Legal Notices.

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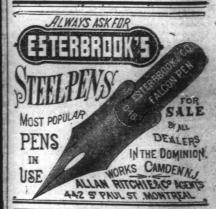
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THE WEEKLY MAIL spublished every Thursday morning in the English mail, second edition on Friday, patched by first trains and express to all per bounding. Price \$1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are of the rate of fifteen cents per line; contrast ythe year made known on application. Conductivements are inserted at the rate of \$61.

THE WERKLY MAIL forms on a medium through which to reach the public lating from every Post Office and prominent Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces bec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Co

VOL. VIII. NO. 368.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

Four Shots Fired Without Cetewayo Making Over-

ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN

he Assailant Supposed to Be An Interna-ionalist Agent—One Person Slightly Wounded - Enthusiastic Reception of the Emperor - Congratulations from

PETERSBURG, April 14.-While the PETERSBURG, April 14.—While the was taking his usual morning walk to-day, near the palace, four shots a revolver were fired at him, but fortely none of them took effect. The who fired was arrested by a crowd he the firing attracted. The city is being decorated in token of thankful-

count of the affair says:—Towards eight clock this morning, as the Emperor was aking his customary walk, a respectably a cockade, advanced toward him, and as the Emperor approached nearer drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, fore submitting to his captors, fired other shot, slightly wounding in the eek a person in the crowd. A great rong of people which had assembled, enrong of people which had assembled, en-usiastically cheered and congratulated to Emperor, who thanked them for their coofs of fidelity on such a painful occa-on. He said he knew he had the supt of all respectable people. He hoped would grant that he might complete task, which consisted in promotthe welfare of Russia. The drove to the palace without an escort. He has not suffered the least ill effect from the attempt upon his life. He afterwards drove, still without an escort, to the Kores exhaustill attention to the control of the co

to the Kason cathedral to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receiving the congratulations of the officials of the unable to speak for some minutes.
On recovering from his emotion he said:—"This is the third time God has saved me." It is supposed the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employé of the Ministry of Finance and an agent of the International. The Sultan and all of the European sovereigns have telegraphed congratulations.

omcor of the departmente with his drawn sword pursued Skoloff and three more men then joined in the pursuit. Skoloff fired at them, shattering the jaw of a detective.

St. Petersburg, April 15 .- The name the assailant of the Czar is now ascer-ined to be Zolowjeff. The city is again

congratulations to the Czar on his escape from the assassin. despatch says on Tuesday morning Zolowjeff was insensible but was expected to fally. No papers were found upon him.
Throughout Menday night all suspected houses were searched. Last week the Revolutionary Committee issued a wealant. volutionary Committee issued a proclama-tion threatening the life of the Emperor and a second St. Bartholomew. Telegrams were received on Friday and Saturday last from the Berlin secret police giving warning that during Easter an attempt would be made to assassinate the Emperor, the Czarewitch or some member of the Imperial family. In consequence of these telegrams, the usual entrance to the Winter Palace was closed and the Czarewitch went at midnight to the Easter eve reception of the

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

Horrible Cruelty to Political Prisoners. St. Petersburg, April 12.—A Kieff cor-tespondent gives the following account of the outbreak among the political prisoners last month:—The persons under arrest in Kieff prison resolved some time ago to tunmel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed when the tunnel was completed, and the prisoners entered, intending to come up the control of the co completed, and the prisoners entered, in-tending to come up through the opening beyond the prison precincts. Soldiers posted at the opening shot the escaping prisoners as they came up. When the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, remained in the tunnel, seldiers were sent in from behind, and the unfortunate wretches, caught between two fires, were all shot down. The proceedings seemed to give the officials much amuse-ment, and the Director of Kieff prison has been praised and decorated. Quite in keeping with this, is a statement published by the Russian chaplain in the Central Prison at Charkoff. He declares that of 500 persons detained in that prison, two hundred died within four months. One of the heaviest charges made by the Nihilists against the Russian official administration was the brutal treatment of prisoners, the consequence being that many are dying and some are being driven mad.

GARIBALDI ON UNIVERSAL SUF-

FRAGE ROME, April 15. - Garibaldi has published an energetic letter in favour of universal suffrage and called a meeting of Republi-cans for the 21st inst., to take measures for

the agitation of the question.

London, April 15.—Garibaldi's letter in favour of universal suffrage says he considers it the duty of the Republican party to rally in the field for legal action to secure progressively that liberty which is their undoubted right, but which now depends on the whim of a Minister or the programme of a Ministry. Universal suffrage is the basis of reform. The people to whom it is denied were considered capable of founding Italy with their arms. Even the presence of Clericals in Parliament would be desirable if it would disred the language which now able if it would dispel the languor which now enders it impotent.

A Berlin despatch says :-- An apparently semi-official communication, referring to the despatch of an American ironclad to moa, points out that the German ships riadne and Albatross are still there, and ally suffice for the protection of foreigners.

despatch from Berlin states that Gerany, though entertaining no idea of mexing the Samoan Islands, intends to anotating one osailoss and prevent the americans from establishing themselves there to the detriment of other nations,

TTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CZAR. NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

A RUSE TO OBTAIN INFORMATION

tures for Peace.

The Ekowe Relief Column on the March.

COMPOSITION OF THE FORCE

Thirty-Pive Thousand Zulus in Am-

CAPE Town, April 1, via St. Vincent.—
The colonial secretary of Natal has telegraphed to the Colonial Secretary of Cape

many the Colomial Secretary of Cape Colomial Sec

column, for which 35,000 Zulus were lying in wait. Adjutant Davidson, of the 99th

The relieving column, after its first day's march, is entrenched here, nine miles north of the Tugela River. On mustering to proceed the following morning, March 29th, to be Zolowjeff. The city is again our captain was missing. It is supposed ated to night and flags are every he went behind the guards and was cut off he went behind the guards and was cut off by the Zulus during the night. They have been seen watching the advance from a distant hill, but no fighting is expected until April 1st, as Col. Pearson signals that

vance is made on Undini.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says
the force which recaptured the cattle from
Col. Wood was 20,000 strong. In the
fighting on the day on which these cattle were retaken Wood's column suffered considerable loss, which is not included in the estimate given in a previous despatch. Nearly all of the natives deserted. The loss of the Zalus in the subsequent attack on the camp was immense. The official report of Wood confirms the statement that the Zulus who attacked him numbered 20,000, The British loss was 77 killed and wounded when the camp was attacked. The Zulus in this attack were entirely defeated and pursued a considerable distance.

The Ekowe relief column is moving by road which passes through open country.

Another despatch from Pietermaritzburg
announces that martial law has been proannounces that martial law has been pro-claimed in consequence of the exorbitant charge for means of transportation.

Lord Chelmsford telegraphs:—The latest reports say the Zulus refuse to assemble by regiments but will defend their own districts. The number of the enemy around Ekowe is estimated at 150,000.

A Cape Town despatch states that Lord Chelmsford detained Cetewayo's messengers, promising to send his A strong force of Colonial troops has

crossed the Orange river to punish the

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The Porte Ready to Fall in With the Views of the Powers. London, April 11.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Sultan on Tuesday addressed a telegram to Lord Salisbury formally condemning the proceedings of the Khedive as dangerous to the whole East, expressing nis willingness to cancel the firman regulating the Egyptian succession, depose the Khedive, and send Halim pasha to Alexandria in a Turkish man-of-war as the Khedive's succession. Turkish man-of-war as the Khedive's successor. The Sultan's telegram has been communicated to France. It has already formed the subject of numerous conferences between M. Waddington and Lord Lyons, and will be discussed at a ceuncil of Ministers on Saturday. The correspon-dent thinks France cannot hesitate to act in accord with England, and accept the Sultan's offer, as she would thereby punish the Khedive without risk.

The Vienna Presse publishes a sensa-

EUROPE.

Trichinosis has appeared for the first time in Italy at Brescia and Piacenza. Snow fell on Saturday in England and the northern parts of the United Kingdom. A vastly productive petroleum spring has been discovered near Pechelbrown, in

A despatch from Rome says Queen Victoria will probably visit the King and Queen of Italy at Monza. Private advices from St. Petersburg state that, 140 revolutionists have been arrested in Russia within the last fortnight. A French man-of-war has captured and conveyed to Granville two Jersey fishing boats for peaching on the French oyster

men would be able to assist the relieving to mable to speak for some minutes. On recovering from his emotion he said:—"This is the third time God has aved me." It is supposed the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was also found under his finger nails. Antidotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employe of the Ministry of Finance and an agent of the International. The Sultan and all of the European sovereigns have telegraphed congratulations.

LONDON, April 14.—A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The Emperor's assailant gives his name as Skoloff. He is a retired functionary of the Ministry of Finance and is about thirty years of age. He fired at the Emperor within two paces. After the first shot the Emperor approached Skoloff who fired again and then ran. The various accounts given as to the exact number of shots fired are conflicting. As more officer sit the solution of the Gendarmerie with his drawn into assist the relieving at the standard part of the Standard on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus were lying in wait. Adjutant Davidson, of the 99th Regimenth is dead.

Col. Wood Stacked Umbelini's strong-hold on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed Umbelini's strong-hold on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed Umbelini's strong-hold on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed Umbelini's strong-hold on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed Umbelini's strong-hold on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retoxed the 2

UNITED STATES

Jas. Keeter ploughed up an iron chest at Deep Creek, Va., containing several thousand dollars in gold coin. It is be-lieved that it was buried during the war. An earthquake was felt at Norfolk, N. Y., on Monday morning. The sound was from the west passing east. It lasted about thirty seconds and was very dis-

rendered a decision making perpetual the injunction restraining the city treasurer of Newport from paying the cost of the ball given to the officers of the British fleet last

It is now alleged that the naturalization of Mayor-elect Jacobs, of Cincinnati, was fraudulent, and that he cannot hold office. Jacobs said he must have been 21 years of when he was born. A court martial of Fort Sill of Capt. P.

L. Lee, of the 10th Cavalry, for challenging Lieut. Whittall to fight a duel and disorderly altercation with Lieut. Whittall, found Lee guilty and sentenced him to the forfeiture of \$50 of his salary. An operation for the transfusion of hu-

man milk into the veins of a sick patient was done for the first time, it is said, by Dr. Howe at the charity hospital at Blackwell's Island, New York, on Saturday. The operation was not considered a success. The New York Commercial Advertiser's Washington special says:—"Information received at the Treasury Department from various official sources is that the disease

known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle in this country is slowly disappearing, owing to the prompt action of the Federal officers working in connection with the St. Louis, Mo., April 14.-A terrible

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 14.—A terrible cyclone struck the town of Collinsville this evening, demolishing ten buildings, ruining thirty others, and damaging more or less some seventy-five residences and business houses. Only one person was killed, a little girl, and two or three others badly injured. The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed for some time

A new York despatch of Saturday says:

—It is stated to-day that Julia McCarthy,
25, of this city, who has been employed as
a cook, and is new in Canada, is a claimant
for thirty millions, a fortune left by Major
O'Keefe, quartermaster in the British service, who had served in several AngloIndian campaigns, and who died six years
ago. It is said Miss McCarthy's claim is
well supported. well supported.

well supported.

It is stated that 4,000 repeating rifles and a million rounds of ammunition were purchased and shipped from New York last week by Major Tuxen, a supposed agent of the Russian Government. But intimations were given that they were really to go to Delagos Bay, a Portugese settlement north of Zululand, and will be sold to Cetewayo and his tribe. They were shipped as canned meats and hogsheads of machinery on the steamer Rhein.

The jewels of Mdme. Bonaparte were

NEWS FROM ABROAD. AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTAN, AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

Bad Feeling Among the Fron-tier Tribes.

Yakoob Inciting Them Against the British.

London, April 13.—A correspondent at Lahore says Major Cavagnari will probably go to Cabul with a small escort, to endeavour to convince Yakoob Khan of the futility of resistance. Major Cavagnari is hopeful of success. He is a good authority but perhaps over sanguine. It is certain that Yakoob is inciting the frontier tribes against the British.

London, April 14.—A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that there is no doubt bad feeling growing against the British amongst all the tribes interested in the Khyber Pass. They complain of the British acting as though they intended to keep the Pass. Our intentions must be explained, and trouter affairs placed in the hands of most capable officials of the says have

Santiago there appeared to be a certain in-decision on the part of the Chilian Govern-

any general movement on the part of Bolivia will probably be delayed until the position of Peru is perfectly and definitely VALPARAISO, April 6.—Chili has formally

U.S. INDIAN POLICY.

Complications in the Case of Sitting Bull.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Indian question was under consideration in the Cabinet yesterday. Secretary Schurz took the ground that, to promote the best interests of both whites and Indians, it was necessary that the Indians should be kept upon their reservations and out of the way. cabinet did not, nowever, wholly coincide with these expressions. In regard to the case of Sitting Bull it was admitted that there were many complications. If he came south on an avewedly hostile errand, there could be little question as to the responsibility of the Canadian Government, but the presence of so large a body of consponsibility of the Canadian Government, but the presence of so large a body of consumers has nearly depleted the locality of game, and it is upon that they depend for subsistence. Other food must be brought them or they must go where there is other game. The latter is the only available alternative for them, and it is believed they will be forced to a movement shortly. In the event of such a movement in a In the event of such a movement shortly.

In the event of such a movement in a

peaceful manner it might change the present aspect of affairs as regards the Canadian
Government. The question whether our
Government should permit such a movement as long as the Indians remain quiet,
or treat them as the hostiles they were
when they consed the border received

or treat them as the hostiles they were when they crossed the border, received consideration.

New York, April 13.—The Herald's Bismarck, D.T., special telegram from Fort Buford, the nearest post to the British lines, says the Indians are becoming restless and beginning to move. The Yanktons are dissatisfied and scarcely controllable. The scarcity of food at Poplar river and Wolf Point is the main cause. Runners from several hostile camps have river and Wolf Point is the main cause. Runners from several hostile camps have made overtures to the Grosventres and other peaceable tribes with offers of presents, asking them to join their hostile movements. Unless more provisions are granted they will nearly all unite, and the various tribes once cemented, the Indians of the country will make a bloody campaign.

St. Mary's, April 16.—The South Riding of Perth Agricultural Society held their spring fair here to-day. The attend-

THE MANITOBA PENITENTIARY. OTTAWA, April 15.-In the report of

the content of the supervision of Mr. Macken is a Labore say Major Cayagari will probably go to Cabul with a small eacort, to endeavour to convince Yakoob Khan of the futility of resistance. Major Cayagari is hopeful of success. He is a good authority to the success the is a good authority to the sagnish of the British amongs that Yakoo is inciting the frontier tribe against the British.

LONDOX, April 14.—A Labore correspondent and the success that is a good authority to the success. He is a good authority to the success the success that the frontier tribe against the British amongs the success that there is no doubt bade full growing against the British amongs from the success that there is no doubt bade full growing against the British amongs from the success that the success the success that the success the success that there is no doubt bade full growing against the British amongs from the success that the success the success that the success that the success the success that the success the success that the success that the success the success that the success that the success the success that the success

is to crush Mr. Tilley. And Sir Albert this afternoon took all the legal criticism of the Stamp Act out of the hands of even that distinguished legal stu-

pears to be thought proper that the Liberal party should have a knight for a leader to offset the oppressive dignity of Sir John Macdonald's title. It will be a very singu-lar orcumstance if Mr. Mackenzie, who protested most bitterly against Sir Albert's title, should consent to use it as an ornamental figure-head for "the party." Of course the thing is a joke set going by some wag, but Christopher Sly really did believe for a time that he was the Duke. It required a severe regimen to undeceive him.
If Sir Albert pushes himself too far forward
he will find that he has been unwittingly

sitting in the seat of the scornful.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION HOSTILE MOVEMENTS IN DAKOTA. The telegram announcing that the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has thrown out the bill for the funding of the debt of the Province announces also another consti-tutional crisis in that Province. The Province of Nova Scotia is in a very bad state financially. The late Grit Governthe ground that, to promote the best interests of both whites and Indians, it was necessary that the Indians should be kept upon their reservations and out of the way of bad white men, who would incite or provoke them to acts of violence. The entire Cabinet did not, however, wholly coincide with these expressions. In regard to the case of Sitting Rull it was admitted that this deficit and of the sums required for railway extension is very large, and no possible way of meeting the liabilities ex-isted save the usual resort of borrowing. The Local Government is now in the pear-tion of having a hostile Legislative Council, tion of having a hostile Legislative Council, composed largely of partizans and incapables who thwart all proposed measures of improvement. In the matter of the funding bill, however, two highly respectable Conservatives have voted acceived the Conservatives have rest as of the funding bill, however, two highly respectable Conservatives have voted against the Government which is most unfortunate. The question now arises, what is to be done? The Imperial Government have power to increase the number of the Council, and possibly a demand will be made with that object. If that should not be done or should fail the province of Nova Scotia would be in a most serious condition politically and financially. The policy of the Local Government has been so far wise and economical and popular. The solution of the present difficulty will be looked for with much interest.

OTTAWA, April 16.—For some days past the Grit press have been commenting on the fact that the Board of Trade of Pictou, N. S., the county of the Minister of Justice and of Mr. Doull, has passed a resolution condemning the national policy. A good deal of force seems to have been given to the fact, but it appears to be the truth that the meeting of the board consisted of six Grit politicians and a chairman, who was the other way, and the resolution was carried by that charming combination. The free traders are welcome to all the comfort they can find in these remarkable circumstances. The THE PICTOU BOARD OF TRADE. these remarkable circumstances. The County of Pictou has as much to gain from the national policy as any county in the Dominion, and the people are perfectly well satisfied.

to refer to the Board. Mr. Doull then gave the explanation already given, namely, that there was not a quorum of the Board present, and that the motion had been carried by six Grits and was not to be considered as affecting either Mr. Doull's seat or the opinion of the people of Pictou. Mr. Holton wanted to know from the Premier if he thought that was a question of privilege. Sir John didn't know, but he could quite understand, now that the explanation had been made, why it was that Mr. Holton wished to prevent it—which reply seemed satisfactory to the House, though apparently was not so to Mr. Holton, who smiled a protesting smile but said nothing. The House is always liberal in interpreting the rule as to personal explanation, but it appeared as if Mr. Holton and Mr. Mackenzie had some inkling of the falsehood told against Mr. Doull, and wished to prevent the explanation.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

did not live happlly together. The prisoner was generally very kind to his mother, who used to drink considerably, as well as his stepfather. Liquor took a quick effect on his mother, who was very abusive when intoxicated. He had remonstrated with her in regard to the evil habit on more than one occasion, quoting the text, "No drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of heaven."

The jury, after a short consultation, returned with a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter." The prisoner was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

ON THE COALY RIVER

Hanlan and Hawdon at Practice. OTTAWA, April 15.—In the report of Mr. Moylan, the inspector of penitentiaries, the following paragraph occurs, which shows up in a clearer light than ever the exceedingly "practical" nature of the supervision of Mr. Mackenzie over the public buildings. In the report concerning the Manitoba penitentiary, Mr. Moylan says as follows:—

One of the serious disadvantages which has re-

To-day Mr. DeCosmos renewed the discussion on the Chinese question which was begun by Mr. Bunster last session.

He detailed the number of Chinese and London, April 12. The weather and discussion on the Chinese question which was begun by Mr. Bunster last session. He detailed the number of Chinese and their pursuits on the Pacific coast. He read striking extracts from the Californian reports and reports of Congress to show the feeling of the Americans in regard to the habits, morals, and manners of the Chinese and their influence on the society and civilization of the Pacific coast. He said that it had been contended that the Chinese, having permitted English people to go into Chines, we should not object to the Chinese coming into a British colony. But he read from the latest statistical authorities to show that the number of English or foreigners of any sort in China was insignificant as compared with the number of Chinese in California or even British. Sir John Macdonald said that he was willing that a committee ahould be appointed to examine evidence on this question. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle was blewing in the same direction as in the morning and afternoon with coasiderable regularity. Yesterday Hawden embarked between ten and eleven e'clock and paddled up to the railway bridge, where he turned and had an easy pull t any portion of the human race unfit to live in Canada. Then he remarked that he sympathized with much that Mr. DeCosmos had said—which was very inconsistent. But when he went on to remark that he thought the Chinese in British Columbia and California were on the whole more moral and less criminal than the whites, it moral and less criminal than the whites, it became clear that the hon, gentleman was desirous of being logical. "One man is as good as another, particularly a Chinaman," was about the substance of Mr. Mackenzie's certificate of opinion. Mr. Mills treated the subject from the

purely historic and philosophical point of view. He referred to the persecution of the Jews and the rules of international law and rules of political economy. Mr. Huntington dealt with the question from Soth June last.

All of which, one may add, is respectfully submitted to an admiring and appreciative public.

