Prizes for Clubs.



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THE WEEKLY MAIL

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1878.

VOL. VII. NO. 322.

AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS. Congress to Meet in June at Berlin.

The second secon

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BRITISH COLUMBIA The Local Elections The Opi sition Sweep Victoria.

POLITICAL PREPARATIONS.

THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

A Record of Extravagance and Corruption.

When a party has been out of office a quarter of a century, it is only in the nature of things that its supparters should be hungry for the spoils. It is possible that when Mr. Mackenzis took office, it was his determination to guard the Transpy closely and keep faithful watch over the public expenditure. Events show, however, that he was soon overpowered by his rapacious followers. Some of these had spent lavishly of their means in maintaining his cause. Others, deserters from the Conservative side, wanted pay for their treschery. All were eager to get at the loot; and if the Premier area mackened as people of the set of the contract for the Canada Central extension, running from the village of Douglas to Burnt Lake, the eastern terminus of the Georgian Bay branch. The Minister of Public Works was authorized to make payments on account of "rails delivered at any point of the extent of 75 per cent. of the "value thereof," provided only the contractor was making such progress as would show that the contract would be completed by the 1st January, 1877. Mr. Foster, before abandoning this contract also, had dumped 1,906 tons of the contract demanded, but at Renfrew, ten miles distant from the line. For these rails Mr. Mackenzas paid Mr. Foster 868,000, after he had abandoned the work and broken his agreement to complete the road by the 1st January 1877. When the matter came before the House, Mr. Mackenzas defended himself by laying the responsibility on Mr. Fleming. — Hansard, 1877, p. 343:

"Mr. Haggart—On what was this money and the Premier area mackenzas and the contract for the Canada Centract of Public Works was authorized to make payments on account of "rails delivered at any point of the extent of "rails delivered at any point of the extent of "rails delivered at any point of the extent of "rails delivered at any point of the extent of "rails delivered at any point of the contract of walls and provided only the contract of wall any point of the "value wanted pay for their treschery. All were eager to get at the loot; and if the Premier ever reckoned on keeping them at arm's length, he sadly overrated his own moral strength, and underrated the tremendous influences with which they bore him down early in the day.

The survey payment to me. Foster. Among those who had served the Reform Party by betraying Sir John Machanie. The hon. gentleman says no rails have been delivered at any point. "Mr. Mackenzie—The hon. gentleman says no rails have been delivered at any point on the road. I can only say, in reply, that the certificates of the engineer declaring that they were delivered are in

His services had been of the dark-lan

The contract of the contract o

the Public Accounts for 1874 part 2, p.

Other than that he gorged his poetic soul on the grandeur of the Yosemite, and then let it loose in a series of letters to the Globe, there is no record of what he did for his \$50 a day. MR. DAVID MOORE.

MR. DAVID MOORE.

Mr. Moore, at one time a Conservative, joined the Reform party, and rendered signal service to Mr. Blake in South Bruce in 1867. He is a farmer and a good one, but when the Reform leaders gained office he suddenly turned contractor. He wanted his reward. In January, 1874, tenders were called for works in connection with Goderich harbour, and Mr. Moore, armed with this little note from Mr. Blake, proceeded to Ottawa.

"Tobonto lar and 1874 "TORONTO Jan. 2nd. 1874.

"My DEAR MACKERATA — David Moore, of Walkerton, asks me to incre you that he is about to tender for the Coerieh works, and I do so accordingly. I too my friend Moore that an introduction we unnecessary, as you would let the work airly with out respect of persons.
"EDWARD BLAKE."

The state of the control of the cont

ment reserve. Here is Charac's evidence on this point as given in the blus book containing the report of the Senator Committee, 1878, p. 07:

Did Mr. Davidson give any reseon for purchasing them, after the sale? Ves; he said the knew the terminus was to be there, it was not generally known whether them. The senator that the senator of the control of

for the eight acres than Oliver, Davidson & Co. paid for the entire lot of one hundred and thirty-six acres."

THE NEEBING HOTEL.

BUT OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & Co. were not content with securing \$50,000 of public money for their 110 acres of waste and intrinsically worthless land; they wanted more. In the fall of 1872 they had erected a saw-mill on what is known as Island No. 1 in the Kaministiquia, and in 1875 found themselves the possessors of a vast quantity of slabs, culls, and poor lumber for which there was no ready market in that region.

Accordingly early in 1875 they conceived the said if it was a Government reserve the parpose of the railway as well as Fort William? A. I do not doubt it at all.

