R 1877

Thousand Machines Sold

is Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops airs No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all eapest Machine in the Market.

WAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

R 1878.

are being Built. stituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, used in place of Cast-Iron, ast-Iron in Combined Machines, duced over Three Hundred Pounds.) or Light Mowers.

ong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those ned that it shall excel in every particular all other machine taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all

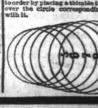
MANUFACTURING 60. OSHAWA, ONTARIO

incy Goods.

Elegant Gift

THIS ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT AP-Costs you NOTHING and will procure you THIMBLE any lady will be proud of.

lood after July 1st, 1878.



D WATCHES ONLY \$4 EACH.

KRUPT STOCK OF WATCHES.

Warranted for One Year.

This bankrupt stock must be closed out in 90 days. The former price of these Watches was \$13.00 cach. They are silvered case and open face, \$10 cach. They are silvered case and open face, \$11 cach style, and of French manufacture, the movements of which being well known the world over for their fine finish. They are used on railireads and sicamibeats, where accurate time is required, and give good suffaction. Think of it, a \$12.00 Watch for only \$4.00, and warranted one year for time.

CINGINATI, O., May 21, 1877.

The Walters Importing Co. is an old established and very reliable house, and we cheerfully recommend them.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt stock of Watches, which will continue \$90 days from date of this apper, no order will be filled at less than \$12.00 cach; so

BE TO WATCH SPECULATORS: We call p cular attention to these Watches, as they sell read t from \$12.00 to \$20.00 each.

D WATCHES ONLY \$4 EACH.

30

312-13

RS THE ENGLISH & SCOTTISH INVESTMENT COMY, OF CANADA. (LIMITED).

CAPITAL - - £500,000 Stg. HEAD OFFICE, EDINGURGH BACCO

THE HON. THOS. N. GIBBS, M. P., Chairman.
WM. H. HOWLAND, Eq., (W. P. Howland & Co.)
FRED'K. WYLD, Esq., (Wyld & Darling Bros.)
General Manager, - Hon. JAS. PATTON, Q. C. BANKERS:

The Union Bank of Scotland.
The Halifax & Huddersfield Union
Banking Co.
The Standard Bank of Canada. Solicitors, MESSAS. EWART & DAVIDSON.
OFFICES:—The Queen City Insurance Co's.
Buildings, 24 Church street, Toronto. Notice is hereby given that "The English and

Dated March 12th, 1878.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an



VOL. VI. NO. 313.

TORONTO. FRID Y, MARCH 29, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DIFFICULTIES STILL UNSETTLED

by England. PUZZLING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

ontinued Preparations for War

SERVIA DISSATISFIED. Reply Received at London

from Prince Gortschakoff.

THE DIFFICULTY INSUPERABLE.

to Veto.

France Approves Britain's Policy.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

March 22.

March 23.

March 24.

March 25.

March 26.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says:

"England must yield her wishes to Europe, and cease obstructing the definite conclusion of peace, or the Congress must meet without England, or Russia must act alone."

Tuesday, March 26.

The Eastern Question

Tuesday, March 26.

The Eastern Question

The Eastern Questi

The control of the co

carriages, transport waggons, pack saddles and army stores, have been made.

The landing of a force on the Asiati side of the Sea of Marmora has un questionably been considered by the Government. Railway material, to be laid of a parallel line with the Bosphorus, has been considered.

Fifty thousand Turkish troops are no meamped on the plain of Buyukdere, an here are fifty battalions on the lines dending Constantinople.

The Times says:—"The Treaty proposes the creation of a new State in the Balk peninsula, which would dwarf all other

the creation of a new State in the Balkan peninsula, which would dwarf all others, and which, supported by external influence, would inevitably strangle all other interests. The new Bulgaria would extend considerably beyond the limits within which the Slav population is preponderant. The general result is that the new principality would occupy the whole central mass of the peninsula, forming a State in comparison with which Servia and Montenegro would be insignificant, and reducing the remaining possessions of Turkey to an absurdity. Europe cannot avoid very grave doubts whether such an arrangement would be either just or exempt from the danger of great future disturbances."

The Golos declares the Treaty of Peace falls short of the aspirations of the Russian

Treaty does not affect German interests.

The Agence Russe says the statemen that Russia has requested England to with draw her fleet from the Sea of Marmora is

A Constantinople despatch states that Count Zichy, the Austrian ambassador, has postponed his intended departure on fur-lough because of the critical aspect of

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The situation still remains unchanged. No approach to a settlement of the existing difficulty between Russia and England is announced. Austrian alliance has been consummated instead. The vote of credit has been passed by the Austrian Delegation.

The official journal of St. Petersburg publishes the full text of the treaty, which fully confirms the correctness of the versions previously cabled.

The Times, regarding the treaty, says there is much to criticise and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of discussion.

The Porte, through its embassy at Berlin, has given notice of the acceptance of the invitation to the Congress.

The Austrian Delegation to-day granted the credit of sixty million florins.

It is officially stated Gen. Sir Arnold Kemball will accompany Lord Lyons to the Congress.

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London, March 21.—A Rome special says the King will receive Signor Cairoli, President of the Council, without portfolio; Count Cert Minister, President of the Council, without portfolio; Count Cert Minister, President of Cert Minister, President of the Council, without portfolio; Count Cert Minister, President of the Council, without portfolio; Count Cert Minister, President of the Souncil, without portfolio; Count Cert Minister, President of the treaty, which is believed to represent Bismarck's views, declares that the three Emperors must come to an understanding, and fixing and fixing the treaty, with the Mediterranean, she may find herself opposed to Germany and the castern shore of Maryland, and next season's crop and the chancellor's recent declaration of the seas. It is further asserted that efforts are being made by Germany to wean Austria from the idea of an English alliance, and that Russia's final reply is reserved till the result of those efforts is definitely known. Meantime General Ignatief her congress is the Mediterranean, she may find herself opposed to Germany and the season's crop and the castern shore of Maryland, and next season's crop and the chancellor's recent declaration of the Empire.

The recent frost has greatly damaged the peach trees in Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, and next season's crop and the freedom of the seas. It is further asserted that efforts are being made by Germany to wean Austria from the industry of

red, will be as follows:—Cairoli, President of the Council, without portolio; Count Corti, Minister for Forsign Affairs; Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior: Bruzzo, Minister of Public Instruction; Deblaiso, Minister of Public Works, It is understood the King will consent to a dissolution of the Deputies.

Rome, March 21.—It is believed Bacarini will be Minister of Public Works, It is understood the King will consent to a dissolution of the Deputies.

Rome, March 21.—It is believed Bacarini will be Minister of Public Works, It is understood the King will consent to a dissolution of the Deputies.

Saturday, March 23.

The Eastern Questron.—The news this morning bears a decidedly bellicose aspect. In the lobbies of Parliament yesterday runours were circulating that the tone in official circles was decidedly warlike, and the North Germans Constant. The proposed reduction in wages, and a lock. The final answer way furned to the North American squadron, vice Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield, C.B., is expected at Halifax, N.S., in May of the content of the North American squadron, vice Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key.

A proposition from the head of the lessuits to return to Rome having been additionable to answer have made any attempt to reduce the validation of the Populary of the Comman of the North American squadron, vice Vice-Admiral Sir Cooper Key.

A proposition from the head of the essuits to return to Rome having been and they ward to a discontain on the Validation of the Populary of the Pop

has resigned.

The plasterers of Brooklyn, N.Y., are or strike for higher wages.

The sugar crop in Cuba is expected fall short 30 or 35 per cent. Spurious silver dollars, worth eighty cents, are already circulating in the States. Muley Hassan, Sultan of Morocco, is dead, and Muley Abas has succeeded him. The Marquis de Gabriac has been appointed French Ambassador to the Vatican. Carl Schurz, Secretary of the Interior i he Washington Administration, is serious

The Pope is expected to select Cardinal Hohenlohe as his intermediary with the German Government.

AFFAIRS OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) the Washington Administration, is seriously ill.

Bismarck intends to make his bill reorganizing the German Cabinet a Ministerial question.

Four war vessels left Panama on the 13th inst. to enforce the German claims against Nicaragua.

The annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Association will commence at Ottawa on September 3rd.

The Pope is expected to select Cardinal.

Bill which, if accepted, as no doubt it will be, will continue the practice which the writer of the paragraph in question made the basis of a gross and scurrilous personal attack.

Senators are yet to speak.

Me Lacist's reduction removing the discussion on the trade question, and afforded the Opposition an excellent opportunity of showing up the inconsistency of the Government. Last year they doubled the customs duty on malit. This year they doubled the customs duty on malit. This year they remove the duty altogether, But this is not the only inconsistency involved in their action. For years the Ministerial gentlemen have dinned into our cars that legislation in Canada can have the Ministerial gentlemen have dinned into our cars that legislation in Canada can have the Ministerial gentlemen have dinned into our cars that legislation in Canada can have the Ministerial gentlemen have dinned into our cars that legislation in Canada can have the Ministerial gentlemen have dinned into our cars that legislation in Canada can have the Ministerial gentlemen have dinned into our canada can have the fallow calling himself 'Elijah, the Prophet,' is going through Western Ontario preaching on the world coming to an end. The sapulation of a desire to affect legislation at Washington. Pretty men these to talk about the inconsistency of their opponents?

The article in the Paris Star of this week, has excited much interest in political circles here. It is a significant circumstance that the proprietor of that paper declares that after 23 years of consistent labour in the interest of the Liberal party, he now deserts it because of its unfaithfulness to principle and corrupt setions, and turns to principle and corrupt setions, and

would be a blessed providence, indeed, which would save the country from such a fate. As Minister of Justice, M. Laflamme may be laughed at, sneered at if you will, but there is the consciousness that his Ministerial tether is but a short one at best; but placed on the Supreme Court bench he becomes a fixture, and an evil fixture at that

cast through the country by the correspondents of Grit newspapers at the capital are so numerous that if one were to devote himself to correcting their errors, he would be unable to do anything else, there can be no doubt as to the propriety of the course taken by Mr. Brooks in bringing a paragraph in the Globe correspondence before the House. The paragraph contained a wanton insult to several of the most respectable and honourable members of the House, and as regards most of those named, then, the facts upon which a discraditable inference was based were wanting. Since Confederation, it has not been held by either of the great parties into which Canada is divided that there was anything wrong, not to say infamous, in a member of the House of Commons conducting Crown business for the Local Governments. Indeed the Minister of Justice to-day proposed an amendment to his Independence of Parliament Bill which, if accepted, as no liquid it will be, will continue the practice which the writer of the paragraph in question made the basis of a gross and scurrilous personal attack. At a gross and accepted is gross and scurrilous personal attack. At a gross and scurrilous person

the paragraph in question made the basis of the paragraph in question made at the basis of the paragraph in question made at the basis of the paragraph in question made at the basis of productions of the paragraph in question made at the basis of productions of the paragraph in question made at the basis of productions of the paragraph in question made at the basis of productions of the paragraph in question made at the basis of production of the paragraph in question made at the basis of production of the paragraph in question made at the para

presentatives of his party press to translate and copy for publication. They were no sooner copied than the Clerk took the documents away, and the Opposition press was prevented from seeing them.

CANADIAN.

control of the state of A contemporary says:—"A quantity of furniture for the Ottawa Hotel has arrived from Grand Rapids, Michigan. Could not our Canadian manufacturers have supplied it equally well?"

THE QUEBEC COUP. Lieut.-Governor de St. Just's Explanations to the Governor-General.

y Telegraph to The Mail.

OTTAWA, Ont. 27.—The following Lieut.-Governor de St. Just's letter to eBoucherville Ministry :-

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Quebec, 18th March, 1878.

o the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin,
R.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Governor-General of
Canada, Ottown. My Lord,—I have the honour now to submit f

the second section of the same Act wherein the word
"amender" is in the infinitive mood. I notice this
latter inaccuracy, to which I don't 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 LETELLIER.

My Dran Draducherville, Premies.

My Dran Draducherville, —In the last Official Gazette were published over my signature two proclamations which I had not signed. One was 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 Thanksgiving. These proceedings, the nature of which I shall not characterize, are productive, apast from their impropriety, of nullities which you will easily understand.

QUEBEC, 6th Nov., 1877.

The following are the notes which I took of the conversation which I had with M. DeBoucherville on the subject:—

"M. DeBourcherville came on the same day he re-"M. DeBourcherville came on the same day he received the letter, to bell 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 was afforded
me, which M. DeBoucherville assured me would be
the course followed in future.

L. L."

after his own awowal that the Legislature was controlled by these rings—when by his legislation he sought to favour them a new during the last session without having previously advised with me—had I not theright, as the representative of my Sovereign, to believe, and to be convinced, that M. DeBoucherville did not possess a constitutional majority in the Legislative Assembly?

7th.—In communicating to both Houses my memoranda of the 25th February and 1st March last, the Premier and Mr. Attorney-General Angers, in violation of their auty, 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 impenpiety of which I maintain. I shall point out, my Lord, one fact alone to prove that incorrectness and that impropriety. The Hea. Messrs. DeBoucheville and Angers, in their explanations to the two Houses, lay great stress on the telegram which M. DeBoucherville despatched to me at Riviere Ouelle, to ask my permission to introduce resolutions concerning the finances, and on the blank signature that I sent up in answer to it. But these gentlemen themselves had that blank signature filled up by my private secretary, so as to give to the telegram the meaning which I attributed to it, namely, a request for permission to introduce the supplies. The following is a copy of the message produced with that blank signature:

Mr. Treasurer Church presented as message.

signature:—
"Mr. Treasurer Church presented as mes

SAD CASE OF POISONING

Two Children Meet Their Death from Eating Wild

FIFTH SESSION---THIRD PARLIAMENT

THURSDAY, March 21. Mr. Brooks called attention to a paragraph in the Ottawa correspondence of the Globe discreditably connecting several members of the House with the Que-bee Government. For himself, he had to say he had acted for 17 or 18 years con-secutively in his own district as Crown presecutor. For a few years it was a posi-tion of some importance, but for ten years on of some importance, tion of some importance, but for ten years back it was of comparative unimportance—less than \$200 a year—and he asked if any legal member of the House ought to be charged with discreditable transactions in such a connection Some of the gentlemen named had never been engaged by the Quebec Government at all, and the member for Stanstead (Mr. Colby) had not practised his profession for 15 years.

Mr. McDougall (Three Rivers) said he had never received over \$80 for all his legal services to all the Governments of the country, and both parties had up to this entire propriety of

Mr. OUIMET said he had never received from any Government in this country for legal services.

Mr. Caron said he had never conducted Crown business for the Quebec Govern-ment until last year, and his whole account was only \$140, instead of from one to four thousand. Mr. Irving, the member for Hamilton, was at this moment absent conducting Crown business in Ontario, and no one insinuated that he was influenced by his fees to support the Dominion Govern-

Mr. Bany said he had conducted Crown business in his district for many years un-der Governments of both parties. He did not envy the feelings of the man who could charge that his nomination to such office influenced his course in this House. Mr. DESJARDINES said all he desired to

say was that he repudiated the accusation and despised the accuser. d despised the accuser.

Mr. DYMOND said he had had nothing to do with the paragraph in question, and knew nothing of it until he read it. In

the House of Commons.

Mr. Ouimer said that if such officers were excluded, so ought to be the employees of large corporations. He favoured judges on retiring pensions being eligible to Parliament.

Mr. Mills defended the amendment.

Mr. McDougall, (Three Rivers), oppos-Mr. Bunster thought a member of Par-

hament ought not to hold any position of emolument except in the Ministry.

Messrs. Macdougall (Elgin) and Guthrie supported the principle of the amend-

ment.

Mr. Langevin asked the Government not to be afraid of the people. They might be trusted not to elect any one to Parliament who ought not to be elected.

Mr. Huntington said the clause was to protect the people against the influence of the Crown.

Mr. Bowell would not suggest that the

\$2,300 received by the Minister of the Interior from the Ontario Government had the might have had as much as if he had been a permanent officer. The great object they should aim to accomplish was that while in the House members should not be tampered with by the Crown.

Mr. IRVING said the clause as proposed to be amended would meet all the necessities of the case.

to be amended would meet all the necessities of the case. The clause as to pensioned persons was the same as in the English law.

Sir John Macdonald—The hon. gentle-

man is mistaken. An Act was passed in the Imperial Parliament in 1869, repealing

The clause was passed.
Several of the other clauses were amended verbally, and the House adjourned at 1.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, March 22. Mr. Haggart introduced a bill to amend the Controverted Elections Act. The ob-ject of the bill is to enable the Courts in Ontario to pay to Dr. Stewart the thousand dellars deposit which he made in the

The bill was read a first time.

Mr. CARTWREGHT gave notice that on Tuesday next the House resolve itself into a Committee to consider the Government resolution respecting the repeal of the Customs duty on mait. He said the duty was merely nominal. A revenue tariff was the policy of the Government, and, as this duty produced no revenue, it was thought desirable to abolish it.

Mr. Massov asked if the duty was not Mr. Masson asked if the duty was not doubled last year.
Mr. Lauring—Yes.
Mr. Masson asked if the duty was not

Mr. Masson said he did not understand doubling a duty one year and removing it altogether the next.

Mr. Cartwright said the malisters re-Mr. Cartwright said the maltsters requested the removal of the duty because there was a good deal of discussion about it in the United States, and it was thought well to conciliate the people there. The increase last year was made for the convenience of the excise.

Mr. MITCHELL could not understand

Mr. MITCHELL could not understand how, if the duty was required for the con-venience of the excise, it could safely be removed now. He did not go in for a policy of conciliation with our neighbours, but rather of retaliation. He feared if the

policy of conciliation with our target of the but rather of retaliation. He feared if the duty were removed, the poor malt of the United States would come into Canada in competition with our malt here.

Mr. Holton thought the course proposed would be eminently beneficial to our brewers and malsters.

Dr. Tupper said the House had a right to complain of the want of frankness and fullness in the statement of the Minister of Inland Revenue. He was sure the member for Northumberland would have supported the resolution of the Minister of Inland Revenue if he had stated that it was a protective measure. They had been told frequently from the other side that anything they could do could not affect the legislation of the United States, yet the Government proposed to remove this duty

as the permanent officers of the Dominion.

Mr. SMITH, (Westmoreland), followed in the same strain. It was not desirable that any influence should be allowed to exist which would make it the interest of the Federal and Local Governments to help each other. The Minister had made the change contained in his amendment mainly in deference to the views which had been expressed on the other side of the House.

Mr. Mackenzie defended the amendment, and expressed himself as strongly opposed to allowing any permanent officers of the local Governments having seats in the House of Commons.

Sir John Macdonald said it came ill from gentlemen on the other side to talk of his hon. friend from Cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face resolution. Last session the Government doubled the duty, and now they propose to take the whole thing off. His hon. friend had been consistent, and so had he himself. Their policy was open and declared, and the country well understood it, if hon: gentlemen on the other side to talk of his hon. friend from Cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to take the whole thing off. His hon. friend had been consistent, and so had he himself. Their policy was open and declared, and the country well understood it, if hon: gentlemen on the other side to talk of his hon. friend from Cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from Cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk of his hon. friend from cumberland changing front, for this was a right about face to talk

The amendment was carried and the House went into Committee.

Dr. TUPPER replied to the remarks from the other side as to the inconsistency and insuncerity of himself and his friends. They were not inconsistent, and they were not insincere. He defended this declaration at some length. It would be for the country to say whether it favoured the policy of himself and his friends, or that of the party opposite.

policy of himself and his friends, or that of
the party opposite.

After a few remarks from Mr. Kirk,
Mr. BUNSTER moved that the Committee do now rise. The motion having
been declared lost, he proceeded to argue
against the resolution, declaring that its
adoption would be very hurtful to the
British Columbia farmers.

The resolution passed through Committee and was reported.

Mr. MACKENZIE brought down a message
from the Governor-General forwarding to
the House the address of the Legislative
Council and Assembly of Quebec to the
House of Commons.

uld be THE POLITICAL SITUATION. WHY THE MACKENZIE GOVERN-MENT IS NO LONGER WORTHY OF

WHY THE MACKENZIE GOVERN
MENTIS NO LONGER WORTSTY OF
REGERS SUPFORT.

The Paris Sur-jost the 20th, has the following leading editorial—"For twenty, there long years we have been a summer and consistent supporter of the load in power. While they we advocated, believed they have advocated the principles which they then advocated, believed in the bodd in power. While they we advocated, believed in the bodd in power. While they we advocated, believed in the bodd in power. While they we advocated, believed in the bodd in power. While they were advocated, believed in the bodd in power will be a believed to the bodd in power. We hardly a came of rejoining the words a came of rejoining the bodd in the bodd in power. We hardly a came of rejoining the bodd in power. We hardly a came of rejoining the bodd in power will be a believed to the bodd in power. We hardly a came in the bodd in power will be a believed to the bodd in power will be bodd in power will be a believed to the bodd in power will be a REFORM SUPPORT. Mr. Dyracorn said head had nothing to make content.

Mr. Dyracorn said head had nothing to make the could not occula not affect by the present of the could not occula not affect by the present of the united States, yet the for North Vark. For himself, he preferred to the was ostrongly condemned by the member for North Vark. For himself, he preferred to the notice in the (blob's eye.

Mr. Yours said the expendence of Parish and the could not occur for the selective measure, but, on the contrary, brought the whole policy of the Government brill. After the discussion which had taken place on the second reading the whole holds after the whole policy of the Government thought it desirable to make such a said heaven the Government thought it desirable to make such as a large in the first clause as would not calcula person having bemporary employment under load Governments.

Mr. Laylams moved the House into Committee on the Independence of Pariament Act.

Mr. Laylams and the could not seek person that its removal was a proposal to trace the could not exclude persons having bemporary employment under load Governments. The National Committee on the Independence of Pariament Act.

Mr. Playracon defined the world and seven the could not exclude persons having bemporary employment under load Governments. The Sarray (westmentand) and the selection of the country demand a change of rulers, polyment under load Governments as the personnent thought it desirable to make such a she personnel thought it desirable to make such a she personnel thought it desirable to make such a she person having bemporary employment under load Governments. The Sarray (Westmoreland) and the selection of the country of the maltetern as the personnel thought it desirable to make such a country demand a change of rulers, polyment under load Governments.

