nth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS. For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the sufest



The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANU-FACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes

or 50 caddies. UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS

GOLD TWIN GOLD BAR, a.

QUEEN, QUEEN.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8a, in boxes of 60 lbs. NAPOLEON, Rich Mahoga-

SOLACES.

Nº 1 No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

ROYAL ARMS, 194

VICTORIA, 194. BRUNETTE, ...

CELEBRATED BRANDS

BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

No1 NELSON NAVY, 2, 3

No 1 LITTLE FAVORITE.

Nº1 PRINCE OF WALES.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD.

HURRAH FOR MANITOBA

W. PRITTIE,

VOL. VII. NO. 362.

ALLEGED POISONING.

BURNE TO DEATH.

TORONTO, FRII Y, MARCH 7, 1879.

Annexed to this these Judges of this to Judges of this to Judges of the Judges of the

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The bill introduced by Sir John Macdonald and ordered to be read a first time to-day, contains some provisions of importance. The bill is to amend and consolidate as amended the several Acts and parts of Acts relating to the North-West Mounted Police. The Act provides for a free grant not exceeding 160 acres, to all members of the force who shall have served five years continuously, and shall have served five years continuously.

RETURNS OF EXPORTS, &c. The returns of exports and imports for the six months ending January 1st, 1879, brought down for the guidance of Mr. Cartwright, show results as follows:—

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Beparture of the Prince Imperial—Crifical State of Affairs in the Transval.

Southampton, Feb. 27.—The ex-Empress Eugenie accompanied her son Prince Louis Napoleon to this city, and witnessed his departure to-day for the seat of war in South Africa.

London, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in submitting the supplementary credit for £1,500,000, which he proposes to obtain by Exchequer bonds, said he anticipated an excess of expenditure over revenue of three million pounds, two million of which are provided for. A portion of the credit is to be used for the Transval, and the balance for the Zulu war. The credit was adopted without a division.

Although the House of Commons voted the credit asked for considerable opposi-

And the content and the state of the content of the

See the control of th

THUSEDAY, Feb. 27.

DRAWBACKS ON IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. MoINNES asked whether it is the intention of the Government to alter the existing regulations governing the rebate or drawbacks on thi imported into British Columbia, and manufactured into British Columbia, were strongly in government to act the present in government to act the present in the present in the present in the consideration of the Government to act the present in the present before the present before the present before the present before the forest throught the constitution of the Internet on the Government to acquire possession of that portion of the railway between Riviere du Loup and Quebeo, as forther than the present before the present bill the Government to acquire possession of that portion of the railway between Riviere du Loup and Quebeo, as forther than the present before the present by the propose to

SALMON HATCHING ON THE FRA-SER RIVER. SER RIVER.

Mr. McINNES moved for correspondence relating to establishing a salmon hatchery on the Fraser river, B.C. He dwelt on the importance of the canning industry in his electoral district, which possessed now eight such establishments, and quoted statistics of the fishing population of the Province. Six million cans and six thousand barrels of salmon were produced last year. He urged that energetic measures should be adopted to ensure the continued prosperity of the fishing industry, and hoped that \$10,000 or \$15,000 would be placed in the estimates for a salmon hatchery on the Fraser river.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Common Part of the Common Pa

on of the Robbs before
cted upon.
Mr. FRASER having made certain explanations, the resolution was passed and
the Committee rose and reported. DRAINAGE.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Wood's bill to authorize investments in municipal debentures issued in aid of stone or timber drainage—Mr. Clarke (Wellington) in the chair.

The bill passed, and the Committee rose. The House adjourned at 10.45.

the country at large.

After some further explanations the item passed.

On the item of \$73,000 for charges on Crown lands, including cost of surveys,

On the item of \$73,000 for charges on Crown lands, including cost of surveys, ed to prove that there was something radically wrong in the management of the cally wrong in the management of the central Prison. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was declared lost.

power to send for persons and papers, to be composed as follows:—Messieurs Coutts, Creighton, Grant, O'Donoghue, O'Sullivan, Paxten and Wood.

Mr. WOOD said all the information asked for in the resolution was already in the hands of the House, and he thought it was decidedly unfair to call for an investigation into the affairs of the Prison at this late period of the session.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE said he was preparted to prove that there was something radi-

THE ENGLISH MAIL

nteresting Summary of News.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of a Royal Commission charged with the task of inquiring into the present tethod of working coal mines. The frequency with which shocking mining disters have been recurring of late has endered some action such as that now then absolutely necessary. ACTION FOR LIBEL.

t Nottingham Assizes, before Lord of Justice Coleridge, the Rev. R. Griffiths, Baptist minister, and Hugh Stevenson, his solicitor, e charged with having libelled the Rev. d. Bell, the American singing preacher. en barristers were engaged in the case, and Mr. Waddy, Q.C., who had been ined for Mr. Bell at 150 guineas. Mr. when staying on a preaching visit in ingham, acted immorally, it is said, da the servant of his host. As Mr. Il continued preaching in the town, the w. Mr. Griffiths, assisted by his solicitor, blished a handbill, not only making the ove-named charge, but also stating that the mile Mr. Bell was officiating as minister a chapel in Brooklyn, America, he acted morally with a member of his congregation. All these charges Mr. Bell denied. minorally with a member of his congregation. All these charges Mr. Bell denied.
Hence the present action. There were a
number of witnesses in court, two of whom
were from America, and had been brought
to England by the defence to show that the
American charges were not without foundation. When Mr. Waddy was about to
open the proceedings, his Lordship said
that unless the prosecutor withdrew many
of the admissions which he made in crossexamination at the police court he should
direct the jury to find a verdict of "not
guilty." As Mr. Waddy could not advise
his client to withdraw what he had admitted when under cross-examination, his
Lordship advised the jury to find a verdict
of "not guilty," saying that he would not
have the time of the court wasted, seeing
that the prosecutor's own conduct showed
that they had done, and that they had
done it for the public benefit. The jury
returned a verdict accordingly, the result
being that the prosecutor will pay the
costs.

SINGULAR CASE.

SINGULAR CASE.

One of the most singular cases of mistaken identity has come before the Lord Mayor of London. A policeman made a charge of picking pockets against a gentleman in business in the city. He said he had often seen him at work trying people's pockets, but, as he knew his good social position, he dared not make a charge, fearing his simple evidence would not be believed. He, therefore, got another officer to join him, and they together both swore that they had over and over again seen defendant picking pockets. The prisoner, in defence, said he would not impute wilful perjury to the witnesses, but they were under a serious mistake. The police, however, said they knew prisoner well, and could not be mistaken. A member of the firm of John Morley & Co. and other gentlemen having deposed to prisoner's character and respectability, the Lord Mayor dismissed the charge as founded on a mistake. SINGULAR CASE

THE EMBARGO ON AMERICAN CATTLE. The Manchester Guardian, though at first disposed to think the English Government had acted without due consideration, now says:—"We are not prepared to say that in this instance the department has acted precipitately. We now know from American official sources that pleuromeumonia prevails to a much greater execution the States than could have been adopt stringent precastions is a real one it is impossible to deny. If the state of the case had been as originally represented there would have been no justification whatever for the order just promulgated. We have pleure, as we have the poor, always with us, and it would have been simply preposterous to have closed our ports against American cattle because animals had been found suffering from the disease 'in the neighbourhood of Washington and elsewhere.' The case is different when such large admissions as those contained in the report to Congress are made, and serious as the effect of the new order-in-Council must be upon our importations of live stock; the action of the Duke of Richmond and his celleagues will probably excite little surprise on either side of the Atlantic."

DISTRESS AND CHARITY.