From whom, then, did Daynson in November, 1874, get his information and the fac-simile of the Governments map of the terminus reserve which the Government, in the person of the Minister of Public Works, selected in 1875.

Not from MURDOCH, who had reported against the Town Plot and in favour of the MCKELLAR farm. Not from Mr.

FLEMING, who knew nothing of the Kaministiquia, and who did not recommend nor select it. From whom then? It must indeed have been "from the "very best authority."

A BLUNDER OR A CRINE?

The selection of the Town Plot was a blunder, even supposing it was not a crime perpetrated in the interest of the ravenous speculators. MURDOCH, as has been said, recommended the McKellar farm, which even as late as 1875 was offered at \$75 an acre. MURDOCH's report to the Government was dated the 8th September, 1874, about two months before Davidson began to for preferring this site will be found at length in his evidence before the Senate of the large was referred to the Schement? As a boundary of the Structure on land which they knew the Government would require for railway purposes, and selling hotel and band at a big profit. To give to the Schement reserve the Government would have to pay a fairy string for railway purposes, and selling hotel and hand at a big profit. To give to the Schement reserve the Government would have to pay a fairy string for railway purposes, and selling the structure on land which they knew the Government would have to pay a fairy string for railway purposes, and selling the said if it was a Government tender they knew the Government would have to pay a fairy string for railway purposes, and selling the said if it was a Government tender they knew the Government would have to pay a fairy string for railway purposes, and selling the said if it was a Government tender they knew the Government would have to pay a fairy string for the purpose of making up a form the string for the purpose of making up

ng Summary of

PHE ENGLISH MA

eference to the accident to Mr. W. E. Forster France, by which the sma his legs was fractured, the ne accident assumed a more and rendered it probable the would have to remain queeks. The bone has, however and it is hoped that Mr. Forste cion may not be for more than a en days, and that he may then le return home by easy stages. INSTRUCTIONS TO COUNSEL

The following curious editorial par The following curious editorial para-from the Liverpool Courier:—"It metally known whence gentlemen-ing robe generally derive the inspi-tatenables them to make long and at enables them to make long and all speeches in putting the cases ent be them to a jury, end that also gives the material upon which to wither an found hostile witnesses. This all-in ant prompting the members of the beceive in their brief, in the shape of hant and comprehensive comments he ease by the instructing selicitor; the telling effect a barrister is often the telling effect a barrister is often a produce as if by intuition. Inde statement of the case contained in the soften more eloquent and profound that actually presented by the advoc wig and gown. The following e which has been furnished by a correlate, from a brief handed to a geninstructed in a case recently before the local courts, is a specimen forensic acumen and fine philosoph times found in the instructions to define the contained on the contained of t ence is to the defend

"It may be urged in his favour "It may be urged in his favour as not altogether idle on Sund having acquired by study and hype canting phiz he used the same, I with some little profit to himself preached (sic) occasionally on the Sday when he could find those so if the Gospel precept and so anxio disgusted with its practice that they listen to the loathsome caricature of one forms and language which this himbug uttered and abused. In ling, self-sufficient manner you him, his eyes half-open, hesitatil he realizes how far he can tell lies. zes how far he can tell lies and with impunity, and if by a chance he slips, on seeing when he will turn calmly round with a si acquired by much art and forethoused as in acquired by much art and forethoused the state of the

PROUSANT CLERGYMEN. Lord Penzance, presiding in the Arches at Lambeth Palace, havin ported to him the refusal of the Mackonochie to discontinue repractices, said he would take the ation and shortly prono

Application was then made re man named Edwards who had disobeyed the peremptory orde Court. In giving judgment, the Judge said this suit was commence the passing of the Public Wors and was not regulated by the provinat statute. On March 29th the dant was suspended from the dishis functions for six months, being driven to take that step, i as Mr. Edwards had continued in repeated warnings and monition. as Mr. Edwards had continued is repeated warnings and monition dulge in practices and ceremon tinctly at variance with the rubric tions of the Prayer Book and the I Church of England. He had the suspension with entire tempt, had continued to form his clerical functions, refused to permit the clergyman by the bishop to perform his dimust be obvious we should this people, even including Mr. Edwards left, that no court of law, ecclesicivil, could exist for any useful unless it had the power, and, if exercise that power, of enforcing crees and orders. It was not, in the exercise of any discretion, choice, that he was now called perform the usual process by which ence to the court could alone be and under which Mr. Edwards placed in custody. So far as the concerned, Mr. Edwards would ted in custody no longer than he phe could obtain his liberty again he was ready to assure the court would respect the sentence of sured not extend the interfere for