Mr. Roccusstriss add the amendment of the country of the maltetern and the personnel of the country demand a change of rulers and the personnel of the country demand a change of rulers and the persona and her Majesty's Loyal Opposition with which he is surrounded; and if, when he once more sits on the treasury benches, which we believe he will after the next which we believe he will after the next general election, he fails to carry out the principles for which he is now contending, the most prominent amongst which is that of incidental protection to our struggling industries, we will condemn him as we now do the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie."

THE MOVING SEASON. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—As this is the time when people often change their places of residence and enter into building operations, a few remarks on building in general, especially on sewage, drainage, and plumbing work, will not be out of place. Many have but confused ideas of sewage and drainage, and think the terms synonymous. Such, how-ever, is not the case. A drain is meant to carry off water-a sewer to carry off filth. All soils without either artificial or natural against the resolution, declaring that its adoption would be very hurtful to the British Columbia farmers.

The resolution passed through Committee and was reported.

Mr. Mackenzie brought down a message from the Governor-General forwarding to the House the address of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Quebec to the House of Commons.

The bill respecting the Northern railway was read a third time and passed with a few verbal amendments.

On the third reading of the bill to authorise and confirm the scheme of arrangement of the Canada Southern,

Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) moved that a clause be inserted providing for the location of the head offices at St. Thomas.

The motion was lost on a division.

Mr. Macdougall then moved for the insertion of a clause making debts incurred in the purchase of supplies and in working expenses a preferential claim on the chattels of the Company.

The motion was lost on a vote of 60 to 74.

Mr. Stepherson moved an amendment to the effect that persons who had taken bonds in payment of claims for supplies drainage hold water according to the interthe disabilities as against pensioned personal p

the spring and fall; never expect to go good work of any kind, especially plumbing, without paying a fair remunerative price; never build under the impression that one mechanic is as good as another, and that suretyship will enable you to get a good job out of an inferior or unreliable mechanic.

were four clinging to me, and I was obliged to kick them off."

All hands were mustering on the deck for practice at the time of the disaster, but for the passing of the schooner nothing would have been known of the disaster in consequence of the blinding snow storm, and it would have been thought the ship had gone on to Spithead. The Esplanade was crowded with visitors admiring the Eurydice, which was carrying every available stitch of canvas. She sailed so close to shore that the cordage of the rigging was visible. Suddenly sleet descended, and when the storm lifted only the schooner lowering her boats could be seen.

The torus, the toy saved, states ne was below and heard noise on deck. Rushing up he found the vessel on her side, sinking. He seized a life buoy and jumped overboard. He had been in the water scarcely a minute, when the vessel lurched forward and sank drawing him down such a distance that he gave himself up for lost, but the life buoy drew him to the surface. The vessel lies with her masts visible.

It is stated that there is no doubt the Eurydice was carrying too much sail. It

Enrydice was carrying too much sail. It is feared with the men embarked at Bermuda and probably from Admiral Keys' squadron, the Eurydice had nearly four hundred on board.

LONDON, March 25.—An official list issued by the Admiralty shows the Eurydice's sued by the Admiralty shows the Eurydice's officers and crew numbered 298, seven however, were possibly left at Barbadoes in prison. All accounts agree that there were also from twenty to thirty passengers on

PETTITS' EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye facute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the multiple with the assurance of its offito the public with the assurance of its effi-ciency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, afe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye washes. Ringwam and Old Chronio Sores, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever

dressed in black silt, relieved with fastings and printing of cardinal red, received, as carefully system. No doubt it is in view hands seekey disease. Yest to relieve the hands of the three streets of the Company's and printing of cardinal red, received, as carefully system. No doubt it is in view hands of the red of the first state of the first state

some, dashing, Irish actress, Stella Boniface, a pretty girl, of only eighteen, who bids fair to become an actress in course of time, and after a course of study, all these, not forgetting Becket, Harry Becket, the inimitable, take part in both plays. The club scene in "Money" is unusually brilliant, being so magnificently set and mounted, but after all one is always sure of a good play, well acted, and well brought out at Wallack's. Montague is still a leading favourite. Nothing could exceed out at wanacks. Montague is still a leading favourite. Nothing could exceed the delicacy and grace which characterises his acting in a love scene, This was particularly noticeable in the "Shaughraun." Indeed, a story is told of a young society gentleman who, having gone to see that play for the sole purpose of scoffing at the object of so much admiration on the part

object of so much admiration on the part of the New York girls, turned to his neighbour after the acting of such a scene was over and said with a long sigh — "Ah-h — a fellow can learn a great deal from that," which seemed to her a most absurd method of turning the aesthetic to practical use.

There is, at present, a statue of Rossetti's at Tiffany's which is attracting universal attention. It was done to order for a New York gentleman, who paid the artist two thousand dollars for his work. It is called Hidden Love. The little god is represented as a chubby little fellow seated upon the stump of a tree, one little foot drawn ed as a chubby little fellow seated upon the stump of a tree, one little foot drawn slightly upward, while the head and upper part of the body are covered with a veil, seemingly of the thinnest gauze, through which the mischievous miguonne face is plainly seen. The arch expression, the coquettish pose of the body, are most admirable, but the point which instantly

me, "we ourselves don't know who are detectives or who are only clerks. We are all watched." I suppose such supervision is necessary, but it must be rather uncomfortable to feel that one is constantly under surveillance. In the same little room, fitted up as a parlour, where the statue before described was seen, numerous antiques

consequences of the property of the control of the local control of the

pound loaf. Brussels appears to be a good place for "corporation babies," another having just come to hand.

At Uxbridge, maple sugar brings 12½ cents per lb., and maple molasses \$1.25 per imperial gallon.

Grasshoppers have been seen in the fields in Hungerford, County of Hastings, all alive, and on the jump.

butchers are delivering their meat on horse-back, instead of the customary cart.

The rumons that the The rumour that there was small-pox in Napanee is contradicted by the authorities there, who declare it wholly unfounded.

Business is very brisk on the Grand Trunk railroad at present. The men are serving full time, and earning good wages. Here in the west it was balmy spring on St. Patrick's Day, but at Halifax the pro-cession marched through a driving, blind-

A number of residents of the Township of Carrick, County of Bruce, intend making a prospecting tour this spring in Manitoba and the North-West. toba and the North-West.

At Parry Sound and other places up north the log-jobbers have had the worst season known for many years, and are reported very much "down in the mouth."

It is said that a Kingston ice operator has a large quantity of ice banked upon Wolfe Island, off Button Bay, some 6,000 tons, which at the present time is covered.

Justice of Manitoba, for long resident in Beverley, is about to erect a handsome residence in Brantford, where he has now theatre," in Erskine church, Montreal, the made his home.

The Guelph Herald, that bright and of the whole:—"Are the members of this

newsy daily, is out in a new dress which becomes it well. The *Herald* is a power in the political battle, and its allies rejoice vite them to our tables, and admit them to our tables, and tables the tables are tables and tables are tables and tables are tables.

\$50 odd recently at Aylmer (County of Elgin) were summarily dealt with by the Police Magistrate of St. Thomas. One was fined \$50 for carrying a revolver, and \$50 more for pointing it at a man, and both were fined \$10 each for gambling, and were ordered to refund \$30 to the man they had swindled. The "gents," who gave their names as Brown and Smith respectively, paid fines and costs amounting to \$167, which has probably given them a wholesome idea of Canadian justice.

A Hamilton despatch says, another old resident of the city, in the person of Mr John Freed, market gardener, died on Satur day afternoon, at his residence, on Went residence, on Went worth street, south. The deceased gentle only in this city but throughout the Province, as he took an active interest in hor alive, and on the jump.

There are now fifty-two inmates in the Wellington County Poor House—thirty males and twenty-two females.

There are now fifty-two inmates in the Wellington County Poor House—thirty males and twenty-two females. family are left to mourn his loss

Judging by what our Provincial ex changes have to say on the subject the country roads have not for many years been in as bad a condition as at present. The Kingston British Whig says that the oldest inhabitant cannot remember having experienced the like. In the back districts travel is almost wholly stopped, and deliveries of farm produce at market towns cannot be made. It appears that although this or the other section of the country may before have had as bad roads as now, yet never at any former time there so large a portion of Ontario in that condition all at once. From east to west, and from the shores of Lake Ontario to the

admirable, but the point which instantly attracts the attention is the fact that the statue is coloured. Yes, our little Cupid, though of marble, rejoices in blonde hair, blue eyes, and rosy lips, while his plump little body is of a warm and life-like flesh int. The colouring is done by acids after a new process. Tiffany's is a most fascinating place in which to loiter through an a'ternoon. The immense show-rooms, whose stock represents millions of dollars, are each provided with an efficient corps of clerks and attendants, who politely color in the meantime. A number of detectives in plain clothes are among the employees. "Indeed," said one of the attendants to me, "we ourselves don't know who are detectives or who are only clerks. We are in the meantime at the colouring is done by acids after a new process. Tiffany's is a most fascinating place in which to loiter through an a'ternoon. The immense show-rooms, whose stock represents millions of dollars, are each provided with an efficient corps of increased by the meantime. A number of detectives in plain clothes are among the employees. "Indeed," said one of the attendants to me, "we ourselves don't know who are detectives or who are only clerks. We are in place in which to loiter through an a'ternoon. The immense show-rooms, whose stock represents millions of dollars, are each provided with an efficient corps of increase for sale in our country exchanges as at present. Whatever the cause may be, we feel tolerably certain as to the fact.

The Brantford Expositor says that Mr. B. additional cases were disposed of yesterian as to the fact.

The Brantford Expositor says that Mr. B. additional cases were disposed of yester in plain clothes are among the employees. "Indeed," said one of the attendants to me, "we ourselves don't know who are detectives or who are only clerks. We are

their troupes? How is it that the great actor Macready is said never to have allowed any of his family to commingle with the members of his own profession? The very idea of acting is, in a sense, a fraud. Actors have to personate characters—often very bad characters; now, has not this of itself a demoralizing tendency? Mimicking so long and so often drunkards, gamblers, and loose livers generally, is it not perfectly natural that they too frequently grow to what they seem?" Dr. Burns would have been a burning lamp in the days of the Blue Laws.

Guelph.-Mysterious Disappearance of a

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of

THE IRISH MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE. In the House of Commons, M Gorman moved the second reading of I for assimilating the municipal franch Ireland to that of England; his aim, reland to that of England; his aim, explained, being to confer on the Ir beople the benefit of English institution. The bill was opposed by Mr. Kavanagh, the ground that a Committee were sit who would enquire into the subject, at that the immediate effect of passing such measure would be to swamp and practical disfranchise the existing municipal catituencies. Sir John Leslie maintain that, in the absence of a numerous mi class, it was impossible to apply the Engl system to Ireland with any advanta Mr. D. Plunkett admitted that some char was desirable, but pointed out the inc vanience of expressing an opinion on abstract question forming part of a vomplex problem, and urged the propri of waiting for the report of the Sel Committee who had the subject under c sideration before proceeding further.

J. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Irela declined to pass an opinion on the merit demerits of the measure, but was con to ground his opposition to it on the atthat the whole matter had been referred a Committee. The House then divided and they threw out the bill by a major of five only, the numbers being 165 to 1 The result gave rise to loud cheering

the minority.

The Standard (Government organ)

ports the bill, and remarks:—The excingly close division upon the bill i practical victory for the Home Rul cheering them with the promise of cplete success in the immediate future, encouraging them to persevere in the potthey have adopted. It must be admit that they entirely merit this victory.
the arguments, all the reasons of expedier
and sound statesmanship were on the
side. The present system has not even merit of working well in practice. On contrary, it delivers the chief city of land into the hands of jobbers, partis and into the hands of jobbers, partisa and incapables, who waste the money the citizens, and neglect their health a comfort, while they "roll their own los or spout politics. According to its own ers, then, the present system is as li deserving of maintenance when tried results as when tried by principles. course it will be replied that the Du franchise is a little more popular than other boroughs. It appears, however, f the statistics available, that it gives the chise to about one in fifty inhabitan cartainly not a very recovery favorable. certainly not a very popular franchise. therefore, the reply is good for anythin points to total disfranchisement as the ocal government suitable to Ireland. clear, in short, that the existing syste admitted by the House of Commons totally indefensible, the House refra om recording its conviction only of leference to its own Committee: therefore, as soon as the Committee rep it will become the duty of the Irish Go ment, if it would not invite a second feat, seriously to address itself to the tlement of the question. The Ca periodically, because of the unwilling of "the Castle" to accept reforms as t necessity of which all reasonable me agreed.

ELECTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDO A return has just been issued by wis shown that the total number of tors in the United Kingdom in 1877 2,909,677, an increase of 456,187 in last ten years, the numbers in 1868 Wales contains 2,377,822 as compared Wales contains 2,377,822 as compared 1,991,180 in 1868. Scotland, with a plation of less than four millions, con 303,983 voters; while Ireland, out of than five million inhabitants, has 227. Both countries show an increase, the bers in 1868 being recorded as 239,850 222,454 respectively. The amount of perty and profits assessed as liable come-tax in the year ended 5th April, was £537,532.346 for the United King Of this England and Wales contrib £449,130,058; Scotland, £53,926,912 Ireland £34,475,376. Of course, this not be considered as anything more th fictitious valuation; a building in the of London may be assessed at £1,000 annum which ten years ago would not been rated at more than half that fig and our pauper returns show, unfortun

OVER EMIGRATION TO THE STATES.

In a letter to the Board of Trade, M
Winslow, the general agent of the B
(U.S.) Industrial Aid Society, states in consequence of the false represents of the steamship agents that men and men are much wanted in Boston a wages, many persons have given up situations and become paupers in that Mr. Winslow had been, therefore quested by the managers of the socie write to the Board of Tradé and asce the best way to counteract the false r sentations of those who only care to o the passage money or a commission. Echo commenting on the matter thinks with the exception of "strips of near the river Congo, in Africa, there now to be no field left, anywhere

THE CATTLE TRADE BILL. The appearance of Lord Spencer

opponent of one of the leading prove of the Cattle Plague Bill is, says the chester Guardian, an incident of som terest and significance. His Lordship recognized authority on the subject which this measure deals, and when found resisting the proposal that a eign animals shall be slaughtered a port of debarkation there will be a di port of debarkation there will be a dition to hope that after all the obnoclause may at some later stage bedrawn. In the debate on the seconding in the Upper House, on Tuesda stated that when the Commission of recommended the adoption of the excurse new proposed by the Govern he concurred in the recommendation he has since been convinced by the ence we have had of the effect with the powers already possessed by the the powers already possessed by the Council can be employed, that no su terference with free trade in cattle quired. In 1869, 1872, and 1877 i proved that effective measures co taken for the protection of our floci herds, and Lord Spencer sees no rea apprehending that, with the existin chinery, any further visitation coule checked with equal promptitude certainty. This, in fact, is the pith whole question. The Department ready armed with adequate authority deplets dealer descriptions are to with a second to foreign dealer does not care to run to of sending his cattle to ports when must be slaughtered immediately or ing. In such a market all the cha must be slaughtered immediately on ing. In such a market all the char getting a good price are against him must sell at once, and what that will be understood by every man c sant with business. No one denie within certain limits the dead meat can be successfully carried on; but this brings us to the second considing the cannot be the slightest doub it is attended with very serious ince ence. It suits the purpose of the hetter in every way to buy cattle and if he is to be restricted in future amimals brought into the market from the meaning grounds, it is impossed to the conclusion that the public in the long run suffer.

In the debate in the Lords on the reading of the bill, the Duke of Rich in reply to a plea for the exemption add from the measure, said, "Hi friend opposite had called the attenthe House to the effect of the open the Act upon the American and Courade, but a large dead meat trade between Aberdeen and London, a times as much dead meat is brought don as live animals. What is do the Aberdeen trade could also be do

than ever be the centre of the Cor extensive system. No doubt it is in view of this fact that recent purchases of pre-perty adjoining the station have been

Says the Perth Expositor:—"We are glad to learn of the rise in lumber, which is equal to something like \$4 per thousand feet. In this county alone, the differences will be equal to nearly \$100,000 to our lumbermen. There are a great many logs left in the woods which could not be got out for want of anow. The extra price may encourage some extra exertions and expenditure in getting these logs to the mill." The St. Paul Pioneer Press, con

The St. Paul Pioneer Press, commenting upon Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's reply to Dr. Schultz' question, now admits that, perhaps, a lease of the Pembins branch line has not actually been signed, but asserts that the parties who are committed to the construction of the American and Manitoba construction of the American and Manitobs sections of a continuous line of railway have not done so without agreeing before-hand on the terms on which the owners of six-sevenths of a continuous line shall run their cars over the other seventh.

The St. Mary's Argus says:—"The

Messrs. Shantz, two young men who started a flax-mill in Parkhill with the aid started a flax-mill in Parkhill with the aid of a liberal bonus from the town, have just made an assignment. Nearly every merchant in the town suffers, including Mr. T. A. Mayberry, formerly of St. Mary's, who loses \$740.48. The total liabilities are \$17,204. This failure is considered a great blow to the flax business in Parkhill." And the Clinton New Bra says:—"From what we can find out, the flax business of the past year has not been a paying one, and hence their trouble." and hence their trouble.'

Two "well-dressed and respectable look ing American gents," otherwise sharpers, ing American gents," otherwise sharpers, who fleeced a commercial traveller out of \$50 odd recently at Aylmer (County of Elgin) were summarily dealt with by the Police Magistrate of St. Thomas. One was fined \$50 for carrying a revolver, and \$50 more for pointing it at a man, and both were fined \$10 each for gambling, and were ordered to refund \$30 to the man they had swindled. The "gents," who gave their names as Brown and Smith respectively, paid fines and costs amounting to \$167, which has probably given them a wholesome idea of Canadian justice.

A Hamilton despatch says, another old resident of the city, in the person of Mr. John Freed, market gardener, died on Saturday afternoon, at his residence, on Went worth street, south. The deceased gentle man was well and favourably known, not only in this city but throughout the Pro-vince, as he took an active interest in hor cultural matters, and was a member of the Freed was highly respected here, and will be much missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. At the time of his death he was in his 66th year, thirty-five of which have been passed in Hamilton, he having settled here in 1843. A wife and family are left to mourn his loss.

Judging by what our Provincial exhanges have to say on the subject, the ntry roads have not for many years been in as bad a condition as at present. The Kingston British Whig says that the oldest inhabitant cannot remember having experienced the like. In the back diswages. tricts travel is almost wholly stopped, and deliveries of farm produce at market towns cannot be made. It appears that although this or the other section of the country may before have had as bad roads as now, yet never at any former time was there so large a portion of Ontario in that condition all at once. From east to west, and from the shores of Lake Ontario to the farthest back settlements in the Muskoka district the cry is of mud a foot or two

deep, and roads impassable. pon Wolfe ,000 tons, ono tons, equal to The Lincoln election case has been again before the Court. Mr. Justice Patterson sitting alone. Mr. Bethune ap-Patterson sitting alone. Mr. Bethune appeared with Mr. Rykert, the respondent, and Mr. Hodgins for the petitioner. At the opening of the Court, judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Patterson, declaring the votes of Jacob Shenck, Solomon Johnson, Henry Wyse, N. J. Clayton, W. Wesselk, Jno. Cochrane, Alva Calvin, J. W. Higly, and Owen Taylor to be bad. The result of this decision was to place W. Higly, and Owen Taylor to be bad. The result of this decision was to place Mr. Rykert in a majority of six. Seven additional cases were disposed of yesterday, one being held good, three struck off, and three reserved. This now places Mr. Rykert in a majority of nine. From present appearances it is not likely that the petitioner will succeed in placing Mr. Rykert in a minority.

Rev. Dr. Burns delivered an eloquent but lsome resi-has now theatre," in Erskine church, Montreal, the other evening. Here is a passage, a sample of the whole:—"Are the members of this which profession, as a general thing, admitted to respectable society? Do we as a rule invite them to our tables, and admit them to a power our confidence? Are they the ones in social life whom we delight to honour? Would we commend our sons and daughters to their companionship? Would we not consider it a calamity and a scandal were any of our consurer their troupes? How is it that the great actor Macready issaid never to have allo any of his family to commingle with the members of his own profession? The very idea of acting is, in a sense, a fraud. Actor have to personate characters—often very bad characters; now, has not this of itself Canadian. a demoralizing tendency? Mimicking so long and so often drunkards, gamblers, and loose livers generally, is it not perfectly natural that they too frequently grow to what they seem?" Dr. Burns would have been a burning lamp in the days of the

els of fish to the fish in the uelph.-Mysterious Disappearance of a Young Lady.

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Guelph, March 22.—There has been considerable excitement in town to-day over the mysterious disappearance of a young lady from Walkerton, named Miss Julia Rowsell, aged 18 years. It appears she has been in poor health for some months, which seems to have affected her mind. Some time last night, or this morning, she made her escape through her chamber window from the residence of Mr. A. H. Goodeve, Duke street. She was very lightly clad, report says in her night dress and a pair of slippers. The country has been searched for miles around, river dragged, and this afternoon the water was let off from Allan's dam, but there are no tidings of the missing girl. if Mr. Cart s in Lennox By the way, he Globe reas his only "We ngs of the missing girl. ow engaged

Nearly Suffocated.