The Bishop of Manchester, writing to a gentleman in London on the subject of the distress and the subscriptions for its relief, says:—"There is immense difficulty in a wise and discriminating distribution of the funds, the most deserving people being often the most reluctant to come forward, and the "sturdy beggar" class carrying off far more than their proper share. I hope one result of the experience will be when the crisis is past that we shall establish some organization like that of Elberfeld, which shall place every district of the town under effective visitation, so that the condition of every poor family shall be accurately known. I could not myself recommend a national subscription or distress fund; it would certainly be mismanaged, and I believe would do more mischief to the morals of our people than it would do good by relieving distress."

THE PRINCESS LOUISE. THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

The World says there is a report current that the Princess Louise does not contemplate remaining in Canada uninterruptedly during the term of Lord Lorne's appeintment. She will probably visit England every year, and has announced her intention of continuing her personal interest in the various homes and institutions of which her Royal Highness is the patroness and head.

The Right Hon. General Peel died at Marble Hall, Twickenham, on the 13th ult. The deceased, the Right Hon. Jonathan Peel, was the fifth son of the first Sir Robert Peel, and was born in October, 1799. He was educated at Rugby, entered the army in June, 1815, and became Lieutenant-General in 1859. In the Parliament of 1826 he represented Norwich, but in 1831 was elected in the Conservative interest for Huntingdon, which constituency he continued to represent down to his retirement into private life, in December, 1868. He held office in various capacities in Conservative Administrations. He retired in 1867, in company with the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon, when the Reform question was being considered by the Cabinet.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times telegraphs to that journal that the Government has just resolved not to proceed at the next Assizes with the trial of the three men charged with the murder of Lord Leitrim. An application will be issued to admit them to bail.

LIVERPOOL IN A PIX.

power to send for persons and papers, to be composed as follows:—Measieurs Coutts, Creighton, Grant, O'Donoghue, O'Sullivan, Paxten and Wood.

Mr. WOOD said all the information sked for in the resolution was already in the hands of the House, and he thought it was decidedly unfair to call for an investigation into the affairs of the Prison at this ate period of the session. on into the shall be period of the session.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE said he was preparation.

ally wrong in the management of the entral Prison. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was declared lost.

DIVISION COURTS ACT. Mr. CURRIE moved the second read his bill to amend the Division Co act. In moving the resolution, he pointe ut the injustice of preventing parties t ue in the Division Courts for sums over 100 instead of the County Courts. W note, for instance, was fifty cents of 100, it would have to be sued in the Co \$100, it would have to be sued in the County Court, where the expenses for the extra fifty cents would be about \$60, while the cost in the Division Court for the \$100, in case of a defence being entered, only amounted to about four dollars. He thought it would be in the interest of suit-ors to give extended powers to the Division County.

Mr. MOWAT regretted that the opinion of the judges was not in the hands of members. He hoped that this bill would be allowed to stand over till more light could be thrown upon the matter. He accordingly moved an amendment to allow the matter to lie over until the country had an opportunity of learning the views of the judges upon the question, some of whom he might say agreed with the provisions of the bill while others opposed them.

might say agreed with the provisions of the bill while others opposed them.

Mr. MERRICK opposed the amendment on the ground that legislation in this direction was necessary; and he felt certain the members from the rural districts would agree with him in his desire to give greater powers to the Division Courts.

Mr. GRANGE contended that the people of the country wanted cheap justice and cheap law; but he regretted that when law costs came up in that House, all the lawyers voted together to keep up the costs. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CODE was in favour of the bill receiving a second reading.

Mr. CODE was in Tayour of the nill receiving a second reading.

Mr. LONG took the same view. The
bill, he said, could be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The majority of the
people of the Province demanded the relief
offered by the measure.

Mr. MILLER avowed himself to be an

Mr. MILLER avowed himself to be an advocate of the extension of the jurisdiction of these courts. He thought the wishes of the people should be regarded more than the opinions of the County Court Judges. He was not, however, prepared to accept the bill, as it did not go far enough. He considered that the extension should reach \$400, and in matters of account, \$1,000. He would, therefore, vote for the motion of the Attorney-General.

eral.
Mr. CREIGHTON said that last session Mr. CREIGHTON said that last session the Attorney-General promised to take up this matter this session, and now he asked for further delay. The Attorney-General instead of asking the opinion of the Board of Trade and commercial men on this subject, invited the opinion of the very class of men who were opposed to the extension of the Division Court jurisdiction, viz., the lawyers. He supported the second reading.

the lawyers. He supported the second reading.

Mr. MEREDITH contended that the Attorney-General should not have left the matter until the latter part of the session before the opinion of the judges were obtained. New, they all knew that these reforms had been asked for by the commercial men of the Province, and if for no other reason he would vote against the amendment of the Attorney-General.

Mr. CALVIN tried to convince the gentlemen of the long robe that it would be to their interest to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Division Court; and if he could convince them that they would make as convince them that they would make as much fees by such enlargement, he hoped they would vote for the bill. He had observed that when a measure was introduced into the House against the interests of the lawyers they all, as a rule, voted against it. His constituents wanted such a measure, and he hoped the Government would allow the bill a second reading.

Mr. BETHUNE said if the jurisdiction of the Division Court were appreciable.

Mr. BETHUNE said if the jurisdiction of the Division Court were enlarged the County Court might as well be abolished altogether; and he then proceeded to contend that instead of reducing the costs they would be increased in consequence of the system of action which might be adopted by litigants. If the matter were touched at all, all the courts would have to be remodeled. For his own part he did not think the time had arrived when it would be advisable to enlarge the powers of the Division Courts.

Mr. LAUDER had observed that the lay members of the House had taken a

agreat interest in the debate, but it should be remembered that every time the question was brought up in the House it had been introduced by a lawyer. Now the Attorney-General had plenty of time since last session to consider the question and he should have done so; but instead of doing

last session to consider the question and he should have done so; but instead of doing so he wished to let the question lie over in order to get the opinions of the County Court Judges adverse to the bill printed and distributed among the public. He contended that a large number of supporters of the Government had changed their position relative to this bill since last seasion. For his own part he was in favour of the bill and had never been opposed to it; and he trusted hon. members would vote for it. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CURRIE said he had no intention of abolishing the County Court, but he only desired to curtail its jurisdiction with regard to a certain class of cases. He had kept the bill back from time to time at the instance of the Attorney-General in hopes that the Government would take it up and make it their own measure, and failing this, and being urged by gentlemen from all quarters of the House he finally brought down his bill, and he trusted it would be allowed a second reading, and they might mark his words, that the men who voted against that bill that night would be marked by the people at the next elections. (Hear, hear.)

A vote was then taken, and the amendment was carried; yeas, 38; nays, 35.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

WHITEY, Feb. 27.—The figures of first day's vote on the by-law for the rep of the Dunkin Act, as far as heard fro are as follows:—

THE WERLY MAIL

TORONTO, PRIDAY MARCH T, 1879.

APPRICATE STREAM MAIL

INCOMPANY of Prices

APPRICATE STREAM MAIL

TORONTO, PRILAY MARCH T, 1879.

APPRICATE STREAM MAIL

TORONTO, PRILAY M

The state of the control of the cont

" NOT RESPONSIBLE." THE Montreal Herald is of opinion that the late Government are not re-sponsible for the successive deficits that curred under Mr. CARTWRIGHT's administration of the public finances. Of course, if the Herald is able to convince itself of this striking fact, it will enjoy an ease of mind and a satisfaction in

grants whose presence naturally increase that suffering, and made the bad cond tion of the labour market still worse The immigration expenditure, includin Quarantine, has been as follows:

1874 The expenditure on immigration by the Ontario Government during the same period has been as follows:

See the control of th

secclesiastical influence is at work upon some of these struggles ought to be conclusive on the point. If Mr. Crooks desires to prove that there was any sincerity in old arguments for the ballot at all, he will at once concede it where open voting has been very seriously accused of affording an opportunity for coercion. At all events, upon him rests the burden of proof, if he insists that school elections shall be exceptional in this respect. The same reluctance to enter upon sectarian differences in education, restrains us from commenting upon Mr. Fraser's rude neli me tanger when separate schools were incidental.

work, and to the people they submit the erious question,—Shall the reign of apotence and debility be extended ver another term?