he was ready to assure the court would respect the sentence of su and not attempt to interfere for six months with the clergyman to discharge his duties. He nounced Mr. Edwards to be con and in contempt, and ordered the obedience to the suspension and of that court should be signific Court of Chancery forthwith, condemned Mr. Edwards in the this application. AMERICANS FOR EUROPE
A London paper says:—"The
of the various transatlantic lin
have recently arrived at Live;
brought large numbers of pas
route to the Paris Exhibition,
United States and Canada. The
so far are in excess of former spi
the steamers which are about sta
America, or are already on the
have on board their full com
passengers. It is very probab
nur ber of visitors from America
further increase as the season go
steamer Russia, of the Cunard li
on Saturday at Liverpool 125
sengers, and the steamer Scyti
same company, is on her way wit
same company, is on her way wit
same ser full complement; and
has her full complement; and
hia, of the White Star Line,
morrow with 185 cabin passen camers of the other lines are al

INCENDIARY FIRE AT MANC Mr. Hud, builder, of Manc charged 14 men, and took on f The same night his timber yards Damage \$250,000. Ten house burned, water being scarce.

PUBLISHING OBSCENE PAM At the Central Criminal Con Truelove, a bookseller, carry ness in High Holborn, surrende his trial before Baron Pollock fi ing an obscene libel in the pamphlet called, "Moral Ph Treatise on the Population Q Robert Dale Owen." The defe his trial upon the same charge a back in the Court of Queen's upon that occasion the jury we agree, and were discharged with a verdict. The case had been removed from this Court to removed from this Court to the Bench, and it was then brought writ of procedendo. The jury defendant guilty, and he was pay a fine of £50, and to be im

THE PARIS EXHIBITI he Prince of Wales has be he Prince of Wales has been Paris at a grand banquet a exhibitors at the Exhibition of the valuable services Royal Highness as Presidish Commission. Lord Graided, bore testimony to the with which the Prince had duties. His Royal Highweldging the compliment admiration of the manner immissioners had performed

AFFRAY IN DUBL ne military and police in to be an good terms just by at the Harcourt street some soldiers of a Wi rve detachment were he

not exceed \$1,500. AN ILLEGAL CLAIM,

But the gross overcharging of which OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., or rather Mr. OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., or rather Mr. Brown, the Dominion agent, was guilty, is not by any means the ugliest feature in this transaction. Clearly if OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co. erected this structure on lots which they knew to be in the Government reserve, they were guilty of an attempt to extort money under false pretences, and their claim was vitiated and bogus. For if they knew the land would be required for railway purposes, they knew also it could not be used for hotel purposes. The evidence that they were well aware that they were building on land in the Government reserve is very strong. Hender ment reserve is very strong. HENDER-son's examination, p. 113:

son's examination, p. 113:

Had you any reason to believe or had you heard before the building was commenced, that the land would be required by the Government for railway purposes. After I was started. I was working on the cellar about the time when Mr. Middleton, the engineer up there, came along and took me it seemed to be foolish to be building a hotel there when the land was reserved for railway purposes.

Was he one of the railway engineers yes: he was stationary engineer at the

valua

what is

region

report

43 \$1.50

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000 65,752 ost of the

on (p. 113) rice for it. VER DAVIDmittee following

ort, 1878

Charged to

\$92,52

15,872

Was he was stationary engineer at the town plot?

Was he next to Mr. Hazlewood? Yes Did you report that to Mr. Oliver?

Treported that to Mr. Oliver.

Did Mr. Oliver seem to be aware of that before? He did not seem to be aware of

it before?
Was he surprised; what did he say? h there Was he said if it was a Government reserve the Government would have to pay a facy price for the building.

Did he tell you to go on with it? Yes; he told me to go on with it. labs and which And again at p. 115:

And again at p. 115:

From the time that you got notice from the engineer that the lots would be required by the Government, did you feel that you were really going on with that hotel for the Neebing Hotel Company, or simply for the purpose of making up a bill against the Government? As soon as I commenced to build I was bothered with people coming along telling me that the building would never be a hotel, and I lost all interest in the affair after that. Several parties told me that the ground was reserved for railway purposes at that time.

Was this before you had made much progress with the building? Yes; first when I had started excavating the cellar.

Moreover, while this hotel was not conwas the Moreover, while this hotel was not conceived until June, 1875, it is on record that Mr. Davidson as early as November, 1874, knew exactly what land the Government would require, and even had a facsimile of the Government plan

had a facsimile of the Government plan in his possession.