Huntington dealt with the question from the point of view of labour. In the protectionist country over the border they and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat inside wanted to pretect the point of view of labour. In the protect the point of view of labour. In the protect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington dealt with the question from the protect the point of view of labour. In the protect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington dealt with the question from the protect the point of view of labour. In the protect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington dealt with the question from the protect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington dealt with the question from the protect the point of view of labour. In the protect the labour of the land, and Mr. Huntington dealt with

> Trial of Bovill for Causing the Death of His Wife,

> > this morning, the case of the Queen v. Thomas Bovill, for the murder of his wife, was called. The prisoner, on being brought into Court and placed in the dock, seemed to fully realize his position. Hon. R. W. Scott acted as Crown prosecutor, and Mr. A. Gibb for the prisoner.
> >
> > MATILDA BOVILL, a daughter of the

matilda Bovill, a daughter of the prisoner by his first wife and twelve years of age, was first called. Her evidence was similar to that given at the coroner's inquest and was to the following effect. On the night of Monday, February 24th, her father and stepmother had a row. They were both under influence of liquor, her father seeming to be the worst. It was he father seeming to be the worst. It was he who started the row, assaulting her stepmother, and striking her over the head and shoulders with a stocking. She could not say whether there was anything in the errand after the first quarrel, and on return-ing found her stepmother in an insensible condition with her head cut. On the Tues-day evening her mother spoke a few words remarking something about her head. She then noticed that her face was bruised and

blackened.
Mrs. MARGARET KILBY testified that she Mrs. MARGARET KILBY testified that she lived in a house adjoining the prisoner's and went into the prisoner's house on the Monday night in question about nine o'clock. There was no light in the house at the time. Witness called the prisoner telling him to come down stairs and let Mrs. Bovill alone. The prisoner said that deceased had got some whiskey and he wanted her to return some money he had given her. Witness heard a blow, but whether it was inflicted by the hand or with some instrument she could not say. but whether it was inflicted by the hand or with some instrument she could not say. The deceased on being struck cried out, "For God's sake don't strike me like that." Witness again asked prisoner to come down stairs, and he replied by telling her to mind her own business. Witness then left the house. Witness saw the deceased about four o'clock in the afternoon of the occurrence, when she appeared to be in her usual health. Witness afterwards saw deceased whilst she was being removed to the hospital. She was conscious. While the witness was assisting in removing the deceased, she said "It's a bad job, why don't you send for the police?" The parties had a row about three weeks previously, and the deceased was badly beaten. The deceased asked witness if she would allow deceased asked witness if she would allow her boy to go on an errand for the prisoner, and the boy on returning said, "Ma, it was for whiskey."
Thos. Patterson, a respectable-looking

young man, some twenty-five years of age, was next placed in the witness-box. He stated that he was a son of the late Mrs. the Khedive without risk.

The Vienna Presse publishes a sensational report from Cairo that the Khedive is making warlike preparations.

The Forte is prepared to sanction the provisional regime in Egypt until an under the provisional set of the executor, by deeple Gale, joweller, Baltimore, Gale spressed an opinion that while the jewel so should not set of the previous set of the previous search of Ottoman power in Egypt, If England and earns and the previous and the provisional set of the executor, by deeple Gale, joweller, Baltimore, Gale spressed an opinion that while the jewel so should not set of the previous and the caposition of the Khedive.

The Jordan Presson Should demand the deposition of the Khedive.

Allen's Lung Balsam—is warranted to break up the most troubleson of the khedive.

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Allen's Lung Balsam—is warranted to break up the most troubleson of real merit than this Balsam for ouring Consumption. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Connection of the third the cough in an increasing of the cough in an increasing of the cough in an increasing of the cough in the will be present even the present caposition of the khedive.

Allen's Lung Balsam—is warranted to break up the most troubleson of real merit than this Balsam for ouring Consumption. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Connection, and the people are people ar

did not live happily together. The prison-er was generally very kind to his mother, who used to drink considerably, as well as his stepfather. Liquor took a quick effect on his mother, who was very abusive when intoxicated. He had remonstrated with

friend, left his boat house at four o'clock, went to the High Level bridge, and there putting about started on a long pull over the course. He rowed a long, clean and beautifully easy, sweeping derfully fast with apparently very little and will share with Heasley the responsi-bility of the remainder of Hanlan's train-ing. Both the rival scullers keep in good fettle, and neither has now very much

shock the member for Shefford, who for five years past has certainly done his best not to protect the labour of the country.

Been had the deal of which are in the five years past has certainly done his best not to protect the labour of the country.

Been had the deal of which are in the five years past has certainly done his best not appear to have suffered much. Both are in good health and rowing well. Hawdow has shown considerable improvement with porters, who, from the great reports they had heard of the Canadian, were, at one time, a little disposed to fear for the result. Now, however, they are very sanguine. Hawdon is working with the greatest determina-tion, and evidently will not succumb with-Verdict of Manslaughter Returned

A Tragic End of Family Quarrels.

OTTAWA, April 14.—At the Assize Court

be no doubt but that he is very fast, and

his morning the core of the court can stay over a long stretch, but still connoisseurs outside his immediate friends do not fancy him very much for this race.

They think he requires time for development, and that in another year or two has will row behind no sculler living. But, at present, they seem to be of the opinion that Hanlan has him well in hand. The Canadian, who is now under the personal supervision of Messrs. Ward and Davis, of the Toronto Hanlan club, also shows some improvement, but Tynesiders are still somewhat dissatisfied with his leisurely method of moving, and first-class his stroke should be more rapid. Though even with the present rate he makes his shell travel quickly through the water. His use of the slide and the way in which he balances his boat are greatly admired. The one defect in the eyes of Englishmen is his slow movement. On Monday he tried the new shell received last week from Judge Elliott, of Greenpoint. He expressed himself pleased with her, but did not seem altogether satisfied. To morrow he will have another new boat launched from the yard of Messrs. Swaddle & Winship at Scotswood, and next week the craft Mr. Robert Jewett is building.

LABOUR RICTS IN ENGLAND.

Serious Disturbances in the Darham Mining Districts.

Bioting by Despairing Strikers - A Raid upon Coal Owners' Property-Sixteen Policemen Injured at Consett-Emigra-tion to Canada.

LONDON, April 9.—There were serious riots last night in several colliery villages in Durham. Near Consett, sixteen policewere injured.

A despatch from Seaham, county of Durham, states that the miners in the Houghton and Seaham districts are determined to destroy the property of the owners and managers. A hundred police are stationed in Seaham Hall. A conflict is imminent,

now from 6 to 7½ per cent., for various classes of work, and that the remainder of the masters' demands be submitted to arbitration, has been rejected. A long and fruitless discussion followed this action. Meetings were held to-day, at which 17,000 men were present. They declared

LONDON, April 14.-A correspondent at

peared.
Thousands of men, women and children at the north Durham collieries are quite destitute, and more than one-third of the striking miners, possessed of a little means, appear determined permanently to quit the Durham collieries. The main tide of emiiderable emigration to British America.

The south Wales colliers have decided to reject all proposals of the masters for a reduction of wages and have submitted counter-proposals. From 20,000 to 25,000 men are affected by this movement.

Legal Notices.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN ation, whereby the Directors may be to lease its lines or any portion thereof erally for such other amendments in relation node of conducting the Company's business

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878.

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BRITISH CONSOLS



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SOLACES.

No. 1, 12. FROYAL ARMS, 124

VICTORIA, 13e BRUNETTE. 194

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NELSON NAVY.

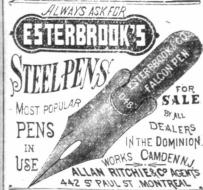


PRINCEOFWALES TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Stand-

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

phaceo in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREA



ALLARDT & GERNT.

DEALERS IN FARMING LANDS a Sanilac and Huron Counties, Mich.
ddress M. H. ALLARDT,
1 Williams' Union Block, Detroit, Mich.,
or BRUNO GERNT,
Forestville, Sanilac Co., Mich.



THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fitteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office,

se meekin Alail.

VOL. VIII. NO. 368.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE CZAR. NEWS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN

ionalist Agent-One Person Slightly Wounded - Enthusiastic Reception of the Emperor - Congratulations from European Sovereigns.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 14. - While the Czar was taking his usual morning walk early to-day, near the palace, four shots m a revolver were fired at him, but forunately none of them took effect. The man who fired was arrested by a crowd h the firing attracted. The city is now being decorated in token of thankful-pess for the Czar's escape.

The would-be assassin of the Czar is now undergoing assaination. The account of the affair says:—Towards eight

o'clock this morning, as the Emperor was taking his customary walk, a respectably dressed man, wearing a military cap with a cockade, advanced toward him, and as Emperor approached nearer drew a revolver from the pocket of his overcoat and fired four shots at him. The assassin, before submitting to his captors, fired another shot, slightly wounding in the cheek a person in the crowd. A great throng of people which had assembled, enthusiastically cheered and congratulated the Emperor, who thanked them for their proofs of fidelity on such a painful occa-sion. He said he knew he had the sup-Fort of all respectable people. He hoped God would grant that he might complete this task, which consisted in promotthe welfare of Russia, The Emperor, after the foregoing speech, drove to the palace without an escort. He has not suffered the least ill effect from the attempt upon his life. He afterwards drove, still without an escort, the Kason cathedral to return thanks for the preservation of his life. When receivcongratulations of the officials of the empire at noon, the Czar was so much overcome by his enthusiastic reception as to be unable to speak for some minutes. said :- "This is the third time God has saved me." It is supposed the Emperor's assailant took poison before his attempt, as he vomited after his arrest. Poison was Aso found under his finger nails. Antilotes were administered. It is thought the man was an employé of the Ministry of Finance and an agent of the International.

sovereigns have telegraphed congratula-LONDON, April 14.-A St. Petersburg despatch says:—The Emperor's assailant gives his name as Skoloff. He is a retired ctionary of the Ministry of Finance, and is about thirty years of age. He fired at the Emperor within two paces. After the first shot the Emperor approached Skoloff who fired again and then ran. The en as to the exact num of shots fixed are conflicting. officer of the Gendarmerie with his drawn | Sir Bartle Frere has not yet reached Pre sword pursued Skoloff and three more men then joined in the pursuit. Skoloff fired at

The Sultan and all of the European

PETERSBURG, April 15.—The name of the assailant of the Czar is now ascertained to be Zolowjeff. The city is again where displayed.
ROME, April 15.—The Pope has sent his

LONDON, April 15.—A St. Petersburg despatch says on Tuesday morning Zolowwas insensible but was expected to ally. No papers were found upon him. ughout Monday night all suspected houses were searched. Last week the Reolutionary Committee issued a proclamation threatening the life of the Emperor and a second St. Bartholomew. Telegrams were received on Friday and Saturday last rom the Berlin secret police giving warning that during Easter an attempt would be made to assassinate the Emperor, the Czarewitch or some member of the Imperial family. In consequence of these telegrams, the usual entrance to the Winter Palace was closed and the Czarewitch went at midnight to the Easter eve reception of the

Czar escorted by four Cossacks. NIHILISM IN RUSSIA

Horrible Cruelty to Political Prisoners. St. Petersburg, April 12.—A Kieff correspondent gives the following account of the outbreak among the political prisoners last month :- The persons under arrest in Kieff prison resolved some time ago to tunnel under the walls and escape. The scheme was betrayed when the tunnel was completed, and the prisoners entered, in tending to come up through the opening beyond the prison precincts. Soldiers posted at the opening shot the escaping prisoners as they came up. When the bulk of the prisoners, terrified by the noise of the firing, remained in the tunnel, soldiers were sent in from behind, and the unfortunate wretches, caught between two fires, were all shot down. The proceedings seemed to give the officials much amuse ment, and the Director of Kieff prison has been praised and decorated. Quite in keeping with this, is a statement published by the Russian chaplain in the Central Prison at Charkoff. He declares that of 500 persons detained in that prison, two hundred ed within four months. One of the heaviest charges made by the Nihilists against the Russian official administration was the brutal treatment of prisoners, the consequence being that many are dying and some are being driven mad

GARIBALDI ON UNIVERSAL SUF-FRAGE

ROME, April 15. - Garibaldi has published an energetic letter in favour of universal suffrage and called a meeting of Republicans for the 21st inst., to take measures for he agitation of the question.

LONDON, April 15.—Garibaldi's letter in vour of universal suffrage says he con-

siders it the duty of the Republican party to rally in the field for legal action to secure progressively that liberty which is their is making warlike preparations.

The Porte is prepared to sand undoubted right, but which now depends on the whin of a Minister or the programme provisional regime in Egypt until an underof a Ministry. Universal suffrage is the basis of reform. The people to whom it is Powers as to changing the order of succesdenied were considered capable of founding Italy with their arms. Even the presence Clericals in Parliament would be desirable if it would dispel the languor which now renders it impotent.

A Berlin despatch says :- An apparently Allen's Lung Balsam—Is warrant to break up the most troublesome of the despatch of an American interedibly short time. There are fully suffice for the protection of foreigners. A despatch from Berlin states that German ships annexing the Samoan Islands, intends to protect German interests and prevent the protection of German interests and prevent the Americans from establishing themselves there to the detriment of other nations.

Allen's Lung Balsam—Is warrant to break up the most troublesome of the most troublesome of the most troublesome of the trick carbonate fields in that region at the fair grounds, and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fair grounds, and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fair grounds and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fair grounds and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fair grounds and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fair grounds and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fair grounds and was about to explain the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fairmers in this fearmers in this tengther asked him not to, as it that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fairmers in that the fermers in that the fermers in that the fermers in all y rese to order. It was then down of the at Leadville, the new mining camp in that the fermers in the value of that formidable decision when Mr. Hold on exhibition, showing that the fairmers in exist that formidable decision that the fromidable decision when semi-official communication, referring to

Four Shots Fired Without Cetewayo Making Over-

tures for Peace.

TO OBTAIN INFORMATION The Assatlant Supposed to Be An Interna- The Ekowe Relief Column

on the March. COMPOSITION OF THE FORCES

Thirty-Five Thousand Zulus in Ambush.

CAPE TOWN, April 1, via St. Vincent.— The colonial secretary of Natal has tele-graphed to the Colonial Secretary of Cape Colony that Cetewayo has sent messengers, to Lord Chelmsford with overtures for peace. It is thought, however, that this is merely a ruse to obtain information of the movements of the British troops.

The Ekowe relief column started on the 28th of March. It is composed of six thousand men, two Gatling guns, two cannon, several rocket tubes, 113 waggons and 56 pack mules. Col. Law commands the advance-guard, consisting of the naval brigades from the ships Shah and Tenedos.
Two companies of Buffs, five of the 99th Regiment and the whole 91st Regiment. The waggons are escorted by two companies mounted natives and a battalion o native foot. Major Pemberton commands the rear-guard, composed of 200 men from the Boadicea, the 57th Regiment, a battalion of the 60th Regiment and mounted natives. Lord Chelmsford and staff are with the rear-guard. All was well up to the 30th of March. Col. Pearson on that day signalled from Ekowe, that he could see the head of the n entrenching on the Amatudala Col. Pearson signalled on the 27th of March that 150 of his garrison were ill and 50 wounded, and that only 500 of his men would be able to assist the relieving olumn, for which 35,000 Zulus were lying in wait. Adjutant Davidson, of the 99th

egimenth is dead. Col. Wood attacked Umbelini's strong hold on the 28th of March, and captured a quantity of cattle. Subsequently 2,000 Zulus retook the cattle and on the 29th attacked Col. Wood's camp. The Zulus were repulsed after four hours' fighting, but the British loss was heavy. Seven officers and seventy men were killed, inluding Capt. Campbell and Piet Uys, the leader of a detachment of mounted Boers who has several times been mentioned in despatches for distinguished services.

There was fighting in Basutoland on the 21st and 23rd of March. A son and two grandsons of Moirasi and eighty Basutos

orses captured. The British loss was in-The Boers at their meeting almost deided to never rest satisfied with less than heir independence. It is thought the will adopt a course of passive resistance

LONDON, April 16.-A correspondent then joined in the pursuit. Skoloil lired at them, shattering the jaw of a detective. With the relieving column for Ekowe telegraphs from Inyoni River, March 30th officers.

LONDON, April 10.—A correspondent with the relieving column for Ekowe telegraphs from Inyoni River, March 30th officers. of the Tugela River. On mustering to proceed the following morning, March 29th our captain was missing. It is supposed illuminated to night and flags are every he went behind the guards and was cut off by the Zulus during the night. They have congratulations to the Czar on his escape distant hill, but no fighting is expected until April 1st, as Col. Pearson signals that been seen watching the advance from a the Zulus are concentrated near Ekowe. It is intended to relieve the present garri vance is made on Undini.

ron at Ekowe with a battalion of the 60th Regiment. The garrison will have ample provisions to hold out till the grand ad-A despatch from Pietermaritzburg says the force which recaptured the cattle from Col. Wood was 20,000 strong. In the fighting on the day on which these cattle were retaken Wood's column suffered considerable loss, which is not included in the estimate given in a previous despatch Nearly all of the natives deserted. loss of the Zulus in the subsequent attack on the camp was immense. The official report of Wood confirms the statement that the Zulus who attacked him numbered 20,000. The British loss was 77 killed and wounded when the camp was attacked. The Zulus in this attack were entirely defeated and pursued a considerable distance. The Ekowe relief column is moving by a road which passes through open country.

Another despatch from Pietermaritzburg

announces that martial law has been pro claimed in consequence of the exorbitant charge for means of transportation. Lord Chelmsford telegraphs:-The latest reports say the Zulus refuse to assemble v regiments but will defend their own districts. The number of the enemy in this country is slowly disappearing, around Ekowe is estimated at 150,000. around Ekowe is estimated at 150,000. Chelmsford detained Cetewayo's messengers, promising to send his terms from

A strong force of Colonial troops has crossed the Orange river to punish the Griqua chief. THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

The Porte Ready to Fall in With the Views of the Powers. LONDON, April 11.-A correspondent at Paris telegraphs that the Sultan on Tuesday addressed a telegram to Lord Salisbury formally condemning the proceedings of the Khedive as dangerous to the whole Turkish man-of-war as the Khedive's suc- well supported. cessor. The Sultan's telegram has been

tional report from Cairo that the Khedive standing is arrived at with the European sion, and increasing the preponderance of Ottoman power in Egypt. If England and France should demand the deposition of the Khedive the Porte would consent on condition it be allowed to revoke the firman granting direct succession in the family of the Khedive.

Allen's Lung Balsam-Is warrant-

Trichinosis has appeared for the first time in Italy at Brescia and Piacenza.

EUROPE.

Snow fell on Saturday in England and the northern parts of the United Kingdom. A vastly productive petroleum spring has been discovered near Pechelbrown, in

A despatch from Rome says Queen Vic-

toria will probably visit the King and Queen of Italy at Monza. Private advices from St. Petersburg state that, 140 revolutionists have been arrested in Russia within the last fortnight. The petroleum spring in Pechelbroun, Lower Alsace, has flooded a bitumen mine there to the extent of 1.750 cubic metres. A French man-of-war has captured and conveyed to Granville two Jersey fishing boats for peaching on the French oyster

It is stated that Belgium is considering the advisability of a Customs Union with France, in opposition to the German protective system Both of the Queen of Portugal's lungs are pronounced by the royal physicians te

M. Waddington, the French Premier, has informed the Council of Ministers that the Matacong affair is in process of settlement. France withdraws the eight men who landed on the island.

The Vienna Tagblatt says a shell buried in the road exploded near Prince Milan while he was walking at Nish on Tuesday. His aide-de-camp was wounded. It is not known whether the explosion was the result of a plot to assassinate the Prince.

The United States Consul at Barcelona. pain, reports that in view of the prevalence of trichinæ among hogs in the United States, the Portugese Government, in accordance with the opinion of the Board of Health, has prohibited the importation of meat and other hog products from that country.

MADRID, April 14. - Two bombs were yesterday thrown into the church of San Antonio at Seville with the object, it is supposed, of creating a panic and stealing valuable sacramental plate belonging to the church. Several persons were injured by the explosion.

Mr. Plimsoll has already probably saved the lives of many poor seamen by his energetic action in securing the passage of the Merchant Shipping Act in 1876. A return has just been issued in England of vessels ordered to be detained by the Board of Trade, under the Act, by reason of alleged defects in hull, equipments, or machinery, from which it appears that out of 293 vessels detained, only five were reorted safe, and only two were considered to have been improperly held. Thirty-seven of the ships were complained of by vere killed and a number of cattle and the crews, and of these thirty-five were found unseaworthy. Seventy-eight vessels were detained for over-loading or improper loading, and all were found to be unsafe.

UNITED STATES

Wm. R. Smith, a religious enthusiast of Hartford, Conn., who insists on fasting for forty days, has been sent to an insar asylum.

Jas. Keeter ploughed up an iron chest at Deep Creek, Va., containing several thousand dollars in gold coin. It is believed that it was buried during the war. An earthquake was felt at Norfolk, N. Y., on Monday morning. The sound was from the west passing cast. It lasted about thirty seconds and was very dis-

The Supreme Court of Rhode Island has ndered a decision making perpetual the injunction restraining the city treasurer of Newport from paying the cost of the ball given to the others of the British fleet last

It is now alleged that the naturalization of Mayor-elect Jacobs, of Cincinnati, was fraudulent, and that he cannot hold office. Jacobs said he must have been 21 years of age when naturalized, but does not know when he was born A court martial of Fort Sill of Capt. P. Lee, of the 10th Cavalry, for challeng

Lieut. Whittall to fight a duel and dis derly altercation with Lieut. Whittall und Lee guilty and sentenced him to the orfeiture of \$50 of his salary. An operation for the transfusion of hunan milk into the veins of a sick patient was done for the first time, it is said, by

Dr. Howe at the charity hospital at Black well's Island, New York, on Saturday. The operation was not considered a success. The New York Commercial Advertiser's Washington special says :- "Information received at the Treasury Department from various official sources is that the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia among cattle

A Cape Town despatch states that Lord officers working in connection with the State authorities. St. Louis, Mo., April 14.-A terrible cyclone struck the town of Collinsville this evening, demolishing ten buildings, ruining thirty others, and damaging more or less some seventy-five residences and business little girl, and two or three others badly

injured. The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed for some time A new York despatch of Saturday says -It is stated to-day that Julia McCarthy of this city, who has been employed as cook, and is now in Canada, is a claimant r thirty millions, a fortune left by Major East, expressing his willingness to cancel the firman regulating the Egyptian sucvice, who had served in several Anglo vice, who had served in several Anglocession, depose the Khedive, and send Indian campaigns, and who died six years pasha to Alexandria in a ago. It is said Miss McCarthy's claim is

It is stated that 4,000 repeating rifles communicated to France. It has already and a million rounds of ammunition were formed the subject of numerous conferences between M. Waddington and Lord Lyons, and will be discussed at a council of Ministers on Saturday. The correspondent thinks France cannot hesitate to act in accord with England, and accept the Sultan's offer, as she would thereby punish be sold to Cetewayo and his tribe. They the Khedive without risk.