THE British Government has just the groun to make good use of the Cattle classes Act of last year by the large in classes of the Cattle classes Act of last year by the large in classes of the Cattle classes Act of last year by the large in classes of the Cattle classes Act of last year by the large in classes of the Cattle classes Act of last year by the large in POISONED MILK.

The British Government has just begun to make good use of the Cattle Plague Act of last year, by the issue in Council of the "dairies, cow-sheds, "and milkshops order." Under this, provision is made for the registration of dairies, cow-sheds, and milkshops, and for the regulation of the same. Its enforcement is vested in the "local au" thority" of each district, and the regulations take immediate effect. Every local authority must henceforth keep an official register in which must be entered the name and address of every person at any time carrying on in its district the trade of cowkeeper, dairyman, or purveyor of milk, and must give notice by advertisement of the same Englishmans a distinguished gradu-Marked of this property states that the property states are first the property states and the property states are first the pr

THE SEE OF TORONTO.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

- THE ELECTION ACT.

OTTAWA, Monday, March 3.

COMPENSATION FOR LOST REGIS.

TERED LETTERS.

Mr. LITTLE asked whether it is the intention of the Government to make such arrangements as will have the tendency of further preventing registered letters being tampered with, and if loss be sustained by the sender of such a letter whether compensation will be allowed under certain conditions by the Post Office Department.

Mr. LANGEVIN replied that the Department was not aware that registered letters were being frequently tampered with now than formerly, and the Department was not aware of any better means than those taken to prevent such a result, but any suggestion would be carefully considered. Compensation for the loss of registered letters could not be allowed, because it was optional with the sender whether the sum should be forwarded in bank notes or by money order. The latter method was established to secure safety.

MILITARY CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

side of the water for the said of the horn fairs pretty correctly. It was found metime ago that all the work done in the said of the Americans, and the charges were exorbitant that in self-defence a companion of the said of the water for the said of the said of the water for the said of the water for the said of the said side. So soon as the American wreckers found that the Canadian capitalists were getting up opposition—and not before—the measure to which reference had been made was introduced at Washington; and it never would have been introduced had not our people instituted a system whereby Canadian ships could get fair play. It proposed a sham reciprocity and not a real reciprocity. So far as the order of the late Government was concerned the thought it was specific enough. thought it was specific enough wrecked vessel and a vessel distress were two very different things When a vessel was in distress and in dan ger of foundering, of course by maritin lawany vessels had a right togo to the resor and to claim salvage if the rescue was suc cessful. But a vessel once beached was it a different position to that and was subject

PUBLIC WORKS. Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) moved for statement respecting tenders received for public works between the 1st of November 1873, and 10th of October, 1878, giving the names of the tenderers, the names of the statement of the statemen persons to whom contracts were award and the amounts.

The motion was carried.

THE MOUNTED POLICE. On motion of Sir JOHN MACDONALD the bill relating to the Mounted Police was read a second time.

. THE DOMINION LANDS ACT. Sir JOHN MACDONALD introduced bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act The bill, he said, was of purely a technic character, and was intended simply to correct some errors in the old Act. The bill was read a first time. The House adjourned at 6:20.

TUESDAY, March 4. THE INSOLVENCY LAWS.

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee, composed of thirteen members, to consider the working of the Insolvency laws of Canada and the exped iency of continuing the same, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE. The House resolved itself into Commi

The House resolved itself into Committee to consider the following resolutions respecting the North-West Mounted Police force, proposed by Sir John Macdonald:

1. That the Governor-in-Council may, in case of smergency, increase the force to a number not exceeding in the whole five hundred men.

2. That the Commission may appoint supernumerary constables not exceeding ten men as scouts at such rates of pays as may be authorized by the Minister charged with the control and management of the force.

3. That the Governor-in-Council may from time to time fix the sums to be paid to the Commissioner and other members of the force, regard being had to the number of constables from time to time actually engaged and enrolled, and the consequent responsibility attaching to their offices respectively, and to the nature of duty or service and amount of labour devolved upon them. But such sums shall not exceed the following rates, that is to say, per annum, Commissioner of Police, \$2,600; Assistant Commissioner, \$1,600; each Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, \$1,600; each Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon,

as scouts,
Dr. SCHULTZ said that there could be annual reports, recommended their em-ployment, and called attention to their cheapness, their fidelity, and their useful-

on the sub-section of the same section, providing that in case of emergency the Governor in Council could increase the force to the number of 500,

Mr. MILLS directed the attention of the Mr. MILLS directed the attention of the Government to the desirability of encouraging industrial habits among the Indians of the North-West. Unless this was done, an outbreak might occur at any time among them, and especially when means of subsistence failed. *

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Government and MacDon

sir JOHN MACDONALD said the Government and Parliament must be ready for an outbreak sometime or other, and particularly when the Indians found a difficulty in procuring food. He had no doubt that the hom. member for Bothwell, when he was in the Government, fully considered the best means of trying to win the Indians from their nomadic habits, and to induce them to settle down on their reservations and cultivate the soil. So far as he could see, however there were satisfactory indiangles. them to settle down on their reservations and cultivate the soil. So far as he could see, however, there were satisfactory indications that the Indians were beginning, in an imperfect way, certainly, but still in some degree, to appreciate the advantages of becoming agriculturists, and the annual vote for the purchase of seed grain and cattle was having the result, he believed, of leading them to depend more upon the soil than upon hunting for their food. Still, it might be that all the exertiens put forward by the Parliament might fail and the Indians be driven to violence, to warring with each other, and to fighting for the buffalo yet remaining. No one could foresee upon whem the trouble might fall. The Indian tribes might war with each other or they might combine for the claughter of the whites. In either case it was absolutely necessary that a force should be raised as speedily as possible for the maintenance of order.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT said he did not intend to oppose the bill, but he rose to add his voice to that of the hon. member for Bothwell, and to impress upon the House the importance of taking means to enable the Indian tribes to maintain themselves in some other way than hunting.

Mr. MILLS said his opinion was that our system of dealing with the Indians had not that superiority over the American system which was attributed to it. Hitherto we had to deal with fewer Indians, and the few we did have to deal with were weak in every particular. While among them there was no difficulty in maintaining order there could be no doubt whatever tha four efforts so far to lift them out of their condition of barbarism had only resulted in pauperizing them.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he was very pleased to hear the remarks of the hon, gentleman who had just spoken and

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he was very pleased to hear the remarks of the hon, gentleman who had just spoken and he also agreed with the remarks of the hon, member for Bothwell upon the necessity of as speedily as passible, and with due regard to economy, making a strenuous effort to lead away the Indian from his wild habits. The sooner the tribal system was abandoned—and that would not be done in the lifetime of the present Indians—the better. The sooner the Indians were settled and induced to cultivate the soil the better. The hon, gentleman who last spoke when he was at the head of the Department of the Interior took certain steps with these results in view, and no doubt, with the concurrence of the House and the vote of a sum of money, a step in advance could be made in that direction. It was quite true that our manner of dealing with the Indians had been too much vaunted. The Indians being few and scattered over the country they could be easily managed. But the great difference between the Canadian system and the United States system had been, he (Sir

had to be in the hands of the Government, to surrender the profitable part of it to pri-vate speculators. (Hear, hear.)

COMPENSATION FOR LOST REGIS. TERED LETTERS. Mr. LITTLE asked whether it is the in-ention of the Government to make such grangements as will have the tendency of

tampered with, and if loss be sustained by
the sender of such a letter whether compensation will be allowed under certain conditions by the Post Office Department.