Even the valuators clearly saw the impropriety of paying Oriver, Davidson & Co.'s claim under such circumstances, and they made a special report to the Government on the subject, as follows: it large In the claim of the Neebing Hotel Company, we are not prepared to recognize the erection of this hotel, commenced in July, 1875, about six mo They threw the responsibility on the Government, warning the Public Works Department that OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co. had no legal claim, and urging the Minister to demand OLIVER & Co.'s affi-OLIVER, davit as to the value of the hotel (Mr. Rein's evidence, p. 47). But the Government, without securing the affidavit, and ignoring the opinion of the valuators as to the illegality of the claim, paid OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co.'s bills at sight, \$5 029

The bill paid by the country for the lots and the hotel will be found in the Public Accounts for 1877, part 2, p. 234:

\$68,708 26

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS. From what has gone before, these facts

From what has gone before, these facts are patent:

(1.) That in November, 1874, OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co. were aware that Mr. MACKENZIE intended to select the Town Plot the site for the terminus, although his selection was not made officially until January, 1875; and that with this information in their possession they bought up lots adjoining their own property which they afterward sold to the Government at an enormous profit.

(2.) That Mr. DAVIDSON declared that he obtained this advance information

the Government at an enormous profit.

(2.) That Mr. Davidson declared that he obtained this advance information from Mr. Mackenzie; and at the same time exhibited a tracing showing the intended Government reserve, which proved to be an exact facsimile of the map or plan subsequently issued by the Public Works Department.

(3.) That in selecting the site, Mr. Mackenzie ignored the report of his engineer recommending the Mckenzar farm property, and chose Oliver, Davidson & Co.'s property in the face of his engineer's grave objections to it.

(4.) That while the Mckenzar farm was offered at \$75 an acre, Oliver, Davidson & Co were permitted to charge \$500 an acre for lands intrinsically, and but for the railway, werthless.

(5.) That Mr. Mackenzie ignored the the very

less.
(5.) That Mr. MACKENZIE ignored the (5.) That Mr. MACKENZIE ignored the arbitration system in acquiring these lands, and appointed two valuators and a solicitor and adviser in the person of Mr. P. J. Brown, of the firm of OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., the vendors.

(6.) That by the advice and at the instigation of this interested agent, the Act of 1868 providing that the factatious values lent to property by the proposed construction of a public work through or near it, shall not be recognized as intrinsic values, was wholly ignored by the valuators, and the fictitious values recognized and accepted. -did you,

the valuators, and the fictations valuators, tells a recognized and accepted.

(7.) That OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co. were allowed for an alleged hotel which they erected on land well knowing that the same was required for railway purposes; that the Public Works Department set aside the report of the valuations of the Law tors that this claim was

Structure structure say, estimated as recommended by the valuators, so since shows a second as recommended by the valuators, so since shows as recommended by the valuators, so side shows as recommended by the valuators, side shows as recommended by the valuators, as recommended by the va

THE ENGLISH MAIL teresting Summary of News.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] PARIS, May 7 ags of the united world were still floating batons, and both sides were reinforced by civilians. The souffle lasted for about twenty minutes, when a posse of policemen came up and took the ringleaders into custody. About a dozen soldiers were carried to the nearest hospital, none seriously injured. Several policemen were much hurt. A large crowd thronged the street, completely stopping the traffic, and there was great excitement among the spectators.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS. n the breeze, and Paris in a whirl of ex

ISIT FROM SIR JOHN MACDONALD. Handsome Presentation to Lady Macdonald.

A BATCH OF ADDRESSES.

somed rather to be, on the part of the lion, as to what such visitors would possibly do to him. The reception has been got up under the chairmanship of Mr. Jurx, a journeyman tailor who frequently holds forth at Albert Hall on his two favourite themse—his disbelief in the existence of a God and his belief in the benefits of Free Trade. We need by the depression, should have been and Torton are aware that, however ill-chosen, Mr. Mackenzie is, and will some short time remain, the chief executive official of the Dominion. Admitted openly to hear his address, they would have listened with the respect due to his office and to themselves. But not the less does his method of appearing before them evince a suspicious distrust most insulting, and a consciousness that he has deeply injured them most suggestive. That he has a deeply injured both, and has thus compleid are to accept a full portion of the poverty which foreign nations. All the delivered last session in reply to the finite before the desirity war. We had been addition the delivered last session in treply and the difference in the doubt the difference in a position to say that it is an unquali

And the state of t

THE WEXILY MAIL. TORONTO, PRIDAY, MAY 31, 1818.

