offering at prices formerly bid without finding buyers to any considerable extent. The cause of the change has been dulness outside: and the street market were of fair amount in the latter part of last week but have since fallen off. Prices to-day ranged from \$12.25 to \$19 with the general run from \$16 to \$18. lency rather in labour of sold and passage has been quiet, and in some cases, prices were easier. On the spot, but little business has been done. The rates of Tuesday were barely maintained. At this market, to-day, a fair business was done in wheat, sellers conceding 1d on Red American, and 1d to 2d per cental on white descriptions. Flour was dull and nominally cheaper. Corn was 3d per qr. lower than on Tuesday, buyers taking to a fair extent."

prices, with nonces of the spot, but little have been offering at prices formerly bid without finding buyers to any considerable extent. The cause of the change has been dulness outside; and this has been dulness outside; and to say a series of the change has been dulness outside; and this has been d

| 9 | declined is since Monday. It appears, however, | have sold at 55 to 70c per pair. | ı |
|---|--|---|---|
| | that the export demand for France has revived, and | FLOUR, f.o.c | ۱ |
| | this may possibly strengthen prices. Imports dur- | Superior Exaca, per 196 lbs\$5 65 to \$5 75 | ı |
| е | ing last week were large, and showed an increase. | Extra | ١ |
| | The total supply of wheat and flour from all sources | Fancy and Strong Bakers' 5 00. 5 15 | ı |
| , | | Spring Wheat, extra 4 85 4 90 Superfile 4 10 4 15 | ١ |
| ٠ | in the week ending on the 30th ult., was equal to | Superime | ł |
| • | 385,000 to 413,125 qrs against 406,000 to 411,000 qrs | Cornmeal, small lots 2 65 2 65 | ١ |
| - | consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption | BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c. | ı |
| | of 2,000 to 2,100 qrs. The supply of maize for the | Extra\$5 20 to \$5 25 | ı |
| ţ | week was equal to 920,000 to 960,000 bush., against | Spring Wheat, extra 4 55 4 65 | i |
| 5 | an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 | GRAIN, f.o.b. | ł |
| 2 | against 771,078 bushels in 1875. The cable of the | Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 25 to \$1 26 | į |
|) | 4th inst., reports the amount of flour and wheat on | .: No. 2, | ı |
| | passage for the United Kingdom at that date, as | No. 3, 1 15 1 17 | İ |
| | equal 1,075,000 qrs against 1,586,000 at the corres- | Red Winter none. | İ |
| | | Spring Wheat, No. 1 | ĺ |
| | ponding date last year, and 1,248,000 qrs on the 21st | No. 2 | i |
| | ult. The approximate quantity to arrive in the | Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 35 0 00 | i |
| | United Kingdom for orders for the four weeks to end | Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 58 0 60 | i |
| 1 | April 18th, is, from Atlantic ports 99,000 qrs wheat; | No. 2, 0 48 0 50 | į |
| | from the Black Sea 80,000 qrs wheat; from Califor- | No. 3, none. Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 68 0 70 | ĺ |
| 1 | nia, 180,000 qrs wheat; total, 359,000, and 125,000 | No. 2, 0 66 0 67 | ĺ |
| | qrs of maize, all from American Atlantic ports. | Rye 0 60 0 00 | ĺ |
| i | Stocks in Liverpool and London on the 1st inst., | PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS. | ĺ |
| 1 | show a slight decrease from those held on the 31st of | Wheat, fall, per bush\$1 20 \$1 22 | ĺ |
| ١ | December, the decrease in wheat being about 100,- | Wheat, spring, de | ĺ |
| 1 | 000 qrs.; but these greatly in excess of those held | Barley, do 0 52 0 00 | |
| 1 | at this time last year when the total of wheat in | Oats, do 0 36 0 37 Peas, do 0 67 0 69 Rye, do 0 60 0 00 | ĺ |
| 1 | both places was only 552,000 qrs., against 830,000 | | ĺ |
| 1 | qrs. now. Further cable advices to the 2nd inst. | Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 25 5 75 | |
| 1 | | Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs 4 00 5 00 | |
| 1 | state that the country trade was then steady but | Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 6 50 8 00 Chickens, per pair 0 50 0 70 | |
| 1 | not active; imports were liberal, and a pressure cx- | Ducks, per brace 0 70 0 75 | |
| 1 | isted to sell American wheat ex-ship. Prior to the | Geese, each 0 55 0 70 | |
| | war prospects of last week it was said that with | Turkeys 0 90 1 50 | |
| 1 | Russia and America competing, it was difficult to | Butter, lb. rolls 0 18 0 25 large rolls none. | |
| 1 | see whence trade could derive strength to enable | tub dairy 0 15 0 16 | |
| 1 | prices to hold up; so that should the peace prospects | Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 10 0 11 | |
| ı | return we may know what is expected from them at | packed none. | |
| ı | home. Continental advices by mail state that in | Apples, per bbl | |
| l | France offerings of wheat at the departmental mar- | Potatoes, per bag | |
| 1 | kets were again light, and agricultural work | Tomatoes, per bush none. | |
| 1 | kept farmers in the fields, and fine qualities were in | Turnips, per bag 0 20 0 25 | |
| 1 | good request. at an advance of 50c on the week. | Carrots, per bag | |
| 1 | At Marseilles the arrivals of wheat for the week end- | Beets, per bag 0 45 0 50 Parsnips, per bag 0 45 0 50 | |
| 1 | | Hay, per ton | |
| ١ | ing March 9th amounted to 27,000 qrs, while the | Wool, per lb 0 28 0 00 | ۰ |