Hamilton, March 22.—An instance of the almost fatal results that may be caused by the gas escaping from self-feeding stoves is reported as having occurred last night. Mrs. Joseph Charlton, of 276 By street, north, and a lady friend who was visiting her, had retired for the night, sleeping in a room off the dining-room, in which was a self-feeding stove, and the door between the two rooms being left open. This morning, on attempting to rise, both the ladies found themselves helpless, and it was only by a great effort that Mrs. Charlton managed, on hearing some one knocking, to stagger to the door and open it, when she fell fainting almost at once. A medical man was quickly summoned, and it was clearly demonstrated that the gas escaping from the self-feeder had overpowered the ladies, and that if they had remained undisturbed much longer more scrious consequences would, undoubted. ation has and that if they had remained undisturbed much longer more scrious consequences would, undoubted by, have ensued. As it is, both the ladies have almost recovered from the shock, and it is safe to say that they will always look closely at the dampers after this before retiring. er is earnfor prohree young with creat-

LONDON, March 21.—At the assizes to-day John H. Hargraves was brought before the Grand Jury, and a true bill found against him on two cases of cruelty and torture to his apprentices in the now motorious hair factory. The indictment charges felony. It was soon noised abroad that he was within the City Hall, and a mob of several hundred people assembled outside to swait his appearance. Extra precautions were then taken by the police and a strong constabulary escort formed to convey him back to gaol, a distance of two or three-blocks. On his appearance a tremendous how! was set up by the crowd, who displayed even more violent animotity towards the prisoner than while he was before the police court. A scene of disgraceant turbulence was enacted the entire journey. Hargraves was assailed with the coarsest abuse, being railed at by a bedian of excited voices. Groans, hisses, and howis were mingled with cries of "hang the secondary to lamp post," "lynch him," "give the roque a halter, see. The prisoner all this time displayed as halter, we constables to enable him to wait along, the sustained character of the popular tury spainst, the prisoner is remarkable. Were he to appear in the streets unprotected, his life would not be sale. entire control

plete success in the immediate future, and encouraging them to persevere in the policy they have adopted. It must be admitted that they entirely merit this victory. All the arguments, all the reasons of expediency and sound statesmanship were on their side. The present system has not even the merit of working well in practice. On the contrary, it delivers the chief city of Ireland into the hands of jobbers, partisans, and incapables, who waste the money of the citizens, and neglect their health and comfort, while they "roll their own logs" contrary, it delivers the chef city of Ireland into the hands of jobbers, partisans, and incapables, who waste the money of the citizens, and neglect their health and comfort, while they "roll their own logs" or spout politics. According to its own defenders, then, the present system is as little deserving of maintenance when tried by results as when tried by principles. Of course it will be replied that the Dublin franchise is a little more popular than the other boroughs. It appears, however, from the statistics available, that it gives the franchise to about one in fifty inhabitants—certainly not a very popular franchise. If, therefore, the reply is good for anything, it points to total disfranchisement as the only local government suitable to Ireland. It is clear, in short, that the existing system is admitted by the House of Commons to be totally indefensible, the House refraining from recording its conviction only out of deference to its own Committee and from recording its conviction only out of deference to its own Committee; and, therefore, as soon as the Committee; and, therefore, as soon as the Committee reports, it will become the duty of the Irish Government, if it would not invite a second defeat, seriously to address itself to the settlement of the question. The Cabinet cannot afford to expose itself to defeats periodically because of the providing of the cannot afford to expose itself to defeats periodically, because of the unwillingness of "the Castle" to accept reforms as to the necessity of which all reasonable men are

ELECTORS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM. A return has just been issued by which it is shown that the total number of electors in the United Kingdom in 1877 was 2,909,677, an increase of 456,187 in the last ten years, the numbers in 1868 being 2,453,490. Of this number, England and

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The Containing opply, Assessment of the process of the control of the control

as difficult as it would be to introduce conscription in this country."

The Times observes editorially:—"In
some way or other the Canadian contingent
must remain Canadian Militia, and serve
the Queen under Canadian colours, though
stationed outside Canada. They cannot be
brought over in the battalions they now
constitute in the Canadian Militia; but the

constitute in the Canadian Militia; but the Dominion Government might, as our correspondent from Quebec proposes, give facilities for the enlistment from the militia into a Canadian corpe d'armée for Imperial service. For such a corps room could easily be made in the new organisation of the British army, with the relation, somewhat vague, it is true, it holds to particular localities; and we do not believe a Canadian contingent would refuse any of the conditions of home and foreign service, which govern the rest of the Queen's troops. It is the case of Canada which has suggested this addition to the armed strength of the Empire; and Canada in some remarkable ways fulfils the conditions necessary for complete success in the experiment. But what Canada might do towards asserting most beneficially for herself and the Mother-country her right and duty to undertake her share of Imperial obligations, other Colonies might do also, each in its degree."

A deputation has waited on the Premier of New South Wales to protest against any further "assisted emigration" to that

A deputation has wated on the Fremer of New South Wales to protest against any further "assisted emigration" to that colony.

The well-known cricketer, Julius Cæsar, has died at his residence, Godalming, Surrey, after a lingering illness, at the age of forty-eight.

The Echo thinks that the determination of the Kentucky House of Representatives to restore the old whipping-post, shows how a great nation can progress backwards.

At Leicester, a coroner's jury has returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against a young man who caused the death of a companion in the football field by, as alleged, "charging" unfairly.

Damages have been recovered in the Exchequer Division by a gentleman from a lady for breach of promise to marry. A written agreement was set up by the plain. Written agreement was set up by the plain writing, to the effect that if the marriage agreed to was not carried out by 1875, the lady was to give the plaintiff a third of what the received under the wills of her parents, or to pay him an annuity of £20, which was to be doubled every year till the marriage took place. It was ultimately stated on behalf of the defendant that she was willing rather to pay £1,000 than have the letters she had written to the plaintiff made public, and a verdict for that amount, with lingment, was entered.

The London correspondent of the Glassian that the determination of the correspondent of the Glassian transported to the promise to marry. A written agreement was set up by the plain. Written agreement was set up by the plain writing to the effect that if the marriage agreed to was not carried out by 1875, the lady was to give the plaintiff a third of what the determination of the Glassian transported to the against a very service that if the marriage agreed to was not carried out by 1875, the lady was to give the plaintiff a third of what the determination of the Gullet the correct that if the marriage took place. It was ultimately stated to pay him an annuity of £20, which was to be doubled every year till the marriag

However, we can't afford to be more sentimental than our neighbours, and the fish will profit by it. If we catch the fishes, we eat them. If the fishes catch us, they retaliate. Shot and cartridges are being produced in incredible quantit es, and it is, therefore, provoking to reflect that in the Franco-Prussian war only one shot in 250 was effective. Brown Bess used at close quarters was undoubtedly a more deadly quarters was undoubtedly a more deadly weapon than the Chassepot or needle-gun. In fact, it is probable that more than one in 250 arrows, shot with the skill of Robin

werden of another.

ACTORS FOR, LIMINA—

AT the Guildhall Pelios Court the proprieter of the Section to the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Section of the Section of the Kenthelly Proprieter of the Section of the Sect

ers was equally clear as to the rathy-law for the approved of the cuttons | water F.

forth among the old china shops and see if I can't pick up cheap some old bits of porcelain with the blue crescent stamped on the bottom. History repeats itself, and the last time I saw races here

See the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second section of the section of the second sectio

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1878.

In the political history of Canada great issues have been fought at the polls, but at no period have the electors been more alive to the important duties they discharge in regard to the Government of the country. The political meetings are characterised by intelligence and enthusiasm, and by an openness to conviction on the part of the people which is very remarkable. A commercial traveller said, the other day, that he had been through the whole of Ontario lately, and everywhere he found a spirit of inquiry abroad. The conviction that the present Government is incapable and corrupt is deep and widespread. They have in so many instances done the wrong thing, and the facts have been so thoroughly brought home to them, that their condemnation may be read in the face of every elector.

In addition to disapproval of the

country people will sit for hours while this subject is being dealt with. The people are anxious to have the opportunity of expressing their opinions on this, and of condemning the men who have shown themselves incapable of grappling with the difficulties and depression of the present time. The earnestness is unmistakeable. It has almost entirely banished rivalries. The leading men of a constituency only ask who is the best man to win for a patriotic policy. There could be no more certain signs of success, and when the elections come off we believe it will be seen that constituencie which for a generation have returned Reformers, have made up their minds that the national policy announced by Sir John MACDONALD is the true remedy for the

state of things we all deplore.

Nothing can be hoped from the present Government, and as we saw the other day in the case of the Paris Star, their most enthusiastic friends have given them up in despair. Only the less intelligent and thoughtful "still "stagger on," to use the words of that paper, "with blind faith in their party "and its leaders." But there is no enthusiasm and little hope. The contrast between the spirit in both parties is very striking. During the months which will elapse before the elections, that contrast must become more marked, and the defections from the Ministerial party must increase. Hundreds, nay thousands, of Reformers will prefer patriotism to party allegiance, and we believe no Government was ever more emphatically conother day in the case of the Paris Star, nt was ever more emphatically condemned by a disappointed people than Mr. Mackenzie's will be when the hour

THE OUEBEC COUP D'ETAT.

THOSE of our readers who see the Journal of Commerce published in Monta real and said to be edited by Sir FRANCIS HINCKS must have read with wery great surprise in the issue of the 15th inst., an article entitled, "The Minis-" terial Crisis in Quebec," the style of which could leave little doubt as to the authorship on the mind of any one ac-"He had a right to dismiss his min-"moreover, he was in duty bound to do duced a measure contrary to the prin-"ciples of law and 'justice.'"

The ex cathedra deliverance of our

financial contemporary has been dealt with in a very admirable manner; and at length, by the Montreal Gazette, to which paper we are indebted for an authority for which the editor of the Jaurnal of Commerce must have a profound respect. Sir Frances Hinges in the National Policy and the Montreal Gazette, to which paper we are indebted for an authority for which the editor of the Jaurnal of Commerce must have a profound respect. Sir Frances do not alter cases.

The other argument we have at present in view is that of the alleged enormous cost to the country of a protective authority for which the editor of the with approval the following from a letter written by an English price of any article now protected is found respect. Sir Frances do not alter cases. man could occupy in Canada while Lord ELGIN was here, and the lessons he then imbibed ought to have made a deep impression on his mind. Earl Grey tells us under his own hand that he had had an opportunity of communicating with Lord ELGIN very fully previously to his departure for Canada with respect to the line of conduct he should pursue with the view of bringing Responsible Government into full play. The Government of Nova Scotia had been in a very critical position. It was doubtful if it could carry on the affairs of the Province. There was every likelihood that the Opposition would have a majority in the event of an appeal to the country. Yet Earl Grey urged that the Government, should be supported by the Executive, and the language in which he urged this he quoted as embodying the views he had impressed on Lord ELGIN. The passage is as follows:

man well acquainted with Canadian affairs:

"Messrs. Simpson and Wakefield, with singular simplicity, ask why the business of the session was not continued? The answer is that the people can never gain ustice, but by inflicting some evil upon themselves. The refusal of supplies is a public evil—but it is sometimes a needful one—and though the power is much limited now, the exercise of it certainly gained for you the acknowledgment of the principle of responsible government. So, also, the suspension of legislation in the principle of responsible government at previously in the clerks of the Government. The passage is as follows:

Thus if we are to be ruled by authorities against the authority of the Pilot is against. was in the most responsible position a affairs:
man could occupy in Canada while Lord "Messi

right and power of the Legislature writing home he thus expresses his writing home he thus expresses himself:

"At the same time, however, he expressed his opinion, in reporting these transactions to the Government at home, that the clamour and disturbances raised out of doors ought not to be allowed to prevail against the deliberate decision of the Provincial Legislature, and that submission to such dictation would render the government of the Province by constitutional means impossible."

How impossible."

How imbued Sir Francis HINCKS in those days was with the constitutional doctrine can be made clear in vigorous sentences more replete with thought and having more the ring of sound con-

to them, that their condemnances to the disapproval of the Government's administration there is interest in the question of Protection—of a terest in

"We are enabled to meet Mr. Viger of the broad ground of responsible government, to show to the country the differ ence between his views and those of the ex-Ministers; and we can leave it to the people themselves, who are the parties most interested in the contest, to determine whether the prerogative of the Crown is, or is not, to be controlled in the colony by a Ministry directly responsible to them. Lord METCALFE, who never could understand Responsible Government, said, in reply to an address: "They (the Baldwin Ministry) require that I should be a tool in their hand." This is the way Mr. HINCKS dealt with the unstatesmanlike complaint:

"We have always ridiculed the idea that the late differences proceeded from personal feeling, or misunderstanding, and we have always condemned those who have at-tempted to distract the public mind with objections on points of form, when a great

"We tell the advisers of the Governor, however, that according to constitutional principles and Responsible Government, the opinions of the Parliamentary majority should be taken as the sense of the people, unless they are prepared to resort to dissolution, for which, we are happy to say, the country is fully prepared.'

The Pilot quoted with approval the doctrine laid down by Mr. WAKEFIELD If you want the assent of a repre-Government, there is no other way of "esuring harmony between that policy and the feelings of that body, than "that of always entrusting the adminis-"tration of affairs to those who can obquainted with the modes of expression of the editor. Having given at consider-lows (the Italics are the Pilot's):

of the editor. Having given at considerable length a history of the dismissal of the Deboucherville Ministry, the writer proceeds not to justify the Lieutenant-Governor—he does not go thus far—but to maintain that he acted constitutionally. He might have been unwise, but it is contended he was constitutional. "We by no means wish to be understood as affirming that such a course is a wise one, but simply that it is strictly constitutional;" and the venerable journalist and statesman proceeds to lay down the constitutional law on the issue. "We are quite clear that he should be subjected to are the power of doing otherwise; because, in the first place, it is about ten chances to one that the Assembly of the Colony knows its interests as to men and measures better than the Governor or his advisers in Downing street can, and is in the right in the matter of dispute; and secondly, because even if the course of the Lieutenant-Governor.

"He had a right to dismiss his min-

undred thousand dollars. We are aformed that the strength of the doubtest will be increased by the add

from recent experience how unpopular they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on

the subject:
"It is stated that several French Liberal members in the House of Commons will resign their seats before the end of the session, and run for their constituencies for session, and run for their constituencies for the Quebec Legislature. They are the strongest in their ridings, and do this in order to secure every possible chance for the election of a strong Liberal House. Should they be returned by large majorities, they may resign in time to elect good men to take their places, and then run again for the Commons."

Here is a bold declaration that Mr.

MACKENZIE'S French supporters in the Dominion House are about to throw themselves into the contest in M. Joly's behalf and endeavour by the trick of running in their own constituencies to secure the subsequent return of sup-porters of the Provincial Government. tt is even a more shameless violation of the principle of complete and entire neutrality, which Messrs.

MACKENZIE and BLAKE preached for years, than that revealed in the little per acre. tember, Joseph

TWO FREE TRADE ARGUMENTS. THERE are two Free Trade arguments THERE are two Free Trade arguments now much relied upon by the Grit organs that it may be worth while to examine together. Taken separately, neither of them appears overpowering, but taken together they go far to destroy each other. One is founded on a certain assertion, or alleged matter of fact, which is partly true and partly false, and the public are expected to swallow the latter along with the former. It is perfectly true that there are some branches fectly true that there are some branches of manufacture which are already sufficiently protected, or nearly so, and which do not suffer very severely from foreign competition. But it is just as true that there are others which are insufficiently protected, and which do sufficiently protected, and which do suffer very severely in consequence. At the public meeting in Brantford, on Saturday week, to discuss the question, one of the Free Trade speakers read a letter from four different manufacturing firms, the substance of which was that in their opinion the present tariff is sufficiently protective, and that were it increased they would be injured through the higher cost of raw material. Two of these firms are manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the other two of carriages. Now we admit at once that for neither of these branches is any further Protection necessary. Nearly all those engaged in the former have agreements with holders of American patents, in virtue of which the patentees bind themselves not to mit at once that for neither of these branches is any further Protection necessary. Nearly all those engaged in the former have agreements with holders of American patents, in virtue of which the patentees bind themselves not to send any of their machines into Canada send any of their machines into Canada for sale. We venture to say that with this peculiar and very satisfactory agreement, Canadian makers of farm implements and machinery are better off than they would be with the present duty doubled, but without the American patent arrangement. As for the carriage trade, everybody knows that local connection rules nine-tenths of it.

\$1.17\frac{1}{2}, we are asked to believe that if there were no duty at all we would immediately get the same article for \$1, while, were the duty put up to 25 per cent. we would have to pay \$1.25. It appears easy enough to argue that for any foreign article now invoiced abroad at \$1, the consumer here has to pay 17\frac{1}{2} cents extra, which goes to the Canadian Custom House. But the question has to be metaked to them by the circumstance of the railway being projected through the railway being projected through the railway being disregarded on the advice, as says Valuator Wilson, of Solicitor Brown, one of the vendors! The country paid nearly \$70,000 for a site not so good, according to the Government engineer, as that nearer the mouth of the river, which could have been bought for \$7,500; and the money Oliver, Davidson, & Co. invested so boldly in 1874 on the strength of the information Davidson says he rewould we get the article abroad for \$1, if we had no duty on it? All experience shows that we would not, and that the immediate result of duties taken off by a purchasing nation is to cause a rise of price by the nation that sells. Further, on the Free Trade theory our consumers pay duty, not merely on the imported portion of any particular kind of goods, but also on that portion which is made at home.

Now let us see whither these Free Trade arguments will carry us. One

series of the counting the result of the people themselves, as the result, not depend the people of the people themselves, as the result, not depend the people themselves, as the wisher of carry on the Government, and the language in which he urged this he quoted as embodying the view's he has dimpressed on Lord Edin. The passage is as follows:

"The object with which I recommended to you this course, is that of making it apparent that any transfer which may take the suthernishing of the result, not of an act of yours, thur was the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of carrying for the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remained to the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remained to the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remained to the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remaining the people themselves, as against Sir Fararus Hingurs, remaining the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people themselves, as the wisher of the people

informed that the strength of the addition of the names of gentlemen of considerable influence.

ALAS, FORTHEOLD PRINCIPLES!

It is needless at this time to call the attention of the country to the violated pledges and principles of the Reform Party. But one principle—that of the Dominion and Provincial Governments—is just now being so utterly set at anaught that it is worth while asking the honest men in the ranks what they think of their leaders.

There is ground for the suspicion that the plot by which of their Conservative Government of Quebes was hatched at Ottawa. M. Just St. Just overlifted the partizan dovernor called them in and Semator Prilletter, is roaming from constituency to constituency, counselling the Local Liberals and lending the influence of the Dominion Cabinet to M. Jory's supporters. These facts, we say, afford ground for the suspicion that Quebes is being maniformatically in the interests of Mr. Mac. XENZIE and his Dominion following, and that M. DE St. Just's coup d'etat was but a desperate step instigated by the desperate men at Ottawa, who know from recent experience how unpopular they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on Times leaves no room for doubt on the ground and at the same time of the partized men at Ottawa, who know from recent experience how unpopular they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on the ground and at the same time of the particulary is not the subjection to say upon what ground they are in that Province. But the Ottawa correspondent of the Hamilton Times leaves no room for doubt on whole and at the same time of the particulary and the province of the p (and patent arrangements, besides, in some cases,) foreign competition is wholly excluded, and at the same time to maintain that the country has itself.

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

THE more light is thrown upon OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & Co.'s dealings with the Government the stronger grows the theory that the selection of their lands for the site of the terminus and the construction and sale of their so-called hotel, were the outcome of a deliberate

"plant."
Look at the evidence. The Government wants a terminus at deep water. Prince Arthur's Landing has a good harbour, but the Kaministiquia is preferred. Mr. MURDOCH, Government engineer, is instructed to place the terminus there, and after a careful survey he recommends a site near the mouth of the river, the land there being offered at \$75 per acre. His report was made in September, 1874. At this juncture, Mr. KENZIE Cabinet to Mr. Mowar on the eve of the Ontario elections in 1875—
"We here are doing all we can for you, and hope to secure the River Counties of the bargain, he triumphantly boasts to Clark that the Town Plot is to be chosen for the terminus site, and says Mr. MACKENZIE has told him this, and produces a map of the region which he

coloured it!

Two valuators are now appointed by Mr. MACKENZIE, one an amiable London stationer, who had never been in the Lake Superior region in his than the Governor or his advisers in Downing street can, and is in the right in the matter of dispute; and secondly, because even if the contrary be the case, the colony will be the sole, or far the greatest sufferer by bad officers and bad policy, and it is better that it should suffer from either for a while than that it should be subjected to arbitrary authority."

In another issue the Pilot said:—
Since the revolution of 1868, the stationary control of the English constitution has been secured by that wise principle of our Government which has rested the distribution of the National Policy and it is about the distribution of the National Policy and it is should be subjected to arbitrary authority."

The same journal quoted with a supervisit of the court of the Parliamentary macrost the full wines. For the carriage trade, everybody knows that local connection rules nine-tenths of it at least, and that people here do not go to the States to buy carriages, simply because it would be very inconvenient to do so. But compare the furniture trade, for instance, with the two branches above mentioned, and then say whether circumstances do not alter cases.

The other argument we have at present in view is that of the alleged enormous cost to the courtry of a protective was built was paid for the structure was built was paid for twice. The valuators accepted OLIVER,
DAVIDSON, & Co.'s bills as correct and
endorsed them on sight. The Plot
was also bought at the vendors' own the information Davidson says he re-ceived from Mr. Mackenzie came back to them many fold.

Can these facts be explained away

EDITORIAL NOTES. In 1873, 37,000 immigrants were secured, and the cost of the London office was \$9,000. Last year 7,700 were secured, and the London office lost \$21,000.

would feel more encouraged if a general party convention were held and a platform enunciated." What's the matter with the old principles—No Coalition, Economy, Independence of Parliament, etc.?

lic engagements, Mr. Rine takes a wise step. Morality suffers when its preachers are attainted by charges affecting their moral character; and Mr. Rine best serves his cause by retiring from the platform until his good name is cleared and his reputation rehabilitated. Mr. A. G. B. Bannatyne, M.P. for Pro vencher, figures in the Mounted Police accounts for goods supplied the Government, as follows:—Provisions, \$2,859; oats and bran, \$186; barrack furnishings, \$100; candles, \$27; spirits, \$74; sacks, ropes, &c., \$75; total, \$3,321. The Independence of Parliament Act is apparently a dead letter.

Surely the Government owes a duty to Surely the Government owes a duty to the poor men who toil at canal work for a dollar a day, or thereabouts; and should do something, if possible, to prevent such a swindle upon them as that of John Whelan, the Lachine canal contractor, who cleared for the States a few days ago, carrying with him \$12,000 cash, and leaving hundreds of workmen unpaid.

The Quebec Constitution says :- "We ne Quebec Constitution says:—"We understand on good authority that the article on the Quebec crisis which appeared in the Montreal Journal of Commerce, and which our liberal contemporaries are quoting with evident satisfaction, and, as they suppose, with such slashing effect, as the opinion of that 'Old Tory, Sir Francis Hincks,' was not written by Sir Francis at, all, and does not interpret his sentiments upon the subject in the faintest degree." o pay the cost of every cent's worth of Protection which it allows.