THE WEXILY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY, MAY 31, 18

that farm-yard dairies and milk dealers need more supervision than has hitherto fallen to them.

Blake was submitted to the convention with others, but only received three ballots at the start. The other candidates were farmed in the start. The other candidates were farmed in the start. There was a good deal of balloting, but it being found impossible to get a majority for any one of the local men, it was thought best to offer and here is a fresh instance in point. On Thursday last an influential and enthusiastic meeting of manufacturers was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the coasion of a banquet, the object being to initiate proceedings with a view to future action on an extensive scale. It was stated by the chairman that Chicago was now the fourth manufacturing city in the Union, having about 1,800 master manufacturers, and the summar and the start. The other candidates were derived there ballots at the start. The other candidates were derived in the start. The other candidates were derived on left the river and harbour of Thunchas the start. The other candidates were derived on left the river and harbour of Thunchas the start. The other candidates were derived on left the river and harbour of Thunchas the river and such as a good deal of balloting, but it being found impossible to get a majority for any one of the local men, it was thought best to offer a ble terms, and that in the opinion of the local men, it was thought best to offer a ble terms, and confirmed it by extracts from the Balke. He has, found impossible to get a majority for any one of the local men, it was thought best to offer a ble terms, and the river and harbour of Thunchas the rown be a good deal of balloting, but it being found impossible to get a majority for any one of the local men, it was thought best to offer a ble terms, and that in the opinion of their carrying the riding.

In Germany Liberals and Ultramontanes have combine

siastic meeting of manufacturers was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the occasion of a banquet, the object being to initiate proceedings with a view to future

siastic meeting of manufacturers was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, on the occasion of a banquet, the object being to initiate proceedings with a view to future ancessity for Canada, still refuse to do anything to relieve a suffering country. And the country will, we doubt not, shortly pronounce that the difference indicated is decisive as to the merits of the two sets of men, enough triumphantly to vindicate the one and wholly condemn the other.

PURE MILK SUPPLY.

The question of milk adulteration, hither the latter country an influential General Committee has recently been appointed to consider how best to secure an uninterrupted supply of the genuine product. It is somewhat surprising that while consider how best be passed in the face of this united opposition. Leaving out Russia, Germany seems likely to have more trouble than any other country in Europe with socialism. In resolutions were adopted. This movement is but one indication among many which we have in these columns pointed out, of the rapid growth of manufactures and of Protectionism together, in the West. The more manufactures are to intitle to deletate the covernment of the transposition. Leaving out Russia, Germany seems likely to have more trouble than any other country in Europe with socialism. In france the socialism country in Europe with socialism. In feat as well as in theory; while in England household suffrage, free speech and a free pressolutions were adopted. This movement is but one indication among many which we have in these columns pointed out, of the rapid growth of manufactures and of Protectionism together, in the West. The more manufactures and of Protectionist voting power becomes, the more securely are manufactures established. And this, we would have Free Traders in Canada understand, is what is going on west of the Alleghanies. in the dust. But what matters that to the purity organs! They act on the principle that if you may produce an effect on some one. Where Dr. Tuerre is best known these and and eventure to predict that they will have the same effect here.

A GRIT EXCUSE, AND ITS ARSWER.

The time is at hand when Grit candidates will find themselves hard pressed to explain to their constituents why the consideration and we wonture to predict that they will have the same effect here.

The time is at hand when Grit candidates will find themselves hard pressed to explain to their constituents why the consideration has been paid of late years a to the quality of food and drink in other to explain to their constituents why the consideration as he might have be asked that the difference in don't manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in don't manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in drout manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in the union and was a manufacturing city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in dicate in decision of the variant sating city in the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in the union of the Union, shortly pronounce that the difference in the union of the Union, shortly pronounce that the

tors, it is contended that the Premier was unaware of Mr. Brown's connection with the firm. To that the answer is that he ought to have known it. Everybody else knew it; it was notorious. Indeed, in February, 1875, only four months before he appointed Mr. Brown, the Premier on behalf of his Sovereign Lady signed articles of agreement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line from Lake Superior to Red River between "ADAM OLIVER, of "the Town of Ingersoll, County of Ox-"ford. Province of Ontario. lumber "the Town of Ingersoll, County of Ox"ford, Province of Ontario, lumber
"merchant; Joseph Davidson, of the
"City of Toronto, County of York,
"Province of Ontario, lumberer; and
"Peter Johnson Brown, of the said
"Town of Ingersoll, Esq., carrying on
"together the business of contractors,
"as partners under the name, style and
"firm of 'Qliver, Davidson & Com"pany," of the first part, and her PANY,' of the first part, and he 'Majesty Queen VICTORIA, represented herein by the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, of

"Works of the Dominion of Canada, of
"the second part," etc.