The Vienna Presse publishes a sensa
were shipped as canned meats and hogsheads of machinery on the steamer Rhein.

The jewels of Mdme. Bonaparte were appraised at the request of the executor by Joseph Gale, jeweller, Baltimore. Gale expressed an opinion that while the jewels cost about \$70,000, they would not sell for that. The most expensive article is a neck-lace and pendant, composed of 500 diamonds. One of the greatest curiosities in the lot is a bracelet, made from gold found upon the arm of a skeleton discovered in the ruins of Pompeii. The jewel will be preserved in the family.

ine at Leadville, the new mining camp in

NEWS FROM ABROAD. AFFAIRS IN AFCHANISTAN. AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

Bad Feeling Among the Frontier Tribes.

Yakoob Inciting Them Against the British.

London, April 13.—A correspondent at Lahore says Major Cavagnari will probably go to Cabul with a small escort, to

an inconvenient combination against us.

THE BURMESE DIFFICULTY.

A Declaration of War by the King Expected.

RANGOON, April 13.—The King of Burmah has lost all influence, and his Minsters are again supreme. London, April 13.—A despatch from Tyrto says:—Three steamers are in readiness here to carry troops beyond the frontier should the King of Burmah suddenly declare war, as it is generally believed he

WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Hostilities Commenced Between Chili and Bolivia.

War Declared by Chili Against Peru. LIMA, March 19.—The special Envoy of eru has laid before the Chilian Governnent the basis on which Peru desires to mediate between the belligerents. Judging rom the tone of the Chilian press, the proposal, which is that before entering upon a discussion Chili must evacuate Bolivian territory, will be rejected, and then Peru vill be obliged to assume a decided stand. The Government here is actively preparing or any emergency. Panama, April 5. - The latest news just

eceived from the South states that the Chilian forces have occupied Cobija and Calama. The latter port is a strong strategical point on the river Loa, about sixty miles south of Caracoles. Here were stationed small detachments of irregular Bolivian troops, but according to the despatch only a slight resistance was offered. From the latest mail received from ntiago there appeared to be a certain ingle was regarded with evident concern. In Bolivia the war enthusiasm is unabated.

Troops were being massed in different towns, and the first descriment were already en route for the seat of war. any general movement on the part of Bolivia will probably be delayed until the position of Peru is perfectly and definitely VALPARAISO, April 6.—Chili has formally

declared war against Peru. U.S. INDIAN POLICY.

Complications in the Case of Sitting Bull.

HOSTILE MOVEMENTS IN DAKOTA.

Washington, April 12.-The Indian abinet yesterday. Secretary Schurz took Cabinet did not, however, wholly coincide came south on an avewedly hostile errand, there could be little question as to the re- The Local Government is now in the posisponsibility of the Canadian Government, but the presence of so large a body of con- composed largely of partizans and insumers has nearly depleted the locality of game, and it is upon that they depend for ures of improvement. In the matter subsistence. Other food must be brought of the funding bill, however, two highly them or they must go where there is other game. The latter is the only available against the Government which is most un-In the event of such a movement in a have power to increase the number of the houses. Only one person was killed, a or treat them as the hostiles they were when they crossed the border, received consideration.

Consideration.

New York, April 13.—The Herald's Bismarck, D.T., special telegram from Fort Buford, the nearest post to the British lines, says the Indians are beliating the British lines are beliat coming restless and beginning to move. The Yanktons are dissatisfied and scarcely entrollable. The scarcity of food at Poplar river and Wolf Point is the main cause. Runners from several hostile camps have movements. Unless more provisions are granted they will nearly all unite, and the various tribes once cemented, the Indians of the country will make a bloody campaign.

SPRING FAIRS.

St. MARY'S, April 16.—The South Riding of Perth Agricultural Society held their spring fair here to-day. The attendance was very large, the number of entries being about the same as last year. The exhibition of horses was fully up to if not better than previous years. While the horses were being shown in the ring, a voung lad, son of Wm. Coleman, was Globe of having shirked the matter of interest this afternoon was a personal explanation by Mr. Doull, more during the day, but in the evening returned and had supper. At that time his mother appeared to be sober. He left horses were being shown in the ring, a voung lad, son of Wm. Coleman, was kicked on the head and knocked down by

A correspondent of the New York Tri-

THE MANITOBA PENITENTIARY. OTTAWA, April 15.—In the report of Mr. Moylan, the inspector of penitentiaries, the following paragraph occurs, which shows up in a clearer light than ever the exceedingly "practical" nature of the supervision of Mr. Mackenzie over the public buildings. In the rert concerning the Manitoba penitentiary,

Lahore says Major Cavagnari will probably go to Cabul with a small escort, to endeavour to convince Yakoob Khan of the futility of resistance. Major Cavagnaris hopeful of success. He is a good authority but perhaps over sanguine. It is certain that Yakoob is inciting the frontier tribes against the British.

London, April 14.—A Lahore correspondent telegraphs that there is no doubt bad feeling growing against the British amongst all the tribes interested in the Khyber Pass. They complain of the British acting Pass. They complain of the British acting as though they intended to keep the Pass. Our intentions must be explained, and frontier affairs placed in the hands of most capable officials; otherwise we may have

that time to the end of the year under consideration. Nothwithstanding these reports, the building, with all its faults, was delivered over to and received by the Department of Public Works, whose officer handed it over to the Warden as in good order and suitable for a penitentiary. Anything more unsuited to the purpose for which it was intended, judging by the plan, it were difficult to conceive. The mode of heating is altogether inadequate. When the thermometer ranges from 10° to 40° degrees below zero during the winter, the idea of heating a penitentiary with a few stoves is simply preposterous. The stoves originally supplied were purchased by the Department of Public Works at a cost of \$86 each and were worth stoves is simply preposterous. The stoves originally supplied were purchased by the Department of Public Works at a cost of \$85 each and were worth less. Except one, they were second-hand and dilapidated. The stove-pipes supplied rotted completely through in a few months. The Warden has several times reported that the health of the convicts and officers had suffered severely from the intense cold of the building. The surgeon, too, has represented more than once the injurious effects produced by the cold. In the original plan prevision was made for steam or hot air. An engine or furnace room has been constructed in the basement, but nothing has been done in the way of pipes, registers, &c., to convey the heat to the various parts of the penitentiary. The baths, water-closets, and sinks are quite useless through want of proper drainage. On the north side of the building a drain was made at a large cost, but the incline is in the wrong direction, although there was every facility for giving it the proper fall. The Warden was prostrated for nearly three months, two officers for a shorter period, and one of the children of the late steward died, the disease in each case being typhoid fever. The surgeon of the penitentiary and the physicians who attended the Warden from Winnipeg agree in their reports that the malady had its region in the detective drainage. The surgeon fears physicians who attended the Warden from Winnipeg agree in their reports that the malady had its origin in the defective drainage. The surgeon fears that an epidemic may at any time visit the institution and spread among all its inmates unless immediate steps be taken to improve the sewerage. The penitentiary was delivered over to the Public Works Department without having attached to it an outbuilding worthy of the name. A wooden shanty used by the contractor while the penitentiary was building represented the quarters for the married officers, workshops, stables, fuel-sheds, root-house, barn, waggon-sheds, tool-house, ice-house, etc. There is no means of extinguishing fire should such a calamity occur. Within a very short time after the new penitentiary became occupied, an application was made to the Department of Public Works, on was made to the Department of Pub for a certain quantity of hose to meet the require-ments in case of fire. This was renewed over and

over again. No hose had been provided up to the 30th June last. fully submitted to an admiring and appreciative public.

THE NEW LEADER. decision on the part of the Chilian Government respecting future operations, and the possible interference of Peru in the struggle was regarded with evident concern. In Stamp Act out

lar circumstance if Mr. Mackenzie, who protested most bitterly against Sir Albert's title, should consent to use it as an ornamental figure-head for "the party." Of course the thing is a joke set going by some wag, but Christopher Sly really did believe for a time that he was the Duke. It required a severe regimen to undeceive him f Sir Albert pushes himself too far forward

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION. The telegram announcing that the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia has thrown out the bill for the funding of the debt of tutional crisis in that Province. The Prostate financially. The late Grit Governisted save the usual resort of borrowing. tion of having a hostile Legislative Council, capables who thwart all proposed measo far wise and economical and popular. The solution of the present difficulty will

THE PICTOU BOARD OF TRADE.

kicked on the head and knocked down by one of the horses, receiving an ugly cut across the temple. He was carried to Dr. Ford's office and had his wounds dressed, and is now doing well.

Woodstock, Ont., April 16.—The annual stallion fair of the North Riding of to-day, on the fair grounds, and was about the average. Some excellent animals were the statistic formidable decision when Mr. Mac-

to refer to the Board, Mr. Doull then gave the explanation already given, namely, that there was not a quorum of the Board present, and that the motion had been carried by six Grits and was not intoxicated. He had remonstrated with had been carried by six Grits and was not to be considered as affecting either Mr. Doull's seat or the opinion of the people of Pictou. Mr. Holton wanted to know from drunkard shall enter into the kingdom of the Premier if he thought that was a question of privilege. Sir John didn't know, but he could quite understand, now that the explanation had been made, why it was that Mr. Holton wished to prevent it was that Mr. Holton wished to prevent it to ten years in the penitentiary. House, though apparently was not so to Mr. Holton, who smiled a protesting smile but said nothing. The House is always liberal in interpreting the rule as to personal explanation, but it appeared as if Mr. Holton and Mr. Mackangia had Holton and Mr. Mackenzie had some ink

Doull, and wished to prevent the explana-To-day Mr. DeCosmos renewed the discussion on the Chinese question which RATHER UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER. was begun by Mr. Bunster last session. He detailed the number of Chinese and their pursuits on the Pacific coast. He read striking extracts from the Californian reports and reports of Congress to show the feeling of the Americans in regard to the habits, morals, and manners of the Chinese and their influence on the society and civilization of the Pacific coast. He said that it had been contended that the Chinese, having permitted English people to go into China, we should not object to the Chinese coming into a British colony. But he read from the latest statistical authorities to show that the number of English or foreigners of any sort in China was nsignificant as compared with the number of Chinese in California or even British Columbia. In the course of a few remarks Sir John Macdonald said that he was willing that a committee should be appointed to examine evidence on this question. It would be wise, he said, to discuss this question and settle it early and in time. t was evidently a subject that called for serious consideration. The members for British Columbia are evidently in earnest on the subject. Mr. Mackenzie first broached the subject of the brotherhood of man, and said that we should not declare | friend, any portion of the human race unfit to live in Canada. Then he remarked that he ympathized with much that Mr. DeCosmos | a long pull over the course. He rowed a had said—which was very inconsistent. But when he went on to remark that he thought the Chinese in British Columbia and California were on the whole more derfully fast with apparently very little moral and less criminal than the whites, it exertion, and those who know and were became clear that the hon, gentleman was looking on unqualifiedly pronounced it a desirous of being logical. "One man is as winning stroke. Hanlan is constantly good as another, particularly a Chinaof Mr. Mackenzie's certificate of opinion. Mr. Mills treated the subject from the purely historic and philosophical point of view. He referred to the persecution of the Jews and the rules of international All of which, one may add, is respectlaw and rules of political economy. Mr. the point of view of labour. In the protectaonist country over the border they wanted to protect the labour of the land, Parliamentary days it appears as if the sidious manner referred to the fact that have been doing a fair amount of work, Tarilamentary tays as it appears as it the this might be considered the thin edge of and beyond the fact that their practice has

Beath of His Wife,

Verdict of Manslaughter Returned— A Tragic End of Family Quarrels.

OTTAWA, April 14.—At the Assize Court

For God's sake don't strike me like

THOS. PATTERSON, a respectable-looking

this morning, the case of the Queen v Thomas Bovill, for the murder of his wife

From the events of the last two or three and Mr. Huntington in a somewhat in boat race. Still both Hanlan and Hawdon

not to protect the labour of the country. hands of even that distinguished legal stu-bat, the member for Bothwell. It ap-pears to be thought proper that the Liberal party should have a knight for a leader to offset the oppressive dignity of Sir John Macdonald's title. It will be a very singu-Trial of Bovill for Causing the

he will find that he has been unwittingly sitting in the seat of the scornful.

was called. The prisoner, on being brought into Court and placed in the dock, seemed to fully realize his position. Hon. R. W Scott acted as Crown prosecutor, and Mr. A. Gibb for the prisoner.

MATILDA BOVILL, a daughter of the prisoner by his first wife and twelve years the Province announces also another consti- of age, was first called. Her evidence was similar to that given at the coroner's in uestion was under consideration in the vince of Nova Scotia is in a very bad quest and was to the following effect. On the night of Monday, February 24th, her the ground that, to promote the best inter- ment pursued so reckless a course in spend- father and stepmother had a row. They ment pursued so reckiess a course in spending the Provincial revenues and in pledging the Provincial credit, that it speedily
upon their reservations and out of the way
of bad white men, who would incite or provoke them to acts of violence. The entire
Chief did not however, whelly expended. coming Administration. The amount of say whether there was anything in the with these expressions. In regard to the case of Sitting Bull it was admitted that there were many complications. If he case of Sitting Bull it was admitted that the case of Sitting Bull it was admitted tha ondition with her head cut. On the Tuesday evening her mother spoke a few words remarking something about her head. She then noticed that her face was bruised and blackened. Mrs. MARGARET KILBY testified that she ived in a house adjoining the prisoner's and went into the prisoner's house on the game. The latter is the only available against the Government which is most under the substitution of them, and it is believed they will be forced to a movement shortly.

against the Government which is most under the fortunate. The question now arises, what is to be done? The Imperial Government at the time. Witness called the prisoner telling him to come down stairs and le peaceful manner it might change the present aspect of affairs as regards the Canadian made with that object. If that should deceased had got some whiskey and he deceased had got some whiskey and he Government. The question whether our not be done or should fail the province of wanted her to return some money Government should permit such a move- Nova Scotia would be in a most serious he had given her. Witness heard a blow, ment as long as the Indians remain quiet, condition politically and financially. The or treat them as the hostiles they were policy of the Local Government has been with some instrument she could not say with some instrument she could not say. The deceased on being struck cried out

that." Witness again asked prisoner to come down stairs, and he replied by telling her to mind her own business. Witness then left the house. Witness saw the de-OTTAWA, April 16.—For some days past the Grit press have been commenting on the fact that the Board of Trade of Pictou, N.S., the county of the Minister of Justice and of ceased about four o'clock in the afternoon of the occurrence, when she appeared to be in her usual health. Witness afterwards saw deceased whilst she was being removed ham, states that the miners in the Hough-Mr. Doull, has passed a resolution conmade overtures to the Grosventres and other peaceable tribes with offers of presents, asking them to join their hostile the witness was assisting in removing the deceased, she said "It's a bad job, why be the truth that the meeting of the board had a row about three weeks previously, and the deceased was badly beaten. The consisted of six Grit politicians and a chairman, who was the other way, and the deceased asked witness if she would allow resolution was carried by that charming combination. The free traders are weland the boy on returning said, "Ma, it come to all the comfort they can find in was for whiskey." these remarkable circumstances. The County of Pictou has as much to gain from young man, some twenty-five years of age, was next placed in the witness-box. He stated that he was a son of the late Mrs. the national policy as any county in the Dominion, and the people are perfectly well satisfied. Bovill, the prisoner being his stepfather. On Monday, Feb. 24th, he was absent from PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

did not live happily together. The prison er was generally very kind to his mother who used to drink considerably, as well as his stepfather. Liquor took a quick effect on his mother, who was very abusive when heaven.

ing of the falsehood told against Mr. Hanlan and Hawdon at Practice.

London, April 12.—The weather and tide for the last few days have been some what against Hanlan and Hawdon in their training. They manage, however, to get out morning and afternoon with consider able regularity. Yesterday Hawdon em-barked between ten and eleven o'clock and paddled up to the railway bridge, where he turned and had an easy pull to the head of the meadows and then made for his boat house. Hanlan took ship soon after his opponent and went as far as Blay-don. The tide was running down fast and the Canadian having headed his boot home ward took a rattling row down the river. not stopping until he was a quarter of a mile below the Suspension bridge. In the afternoon both men were out again. The breeze, which had freshened a little, was blowing in the same direction as in the morning, namely eastward. Rowing was where the work was hard on the right hand. Hawdon was attended by James Percy and Frank Kirton, of Gateshead. double scull. was accompanied by an amateur four o'clock, went to the High Level bridge, and there putting about started on long, clean and beautifully easy, sweeping stroke of thirty to the minute, never vary s another, particularly a China-was about the substance heeds it and keeps on rowing in his seemingly leisurely style. Messrs. David Ward and John Davis have arrived at Scotswood, and will share with Heasley the responsi bility of the remainder of Hanlan's train ing. Both the rival scullers keep in good fettle, and neither has now very much

superfluous flesh to work off. NEWCASTLE, April 16.-The past few days have been bleak and windy and decidedly unfavourable to training for a big shock the member for Shefford, who for a little pleasanter mood, they do not ap five years past has certainly done his best pear to have suffered much. Both are in good health and rowing well. Hawdon has shown considerable improvement with

the last day or two, and greatly in porters, who, from the great reports they had neard of the Canadian, were, at one a little disposed to fear for the result. Now, however, they are very sanguine. Hawdon is working with the greatest determina-tion, and evidently will not succumb without a tough struggle. He says very little, but appears calmly confident. There can be no doubt but that he is very fast, and can stay over a long stretch, but still con pisseurs outside his immediate friends do not fancy him very much for this race he requires time for develop ment, and that in another year or two h. will row behind no sculler living. But, at present, they seem to be of the opinion that Hanlan has him well in hand. Canadian, who is now under the personal supervision of Messrs. Ward and Davis, of the Toronto Hanlan club, also shows some improvement, but Cynesiders are still somewhat dissatisfied with his leisurely method of moving, and think that if he is to be ranked in the first-class his stroke should be more rapid. Though even with the present rate he makes his shell travel quickly through the water. His use of the slide and the way in which he balances his boat are greatly admired. The one defect in the eyes of Englishmen is his slow movement. On Monday he tried the new shell received last week from Judge Elliott, of Greenpoint. He expressed himself pleased with her, but did not seem altogether satisfied. To-morrow he will have another new boat aunched from the yard of Messrs. Swaddle & Winship at Scotswood, and next week the craft Mr. Robert Jewett is building will probably be ready.

LABOUR RICTS IN ENGLAND.

Serious Disturbances in the Darham Mining Districts.

Rioting by Despairing Strikers - A Raid upon Coal Owners' Property-Sixteen Policemen Injured at Consett-Emigra-tion to Canada.

London, April 9.—There were serious riots last night in several colliery villages in Durham. Near Consett, sixteen policemen who were protecting the non-strikers were injured.

A despatch from Seaham, county of Dur

to the hospital. She was conscious. While | ton and Seaham districts are determined to destroy the property of the owners and managers. A hundred police are stationed don't you send for the police?" The parties in Seaham Hall. A conflict is imminent, and the colliery managers are leaving or barricading their houses. NEWCASTLE, April 13.—The proposition her boy to go on an errand for the prisoner, of the coal miners that wages be reduced now from 6 to 71 per cent., for various classes of work, and that the remainder of the masters' demands be submitted to arbi-tration, has been rejected. A long and

> Meetings were held to-day, at which 17,000 men were present. their determination to resist the masters LONDON, April 14 .- A correspondent at

fruitless discussion followed this action.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

of taunts from hon. gentlemen opposite as to the inadvisability of making changes in the tariff, and suggested that when the tariff was taken up item by item, he should not avoid the making of such amendments as he should think necessary. He (Mr. Arkell) was elected to support the tariff, and he would support it.

Mr. MASSUE was satisfied that the tariff before the House was strictly a fulfilled.

by legislation. He would not deny a certain inter-dependence of all commercial communities. But he would ask if there was no significance in the fact that though all countries had suffered, well protected countries had suffered less. Hon, gentle-

FORTH PARLAMENT——RSI SESSION

MOURE OF COMMONS.

Without the service of the servi

an article in the January number of the Contemporary Review, which reads as follows:—"The ravages of war are rapidly retrieved, but nothing can remedy the ruin induced by bad government, especially if a government takes the line, which bad governments almost invariably do take, that of had finance" Mr. MASSUE was satisfied that the tariff before the House was strictly a fulfilment of the promises made to the country, and that its effect would be to afford them that protection which was necessary to their prosperity.