> The Hamilton Times thus speculates or coming Cabinet changes: "The Lobby has coming Cabinet changes: "The Lobby has it, that when some anticipated changes in the Cabinet take place, Mr. Killam, member for Yarmouth, N. S., will take the seat vacated by the retirement of Mr. Coffin. Speculation has it that he will become Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and that Mr. Smith, the present incumbent, will be translated to the Department of Justice, with Mr. Laurier as Attorney. Justice, with Mr. Laurier as Attorney-General. Mr. Killam's name is also menioned in connection with the Presidency of the Council."

> Trade is looking up in Boston. Advertiser says :- "The export business of this port continues on a large scale, shows an unexpected and gratifying crease over past years. The value of ship-ments last week was \$1,320,560, and since the 1st January \$12,289,968, which is nearly \$3,000,000 in excess of the same period last year. Since the opening of the new year our trade has averaged over \$1,000,000 each week, and to show the material increase of our foreign business is may be stated that, up to the present date, we have shipped over \$1,000,000 worth of goods more than we did during the whole of 1870."

Reuter's Company correct an erroneou announcement made in a Brisbane telegram, stating that "Lady Kennedy had given birth to twins, the eldest being a son." The company explain that the message they received contained the words, "Governor without his knowledge, and was put down as having two thousand dollars' worth of stock in it although he had'nt a cent's worth. He proceeds to build it, his instructions from Mr. Adam Oliver being to "make any sort of a concern, but to "put plenty of pine slabs into it" from Oliver's mill hard by. The alleged hotel was built faithfully according to instructions. "Governor Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received, and shows that the words really telegraphed by Reuter's agent were "Governor Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received, and shows that the words really telegraphed by Reuter's agent were "Governor Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received contained the words, "Governor and the words of Queensland twins first son." Being, however, subsequently informed that Sir Arthur Kennedy was unmarried, and that there must be some mistake, a graphic repetition was at once demanded. It was received contained the words, "Governor and the words of Queensland twins first son." way in course of construc

The Fishery Award. Washington, March 26.—In the Senate to-day Senator Blaine moved that the Fishery correspondence be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. He said the correspondence in the matter more than justified his allegations concerning Mr. Delfosse. He agreed that the award would be paid for honour's sake, but the period for which it pays ends in five years, and then our privilege must be negotiated afresh. It is our duty to show that the award has no foundation. He showed that by the remission of duties and the payment of cash our Government is called to pay three and a half millions for the privilege of permitting fishermen to make a profit of a hundred thousand dollars. He quoted the statement that the award must be unamimous, made by the London Times last July. He also quoted the Canadian Minister of Justice's remarks, to the same effect in 1875. He further said, the award should never be paid without such a protest as will forever prevent its being quoted as a precedent or accepted as a standard to measure the value of the inshore fisheries in future. WASHINGTON, March 26.—In the Senate shore fisheries in future.
Senator Blaine's motion was agreed to.

Fireworks in a Blaze. On Tuesday, near five o'elock, the fire alarm rung out from box 6, corner of King and Locke streets, Hamilton. The brigade turned out promptly and after a long run reached the fire, which was found to be the workshop and storehouse of Professor Hand, pyrotechnic artist and manufacturer of fire works, situated on Head facturer of fire works, situated on Head street, some two streets beyond the Crystal Palace. Fortunately the building stood in an isolated position, so that no other buildings were in danger. The fireman were soon playing on the flames, and under the direction of Chief Amor, soon had the fire undercontrol. Shortly after the fire started the roof of the building was blown high in the air, caused by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder and material which was being made into fireworks. The shock of the explosion was felt for some distance away, and on account of its being so severe there was considerable anxiety manifested to know if any people were injured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by anoverheated stovepipe. Mr. Hand loses heavily, as the fire has destroyed some \$2,000 worth of property, upon which there was no it surance.

Verdict of Manslaughter. London, March 26.—At the Assizes today the Munn murder case was taken up,
John Munn being arraigned for the killing
of Samuel Squires in London Township on
the 2nd inst. The simple facts are that
Munn was giving up the business of tavern
keeper in the country, and removing into
town. Squires owed him a liquor bill of
\$1.50, and on this day he determined to
collect his money, as he might not see
Squires again for a long time. He met
Squires in Bernard's tavern and asked for
the money. Squires made no reply,
whereupon he (Munn) attacked him
ferociously, knocking him down and kicking him in the face, neck, and body when
he was down. Throughout all Squires,
who was a harmless man, never spoke, or
offered any resistance. After Munn stopped kicking him, he was found lying dead.
The trial has lasted all day.

A verdict of manslaughter was returned,
and the prisoner was sentenced to ten
years' imprisonment. London, March 26.—At the Assizes t

pears' imprisonment.

Dr. Harris, of Middlebury, Vt., says:
"I had been troubled with Bronchitis for two years, so affecting the organs of speech that I could not speak aloud for six weeks. I had with it a severe cough and cold night sweats. I took two bottles of Allen's Lung Balsam and am entirely cured."

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

Mr. Mackenzie brought down further papers in connection with the Quebecleoup d'etat. It was agreed that all the papers on the subject should be printed.

Mr. Little called attention to the difficulty of finding copies of the Hansard in the Library.

Mr. Killam introduced a bill to amend he Consolidated Insurance Act of 1867.
Read a first time.
Mr. SMITH (Westmorland) gave notice of

Mr. SMITH (Westmortand) gave notice of his intention to move the House into Committee of a resolution to authorize the Montreal Harbour Commission to dicence a second class of pilots for vessels navigating the St. Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec not exceeding 250 tone register. tons register.
Mr. Laurier's resolution with reference to the custom duty on malt was read a first and second time and a bill founded thereon read a first time.

The House went again into Committee of the Whole on Mr. Mills' bill to estab-

ish township municipalities in the district of Keewatin.
The mover stated that he had made se-

borrowed them from the Clerk, and the Clerk afterwards found them in the possession of persons who were copying them in one of the Committee rooms.

Mr. Masson objected strongly to the taking of documents from the House and the handing them over for the special use of the press supporting the Government. the press supporting the Government.

After some discussion the matter was

dropped.

Mr. Mills' bill to amend the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occu-pants in Manitoba was read a second time and passed through Committee.
On motion of

Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) the House Mr. Smith (Westmoreland) the House went into Committee on the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to repeal section 23 of "the Merchants Shipping Act 1876," as respects all ships in Canadian waters from and after the time which may be fixed for that purpose by the proclamation of the approval and confirmation by Her Majesty in Council of the Act to be passed for effecting such repeal."

The resolution was reported and a bill was introduced founded upon it.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Wednesday, March 27.

Mr. Barthe moved the second reading of his bill to repeal the Insolvent Act. He said he believed public opinion was ripe for this bill this year. On an average the insolvents of the Dominion paid less than fourteen cents in the dollar of their liabilities. The late Minister of Justice was lastered boarded, \$2 th, lathed but not bester. WEDNESDAY, March 27. mistaken when he anticipated that in-solvent estates would in many cases pay-fifty cents in the dollar. There was but one case in Quebec of such sum having been paid. The Act only favoured disnonest traders.

Mr. Wood said the member for Richelieu

been paid. The Act only favoured dishonest traders.

Mr. Woop said the member for Richelieu should have been satisfied with the answer which he received from the House last year. The principle of the insolvent law was a good one. The machinery was not perfect, but when it failed it was mostly due to the merchants and traders thenselves. He did not desire to go back to the state of things which existed before the country had an insolvent law. He concluded by moving the six months' hoist.

Mr. Macdda by moving the six months' hoist was lastered.

Mr. Bosh the flouse last the sast to be free the state of their lots and in a did yot two the their lots and in a did yot wo the their lots and in a few policy and the state of list severable set of their lots and in a did yot wo the s

or the dollar, would call his creditors together.

Mr. MacMillan pointed out that under the Act of 1864 farmers were included. In the legislation of 1869 and that of subsequent years, they were left out, and he thought with great injustice. It was a proper amendment to increase the composition to fifty cents in the dollar, but the best amendment would be the repeal of the Act. It was mostly in the hands of the insolvents themselves, and of broken down politicians. The only way we could get our communication. Alt was in anticipation this still further enquiry would be made about the still further enquiry would be

Messrs. Mitchell and Plumb indicated their intention of voting for the proposed bill. The latter gentleman was treated with the grossest discourtesy by the occupants of the Ministerial benches, who halloed, slammed their desks, and brayed when he rose to speak.

Mr. Plums remarked that the braying of hon centlemen was a sort of eleguence.

recognized the voice of the hon. member for Hants (Mr. Goudge), and he believed that that gentleman had good reason to be dissatisfied with any proposition to repeal the Insolvent Act.

A vote was then taken, and Mr. Wood's motion for the six months' hoist was carried by a vote of 99 to 55.

The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The Senate Committee of Enquiry into the Kaministiquia land purchase sat uis (Saturday) morning, Senator Girard in the chair.

ROBERT Rup, recalled.—

To Senator Alkins.—There were fifty-two owners in the Town Plot; three in lot six, ten in the Town ship of Neebing, twelve in Pasponge, Oliver, and the Dawson road, making in all seventy seven is all from whom the lots were purchased.

To Senator Scott.—When I was appointed I was not aware who held lands up there. I never had any ordealings with Oliver, Davidson, & Co., and I knew none of the members of the firm except Oliver, whom I knew as a public man. I never had any orrespondence with Mr. Mackenzie or the Government before I went up, or during the time I was there, on the subject of the ownership of lands. When I came down, I had a personal interview with Mr. Mackenzie. I delivered my report to him, and told him the difficulty we had in settling as to improvements made since 1875, and affected by the Railway, Act of 1888. I said that Mr. Brown was at of opinion that the Act could not be enforced, and Mr. Mackenzie aid Mr. Brown was not sent up there to give his opinion on that. I said he voluntees the man and the man and the section of the country of the province of the province of the province of the country of the province of the country of the province of

The mover stated that he had made several changes in the bill to meet suggestions which had come from the Opposition side of the House.

After a good deal of discussion the bill passed through Committee.

On the proposal being made that the bill should be reprinted,

Mr. Bowell pointed out that there had been no less than fifty changes in it.

Dr. Tupper, before the business proceeded any further, called the attention of the House to the fact that the documents containing the explanations of the Lieut.

Governor of Quebec were taken out of the hands of Sir John Macdonald, who was reading them, handed to the Minister of Inland Revenue, and by him given to representatives of the "Reform" press, to the exclusion of representatives of Conservative papers.

Mr. Speaker said the Clerk did not know that Sir John Macdonald desired to have the documents returned to him. He stated that the Minister of Inland Revenue borrowed them from the Clerk, and the Clerk afterwards found them in the possession of persons who were copying them in one of the Committee rooms.

Mr. Masson objected istrongly to the

To Senator Aikins—Two rooms were plastered To Senator Alkins—Two rooms were plastered. I believe all the studdings in the hotel were up.
To Senator Scott—I described the building fairly to Durand, without any exaggeration, and I did not try to make it appear better than it was.

O Did he tell you what it was worth? A. He said it would cost in London about \$2,500.
Q. Did you calculate how much lumber would be used on it? A. Yes.
By Senator ARUSS—

Q. How much lumber was there is it? A. I really forget.

By Senstor Vidal—
Q. Was any painting done in the building? A. I did not make any estimates for the painting.

By Senstor Scorr—
Q. In making your calculations, how much did you add to the price in London in order to arrive at the Fort William price? A. I was satisfied that forty or fifty per cent should be added.

Q. What led you to that conclusion? A. The excessive price of labour up there, which was fifty per cent higher in Fort William than in London.

By Senstor Aixus—
Q. What was the price of labour up there? A. Carpenters were getting \$3 a day.

Q. What were they getting in London? A. \$1.50. Senstor Scorr remarked that that would be 100 per cent.

Benator Scott Per Control of the Con

plastered, bearded, 24 x 15, lathed but not plastered down stairs, stone cellar under the two front rooms, studdings in about half of house. Shed 50 x 1%; held double, bearded, no shingles in front of house." To Senator alkins—
I was never in the cellar and I do not know what the height of it was. I did not tell Durand that the walls were made up of sand and lime. I do not think they were made of sand and lime. I told him it was plastered.

Canada was greater than in any country, but the repeal of the Insolvency Act would not alter this fact. The law was an equitable one to both debtor and creditor. Its repeal would bring about widespread confusion.

Mr. Domville said the member for Centre Toronto was very amusing, though he should probably vote with him. It would be a great injustice to repeal the Act. His opinion was that any honest merchant who found he could not pay seventy-five cents in the dollar, would call his creditors together.

1868 the land would have been worth \$250 per half acre? A. Yes.

Q. And yet you say that you gave on on average to 200, and you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. And if you had not applied the Act of 1868 you would have awarded a price that made \$400 an acre? A. Yes.

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Q. And if you had not applied the Act of 1868 you would have awarded \$500 an acre? A. Yes.

A. No doubt of that.

An Hos. Member remarked that this lot 6 was the found you are the that lots were selling the whole you applied the Act of 1868 you would ha

tion to fifty cents in the dollar, but the best amendment would be the repeal of the Act. It was mostly in the hands of the insolvents themselves, and of broken down politicians. The only way we could get our commercial affairs into a normal state was to repeal the Act, though he could understand why the merchants who overtraded and oversold desired to retain it in force.

Mr. Devlin said the opinion of the commercial men in Montreal was much divided on this question. If the law of Quebec were in force in Ontario, he believed the opinion would be overwhelmingly in favour of the repeal of the Act. He regarded the Act as odious and demoralizing, but rather than repeal it now he would vote to retain it.

Mr. Thompson (Cariboo) said he would vote for the bill before the House. Wholesale merchants overtraded and they ought to be punished for doing so.

Mr. Young said the present was a most inopportune time to press this bill.

Mr. McDougall (Three Rivers) said he had had a good deal of experience in insolvency matters, and he was prepared to vote for the bill of the member for Richelieu.

Mr. ROCHESTER thought it would be well to suspend the Insolvent Act for a year or the six months hoist.

Mr. Jetteson said he would vote for the sunctors, and he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the Insolvent Act for a year or the six months hoist.

Mr. Jetteson said he could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the forting the suspend the could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the suspend the could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the substitution the suspend the could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to the substitution the suspend the could not to suspend the Insolvent Act for a year or the six months hoist.

Mr. Patterson said he would vote for the substitution the substitution of the substitution to the substitution of the sub

Mr. Patterson said he would vote for the six months' hoist.

Mr. Jette said he could not say that the Act was perfect, still he was not prepared to vote for its repeal pure and simple.

Mr. Jones (Leeds) suggested that a longer notice should be required before insolvent estates could be sold en bloc.

Messrs. Bourbeau, White (Renfrew), and Davies favoured the continuance of the law or as it is.

Mr. Costigan said he would vote for the repeal of the Act, as to his mind it operated in the interest of one class as against the interest of another.

Messrs. Mitchell and Plumb indicated their intention of voting for the proposed bill. The latter gentleman was treated bariness was not.

Q. Take the charge for paint. You say there was not.

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Q. And still these accounts are submitted to the Government as a basis upon which they were to patient the account have attracted your attention? A. We did not look at the account target on the account target on the account target of the account target for paint. You say there was not.

Q. Take the charge for paint. You say there was not.

Q. And still these accounts are submitted to the Government as a basis upon which they were to patient the account target of the account Davidson & Co. f. A. Henry's hotel was wanted to engineering purposes and we had to have a self-ment with him as soon as possible. Oliver's hid was not wanted immediately and he said he would send affidavits down. He atterwards told me held sent affidavits down.

The WINKERS here said he wished to state it hid been alleged he was interested in lands up thes. The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to March 18.

TRAOBDINARY CRISIS IN VICTORIA.

The crisis in Victoria (anticipated a weel or two ago in our editorial columns) he come at last, and full details appear in the on papers of March 18th, accompanie editorial comments. The constitution with editorial comments. The constitution of Victoria is analogous to that of Grea Britain, having a Lower House, an Uppe House, and the Governor-in-Council, three distinct though inter-dependent powers distinct though inter-dependent powers whose assent, respectively, every measur must receive before becoming law. Mem bers of Parliament have httherto been paid but the measure which legalized it wa passed for a limited time, and that tim having now elapsed, it is sought to renevit by the necessary Act of Parliament The Legislative Assembly have a majorit in favour of its continuance; but the Legislative Council takes an opposite view and refuses to renew it. This is the cause of the crisis. The Assembly (at present ultra-Democratic) are incensed at this exercise of power by the Council, and have en ise of power by the Council, and have en desvoured to coerce that body by placin the vote for the sum required for the par ment of members in the usual Appropri-tion Bill, which, in consequence, the Cour cil has refused to pass. In consequence the refusal of the supplies, the Executiv power has dismissed nearly all the count court judges, police magistrates, coroner and civil servants, and threatened that the and civil servants, and threatened that the post offices and telegraph offices will be closed and the gaols thrown open if furthed display of power is found necesary by the Ministers in office. Sir George Bowen, the Governo supports the Ministers, and an appenhaving been made to the Home Office, the question has ceased to be local and become Imperial. Whatever may be the decision of the Colonial Secretary, a power ful section of society, says the Times, in cision of the Colonial Secretary, a power ful section of society, says the *Times*, i Victoria will be disappointed and angered But this is a risk which must be faced The issues raised are too momentous to b left undetermined for an instant long than is absolutely necessary. DYNAMITE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSE The Leeds Mercury has the following :-

"A series of very interesting experimen with dynamite took place last week Hagley Park, near Stourbridge, the seat of Lord Lyttelton. The experiments were conducted by Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Dudley in the presence of Lord Lyttelton and other than the presence of Lord Lyttelton and the lyttelton and lyttel ne the presence of Lord Lyttelton and other gentlemen. In consequence of the recenter years gales several very fine trees were blown down on this estate, including part of those composing the beech avenue, which is formed of very old and magnifice trees. Operations were commenced blowing to pieces several ash roots in the description. hedgerows on the farms belonging to the estate. A light inch anger hole having be bored in each of these, they were charge with a few dynamite cartridges, and brok into convenient pieces. In the park the were some dozen old roots, which h were some dozen old roots, which in been grubbed up, and lying out of t ground; these were smashed by placing small cartridge in a crevice or natur fissure of the roots, thereby saving to trouble of boring. On the lower side the park there were some half-dozen ve the park there were some half-dozen ve-large and tough roots, with the fangs st growing in the ground. A crow-bar ho having been made under each side of t root, in an opposite direction, inclining the centre underneath the main stump, few inch cartridges were inserted in ea hole, the fuses were cut the sar length, and fired together, both she exploding simultaneously, and blowing the root, with its fangs and small fibres, completely out of its bed, leaving an immense cavity behind. The par an immense cavity behind. The parthen repaired to Park avenue, whe several monster roots awaited them, o large tough root, the growth of which waid to be 150 years, and the extrement area of 32 square yards, looked like hing defiance to auger, explosives, or an thing else. Auger holes were out of question, as it would have taken at lefifty to bore it properly, but fortunately huge recess was discovered between to the main ties or fangs, about 16 inc by 8, leading downwards towards centre and strongest portion of the ro. This was charged with a case, or 5 lbs. dynamite. On the fuse being lighted, visitors retired behind the neighbour trees to watch the effect. The charge ploded, blowing the whole mass with root, and at least eight or ten tons of earth the air some dozen feet or so, breaking root into about a scone pieces; a few an holes, and the job was completed in short space of forty-five minutes. The mainder of them were similarly treat with the exception of one, which vlying out of the ground, within forty ya of the conservatory. This was broken inserting a small cartridge in a deep au hole, thus preventing the slightest inj to the glass. At the conclusion of the periments, his Lordship said they given every satisfaction, and were a though success."

Lord Bateman, in a letter to the Ti on "The Six Millions—How to R. Them"—points out how heavily increa income tax will press on the classes t chiefly bear that burden, and how difficulties transition of the classes the state of the classes the chiefly bear that burden, and how difficulties the state of the classes the chiefly bear than the control of the classes the chiefly bear than the control of the classes the chiefly bear than the classes the chiefly bear than the chiefly be chiefy bear that burden, and now dimerial indirect taxation of the ordinary status be. He accordingly invites at tion to the want of reciprocity on the p of certain foreign nations whose produce are admitted into this country duty f and he asks, "What more ready and meritimate means of relief could possibly and he asks, "What more ready and n legitimate means of relief could possibly devised than to make the too intellig foreigner who for so long a period (none more so than 'holy Russia') has fited by our one-sided Free Trade pol without any reciprocity on his part, ctribute, in the shape of a limited protect duty as a toll or an octroi on his import this country, his quota to our already er mous taxation?" He estimates the any value of the foreign manufactured artic with tobacco, wine, and other luxuries value of the foreign manufactured artic with tobacco, wine, and other luxuries ported at £124,000,000 sterling and he lieves a toll of 10 per cent. ad valoren produce £12,000,000 sterling a year, of 5 per cent., producing £6,000,000, mide imposed. His Lordship says he is aventhat theorists and politicians of the mingham and Manchester schools will at his suggestion, but he declares that views on the subject of protection shared by multitudes of his fellow-coun men and countrywomen. men and countrywomen.
Mr. H. C. McCrea, a Halifax man Mr. H. C. McCrea, a Halifax many turer, in a lecture delivered in that ton the present depression in tradecauses and probable remedy—took not the same view as Lord Bateman. Trade, said Mr. McCrea, had never exist and never could; it was beautifut theory, but impracticable when brough the level of common sense. Their presystem was one-sided free trade, because admitted foreign manufacturers to committed the ours, while ours were not admitted fair competition abroad. He thought fair competition abroad. He thought commercial legislation of France and Arica most sound and patriotic; and view, stated briefly, was that we shahut out by tariffs foreign manufact which compete with our own. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

JUG-HANDLED FREE-TRADE.

Mr. Pease's bill for the Abolitic Capital Punishment has been rejecte the House of Commons yesterday by large majority of 262 against 64. TTEMS.

A new weekly journal, entitled Athletic World, which will be der solely to cricket, football, bicycling, ing, and athletic sports, is announce appear on April 4, 1878.