It is also maintained in defence of the
Government that the whole case is a
frivolous one, and the overcharges were small, the fraud insignificant, the ille-gality slight, and the loss to the country paltry. But this is not a satisfactory justification or defence. In the first place \$70,000 is not an insignificant sum as the times go to a country that has to as the times go to a country that has to borrow money to pay the interest on its debts; and secondly, the Minister who permits his friends to fob \$70,000 or \$7,000 or \$7 of public money is, on prin-ciple, as unfit for his position as though he made over to himself the entire con-

My Wife Suffered with prolapsus uteri fluor albus, complicated with other female troubles. Her life was miserable. Rev. Guy S. Frazey, of the Methodist wife is cured.
CHARLES R. JONES,

Editor Observer, Charlotte, N. C. New York, who will cure without charge. Sold by all druggists. Trial bottles 25 cents.

Trial bottles 25 cents.

Triny baskets filled with natural flowers, suspended by a ribbon from the right side, ore worn with ball costumes at New York. A tiny sip of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which is remarkable for its many virtues, is the best remedy for colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and its persistent use will cure bronchitis, pleurisy, and all diseases resulting from cold. For sale by all dealers.

valuable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of acalways be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief.

THE Egyptian obelisk — Cleopatra's Needle—so celebrated the world over, is now in England. Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi, the great celebrated remedy for all diseases of the kidneys. etc., is now for sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle. It is unrivalled as a remedy for all diseases peculiar to females. Milburn, Bentley and Pearson, proprietors.

This is a fast age when men live twenty years in ten and are old at forty. Mark the number of "grey young" business men you meet every day. Nature, however, is always at hand to remedy the defects of a false civilization, and offers Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer to bring have to the original colour. Sold by all

any country has passed away. tory of his life is the history century of active legislation. Mr. STONE once declared in Parliame

EARL RUSSELL.

that ever climbed to place and po

were politicians and statesmen de for their services Lord Russell's would be covered with stars. arch that bridges the chasm d old England from the new, the fig Earl RUSSELL will for ever stand would not be commonly held to had genius. But he had adva and opportunities which fall to of only the most favoured mortal at rare intervals of time. The thir of a Duke, the danger of being l too early in the Lords was remote he had all the advantages of high and a popular career. He bore a which was consecrated in the hea the English people by what is deer martyrdom for the nation's Though weak in health and dimin in stature, though dry and hesitati his public utterances, he made suc of his position, he possessed so tenacity of purpose, and had so in political security that political sagacity, that we find han early age leading in a great struard throughout a long period ho the highest effices of the State. passed in brilliance and power by of his contemporaries, his career not yield to that of any English st man in interest and instruction.

Belonging to one of the great fan which in the sixteenth century rose obscurity through the enormous gra church lands, the late Earl, so famil us and our fathers as Lord John SELL, was the third son of the sixth of Beprord, and was born in Har street, Mayfair, on the 18th of Au 1792. Owing to his delicate healt

From a private school at Sunbur went to Westminster, but became there that he was removed and sent several young men of riper age to ceive private tuition from the Rev. SMITH, of Woodnesbury, in Kent. the remained until his sixteenth when he accepted an invitation Lord and Lady Holland to accommiss on a journey to Spain. H nained two years in Spain, and ha honour of being received by Lord V
Lo and valley and crowding the villa the advanced guard of the conque legions of France. Impressed sentiments of admiration, of confide and hope, he returned to Englan 1810. He wished to go to Cambrid but his father assuring him that not was to be learned at English Univer ties he entered as a student house of Professor PLAYFAIR, at E ourgh. Here he made good use of time under the guidance of a wise good man. He again returned to Sp and beheld with joy the Gene whom he had visited in a critical p tion, holding the lines of Torres Ver advancing at the head of an admir army to the invasion of France. was about to accompany some friend by way of Moscow and St. Petersbu when he was informed by a letter fre his father that he intended to prop