Mr. LANGEVIN replied that the Department was not aware that registered
letters were being frequently tampered
with now than formerly, and the Department was not aware of any better means
than those taken to prevent such a result,
but any suggestion would be carefully considered. Compensation for the loss of
registered letters could not be allowed, because it was optional with the sender registered letters could not be allowed, be-cause it was optional with the sender whether the sum should be forwarded in bank notes or by money order. The latter method was established to secure safety. MILITARY CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION. Mr. THOMPSON (Haldimand) asked

ernment to cause camps of military instruc-tion to be formed this year; if so, when and of what strength?
Mr. MASSON said the question is now being considered by the Government, and so soon as the estimates were brought down he would be able to give a more satisfactory

nd complete answer. PAYMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH

Sir A. J. SMITH moved for orders Sir A. J. SMITH moved for orders-in-Council relating to the payment of \$10,000 to W. R. Clark for alleged services rendered to the Canadian Government in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission. He thought the Government had acted under a misapprehension in this matter. All respectively rendered in connection with the Fishery Commission were paid under his supervision before he left the Department. He understood that Clark had performed fisheries, and had sent into the Department a number of affidavits. On consulting with Mr. Ford, the British agent, on the subject, it was decided that they could not be used, and were not used. Clark had received several thousands of dollars for his services in 1872, and, in his opinion, had been overpaid. In order to obtain information as to the facts in the case, he subjected itted the motion. Carried. RIMOUSKI ELECTION.

Mr. LANDRY moved for a statement respecting work done at Matane and at River Blanche, in the County of Rimouski, River Blanche, in the County of Rimouski, before, during and immediately after the last general elections, from the 1st of July to the 10th of October, 1878.

Mr. MACKENZIE suggested that the reports of the engineers should be included in the motion.

h the motion.

Mr. VALLEE said he had been a sufferer Mr. VALLEE said he had been a sufferer by the corrupt influences of the Mackenzie Government. During the last local elections he had opposed the present Solicitor-General, Mr. Chauveau, and just previous to the polling day the member for Rimouski (Mr. Fiset) telegraphed to Matane that \$10,000 had been voted for work to be done the condition of ere and at River Blanche, and that sum had been voted before inspections had been made or the money asked for by the engineers. That vote had been used to influence the electors to vote against him (Mr. Vallee), and also in the federal elections against the Conservative candidates.

After remarks by Messrs. FISET and LANDRY the motion was amended in ac-

cordance with Mr. Mackenzie's suggestion CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RETURNS. Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for returns showing the amounts paid on account of Customs and Excise duties during Februcotton and spirits respectively. Carried.

Mr. VALLEE moved for a statement showing the revenue collected on Canadian tobacco and the cost of collecting the duty thereon from 1873 to the 1st January, 1879.

WRECKING IN CANADIAN WATERS. Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for Mr. ROBERTSON (Hamilton) moved for a return of reports in reference to the seizure of the steam tug Sarah E. Bryant for an alleged breach of the coasting and revenue laws. He said he moved the motion on account of the antagonism that had grown up between Canadian and American wrecking Companies. In November, 1874, a vessel was wrecked at or near the mouth of the Grand River. The American tug Sarah E. Bryant was telegraphed for and went to her assistance. When she arrived there the vessel, which was loaded with corn, was found to which was loaded with corn, was found to be stranded. The captain, female cook, and two of the sailors were dead, frozen on the ice on board. Efforts were at once made to take off the bodies. Although the made to take off the bodies. Although the tug had been summoned to aid the Canadian vessel, the authorities at Dunville came out and seized the American craft for a breach of the revenue laws. A fine of \$400 was imposed, which was afterwards remitted. No explanation of the matter had yet been given.

Mr. McCALLUM explained that the Same F. Person of the matter had been given.

Sarah E. Bryant was not seized for aiding vessels in distress, but for towing lighters in and out of harbour, and coasting while

Mr. STEPHENSON said that if the motion was left over for a few days he believed evidence would be forthcoming which would show that Canadians, instead of injuring Americans, were being injured by the Americans in consequence of the course of the latter on this subject. While Americans were allowed to interfere in Canadian wrecking matters, the wrecking apparatus belonging to Canadian owners were laying idle. In this matter just as in others Canadians required protection. Reciprocity would not be satisfactory, he feared, for the reciprocity world be all on one side. Mr. ROBERTSON said he saw no ob-

Mr. MILLS said the House should not lose sight of the difficulties which the unfortunate persons underwent who, being wrecked, had to wait for seventy-six hours until assistance arrived from Canada, which assistance could be gained in a shorter time if American tugs were allowed to do the work. For his part he believed under the treaty obligations by which the navigation of waters on the boundary were regulated the Americans had no right to prevent Canadian tugs from aiding vessels wrecked on the coast, and the Canadians had no right to prevent American vessels from assisting vessels wrecked on the Canadian coast. If the treaty was locked into, it would be found to bear that con-

into, it would be found to bear that construction.

Mr. BOWELL expressed his surprise at the opinion expressed by the hon, gentlemen, seeing that the Government of which he was a member was the Government which issued the order for the seizure of American tugs wrecking in Canadian waters. He indicated the position of affairs in this respect, and stated that he feared those who desired to obtain reciprocity desired to have it all on one side. While generally approving of the protecting of the Canadian wreckers from the interference of Americans, who would not allow Canadians to work in their waters, he said there was one point in which the Government must modify the order passed by the late Government, and that was with reference to wrecks in the Far West, where it was impossible to get the assistance of Canadian tugs.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said that when he was Minister of Marine a bill was passed.

Sir ALBERT SMITH said that who was Minister of Marine a bill was pain Washington authorizing reciproin this respect, provided this H passed a similar bill. This bill submitted to several gentlement the House. He thought the information showed that a much larger number wrecks took place on our side than on American side, so that, like all American side, so that, like all American side, and one entirely to the addition of the Americans. The bill stage of the Americans, The bill stage of the side of the side

Mr. McDONALD (Pictou) gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee, composed of thirteen members, to consider the working of the Insolvency laws of Canada and the expediency of continuing the same, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.

The House resolved itself into Committee to consider the following resolutions respecting the North-West Mounted Police force, proposed by Sir John Macdonald:—

1. That the Governor-in-Conneil may, in case of emergency, increase the force to a number not exception to the whole five hundred men.

be thus burdened with officials, and the practice should be stopped.

Mr. LANGEVIN said he had no objection to the motion or the amendment. The papers would be shown that the late Postmaster of Toronto, Mr. Lesslie, had been an officer of the Government during thirty years of age, that he had contributed to the superannuation fund for a large number of years, and being of that age he required to have some reat, and it was only fair that having been thirty years in the public service he should be allowed superannuation.

The control of the co

THE WERKLY MAIL. TORONTO. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

THE WORKLY CONTROL OF THE WORKLY CONTROL O

The Homes adjourned at 6.60. And the covermants, manufacture where the covermants are not offered in the theory of the home work. Aft. Sweetnam himself told him so work has been discovered to be subtracted with officials, and the had no object to a select committee, composed of thirteen a select committee, composed of thirteen as the committee of the committee

Medical.

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA.

A Compound of Cocoanut Oil, For Promoting the Growth and Pre-serving the Beauty of the Hair.

soothes the irritated scalp. It affords the richest lustre. It prevents the hair from falling off. It promotes its healthy, vigorous growth. It is not greasy nor sticky. It leaves no disagrecable odor. It kills dandruff.

Baldness.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1877. Gentlemen,—Having used your Cocoalve for the past ten or twelve years, I take pleasure in giving as my opinion that no preparation made in this country will keep the hair so soft and glossy, and, at the same time, allay all irritation of the scalp. It will most effect move dandruff, and prevent the hair from

falling out. THOMAS ROBERTS, Wholesale Grocer, 30 South Front Street.