England has thirty-one ships in a comparatively short dist of the Bosphorus. The gath of these engines of destruction Besika Bay has been quietly accompliby Lord Beaconsfield's Government.

The Spectator learns from a private ter that the telephone has been adopte the Chinese, the telegraph being use as they have no alphabet. Five hun

recognized the voice of the hon. member for Hants (Mr. Goudge), and he believed that that gentleman had good reason to be dissatisfied with any proposition to repeal the Insolvent Act. A vote was then taken, and Mr. Wood's motion for the six months' hoist was carried

by a vote of 99 to 55.

The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m. PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

OTTAWA, March 23.—The Senate Committee of Enquiry into the Kaministiquis land purchase sat this (Saturday) morning, Senator Girard in the chair.

Robert Reid, recalled—
To Senator Aikins—There were fifty-two owners in the Town-Piot; three in lot six, ten in the Town-ship of Neebing, twelve in Parponge, Oliver, and the Dawson road, making in all seventy-seven in all from whom the lots were purchased.

To Senator Scott—When I was appointed I was not aware who held lands up there. I never had any dealings with Oliver, Davidson, & Co., and I knew none of the members of the firm except Oliver, whom I knew as a public man. I never had any correspondence with Mr. Mackenzie or the Government before I went up, or during the time I was there, on the subject of the ownership of lands. When I came down, I had a personal interview with Mr. Mackenzie. I delivered my report to him, and told him the difficulty we had in settling as to improvements made since 1875, and affected by the Railway. Act of 1868. I said that Mr. Brown was of opinion that the Act could not be enforced, and Mr. Mackenzie said Mr. Brown was not sent up there to give his opinion on that. I said he volunteered it. Mr. Mackenzie did not enter into a discussion with respect to the details of the report. I do not think I have spoken to Mr. Mackenzie since on the subject. I spoke to Mr. Trudeau, the Deputy Minister, and I understood that Mr. Oliver was to send in an affidavit that the implements were made before he knew that the property would be required for railway purposes.

Senator Alkense—Did he send in an affidavit?

WITNESS—I asked Mr. Oliver afterwards if he had done so, and he said he had.

Senator Alkense—Did he send in an affidavit?

done so, and he said he had.

Senator Aikins said the affidavit should be produc.
ed. It was not among the papers sent down to the ed. It was not among the papers sent down to the Committee.

Senator Scott—Did you express any opinion to Mr. Trudeau as to what your judgment was in reference to the payment of the claim for this debt? A. I said the nature of the claim that is suffered in the said the nature of the claim was in respect of damages for stoppage of work and for material; but that they were willing to forego the damages.

Q. Did you express any opinion as to whether it should be paid? A. My opinion was that if the Act of 1868 could not be enforced it should be paid.

Q. Did you take any means of ascertaining whether the price asked for the building was fair and reasonable? A. On my return from Ottawa I went up a second time and took the measurement of the entire building and made a calculation, and when I came home I consulted James Durand, of London, a practical builder and valuator for the Fire Insurance Companies, as to his opinion.

Senator Vinat—Did he see the hotel? A. No. Senator Scott—Did you show him a view of the hotel? A. No, I described it to him and gave him the measurement, and number of windows, and so forth.

To Senator Aikins—Two rooms were plastered. I believe all the studdings in the hotel were up.
To Senator Scott—I described the building fairly to Durand, without any exaggeration, and I did not try to make it appear better than it was.
Q. Did he tell you what it was worth? A. He said it would cost in London about \$2,500.
Q. Did you calculate how much lumber would be used on it? A. Yes.
By Senator Aikins—
Q. How much lumber was there in it? A. I really forget.

forget.

By Senator Vidal—
Q. Was any painting done in the building? A. I did not make any estimates for the painting.

By Senator Scott—
Q. In making your calculations, how much did you add to the price in London in order to arrive at the Fort William price? A. I was satisfied that forty or fifty per cent should be added.
Q. What led you to that conclusion? A. The excessive price of labour up there, which was fifty per cent higher in Fort William than in London.

By Senator Alkins. By Senator Aikins—
Q. What was the price of labour up there? A. Carpenters were getting \$3 a day.
Q. What were they getting in London? A. \$1.50. Senator Scorr remarked that that would be 100 per cent.
WITKESS—Yes, that is an instance.
Q. What was the general price of labour for ordinary marketing? A. About \$2 to \$2.50.

WITNESS—Yes, that is an instance.

Q. What wasthe general price of labour for ordinity workmen? A. About \$2 to \$2.50.

Senator Aikins questioned witness as to the information he gave to Durand, with respect to the formation he gave to Durana, what respect to the building.

WITNESS said—I did not suppose it was a very accurate estimate that I gave; it was merely to give me some sort of a general idea of the value; we had not settled upon taking the building theu. This is the description I have in my notes: "Neebing Hotel, 30 x 30. Extension 70 x 24, building 22 feet high; root and shingling and flooring done up stairs; no sashes or windows up stairs. Inside two nooms plastered, boarded, 24 x 15, lathed but not plastered down stairs, stone cellar under the two frontrooms, studdings in about half of house. Shed 50 x 18; beld double, boarded, no shingles in front of house.

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To Senator Aikins—
I was never in the cellar and I do not know what
the height of it was. I did not tell Durand that the
walls were made up of sand and lime. I do not
think they were made of sand and lime. I told him
it was nevered.

think they were made of sand and lime. I told him it was plastered.

By Senator Scorr—

Q. How did you arrange for the lots with Oliver, Davidson, & Co.? A. I went to Mr. Oliver's office and told them to make out a list of their lots and in a day or two they put on the number of lots they held and their valuation.

Q. Did you accept their valuation? A. We looked over the list carefully and we reduced their prices a good deal. They disputed some things, but on the whole I think we got our own valuation. The figures then given were not in excess of the prices given to other parties.

Q. What were the best lots? A. The fact is everybody thought his lot the best; but front lots were the best.

To Senator Aikins—The lots on lot 6 which, we took from Oliver, Davidson, & Co., were not water lots nor front lots. We took 39 quarter acre lots, and paid from \$90 to \$140 each; on an average we paid \$100.

To Senator Macpherson—We applied to those lots the Act of 1868. If we had not applied the Act the lots would have been worth \$250 a half acre.

Q. Did you not know that the whole value beyond the nominal price was created by the railway terminus being located there? A. I thought so.

Q. Did you think the land was worth \$300 or \$400 an acre before the lots were located there? A. No, I think not.

Q. You say that if you had not applied the Act of 1868 the land would have been worth \$250 per half acre? A. Yes.

Q. And yet you say that you gave on on average to 200, and you applied the Act of 1868? A. Yes.

Q. Then how did you arrive at your valuation? A. They satisfied me that lots were selling then at the rate we gave.

Q. You awarded a price that made \$400 an acre?

Q. You awarded a price that made \$400 an acre?

A. Yes.

Q. And if you had not applied the Act of 1868

the rate we gave.
Q. You awarded a price that made \$400 an acre?
A. Yes.
Q. And if you had not applied the Act of 1868 you would have awarded \$500 an acre?
A. Yes.
Q. And I understand you to say that practically the whole value, in your judgment, was conferred upon the preperty by the terminus being placed there?
A. No doubt of that.
AN HON. MENERE remarked that this lot 6 was the lot of 136 acres, for which Oliver, Davidson, & Co. had paid originally \$490.
To Senator Macpherson—I think that nearly all of Oliver, Davidson, & Co. 's town plot lots were taken from them.

offiver, Davidson, & Co. s own processes were from them.

Senator M.c.Person.—They were lucky people.
Q. Did you ascertain if they had any left? A. I think they had very little left.

To Senator Vidal.—After I handed in the report containing the Neebing Hotel valuation of \$5,029, I had no furthur communication with the Department. It was a

ment.
Q. And yet, after that you went to London and got
the valuation from Mr. Durand? A. Yes.
Q. With what object in view did you get Mr.
Durand's valuation? A. It was in anticipation that
still further enquiry would be made about the
Neebing Hotel.
Q. But you made no further report to the Government about it? A. No.

Q. But you made no further report to the Government about it? A. No.
Q. Did you understand when you made that report to the Government that that was the final adjudication on the case? A. No, we expected to hear further about it.
Q. Do you consider that the case was ever finally adjudicated upon? A. It seems to have been done.
Q. Did you not think, on signing the report, without calling the attention of the Government to the law question, that you were taking the entire responsibility? A. No, because we made a distinct note of that point in our report.
Senator Scorr read the report of the valuators, in which the question of the applicability of the Act of 1888 to the Neebing Hotel was left open for the decision of the Government.
Senator Vina remarked—That letter seems to me to throw the responsibility on the Government, and Senator Vidal remarked—That letter seems to me to throw the responsibility on the Government, and the Government seem to have fixed the price without any further reference to the valuators.

Mr. Scort—Are you quite sure you did not communicate the valuation of Mr. Durand to the Government? A. I do not think I did.

To Senator Aikins—In making our valuation we were guided by the accounts that were presented.

Q. Did you take any trouble to verify them? A. No. They showed us the accounts, and I said if you get the accounts verified and get them sworn to sto their correctness, we will send them down to the Department.

to their correctness, we will send them down to the Department.

By Senator Vidal—

Q. Were you aware that a very large amount of material was charged in the accounts which was not at that time actually used in the building? A. I was not.

Q. Take the charge for paint. You say there was no paint about the place. Would not the item it the account have attracted your attention? A. Widd not look at the account very critically.

Q. And still these accounts are submitted to the Government as a basis upon which they were to pay the money for that property. You do not then consider that you had any responsibility about the \$6,029 being fixed as the price for the properts. A. Yes, we assume the responsibility. We ware a pointed valuators and we were satisfied as far as the evidence went that it was correct.

Q. But you had no evidence? A. We had be statement of Mr. Oliver. I told Oliver I did of think he was entitled to anything unless he could prove he did not knew the land was reserved.

Q. Can you tell me how it was that you were a particular about getting an affidavit from Herry with reference, to the material now in this index anyou were not so particular in the case of Olivet. ot prepared with reference to the material now in this including you were not so particular in the case of Olist. Davidson & Co. 7. A. Henry's hotel was wanted for engineering purposes and we had to have a self-ment with him as soon as possible. Oliver's held was not wanted immediately and he said he would send affidavits down. He afterwards told me held sent affidavits down.

The WITKESS here said he wished to state it hibeen alleged he was interested in lands up then held was not interested in lands.

The Committee adjourned until Tuesday.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

THE SCALE OF THE PARTY OF THE P

"Baker Pasha" is ordered back to Constantinople by his new master, the Sultan, who sets great store upon his services. His friends have been trying, it is rumoured, to get Colonel Baker reinstated in the British army, but, says the Echo, an illustrious lady says No.

The state of the s

A WOMAN'S WAY

ng through the ripe rye; the inging heavy and yellow "And you will let me go away without in shadow of hope. I can do nothing with not be swinging heavy and yellow; the meadows emerald-green; the home lot white with daisies; the brown-gabled, red-roofed, old farm-house, mellow-tinted in the enichanted atmosphere; the wide river creeping lazily by; the glistening white beach shelving down to it, this was the scene on which Jessica Dale looked from her seat among the branches of the ancient ash that stood on the river-side. A little way down the river a schooner lay close up to the black wharf that stood tipsily on its half-rotten piles; and on this wharf. Jessica's eyes at last found a resting place. She looked long and earnestly at a group of men on it; a few sailors lazily transferring baskets of vegetables and firkins of butter from the wharf to the vessel; a few lank, seedy-looking men sitting on the wharf-posts and empty barrels, swinging their legs. On a pile of planks a man's figure was stretched at full length, and he was apparently placidly gazing up at the white clouds slowly forming and dissolving in the blue sky.

The apron that Jessica was making fell out of her hand and rustled down among the daisies, but her thoughts, as well as her eyes, were busy on the wharf. They were not pleasant thoughts, it would seem.

"Let it alone, then," said Jessica, contemptuously. "It is nothing to me; I have only spoken for your own good, and I have only spoken for your own good, and I have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own good, and II have only spoken for your own. The log cabin is enough, but it must be your own. The log cabin is enough, but it must be your own. The log cabin is enough, but it

her eyes, were busy on the wharf. They were not pleasant thoughts, it would seem, for she puckered up her pretty face into numerous wrinkles, and eurled her red lips

The man on the planks soon turned his head in such a way that he probably caught nead in such a way that he proposity caught a glimpse of her white dress among the leaves, for he instantly sprang lightly down from his resting place and walked swiftly across the meadows towards her, vaulting the fences on his way. As he drew nearer it became evident that he was a young man of fine physique, with a well-shaped good, though irregular features, and great, sleepy, brown eyes. As he crossed the last meadow Jessica sprang down from her perch just in time to prevent the old graywinged gander from spiring a condensation. winged gander from snipping a piece out of her new apron. She met the young man at the stile by the pollard willows. "I am so very glad to see you, Jessica," he said, fervently, as he helped her over

"For what reason, Bernard? You seem "Why, no reason, except the pleasure of being with you,"

"Not having seen me since nine o'clock But you are always a fresh and beautiould do with myself this afternoon, and behold! Fate sends me you."

"I wonder you are not sun-struck, lying there on the wharf in this hot, broiling

'I don't mind the hot sun. It never "And yet, the coldest day last winter, you worked out of doors all day, building that ice palace for me."

"I enjoy the cold, too, and take the seasons as they come. Heat and cold are alike

tance in any weather," said Bernard, care-lessly, but secretly much pleased that his

ing him with her eyes.
"Very near the mark; I am five feet

eleven."

"Well," said Jessica, stopping underneath the pollard willows, and surveying her companion from head to foot, "here is a young man five feet eleven, broad shouldered, never sick, who minds neither summer's heat nor winter's cold, nor terrible mer day but lie on a pile of planks, or lounge up and down the river-bank with a

erimson. "But what can I do, Jessica?"
"Help those sailors down there on the wharf, and perhaps you will put a little energy into them."

"And what would be the use of my

doing that?"
"Just for the sake of doing something.
Are you going to live this lazy, useless life all your days?" your days?"
You know very well my uncle won't

Help yourself, then."
How can I, without money? I must

appropriate markets with the old

Three miles below the old farm-house stood the busy town of Perkinsville. The sluggish waters of the rivers crept into it and formed a basin around which there was constant activity from morning till night.

Among the towering warehouses a little one-roomed, wooden building had impudently thrust itself, and flaunted a rustywavy brown hair, small, regular features, and the rosiest of lips and pearliest of teeth, and a trim, graceful figure. She even looked pretty when she was cross, as then, that there was more business done in this

summer. It was winspered about town that there was more business done in this dingy little office than in two or three of the big warehouses.

On a hot summer afternoon, two days after the talk under the pollard willows, a man sat in this room on a woodenarm-chair, tilted back at a comfortable angle, while his feet rested on the battered stove, apparently doing nothing, but really absorbed in laying plans for the success of an enterprise in which he had lately embarked. He was an elderly, gentlemanly-looking man, with a careless manner, but a wonderfully keen look in his blue eyes. He had just brought his calculations to a satisfactory conclusion when a shadow fell across the open doorway, which shadow was immediately followed by the appearance of Bernard Leyburn.

"Good afternoon, Mr. Darryl."

"Good day, Leyburn. I should as soon have thought of seeing the Prince of Wales here as you. But come in and take a seat. Not very elegant quarters."

Not very elegant quarters."

"I know your time is valuable, Mr. Darryl," said Bernard, "and in order to trespass upon it as little as possible, I will state my business at once, for there is nebody in Perkinsville can tell me what I want to know as well as you."

"All right."

"All right."
"I want work. Can you tell me when to find it?"
"Any money to invest?"
"Not a cent."

"Then you have not the ghost of a chance. Dozens of young gentlemen now in town wanting work." "I told her so," thought Bernard. "It's of no use."

"You don't mind storms, either, I should judge, from your walking fifteen miles in the worst one we had had last spring, for no purpose, I believe, but just to show that you could do it."

"You I can really the coid, too, and take the seasons as they come. Heat and cold are alike to me."

"Old man hasn't gone up, has he saked Darryl. "Who? My uncle? Oh, no, but I canno live forever dependent on his bounty. am getting ashifined of it. He would give me money to start some genteel business, in he could, but he can't do that; and now I would not be could, but he can't do that; and now I would not be could, but he can't do that; and now I would not be could, but he can't do that; and now I would not be could, but he can't do that; and now I would not be could. on could do it."

"Yes, I can walk any reasonable disnote in any weather," said Bernard, caresly, but secretly much pleased that his
"Sorry I can't help you, Leyburn," he

said, more cordially, "but, indeed, every place is full and overflowing."

"I do not care particularly for a gentlemanly situation; I had no expectation of that kind, I will do any kind of work."

"Humph! That is a different thing. "Driving a waggon, porterage, "A company of us have started the lun

ber business high up the river, at Maple Bend, Got a saw-mill going tolerably lively already, and it will move faster soon. It is going to be a big affair, I think. If you want hard work there is a chance for you, but it won't be dainty work. Can you help pile lumber, or take it to the rafts, or cut down a tree, if necessary?"

"Certainly I can, and will be glad to do

"I don't say but what you may work your way to something better, but that is the way you will have to begin. I am afraid it won't suit you."

"Yes, it will," said Bernard, eagerly. "I wish I could prove to you how anxious I am to go to work."

"Do you see that row of flour barrels, ranged out there, ready to be shipped?"

"Yes, sir."

"That sloop has come in sooner than was expected, but those barrels ought to go on board of her this afternoon, and all the hands are busy."

was expected, but those barrels ought to go on board of her this afternoon, and all the hands are busy."

"I'll do it!" said Bernard, smiling.

He went out in high spirits and began rolling the barrels my the gang-plank, eager to show Darryl that he was not afraid of work. He was socustomed to bandling heavy weights, at the gymnasium, for his amusement. But, before his present job was half done, he found out the difference between work and play. When it was three-fourths done he wished he had let it alone: When the last barrel was on the sloop, and Bernard went back to the office, Darryl noticed that the brightness had died out of the eyes, and the old, sleepy look, had come back to them.

"That was well done, Leyburn," said Darryl. "You will make a splendid workman. When will you be ready for up the river!"

had not written her s letter, or sent her a message. His uncle's family had told her that he wrote to them in good spirits, apparently but that he said nothing about his business, and they believed and hoped I he was fast getting cured of his folly, for I they understood that he worked like a common day labourer. She sometimes questioned Mr. Darryl, but he would merely reply:—"The young man is doing pretty fairly," which was certainly not very enthusiastic praise. Mr. Darryl had good reason for his reticence, for he remembers of the report of the was fast going to Maple Bend through all Perkinsville, while the matter was still underedded, and after he, Darryl, had told her he should tell no one.

"It's strange," thought Jessica, that afternoon for the hundredth time, "that Bernard never writes to me! I am afraid he is not doing well. I wonder if he was er foolish enough to literally believe that I did not love him, and never would love him! Or it may be he has learned to love work so much he don't care for anything else. A pretty result of my advice! But, I am not sorry I aroused him from his

work so much he don't care for anything else. A pretty result of my advice! But, I am not sorry I aroused him from his lethargy, even if I never see him more!"
Here the gray eyes filled with tears, which might perhaps have fallen but for a sound that now struck upon her ears—the quick tramping of footsteps through the long grass and daisies. Her heart beat fast, but she would not turn her head.

"I knew I would find you under the ash-tree."

"Bernard." And now the head turned, and she held out both hands. He squeezed them in a very uncivilized manner, that he must surely have learned in the lumber region.

region.

"How you are changed!" she exclaimed. She saw at a glance that the great brown eyes were alight with active thought; that the mouth was firmer, and the whole bearing of the man, resolute and manly.

"If he has not succeeded, he has not given up:" was her mental comment. She made room for him on the bench.

"And you, not at all! You are the "And you, not at all! You are the same Jessica I left! I do believe this is the very dress you wore when I last saw

How can you be expected to know one white dress from another !"

"It is not your wedding-dress, I hope.
You are not married, Jessica?"

"No, I am not married," she said, denurely.
"Thank Heaven for that! What have you been doing this long time?"
"The same old round of duties. Sew

ing and helping mother with the house-keeping, the children with their lessons.

keeping, the children with their lessons. There is no end to woman's work, you know. Only, I don't believe you know anything about it."

"I know you were always as busy as a bee, and I used to think you must consequently be unhappy, but I have learned better than that, now."

"Indeed! And pray what have you been doing that you were ashamed to write to your old friend?"

"Did you expect me to write to you?"

"We generally look for common courtesy from those who pretend to be our friends, and neither letter or message have you sent me."

"Iknow. I resolved to see you no more, to speak to you no more, until I should have retrieved my manhood. I went to see Darryl who told me of his lumber business at Maple Bend, where I could get work as a common labouring hand. It was rather a staggering offer, and I took a couple of days to consider it. I was at first somewhat inclined to back out of the scrape, but, at last I summond up the necessary fortitude, and went."

Jessica thought of the report she had purposely spread around him to force him to go, but, like a discreet woman, she held her peace.

"Hard work it was," continued Bernard, after a pause, "and dreary and disagreeable, helping to get the lumber to the ratts, and down to the vessels. This labour lasted for three months, and if it had not been for my positive determination that nothing should force me back to the old life—and for one other thing—I think my endurance would have given way. At the end of three months, the business increased so rapidly, and so many hands came up, that I was promoted to a part of the business I liked very well—filling out the orders, that came in pretty fast, by selecting the proper wood, and measuring the lengths, etc. But, I need not tell you all that, and how one thing led to another until now I proper wood, and measuring the lengths, etc. But, I need not tell you all that, and how one thing led to another until now I hold quite an important position, with a fair salary, a good knowledge of the business, and the prospect of doing better still. And, besides these, I have the funniest mite of a new house that looks as if the wind had blown it together, and might, at any time, blow it apart, and yet it is snug and tight for all."

"You have, indeed, done wonders, Bernard. I knew you could do anything you wanted to do."

"If I had got nothing from my work but the consciousness of independence and manliness, I would consider myself fully repaid."

"Of course you would!"

"But then you see I got something more

we hadron at the Grundentin—per and relaxation of the Control of the Special Control of the

ladies. And there are a good many cabins of dotted here and there in the woods, and the labourers' wives are nice, kindly women."