of Tavistock,
He entered Parliament before was quite of age. In the previous quite of age. In the previous query Lord Liverpool's Government was formed with its policy of "moders" concession." Within the next years he spoke on several importaquestions, and his speech resisting to suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act 1817, was a remarkable effort for young a man. The Government young a man. The Government was successful, and Lord John Russell ed templated retiring from politics in disgraph. and with the purpose of pursuing lit ture. From this course he was wise dissuaded by his political friends, and the poet Moore, in the once well know remonstrance, but now little read. shows how high Moore held him. made equally agreeable impressions Charles Greville. In 1819 we Lord JOHN RUSSELL taking a leading part in the question of Parliamenta Reform. The state of the Three Kir doms was one which afforded ample portunities for reforming zeal. The whad required the undivided energies the nation, and Pirr, with his larideas and affluent eloquence, had passe away before he had an opportunity carrying out his ideas regarding representation, the pacification of Ireland and fiscal reform. But the restlet rant was now chained "where t everlasting dirges moaned around" felena's Isle, and English statesman could turn attention to home affair eat manufacturing towns had come oexistence, but they had no represents evoice. Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Shei eld, Manchester, were without membershile the patrons of pocket borough while the patrons of pocket borough ent their creatures to Parliament a ne might send a lacquey to do an er and. Seats were sold for \$5,000 piece. No Roman Catholic could hol igh office. He was not eligible for eat in Parliament.

in Parliament. Protestant disse also suffered under disabilities. With a view," says Lord John Ru htt, "to work my way to a change, no by eloquence, for I had none, but by patient toil and a plain statement of facts, I brought before the House of ommons the case of Grampound Commons the case of Grampound. rampound, convicted of bribery, was stranchised. The young politician ought in a bill transferring the francises of Grampound to Leeds. He ried his bill in the Commons. But the Lords the town of Leeds was exaged, and the two disposable seats on the county of York. In 1822 a speech of three hours, he proposed to the hundred members should be lied to the House of Commons and to the House of Commons, and hey should be chosen by the larger ass and the manufacturing towns. the was unsuccessful. Canning's liant eloquence made Catholic eman-ation the leading question. It is no all testimony to Lord John Russelli's vers that he was able to take a proent position in a chamber where were five such men as Canning. L. In consequence of his In consequence of his cham-of Catholic emancipation he cted by the county of Hunting 826, and was fain to take refug to which PEEL, who suc lead of the House of Com death of CANNING, had a the death of Cannine, had a sed for the purpose of excluding. The next year the Roman Relief Bill became law, and a more open field for the bat-Parliamentary reform.

The next year the Roman Relief Bill became law, and a more open field for the bat-Parliamentary reform.

The second sixty years had with brief in-ruled England, had carried on

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THE CAMPAIG

(Continued from Second Page.)

nd HAYTHORNE, the minority Senate Committee, is as follows, Proceedings, 1878, p. 461: Ist. That the selection of the Kaministi-quia River, as the western harbour of the Canada Pacific railway on Lake Superior was most judicious; inasmuch as the said river affords ample space for wharfige, where vessels may lie in deep water, po-tected from all winds, and discharge ar load alongside the rails.

2nd. That access to said river in its pres-

ent state is neither difficult nor dangerou for ordinary lake steam vessels, drawin ten feet, or even more, and that it may h drawing thirteen feet, by the expendituation of the drawing the drawing thirteen feet, by the expendituation of the drawing third of the drawing thirteen feet, by the expendituation of the drawing third of the drawing of a comparatively small sum in dredg 3rd. That the dredging operations alre-effected on the bar have proved success effected on the bar have proved successful, and demonstrate beyond doubt the practicability of obtaining 13 feet of water there, with a channel 66 feet wide, by the expenditure of \$18,050, and that any additional width of channel which may be deemed necessary may be obtained by a proportionate outlay. On this and other points on nected therewith, your Committee may be allowed to refer to the valuable evidence of Colonel Kingsford, who was specially employed to report on the capabilities respect ployed to report on the capabilities respec-tively of the Kaministiquia and Prince

Arthur's Landing.
4th. That, in view of the prospective inease in the size and draft of vessels navi-

crease in the size and draft of vessels nav-gating the lakes, the Kaministiquia may, without-difficulty, be adapted to such in-crease, its bed being composed of alluvial deposits easily removed by dredging.

5th. That several master mariners and engineers of large experience have given in evidence their opinions, and agree as to the unrivalled capabilities of the Kaministi-quia, and its special adaptation for the pur-poses contemplated.