Mr. RICHEY said it was indispensable that the tariff should be so framed as to meet the financial requirements of the country, and to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. The tariff should next afford protection to our industries to render the burden more light and strengthen the shoulders of those who bore it; and, moreover, to impart fresh impulse to our industrial resources, which are magnificent. But it was said that the depression could not be dealt with by legislation. He would not deny a certain inter-dependence of all commercial communities. But he would self that the desire to occupy the attention of the House, as it was the opinion of the House, as it was, had been pretty well exhausted in the discussion which had already taken place. Great efforts had been made to prove that the adoption of the principle of Protection to the extent adopted by our neighbourshad proved disastrous. An attempt had been made to frighten us by referring to the examples of nations which had not followed the principle and practice of free trade. He had no hesitation in saying, as he had said before the people, that in theory he was a freetrader. He could not meet the arguments in favour of free trade. But to talk of free trade under the circumstances of Canada was which wis magnificant. But is twen and of the possibility of polyhelphical. For bound and one parts of the control of the cont under the circumstances of Canada was absurd, for we could not carry on free trade

years, that our

journment of the debate, which was negatived. ived.
The House divided on Mr. Macke amendment:—Yeas. 53; nays, 136.

(Rentrew), Williams, Wright—136.

The motion for the second reading of the resolutions passed on the same division.

Mr. TILLEY moved the House into committee on an amendment to the tariff relating to the admission, free of duty, of the products of Newfoundland, viz., fish, fresh, dried, salted, or smoked; fish oil and all products of fish; seal-oil, and animals of all kinds.

The House went into committee, and the resolutions were passed.

solutions were passed.

The House adjourned at 5.10 a.m. THURSDAY, April 10.

THE TARIFF. On the motion of Mr. TILLEY to re-

oeive the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Sir ALBERT SMITH reviewed the ne-Sir ALBERT SMITH reviewed the negotiations which led to the entry of New Brunswick into the Confederation, and then dwelt on the positions held by the Finance Minister and himself in Provincial politics. He charged the Finance Minister with having broken faith with the people of New Brunswick in having imposed additional duties instead of simply readjusting the tariff. He declared that the present Minister of Public Works had offered him the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Sootia is 1872, and the present Finance Minister that of Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. In 1873 the present Premier offered him a seat in the Cabinet. He charged Mr. Tilley with having, while Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, visited St. John for the purpose of making a political speech.

Mr. TILLEY denied the statement, and gave a full history of his appointment to gave a full history of his appointment to the Lieut.-Governorship, and of his resign-ing the position to become a candidate for Parliament again.

'arliament again.

The House adjourned at eight o'clock. (Continued on Fifth Page.)

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE TARIFF.

and ne had received the support of both Reformers and Conservatives—would approve of his voting for this measure, which he would do with a very great deal of pleasure. (Applause.) We ought also to take immediate steps to increase our, and a profitable interchange of preading and a profitable interchange of the arrangement of the sugar duties. It also appeared to him that it was desirable that we should make a still further step, and claim, by communication with the Imperial commence, and by such action as the profitable of the profitable o believe the contraction of the c

Relations with Canada Respecting Sitting Bull.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11. Indian question came up at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The discussion took a wide range covering the relations of the Canadian Government to our own in the event of a hostile movement southward by Sitting Bull. No definite conclusion was reached. Chief Moses and his fellow chiefs called

upon the Secretary of the Interior to-day. Moses related what had occurred in Oregon during the past year and gave his views in regard to what should be done to maintain peace with the Indians of the Pacific Coast.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Meeting of the Executive Council at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 10.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Dominion Rifle Association took place last night to complete the programme of prizes for the annual competition to be held at Ottawa on the 16th September next. Cash prizes aggregating \$3,950 will be offered, including a special prize from his Excellency the Governor-General of £50 stg., and one from the hon, the Minister of Militia and Defence of \$200. In the competition for the merchants of London and McDougall cups, cash prizes, have have been added. The competition for his Excellency's prize is arranged similarly to that for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon.

The Canadian Wimbledon team for 1880 will be selected from the thirty competitors in the Governor-General's competition.

The Wimbledon team for this year will sail from Quebec on the 21st June. The Wimbledon meeting is arranged to commence on the 14th July next. The Canadian team will be commanded, this year by Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, with Capt. Boyd, 54th Battalion, as second officer. Martini rifles are now on the way out from England for distribution to the members of the Wimbledon team for practice. LYNCH LAW IN NOVA SCOTIA

Hanged—His Prayers for Mercy Overcome his Executioners.

Amherst, N.S., April 11.—A stranger named Campbell was a day or two since waited on by a number of Robb's foundrymen, whose ire he had aroused by his interference with the business, and invited him to take a drive. He declined. They however persuaded him. His health required a little trip to the country, and they politely assisted him into a vehicle, and, forming a procession of teams, drove out some distance on the Wallace road. They pulled up opposite a roadside tree that had a good stout limb ten feet from the ground, assisted him to alight, and silently producing a hempen rope with a slip noose on one end, they threw the other end over the limb, and requested him to say his prayers. He dropped on his knees and begged for his life. They were determined to have blood; but finally his frantic appeals for mercy overcame some of the less hardened of the party, and after much hesitation he was sworn on the Bible he would never enter Amherst again, when he was released. Amherst again, when he was released.

A CHECKERED CAREER. wicide of au Italian Nobleman in New York—Baron, Opera Manager, Doctor, Merchant and Fresco Painter—A Heavy Creditor of Ex-King Bomba Dies in Penury.

native land by the title of baron, shot himself in the head yesterday and died firstantly. He was born at Naples in 1814. In 1847 he arrived in this city with Adelina Patti's father. In the following year he was in a managerial capacity with the Fay Italian Opera Company. He failed and studied medicine, and subsequently was unfortunate in mercantile speculations. In 1860 he returned to Naples in the hope of readjusting the remnants of the broken fortunes of his house. He succeeded but indifferently and returned to his wife, two sons and daughter. It appears that Baron Raffaele Donnaruma, father of the deceased, in 1821 had loaned to the reigning Italian Bourbon Government the sum of \$265,000, which, computing interest and compound interest, would amount at the present time to about one million dollars. During General Garibaldi's sojourn in this city he was frequently the guest of Donnaruma.

The Guelph Herald thinks that when a match at wood sawing with any other two in Canada.

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The Guelph Herald thinks that when a match at wood saving with at when a match at wood saving with any other two in Canada.

A Nova Scotia girl emigrated to Vancouver's Island to go into service. She was met on the wharf as she landed by a strange young man, who there and then proposed to her. The girl did not immediately respond, but made a few enquiries, of character, and married him before she had been in the country twelve hours.

The Mayor of Winnipeg has instructed to bake of Seastoph, Basic proposed to her. The girl did not immediately respond, but made a few enquiries, of character, and married him before she had been in the country twelve hours.

The Mayor of Winnipeg has instructed to the versus of wood believing them.

Two sawers of wood believing them.

So the Mayor of Winnipeg has instructed to the versus of the police to ascertain the extent of accountry twelve hours.

The Mayor of Winnipeg has instructed to the versus of the police to was frequently the guest of Donnaruma.

The latter's youngest son is an actor, and is known by the professional name of Ralph Delmore. He was also a fresco painter.

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

shortly be reopened.

In Winnipeg you have to go to Morrow to get a marriage licence.

A Miss Hannah Jack, of Lorne, has made a quilt of 16,500 pieces of silk.

The population of Peterboro' has fallen from 6,779 last year to 6,629 this year. A Detroit firm has leased premises in Windsor for the manufacture of yeast. A bolt factory at Perth, which has been abut up for years, is again to be set going.

Last year 714 bears were killed in New Brunswick, and \$2,142 was paid in boun-

Sixteen loaves of bread sell for a dollar Rev. Canon Mulock has returned to Rev. Canon Mulock has returned to Brockville from an extended visit to Colorado for his health.

Wolves, during the winter, made great havoc with the deer in the township of Armour, Muskoka.

The Ottawa market inspector's defalcation amounts to \$3,069.89, instead of \$2,600. as at first reported.

tion amounts to \$3,069,89, instead of \$2,600, as at first reported.

The Normal Education Conference is to be one of the attractions at the Thousand Island park this summer.

The Presbyterian Synod of London has resolved to hold its next meeting at St. Catharines in April, 1880.

Bills are placarded in Kingston, calling a meeting for the formation of a Protestant Association, and the nomination by such association of a candidate to represent the city in the Local Legislature. If this programme is carried out, there will then be three candidates out.

Catharines in April, 1880.

A mineral spring, believed to contain great health-giving properties, has been discovered in the Township of Iona, Elgin The Nova Scotia Forge Company are now carrying on business under a full head of steam in their new buildings outside

Among the deaths of aged people recent-y reported in New Brunswick, was that of weil McLaughlin, at Rothesay, who was in his 100th year. The rebuilding of Carling's lager beer prewery, London, is nearly completed. Work on the main structure is being pushed forward rapidly.

Windsor proposes to handsomely bonus the projected bridge across the Detroit river, and to exempt it from taxation for a quarter of a century. The Montreal Police Committee have reported to the City Council in favour of a gratuity of \$2,000 being given to the widow of the late chief Penton.

Christina Ross died at Blue Mountain Pictou county, on the 7th inst., aged 103 years. She was born in Scotland, and emigrated to this country in 1818.

there during the summer to see a son whe owns a large farm in those parts. Two hundred dollars reward is offered New York, April 11.—Camillo Donnaruma, who was distinguished in his native land by the title of baron, shot him.

The state of the New Brunswick Government for information concerning the person who burnt down the Baptist church at Carlton.

The state of the New Brunswick Government for information concerning the person who burnt down the Baptist church at Carlton.

A Nova Scotia girl emigrated to Vander the Scotia of t

a match at wood sawing with any other two in Canada.

The Guelph Herald thinks that when a

of grain. Instead of compelling

The Great Western Steamship Co., whoshead quarters are at Bristol, England, will run vessels between that port and Montreal during the coming season. The vessels to be placed on this route are the Berna, Bilsize, Riversdale and Govine.

A meeting of oil producers has been held in Petrolia for the organization of another combination to be known as the Mutual Oil Association. Seven managers were elected, and a committee of fifteen appointed to induce all the producers to fall into line.

line.

Out of thirty members in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island twenty-six Ministerialists and four Grits have been elected. The Grit Government was defeated by a vote of 19 against 11, so the Liberal-Conservatives have gained seven new members.

The Dominion land agent at Winnipeg has received notice to withdraw from call or entry by military or police county warrants, twenty miles on each side of the north base line from Red River to the twenty-fourth range, new route of the Canada Pacific railroad.

Bills are placarded in Kingston celling

Catharines in April, 1880.

Wild ducks are reported to be extraordinarily plentiful at the St. Clair flats, which are now free from ice.

Collingwood proposes to bonus a line of steamers, to be run between there and Chicago, to the amout of \$5,000.

A moose deer, said to be nine feet high, with its fore parts like those of a lion, was recently seen in Armour, Muskoka.

Madame Boisvert, of St. Zepherin, Que., gave birth a few days since to triplets, all boys. Mether and children doing well.

Mr. W. English, of Peterboro', recently shipped ten canoes to England, and has an extensive order on hand from Boston, Mass.

The Quebec Literary and Historical Society are moving in the direction of a monument to Champlain, the founder of Quebec, and also propose to urge upon the City Council the propriety of his name being perpetuated in connection with the proposed kiosks on Dufferin Terrace.

now carrying on business under a full head of steam in their new buildings outside New Glasgow.

The Muskoka Herald thinks that a factory for the production of extract of hemlock bark would prove a paying speculation in Gravenhurst.

Among the deaths of aged people recently reported in New Brunswick, was that of the control of the con

Coal mining at Pictou, N.S., has been began with energy this month, and all the mines are now working full time. There is every reason to hope for an extensive business being done by the coal companies the ensuing season. At present matters are looking bright, and there is reason to believe that every miner in the county believe that every miner in the county now has all the work he wishes. An old and very prominent citizen of

Windsor was picked out of the gutter, dead drunk, a night or two ago, and lodged in the lockup. He was discharged by the police magistrate the next morning. He had in his pocket deeds to various lots of property, one of them dating from the reign of George III., and issued under his authority.

A lot of drunken young men one Sunday An Emerson, Man., paper announces that the Minister of Justice will probably visit there during the summer to see a son whe owns a large farm in those parts. was commencing his sermon. The young men were all well known, but the affair

lars with the Reeve of Ailsa Craig to make a match at wood sawing with any other two in Canada.

The Guelph Herald thinks that when a clergyman writes from the embryo city to Chatham, "Pray forn s; they are a wicked lot in Guelph," he ought to use an envelope—not a post card.

Mrs. Turnbull, of the 2nd con., Burford, took a pot of boiling water off the stove and set it on the floor. Her little daughter as playing around and fell into it, dying almost immediately.

Mr. E. Carthew, collector of Customs at Guelph, died at his residence on Tuesday evening from the effects of an attack of sparalysis, with which be was seized on Sunday morning last.

The Windsor, N.S., Mail urges the farmers of the Maritime Provinces to go in more extensively for stook rasing, in order to be in a position to avail themselves of the English cattle trade.

Owing to the briskness of the lumber trade and the great demand for fodder for the teams, hay and straw are so scarce in some districts in Mnakoka that it is feared many eattle will die of starvation.

In Mitchell the young ladies are of a practical turn of mind, and when their gallants visit them set them sewing carpet rags. The employment is found eminentily satisfactory in getting rid of bores.

A petition is being largely signed in Petrolis praying for the dismissal of the present incumbent of the Episcopal church there, and the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Brookman, of St. Catharines, as his successor.

His Excellency the Governor-General has signified to the Six Nation Indians, through Major de Winton, his pleasure in becoming patron to the proposed Brant memorial and in accepting a copy of Stone's "Liffe of Brant."

Robert McGill, a resident of the Township of Manvers, got out of bed one morning last week, looked out of the window, remarked to his wife that the weather was cold, went back to bed, and, without a sound, died.

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Some idea of the extent to which the production of maple sugar is carried on in Quebec may be gathered from the fact that one farmer near Sweetsburg had three thousand trees tapped and another two thousand five hundred.

The Muskoka Herald remarks that Messrs, Miller and Cockburn are everlastingly pegging away at the lumber interests, and never open their mouths for the farmer or the settler except so far as he is a convenience to the lumberman.

A coloured whitewasher known as "Parson" Graves was recently married in St. Thomas according to Mormon rites to one Miss Freeman, also of a dusky hue Graves has another wife living, and lost one three months ago.

A Reform Justice of the Peace is also treasurer of the village of Newbury. His name is Regis, and, having failed to account for certain fines which he acknowledges to have been paid, the village council have requested him to resign.

The Peace amusement appears to have spread to Canada. A day or two ago half is the first of the select committee on the Clare election, in reference to what constitutes a place of profit under the Crown.

The Winnipeg Free Press says that the Indians at Qu Appelle are starving. On the 18th March about seventy of them demanded the Government flour stored at the Hudson Bay Co.'s post there which was refused and a detachment of the Mounted Police sent for. The Indians persisted in their demands and not to precipitate an outbreak, for which the Indians were apparently ready, the police did not interfere. Lieut. Governor Laird had been previously communicated with and his orders to give them the figure where the colonial Government to the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., who has on two previous occasions occupied the post. In the Poster of the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., who has on two previous occasions occupied t

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The Peace amusement appears to have spread to Canada. A day or two ago half a dozen boys in Lindsay seized a little fellow five years old and strung him up to see how he would hang. Some men happened by just at the time and released the child.

A farmer at Priceville, a few nights ago, anught a neighbour carrying off a sack full bruised. It is expected he will recover.

IN AFCHANIST

etter from a Canadian Officer the British Army.

NTER WORK AT JELLAL

of Camp Followe Fanatics. val of Wully Mahomed Kh every of Valuable Buddhist Re-

Probabilities of an Advance upon The Commander-in-Chief of We are indebted for the following to Mapier Keefer, surgeon to the 20th ment, P.L., with the 1st Division of Peshawur Field force, who, it will membered, also furnished a letter Camp Jellalabad, published in The ive or six weeks ago :-

Since I last wrote to you there has

JELLALABAD, March 1st, 1

very little done here in the way of fare. We have been quietly resting our oars and waiting for the melting snows in the mountain passes betwee and Cabul, and yet we have not been and Cabul, and yet we have not been The road from Peshawur has been gimproved. Stubborn rocks have yield dynamite and gunpowder, streams ditches have been bridged over, and shave been cleared away, and carts come almost the whole journey. A graph wire has been laid the whol tance, and with the exception of the occasions when it has been cut by the quisitive Afghans and a few miles coff telegrams could at any time here. telegrams could at any time tehed from Jellalabad to any own in Canada. Several defensive have been erected. Small forts neighbouring hills, where pickets stationed day and night, large cattle for the commissariat, camels, mule for the commissariat, camels, mu ozen, regular barracks in the city, company of the Rifle Brigade sompany of the mine and warious breastworks ferent parts of the camp have been structed. Orders have been issued for erection of a fort capable of containi men, and the walls are already beg to look formidable. All building tions in this part of the world are e ingly simple. The material is aburready at hand and easily manipulate ing nothing more then mud. Alor course of the river and for several hu yards back, the soil is a stiff far down as you can dig. By a water with this clay and kneading a little, which the native builders treading it, a firm sticky mud is con This is taken up in the hand and pil Inmp by lump, being pared off was pade to the right shape and size.

mud, when it dries, becomes hard firm, and if made of sufficient this will last for years. The walls of the of Jellalabad are built of it, and we have they well withstood the electric than the sufficient of the state of the sufficient than the sufficient th that they well withstood the ince our army was here in 1841.

The country has been almost uniquiet during the last month, and the ple appear to be satisfied with our of tion. About a fortnight ago some 2 the Momunds, a powerful indep hill tribe, came down from their mo nes and attacked the village of a chief, who had tendered his alle or chief, who had tendered his alle to us. In the fight which took son of the Khan and two or three villagers were killed. A composite f cavalry, infantry, and some mountai set out from here at 4 o'clock in the ing to the support of the villagers ce was ten miles, and cross six rivers, the waters of which icy cold, and the currents extremely Before we reached the village the nation had fled, and after firing a few at them at exceedingly long rang returned the next day to camp. Alt we did not succeed in punishing the munds, still they saw that we mean teet those people who have come in side, and, no doubt, the lesson will insulatery effect.

ATTACK UPON CAMP FOLLOWERS
A few days ago some fanatics fell two of our camp followers just outsi camp limits, and almost hacked to pieces. Some native cavalry so ran to the rescue and succeed killing one of the fanatics, and so se wounding another that he has since Before his death, he confessed that h instigated to his crime by the Mo Priest, of his village, who sent him a companions to Jellalabad with a pr that if they made away with some they would be rewarded with Pa hereafter. The only reason to accou-their not attempting some higher a British officer or soldier for insta a British officer or soldier for instar the supposition that the poor camel do being unarmed and belonging to a non-ing, down-country race, presented as prey to the assassins' knives, who officers and soldiers always go about a However, there is no reason whatsoe prevent a determined fanatic from mi-ing a British officer going through the provided he is prepared to sacrifice hi life in the venture. The main stre Jellalabad is only 10 feet broad and it part is always densely crowded so the assassin watching his chance could da fatal blow from behind before his could be arrested. This was how Mills, a lieutenant in the artiller murdered in Kandahar. He had two dies with him and was armed with volver himself, but the death blow dealt to him before he could draw his revolver or his orderlies could help revolver or his orderlies could hel The moral is, to keep out of the city. AN ASPIRANT TO THE THRONE.

AN ASPIRANT TO THE THRONE.

Sudar Wully Mahomed Khan, brother of the Ameer, is in our camp He was formerly Governor of the Kovalley, and when his troops were deat the Peiwar Kotal by General Rohe was summoned to Cabul by the Abut fearing that he might be put to for suffering his army to be defeate came in to tender his submission. Roberts, who treated him with respect. After spendings a few day Gen. Roberts, who treated him with respect. After spending a few day the Koorum Force Camp, he entered ish India, and passing through Kohe Peshawur came on here by the K Pass. He arrived on the 17th Feb and was met by a guard of honour escorted through the camp betwee Samuel Browne and Major Cavagnari. an elderly man with a long beard red and rather a pleasant expression was a very popular ruler in his ow trict, and it is thought probable than be the next Ameer. If he could good his claim the British would no lend him their support, but it is a datous plan to put a man on the throne. lend him their support, but it is a date ones plan to put a man on the throne, tried that once before in Afghanistan out success. Meanwhile Milly Mah is quietly waiting here like the rest. He has been provided with some tents, and is allowed a guard quality. His own followers and a ants are numerous and dirty. His that he might be put to death if he to Cabul was not wholly without for the general who commanded tion, for the general who comman Ali Musjid having fled to Cabul wh fortress came into our hands, was from a gun by the Ameer's order. M service in Afghanistan has its draw just like military service in any country. I have no doubt many of said that he was a blundering old for deserved to be blown up.

DISCOVERY OF BUDDHIST REMAIN Mr. Simpson, the artist for the Illu London News, has been devoting ergies lately to archaeology, and been rewarded by discovering some chist remains of great value to the quarian. Throughout Afghanistan are a great many mounds, or topes are called, which, on being excavationed to be the remains of Britannies. Several of these have a 7.5.位1.77年,美国的经济的中国的军部。

of grain. Instead of compelling him to restore the stolen property and having the man arrested, the farmer heaped coals of fire on his head by insisting upon his taking two sacks instead of one.