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 71 car loads, against 63 last week; the market has been stronger 'for sheep; common to fair at 4½ to 5½; fair to good at 5½ to 5½; strate to choice at 5½ to 6½e; lambs dull; spring brought \$4 to \$7 per head. dull; spring brought \$4 to \$7 per head.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 4.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 1,632 head; total for the week thus far, 9,367
head, against 11,166 head last week, a decrease of
147 cars; consigned through, 452 head; market
without decided change; fair attendance of buyers;
sales of good to choice steers at \$4.85 to \$8.25;
good shippers at \$4.50 to \$4.70; medium at \$4.25
to \$4.40; light butchers' at \$3.90 to \$4.15; oxen,
common to choice, at \$3.50 to \$4.60; bulls at \$2.25
to \$3.30; stockers at \$8.25 to \$3.90; milkers and
springers at \$50 to \$4.0 per head; best grades disposed of; supply equal to the demand.

SHEER AND LAMES—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head; TRADE—Has been quiet but steady transactions included upwards of 30,000 qrs for future delivery. Several steamers had arrived at this port laden with wheat from Odessa and Sebas, 3,000 as,576 dopol, and a large fleet of grain-laden sailing vessels topol, and a large fleet of grain-laden sailing vessels and prices declining at Berlin. At Hamburg there was little change; fine wheat was scarce and firm, but interior rather weaker. At Danzig and Konigsberg receipts were decreasing and prices declining; a good deal of Russian wheat was being diverted to the Black sea. There large arrivals of vessels were reported at Odessa. It appears that from the 27th of February and the 21st of March steamers took 2,300,000 bush BUTTER -The market cannot be said to have b posed or; supply equal to the demand.

SHERP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 3,100 head; total for the week thus far, 11,500 head, against 12,700 head last week; consigned through, 20 cars; market quiet, buyers and sellers apart, tending down; offerings compare favourably with last week's; sales of western sheep at \$5.50 to \$5.75; clipped do. at \$4; supply equal to the demand, with 4 cars remaining unsold.

TRA—A fair enquiry has been maintained through the week and generally at steady prices; a good many lines have been sold on New York account but all on p.t. In sales on the spot greens, seem to have been quiet; one line of Young Hyson, a fair first, sold at 47c. Japans have continued to be wanted; two lines of fine sold at 47c. Blacks seem to have been steady with sales of one line of Orange Pekce at 42c and another at 85c and a line of choice Congou at 48c. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 33 to 40c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 33 to 40c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 70c. Blacks—Congous, 26 to 70c; Squehong, 35 to 70c; Scented Pekces 45 to 60c.

reaces as to ouc.

Coffee—Has show no change since our last;
no movement in job lots reported; small lots go off fairly well at former prices.

Quotations standas follows:—Java, 27 to 30c; Singapore, 25 to 26c; Jamaica, 25 to 27c; Laguayra, 6 25 to 28c; Rio 21 to 23c; Mocha, 33 to 34c.

BRAN—Has been quiet but firm, with one sale last week at \$13 on track.

OATMEAL—No enquiry has been heard, and no sales have been reported; but values of car-lots are substantially unchanged at \$4.10 to \$4.25. Small lots seem easier at \$4.40 to \$4.70.