Scald Head. OTTAWA, ILL., April 8, 1878. Gentlemen,—For over two years I have suf-fered terribly with "scald head" in its worst form. A few weeks ago I tried a bottle of your COCOAINE. The first application gave me re-lief, and now the disease is effectually cured. I cheerfully recommend BURNETT's COCOAINE to any one suffering with the above complaint-Yours respectfully, N. C. STEVENS, Deputy Sheriff.

For sale by all Druggists. PERRY DAVIS' SONS LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.



The state of the control of the cont

| THE WHELLY MAIL POINTS, FRIDAY | 1.579
| THE WHELLY MAIL POINTS, FRIDAY | 1.



CAKE MAKING SCOTCH FRUIT CAKE. A cup butter, two of white sugar, of sifted flour, three-fourths cup sour i half tea-spoon soda, nine eggs beaten stately, one pound raisins, half pound rants, a fourth pound citron; cream butter and sugar, add milk gradually, beaten yolks of eggs, and lastly, wastirring in flour, the whites well whips our with one tea-spoon lemon an nilla extract, and have raisins che Playour with one tea-spoon lemon and of vanilla extract, and have raisins chop a little, or, better still, seeded, and ci sliced thin, Wash and dry currants be using, and flour all fruit slightly. In ting cake in pan, place first a thin laye cake, then sprinkle in some of the tikinds of fruit, then a layer of cake and on, always finishing off with a thin lay cake. Bake in a moderate oven for hours.

THANKSGIVING FRUIT CAKE. Six pounds flour, three of butter, Six pounds flour, three of butter, to and a half of sugar, an ounce mace, glasses wine, two glasses brandy, pounds raisins, half pound citron, six e one pint yeast, small tea-spoon soda put at last moment. After tea, take all flour, (except one plate for dredging rais a small piece butter, and a quart or momilk, and mix like biscuit; then mix the and sucar, and at mine c'eleck in ter and sugar, and at nine o'clock in evening, if sufficiently light, put one-to fourter and sugar into dough; at twadd another third, and very early in morning the remainder; about elements of the sufficient and the sugar into dough the sugar into the morning the remainder; about el o'clock, if light enough, begin knead and continue for an hour, adding m while all the other ingredients. This make seven loaves.

FEATHER CARE. Half cup butter, three of flour, tw sugar, one of milk, three eggs, a ligrated lemon, two tea-spoons bak

CHOICE FIG CAKE. A large cup butter, two and a ha sugar, one of sweet milk, three pints if with three tea-spoons baking-powe whites of sixteen eggs, a pound an quarter of figs well floured and cut in str like citron; no flavouring.

GROOM'S CAKE. GROOM'S CAKE.

Ten eggs beaten separately, one pobutter, one of white sugar, one of fit two of almonds blanched and chopped one of seeded raisins, half pound cit shaved fine; beat butter to a cream, sugar gradually, then the well-be yolks; stir all till very light, and add chopped almonds; beat the whites and add gently with the flour; take a i more flour and sprinkle over the rai and citron, then put in the cake-pan, a layer of cake batter, then a layer raisins and citron, then cake, and so till all is used, finishing off with a le of cake. Bake in a moderate oven of cake. Bake in a moderate oven

Gold Part.—Yolks of eight eggs, scup butter, two of sugar, four of flour, of sour milk, tea-spoon seda, table-scorn starch; flavour with lemon

vanilla.

Silver Part.—Two cups sugar, on butter, four (scant) of flour, one of milk, tea-spoon soda, table-spoon starch, whites of eight eggs; flavour almond or peach. Put in pan, alternatione spoonful of gold and one of silver. HAYES' CAKE.

One cup sugar, half cup but eggs seaten wen together, level tea-s soda stirred in half cup sour milk, small cups flour; flavour with lemon, ; in small dripping-pan, bake half an h and cut in squares. er, level te HICKORY-NUT CAKE.

Two cups sugar, one of milk, thirds cup butter, three of flour, teggs, two tea-spoons baking-powder, a nut-kernels cut fine. HICKORY-NUT CAKE, A cup butter, two of sugar, threour, one of sweet milk, whites of s

flour, one of sweet milk, whites of sand yolks of two eggs, a tea-spoon stwo of cream tartar, one pint hickory meats rolled and sprinkled with flour; the whites to a stiff froth. One pound butter and one of sugar best to a cream, one pound flour, the graind and juice of a lemon, nine eggs, and a quarter pounds almonds before are cracked, half pound citron, half poraisins; beat the yolks light, add sugar butter, then the whites beaten to a froth, and the flour, reserving a parthe fruit, and lastly, the nuts blanc cut fine and mixed with fruit and the of the flour. This is very delicious, will keep for months. IMPERIAL CAKE.

LADY'S CARE. One-half cup butter, one and a hal sugar, two of flour; nearly one of sw milk, half tea-spoon soda, one of cr tartar, whites of four eggs well beat YELLOW LADY'S-CAKE,

One and a half cups flour, one of sug half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, t spoon soda, two tea-spoons cream tart yolks of four eggs, tea-spoon vanilla. LEMON CAKE. One pound flour, one of sugar, the fourths pound butter, seven eggs, juice one and rind of two lemons. The sugbutter, and yolks of eggs must be beate long time, adding by degrees the flour, the whites of eggs last. A tumbler an half of sliced cutron may be added.

AUNT HETTIE'S LOAF CAKE. AUNT HETTIE'S LOAF CAKE.

'Two cups sugar and one of butter best to a cream, three eggs, the whites best separately, three cups flour with one spoon cream tartar stirred in, yolks of eggs stirred well with the sugar and but now add three cups more flour with tea-spoon cream tartar, one cup swall and the whites of the eggs, and the stir again; add one nutmeg, one por raisins or currants dredged with flour, tea-spoon soda dissolved in four taspoons of water. This makes twe floaves, and is excellent.

FRENCH LOAF CAKE.

FRENCH LOAF CAKE. Five cups sugar, three of butter, two milk, ten of flour, six eggs, three nutm pound seeded raisins, a grated len small tea-spoon soda, wine-glass wine, of brandy, or, two-thirds of a cup Orleans melasses. OLD-FASHIONED LOAF CAKE.

OLD-FASHIONED LOAF CAKE.

Three pounds flour, one and a for pounds butter, one and three-four pounds sugar, five gills new milk, pint yeast, three eggs, two pounds rais tea-spoons cinnamon and two of nuth All the butter and part of the sugar she be rubbed into the flour at night. We the milk, and pour the yeast into it; mix together, and let rise until light, is better to set the sponge over night, in the morning add the other ingredit (flouring raisins), and let rise again. We light, fill baking-pans and let rise again. We large loaves.

MARBLE CAKE.

White Part.—Whites of seven three cups white sugar, one of butter, of sour milk, four of flour, sifted and hing, one tea-spoon soda; flavour to tas Dark Part.—Yolks of seven eggs, cups brown sugar, one of butter, or sour milk, feur of flour, sifted and hea one table-spoon each of cinnamon, alls and cloves, one tea-spoon soda; p pans a spoonful of white part and it spoonful of dark, and so on. Bak hour and a quarter. Use coffee-cup measure. This will make one large one medium cake.

(To be Continued.)

We know a fisherman who is said to be azy, but we are prepared to prove that he

istillers are not good at repartee, be-

It is said Henry VIII. never popped the nestion. He married his wives first and xed them afterwards.

There is a striking resemblance between man kicking a cow, and a shoemaker; oth boot the calf's skin. It seems absurd to say that sick men are dsome, when, as everybody knows, y are always ill-looking fellows.