The Great Western Steamship Co., run vessels between that port and Mon-treal during the coming season. The vessels to be placed on this route are the Berna, Bilsize, Riversdale and Govine.

A meeting of oil producers has been held in Petrolia for the organization of another combination to be known as the Mutual Oil Association. Seven managers were elected, and a committee of fifteen appointed to induce all the producers to fall into

Out of thirty members in the Legislature of Prince Edward Island twenty-six Ministerialists and four Grits have been elected. The Grit Government was defeated by a vote of 19 against 11, so the Liberal-Conservatives have gained seven new members. even new members.

The Dominion land agent at Winnipeg has received notice to withdraw from call or entry by military or police county warrants, twenty miles on each side of the north base line from Red River to the twenty-fourth range, new route of the Canada Pacific railroad.

Bills are placarded in Kingston, calling a neeting for the formation of a Protestant Association, and the nomination by such as-Association, and the nomination by such association of a candidate to represent the city in the Local Legislature. If this programme is carried out, there will then be three candidates out. Owing to some informality, the

Owing to some informality, the business transacted last week at the Court of Assizzfor the County of Grey is declared null and void. A new Court will be held, commencing on May 5th, and the business of the last court gone through with, as if no previous court had been held. A half-breed, named Richard, quarrelled with an Indian named A-neh-nee, at Totogan, Man., and, knocking him down, jumped on him and kicked him, causing such injuries that the Indian died. The half-breed, at latest advices, had not been ar-

The Quebec Literary and Historical Society are moving in the direction of a monu-ment to Champlain, the founder of Quebec, and also propose to arge upon the City Council the pro-priety of his name being perpetuated in connection with the proposed kiosks on

Two vessels loaded with apples have just left Annapolis, N.S., for Europe. One has a cargo of over three thousand, and the other five thousand, barrels. Six cargoes of apples, consisting of over twenty-five thousand barrels, have been sent from

Kings and Annapolis counties to Europe during the past six months Coal mining at Pictou, N.S., has been began with energy this month, and all the mines are now working full time. There is every reason to hope for an extensive being done by the coal companies the ensuing season. At present matters are looking bright, and there is reason to believe that every miner in the county now has all the work he wishes.

An old and very prominent citizen of Windsor was picked out of the gutter, dead drunk, a night or two ago, and lodged in the lockup. He was discharged by the police magistrate the next morning. He had in his pocket deeds to various lots of property, one of them dating from the reign of George III., and issued under his

A lot of drunken young men one Sunday recently ran through the village of Clarks-burg hooting and yelling until they came to the English church, where they stopped and fired off a revolver just as the minister was commencing his sermon. The young men were all well known, but the affair was compromised on account of their " re-

couver's Island to go into service. She was met on the wharf as she landed by a proposed to her. The girl did not immediately respond, but made a few enquiries, found her singular lover was a man of character, and married him before she had en in the country twelve hours.

Mr. Sothern (Lord Dundreary), with the Duke of Beaufort, Sir John Reed, Bart., Quebec early in the summer on a six weeks' fishing expedition to the Natashquan river, a magnificent salmon stream 250 miles from Gaspe Basin by sea. The river has been rented by Mr. Sothern for five years from the Department of Marine and Fisheries at a yearly rental of \$450.

A German school teacher named Munroc, in the Township of Sebastopol, struck Mena Kreegar, aged seven and a half years, with the open hand, on each side of th head. Concussion of the brain resulted, and the child died. The jury at the in-quest returned a verdict of "homicide by misadventure," with a rider pointing out the danger of striking children on the head. Charles Hudson, aged 15, at Walkerton, on Monday last, drew a target on the back wall of his father's house, to practice at with a shot-gun. At fifteen paces he made a bull's-eye, but the bullet passed through one or two walls, grazed his sister's cheek, made a passage through the head of Lucy Skeans, aged 6, and finally odged on a shelf. Lucy Skeans died im-

J. H. Brolley was recently charged be-fore the Justice of the Peace at Waverly, County of Simcoe, with perpetrating a number of forgeries, and committed for trial. While waiting to be removed to the gaol at Barrie, Brolley slipped out of the door, and when the constable attempted to-follow, his friends held the door, and he escaped by jumping into a cutter

Little is the name of a veteran living in Lindsay who has seen nearly 103 years. He was born in Ireland on Christmas day, 1776. He is comparatively hale and hearty, can read fine print without spec-tacles, enjoys good tobacco, tells interesting anecdotes, and has full possession of his faculties. On 17th of last September he walked to the polls and cast a good Con-servative vote. His wife is 98 and almost

We understand that the appointment of Agent-General for Victoria, which will be vacant next month through the retirement of Sir Archibald Michie, K.C.M.G., who has held the office for six years, is likely to be offered by the Colonial Government to the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, M.P., who has on two previous occasions occu-pied the post. In the present instance, however, his acceptance of the Agent-Generalship will probably depend upon the report of the select committee on the Clare ection, in reference to what constitutes a

The Winnipeg Free Press says that the Indians at Qu'Appelle are starving. On the 18th March about seventy of them demanded the Government flour stored at the Hudson Bay Co.'s post there which was refused and a detachment of the Mounted Police sent for. The Indians persisted in their demands and not to precipitate an out-Police sent for.

their demands and not to precipitate an outbreak, for which the Indians were apparated by the control of the ently ready, the police did not interfe Lieut. Governor Laird had been previou mmunicated with and his order them the flour were received two days after

One day last week, Mr. John Camplin, One day last week, Mr. John Camplin, a resident of Brooklyn, was engaged with some men in boring fence posts with a machine. While oiling the machinery his coat sleeve was caught in the thumb screw that fastens the auger into the socket, which was revolving at a tremendous speed, and, before it could be stopped, Mr. Camplin was thrown to the ground apparently dead. With the exception of his boots and stockings every strip of clothing, including undershirt and drawers, had been torn from him. A short time afterwards he returned him. A short time afterwards he returned to conscionsness, and it was found five ribs were broken and his body was terribly bruised. It is expected he will recover.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

WEEKLY MAIL TORONT

to pieces. Some native cavalry soldiers ran to the rescue and succeeded in killing one of the fanatics, and so severely wounding another that he has since died. Before his death, he confessed that he was instigated to his crime by the Moola, or Priest, of his village, who sent him and his companions to Jellalabad with a promise that if they made away with some of us, they would be rewarded with Paradise hereafter. The only reason to account for

they would be rewarded with Paradias the whole country; notion like a desert in the supposition that the poor and divergence of the first Lord of the Transition of the supposition that the poor and divergence of the supposition that the poor and supposition that the poor and

distance was ten miles, and we had to cross six rivers, the waters of which were icy cold, and the currents extremely swift. Before we reached the village the marauders had fled, and after firing a few shots at them at exceedingly long ranges, we returned the next day to camp. Although we did not succeed in punishing the Momunds, still they saw that we mean to protect those people who have come in to our side, and, no doubt, the lesson will have a salutary effect.

ATTACK UPON CAMP FOLLOWERS.

A few days ago some fanatics fell upon two of our camp followers just outside the camp limits, and almost hacked them to pieces. Some native cavalry soldiers ran to the rescue and succeeded in the cross six rivers, the waters of which were larged weeks. Although this is only the lat buke of Connaught's wedding, says:—

"It is said that her Majesty was intensed by displeased with the right hon, gentle man's remarks at Rhyl last autumn on the attributes of the Crown, and that since that period the entente cordiale has not prevailed between her Majesty and her late only the last as a very short time. It seems to be hardly established before it vanishes, and the long dreary hot days are upon us once more. It has come in earlier this year owing to the absence of rain. You could hardly realize such a thing in Canada, but for four long months it has not rained here, for the sprinkling of a few drops we had last week could not be called ratio between gold and silver, in conjunction with unlimited freedom of mintage, and the recognition of the two metals as full lead tander means. drops we had last week could not be called rain. The natives say that it hardly ever does fall here. The only atmospheric varieties they are treated to being dust storms, and I'm sure the appearance of the country corroborates this report, for with the exception of the strip of land along the river banks, where irrigation is possible, the whole country looks like a desert, nothing but sand and stones.

THE POOR OLD CAMELS

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has adopted the report of a committee upon the silver question:—"That a fixed ratio between gold and silver, in conjunction with unlimited freedom of mintage, and the recognition of the two metals as full legal tender meney, would, if adopted by the majority of the leading monetary powers, including England and India, be adequate to restore silver to its former international value as money." It was resolved to appoint a deputation to submit the report to the First Lord of the Treasury.

It is said that the whole of the staff offi-

committed the prisoner for trial.

The Queen's journey through a foreign country unaccompanied by any member of her Government is an event so unusual that it will probably attract attention in Parliament. The practice of having a Secretary of State in attendance on the Sovereign whenever he left his kingdom dates back beyond the Georges, for the Whig Cabinet of William III. insisted that one of their body should accompany His Majesty to Holland whenever necessity called him thither.

The Birmingham Post says the Mayor has decided upon placing within the reach of a large number of his poorer fellow-townsmen the opportunity of hearing music of a high class, and he has therefore arranged for a series of four concerts in the Town Hall, to which admission will be given by free tickets, distributed through the agency of ministers, manufacturers, and others specially qualified to select the class of persons whom the Mayor desires

class of persons whom the Mayor desires to benefit.

to benefit. In view of the difference among prac-

In view of the difference among practical men on making steel on economic principles from Cleveland ore, an important statement was made by Mr. Dodds, M. P., Chairman of the Darlington Iron Company (Limited), at its annual meeting. Mr. Dodds said from what he knew personally and from knowledge which had not yet gone forth to the world, he had not the least doubt whatever that the problem had been satisfactorily solved, and that it was perfectly easy to convert Cleveland pig.iron into Bessemer steel. It was decided that the Company should convert a portion of their works for steel manufacture.

A London correspondent writes: "There is not a happier man to-day than the Home Secretary. Mr. Cross stated in the course of some conversation he had to-day with a couple of Lancashire members that no act, public or private, in his whole life had given him so much joy as the telegram he

Shareholders in the Bristol and South Wales District Bank have received notice from the official liquidators of the first call of £10 per share, payable by instalments. It is initianted that legal proceedings will be instituted against defaulters.

It is not expected that any results will attend the report of the Lords on intemperance. There is not one of the various recommendations which will not receive the determined opposition of the Licensed Victuallers, who have already begun to move against the recommendation on licensing.

An inquest has been held on the body of Lord Amelius Beauclerk, who resided in Bryanston aquare. On Monday afternoon his Lordship (who was subject to epilepsy) fell backwards upon the fire in his diningroom, and was so severely burned that he died the same evening. A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

In the case of a gummaker who had shot his mother while he was showing her s revolver, Mr. Bridge, the Wandsworth Police Magristrate, when informed that a coroner's jury had returned a verdict of Accidental Death, remarked it ought to be made known that a person using a loaded weapon carclessly, and so causing loss of life, was liable to be sent for trial for manslaughter. Hoomitted the prisoner for trial.

The Queen's journey through a foreign country unaccompanied by any member of the Government is an event so unusual that if it will probably attract attention in Parliament. The practice of having a Secretary, of State in attendance on the Sovereign whenever he left his kingdom dates back beyond the Georges, for the Whig Cabinet of William III. insisted that one of their body should accompany His Majesty to Holland member of the Figure of the Milliam His insisted that one of their body should accompany His Majesty to Holland member of the Figure of the Milliam His his highed most provided a report from Commandant very should accompany His Majesty to Holland member of the first had been the same provided a report from Commander to the wind the provided a report from of us. (Lord Chelmsford, with some of his staff, rode up in this direction and about this time, and saw some of the mounted enemy). On the morning of the 22nd January there was no intention whatever of making any attack on account of a superstition regarding the state of the moon, and we were sitting resting, when firing was heard on our right. (The narrator was in the Nokenke regiment.) We at first imagined that it was the Ukobanakosi engaged, and we armed and ran forward in the direction of the sound. We were, however, soon told it was the white troops fighting Matyana's people, some ten miles away to our left front, and returned to our original position. Just after we had sat down again a small herd of cattle came past our line from our right, being driven down by some of our scouts, and just when they were opposite to the Umcitya regiment, a body of mounted men on the hill to the west appeared, evidently trying to cut them off When several hundred yards off they perceived the Umcitya, and dismounting, fired one volley at them, and then retired. The Umcitya at once jumped up and charged, an example which was taken up by the Nokenke and Nodwengu on the right and the Ukobanakosi and Mborambi on the left, while the Undi corps and the Udkloko formed a circle (as is customary in Zulu warfare when a force is about to be engaged) and remained where they were. After detailing the movements of various Zulu regiments, the narrative proceeds:—When we at last carried the camp our regiments became mixed up, a portion pursued the fugitives down to the Buffalo

Actionally visible to the composition of the control of the contro valley, and when his troops were defeated, with the Points (Ash by General Robots). The contract of the Points of the Points (Ash Care and St.)

After a good night vera, a visit of the size with the might be post to death of the size with the part of the size with the size with the part of the size with the size with the size with the size of the part of the size with the size with the size of the size with the size of the size with the size with the size of the size of the size with the size of the size with the size of the size of the size with the size of the size with the size of the siz

Society have presented a memorial to her Majesty's Commissioners of the University of Oxford, to those of Cambridge and to the government bodies of each university, urging upon them the importance of establishing geographical professorships.

From a report lately issued by the municipality of Leipsic we learn that it has 246 printing offices, 294 book stores, and 163 binderies. There has been a great increase in business since 1865. In 1877 the books Rev. Dr. Ingram, who died recently in

Rev. Dr. Ingram, who died recently in Shetland at the age of 103, is said to have been the oldest minister in the world. Four generations of the Ingrams have lived in the same house in Sheffield, and they were long generations too. The deceased's father died at the age of 100, and his grandfather at 105.

parish.

A letter written by Garibaldi before leaving Caprera says:—"Italy owes gratitude to the royal house for having contributed to its unity. But it did not accomplish it alone. The country was more flourishing under its old tyrants than it is now." He condemns Signor Depretis in unmeasured terms, and concludes:—"Monarchy is not eternal. Its duration will be in proportion as it merits the affection of the people and calls to its council, not flatterers, but capable and truthful men."

Omer Pasha, well-known twenty-five.

Omer Pasha, well-known twenty-five years ago, at the outset of the Crimean war, by his victories over the Russians on the line of the Danube, died at Constantinople last month, aged 73. In 1867 he gained an unenviable notoriety by his cruelty and violence in crushing the Cretan revolt. In the late war he was at first very successful in Armenia, but at the de-cisive battle of Aladjudagh was taken prisoner with a number of other Turkish Generals. He died while attending a court martial called to inquire into the stances of his defeat and capture.

The Daily Telegraph says:—"There is an ugly trait in the public opinion of Ireland at the present time. That there should be any subjects of the Queen who hail with delight the massacre of brave soldiers, their own fellow-countrymen, by ruthless savages, testifies to a painful demonstration of sentiment among account. gradation of sentiment among presumably educated men. The feeling has even roused some Irishman to treasonable verse, in which the writer sings:—

Then hurrah for our Zulu foes, For their solid and deep array For the whelming crewent's clo And the whizzing assegui

THE WEEKLY MALL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1870

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THE TAB own against any competition, native or foreign. What the ex-Premier might have done was to enlighten the people as to those industries which do need protection, and yet concerning them he was strangely, yet perhaps discreetly, silent. Mr. MacDOUGALI, in his temperate and independent speech, showed that Mr. MACKENZIE did not always despise native manufactures. Thirteen years ago the hon gentleman advocated something very like "reciprocity of "tariffs." In 1866 he thought that "if "the United States had adopted a policy whereby we lose them as a market, we were bound to adopt such means as What "means" could be adopted un less a tariff with enhanced duties, to protect home industries? It would be much more important question than any point, be the loosest Antinomians themhe has vet dealt with. Sugar seems to be a weak point with the Opposition why should we go to Boston for this commodity when we can make a better and cheaper article at home? A story is told of Lord CHATHAM, then "great Commoner," bearing upon the saccharine question. He once began a speech with the words, "Sugar, Mr.
"Speaker"—and was interrupted by a
general laugh. Looking fiercely about
him, as only he could look, in a loud
voice, "swelling into vehement anger,"

in ominous earnest about the establish ment of a Toronto refinery—a thing im-The fact is, that all the special pleading to class interests, in and out of Parliament, is of no avail. The farmer, that they can appeal with more confithat they can appeal with more confidence than ever to the intelligence of the people. This fortunate and favourable change in public opinion has reflected itself in Parliament; and as there has been a decided elevation in popular thought so there has been a decided elevation in popular thought so there has been a corresponding elevation in political conduct. Any one who has attended the debates of the borne away unnoted, like chaff before the wind. The division must have deceived the outside Opposition not a little. There seems to have been a lingering hope that if the Quebec supporters of the Government did not throw themselves into the arms of M.

Leteller's friends, they would perthrow themselves into the arms of M.

Leteller's friends, they would perhaps fall out of the division-list. If so, the expectation was frustrated. The Ministerial phalanx appeared firm and unbroken. Mr. Mackenzie's amendment, which would pledge the House to pay the country's bills without taxation, make Many members have strong many have strong pay the country's bills without taxation, in the only way that revenue can be raised, was rejected by a vote of 136 to 53—a majority of 83. In a full House the majority would have been 86, which we take to be the standing Government majority. Giving the Opposition credit for the six votes they are entitled to, they have only 59 supporters in a House of 205. We have only again to repeat the hope have only again to repeat the hope that if Mr. Mackenzie be not too unrecoverably eaten up of passion, he will accept this division as decisive, and not further obstruct public business for no useful or intelligible purpose.

| Moreover, the newer settlements are far remote from markets, and, thanks to the inaction of the Mackenzie Government, the Canada perfect; but they recognise the fact that this scheme is certainly about as

he pronounced again the word "sugar"

Mr. Mackenzie will once more soil his supposed to be inimical to our progress and resentful of our attempt to be dent gave him a lottier position. The issue here will turn distinctly upon Dominion questions, if the Local Government can have its own way. It was to court an irrelevant verdict on the National Policy that they prolonged the existence of the Legislational Policy that they prolonged the existence of the Legisla-ture beyond its term; it is for quite overshadowed our economica crime. The Indian budget, even, ob this that they have, unfortunately for themselves, determined that the elections shall take place in June. Moreover, it is with the same aim, that the organs of the Ontario Government are making ad captandum appeals to the farmer and the workingman. When the majority negatived the resolution of Mr. press than the whole governmental sys-Morris, on the ground that the National Policy was not a local matter, they, or at all events, their leaders, knew well enough that it was only by an expected failure of the new fiscal system that they could hope to succeed it appears to the whole governmental system. As for the United States, the growth of indifference there was greater and quicker than in England. After a few articles on our economic change of base, the United

go through a very large assortment of foreign papers without once discovering any indignation or protest against the adoption of eur National Policy. Our AN ENCOURAGING SPECTACLE. WE have already adverted to the singularly gratifying spectacle of a whole people, necessarily consisting, in great majority, of "the working classes," engaged in the understanding and logical discussion of great and vexed economic questions. The result of the discussion has been such an education of the people cause Hon. Alexander Mackenzie lost three times, and when seriousness had taken the place of levity, conon public questions that hereafter public men, and particularly Ministers, must temptionsly asked, "Who will laugh at "sugar now?" The Opposition will be met with that question before long, and understand that they have to reckon with an additional, or a more fully developed, factor in political contests. We those who have trifled with sugar refin-ing in Canada, and made a mock of it, rejoice at this result, for it is a guarantee may, more speedily than they imagine, be cowed into seriousness. Even Mr. Jaffrax, one of the Reform conclave, is be so easily misled by sudden petulance arising from the surprise of scandalous and plausible inventions. And all earnest public men will rejoice at it

tained as good a hearing from the Com-mons benches as the affairs of Canada; failure of the new fiscal system that they could hope to succeed. It appears to these people to be in the order of Providence that they shall make stringent some municipal scandal, some question interesting to learn from the exPremier which of the many branches
of manufacture the tariff proposes to
foster is unfitted for this country—a
time, on this and every other moot
in its tone, and our tariff might not have indicated any change of feeling on the subject. In fact at this date one might

> favour, and that our courage has been more commended than our rashness has been deplored.
>
> In the meantime it must give a pang of disappointment to the tender hearts of the Opposition to think that in spite of all their denunciations, a National Policy has been adopted, and yet Great Britain has not quarrelled with us, and, as yet, the Americans have not taken arms to put our tariff down.

> policy has been accomplished with very little criticism from abroad, considering that it is quite certain to affect the trade of both England and the

United States for better or worse. The

office; and the civilized world did not feel a throb of indignation because our

tariff had gone up several per cent Perhaps if all the foreign criticism had

been carefully edited we would find that the weight of it had been greatly in our

A MANITOBA STORY.

THE Globe's Ottawa letter says there a wholesale exodus from Manitoba wing to the National Policy. "Hundreds of intending settlers are leaving the Prairie Province for the States of Dacotah and Minnesota on account of the high price of every manufactured article purchased in the Pro-vince;" and the Manitoba papers, which are mostly Opposition journals by the way, are concealing this dreadful state of affairs "for fear of the effect ' its announcement would have on the prospects of the Province."

It is quite possible that many person who have gone to Manitoba this spring with the intention of settling there, are leaving it for the border States This is a late season, and it is easy to understand the dismay of of the emigrant who, on reaching the promised land, finds it still winter-bound. There is an unprecedented bound. There is an unprecedented rush, and many must be disappointed.

nous coal for gas, steam, or domestic purposes to be quite the equal of any imported from the United States.