WHEAT—The demand continued fairly active in the latter part of last week, but since then it has fallen off, and prices have manifested a downward tendency. No. 2 fall has been inactive, with no sales reported since last Wednesday, when cars brought \$1.24 and \$1.25. No. 1 spring also soid last Wednesday at equal to \$1.14 here; and up to Saturday \$1.13 was bid. No. 2 spring sold on Friday at \$1.10 f.o.c., which would also have been paid on Saturday. Since then no movement has been reported and prices have been steadily declining. Fall has been nominal. No. 1 spring has been offered during the last two days at \$1.13, and No. 2 spring at \$1.10 f.o.c. without finding buyers. On the street fall sold on Tuesday at \$4.20 and \$1.08 and \$1.09.

OATS—Have been quiet but steady, with sales of the lower grades have been fairly steady through the week. Breves—Receipts have continued large, and those of the lower grades have been on the increase. First-class have been shipments the general run for steers not under 1,300 lbs., has been separate the sum all lost of extra-choice have brought \$5 and light-weights have gone as low as \$4.25. Second-class have been abundant with the sum usually going off at about \$3. There have been sales of a lot of six steers averaging 1,350 lbs., at \$4.75 per cental \$4. The have been nominal. No. 1 spring has been offered during the last two days at \$1.13, and No. 2 spring at \$1.10 f.o.c. without finding buyers. On the street fall sold on Tuesday at \$4.20 to \$1.21, and spring to-day at \$1.00 f.o.c. without finding buyers. On the street fall sold on Tuesday at \$4.20 to \$1.21, and spring to-day at \$1.00 f.o.c. without finding buyers. On the street fall sold on Tuesday at \$4.20 to \$1.21, and spring to-day at \$1.00 f.o.c. without finding buyers. On the

and have resulted in handsome profits.

SHEEP—The number offering has been small, but probably sufficient in consequence of increased receipts of spring lambs and calves, which are supplying the place of mutton. Prices, however, have remained steady. First-class have ranged from \$8.50 to \$7.50 per head, or \$4.50 per cental. Second-class, including yearlings, have been steady at \$4.75 to \$6, or \$4 to \$4.50 per cental, the latter for choice yearlings only. Third-class are not wanted. There have been no sales of any consequence reported. LAMBS—Receipts of spring lambs have continue on the increase, and have been fully equal to the wants of buyers. Prices have declined about 50. First-class have sold fairly well at \$4 to \$4.50; busecond-class and inferior have been slow of sale at \$4.50.

Calves-Offerings have been on the increase, athough a good demand has prevailed have been sufficient. Prices seem to be rather easier. First-class, dressing from 120 to 150 lbs, have continued in demand, but easier at \$9 to \$12. Second-class, dressing from 80 to 110 lbs, have been quiet and 50c to \$1 beauth of the property of the second class. to \$1 lower, the range being from \$5 to \$7

CALFSKINS—Have been abundant, and green sell-ing freely at last week's advance. SHERFSKINS—Offerings have been small and prices steady but unchanged, at \$1.25 to \$1.40 for the general run of green, and \$1.50 for choice, though the latter figure is exceptional. Wool-The market has remained generally quie Some slight demand has been heard from fac-

some significations of the source of the source of the source of the source of this season, and consist only of small lots. Offerings from the country are small; some pullers outside are stated to have ceased operations; dealers offer 24 to 25c for super, and about 23 to 29c for extra. Tallow—Offerings have been fair, and prices weal at 7c for rendered, and at 4c for rough. at 7c for rendered, and at 4c for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$6.50; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, \$5.50; No. 3 inspected, \$4.50; Calfskins, green, 9 to 11c; Calfskins, cured, 11 to 13c; calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, 6uc to \$1.40; Wool, fleece, 25 to 27c; Wool, pulled, super, 24 to 29c; Wool, pickings, 9 to 13c; Tallow, rough, 4c; rendered, 7c.

London Markets. TUESDAY, April 9.

The attendants were fewer and receipts lighter than usual on this day of the week. A gentle shower falling since morning may have prevented some from coming in who otherwise might. A load or two of white wheat went at \$2 to \$2.12. Two loads of red wheat fetched \$1.95 each Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.65. Barley, only one load, which sold at 95c. Oats, 90 to 95c. Hay, two or three loads, going at \$10 to \$11.

Grain—Deihl, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Treadwell, \$1.95 to \$2.05; Red, \$1.95 to \$2.05; Spring, \$1.60 to \$1.80; Barley, 80c to \$1.00; Peas, 95c to \$1.05; Oats, 90c to \$3c; Corn, 85 to 95c.