An exchange wants to know who was father of Invention if Necessity was mother. Why, the husband of Necesv, of course. A Western editor, in response to a sub-

iber who grumbles that his paper is in-erably damp, says it is "because there is

The only reason I got my ears boxed,"
id Johnny, "was cause when mother
id a neighbour had borrowed a hen of
er, I said the Lent hen season had ar-

id:—"Single misfortunes never come one, and the greatest of all possible mis-rtune is generally followed by a much

A doctor went out hunting, and on com-ng home complained that he hadn't killed anything. "That's because you didn't attend to your legitimate business," said Fair One (during an interval in the valse)

"You're very fond o' dancing, ain't
you?" Brown—"Yaas; I go in a good
leal." Fair One—"I wonder you don't

Our own Pat said!—"If you uncover a statue you say 'it is unvailed,' an'if you pover it up ag'in still you say 'it is reveiled." The English is the quarest langwidge in the worruld!"

Tim Flaherty, a cripple, living at the ay, Whitby, when intoxicated, tried to ut his father-in-law's throat, and failing, hade a gash in his own, for which he has

"When I wath a little boy," lisped a rery stupid society man to a young lady, 'all my ideath in life were thentered on being a clown." "Well, there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the

An out of town man, travelling a street ar, pulled the bell strap vigorously and nade the bell ring at each end. "What re you ringing at both ends for?" said the onducter. "Because I wish the thing to top at both ends."

eir coats, that they may keep in sight nething to remind them of the five prin-al moral virtues which Confucius re-1. These are jeu, humanity; y, stice ; ly, order ; tche, prudence, and siu,

nutchman gave him the following directors: "You shoost goes behind the nurch; den you turns up to de right for a hile till you sees a house mit a big hog in

while thi you sees a house mit a big nog in the yard. Dot's me." \text{ The Shah of Persia, in recently ordering that no soldier should do anything but his military duties, has put an end to an uncient custom by which private soldiers, by acting as butchers, money changers, door-keepers, &c., have added to their pay,

ounds of wheat per day.

The capital invested in all the railroads the globe exceeds \$15,500,000,000. These cads, according to the statistics of Prof.

000,000 tons of merchandise and 1,500, 000,000 passengers are conveyed by these means of transit.

At a recent hanging a man appeared on the scene, leading his two boys. Someone remarked that they would be "frightened to death." The father said that he hoped that they would, as it would have a good influence on them, and added, "If I had not seen a man hanged when I was had not seen a man hanged when I was a boy, I think I should have been the inferalest rascal in the world."
"Want any baking powder?" said a meek

"Want any baking powder?" said a meek looking individual who called at a New York residence the other day. "Baking powder, is it?" said the representative of the Emerald Isle, who anwered the summons. "Shure, an'do ye suppose we want to blow up the place? Didn't we try kerosene until the top of the stove went up the chimney! Out with ye, gettin' the likes of us into trouble."

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

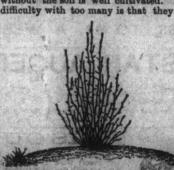
St. John, N.B., Feb. 28.—At a n of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Asso-ciation last evening the following resolution

DISASTROUS WRECK.

Loss of Life off Barnegat—A Schoener Ashere in a Furious Gaie—The Captain's Wife Dies in the Rigging.

Barnegar, N. J., Feb. 26.—The schooner David Tolick came ashere near here this morning, and, the sea being very heavy, she commenced to break up rapidly. Her crew of eleven including a woman and child, took refuge in the rigging. The crew of life saving station No. 11 attempted to board the vessel in a surf boat, but were driven back by the heavy sea. They then rigged up a breeches buoy, in which one man and child were brought ashore exhausted. The crew of station No. 17 started for the wreck and landed four of the vessel's crew in an almost hopeless condition, making the number saved six. Two while being drawn ashore in the breeches buoy were drowned, the line breaking. The captain's wife died in the rigging, one man was washed overboard and the rest if not dead are supposed to be dying, still on board.

| March | Color | Colo







AGRICULTURAL
THE WERKIN MAIL TORONTO. FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

**THE WERKIN MAIL TORONTO. FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1879.

**THE WERKINS MAIL TORONTO. FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1879.

**THE WERK

Farms tor Sale.

DOR SALE-50 ACRES, WEST half lot 17, cen. 5, Euphrasia; good buildings; never falling spring; first-class wheat land.
Apply to JAS. GILRAY, Epping, Ont. 362-1

MOR SALE CHEAP—SEVEN second-hand brass band instruments, almost new. Apply to THOMAS TATE, Mansfield, Ont. 863.3

LOR SALE - A FIRST-CLASS

MARM LANDS IN DYSART

CARM FOR SALE IN BEVERLY

lags, fences, orchard, three wells and runnispring. Very cheap; payment made very eag perfect titles. For particulars address proprieto JOHN ENNIS ESQ, Speffield. 358-8

Delhi Station Air Line Railway. J. F. WILSON Land Agent, Simcoe.

MARM FOR SALE-200 ACRES

MARM AND MILL PROPERTY

IN KANSAS

No Fevers or Ague—Title Perfect, Inion Pacific Railway Co. has the best far axing, stock raising, fruit growing, gard ad in the world for sale—\$3 to \$8 per ac att. S. per cent, interest. Central Net

enson's NEW METHOD FOR THOROUGH BASS, he best, easiest and most thorough method for raing to play Church Music, Glees, and Chord usic of any kind, \$1.00

London—Floating cargoes wheat, at opening, steady; corn, quiet; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, slow; corn, slow. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, quiet; corn, quiet. London—Quotations of good cargoes Californian wheat, off the coast, per quarter of 500 lbs, 44s 6d.

S2c.

Plas—No movement has been reported, but buyers have continued to offer 60c for No. 2, and 56 to 57c for No. 3 inspected. Street prices have been firmer at 58 to 62c.

RYS—Remains nominally unchanged at 50c.

CORN—There was a car lot sold to-day at 45c f.o.c. nports into the United Kingdom during the past eek—wheat, 120,000 to 125,000 qrs; corn, 160,000 165,000 qrs; flour, 75,000 to 80,000 bbis. Liver-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE- CARS

The past week has witnessed very little change in the market; a steady demand has been maintained for the staple goods, but holders have not been inclined to sell, so very little has changed hands and that little has brought firm prices. Holders seem to anticipate an advance of prices on most goods and are inclined to stand out for it; buyers also seem so far satisfied with prospects that they would buy freely at former prices, but as they can get none at these they seem resolved to hold off from buying with a margin against shippers. Stocks varied but little during last week, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 25,516 bbls; fall wheat, 91,300 bushels; spring wheat, 229,063 bushels; oats, 10,250 bushels; parley, 120,-725 bushels; peas, 47,116 bushels; rye, nu; corn, 160 bushels, against corresponding date last year:
—Flour, 28,310 barrels; fall wheat, 114,523 bushels; spring wheat, 378,670 bushels; oats, 11,723 bushels; barley, 195,006 bushels; oats, 11,725 bushels; barley, 195,006 bushels; oats, 11,725 bushels; parley, 195,006 bushels; oats, 10,250 dushels; peas, 47,116 bushels; peas, 17,725 bushels; barley, 195,006 bushels; oats, 10,250 dushels; oats, 10,250 dushels; oats, 10,250 dushels; oats, 10,250 bushels; oats, 10,250 bushels; oats, 10,250 bushels; oats, 10,250 bushels; peas, 47,116 bushels; peas, 47,116 bushels; peas, 17,725 bushels; barley, 195,006 bushels; oats, 10,250 dushels; oats, 10 on red and red winter wheat, but a fall of 1d on white wheat. The markets were tending upwards in the latter part of last week and on Tuesday, but seem to have been quiet to-day.