7. That the evidence before the Coal Committee (annexed) shows the position of our coal fields to be such as to secure cheap water transportation with the interior of Canada.

o. That under a protective tarili the production of pig iron in the United States has increased from 1,225,035 tons in 1866, to 2,351,618 in 1878, or 91 per cent., and caused a falling off in the importations of from 215,000 tons=\$7,\$00,000, in 1873, to 67,700 tons in 1877=\$1,000,000.

9. That the importation of railroad iron, including steel rails, has in the United States fallen off from 536,900 tons in 1872 = \$22,056,635, to 30 tons, \$1,464 in 1877.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

for "independent" candidates. They are unusually plentiful just now, particularly in constituencies not counted safe for the Mowat Government.

We rejoice to see the columns of our Re form contemporaries crowded with spring advertisements beginning "The National Policy—No Increase in Prices." It is a sign of returning prosperity, although hard on the editorials.

A cable despatch of Wednesday says a large emigration of North Country coal miners will take place to the United States and Canada this year. The National Policy will give them work in Nova Scotia. One-sided free trade would have consigned them all to Pennsylvania.

Mr. Prior, manager of the Lybster cotton mills, Merritton, says: "I think well of the new tariff generally. I do not expect much, if any, advance in prices, but it will give us a steadier market for our goods. Labour will also have a better and more diversified market. We are adding twenty five looms for fancy coloured work."

The Local Ministers are uneasy. Mr. Crooks, it is pretty well understood, will make way for a local candidate in South Oxford and seek another constituency; Mr. Fraser has withdrawn from South Grenville and accepted the nomination for Brockville; and it is believed Mr. Wood will retire from South Victoria and court West Durham.

The value of American manufactures ex ported was three times as large in 1878 as in 1860, and more than eight times as large as in 1850. The value of such exports increased from \$76,916,659 in 1870 to \$135,-171,921 in 1878, an increase of \$58,255,262, or 76 per cent. This increase was more rapid than that of the exportation of agricultural products during the same and 32 ural products during the same period

At the Reform convention in Stormont the other day, the name of Mr. Bethune was submitted (probably without his consent), when a Liberal declared that Mr. Sethune stood no chance in a convention packed with out-and-out Brown Grits," out that the Liberals were for him to man. Is there no Moses to conduct these Liberals out of bondage? Where is Mr.

Messrs. Doherty & Co., organ manufac urers, Clinton, Ont., write as follows:-"The tariff is working very well for our business. Our sales for the last two weeks are about

National Policy was not in the count at all. If they would do so with any regard for honesty, they would do well to muzzle such rash orators as Alderman Crooker, of Hamilton, who at the Reform nominating convention there the other day denounced the new tariff as that "hydra-headed, abnormal, over-grown, long-eared golden calf, thrust upon us on the 17th of September last," which, he prophesied, if only "nursed, fondled, dandled and tickled sufficiently by the party in power, would wheel and kick the daylight out of its creators; disembowel, decapitate, and hurl them from the summit of power into

The Minister of Public Works of New Zealand is a Liberal in politics, yet unlike Liberal Ministers of Public Works we wot of. he does not buy the steel rails for the Government railways through his brother's firm years before they are wanted. The English papers contain his advertisement asking for tenders for the supply of 100,000 tons, to be manufactured in the colony out of New Zealand ore. There are no steel rail works there as yet, but there are magnificent iron deposits; and the Minister offers to pay one-half the fare of the workmen any responsible English firm sends out to manufacture the rails required, and establish a permanent industry in the colony. Why should not the rails for the Canada Pacific be manufactured in Canada? ment railways through his brother's firm

kills off foreign trade will be interested in the following export figures of the United States :-

Agricultural implements.
Clocks and watches....
Copper, brass, etc...
Cotton manufactures
Iron, steel and manufactures
tures of...
Leather and manufactures 8,258,700 15,882,508 . 1,414,872 In 1860 American exports of domestic produce represented a value of \$316,242,000. In 1861 the Morrill tariff came in force. Last year the value of the exports domestic produce was \$680,709,000.

The total amount spent on intoxicati liquors in England last year was £142, 188,900 against £142,007,231 in 1877, being an increase of £181,670, notwithstanding the terrible depression of trade prevailing. It is also to be noted that while wine and spirits—supposed to be drunk mainly by the upper and middle classes—have fallen eff near two millions sterling, the consumption of beer, which is generally allowed to be the beverage of the generally allowed to be the beverage of the working classes, has increased more than two millions sterling. The expenditure in the seven years ending 1863 was £636,-155,577, while in the seven years just ended it amounted to £987,320,671, being an increase of £351,165,014, or more than 55 per cent., whereas the population has increased in the same period less than 15 per cent.

The Globe stated the other day that Messrs, Ogilvie & Hutchinson had closed their mill at Goderich on account of the new tariff, and that their men had been turned adrift. As a matter of fact, the mill is running night and day, grinding for the Glasgow market chiefly, and they have wheat enough on hand to keep them going until the arrival of their Manitoba shipments. The Globe also stated that the International Salt Company of Goderich had reduced their men's wages from 75 cents to 50 cents coving from 75 cents to 50 cents, owing to the new tariff. The facts are these:—The Company has not reduced its men's wages, nor has it any intention of doing so. The usual wages paid at the salt works is a dollar per day. This sum is being paid at the Harbour salt works and also at Mr. Platt's Our sales for the last two weeks are about doubled. We are now running in full force, and our business has increased so much that we shall have to engage more hands. We have more confidence in the market, and have no fear now that the Americans can take away our trade."

Messrs, Doberty's letter is a fair sample of

anxious for work, and early in March the works were started, the men agreeing to work for 75 cents a day until the 1st May, when the wages are to be increased to a dollar a day as formerly.

shot missed its aim and the overloaded weapon burst at the second discharge, shattering the assassin's hand. Berezowski was at once arrested and narrowly escaped being torn to pieces. "Sire, we have been under fire together," said Napoleon with a smile, and the Emperor of all the Russias replied:—"Our destinies are in the hand of Providence, my brother."

THE CITY RECORD.

Building operations during the coming ummer are expected to be very brisk. Hon. Adam Crooks presented the prizes to the successful students of the Ontario School of Art on Thursday of last week. Matthew Macie, watchman on the way on Saturday night and was drowned. The Queen's Own Rifles and Toronto Engineer corps will take part in the review at Montreal on the Queen's birthday, the nen paying half their own expenses to and

The number of applications for liquor licenses are:—Shop, 135; tavern, 225; wholesale, 16. Last year 92 shop, 180 tavern and 20 wholesale licenses were The estate of Messrs. John Turner & Co.,

soon as suited their views, independent or the Mother Country. Now, suppose Can-ada to become independent by acquiring wealth at the expense of the decadence of our trade and manufactures at home, let me remind you and your readers that it is the third maritime state in the world, and this means that, being separated from us, the number of seamen from which our navy bankrupt boot and shoe manufacturers, was sold on Tuesday afternoon for \$34,-613.53. Liabilities are said to be about His Excellency the Governor-General has consented to become patron of the Indus-trial Exhibition Association of Toronto. It

s expected he will open the exhibition in A woman was up at the police court or Monday for keeping a disreputable honse, who had instructed the inmates to drug all

Vice-Chancellor Blake is announ-

Vice-Chancellor Blake is announced to deliver addresses in the interests of the Evangelical Alliance at Sarnia on April 21st, Windsor, April 24th; Chatham, April 28th, and London, May 1st. THE SOUTHERN NEGRO EXODUS Rev. Dr. Ryerson, President of the Genof Canada, completed his 54th year in the ministry on Sunday last. He preached his first sermon at Grimsby in 1825. meeting of coloured people last night adopted measures of relief for the suffering negroes at St. Louis. A large contribution

The Toronto Butchers' Association held a meeting on Monday evening and adopted a resolution praying for the dismissal of the present inspector of hides and skins and for the appointment of a supervisor. Ex-Alderman J. B. Boustead has re Memphis, Tenn., in recognition of his own efforts, and those of the citizens of Toronto, in aid of the sufferers from yellow fever

The lawyers in the city are agitating fer an extension of the County Court term, which the statute confines to one week. It will be found impossible to get through the business coming before the Court in that time and frequently cases have to be

enlarged.

On 10th inst. the market elevator, situated at the foot of Jarvis street, was totally destroyed by fire. Fortunately it was entirely empty, not having been occupied for five or six months. It was the property of the estate of the late J. G. Beard and cost \$55,000 when it was put up in 1865. There was an insurance on it of \$20,000. A carpenter named George Pearcey,

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says:—I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shoshonees Remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and cained strength rapidly. my health im-A carpenter named George Pearcey, while erecting a door at the principal entrance to the Receiver-General's office, on Tuesday evening of last week, fell off a step-ladder on to the stone pavement beneath. The injuries received were off so serious a character that the unfortunate man, who never recovered consciousness, died on Friday morning at one o'clock. He left a wife and a large family.

The premises of Richard Dunsmore, grocer, corner of Terrallay and American

The injuries 1.

As character that the who never recovered consended on Friday morning at one o'clock.

Age core, corner of Teraulay and Agness streets, were visited at noon on price on going into the cellar the officer found one barrel of whiskey and two of ale. Attached to one of the barrels of ale was a pipe leading to a cupboard in the upper on account of the house. The place is next door to a police station, and the man has apparently been carrying on an illicit trade right under the very nose of the constables.

Two stores on King street, between and Bay streets, occupied by P. C. the sulprosition proved correct, for on Sunday night.

The premises of Richard Dunsmore, forty years benchere treatment of a number the very possition proved correct, for on going into the cellar the officer found one barrel of whiskey and two of ale. Attached to one of the barrels of ale was a pipe leading to a cupboard in the upper door to a police station, and the man has apparently been carrying on an illicit trade right under the very nose of the constables.

Two stores on King street, between and Bay streets, occupied by P. C. the street the Remedy for Liver Complaint and pyspepsia with great success. I have also used the Shoshonees Pills and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

Henry King, Geneva, N.Y., says:—My wife was intensly afflicted with dyspepsia of the location. Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was a well as he had ever been in his life.

A. Wood, Conseoun, says: That he has tried the Remedy for Liver Complaint and pyspepsia with great success. I have also used the Shoshonees Pills and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

Henry King, Geneva, N.Y., says:—My wife was intensly afflicted with dyspepsia or a long time. We consulted physicians of three different schools, and received when the Great Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was a well as he had ever been in his life.

A. Wood, Conseoun, says: That he has tried the Remedy for Liver Complaint and provide the store of the consulted physici right under the very nose of the constables.

Two stores on King street, between Yonge and Bay streets, occupied by P. C. Allen, bookseller and stationer, and R. B. Batland, music dealer, were burnt with the entire stock in each, on Sunday night. The loss amounted to about \$23,000, and the insurance to \$11,000. Mr. Butland's stock was valued at \$16,000, and Mr. Allen's at \$3,500. The former had an insurance of \$8,000, and the latter \$1,800. Premises in the rear, occupied by W. G. Gibson as a printing office, were also consumed. His loss was \$3,000, and insursumed. His loss was \$3,000, and insur-ance \$1,500. The buildings were the pro-perty of Mr. Robert Patterson, of Owen Sound, and were under lease to Mr. A. S. Irving, publisher, for ten years.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

The Views of a Glasgow merchant. The following letter, written by one of the most prominent merchants in Glasgow, appears in the Glasgow Herald of the 25th ult.:—

M. Amen's becomes deviced become of Lord Hyrovich.

M. Amen's he consented - for me for North M. Reast in the Logislature.

The Montread Post, independent, myst.— "With all the evidences that is springing to a second to the se

could be manned in time of war, will be greatly diminished, and in the event of Canada joining the United States we shall

then become a second-rate maritime power. We have had thirty years of this so-called

it, and the absence of war among foreign nations the memory of Cobden and Bright

CINCINNATI, O., April 15.-A mass

was received and committees were appointed to canvass the city.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 15.—A call has been signed by Governor Stone and prominent citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana for a convention to meet here on

May 5th, to consider the present agitation of the labour question and the negro

The negro exodus still continues to a

The negro exodus still continues to a limited extent, every St. Louis packet-taking away some of the emigrants. It is reported that at all the landings between here and Memphis negroes are awaiting transportation, although steamboat owners o not encourage it.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—John Brown, Jr. son of Ossawatomic Brown, declared.

Jr., son of Ossawatomic Brown, declares his intention of volunteering to aid the suffering coloured refugees. He has a plan of assisting the emigration to Kansas and other western States. He states that the time has come for another grand rescue of the coloured race.

Read Carefully.

will not be cherished-in Lancashi

House went into Committee on it.

The bill was reported without PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMEN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMEN
Dr. TUPPER moved the second rea
of the bill respecting the offices
Receiver-General and Minister of P
Works. The bill provides for the abol
of the effice of Receiver-General, the
ties of which office shall be performed
the Minister of Finance, and the trai
of the management of the relieves "We have at present at the head of our Cabinet a wise old man. In the days of the Cobden and Bright revelations he was then young, but even then he could forecast the future. I well remember one of his sparkling, telling speeches when, under the leadership of the late Lord George Bentinck, he, then Mr. Disraeli, criticised the the Minister of Finance, and the trai of the management of the railways canals to a new Minister, to be called Minister of Railways.

The bill was read a second time and House went into committee on the bill Mr. MACKENZIE said that if the agement of the railways and canals taken from the Public Works Departs there would hardly be anything left for Minister of Public Works to take charge Dr. TUPPER said he would not been surprised if that remark had of from some member other than the Minister of Public Works. (Hear, he The duties which would devolve upon Minister of Public Works on a division of the said he would devolve upon Minister of Public Works on a division of the said he would devolve upon Minister of Public Works on a division of the said here. proposed new policy of free trade, when he expressed himself to the effect, addressing the House of Commons:—'If by free trade is meant the reciprocal free exchange but if by free trade you mean free imports from foreign nations and hostile tariffs by foreign nations against British exports, then I am not a Freetrader; and then went on to point out that 'it would be a more politic course for Great Britain to legislate for absolute free trade with our Indian Empire and colonies, and such for-eign nations as would reciprocate, 'cc. the department would be the care of our manufactures and commerce had this policy been adopted. I confess I do not see how this country can now extricate itself from the position into which our so-called free trade has drifted us, and will called free trade has drifted us, and will continue to drift us. At the introduction of this so-called free trade policy our colonies got notice that they were at perfect liberty to legislate for themselves in all commercial matters, and to become, as soon as suited their views, independent of the Mother Country. Now express Country is the Mother Country.

on the rivers under the control of th minion Government, the graving doc Quebec, all harbour improvements, w on navigable rivers, the removal of chand anchors, harbours and piers of Dominion, all the public buildings of Dominion, the section of the public buildings of Dominion. on, the construction of lighth the su pervision of which work was t by this Act—dredging, slides and bothe Trent works—if still under this cernment—all the fortifications and all i tary works.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he supposed
Minister of Railways and Canals w have the supervision of the construction railways and canals and he did not be next five years would be so g as during the past five years, thought it would be better divide the Justice Department, the wor

DOMINION PARLIAME

(Continued from Second Page, HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE CENSUS.

On motion of Mr. Pope (Comptonill respecting Census and Statistic and a second time.

The House went into committee of the co

bill.

In committee, in reply to Mr. Cartwy Mr. POPE (Compton) explained tha till was in its general terms simil those of the previous bill for taking last census, but power was taken should be afterwards thought desirab collect statistics, and make arrangen for that purpose with different bodies.

After some unimportant discussion committee rose and reported the bill

Committee rose and reported the bill BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PRO The House went into committee Baby's bill to amend and consolidat acts respecting the duties imposed on of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

In compliance with a request of albert Smith,

Mr. BABY for the third time explash that the main object of the bill wallow, when stamped paper was not use amount of the duty, the additional stamped.

Railway Transfer Act of 1877. In control of the pointed out that in a previous sion a bill was passed transferring Windsor branch railway to parties for

purpose of providing for the extensi an consequence of some informality in Act, and by arrangement between the ernment of Nova Scotia and the contra

ernment of Nova Scotia and the contra-and the Dominion Government, the pre-bill was introduced to remove these and technical difficulties. In the bill, greater assurance was given that the way should continue in operation by viding that if the company failed to lit in operation the road should rever

viding that if the company failed to lit in operation the road should rever the Government of Nova Scand in case the Government Nova Scotia failed to ope it, the whole property—the extension well as the Pictou branch—should reto the Dominion Government. The bil fact, substantially carried out the propensade by the leader of the Opposition views Minister of Public Works.

The bill was read a second time, and House went into Committee on it.

stamps.

The bill was then reported. THE PICTOU RAILWAY TRANS Dr. TUPPER moved the second resof the bill to amend the Truro and P

TUESDAY, April

which in supervising the legislation of House was great, and to leave the techn work of the Public Works Departmen the engineers responsible to the polithead. There was no necessity for the ceiver-General, and he was glad that Government was going to abolish office. He would have been better ples however, had the Government adopted policy he (Mr. Mackenzie) had endeavou to follow last year.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that

as the proposed adjustment of offices now necessary so other changes we probably become necessary in view, of rapid development of the country. Chan were continually taking place, even in departments of the Government in Englas and therefore we must expect changes we have varying wants of the Dominion the varying wants of the Dominion the varying wants of the Dominion. present, however, it was necessary that Department of Public Works should be lieved of its superabundant work by division of its labour. All agreed as to abolition of the Receiver General. In hon, member for Lambton had said that always thought the office should not maintained. That hon, gentleman, he ever, kept up the office until last year, suntil the creation of the office of Audit General. In 1873 he (Sir John Macdons and his Government foreshadowed in Speech from the Throne that it was a

Speech from the Throne that it was posed to divide the Department of Pul Works.

The bill was then reported. CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved

second reading of the bill to provide again contagious diseases affecting animals.

The bill was read a second time, and

In Committee, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, in explain the provisions of the bill, said nothicould be more reprehensible than breeders to fraudulently keep secret in fact of disease prevailing among their a mals for fear that their stock would slaughtered. It was for the general v fare that diseased animals slaughtered.
Mr. MILLS doubted the power of P

liament to legislate with repect to t subject. Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied t the Dominion Government, under the general authority given by the B. N. A. A possessed powers to deal with the questifiand it would be unfortunate if it were a so. Our cattle trade with England so. Our cattle trade with England very important, and we should take m than ordinary care to encourage thrade, especially by placing an Act on statute book which would show the Brit statute book which would show the Brit Government that we were taking ste both legislative and administrative, to I vent disease extending into this count and by so doing we would ensure Can being kept out of the schedule. The minion was very nearly being included it when the United States were proscrit and our exclusion was only obtained ow to the vigorous exertions of the friends the Dominion.

Botting suffered from an attack of Rheu-matism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the Shoshonees. was able to walk as well as Shoshonees, was able to walk as well as ever. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Sold by all

In reply to Mr. Mills, Sir JOHN MACDONALD said tha the event of any serious disease break out in the country the Department of A culture, on receiving information, wo send a veterinary surgeon to make an spection, and the provisions of the would be put in force. THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

The Views of a Glasgow Merchant. The following letter, written by one of the most prominent merchants in Glasgow, ppears in the Glasgow Herald of the 25th

"I have read your article on the Can-adian tariff, which will have at least the "I have read your article on the Canadian tariff, which will have at least the effect of making known to your readers the fact that our important colony, the Dominion of Canada, called at times 'the brightest gem in the British Crown,' does not see it advisable to go for what is popularly known as free trade. This will be one point gained, because, odd as it may appear, the general public have been living in the opinion that our colonies have not been imposing import duties on goods from the Mother Country, whilst the tact is that ever since the Mother Country went for what is popularly known as free trade, the colonies have been going in the opposite direction, and have been imposing higher and still higher tariffs on imports under the plea that they are required for revenue purposes, whilst all who are acquainted with the facts of the case know that really the purpose is protection, and it matters not whether what are called free traders or protection its native industry. True, in the case of Canada it has moved upwards and downwards, but still the average of a decade has been a marked advance. This decade has been a marked advance. This will be best illustrated when I state the fabrics imported at the ports of Quebec and fabrics imported at the ports of Quebec and Montreal was 2½ per cent., and that it had advanced to 17½ per cent. for the whole Dominion when this present startling tariff was announced. Should this tariff pass, as noticed in your columns of Wednesday's issue, it will preve prohibitory against the importing of heavy woollens, cotton goods, and to a large extent, of silks, and the exports of these goods from this country to Canada will cease just as quickly as they acturing of the same. The effect of this. throw out of employment tens of thousands of artisans and mill operatives in this coun-

"Now, all this does look to the free trade school very ridiculous and suicidal on the part of Canada; but permit me to ask which colony or country indicates any prac-tical intention of following the fiscal policy of this country, excepting one of our Aus tralian colonies? Wisdom surely seems to be restricted in its range of expansion since Cobden and Bright made the discovery that we had only to proclaim free trade to the world, disband our armies and our navies, and that all nations and peoples would follow our example, and we sh beat our swords into ploughshares and our spears into pruning-hooks, and learn the art of war no more. Yes, that time will come, but it will not be till every one does s he wishes to be done by-till lying and cheating cease, and rival schoolboys

from fighting.
"We have at present at the head of our Cabinet a wise old man. In the days of the Cobden and Bright revelations he was then young, but even then he could forecast parkling, telling speeches when, under the eadership of the late Lord George Bentinck, he, then Mr. Disraeli, criticised the proposed new policy of free trade, when he expressed himself to the effect, addressing the House of Commons:—'If by free trade is meant the reciprocal free exchange oreign nations, then I am a Freetrader but if by free trade you mean free imports from foreign nations and hostile tariffs by foreign nations against British exports, then I am not a Freetrader :' and then went on to point out that 'it would be more politic course for Great Britain to eign nations as would reciprocate, &c.
Now, I venture to say that the time has come to remind your readers that it would have been better for the future of our manufactures and commerce had this policy been adopted. I confess I do not see how this country can now extricate itself from the position into which our socontinue to drift us. At the introduction of this so-called free trade policy our colonies got notice that they were at perfect liberty to legislate for themselves in all commercial matters, and to become, as soon as suited their views, independe the Mother Country. Now, suppose Canada to become independent by acquiring wealth at the expense of the decadence of our trade and manufactures at home, let me remind you and your readers that it is this means that, being separated from us, the number of seamen from which our navy could be manned in time of war, will greatly diminished, and in the event of Canada joining the United States we shall then become a second-rate maritime power.
We have had thirty years of this so-called
free trade, and with other thirty years of
it, and the absence of war among foreign
nations the memory of Cobden and Bright-

THE SOUTHERN NEGRO EXODUS

CINCINNATI, O., April 15.—A mass meeting of coloured people last night adopted measures of relief for the suffering negroes at St. Louis. A large contribution pointed to canvass the city.