U. S. Cattle Markets.

Montreal Cattle Market. MONTREAL, April 9.

MONTRAL, April 9.

There were over sixty head of milch cows offered at Viger market to-day, but none of them were of extra quality, and not over half a dozen were even ordinary good cows. A few of the best cows sold at from \$25 to \$30 cach. A very large number, if sold at \$31 to-day, will not bring much over \$20 cach. Calves were abundant, but chiefly of inferior quality, and were sold at from \$1 to \$5 cach. Spring lambs were in fair supply and brought from \$2 to \$4 cach. There were a few dry cows offered as beef critters, but they did not seem to be much sought after by butders. PIANO-ETTES. THE Latest Novelty. ALBANY, N.Y., April 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 412 car-loads, against 605 last week; there is no change in prices; the market for milch cows is nominal. CALVES—Supply large, market dull; prices range from 5½ to 6c to 6½ to 6½e, as to weight and condition.

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🦰 CATARRH. 🦱 Affidavit of Samuel Spin

ney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attested by Geo. Munro, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and by three Clergy-men of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure effected by Sanford's Radical Cure.

This may certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some 52 years, caused by taking cold in the month of June, 1825. The attack at that time was so severe that the doctor and my friends thought I must die. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been a burden to myself and friends. It is useless for me to say how many doctors I have tried, how much medicine I have taken during all these years of endless suffering, but those who suffer as I have suffered will know that I never ceased to look for relief, and to try every remedy that promised it.

mised it.

I have discharged from my head and nose a sort of thin skin, tinged with blood and matter, 1½ to 2 inches long, and from my throat a sort of yellow crust, mixed with blood, as large as a large bean. I was so sick, mentally and bodily, that I wished to die, and verily thought I was dying at times. I was often prostrated for weeks at a time, and during one of these severe attacks I walked to the river's edge with the intention of drowning myself, so little did I hope for relief. Now, sirs, this may seem incredible to you and others, but a great part of the time I can give you bona fide proof of my sufferings. I firmly believe I have not gone to the end of the chapter. It cannot be told.

In September, 1876, I began the use of Sanford's

FLOUR—The enquiry has fallen off considerably and the market has been quiet, with prices less firm than in the preceding week. Fall wheat grades have been negected. Spring extra, however, has continued in demand. with sales last week at \$4.95 f.o. c, in the continued in demand. With sales last week at \$4.95 f.o. c for choice. The market has been inactive since Saturday, with prices rather easy, but not much lower; there was a slight movement to-day, but the feeling seemed decidedly unsettled. One lot of 100 bbls of fancy brought \$5.25 f.o.c., but a lot of 1,000 bbls was offered at equal to \$5.15; a lot of 1,000 bbls was offered at equal to \$5.15; a lot of 100 bbls of spring extra changed hands at \$4.90 f.o.c.

Bran—Has been quiet but firm, with one sale last week at \$13 on track.

Olyman—No enquiry has been heard, and no sale shave been reported; but values of car-lots are sales have been on the increase. First-class have been on the increa

SAMUEL SPINNEY. Meadow Vala, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia. Nov. 23rd, 1877.

SWORN TO BEFORE ME, This 23rd day of November, 1877. GEO, MUNRO. Justice of the Peace

This is to certify that Samuel Spinney, Esq., is an old and respected citizen of Annapolis county. His reputation as an upright and truthfu man is with-REV. W. A. J. BLAKENEY, Nictaw, N. S. REV. OBED PARKER, Melvern Square, N. S.

REV. WM. E. HALL, Melvern Square, N. S.

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n my back was so great that I could not be move or lifted. I wore a Collins' Collid not be moved or lifted. I wore a Collins' Collid Plaster two weeks, and the pain and soreness were all gone. I could be moved without suffering. The relief I experienced was wonderful.

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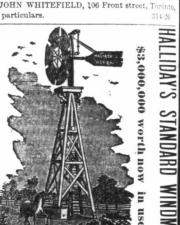
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ng to resist an apprehe × N

A meeting at Manchester of the cotton masters of North and North-East Lancashire unanimously passed a resolution pledging the masters to mutually support each other pecuniarily, in the even of isolated strikes against the ten per cent reduction in wages until the trade is stopped, or the trike terminated.

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THE WEER LY MAIL—Printed a by CHRISTOL HER W. BUNTING, corner of King Bay istreets, in Toronto.