white wheat. The markets were tending upwards in the latter part of last week and on Tuesday, but seem to have been quiet to-day. Supplies have continued to be in excess of requirements. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 22nd ult. was equal to 470,250 to 504,375 quarters v. 411,000 to 420,625 quartern weekly consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 62,250 to 33,751 qrs. The imports of maize were not stated in last week's telegrams. The quantity of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom has again increased, and stood on the 27th ult. at 1,450,000 qrs, being an increase of 25,000 qrs for the week, against 1,362,000 qrs on the 13th ult., and 1,344,600 qrs at the corresponding date last year. Further cable advices to the 25th ult. report imports small, and coming chiefly from this continent. Russia is said to be sending nothing, but we see by returns of imports in the first five months of the harvest-year that imports from that country were slightly in excess of those in the same period hast year, the stoppage must be regarded as due to temporary causes. Trade had begun to show more activity than for several months, and the upward tendency which seems since to have been maintained had fully set in. It is to be observed, however, that prices had reached a point advices to the 15th alt. have been received to 425,000 quarters, at 51s 37 per quarter, auring the same period the previous year. Continental advices to the 15th alt. have been received but farmers unwilling to accept ruling prices; a decline in wheat was reported in 22 markets out of 38 whence reports had been received, but the fail affected inferior produce only; at Marseilles stocks had increased to 257,600 quarters; trade showed more animation, and prices were firmer. In Germany milder weather prevailed; vessels could enter Hamburg harbour without any difficulty, but the navigation of the Baltie ports was still obstructed wheat was quiet, with no export enquiry at H

Wheat, bu 20,718,849 20,738,750 8,695,422 10,828,124 Corn... 12,596,689*11,509,546 5,527,841 11,470,713 Oats ... 2,162,019 2,846,964 2,918,793 2,825,991 Barley ... 4,107,046 4,300,391 3,415,214 3,385,916 Rye ... 1,218,888 1,853,361 668,511 968,339

Total bu. 40,796,186 40,247,012 21,120,781 29,474,053

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c. Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs.....\$1 No. 2,0 No. 3,0 PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS

do...
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs...
Seet, hind qrs. per 100 lbs...
futton, by carcase, per 100 lbs.,
hickens, by pair...
hucks, per brace...

TRABE—Seems to be generally improving.

BUTTER—The market has been very quiet; receipts have been small, and the total amount offering on the spot here is limited. The only demand for shipment has been for grease, which has soid at 4c, and more of which could probably be soid at the same urie: there has been any little.

Street receipts have been small and prices easier at \$5 to \$5.75.

SALT—Has remained unchanged in price. Liverpool coarse in small lots sells slowly at \$6 to \$0c, and fine dairy at \$1.40 to \$1.70, the latter for small lots. Goderich has sold fairly well at \$6 to rears, and 90 to 95c for small lots.

DEMD-APPLES—No movement has been reported in round lots; but we should say that they are firm in value and would bring \$2 to 4c; small lots sell slowly at from \$2 to \$4c.

CATTLE. TRADS—Has been decidedly quiet all week.

BENUSS—The market has shown very little change belance hard and soft wood; sandy loss; we watered; new barn, and old log house; one mile watered; new barn, and old log house; one mile TRADE-Has been decidedly quiet all week.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

CAHILL.—In Stratford, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. Florence Cahill, of a son. OLDRIGHT-On Saturday, 1st March (inst.), the wife of Dr. Oldright, 50 Duke street, of a daughter

Woon—On the 24th February, at 230 Yonge street, the wife of Mr. R. A. Wood, of a daughter.

MACE—At 36 Ann street, Toronto, on 1st March, the wife of Harry W. Mace, builder and contractor, of a daughter.

Miscellaneous.

ta. etis rapidly for 50 cts. Catalogue free. M. SPENCER, 112 Wash'n street, Boston, Mass. 837-52 C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN

Lindeman.

SOPER—On Sunday, the 2nd March, at her residence, 19 Robinson street, Eliza Jane Soper, the wife of J. G. Soper, in her 25th year.

QUINE—In the House of Providence, March 4th, Edward Quinn, aged 75 years.

ALLARDT & GERNT, FARMING LANDS in Sanilac and Huron Counties, Mich.
Address M. H. ALLARDT,
No. I Williams' Union Black, Detroit, Mich.,
or BRENO GERNT,
55-13 Forestville, Sanilac Co., Mich. Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 80 words for 80c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

EXAMINE the WONDERS of Nature

THOMAS RUSSELL & SON'S GANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE IS NOW No. 9 KING STREET WEST

ROBERT CUTHBERT, Manager, ACRES, ADJOINING EYE AND EAR PATIENTS Boarded at the Infirmary, 108 SHUTER, COR. CEORGE STREET,

\$3, TO \$4, A WEEK. STAR AUGER.

97 ACRES-MIDDLETON-

THIS CUT OGERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

52 Church Street. Toronto.



A large party will start by special first-class tra for Winnipeg on the

26TH MARCH. Other parties will start each ten days afterward culars address with three cent stamp. W. PRITTIE,

INMAN LINE THREE COMIC OPERAS Royal Mail Line FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. ty of Montreal, Thursday, March 6, 3 p.m. by of Berlin, Saturday, March 15, 11.30 a.m. by of New York, Thursday, March 29, 3 p.m. by of Richmond, Saturday, March 29, 10 a.m. Berths secured, and every information given, oplying to CAPT. PERRY, Front and Churcest, and WILLIAM FAMEY, 10 King street,

> THOMPSON, FAHEY & CO 10 KING STREET EAST. Business Chances.

OR SALE_THE FINE BRICK

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

BOSTON.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 & 843 Broadway New York.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., 711 & 843 Broadway New York.

WANTED — PARTNER TO
business in Montreal P.Q. Twenty thousand dollar business and a year's orders on hand. Address
P.O. Box 871, Toronto, Ont.

Auction Sales.

CALE POSTPONED FROM 25TH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION SATURDAY, 22nd March, 1879, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Revere House, Brampton, a 200 ACR's FARM, being lot 7 in the 4th concast, Toronto township, 17 miles from Toronto, 8 miles from Brampton Post Office and Churches convenient. For further particulars address NATHANIEL COOPER, Mount Charles P.O. 362-1

AUCTION SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

On Wednesday, March the 12th, 11 Young Bulls and 19 Cows and Heifers.

AUCTION SALE. Will be sold at Orr's Hotel, at Brecon Station, NEDNESDAY, the 12th Day of March Next, at 8 o'clock p.m., the following VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

viz.:—South half Lot No. 26, Con. 15, in the township of London, containing by admeasurement 100
acres, more or less. There is a frame barn, and a
log house, and a good orchard on the premises.

There are 30 acres cleared, and the balance well
wooded. The farm is within one mile of Brecon
Station, and four miles of Lucan.

TERMS OF SALE—\$200 to be paid on day of
sale; \$800 within two weeks thereafter, and the or MACMAHON, GIBBONS, & MCNAB, Vendors, Solicitor

GREAT STOCK SALE.

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 25th, JAS. S. SMITH, will offer at his residence, the Maple Lodge herd of shorthorn cattle, containing 30 head, (22 cows and heiters, and 8 bulls,) consisting of descendants of the imported cows Lavinis Jane 3rd and Daisy, by Willd, topped by first-class Booth and Bates crosses. Also, some fine young Berkshire pigs, of both sexes, the get of imp. Descon and Norton's Smithereen. Maple Lodge is 3½ miles east of Aliss Craig, a first-class Station and Village on the G. T. Railway, and 3 miles from Clandeboye, a Station and Village 20 miles north of London, on the L. H. B. Branch of the G. W. S. Apply for catalogue with particulars to JAS. S. SMITH, Maple Lodge,

JAS: S. SMITH, Maple Lodge, Co. of Middlesey

Apply for catalogue and particulars to
DR. THOMPSON, Strathroy On
or ALEX. STEWART, Ivan, Co. of Middlesex On
Terms of both sales, \$15 and under, cash; ni
months credit on all sums over that amount,
furnishing approved joint notes. A discount of
per cent per annum allowed for cash on sur
over fifteen dollars. 362-3 THANCERY SALE OF STEAM

SAW MILL in the Village of Victoria Road, the County of Victoria, and of valuable Timber ands in said County. IN CHANCERY-MCTAGGART V. THOMPSON.

financial.

BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st., N.Y.

Situations Gacant.

OUR CANVASSERS MAKE \$10.00 A DAY.

Illing Brown's Patent Family Platform Scales,
ade entirely of brass. Sells at \$1.50 and are betr than any \$5.00 Scale made, every family will
ay one. Write at once for terms, territory is go-

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Tobaccos.



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UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS. BRITISH CONSOLS

GOLD TWIN GOLD BAR,

QUEEN, QUEEN, se, PILOT, PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s. in boxes of 60 lbs.

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SOLACES.

No 1 No. 1, 12s, ROYAL ARMS, 194

ETERIA, VICTORIA, 194,

BRUNETTE, 194

CELEBRATED BRANDS BLACK SWEET

CHEMING INBACCOS NO 1 NELSON NAVY, 28, 34

No 1 & LITTLE FAVORITE. NO 1 PRINCE OF WALES. those opposite the Stand-

dard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a-guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality. All the above named brands of

Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion. W. C. McDONALD.

MONTREAL

Legal Notices. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend
to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts
of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be
empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof
and generally for such other amendments in relation
to the mode of conducting the Company's business
as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board,
F. ROPER,
Secretary.

JOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, to amend their Act of Incorporation, (34 vic., chap 54) and amending acts (37 vic., chap 58) by striking out or repealing sub section 5, of section 13 of the act of incorporation aforesaid, and to authorize the said association to invest in the security of their own policies or any of them, and also to invest in securities in Great Britain and in the United States of America.

And to make legal and effectual discharges or releases throughout the Dominion, for monies or otherwise by Executors, Administrators, Guardians other Trustees, or representalives given ar executed according to the laws of any Province. other amendments and purposes. a BEATY, HAMILTON & CASSELS, olicitors for the said Associ 18 Adelaids str mber 19th, A. D., 1878.

VOL. VII. NO. 363.

Victory of the British Troops

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

tlessness of Native Tribes in the Trans-vaal—Cetewayo Anxious for Peace. CAPE Town, Feb. 18.—Col. Pearson w CAPE Town, Feb. 18.—Col. Pearson was attacked at Ekowe by a large force of Zulus. The latter were defeated with enormous loss and pursued to Entabdie, one of the Zulu military kraals. Col. Wood reports that he captured a large number of cattle. The health of his troops is good.

The attitude of the native tribes in the Transvaal is disquieting. It is feared the Chiefe have formed a league against the Beitish. The Governor of the Mauritius

They have 27 cases of small-pox on board.

LONDON, March 9.—A correspondent at the Town says Col. Pearson, after repulsational attacks on February 13th burned Adespatch from Kimberly reports that a Zulus burned eight kraals belonging to indly Kaffirs near Doornberg and killed inhabitants. All the fears of a success-

inhabitants. All the fears of a successinvasion of Natal have disappeared.
The agitation in the Transvaal for indeindence diminishes as the attitude of the
best becomes more threatening. It is reted that chief Secocoeni is preparing to
ack Leydenburg in Eastern Transvaal.
Cape Town despatch says:—It is
ted that a large proportion of Zulus are
uporarily disbanded for the harvest.
Tratoris is being fortified against a threatened attack by Chief Secocoeni.
The Cape Argus publishes the following
despatch from its correspondent in the
field:—The Zulus now desire peace on
terms consistent with tribal independence.

AFGHAN AFFAIRS

Reported Defeat of British Columns—Ne-gotiations With Yakoob hhau. New York, March 8.—A Herald's
Tashkend special says the Afghan ambassadors have been notified that their
powers have expired. They will return to
join Yakoob Khan. Immediately after
the Ameer's death three rival parties begun
massacres. Yakoob Khan was victorious
and appointed a new Governor.

Sir Stafford Northcote in the House o
Commons to-day stated that the Govern-

Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons to-day stated that the Government is now on the eve of communications with Yakoob Khan and perhaps the negotiations have already been commenced.

A Jellalabad despatch announces that Major Cavaignare has sent a messenger to Cabul with proposals to treat with Yakoob Khan.

New York, March 10.—The Herald's Cashkend special says:—The Afghan ampassadors have been officially notified that Yakoob Khan succeeds as Ameer. A letter rom Yakoob Khan, dated Cabul, Feb. 3th, has just reached Mazor-i-Shorif announcing that two English battalions. mpletely defeated and pursued by Eldji ibes in the Akosta valley, where the Eng-th had established an administration of eir own. The British troops also sus-ingle severe duject as Fort Largar, at the foot of the Khanak mountains, sixty miles south of Gazni. This fort was taken by the Eldji after a severe fight. The English Governor was bound with ropes and carried in triumph to Cabul.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S MARRIAGE.

Lendon, March 11 .- The Duke of Con-

Lendon, March II.—The Duke of Con-naught and suite will go to Queensboro' to-day to meet the Princess Louisa Mar-garet and conduct her to Windsor. Prince Leopold, who was to have been one of the supporters of the Duke of Con-naught, the Prince of Wales being the other, is ill at Darmstadt. other, is ill at Darmstadt.

Princess Leuisa Margaret, accompanied by her father and mother, the Prince and Princess Frederick Charles, arrived at Sheemess yesterday morning.

On Saturday the officers of the Royal Engineer corps presented to the Duke of Connaught a wedding gift of a silver and gilt dessert service. On Monday a deputation, headed by the Duke of Leinster, Lord Clonmell and the Lord Mayor of Dublin waited upon the Prince at Buckingham Palace, and presented the Irish gift, valued at £6,000. There will be a royal dhner party at Windsor Castle to-night to

valued at £6,000. There will be a royal dinner party at Windsor Castle to-night to members of the British, Prussian, and Belgian royal families. On Wednesday afternoon the Mayor and corporation of Windsor will go to the Castle to present a bridal gift of a diamond bracelet, subscribed by residents of the borough. On Thursday forenoon two trains of saloon carriages will leave Paddington station, London. The first will carry the ambassadors, foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, and other officials. The second will take about 200 distinguished guests. These trains will arrive at Windsor shortly after eleven o'clock, and their occupants will drive to St. George's chapel, where the marriage will be celebrated, returning to London at the close of the festivities. After luncheon, the Duke of Connaught and his bride, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards, will drive to Claremont House, Surrey, where they will spend the honey-

THE CATTLE EXPORT TRADE.

ival of Cattle at Liverpool Under the ow Regulations - A Revival of the Ame-can Export Trade Anticipated. LONDON, March 8.—The Times says the est consignment of castle, subject to the ew regulations, arrived yesterday at iverpool, in the Warren line steamship stallian which has been accelerated. Brazilian, which has been peculiarly successful in her transport of live stock. This is her second voyage from Boston during the winter, when the Atlantic is rough, without losing a single head of cattle. Yesterday the Brazilian landed 301 head at the special wharf licensed by the Privy Council at Birkenhead. Every animal was apparently sound and healthy, and it is anicipated they will find a ready market in London and Liverpool as dead meat within the ten days allowed for slaughter. If this expectation is realized, it is probable that American shippers who are waiting the result of the Brazilian's experiment, will send a large number of beasts under the same conditions. which has been peculiarly suc

semebody's Child.

Semebody's Ch be left desolate—because there are for consumption. Reader, if be your neighbour's, take this f word to the mother's heart too late. Tell her that consumptable, that men are living to-day, and men, whom the physicians dincurable at the age of twenty-use one lung had been almost detailed to the disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden incovery is a most efficient alter-parating the scrofulous matter alload and lungs, and imparting