Vicksburg, Miss., April 15.—A call has been signed by Governor Stone and prominent citizens of Mississippi and Louisiana for a convention to meet here on May 5th, to consider the present agitation of the labour question and the negro

The negro exodus still continues to a taking away some of the emigrants. It is reported that at all the landings between here and Memphis negroes are awaiting transportation, although steamboat owners and reprovesses it.

o not encourage it. CLEVELAND, April 15.—John Brown, Jr., son of Ossawatomie Brown, declares his intention of volunteering to aid the suffering coloured refugees. He has a plan of assisting the emigration to Kansas and other western States. He states that the time has come for another grand rescue of the coloured race.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says:—I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shoshonees Remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and gained strength rapidly, my health im-proved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was and taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I

nsed your remedy.

A. McKay, Truro, N.S., says:—He was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life.

was as well as he had ever been in his life.

I am now in business and wish you to send
me three dozen by steamer.

A. Wood, Consecon, says: That he has
tried the Remedy for Liver Complaint and
Dyspepsia with great success. I have also
used the Shoshonees Pills and find that

used the Shoshonees Pills and find that they are as good as any I ever tried.

Henry King, Geneva, N.Y., says:—My wife was intensly afflicted with dyspepsia for a long time. We consulted physicians of three different schools, and received no benefit. She has taken three bottles of the Great Shoshonees Remedy, and is now hearty and well.

Rev. John Scott, says:—Mr. McKenzie Rotting suffered from an attack of Rheusell.

Botting suffered from an attack of H matism, and was unable to move will Shoshonees, was able to walk as well as ever. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers, 368-cow

THE VEHICLE MALL TORONTO FIDAT, APRIL 18 187.

STORY THE STREET AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY



THE AITS FITTING

THE AITS FIT



LAYER CAKES.

THREE-PLY CAKE. One half cup butter, two cups a hree of flour, one of cold water, three asspoon baking-powder; take out a ne-third in another dish and add to i eup raising, one of currants, a little of tablespoon molasses; spice to taste, in three layers and join while warm with currant jelly or white icing wi

THANKSGIVING CAKE. Make batter as for cocca-nut of Rake five layers in jelly times; make frosting of whites of times, three-fourths pound of pulverized sugges, three teaspoons baking-powder, three-fourths pound of pulverized suggestions are the suggestions. hickory-nut meats, with that for see layer aix fine sliced figs, for third hickory-nut meats, for fourth with and on the top spread the plain frost and great cocoa-nut over thickly.

VELVET SPONGE CAKE. Two cups sugar, six eggs leaving our white of three, one cup boiling hot we two and one half cups flour, one t two and one half cups flour, one to spoon baking-powder in the flour; beat yolks a little, add the sugar and beat fit minutes; add the three beaten whites, the cup of boiling water just before flour; flavour with a teaspoon lemon tract and bake in three layers, puttin tween them icing made by adding to three whites of eggs beaten to a stiff fix desertspoons of nulverized. six desertspoons of pulverized each egg, and lemon to flavour.

VANITY CAKE. One and a half cups sugar, ha butter, half cup sweet milk, one a half cups flour, half cup corn starch, spoon baking-powder, whites of six e bake in two cakes, putting frosting tween and on top.

WHITE MOUNTAIN CAKE. Two cups pulverized sugar, half butter beaten to a cream; add half sweet milk, two and a half cups fit two and a half teaspoons baking-pow in the flour, whites of eight eggs; baking the sugar ielly tins and put together with made by boiling a half teacup of v and three teacups sugar till the pour it slowly over the well-beaten w of three eggs. and heat alterethe of three eggs, and beat altogether cool. Beat before putting on each is Sprinkle each layer thickly with gr cocoa-nut, and a handsome cocoa-nut

DIRECTIONS FOR FROSTING, Beat whites of the eggs to a stiff add powdered sugar gradually, be well all the time; or break the whites a broad platter, and at once begin a a broad platter, and at once begin ac powdered and sifted sugar, keep ad gradually, beating well all the while the icing is perfectly smooth (thirty utes beating ought to be sufficie lastly, add flavouring (rose, pineappl almond for white or delicate cake, lemon or vanilla for dark or fruit cake, or the cake is rough or heavy If the cake is rough or brown when be dust with a little flour, rub off all particles with a cloth, put on fros pouring it around the centre of the and smooth off as quickly as pos with a knife. If the frosting is re stiff, dip the knife in cold water. better to frost while the cake is still v A good general rule for fresting in heaping teaspoons powdered sugar to white of an egg, and some add to teaspoon of corn starch. As eggs v. size, the measurement must also vary practice only will teach when the first is just stiff enough. If the flavour is le juice, allow more sugar for the addit liquid. It is nice, when the frosting most cold, to take a knife and mark

ALMOND FROSTING. Blanch half pint sweet almonds by pu them in boiling water, stripping of skins, and spreading upon a dry until cold; pound a few of them at a in a mortar till well pulverized carefully whites of three eggs and quarters pint powdered sugar, add monds, flavour with a teaspoon vani emon, and dry in a cool oven or

open air when weather is pleasant. BOILED FROSTING. Whites of three eggs beaten to a Whites of three eggs beaten to a a froth, one large cup granulated a moistened with four tablespoons hot who il sugar briskly for five minutes or it "ropes" from the end of the sturn while hot upon the beaten eggs, stir until cold. If preferred, add pound sweet almonds blanched and pour to a paste, and it will be perfectly cious. This amount will frost the to cious. This amount will frost the two large cakes.

Beat whites of two eggs to stiff for add gradually half pound best pulve sugar, beat well for at least half an inflavour with laware. sugar, beat well for at least nair an aflavour with lemon juice (and some tartaric acid, as both whiten the ic To colour a delicate pink, use strawbe currant or cranberry; or the grated ing of an orange or lemon moistened the juice and squeezed through a cloth, will colour a handsone yel This amount will frost one large cake.

FROSTING WITH GELATINE. Dissolve large pinch gelatine in six ts spoons boiling water, strain and this with sugar and flavour with lemon. is enough to frost two cakes.

FROSTING WITHOUT EGGS. To one heaping tea-spoon Poland st and just enough cold water to dissolv add a little hot water and cook in a set in hot water till very thick (or coccrock; either will prevent its burnin becoming lumpy). Should the sugal lumpy roll it thoroughly, and stir in and two-thirds cups while the starc hot: flavour to taste, and spread can be compared to the starce of the hot; flavour to taste, and spread on w the cake is a little warm. This shoul made the day before using, as it t longer to harden than when made eggs, but it will never crumble in cut-

HICKORY-NUT FROSTING. Take one or two eggs according to of cake, a teacup of sugar to an egg; the meats very fine, mix with from and spread on cake as thickly as you che ORNAMENTAL FROSTING.

Draw a small syringe full of the and work it in any design you far wheels, Grecian borders, flowers, or ders of beading, look well. YELLOW FROSTING The yelk of one egg to nine heaping

spoons pulverized sugar, and flavour vanilla. Use the same day it is made. ROSE COLOURING. Mix together one-fourth ounce eapowdered alum and cream tartar, ounce powdered cochineal, four ounces sugar, and a saltspoon soda. Boil minutes in a pint pure soft water, cool bottle and cork for use. This i for jellies, cake, ice-cream, etc.

CRULLERS AND DOUGHNUT CRULLERS AND DOUGHNUTS
To cook these properly the fat shou of the right heat. When hot enoug will cease to bubble and be perfectly a try with a bit of the batter, and if the is right the dough will rise in a few sec to the top and occasion a bubbling in fat, the cake will swell, and the under quickly become brown. Clarified dripp of roast meat are more wholesome to them in than lard. If the dough is about half an inch thick, five to minutes will be time enough to cook, it is better to break one open as a When done, drain well in a skimmer, place in a colander. The use of eggs vents the dough from absorbing the Doughnuts should be watched closely were seen to be a supplementation of the content of the c A grave-digger buried a man named Button, and brought in the following bill to his widow:—"To making one Button hole, \$5." lon't go.

It is merely modesty which prompts people to use opera-glasses at a ballet show. They don't want to view limbs with the

Life is but a span. Marriage is a double team. Youth wedded to old age is a tandem. A cross old bachelor is single and all sulky.

A doctor to his son—"Johnny, wouldn't you like to be a doctor?" "No, father." "Why not, my son?" "Why, father, I could not even kill a fly." "How dare you say 'damn' before me?"

everely enquired a clergyman of a loafer.
"How did I know you wanted to say damn' first," retorted this bad man. RECTOR-"Those pigs of yours are in a ur, they be. Ah, sur, if we wos all on us on'y as fit to die as them are, we'd do ! Opium smoking finds little toleration in Japan. A man was recently sentenced to ten years hard labour in Yokohama for

"My dear," said Mrs. Snodgrass, shuddering, "how do these awful men succeed in entering dead people's vaults?" "With skeleton keys, I presume," unfeelingly re-

plied Mr. S. A large flock of crows got so drunk over a lot of brandy-steeped wild cherry pits, which were thrown away by a Wilton, Conn., family recently, that about fifty were killed or captured.

A lady told her little son, who was teasing for something to eat, to wait until breakfast. With a tear in his eye, he burst

"My dear," said a gentleman to his ife, "our club is going to have all the ome comforts." "Indeed," sneered the "and when, pray, is our home to

An old woman at West Rutland, Ver-An old woman at West Rutland, Vermont, is singularly affected by music, which paralyzes all her senses. Recently she dropped senseless on hearing a brass band,—but that wasn't very remarkable. It is heartrending to make such correcions, but it is very necessary sometimes.
'In speaking of the President of our local bank last week," says a country journal, "for 'He skedaddled,' please read, 'His

"How shall we train our girls?" asks an exchange. Train 'em with about twenty-two yards of black silk, if you want to please your girls. A silk velvet train uld also make 'em happy.-Norristown

say our hairs are all numbered?" Baldheaded Grandpa—"Yes, child, yes!" Edith—"Well, grandpa, it didn't trouble them much to count yours, did it?"

Diamend-dealers in New York loan dazzling displays of gems to ladies secretly engaged in the trade, that they may wear them at parties and thereby emulate other ving outfits equally costly. Arabella (after three months abroad)-

Bridget, je vous prie to use extreme care hen dusting the articles of virtu the bricma'am, I understand what ye say, but I don't know what ve mane."

ralian aborigines is attributed to the total absence from the continent of ferocious and powerful animals, the ease with which the poor and limited quantity of their food is ained, and their national isolation "Now, isn't he an angel ?" said the fond "Now, isn't he an angel? said the fond mother as she seated the little fellow in his high chair at the table for the first time. "A sort of destroying angel," remarked the cynical father as he saw the \$5 castor go spinning to the floor with a crash.

Mr. Ragsdale, Treasurer of Jefferson county, Ind., broke his engagement with a poor girl to marry a rich widow, and a jury ompelled him to pay \$900 damages.
Well," he said, as he handed over the noney, "I am still about \$20,000 ahead

by the change."

"Dot 'Pinafore' oxpression vas a noosance," remarked a Teutonic gentleman
yesterday to a genial coadjutor. "Auf
you tole a veller sometings, he speaks
noding von blaine Anglish aber he say:

'Vot, hardly, sometimes nefer?' Vot kind
for benyage is does?"

An Englishman arriving in New York ast week remarked to a friend that he was ever so sick as on the passage over. friend replied: "What, never?" And he answered: "Ah, now I begin to feel at 'ome, you know; we 'ave 'ad that bad for

Bright little girl-"The robbers can't steal my mamma's diamond earrings, 'cause papa's hid them." Visitor—" Where has he hid them?" Little girl—"Why, I heard him tell mamma he had put them up the spout; and he guessed they would

A lady desired to communicate by elec-A lady desired to communicate by elec-tricity to her husband in the city the size of an illuminated text which she had pro-mised for the Sunday-school room. When the order reached him it read, "Unto us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet "Well, how is the spring trade?" said

gentleman to a friend the other day.

'Dry goods never brisker," was the reply.

'My wife shops all day, every chair in the couse is covered with bundles, and I think of sending my pocketbook out of town for a change of air—it's so thin." APPALLING PROSPECT.—First Subaltern

(reads):—"Lord Fortescue recommends athletics to increase the physical strength and activity of the officers." Second Subaltern:—"What! Athletics in addition to all our brain work. Good heavens! What is the service coming to?"—Funny

An Irishman accosted a gentleman on the An Irishman accosted a gentleman on the street, late at night, with a request for the time. The gentleman, suspecting that Pat wished to snatch his watch, gave him a stinging rap on the nose, with the remark: "It has just struck one!" "Be jabbers," retorted Pat, "I'm glad I didn't ax yez an hour acq."

Scene-Railway arch, Maxwell street, Glasgow; two arabs are quarrelling over a game of pitch-and-toss; an old gent interposes. Old gent—"Come, come, you shouldn't quarrel in that way; what have you done, my lad, that he should strike you?"—First street arab—" Naething, sir." Second street arab—" Yer a lie! Ve ca'd me a bank director !"

"STEADY, AWHILE."-Curate: "Good morning, Curley; I hope you are getting on better now?" Artisan: "Yes, master, thankee. I am saving up." Curate: I am glad to hear that. How much have you master, and I am saving it till I get another, and then I am going to have a pint.

A little girl who had been on a railroad train when an accident occurred, was told by her mether that she ought to thank God for her escape from injury, when she made her evening prayer. She did it in this way: "Thank you, God, for not let-ting me be hurt to-day; but the next time I go to the city I'll go in a waggon.

An Irish labourer was lying in a ditch, very much the worse for liquor. He was encountered by the priest of his parish. Very much shocked, his reverence turned the drunkard over, who muttered: "Where am I?" "On the road to hell," replied the priest, sternly. "I thought so," said Pat, "when I heard Father Mur-

DIRECTIONS FOR FROSTING.
Best whites of the ages to a stiff foots, and one of the state of the s

of the facilian writers any that the six of the facilian writers are the second of the facility of the faci A control of the cont

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THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18 1879.

**Comparison of the property of the property

starvel and traffic than the "Basket Boat," and Capt. Oates withdraw his diversel, and traded between York and Oawego, N.Y. Coming from the latter of Owego, N.Y. Coming from the latter of Dort, laden with a cargo of salt, in December, 1836, the Richmond was wrecked in a same and the property of the property of the time of the time, expecting to have to cut away our mast avery minute. One sea broken on an an individual property of the time, expecting to have to cut away our mast avery minute. One sea broken of the Richmond, which had years before been covered with sand. Putting hinwelf in communication with Mr. Comfort Delong, a resident of that vicinity, and a person who witnessed the accident to the vessel, this object was accomplished.

THE CHAIR MANUFACTURED

THE CHAIR MANUFACTURED

TAIL CHAIR MANUFACTURED

THE CHAIR MANUFACTU

A telegraph operator sent a message from Boston to Springfield for accommodation for twenty "prisoners" instead of "persons," and the consequence was that a travelling dramatic company was received at the railroad by a party of deputy sheriffs.

THE CAUSE OF ENGLISH MILITARY DIS-

"Here," said a farmer in Syracuse, as he exhibited a broken jar to the manufacturer, "I packed this jar full of butter and the jar split from top to bottom. Perhaps you can explain the phenomenon."

"Oh, yes, I can," was the ready reply, "the butter was stronger than the jar." "the butter was stronger than the jar."

The total amount of salt sold in the United States during 1878 was 7,662,658 barrels, of which 3,075,533 were imported. About 1,856,000 were made in the Saginaw district of Michigan, about 1,434,000 in the Syracuse district of New York, 850,000 in Ohio and Virginia, and the rest at otherwints.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, naltered; corn, steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, rather easier; corn, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat, very inactive; corn, do. Engh country markets-Wheat, quiet ; French, do. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 165,000 to 170,000 qrs.; corn, 170,000 o 175,000 qrs.; flour, 105,000 to 110,000 bbls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet; corn. do.; fair to choice shipping California, per

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE

PRODUCE.

The past week has been an unusually dull period in this market, and this dullness has extended over nearly every part of it. Were we to judge by the reported transactions only it might fairly be said that there has been next door to nothing doing; but as our readers understand as well as ourselves that not a tenth part of the business done here is reported, we shall not go so far as to judge by reports only. Still after all there can be no doubt whatever that sales have been tend and far between; the department of the doubt whatever that sales have been that one far between is the department of the departme only. Still after all there can be no doubt whatever that sales have been few and far between; the demand generally very slack, and prices generally easier. Stocks have been decreasing since our last, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 27,900 bbls; fall wheat, 74,862 bushels; sprig wheat, 253,868 bushels; oats, 12,154 bushels; barley, 69,907 bushels; peas, 52,900 bushels; and some were wanted. Applies—Have shown little chapper, all the bushels is particularly to the story of the bushels; rye, nil; corn, 639 bushels, against corresponding date last year: - Flour, 29,565 corresponding date last year: — Flour, 29,500 barrels; fall wheat, 125,498 bushels; spring wheat, 282,272 bushels; oats, 11,966 bushels; barley, 141,634 bushels; peas, 20,590 bushels; rye, 161; cern, nil. Outside advices show little sonable and unfavourable for growing crops.
The total supply of wheat and flour in the week consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 69,000 to 87,501 quarters. The supply of maize for the week was 1,960,000 to 2,000,000 bush, v. an average weekly consumption in 1877 of 1,261,124 bush, v. 1,390,774 bush in 1876, and 773,953 bush in 1876. The quantity affoat last week has not been stated, but on the 27th ult. there was equal to 1,550,000 quarters of wheat afloat against 1,144,000 at the corresponding date last year. The quantity of grain on passage for the United Kingdom for orders, and which is expected to arrive during the four weeks from March 27th, to April 23rl is:—Wheat, 353,000 quarters, comprising 135,-31,000 quarters from Atlantic ports; and 187,-000 quarters from California; maize 84,000 quarters, comprising 5,000 quarters from the Danube and 79-, 000 qrs. from the Atlantic ports; also, 14,000 quarters of barley, all from the Black and Azov Seas. Further cable advices state that in the week ending on the 8th inst. supplies at London were light, the demand slack, and prices weak; the trade in foreign wheat was very quiet. Agricultural operations were being carried on vigorously. In the south the wheat and barley sowing was rapidly completing. The condition of the autumn-sown cereals in the various parts of the Kingdom was more favourable. It is estimated that the breadth of land under wheat, million acres less than was planted last year. Continental advices state that in France, farmers offering on a small scale. Considerable anims tion characterized the trade, and prices advanced ports had been received, but the feeling was easier t the close and the advance maintained only with difficulty. Official accounts show that France has imported (deducting exports), from the 1st August, 1878, to the 28th February, 1879, 5,693,740 quarters wheat and flour, against 693,990 quarters in the corresponding period last year, but in spite of these

prices were rather better. In the Russian Baltic ports steamers were loading, and some had cleared at the 17th ult. Prices were firm owing to small receipts from the interior, but stocks there seem to be fair. Looking to the southern ports we find it not expected that any large supply of wheat will be obtained from Azov ports during the remainder of the crop year. The stock of wheat at Odessa the last of March was about 1,200,000 bush. v. nearly \$200,000 bush to last large and prices have again declined, and 10c was the best prices for round lots to-day. Street last of March was about 1,200,000 bush v. nearly \$200,000 bush sur that the coming crop is not likely to leave any surplus for export. On the continent we find that the drought in Kansas happily has been relieved, and spring wheat there would seem to be in a much better position than it was any time during the past fortnight; the general report from the Western States is more encouraging than it was last week. The movement of wheat from the interior has con tinued fairly good for the season. The Strates of Mackinaw are expected to be open next week. States' markets have been dull all week and in the west prices have steadily receded; the cause of which seems to be a lack of European orders at anything like current prices. Chicago has declined anything like current prices. Chicago has declined about four cents on the week. The Californian crop promises to be unusually fine. The quantity of grain in sight has continued to decline. The visible declined that it is the Latter of the continued to decline. The visible declined that it is the Latter of the continued to advance: there was a lot of about 200 tinnets sold at 9c; small lots of tinnets and palls bring 9½ to 95c, and some want a quarter cent more. There are sold at 82c. April 15th, being a decrease in four weeks of 2,680,362 of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the

avigation was still open. A gradual advance was

W heat, bu 18,885,997 19,314,257 7,211,562 8,461,436 Corn... 12,522,454 13,908,969 8,451,380 10,044,089 Oats ... 2,214,607 2,480 280 2,255,873 2,570,806 Barley ... 2,237,090 2,185,656 2,258,443 2,223,965 Rye ... 1,103,799 1,180,439 513,302 798,626 Total bu 36,914,156 38,819,601 20,693,260 24,098,422 The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

principal points of accumulation at lake and sea-

| | 2 8 | | Ę | ġ | 27 | d · | 7 | Ħ | 15 | É | F | E | |
|------------|------------|-----|---------------|----|------------------|-----|----------|------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------|--|
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| Tallow8 | 5 5 | • | | | 35 | 9 | | | 35 | 9 | 35 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 40 | | | | |

FLORE.—A steady enquiry for fall wheat grades has been maintained all week, but all other grades have been neglected and inactive. Superior extra through wanted has been quiet but sold on Tuesday at equal to \$4.40 here. Extra has been in much the same position as superior and brought equal to \$4.15 on Monday. Fancy has been nominal. Spring has been neglected and declining; two lots of 100 brissold last week at \$4 f.o.c., but on Monday and Tuesday holders offered freely to sell at \$3.90 without getting a bid. Strong bakers' has declined and sold at \$4.05 f.o.c. on Tuesday. The market to-day was dull and inactive; but the situation seemed to be just the same as on Tuesday, save that the demand for the higher grades appeared to be less active.