Jessica laughed. "You will make it out a sort of Paradise, I expect, if I let you go on. But may I ask if you had that house built because you felt so sure of me?"

"I did not feel at all sure of you, but I could not help a little feeling of hope. I did not believe you would care so much about the life I led if you did love me the least little bit. However, the house was already built. One of the members of the company used to live in it. Everything seems to have happened just right for us."

"He seemed very much offended! at what, pray?" demanded Uncle Joseph.

"I suppose at being told to go to the deuce!" answered Theodora, quietly.

"Girl," ejacultated the invalid, raising himself half-way upon his elbow, "you didn't tell him that h

"Oh! I know well I shall have a hard task-mistress. But you will make a happy home for me as a compensation."

Perhaps Jessica felt she had been arbitrary enough. At all events her lover had his own way, and the wedding-day was fixed to suit him; the bride-elect reflecting that her simple trouseau would not require much time for preparation. Ruffled dresses and trailing silks would be entirely out of place in the lumber region. They were so happy, sitting these under the drooping branches of the ash, with the silvery sands at their feet, and the river gliding gently by, that they forgot to go up to the house to tell the wonderful news to the family until the dusk of the evening stole upon them.

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.

A wide cook-kitchen, after the airy fashion of New England, with the breath of grape blossoms coming in at the open windows and a glistening tin pan on the table full of dewy, scarlet strawberries waiting to be hulled—this is our scene, and our dramatis persona consist of Mrs. Perkins, whose drowsily-clicking knitting-needles keep time to the purr of the overgrown Maltese cat, and a pretty young girl with rather a flushed face, who had just entered from a door-way leading to the hall.

"Well," said Mrs. Perkins, looking up with that ineffably wise expression which is imparted to the human countenance by round silver spectacles perched obliquely on the bridge of the nose, "he ain't asleep, is he?"

keeping, the children with their lessons. There is no end to woman's work, you know. Only, I don't believe you know anything about it."

"I know you were always as busy as a bee, and I used to think you must consequently be unhappy, but I have learned better than that, now."

"Indeed! And pray what have you been doing that you were ashamed to write to your old friend?"

"Did you expect me to write to you?"

"We generally look for common courtesy from those who pretend to be our friends, and neither letter or message have you sent me."

"I was waiting for 'something of my if own."

"You see I have not forgotten a certain to conversation under the pollard willows yonder."

Jessica turned away her head. "I did not say you were not to treat me with the ordinary politeness of an acquaintance."

"I know. I resolved to see you no more, were swaying in the summer air, and leaned were swaying in the summer air.

where the mignonette-scented grape blooms were swaying in the summer air, and leaned her forehead against the casement.

Mrs. Perkins eyed her with an owl-like glance of sympathy.

"It's a shame, so it is," said Mrs. Perkins, emphatically. "A man hasn't no business to be so tryin'—no, not if he was sick forty times over! Scold, snap, snarl—this an't right and to ther thing is wrong! That's the way he keeps it up. I'd as soon wait on the 'old boy' himself."

Theodora smiled faintly, and arched her eyebrows.

Theodors smiled faintly, and arched her eyebrows.

"Why, Mrs. Perkins, you don't mean to compare my. Uncle Joseph with so obnoxious a personage as you allude to?" she said, demurely.

"Well," said Mrs. Perkins, reflectively, "they ain't so unlike, after all. I declare, sometimes, when he gets in his tantrums, I've two minds and a half to give him a good shakin'. There ain't no sense in a man's bein' so unreasonable. You can't please him no way you can fix it."

"We can at least try, Mrs. Perkins."

"Yes, and that's jest what'a spilin' him. He knows very well that if he was to want the moon, you'd hunt up the longest stepladder and try to reach it down. It al'ays did spoil children to let 'em have all they want, and your Uncle Joseph ain't nothin' but a growed-up child!"

"But I don't let him have all he wants, Mrs. Perkins."

"And a pretty kettle o' fish there'd be if you did. Humph!" and the old housekeeper pounced upon her ball as if she had, for a moment, identified it with the personage under discussion.

"It mightm't be such a bad idea," said Theodora, after a moment's thoughtful silence.

"Be you crazy?" demanded Mrs. Perkins, tartly.

"Hush!" Theodora started from her

beginning to whimper.

Uncle Joseph stared at her in surprise.
Could it be possible that the dreary days and weeks of her steadfast attendance had weakened her intellect and turned her The Huron Expositor states that the site for a new High School in Stratford has been purchased, for which \$3,081 was paid. The erection of an elegant building is to be proceeded with at once.

Uncle Joseph took one taste, and threw dow the spoon with a petulant sound not unlike a bark.

"Trash, trash! Insipid as dish-water.

Throw it to the pigs !"

Theodora took up the bowl and started obediently for the door.

"Here, here!" roared Uncle Joseph, "Where are you going to ?"
"To the pig-pen, uncle."
"Are you crazy, girl? The gruel's well enough, only Mrs. Perkins forgot the nut-

"But, uncle," said Theodora, tasting aintily of the contents of the bowl, "it's asipid as dish-water." insipid as dish-water."

"Will you allow me to have an opinion of my of own?" snarled Uncle Joseph. "It's very good, if that old crone downstairs will add the nutmeg and give it another boil. Quick, now—I'm getting hungry! A man must eat, even if he's at death's door!"

A minute afterwards Mrs. Perkins was surprised by Theodora's entrance.

"Well," said the housekeeper, "what's awantin' now?"

awantin' now?"

"A little grated nutmeg in this gruel,
and uncle would like it warmed up once "What are you smiling about, Dora?"
"Was I smiling?"
"Your eyes was, if your mouth wasn't,"
aid Mrs. Perkins, keenly.
"Will you be as quick as you can, Mrs.
Perkins?" said Theodora. "He says he

But when Theodora re-entered her uncle's room, the invalid had taken another tack.
"Why didn't you stay all day?" he growled.
"Indeed, uncle, I hurried all I could,"
pleaded Dora. "Here's the gruel all

smoking."
But Uncle Joseph shook his head.
"It's toe late; I've lost all my appe-"Won't you have the gruel, uncle ?"

"No, I won't!"
And Uncle Joseph closed his eyes, as if to signify he was too weak to debate the question further. He waited anxiously for Theodora to press the question further, but she did not, and presently he opened his eyes the least little bit in the world. "Theodora!"

"I'll just try one spoonful of that gruel before it gets cold."
"Why, uncle, I threw it away." "Threw—my—gruel—away" gasped the sick man, breathlessly.
"You told me you did not want it,

"I told you so! Furies and induestrings! You might know by this time that I don't mean what I say. Get me some more—quick! If I hadn't been bedridden for a year, I could go twice as fast as you do!" he added, grumblingly. "I never saw such a snail in my life. Oh, dear! to think I shall never walk again!" dear! to think I shall never walk again!"

Uncle Joseph lay counting the seconds until his niece brought in a second bowl of gruel, this time so deliciously made that even he could not find fault with it!

"Uncle," said Theodora, as she set it on the table at the bedside, "the doctor said yesterday, that he really thought, if you were to try, you could walk as well as any loady?"

anybody?"
"The doctor's a fool," said Uncle Joseph and you may tell him so with my com "I will, uncle, the next time he comes."
Theodora!"

"I will, uncle, the next time he comes."
"Theodora!"
"Sir ?"
"If you do, I'll disinherit you!"
"Very well, uncle!"
"Theodora, you'll have to feed me. This annoyance has weakened me terribly!"
"Yes, uncle."
"Stop—stop—it's hot—you're choking me!" But Theodora kept resolutely on.
"Sto-o-p!" spluttered Uncle Joseph, nimbly scrambling to the other side of the bed. What do you mean, Theodora? Didn't I tell you to stop? I don't believe there's an inch of skin left on my throat!"
"You told me yourself, uncle, that you don't mean what you say. How was I to know that this was an exception?"
An irate rejoinder trembled on Uncle Joseph's tongue, when suddenly he caught sight of a blue column of smoke wreathing up under his window.
"What's that smoke?" he ejaculated.
"I think it's Mrs. Perkins, sir, putting freak kindling on the kitchen fire."
"No, it isn't!" yelled Uncle Joseph.
"The house is on fire!"
Theodora dropped the spoon and bowl, and rushed out of the room, shrieking, "The house is on ire! help! murder! thieves!"

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

eir estimate for this year at \$2,000. The Belleville Ladies' Institute is to b

There were paid for salaries in the Goderich Public School for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1877, the sum of \$4,586. School Inspector Carlyle, of Oxford, has been lecturing on school matters at Norwich village and elsewhere in the county.

The Welland School Board are about to erect a High School, of brick, at a cost of \$6,000, and a committee was appointed to draft plans, secure site, and report to the Board.

Board.

The St. Catharines Board of Public School
Trustees have determined to creat a new
school house on Hamer's Hill, the building
in that locality being far too small for its

"Give me my water-gruel," he said briefly, after a few moments pondering over the unwelcome possibility.

Theodora brought in a neat little china bowl, with a silver spoon lying on the snowy, folded napkin that flanked it on the tray.

The Welland Tribune says that S. S. No. 5, Bertie, has just purchased a first instalment of a public school library, and states that the terms upon which the books are offered by the Education Department for this purpose are very liberal.

It is proposed to make improvements and additions to the Guelph High School, which will cost nearly \$10,000. To meet a portion of this expense it is proposed to sell, a portion of the lot at present be-longing to their High School, there being some four acres attached to the school. Under the direction of the energetic In spector Tilley, of East Durham, the competitive examinations of the schools in that county were held on the 15th and 16th instant at Port Hope and Millbrook, when a large number of candidates presented them-

The Woodstock Town Council has con sented to allow the High School to revest part of the present High School in the Crown, to be sold by it to the Public School Board for the erection of a central school, the money to be used by the High School Board towards the erection of a new High

A correspondent in the Montreal Gazet urges the claims of the Dunham Ladies' College on the Episcopalians of Quebec.
This new college will soon be opened under the presidency of Mr. Henderson, and the fees are to be \$150 per annum for all

The Montreal City Council have unanimously passed a resolution appointing a committee of three to examine and investigate the accounts of the school commissioners of Montreal. The chief reason is the largeness of the school tax on account of large appropriations for school buildings and giving a free education to the children of affluent people, &c.

The annual examinations of the Royal

The annual examinations of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario have just closed. There were ten candidates, only three of whom made a sufficient number of marks to enable them to take honours, namely, James Watson, Brussels, gold medalist; G. H. McMichael, Waterford, silver medalist, and W. F. B. Colter.

The annual examinations of the Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario have just closed. There were ten candidates, only three of whom made a sufficient number of marks to enable them to take honor ours, namely, James Watson, Brussels, if gold medalist; G. H. McMichael, Waterford, silver medalist, and W. F. B. Colter. Nineteen candidates were licensed to practice.

The officers of the North Huron Teachers' Institute are as follows,—D. M. Maloch, President; John Shaw, Vice-President; F. W. Sellars, Secretary. Directors, Messrs. Turnbull, Ferguson, McFaul, Acheson, and Murray. Committee on constitution and by-laws, Messrs. Hicks, Dewar, and Turnbull. The first meeting is to be held in Brussels on the 16th and 17th of May next.

The report for 1877 of Public School Inspector Somerset, of Lincoln, rejoices in a decided evidence of improvement and progress in every department of school work. Fifty per cent. of the expenditure last year was for improvement of school buildings. He says there is a growing inclination on the part of trustees to raise teachers' salaries, but regrets the want of permanence among teachers.

At a meeting of the Belleville Board of

among teachers.

At a meeting of the Belleville Board of At a meeting of the Belleville Board of Education the estimates of the ensuing year showed the gross requirements to be \$15,925, from which the Government grant of \$1,500 was to be deducted, leaving \$14,-425 to be provided by the town. This is an increase of \$1,525 over last year's estimates. Inspector Johnston's report showed the attendance for January last to be 988, and for February 1,050. The new Model Schools are stated to be most successful. C. Edwin Smith, seconded by W. Rubidge, and R. solved:

"That, whereas, the members of this club have heard with deep regret the charges preferred:
Stratford against the character of Mr. D. I. K. Rin and now pending before the Courts, and as wacknowledge the great amount of good which M. Rine has been instrumental in effecting throughout the Dominion, and, as we are unwilling to paid independent on his conduct on exparte evidence, and before he has had a fair trial before a competent an impartial tribunal, be it

"Resolved that we, as a club, continue our wor as herectofore, and with renewed efforts, strive trescue the perishing, and promote the principles total abstinence."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Schools are stated to be most successful.

Mr. Metcalfe's report of the winter night school established by the Kingston School Board was recently presented to that body, and was very satisfactory. The attendants, with one exception, were well behaved, and the progress during the four months the school was open was marked. The Library Committee of the Board reported that 8,500 volumes were issued last year, and in one week lately as many as 250. The Board granted \$50 for purchasing new books. ng new books.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A Victoria despatch brings the intelligence the Admiral de Horsey's report, as to the best to minus for the Canada overland railway, condens Burrard Inlet and Skeena river as harbours, a strongly favours the adoption of Bute Inlet row with Esquimalt as the terminus.

The Rev. Jacques Victor Argand, priest of the Sulpice Order, and Chaplain of the Grey Nunne was taken suddenly ill while at dinner the week, and fell back into his chair in an apoplectic During the night he expired. He was 73 years age, and has been in Montreal since 1838.

The dwelling of a woman named Anne Rénear the London and Port. Stanley rails bridge, was on Friday night raided on by a party disorderly young men, who forced the door windows, and smashed all the furniture, and he high carnival. A constable was called, but on attempting to interfere he was also roughly treated one of the party was arrested by a detective early the morning.

The steech on a readjustment of the Tariff in the contraction of the party was arrested by a detective early the morning. 200. The social granted soo for purchasing new books.

The school report of Superintendent Ouimet, of Quebec, has just reached us. He combats the idea that the Depository for books is a menopoly, and points out its results in the increased impetus given to the book and school furnishing trade. He favours the abolition of the Christmas holidays altogether, and the reduction of the summer holidays to one month, August. Teachers' salaries are complained of as too low, and fixing a minimum figure is recommended.

One of the party was arrested by a detective car
the morning.

The speech on a readjustment of the Tarifi is
vocacy of a national policy delivered by
C. C. Colby, M. P. for Stansted, is to be
lished immediately as a campaign docus
and will contain Sir John Macdonald's an
ment, the division list, and an able letter by
Colby setting forth his reasons for advocating
revision and providing that only such policy
secure and maintain the future prosperity
Dominion. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, of the Col
is preparing the pamphlet for general circulation
A dastardly outrage was committed on F
afternoon, on the Concession line in rear of
Lunatic Asylum, London, Ont. A daught
Mr. Penny, gardener of that institution, was
ing home, when she found herself suddenly shy
by a ruffian, who had come up behind steal
The young girl made a desperate and successfunce of her person, her clothing being near
torn off in the struggle, in which she bit the
of her assailant; the wound thereby caused
chiefly the means of his identification on his
arrested. The villain proved to be one G
Baker, a labourer at the asylum, who was s
years ago sent to the Central Prison for a si
crime. s recommended.

There are at present 45 cadets in the There are at present 45 cadets in the Kingston Military College. The cost of education to each cadet amounts only to \$150 per annum, which covers the cost of board, apparatus, and all necessary charges. The Governor-General has, with his accustomed liberality, donated three medals to be competed for by the cadetathe first, a bronze, was secured last June by Sergt, Wurtele: the second, silver, and the third, gold, will be competed for respectively in June of 1878 and 1879. The motto of the college is appropriate, being "Truth, duty, and valour."

"Truth, duty, and valour."

'The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Varna Teachers' Institute, was held in the school-house at Varna, on Saturday, March 9th. There was a fair attendance of the Teachers' of the Township. Papers were read by Mr. McAndrew, on his method of teaching "Geography," to juniors. Mr. George Baird, jr., gave his system of "penmanship." The subjects were well received by the Institute. The following officers were elected for the current year:—James McAndrew, President; Geo. Baird, jr., Vice-President; Geo. Baird, sr., Secretary; Treasurer. Messrs. Laird, McAndrew, Baird, jr., and Baird, sr., were appointed to take subjects for next meeting. The

AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

A correspondent advises late planting of tatoes as the best means of avoiding the vages of potato beetles. He says:—By planting the very latter end of May beginning of June the first hatching of year will have nothing to feed on, and with the discount the levelity."

larve will have nothing to reed on, and will either die or desert the locality."
Unfortunately, this system would make the potatoes later of ripening, and thereby give the last batch of bugs a better opportunity. The plan may, however, be beneficial. Have any of our readers tried it?

A crop of hay, weighing two tons, removes from the soil about 62 pounds of nitrogen, 70 pounds of potash, and 18 pounds of phosphoric acid. From an acre, a crop of clover hay, weighing two and a half tons, abstracts about 175 pounds of half tons, abstracts about 175 pounds of potash, and 32

nan tous, abstracts about 175 pounds of nitrogen, 110 pounds of potash, and 32 pounds of phosphoric acid. Two or three trops grown in succession, and without

erops grown in succession, and without manure, would partially exhaust even the best of land.

CHEMICAL FEBTILISING-LEADING THEORIES EXAMINED—DISCUSSION BETWEEN CONRAD WILSON, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND PROF.

FUT STOCKBRIDGE, OF THE MASSACHUSET

Conrad Wilson, Esq., writes as follows. There is perhaps nothing more detrimental to husbandry or more discouraging to those engaged in it, than the mistakes or errors compilings committed by scientific more than the mistakes of the compiling committed by scientific more than the scientific more sci

sometimes committed by scientific me writing in the interest of agriculture. Th

writing in the interest of agriculture. The success and prosperity of farmers so largely depends on their readiness to accept the conclusions of science, that anything tend-ing to weaken their confidence in its pro-

ors rises to the importance of a nati

would seem to be of questionable policy, even if it should prove to be tenable and sound. But let us glance briefly at the

doctrine of these prominent writers, and see whether their conclusions are reall

ustified by the facts.
"It has been claimed," says Prof. Ville

that "the meadow is the foundation of al

PICTUTURAL COLLEGE.

The Mount Forest Confederate says:

"The Mount Forest Confederate says:

"The structure at the south end of the town, erected for, and so long used as, a Drill-shed has now changed hands. From being under the control of the Minister of Militia it has passed to the department of the Minister of Education, and is now used as a High School. It makes a very capacious and comfortable school building. Our eivic fathers made a good move when they placed this edifice at the service of the High School Board. The building has been thoroughly refitted and renovated, is partitioned off into a large class room, hall, clothes rooms, and head master and assistants' rooms. The main room is 38x30, with class room 18x24. The former is fitted up with the most improved folding desks, and furnished with washstands, globes, maps, blackboards, and teaching apparatus. The considerate policy of the Board in thus comfortably equipping the inside of the building is good and wise. The boys' hall and clothes room is entirely separate from that of the girls', each having a principal of the surface and the surface a The boys' hall and clothes room is entirely separate from that of the girls', each have

FOREIGN. The number of students in Edinburgh University is 2,560, a larger number than Dr. E. H. Clarke, author of the well. known book "Sex in Education," died re-cently. He was a Harvard graduate of

The Ohio Educational Monthly there is a widespread belief that the school book business is a great monopoly, and that school books are too dear A deputation of ladies waited on Ear Granville, Chancellor of the University o

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good agriculture, because with the meado Suicide of Rev. John Marples. we have cattle, and with cattle, manure An inquest was held on Saturday morning in the hope to show you that agriculture to be remunerative must be founded on artificial manures." Again, "the intervention of animals being a necessity of circumstances, manure is produced, and we are compelled to take notice of it." In another place he says, "We maintain that it is possible to produce better and cheaper artificial manures than can the farmyard."

On the other hand Prof. Stock bridge is house of Mr. John Knox, 584 King street, on the body of the late Rev. John Marples, who recent tted suicide. Coroner De La Hooke preside and Mr. John Baxter acted as foreman of the jur The first witness called was the wife of the decease ELIZA EMMA MAITLAND, sworn, said—The decease was my husband. About 3.30 p. m. yesterday, left the dining-room and went upstairs to the be the presidency of Mr. Henderson, and the fees are to be \$150 per annum for all branches.

At the Wroxeter Teachers' Association Mr. Wm. Doig read a very able and well-prepared essay on "Township Boards." The managing committee for the present year are:—Messrs. King, Doig, Wiggins, and McPherson. The Association adjourned, to meet again on the second Saturday in April.

At the Chatham High School, Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of the 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 department.

The Committee on School Management of the Belleville Board reported against the practice indulged in by teachers of punishing pupils who are late by making them stand on the floor 15 or 20 minutes. The discussion on the report will likely result in some reform being introduced in the methods of punishment in the Belleville schools. room. I went upstairs and found him lying on t On the other hand, Prof. Stockbridge equally clear and positive in claiming that chemical fertilizers have emancipated hus-bandry from the need of animal dung. In reporting his own experimental corn crop, he describes his method of feeding plants as "the cheapest of all methods of producing them; the cheapest in the world cheaper than barnyard manure; cheaper than anything known." Like Professor Ville, he seems to regard barnyard manure as a sort of necessary evil, a waste product of the farm, to be utilized simply becaus Let us now see if there are not, perhap

some facts of experience, some conclusion of practical men, or possibly some scientificanthority that may tend to correct the erroneous estimate assigned by these the erists to barnyard manure. EXPERIMENT OF MR. DANA. From the careful and elaborate experment made by Samuel L. Dana it appear that an average cow, kept on a daily ratio of 24 lbs. of hay, and 12 1-2 lbs. of pota toes, will yield, in addition to her liquid vacuations, over 31,000 lbs. of dung mount in chemical valuation to over \$4 By the same authority it also appears the the liquid manure amounts to over 7,0 lbs. a year, and surpasses the solid due in value in the ratio of 2 to 1. This make the total value of the manure more that equal to the entire cost of feeding. He further states that "100 lbs. of eath urine afford about 8 lbs. of the most powe ful salts ever used by farmers." This

ful salts ever used by farmers." This equivalent to about 600 lbs. a year of salts referred to, for each animal. It is estimated by Prof. Johnson that ton of clover contains potash, phosphor acid, and nitrogen sufficient to make worth \$17.57 for manure; while a ton obran or of peas is worth, by the sam standard, over \$22. And some other feed have a still higher manurial value. In the above experiment of Mr. Dana, the dail ration of hay was equivalent to 4½ ton a year. Now if this ration had been clove instead of hay, the manurial value per yes would have been over \$72, according to the authority of Prof. Johnson. These conclusions, resulting as they do from both pratical investigation, are further confirme by the experience of successful farmers.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR. ESTIMATE OF PROF. JOHNSON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

This gentleman has found that a goo cow, when kept on the soiling system yields 3½ cords of solid dung per annun which, by the addition of muck, may more than doubled, both in quantity ar value, and that the liquid manure whe absorbed with muck is worth still mo than the solid, making an aggregate more than 15 cords, worth from \$5 to \$8 cord. And further, it appears that it total manure from each cow, when the treated is equivalent on a vearly avera treated, is equivalent on a yearly averate to the value of the milk.