VOL. VII. NO. 316. FOREIGN NEWS.

official Circular by the Porte.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

CONTINUOUSLY CONFLICTING REPORTS.

THE ISSUE STILL WHOLLY UNCERTAIN

read of the Famine in China

DR. BUTT AND THE HOME RULE PARTY

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS. FRIDAY, April 12.

FRIDAY, April 12.

LONDON, April 11.—It is stated tha England proposes the revision of the Treaty of San Stefano by the joint action of the Powers, provided Russia will first admit the authority of Europe to do so.

A Bucharest despatch says Roumania is being gradually occupied by Russians, and the anti-Russian feeling is very bitter.

The warlike preparations of the Russian and Turks about Constantinople continue Col. Wellesley has gone to St. Peters burg, it is reported for the purpose of demanding an explanation from Russia of the movements in Roumania. Col. Wellesley also carries an ultimatum from the English Government to Russia, which circumstance Government to Russia, which circumstance may render it necessary for Lord Loftus t

submit to the Czar.

A London special to the Edinburg

Scotsman says the secret determinations of the Cabinet Lord Derby meant as compe ling his retirement, were the seizure of Gallipoli and the landing of an army corp in Anatolia.

A Vienna despatch states that Austria in the written statement of her views sen to St. Petersburg, not only insisted on the Environment of the greating.

European character of the questions a issue, but distinctly rejected the idea of Detailed advices from Cape Town state that the outbreak of Secocoeni, a powerful chief, surprised the Transvaal Government, which was unprepared and was only able to send a hundred native allie against 500 Kaffirs, who were surrounding a fort. The Burghers forces of the Transvaal and Natal are concentrating to resist an apprehended just break of

on the unit of a sour a considerable section of South Louis flooded to the depth of two or three fee ich damage has been done.

The manufacturers of Blackburn, Preston, armiley most to morrow to consider the threaten or secure to be a great danger of a gigan like and lockout throughout Lancashire.

Washingron, April 11.—In the Senate to danger of a mater Mitchell presented a cablegram from the mater Mitchell presented as cablegram from the secure of the control of th

life was lost.

The Japanese contribute \$15,000 for the relief of the Chinese famine, the Emperor \$1,000, the Empress and her mother \$500 each, the Cabinet \$5,000 the Mitzu Bishi Steamship Company \$1,500, thre newspaper offices \$100 each.

There is indignation in Government circles in consequence of the judgment of the British Court refusing to punish an English merchant who smug gled opium into Yokohama.

strike terminated.

London, April 12.—Dr. Butt, at a special meetin of the Home Rule Parliamentary Committee to night, persisted in his resignation as leader of the Home Rule party. The Committee unanimousl passed a resolution regretting they had no othe course left than calling a special meeting of the Iris Parliamentary party for the 11th proximo to consider the subject, in an earnest hope that it might yet be found possible to avert such an irreparabiles to the national cause.

London, April 12.—A Paris special says the price of lodgings and all the necessaries of life will alargely advanced during the Exposition. Proprie tors of furnished apartments already make extravagant demands. The Grand Hotel will advance the price of the table d'hote dinner to eight france Cheaper hotels and restaurants will advance the prices proportionately.

BRUSSELS. April 12.—Balvisa Cheaper hotels and restaurants will advance the prices proportionately.

BRUSSEIS, April 12.—The Belgian Chamber
Deputies to-day, by 80 to 24, passed a bill r
distributing Parliamentary seats. The motioni
considered favourable to the Ultramontanes.

The tone of comments on the political crisis
much more hopeful from all directions than yeste
day. The whole hasis for this case. concessions as will secure a meetings. Prince Gortschakoff's reply ury scircular, and the circular to which were only published in St. Peters of the present deal of t

Monday, April 15. THE EASTERN QUESTION .- Although th Although the situation on the whole still appears peace ful, yet there are not wanting signs the the fire is still smouldering, and that spark may at any moment cause it threak out. Germany's efforts at mediation appear to have been well received at London and a favourable impression has been created thereby at St. Petersburg. The seems, however, to be some doubt felt a Berlin as to the ultimate success, for whit one correspondent at the German capit correspondent at the German capit correspondent at the German capit ms the chances of succes are about ever ther positively asserts that if Englan sists in her present attitude the efforts a liation cannot come to anything. The like preparations of both England an sia are both slackening off, but the sia are both slackening off, but the sia has no money to throw away of especulative preparations which may be to have been unnecessary, and England in the side of the side