Whent—Has been inactive and declining with the demand very slack. One lot of 5,000 bushels of he. 2 fall sold at \$1 f.a.c. on Tuesday; and on the preceding day 95c. was paid for a small lot of No. 3. Spring has been inactive; buyers offered 92c. for No 2, and 88c. for No. 3 last week; but on Tuesday holders offered to, sell No. 2 at 92c and got only 9.c. bid. The market to-day was dull and inactive

MUTTON—Seems rather easier at \$7.25 to \$8 per cental, the latter for good yearling lamb only.

GRAND TRUNK RATES.—The rates of this company have remained unchanged, and from Toronto to the undermentioned points they now stand as fellows:—Flour to Kingston, 20c per bi; Gananoque to Prescott, 25c; Edwardsburg to Montreal, 30c; St. Lambert to St. Johns, 40c; to St. Hyacinthe, 45c; St. Liboire to Lennoxville, 56c; Waterville to Coaticook, 50c; Danville to Chaudiere, 50c; Doucett's Landing to Point Levis, 45c; Cacouna to Metapediac, 65c; to St. John, 60c; to Hamilax 65c; to Miramichi (for Newcastle), 65c; Point du Chene and Picteu, 65c; Dansville and McAdam Junction, 65c; to Carlton,

livery prices were firmly maintained. At Danzig ice still remained in the rivers, and the navigation of the Baltic was still dangerous for sailing vessels. The Sound, however, was open for steamers, and a good many were loading. During the earlier part of the week wheat was active and advancing but closed casier. In Hungary the weather was stormy; all the lower parts of Hungary seemed to be under water, and the parts submerged are acknowledged to be the most fertile in the country. Thousands of scres of land sown with grain and seed are destroyed. At Pesth buyers of wheat were pretty numerous, and prices were rather better. In the Russian Baltic live-y prices were firmly maintained. At Danzig ice

8,000,000 bush on the 1st Jan., 1879. Infianzdvices say that the coming crop is not likely to leave any \$13.50.

grain in sight has continued to decline. The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada was 21,416,359 bush March 8th, v. 18,835,997 bush April 15th, being a decrease in four weeks of 2,830,362 bush during the last four weeks. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and senon pri

GROCERIES. quiet since our last.

Tra.—The chief movement in lines has continued to be in sales on English account; in this way a good deal has been sold at firm prices. Of transactions on the spot, but few are reported, the principal being sales of some lines of coarse gunpowder at 28c, at 30c and 32c, and one line of coarse Congou at 31½. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots: Young Hyson, compon to fair, 23 to 26c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 30 to 374c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 66c; Twankays, 20 to 26c; Gunpowder an Imperials, common to good, 25 to 46c; Fine to Extra Choice, 56 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 66c; Souchong, 35 to 60c; Scented Pekoes, 45 to 56c.

COFFEE—There is no imovement in job lots re-

Scented Pekces, 45 to 55c.

COFFEE—There is no movement in job lots reported, but sales to retailers have been fairly good. Rio is scarce. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots.—Government Java, 29 to 31c; Singapore, 21 to 23c; Rio, 17 to 184c; Jamaica, 26c.

Sugale—The market has been quiet, and prices have been weak; many of our quotations show a slight decline on the week. Raws have been sold at 64c for round lots of dark Cuba, but otherwise are repearly unchanged. Scotch have been quiet:

mon, \$2 to \$4c; Almoer, \$1 to \$3c\$, Almoer chace, \$6 to \$6c\$.

FRUIT—There has not been much business doing, nor has there been much change in prices since our last. Valencias have been unsettled, but close much the same as before; reund lots have been sold at \$6; on the spot, but a sale is also reported of one lot at \$6; in Montreal. Loose Muscatelles have been steady but unchanged, with sales of lots of 100 and \$200 boxes at \$1.50. Layers and Sultanas have been quiet and unchanged. Currants have been inactive; the demand for them is very slack, as most the demand for them is very slack, as most dealers seem well stocked, but a few lots of sound fruit have sold at \$1.00 to \$1.08.

RYS—Quiet and unchanged; held at \$2 to \$8c in bond.

MILL FERD—Steady; ships-stuffs, \$16; shorts, \$15; middlings, \$18 to \$19.

RAILROAD FRRIGHTS—Unchanged.

STOCK MARKET.

| Banks. | Sellers. | Buyers. |
|--|----------|---------|
| Montreal | 187 | |
| Toronto | 67 | 7111 |
| Ontario | 941 | |
| Consolidated | 104 | 104 |
| Dominion | 108 | |
| Hamilton | 97 | |
| Standard | 991 | |
| Imperial | 99 | 98 |
| Moison's | | |
| Canada Permanent | 1743 | 178 |
| Freehold | 1451 | 1444 |
| Union | 188 | |
| Canada Landed Credit | 130 | 128 |
| Building and Loan | 108 | 1054 |
| Farmers' | 118 | 125 |
| London & C. L. & A. Co | 127 | 120 |
| Dominion Savings and In- | | |
| Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society | 1211 | **** |
| Canada Savings and L | 118} | **** |
| London Loan Company | iii | 112 |
| Hamilton Prov. and L National Inv. Co. of Canada | 102 | 101 |
| Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co | 106 | |
| Insurance, &c. British America | 112 | 1104 |
| Western | 158 | 149 |
| Isolated Risk | •••• | 901 |
| Canada Life Confederation Life | **** | 201 |
| Consumers' Gas | 130 | 120 |
| Dominion Telegraph Globe Printing Co | 140 | 1871 |
| Railways. | - | 2012 |
| Toronto, G. & B. Stock | **** | **** |
| "6 p.c, 5 yrs. stg. Bonds "6 N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds | **** | **** |
| Debentures &c. | Little | |
| Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c Dom. Gov. Stock, 5 p.c | •••• | 1013 |
| County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c | 1012 | 100 |
| Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p c City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c | 931 | 97 |

Four young French officers of noble families were lately placed under arrest by their Colonel in Tours for scratching the words, "Vive le Roi!" upon a words, "Vive le Roi!" up window pane of the theatre. Advertise in The Mail.

2.0; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Citron do, 20 to 27c.

RICE—Mas rewained scarce, firm and wanted with sales of lots on 50 bags of standard at \$4.45; small lots usually bring \$4.52 or thereabouts.

FIRE—The market has remained nominally the changed, with no lake-fish offering, he buyers for any sort, and values unchanged. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots: — Herrings, Labrador, bbls, \$5.00; Salmon, salt water, \$15.60 to \$16.00; Codfish, new, per 112 lbs, \$4.75 to \$5.00; bonelees, per lb, 6 to 66; Trout, \$2.50 to \$2.75; Mackerel, bbls, \$10; half-bbls, none; Sardines, \$2.9; to 10c; do, \$2.5, 17 to 20c.

Tobacco—The demand for job lots has been

Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright none; Virginia, 80 to 90c.

Liquors—Have been quiet but at firm prices with no movement reported in the jobbing line. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o.p., \$2.30 to \$2.50; Demerars, \$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$8 to \$8.50; Wines—Port, \$1.15 to \$1.25; fine, \$2 to \$4.50; Sherry, \$3.75; Champagne, per case, \$30 to \$22; Brandy, in wood, \$3 to \$3.50; in case, \$32erac, \$5.00 to \$3.50; do. Otard's, \$3 to \$3.50; in case, \$32erac, \$5.00 to \$3.50; do. Hennessy's, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do. Martell's, \$10.25 to \$10.50; do., Jules Robins, \$8.50 to \$3.75; do., Vinegrowers' Co., \$0.00 to \$0.5; do., Jules Bellerle, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—the following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts' prices on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent.:—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon, \$2.32; pure spirits, 65 o.p., \$2.33; do., 50 o.p., \$2.12; do., by ser cent.;—Atoonot, per imperial gallon, \$2.32; jure spirits, \$6. o.p., \$2.32; do., \$0. o.p., \$2.12; do., \$2 u.p., \$1.08; family proof whiskey, \$1.19; old Bourbon, \$1.19; old rye, toddy, or malt, \$1.11; domestic whiskey, \$2 u.p., \$8c; rye whiskey, 4 years old, \$1.44; do., 5 years old, \$1.54; do., 6 years old, \$1.54; do., 7 years old, \$1.54; do., 6 years old, \$1.56; do., 7 years old, \$1.56; do., 6 years old, \$1.56;

TRADE—Has generally been quiet since our last. BREVES—The supply of all sorts has been very small and the demand for the local market has been very slack. Offerings would, therefore, have probably been sufficient had it not been for an active enquiry for shipment both to Canadian markets very stack. Owerings would, therefore, have probably been sufficient had it not been for an active enquiry for shipment both to Canadian markets and to England. All offering, and a good many more, have been wanted, and prices have been firm all over. Really choice steers, averaging 1,300 lbs., and upwards have been wanted at \$4.75 to \$6 and lighter steers have brought about \$4.50. Second-class have been scarce but the local demand not very active; prices, however, have been firm at \$3.75 to \$4.12, anything from \$4 being for good helfers or heavy oxen. Third-class has been in active but may be regardedjas steady and unchanged at \$3.25 to \$3.50.

SHEBF—There have been scarcely any offering, but a steady enquiry has been maintained at previous prices. First-class have been steady, and bringing from \$5 to \$7, or perhaps \$7.50 for very choice. Second-class have not been much wanted, but have remained worth at \$4.50 to \$6.

LAMES—The Easter demand having been satisfied the enquiry has fallen off and prices have receded. Choice, weighing not under 30 bs., have been going off at \$4 to \$4.25; and second-class have been sell-ing slowly at \$3 to \$3.50.

Calves—Receipts have been large and fully sufficient for the wants of the market. First-class, dressing from 110 upwards, have been in good demand but selling rather easier at about 37 percental, or from \$7.50 to \$10 per head. Second-class dressing from 75 to 100 lbs, have been easier at \$4.50 to \$6.50 each. Third-class have been offered freely, but there were few buyers at any price, and none at over \$2.50 to \$8.50.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL. TRADE—Has generally been quiet.

Hiddes—Green has been offering as usual and selling at last week's advance. Cured have been quiet and weak; one lot of about 360 No. 1 sold at6½c. These prices leave no margin of profit on cured and it is thus highly improbable that both can be main-

SHEPSKINS—Have been abundant and unchanged at 9c for No 2 and 11c for No. 1 green; but no sale of cured reported.

SHEEPSKINS—Offerings have been scanty and prices have remained as before at \$1.25 to \$1.50 for choice green, and \$1 to \$1.20 for country lots.

WOOL—A steady demand has been maintained from the factories, and sales have been made to them; but probably in view of this fact country dealers have not been offering very freely. Super has been firm and sold at 20c, which price would have been repeated to day for round lots. Pulled combing has been fairly steady and has sold at 19c. Nothing doing in fleece, but it is worth 29c.

TALLOW—Remains quiet but unchanged, and sell-Nothing doing in fleece, but it is worth 29e.

Tallow—Remains quiet but unchanged, and selling at 5½ to 5½ for rendered, and 3½ fer sough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$6.25; No. 2 inspected, \$5.25; No. 3 inspected, 42.5; Calfskins, green, 10 to 11e; Calfskins, cured, 12 to 12½c; calfskins, dry, none; Sbeepskins, \$1 to \$1.50; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 20 to 21c; exters super, none; Wool, pleshings, 6 to 7c; Tallow, rough, \$\frac{1}{2}\$c; rendered, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 5½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal Markets. Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, April 16, 12 47 p.m.

FLOUR—Receipts, 300 bbls; flour market inactive and unchanged; sales, 300 bbls spring extra at \$4 25; 50 bbls extra superfine at \$4.55; 50 bbls extra superfine at \$4.50. Quotations continue:—Superfor extra at \$4.60 to \$4.65; extra superfine at \$4.42\$; to \$4.45; fancy, \$4.30 to \$4.35; spring extra, \$4.20 to \$4.25; superfine, \$3.90 to \$3.95; strong bakers, \$4.35 to \$4.60; fine, \$3.35 to \$3.50; middlings, \$3 to \$3.15; pollards, \$2.60 to \$2.80; Ontario bags, \$2.10 to \$2.17\frac{1}{2}; city bags, delivered, \$2.30.

WHEAT—Canada, No. 2 spring held at abe 1.02 for May delivery. BUTTER—New at 16 to 19c; old at 8 to 12c. CHESSB—7½ to 8½; according to make. LABD—9 to 9½ for tube and palls. PORK—Mess at \$13.75 to \$14, according to brand.

Oswego markets.

Oswego, N.Y., April 16.

FLOUR—Quiet; No. 1 spring at \$5.50; amber winter at \$5.75; white winter at \$5.75 to \$6; double extra at \$6.25; new process at \$7.75; sales, 300 bbls.

WHEAT—Quiet and nominally unchanged; 1,200 bush prime white state sold at \$1.06 to \$1.08.

CONN—Steady; 1,600 bush sold; State at 44c; western at 46c

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COUNTY of Sincee, 80 acres; first-class buildings and large orchard. Apply to W. F. CAVE, Crown Hill P.O.

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SIXTY ACRE FAP 34

SIXT Village of Vienna; twenty acres of wheat; senty acres orchard; seventeen acres seeded and tree acres of wood; terms easy. PETEtt AWKESWORTH, Vienna, or L. W. HAWKES-ORTH, 55 Yonge street, Toronto. MARM FOR SALE-LOTS 2

MARM FOR SALE-THE EXE-CUTORS of the estate of the late Thomas Carson offer for sale the south quarter of the north half of Lot 15, in the 8th Con., Pickering township, Ontario county. Two Dwellings and other buildings, also a choice orchard and good well on the premises, which comprise 50 acres. For particulars apply to HENRY PARR, or JOHN HIRONS, Grenfell P.O., Co. Simcoe.

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AN IMPROVED FARM wanted; must be well situated for growing wanted; must be well situated for growing seaches and other fruit, worth \$50 or more an acre, and contain from 75 to 290 acres. Address J. H. BROCK, 245 Wellington street west, Toronto.

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Miscellaneous.

cach additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

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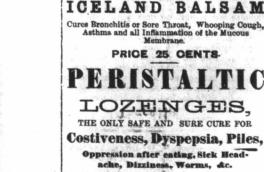
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Ekowe Relieved After De perate Fighting.

THE ZULU CAMPAIG

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER OF ZUL Further Reinforcements Order

to the Cape.

Town dated April 6th, via St. Vincent, Lord Chelmsford's camp at Ginglelova, the road to Ekowe, was attacked daybreak on April 3rd by 11, Zulus, who made frequent and perate attacks on all sides, were repulsed and pursued with grioss. Four hundred and seventy-Zulus were found deadaround the trenct The final attack was led by Dabulma who commanded at Isandula. It tenant Johnson, of the 99th R. ment, and four privates, were killed. ment, and four privates, were killed.
onel Northey, of the 60th Regiment,
surgeon, and fifteen men, were seve
wounded. Colonel Crealock, Major 1 row, and ten men, were wounded.
On the 4th inst. Lord Chelmsford

the 91st, 60th, and 57th regimen and a body of marines, left camp and relieved Ekowe dur the night. Colonel Pearson and garrison have reached Umsindusi, and a arrive at the Tugela on April 7. Dur the investment 28 men died, and 128 w put on the sick list. Ekowe has b totally evacuated.

Note.—The evacuation mentioned and is presumably by the old garrison. Note.—The evacuation mentioned ab is presumably by the old garrison. CAPE Town, April 8.—In the fight tween Colonel Wood's command and Zulus on 28th March the retreat of Zulus was cut off. A hand to hand fi ensued. Colonel Weatherley, his a Captain Barton, Baron Von Steitkroku. 70 men were killed, and on the 29th L tenants Nicholson and Bright were kill The total British losses in both engreents is estimated at 220 killed wounded. The Zulus lost 2,500 men.

Natal that the Boers intend inves
Pretoria, and threaten to detain Sir Ba
Frere as hostage unless their demands
complied with. It is also rumoured to Sir Bartle Frere is returning to Natal.

The transport Clyde has been wrec
on Dyers' Island. The crew was sa
but the stores were lost,
London, April 22.—A telegram de
Cape St. Vincent, April 22, says
Wood's column has been attacked t
Laneburg by a large number of Zir unchurg by a large number of 2

acre on the 1st inst. was informed of advance of great masses of the enemy. troops at once formed a laager and strenened their intrenchments. At four o'c ened their intrenchments. At four o'c in the morning the Zulus appeared s mishing on the right in front of the r and naval brigade on the north-east. first engaged a large force which appears on the surrounding heights. The Z fought bravely, advancing within the yards of our intrenchments. The at lasted nearly an hour, when the Z retreated precipitately, followed mounted infantry and the native tingent. On April 3rd the relief column ander Lord Chelmsford started for Ekc It was composed of the 57th and 6 Regiments, six companies of the 91st, Regiments, six companies of the 91st, marines, two rocket companies, one ling gun, two nine-pounders, the moun infantry, and Dunn's scouts. The rest the column remained to guard the bagg The mounted natives and volunteers led The mounted natives and volunteers led way. No Zulus were seen. After a cessful march of fifteen miles, Col Pearson, with a few companies of the and the seamen of the Active, were me to o'clock. The force reached Ekow 9.30 o'clock. The garrison had plenty food. There were 100 sick 30 dead. Lieutenant Evelyn, of Buffs, and Lieutenant Evelyn, of 99th, were dead from fever. The companies of the seamen of the Active, were men to the seamen of the sea

60th were also wounded. Five men of 60th were also wounded. Of 34 wh wounded remaining at Ginglelova, one d 16 are dangerously, and 12 severely wou ed. A new intrenched camp will be forn Part of the force is returning to Tug The Zulus lost 1,200 in the engagement London, April 22.—A cantain, a The Zulus lost 1,200 in the engagement London, April 22.—A captain, a tenant, and 100 men of the 60th rifles been ordered to be ready for immediate barkation for Natal.

The Globe publishes a despatch f Portsmouth announcing that the n commander-in-chief has received tele phie instructions from the Admiralty the Orontes troopship to be ready for immediately, to take out about twelve the dred men for the Cape.

In the Commons this afternoon, the retary of State for War said he belief that the news respecting Col. Word in St. Vincent telegram refers to no new fair.

A telegram to the war office from Vincent of 22nd says:—"Lord Chelms intends to abandon Ekowe as the romake it difficult of approach. He establish a post on the coast road." A despatch to the Standard from Gelelora, 4th, says:—"The day after battle Cetewayo's brother sent a flatruce proposing to surrender. Lord Cheleford replied that the only terms he congrant were that all chiefs and men surrender themselves as prisoners. The proposable advance of the British on Ulu Lord Chelmsford and the main force between the congrant were than the congrant were that all chiefs and men surrender themselves as prisoners. The proposable advance of the British on Ulu Lord Chelmsford and the main force between the congrant were the congrant when the congrant were the congrant when the congrant were considered to the congrant when the congrant were congrant were congrant when the congrant were congrant were congrant when the congrant were congr

returned to Tugela."

The popular exultation and relief which the news of the safety of Col. It son's command was received is not a lampened by the intelligence of the total loss sustained by Col. Wood's column for the relief of Col. Pes was composed of two companies of Buffs, five companies of the 88th, four panies of the 99th, 57th, 60th, and Regiments, the Naval Brigade, 500 of mative contingent, 2,000 cavalry, and the River Tugela on 28th ult, under mediate command of Major-Gen Crealock, on its march to Ekowe, woll Pearson was surrounded by hord Calins, and pressed to extremities by number of the enemy and scarcity of The garrison occupying the rude for ations of Ekowe consisted of Col. Ch. Pearson, commanding the 3rd I ment, second battalion; Lieut-Colparaell, six companies 99th Regiments. returned to Tugela." II, aix companies 99th Regim Wirmann, three companies N le; Capt. Campbell, R. N., 128 Artillery; W. N. Lloyd, R. A. Natal Pioneers, one company.