JOSEPH HARRIS, who probably knows as much about many and more about pigs, than most farme has estimated that he got 41% cents wo of manure from pigs that were fed at cost of 37½ cents per week, thus show that the value of manure covered whole cost of feeding, and left a net m gin of profit besides.

Again the memorable yield of Inc.

J. W. DICKEY, PA., which amounted to 169 bushels per was the product of a soil previously tured by sheep, and the success of yield was largely attributed by Mr. Die to the fertilizing value of sheep manure. In another memorable instance, the p digious yield of corn amounting to bushels per acre, which was obtained by DR. J. W. PARKER, S. C., was mainly the result of two liberal a

cations of barn yard dung, one of wh was spread and ploughed in the fall, the other was applied in a like manner the following spring. This was the largyield of corn, with a single exception, this country, or any other, has ever duced, and has conferred merited celel on the man who achieved it. Another instance, elsewhere stated ill more directly to the point, as the periment was made for the very purposesting the superiority of chemicals animal dung, while the result was enting favour of the dung. This elaborate

DE. E. L. STURTEVANT
is full of instruction, and deserves the
tention it has attracted.

The manurial value of corn, fed to p
according to Mr. Harris, is a little of
half a cent a pound, for the grain
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house of Mr. John Knox, 584 King street, on the body of the late Rev. John Marples, who recently nitted suicide. Coroner De La Hooke presided and Mr. John Baxter acted as foreman of the jury. The first witness called was the wife of the deceased. ELIZA EMMA MAITLAND, SWOTH, Sald-The deceased was my husband. About 3.30 p. m. yesterday, he left the dining-room and went upstairs to the bed on, and the m for all forms. I went upstairs and found him lying on the bed as if he was going to sleep. He said he wanted to wish me good-bye, as he had taken on grains of strychnine. I did not believe it, and therefore loosed his hands. He directed me to the side-board where the poison paper lay. It was either a small piece of paper or an envelope on which was written "poison." He called me back, saying that he had pains and that he had taken enough to kill six men. He began to scream with pain, and said it was true. I saked what would become of his soul; he said he had always trusted Christ and would hang on to that to his last breath. He told me not to fear as he would be all right. He bade me good-bye, asking me to fetch some friends, as he would need holding when in pain. He told me not to fear as he would be all right. He bade me good-bye, asking me to fetch some friends quickly, as he was in great pain. After a few screams he called me back and gave me his watch saying no one else was to have to it. I told him I did not want it, but wanted him to live. He put it in my hand and said, "Keep it told him I did not want it, but wanted him to would hold on to the last; then he said, "Good-bye, I shall soon be gone." After a few screams he called me hack and said, "I want to die, but I must be held by some friends," and I named three. He said "Fetch mustes. The kely result to in the envelope is in his own handwriting, and written with a steel pen. I was informed he had got the poison; he said he did not get it at the west or east end of the city, but the centre. The writing on the envelope is in his own handwriting, and written with a steel pen. I was informed he had got the poison mays before he took it. He had been talking room. I went upstairs and found him lying on the the first in

mend he would do it; he would not do it if they would mend at all. I looked last week for the poison, but could not find it. He must have carried it in his pocket. I have not left him alone for the last three weeks, only last Sunday for an hour. He was disappointed at his expectations for the last three weeks, and it was disappointment that caused it. He was of temperate habits. He had a diploma from the States to practice medicine. He had been a Prebyterian minister for the last thirty years. He was always reading, night and day, on various subjects. His troubles were all mixed up, and he often got excited.

always reading, night and day, on various subjects. His troubles were all mixed up, and he often got excited.

JOHN SMITH, M.D., and JOHN MCCONNELL, sworn, said—Early in the evening of 22nd inst., we were called in to see the deceased John Marples. We were informed by a person in the house that the deceased had taken a poisonous dose of strychnine half an hour before our arrival, and had had two or three violent tetanic spasms. A paper was then shown us labelled, "Strychnine, 10 grains—Poison," which the deceased acknowledgen he had taken, and when asked why he had done so, he said, "to end a miserable existence." We found him in a state of perfect consciousness, and he offered no resistance to anything done for him. We laid him down in the bed, on the side of which he was sitting, and administered chloroform inhalations, emetics, as well as every other known antidote or remedy, with the effect of only mitigating the intensity and diminishing the frequency of the spasms. About 7.45 p. m. he was setzed with a trightful spasm and died. From information derived from Mirs. Marples, wife of deceased, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Marples laboured under wild and fanciful delusions; and was at the time of his death, and for some time previously, in an unsound state of mind. The delusion which, probably, influenced him to commit the sad act which ended his life, was that he could better support his family in a purely spiritual existence than when enumbered by a material body.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, while in an unsound state of mind, took a quantity of strychnine from which he died, there being no evidence as to where he procured the poison." candidates, to take hon-Brussels, Water-Directtee on confirst meeting the 16th and

rejoices in a of and proschool work. chers' salar

The Charges Against Mr. Rine.

ERANTFORD, March 23.—At a meeting of the ecutive committee of the Rine Reform Club, held it the reading-room of Wickliffe Hall last evening, to following resolution was put on record:—Moved to C. Edwin Smith, seconded by W. Rubidge, and record in the control of the control o ille Board of ents to be leaving \$14.-

int grant ing \$14,.
This is ar's estit showed obe 988, w Model w Mod st year's estireport showed last to be 988, winter night to that body. ere well be-

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A Victoria despatch brings the intelligence that Admiral de Horsey's report, as to the best terminus for the Canada overland railway, condemis Burrard Inlet and Skeena river as harbours, and strongly favours the adoption of Bute Inlet route, with Esquimalt as the terminus.

The Rev. Jacques Victor Arrand, priest of the St. Sulpite Order, and Chaplain of the Grey Nunery, was taken suddenly ill while at diuner this week, and fell back into his chair in an apoplectic ft. During the mi, hit he expired. He was 73 years of age, and has been in Montreal since 1828.

The dwelling of a woman named Anne Reid. ring the four was marked. age, and has been in Montreal since 1828.

The dwelling of a woman named Anne Reid, near the London and Port Stanley railway bridge, was on Friday night raided on by a party of disorderly young men, who forced the door and windows, and smashed all the furniture, and held high carnival. A constable was called, but on his attempting to interfere he was also roughly treated. One of the party was arrested by a detective early in the morning. Christmas mum figure

attempting to interfere he was also roughly treated. One of the party was arrested by a detective early in the morning.

The speech on a readjustment of the Tariff in advocacy of a national policy delivered by Mr. C. C. Colby, M. P. for Stansted, is to be published immediately as a campaign document, and will contain Sir John Macdonald's amendment, the division list, and an able letter by Mr. Colby setting forth his reasons for advocating tariff revision and providing that only such policy as secure and maintain the future prosperity of the Dominion. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, of the Cittern is preparing the pamphlet for general eiroulation.

A dastardly outrage was committed on Friday afternoon, on the Concession line in rear of the Lunatic Asylum, London, Ont. A daughter of Mr. Penny, gardener of that institution, was walking home, when she found herself suddenly selfing of her assailant; the wound thereby caused was chiefly the means of his identification on his being arrested. The villain proved to be one Georg Baker, a labourer at the asylum, who was severed to the Central Prison for a similar content. The cost of

AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB. A correspondent advises late planting of potatoes as the best means of avoiding the ravages of potato beetles. He says:

"By planting the very latter end of May or beginning of June the first hatching of larvæ will have nothing to feed on, and will either die or desert the locality."

Unfortunately, this system would make the potatoes later of ripening, and thereby give the last batch of bugs a better opportunity. The plan may, however, be beneficial. Have any of our readers tried it?

A crop of hay, weighing two tons, removes from the soil about 62 pounds of nitrogen, 70 pounds of potash, and 18 pounds of phosphoric acid. From an acre, a crop of clover hay, weighing two and a half tons, abstracts about 175 pounds of nitrogen, 110 pounds of potash, and 32 pounds of phosphoric acid. Two or three crops grown in succession, and without manure, would partially exhaust even the best of land.

EXAMINED-DISCUSSION BETWEEN CONRAD WILSON, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND PROF. EVI STOCKBRIDGE, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Conrad Wilson, Esq., writes as follows:
There is perhaps nothing more detrimental
to husbandry or more discouraging to those
engaged in it, than the mistakes or errors
sometimes committed by scientific men
writing in the interest of agriculture. The
success and prosperity of farmers so largely
depends on their readiness to accept the
conclusions of science, that anything tending to weaken their confidence in its proing to weaken their confidence in its pro-fessors rises to the importance of a national

BABN YARD MANURE would seem to be of questionable policy, even if it should prove to be tenable and sound. But let us glance briefly at the doctrine of these prominent writers, and see whether their conclusions are really

justified by the facts.
"It has been claimed," says Prof. Ville, that "the meadow is the foundation of all good agriculture, because with the meadow we have cattle, and with cattle, manure :

headry from the need of animal dung. In reporting his own experimental corn crop, the describes his method of feeding plants as "the cheapest of all methods of producing them; the cheapest in the world; cheaper than barnyard manure; cheaper than anything known." Like Professor Ville, he seems to regard barnyard manure as a sort of necessary evil a waste product as a sort of necessary evil, a waste product of the farm, to be utilized simply because it is there.

Let us now see if there are not, perhaps, some facts of experience, some conclusion of practical men, or possibly some scientific authority that may tend to correct the erroneous estimate assigned by these the-erists to barnyard manure.

EXPERIMENT OF MR. DANA. From the careful and elaborate experiment made by Samuel L. Dana it appears that an average cow, kept on a daily ration of 24 lbs. of hay, and 12 1-2 lbs. of potatoes, will yield, in addition to her liquid evacuations, over 31,000 lbs. of dung per year, containing 189 lbs. of ammonia, which, with other included elements, amount in chemical valuation to over \$40. By the same authority it also appears that

THE WERLY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY MARCH 329, 1878.

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blest with the "Golden dreams that make blest with the "Golden dreams that make the blest with the witer proposed certain questions that he seemed to think would help the Grit cause by excusing the party for their opposition to Protection. Mr. John D. Ronald, of Chatham, sends us the following in reply:—

A woollen manufacturer asks 1st, does the party of Protection purpose to put on a duty to prothibit the impurtation of woollen goods? Please allow me to give my version of explanation. The duty would be mainly to protect our Canadian manufacturers to the same extent that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States cannot crush us, as with their combined efforts they can easily do as things are. Home competition levels prices, as he himself says, the greatest competitions being the Canadian manufacturers. He says that all he wants is a market for his goods. Protection accomplishes all this, keeps our country from being drained of its gold, secures the market to ourselves, furnishes work for Canadians, secures the halance of stade in our favour, and above all furnishes many people with money in their pockets to buy the produce of our country at the country for the care of the ca

The above is a formal prediction for the control of the control of

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chemical fertilizers have emancipated husbandry from the need of animal dung. In
reporting his own experimental corn crop,

1-1-5-4-5-4-5-4-5that barnyard manure, valuable as it is, is manure, or in that of chemicals. These that barnyard manure, valuable as it is, is not the best material, or in the best form in which to obtain the food of plants, if that is to be purchased at its ordinary price." The foregoing quotation I trust will satisfy you that I have used the term "waste products" with a different meaning from that which you represented me as desired results.

have a still higher manurial value. In the above experiment of Mr. Dana, the daily ration of hay was equivalent to 41 tons a year. Now if this ration had been clover pounds of nitrogen, 'equal to 149,613 of

standard, over \$22. And some other teets have a still bigher manurial value. In the above experiment of Mr. Dana, the daily ration of hay was equivalent to 4½ tons a year. Now if this ration had been clover instead of hay, the manurial value per year would have been over \$72, according to the authority of Prof. Johnson. These conclusions, resulting as they do from both practical investigation, are further confirmed by the experience of successful farmers.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

This gentleman has found that a good cow, when kept on the soiling system, yields \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cords of solid dung per annum, which, by the addition of muck, may be more than doubled, both in quantity and value, and that the liquid manure when absorbed with muck is worth still manure from each cow, when thus treated, is equivalent on a yearly average to the value of the milk.

JOSEPH HARRIS,

who probably knowsas much about manure, and more about pigs, than most farmers, has estimated that he got \$41\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at an cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that most farmers, has estimated that he got \$41\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that most farmers, and more about pigs, than most farmers, has estimated that he got \$41\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs than most farmers, and more about pig



bination of all the finest and most showy flowers without that circlet of green.

Our first choice of flowers for a very small garden would be Geranium. The single scarlet is probably the most showy and gives most bloom for the labour befor the labour bestowed upon it.
Double Geraniums
are also very handsome, and give an
abundance of green
foliage, being generally vigorous growers.
A bed of scarlet
geraniums with a

geraniums with a border of silver leaf or bronze is a most dazzling sight from June to November. For baskets and vases where a stowof colour is wanted, they are without a stiral

without a rival.

Next to the geranium probably the ver Next to the geranium probably the verbena is the most satisfactory flower for a small place. If properly cared for and carefully pinned down, a bed of verbenas sexceedingly attractive.

The pansy is an old favourite of ours and should by all means have a place. Pansy seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground; if sown in spring get it in as early as poesi-



The state of the s

Monday was received to-day in Toronto, via Duli stating that navigation was open at the former port. The first steamer from Duluth arrived on Monday and left the same day, taking the above message. Navigation, it appears, is also open at the Sault, and the caral is to be open on the 1st prox. The steamers of the Collingwood Line are now being fitted out and the first of them is expected to leave Owen Sound for Prince Arthur in the first week of April.

The quantity of flour and grain exported from this continent to the United Kingdom from September 1st, 1877, to March 16th, at New York, Boston, Montreal, and other eastern seaboard ports, and at San Francisco to the 7th inst., was as follows:—Flour, 1,143,907 harrels; meal, 6,221 harrels; wheat, 38,690,604 bushels; corn, 31,864,407 bushels, and rye, 292,461 bushels. Exports to the European continent in the same time comprised 34,064 barrels of flour; 4,765,915 bushels of wheat; 4,228,729 bushels of corn, and 1,627,920 bushels of corn.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKETS.

A telegram to the New York press dated London, March 19th, quotes from the weekly review of the Mark Lane Express of Monday as follows:—
"There has been no interruption of the spring sowing, as the rainfall was insignificant." The land, previously in good condition, has been further improved by the dryness of the atmosphere. Winter-sown wheat, although somewhat thin on heavy lands, is looking strong and healthy on light soils. The prospect for a good crop is more promising than at the corresponding time for some grears. The promising agricultural outlook, the large arrivals from abroad and the early reopening of navigation in Northern Europe have exercised a very depressing effect upon the British corn trade, already deprived of the doubtful support which the warlike political appearances furnished; and with influences thus combined upon the side of buyers, lower rates are current for nearly all varieties of cereals and produce. Deliveries of English wheat from farmers at the principal markets have been lighter than at any corresponding time in ten years are the first in face of this fact and the improved concereals and produce. Deliveries of English wheat from farmers at the principal markets have been lighter than at any corresponding time in ten year past. But in face of this fact and the improved condition of grain, consequent upon the drier atmosphere, values have receded is to 2s perq. The imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair. At Liverpool, the arrivals have been unusually heavy. At both places business is prostrate, operations of buyers having been paralyzed by the weight of present and prospective supplies. Firmness has been the leading feature of the trade in France. Prices there have undergone a slight improvement, which would indicate that values here are, perhaps, relatively lower than the situation warrants. The actual depressing power for the moment is the abstention of millers from buying rather than the pressure of foreign supplies, and it seems scarcely possible that business can remain in the present state of inantition much longer. Feeding stuffs have shared the general dulness. Lower rates were accepted for all articles accept old American maize, which is getting scarce, and therefore maintained last quotations. With fair arrivals at ports of call, the floating cargo trade for wheat improved 6d to 1s per qr. With some continental demand, maize advanced 3d to 6d per qr. Barley is quiet."

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK. A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday re views the trade of the preceding week as follows :-Many wheat markets, partly owing to small de-"Many wheat markets, partly owing to small de-liveries from growers, have improved is, and some is to 2s. Several places of import note a slight ad-vance, but most of the others are dull and without change in value. The off-coast trade is inanimate, and prices are rather easier, though only a moderate number of cargoes are offering. On the spot but little business has been done since Tuesday, with prices unaltered for wheat and maize. At this mar-ket to-day there was a limited attendance. There was an extremely dull sale for wheat, which was gen-erally ld to 2d per cental under the currencies of Tuesday. Flour meets with little attention, and is nominally rather cheaper. Corn to-day as 3d perw quarter lower, with moderate sales."

Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List makes th amount of grain on passage for the United King-Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans.
Date. qrs. eq'1 qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. r. 7, '78. 1,058,000 84,000 401,000 117,000 16,000 1. 8, '77. 1,599,000 87,000 586,000 266,000 48,000 1. 21,'78. 1,1281,000 90,000 443,000 75,000 24,000 21,'78. 1,129,000 73,000 382,000 3,700 25,000

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening to 8,613,798 bushels against 7,810,691 bushels in the to 8,613,798 bushels against 7,310,691 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Uswego in the same time have been 5,491,729 bushels against 4,517,711 bushels last year; and those at seaboard ports have been 9,074,901 bushels against 5,824,470 bushels at lake ports; of 974,013 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and of 3,250,431 bushels at seaboard ports. The export clearances from seaboard ports for the week were labeled to be a seaboard ports for the labeled to be a seaboard ports for the labeled

RNGLISH GRAIN AVERAGES. During the week ended March 9th, the sales of land and Wales amounted to 35,747 quarters, again 42,370 quarters last year; and it is estimated that in the whole kingdom they were 143,000 quarters, against 170,000 quarters. Since harvest the sales in the 150 principal markets have been 1,219,902 quarters, against 1,334,608 quarters; while in the whole kingdom they are computed to have been 4,879,600 quarters, against 5,338,700 quarters in the corresponding period of the previous season. Without reckoning the supplies furnished exgrahary, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets since harvest:—

31,529,905 19,690,924 31,918,283 20,012,946 4,665,313 3,171,388 3,725,724 4,008,183

grown roduce21,145,000 21,024,000 23,069,300 42,043,000 Total ...57,340,218 46,886,312 58,708,307 66,464,129

& flour, 1,062,043 673,721 134,325 198,048

for the season.. 53s 3d 49s 1d 45s 9d 44s 2d The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, March 27th, 1878 :-

| Banks. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Trans. | Cheese68 0 67 0 67 0 67 0 FLOUR—The market has been querices generally firm. Superior exneglected and nominal. Extra has |
|--|-------------|----------|----------------|--|
| Iontreal | 162 | | · | the same condition, but sold once last f.o.c. Fancy has been inactive. Spri |
| oronto | | | | been firm; and sold last week at |
| ntario | 021 | 924 | | f.o.c., and on Tuesday at equal to \$4.4 |
| erchants' | 64 | 634 | | fine has been quiet, but sold on Monds |
| ommerce | 1151 | 1144 | | The market to-day was quiet but st |
| onsolidated | 781 | 77 | | extra was in demand and one lot sold |
| ominion | 122 | 120 | | but there was no more to be had at thi |
| amilton | 100 | | 11 11 11 11 | it would readily have been repeated |
| andard | 781 | 781 | 20 at 781 | were steady at quotations. |
| ederal | 103 | 1022 | | BRAN-Has been quiet, and worth |
| nperial | 105 | 104 | | \$12.50 for cars on track. |
| olson's | **** | | | OATMEAL-No change has occurred |
| anada Permanent | 1784 | 177 | 1.00 | changed hands at \$4.25 on track. Sms |
| reehold | | 146 | | as before at \$4.50 to \$4.80. |
| estern Canada | | 146 | 6 at 1461 | WHEAT-The demand has been stea |
| nion | | 184 | 0 40 4101 | ed, and higher prices than in the previ |
| anada Landed Credit | 135 | 134 | | been paid since our last, holders gener |
| uilding and Loan | 1181 | 1174 | 1 | tinued unwilling to sell and sales ha |
| nperial | - | 112 | es disconnect | Fall has been quiet, but some cars of |
| armers' | | 112 | Called St. | \$1.22 f.o.c. on Monday. No. 1 spring |
| ondon & C. L. & A. Co | 136 | 134 | C | active, but some cars changed hands |
| uron and Erie | | 1341 | 71 13 K 11 8 W | \$1.10 f.o.c. No. 2 spring sold on Satu |
| ominion Savings and In- | | 2023 | | and on Monday at \$1.07 f.o.c., but Me |
| vestment Society | 125 | 1244 | | seem to have been paid to enable buy |
| nt. Sav. and Inv. Soc | | 128 | | ders. On Tuesday there was a good |
| amilton Prov. and L | | 1143 | | sold on p.t., but the prices seem to h |
| ational Inv. Co. of Canada | | 102 | | for No. 1, and \$1.07 for No. 2, f.o.c. Twere not inclined to sell though To |
| nglo-Can. Mortgage Co | 105 | 103 | | were not inclined to sell though To |
| Insurance, &c. | William T | - 11: | (1.00) | would have been repeated. On the str |
| ritish America | **** | 1121 | | \$1.18 to \$1.21, and spring at \$1 to \$1.0 |
| estern | 142 | 141 | | OATS—Have been more active at for |
| olated Risk | 50 | 2.10 | | all sorts. Canadian sold last week a |
| anada Life | **** | 184 | | at 34 and 35c, and American on Tuese |
| ousumers' Gas | **** | 1391 | | 35tc and 35tc on track. The marke |
| ominion Telegraph | 843 | 841 | 20 at 841 | at 34 and 35c, and American on Tuesday, and 35c on track. The marke active, with sales of one car of Canadi |
| Railways. | 3. | 17 1 | | three cars at 85c on track. Street price |
| orente G., & B. Stock | | | | BARLEY-The market has been v |
| & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds | alder. | | ***** | prices very weak. No movement has |
| Debentures, &c. | **** | 200 | | in No. 1, and the only movement repo |
| om. Gov. stock, 6 p. e | 1021 | 101 | | was the sale of a car on Friday at 5010 |
| om. Gov. stock, 5 p. c | Seattle of | 99 | | another on Saturday at 52c f.o.c., and |
| ounty (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c | 1014 | 1 | | choice quality at 54c on track on Tuesd |
| n'p (Out.) 20 y. 6 p. c | 984 | 900 459 | Mag 27 11 27 | ket to-day closed with sales of four car |
| ty Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c | | 981 | | side at equal to 50 c here, and of one o |
| | CAR SERVICE | STATE OF | | grade on the spot at 50c on track. |
| English N | larke | ta. | | PEAS—Inactivity has continued to be |
| | 14/88 | | | feature of the market, but the feeli rather less firm in consequence of the |
| enclud — latent caus | | | darch 27. | Still No. 1 inspected would prebably fi |
| William Committee of the Committee of th | | | | |

orders wheat, moderate; corn, moderate. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—wheat, 270,000 to 275,000 qrs; corn, 200,000 to 205, 000 qrs: flour, 135,000 to 140,000 bbls. Liverpoolheat, on the spot, at opening, firm; corn, fir

VEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE. The market has been quiet since our last, with of ferings small, as holders have been generally unwilling to press sales, and receipts have been limited. Prices, fluwerer, have been firm, and in wheat there has been a further advance established. The tone of European advices through the week has encouraged helders to retain their grain and look for an advance; a rall events their effect has been to an advance; at all events their effect has been to lead them generally to adopt this course. Rates of ocean freight have continued to decline; that on flour is now lower than ever before quoted; the flour is now lower than ever before quoted; the fact has tended to keep flour steady, but cannot be said to have either increased the demand or advanced prices. Stocks here have generally declined during the week, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 30,375 bbis; fall wheat, 124,611 bush; spring wheat, 330,545 bush; oats, 7,833 bush; barley, 174,414 bush; pess, 23,022 bush; 'Tye, nil bush; corn, nil bush. Outside advices show English markots to have been dull last week, and to day's quotations shows fall of 2d on white wheat; of 3d on corn, and 6d on peas during the week. The feeling, however, seems to have been firmer since Monday, though to day's quotations for eargees of No. 2 spring, off the coast. quotations for eargoes of No. 2 spring, off the seast, is the same as that of Friday. Imports during last week were of fair amount, and arrivals since then have been moderate. The total supply of flour and wheat in the week end-

ing on the 16th inst. was equal to 392,500 to 420,625 qrs of wheat, against 406,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of null to 9,625 qrs. The cable of the 21st inst. reports the amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom, at that date, as equal to 1,248, 000 qrs., against 1,640,000 qrs on the corresponding date last year and 1,140,000 qrs on the 7th inst. The expected arrivals of wheat at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from March 7th to April 4th, from the fleet of vessels on passage, as in the foregoing, are 275,500 qrs, comprising 119,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports and 156,000 qrs from California; and of corn in ports and 100,000 qrs, all from American Atlantic ports. Further cable advices to the 19th inst. report trade depressed and lower prices current than those ruling in the previous week. Home deliveries were smaller than at any corresponding time in the ten years next preceding. Imports were fair and buyers paralysed by the prespect of a continuance of them.
Winter wheat looked well, and prospects for a good

had fallen to 34,000 quarters. In Germany supplies of wheat were small at Berlin, where prices for future delivery had declined. At Hamburg the wheat trade was quiet, business being checked by the firmness of holders. At Danzig the weather was unseasonably mild, and ice had nearly disappeared in the Vistula. The smaller rivers were quite open to navigation. The re-opening of the Black Sea ports will deprive this port of much of its Russian supplies, but the prospect of peace had depressed prices, which had given way about is per quarter for both wheat and rye. At Odessa eighteen prices, which had given way about is per quarter for both wheat and rye. At Odessa eighteen grain-laden steamers had cleared for the United Kingdem in the interval from February 18th to March 2nd; of these, however, there were only seven laden with wheat, the rest carrying barley or com.

laden with wheat, the rest carrying barley or com. good deal unsettled; now moving upwards and now downwards, but close rather higher than last week in the western markets for May delivery. Wheat coming forward shows a decrease. The receipts at western lake and river ports for the week ending on the 16th inst, wafe 514,774 bush, against \$85,162 bush the previous week, and 177,935 bush the corresponding week in 1877; and the shipments from thence for the week were 724,374 bush, against 756,506 bush the previous week; and 2,953,470 bush the last four weeks, against 491,004 bush the corresponding four weeks in 1877. The deliveries at seaboard, ports for the week were 1,054,485 bush, the corresponding four weeks were 1,054,485 bush the corresponding four weeks were aboard ports for the week were 1,054,485 bush, 218 bush the corresponding week in 1877. The export clearances for Europe for the week were 1,327,031 bush, against 716,669 bush the previous.

March 16. March 9. March 17. March 19. Wheat. 8,054,979 8,214,013 10,141,070 16,442,819 Corn. 5,630,652 5,433,183 11,490,354 6,166,832 Oats 2,676,624 2,655,511 2,950,090 3,301,255 Barley. 2,989,392 3,342,983 3,002,993 1,614,977 Bye. 621,635 581,864 703,052 384,113

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

| March 21, 5 p.m. | March 22, 6 p.m. | March 28, 6 p.m. | March 25, 5 p.m. | March 26, 6 p.m. | March 27, 6 p.m. |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------------|
| 8. D. | 8. D. | 8. D. | A D. | 8. D. | 8. D. |
| Flour 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26 0 | 26. 0 | 26 0 |
| R. Wheat.10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 | 10 7 |
| R. Winter.11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 | 11 4 |
| White11 8 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 | 11 6 |
| Club12 - 3 | 12 8 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 | 12 3 |
| Corn, new. 26 8 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 25 9 | 25 6 | 25 6 |
| Barley 3 9 | 8 9 | 3 9 | 8 9 | 3 9 | 12 3 25 6 3 9 3 0 |
| Oats 8 0 | 8 0 | 3 0 | 3 0 | 8 0 | |
| Peas36 6 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 | 36 0 |
| Pork51 0 | 51 0 37 8 | 51 0 | 51 0 87 6 | 51 0 | 51 0 37 6 |
| Lard37 6 | 82 0 | 37 0 82 0 | 37 6 82 0 | 87 6 | 37 6 |
| Beef82 0 Bacon28 6 | 28 6 | | 28 6 | | 81 0 |
| Tallow39 6 | | 39 6 | | | 28 6 |
| Cheese68 0 | | | 67 0 | 39 3 66 0 | 39 0 65 0 |
| | JAN STATE | ありなるできた | 200000000000000000000000000000000000000 | WF 754 2 172 L | |
| FLOUR-The n | arket | has be | en qui | et, but | with |
| prices generally | nrm. | super | txe sol | ra has | been |
| neglected and not the same condition | minal. | BAUS | mas be | een in | much |
| f.o.c. Fancy has | hoon i | soud on | Charles | TOUR BE | ₹0.35 |
| been firm : and | | | | | |

GRAIN, f.o.b

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has generally been rather quiet since our Winter wheat looked well, and prospects for a good crop were more promising than at the corresponding time for some years. Continental advices by mail state that in France supplies of grain in country markets were very light, as farmers were much engaged in the fields, and, moreover, showed little inclination to part with their produce at ruling prices. In the Northern and Central districts an advance occurred on fine qualities of wheat, while inferior parcels were difficult to move, even at a further reduction. Out of 96 markets from which reports were received in the preceding week 19 quoted a rise and 13 a fall in wheat. At Marseilles stocks of wheat that fallen to 34,000 quarters. In Germany supplies of wheat were small at Berlin, where prices for the simple reason that they must either sell or for the simple reason that they must either sell or for. Beyond have changed hands through the west of to 7c, which prices would be repeated; for really good lots something more may occasionally be paid, but we should not advise anybody to rely on it. Choice fine dairy, however, is still wanted at 15 to 16c, but very little offering; box-butter is now inactive with very little offering; choice would probably bring 13 to 15c. Street receipts have been on the increase; prices range widely; from 18 to 23c is paid for pound rolls according to quality, and tube or crocks of dairy bring 14 to 16c. English advices report markets quiet, and quote extra fine at 114s to 120s; good to fine at 80s to 90s, and ordinary at 50s to 60s.

Hams-No movement is reported in round lots, and

LARD—The only movement has been that in small lots; prices are decidedly firm at 9 to 94c for tinnets; at 10c for pails, and 84 to 9c for tierces.

Hoss—Receipts on the street were small until this morning, when a slight increase was offered; all have been wanted and readily taken at \$5.50 to \$6.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has continued to be very quiet all over.

TRA—There has been very little change during the week. Several lines have been sold on New York account on p. 4.; prices are generally steady but unchanged. Young Hyson has been quiet in lines on the spot, but with a fair trade doing in small parcels. Japans have sold at 49c for line of firsts, and 57½ for a line of very choice. Blacks seems to have been quiet and steady. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 25c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 35 to 45c; Toung Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankaya, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 70c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c; Seuchong, 35 to 70c; Seented Pekoes 45 to 60c.

Corres—There is no movement in job lots reported; small lots go off tairly well at former prices. Quotations stand as follows:—Java, 27 to 30c; Bingapore, 25 to 26c; Jamales, 25 to 27c; Laguayra, 25 to 23c; Rio 21 to 23c; Mocha, 33 to 34c.

APPLASS—Offerings have remained very small, and any sound samples readily taken at from \$5 to \$4.25 per barrel.

MUTTOX—There has been very little offering, and all svaliable readily taken at an advance, the Tange being \$8 to \$8.50 per cental.

MUTTOX—There has been very little offering, and all svaliable readily taken at an advance, the Tange being \$8 to \$8.50 per cental.

POULTEX—Offerings have continued to be very small and prices very firm at \$1 to \$1.50 for turkeys and \$5 to \$6.56 for fowl; neither ducks nor gees have been offered on the street. Box lots are finished for the season.

FLOUR, f.o.c

Superfor Exers, per 195 lbs ... \$5 55 to \$5.55 to

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

bid is 24c. There was a lot of old fleece sold at 25c.

TALLOW—Offerings have been fair, and prices weak
at 7c for rendered, and at 4c for rough. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected,
choice, 86.50; No. 2 inspected, cut, and
grubby hides, 85; No. 3 inspected, 2ut, and
grubby hides, 85; No. 3 inspected, 84; Calfskins, green, 8 to 10c; Calfskins, cured, 11 to 13c;
calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, 60c to \$1.25;
Wool, fleece, 25 to 27c; Wool, pulled, super, 24 to
29c; Wool, pickings, 9 to 13c; Tallow, rough, 4c;
rendered, 7c.

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Receipts came in more freely to-day, Wheat from 400 to 500 bushels. Peas, about the same quantify, and several loads of barley and osts. Prices varied but little from yesterday's figures. Clover seed rather lower; 33.40 to 83.80 was paid. In other classes of worduce no phance to note. rather lower; \$3.40 to \$8.80 was paid. In other classes of produce no change to note.

Grank—Dethl, \$1.90 to \$2; Treadwell, \$1.80 to \$1.95; Red, \$1.75 to \$1.90; Spring, \$1.55 to \$1.70; Barley, 90c to \$1.00; Peas, 90c to \$1.08; Oats, 90c to \$3.5; Beans, — te —

PRODUCE—Eggs, per doz. fresh, 10 to 12c; Eggs, per doz., packed, 10 to 10c; Roll butter, fresh, 16 to 20c; Tub butter, 10 to 15c; Lard, per lb., 9 to 10c; Wool, fleece, 25 to 28c; Cheese, per lb., 11½ to 12½; Hay, per ton, \$10 to \$12; Potatoes, 55 to 60c.

About 200 cattle were offered for sale at St. Gabriel market to-day, for which a fair demand existed at previous rates. Sales of good to choice fat steers ranged from 4 to 4/c per lb, live weight. Common to fair cattle went for 3 to 3/c per lb. Seven car loads of extra choice fat cattle, 100 head, arrived at Point St. Charles this morning on their way to England. These cattle, which are remarkably fine stock. ably fine stock, where purchased on the Chicago market by F. R. Aingham, who, it is stated, bought them for the British Government. Their average weight is 1,400 lbs. each. Mr. Jos. Bellingers, of Waterloe, received 35 cattle, and sold one bull for \$35, six cattle at \$35 each, or at the rate of 35 c per lb. Mr. Wm. Head received one car load of cattle from S. L. Head, of Guelph, and sold one pair of oxen at 44c per lb., live weight, three steers for \$150, three do. for \$150, and one bull for \$54. He also sold one car of dressed hogs at \$5.75 per 100 lbs. Mr. F. Richings, of New Hamburg, received 20 cattle, which held at \$48 each, with \$5 off the lots. The receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were 280 cattle, 8 horses, 342 hogs, and 25 calves.

U. S. Cattle Markets.

E. S. Cattle Markets.

ALBANY, N.Y.* March 22.— CATTLE — Receipts, 1,938 head more than last week; the market has been more active, at an advance of fully † to †c per ib. Milch cows brought \$45 per head. The supply of veal caives was light at last week's prices.

SHERF AND LAMSS—Receipts, 6,500 head in excess of those of last week; prices unchanged.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 22.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,343 head; total for the week thus far, 9,316 head; for the same time isst week, 6,787 head; consigned through, \$34 cars; increase in receipts for the week, 137 cars; market active and higher; generally quoted at †c above last week's rates; the run was light, with a good demand; sales of good to choice steers at \$4.85 to \$5.50; good shippers at \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium at \$4.30 to \$4.45; light butchers' at \$3.30 to \$4 to \$4.25; stockers and feeders at \$3.50 to \$4.00; bulls at \$3 to \$3.75; cows, milkers and springers at \$25 to \$45 per head; there was a good attendance of buyers; the supply was hardly equal to the demand.

SHERF AND LAMSS—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head; total for the week thus far, 10,300 head; for the same time last week, 15,800 head; consigned through, 34 cars; market without decided change; offerings mainly of fair to medium quality; only a light proportion of choice stock; quotable; fair to good western gheep at \$4.90 to \$5.50; choice at \$6.50; all offerings disposed of; yards bare of stock; sales, 8 cars.

farms tor Sale.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods 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

DARM FOR SALE-PART OF TMPROVED FARM-TWENTY-WILD LAND AND IMPROVED farms—The owner of three thousand acres, willing to sell cheap, i will send particulars on request. F. PROUD OOT, Southampton, 811-6

POR SALE—A D.ESIRABLE business stand in the village of North Keppel (Big Bay), suitable for a general store, house 26 x 40, one acre of land, plantet with a choice selection of fruit trees, a good well, and creek running through the lot, pleasantly situated, commanding a fine view of the Georgian Bay, good country, good wharfage, good roads, healthy locality; satisfactory reasons for selling; will be sold cheap for each; this is a rare chance for a man with small capital. Address JOHN KINNELL, North Keppel P. 0. 313-13 MOR SALE - A VALUABLE

property in the Village of Stamford, County of Welland; dwelling house, barn, and outbuildings; good supply of water; thirty acres of good garden land; one-thind in fruit, comprising 200 peach and 120 apple, now bearing, the halance in peach, apple, and pears, from two to four years from planting; distance from Suspension. Bridge, 3 miles; Queenstown, 4 miles; Thorold, 6 miles; and St. Catharines, 10 miles. Terms—Two-Staffins each, and the balance over a number of years. For particulars apply to SAMUEL BERRMAN, Stamford.

Medical.

I thought unless I got relief at once I must die. At this time I heard of

SANDFORD'S RADICAL CURE

passed through marshy ground, got wet, took cold and have never got the better of catarrhal disease there contracted until I became acquainted with SANFORD'S BADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. How I have suffered when at public meetings, or at church, trying to avoid the cough which constantly clung to me! Night after night have I lain awake praying for some slight relief, that I might sleep and forget my suffering. In 1869 I took another severe cold, with more catarrhal troubles, still in March, 1877, I took another that had all the continuous of a lasal affection. The discharge from the continuous that was such as all consumptives have the finears it made on my health were tright. Califskins Have shown no alteration single out third thought unless I got relief at once that I must till. At this time I heard of Sarrosny's Radical Cran and immediately began a faithful use of the time I heard of the time I heard of the time I heard of the time I have been a faithful use of the time I relief was a good night's rest from coughing. What an encouragement to one who had suffered as I had! What a good beginning! I ontinued until I had used twelve bottles, I then found myself a new man-not a young manfor I am in my 59th year. I need not say anything in praise of the RADICAL CURE beyond what I hav said. It has done for me what I never thought it would—give me immediate relief from 30 years of suffering under a plurality of diseases. It is a blessing to be rid of three mortal diseases—a bless. ing I never expected to enjoy. Such has been my experience with the Radical Cure. JAMES McGOLDRICK, 10 Plympton court. Boston, Oct. 6th, 1877.

> The magnitude of the suffering, the blight, the misery caused by Catarrh, places the question of the remedy for its cure and extermination scond only to that for Consumption ; for like the latter it mines and burrows in the system until it breaks down every vital force opposed to its fear

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a Local and onstitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting the germ of the disease. Price, with Improve Inhaler, and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggis throughout the United States and Canadas, and by

Electricity and Healing Balsams united to form the most wonderful healing, soothing,

INSTANT RELIEF For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak Back, Weak ess, Paralysis, Weak Spine, Nervous Pains, Strains,

Sprains, and soreness. WEAK BACK,

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GGARDEN

making the announcement in the House Lords, he stated her Majesty had accepte his resignation, and that he on held office until his successor wappointed. As to the causes which he said he was not at liberty. ment, he said he was not at liberty speak, but when the concurrence of Parli action, he hoped he would be able to vidicate his opinions. He gave the Cabin credit for their desire to mainta peace, but he did not think the ment was asked to the Governme measures they had resolved upon wou prove conducive to that end. H however, endorsed the policy of the Goernment relative to the conditions on which eriment relative to the conditions on which Europe could enter the Congress. Lo Beaconsfield regretted Lord Derby's retirement, but also refrained from referring the reasons which led to it. He had fe of late that the political ties betwee Lord Derby and himself would soon to minate, but he expected it would be from a different cause and in a more nature manner, that he would disappear from the manner—that he would disappear from t

THE EASTERN QUESTION .- The situ as depicted by this morning's despatch seems almost to leave no hope of a paci solution of the Anglo-Russian difficulti and that the bursting of the sto which has so long been brew is now only a question of issue orders calling out the reserve. T Royal message bearing on the ord would be submitted to both House probably on Monday, when Parl ment would be asked to concr and the Government's action would the come up for discussion. All the troo ships have been ordered to prepare f

merely a misunderstanding of words. Af all there seems some doubt as Austria's attitude in the event of Anglo-Russian war. It is den that Count Andrassy ever to Sir Henry Elliott that Austria would main neutral in case of such an event, main neutral in case of such an event, a rumours are given currency to that to Count has only been feigning sy pathy with Russia, and intends to clare for an active policy with the whof Hungary at his back. It is furt stated that while Russian prospects look promising at the beginning of the we they have now reassumed an uncertaspect, as General Ignatieff speaks of explanations instead of concessions.

SATURDAY, March 3 THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The extre tension made manifest yesterday is by means abated according to this morni despatches; on the contrary it may rer be said to have tightened, should an unconfirmed rumour, wh comes from Constantinople prove no doubt will be left but that a solu must be reached either by an immed appeal to arms or a humiliating backd the part of either Russia or Engla The rumour is to the effect General Nelidoff presented a note to Porte requesting that the withdrawa the British fleet from its position in Sea of Marmora be demanded, and the note having been handed to Layard, he replied that the would remain where it was until the wdrawal of the Russian troops from the virons of Constantingle In virons of Constantinople. In sia war with England would intensely popular, and at St. Perburg it is regarded as inevita Bismarck, however, is reported to be a bringing his mediatory powers to wand is said to have asked England precise statement of her demands in of Commons yesterday Lord Hartin referred to the calling out of the res as an indication that the situation w of intense gravity, and provoked Sir s ford Northcote into a brief sort of expl tion of the action of the Government. stated that he would postpone submission of the Budget for a few day order to enable the debate to proceed the Queen's message, which would be sented on Monday, and the correspond relating to the Congress, whe hoped to be able to place fore the House to-day. He said Government felt that the time had arr when a decided step should be taken, that recent events had in a great me set aside the Treaties of 1856 and and that consequently the que submission of the Budget for a few da

IN GILT LETTERS, on each plug of the GENUINE. Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. The Summer Session opens on the 16th April, when there will be accommodation in the residence for twenty additional students. Staff now full; appear twenty additional students. Staff now full; appearances good, and curriculum complete. For perficulars as to terms of contract, course of study, &c., send for circulars to the undersigned, by whom application for admission will be received until April 12th WM. JOHNSTON, President.

Guelph, March 18th, 1878. THE WEEKLY MAIL

VOL. VII. NO. 314

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY

The British Reserves Calle Out.

STORM CONTINUES TO GATH**E**I

Important Circular Depatch b the British Government.

AUSTRIA'S INTENTIONS STILL UNCERTAIN

Lord Salisbury Succeeds Lor Derby.

Russians Advancing on Gallipoli.

Lord Derby definitely resigned the pos-tion of Secretary for Foreign Affairs yeste day in consequence of the Government issuing orders, calling out the reserve scene while Lord Derby would remain take a leading part in the Government

the transportation of troops on emergency. In Austria, however, reaceful solution of the differences is ret considered out of the question, a deneral Ignatieff is reported to have clared his opinion that the differences we

set aside the Treaties of 1856 and and that consequently the querequired a fresh examination. The erament did not object to the States of the