Captain James B. Symes gave his ex-perience as to the periods when he had en-

perience as to the periods when he had en-tered or left the river and harbour of Thun-der Bay, and confirmed it by extracts from his ships' log books extending over nine years, from 1869 to 1877 inclusive. 6th. That an ample area for station grounds, conveniently situated on the river's bank, has been secured on favourable terms, and that in the opinion of your Committee the valuators appointed by Gov-ernment performed the difficult duty of town plots for the purchase thereof, with

discretion, firmness and integrity.
7th. That the rival port at Prince
Arthur's Landing, though it undoubtedly possesses many advantages for ordinary traffic, is not so well adapted for a harbour and terminus as the River Kaministiquia and grounds adjacent; and in this opinion your Committee consider they are sustained by the valuable and indepen

testimony of Colonel Kingsford. This is also the line of defence adopted by the Ministerial press and by Min, isterial stump speakers. It is merely as will be seen, a defence of the Govern ment's course in preferring the Kaminf that is necessary, because no corrupt of illegal act or motive is charged in that connection. The charges begin wher-this defence leaves off, viz., at the selec tion by the Premier of the particul site on the Kaministiquia and the acts of his Department and its dealings with OLIVER, DAVIDSON & Co., then and

To break the force of the con

that Mr. Mackenzie ought not to have appointed Mr. Brown, of Oliver, Da-VIDSON & Co., the adviser of the valua-tors, it is contended that the Premier was unaware of Mr. Brown's connection with the firm. To that the answer is that he ought to have known it. Every-body else knew it; it was notorious. Indeed, in February, 1875, only four body else knew it; it was notorious. Indeed, in February, 1875, only four months before he appointed Mr. Brown, the Premier on behalf of his Sovereign Lady signed articles of agreement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Telegraph line from Lake Superior to Red River between "Adam Otiver, of "the Town of Ingersoll, County of Oxford, Province of Ontario, lumber merchant; Joseph Davidson, of the City of Toronto, County of York,
Province of Ontario, lumberer; and
Peter Johnson Brown, of the said
Town of Ingersoll, Esq., carrying on together the business of contractors, as partners under the name, style and firm of 'OLIVER, DAVIDSON & COM-PANY,' of the first part, and he Majesty Queen VICTORIA, represented herein by the Minister of Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, of

the second part," etc.
It is also maintained in defence of the overnment that the whole case is a frivolous one, and the overcharges were gality slight, and the loss to the country But this is not a satisfactory stification or defence. In the firs place \$70,000 is not an insignificant sum as the times go to a country that has to borrow money to pay the interest on its debts; and secondly, the Minister who \$7,000 or \$7 of public money is, on principle, as unfit for his position as though he made over to himself the entire contents of the Treasury.

My Wife Suffered with prolapsus uter fluor albus, complicated with other female troubles. Her life was miserable. Rev. Guy S. Frazey, of the Methodist. Church, advised me to try Giles' Liniment tober, Iodide Ammonia, he telling me of the wonders it had performed on his wife, who was a martyr to such troubles, and is now well. I obtained the Liniment, and my wife is cured. wife is cured. CHARLES R. JONES,

Editor Observer, Charlotte, N. C. Write to Dr. Giles, 451 Sixth Avenue, New York, who will cure without charge. Sold by all druggists. Trial bottles 25 cents.

Tiny baskets filled with natural flowers, suspended by a ribbon from the right side, ore worn with ball costumes at New York. A tiny sip of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, which is remarkable for its many virtues, is the best remedy for colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and its persistent use will cure bronchitis, pleurisy, and all diseases resulting from cold. For sale by all declars

Mothers will find the PAIN KILLER invaluable in the nursery, and it should always be kept near at hand in case of accident. For pain in the breasts take a little Pain-Killer in sweetened milk and water, bathing the breasts in it clear at the same time. If the milk passages are clogged, from cold or other causes, bathing in the Pain-Killer will give immediate relief.

THE Egyptian' obelisk — Cleopa Needle—so celebrated the world over now in England. Victoria Buchu Uva Ursi, the great celebrated ren for all diseases of the kidneys. etc., is for sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle. is unrivalled as a remedy for all dise peculiar to females. Milburn, Bentley Pearson, proprietors.

ALL THURSE.

AND THE WERKLY MAIL. TORONTO. PRIDAY. MAY 31. 1978.

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The control of the co

House of Lords Lord Melbourne told Lord John Russell that his colleagues were of opinion that he was the best man to lead the House of Common that he was the best man to lead the head the he

THE VIOLET AND CHECKED FINANCE OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY

AGRICULTURAL

HOW TO MANAGE A BUTTE DAIRY.

usetts dairyman who ha A Massachusetts dairyman who had tained a high reputation as a practical ter maker at home, lately informed us from two hours spent with a brother d man, in an evening conversation after of the sessions of a New York State D men's convention held last winter, learned more about handling butter, the philosophy of dairy practice, tha had ever known before. Judging by high quality of the butter previously m high quality of the butter previously n we can hardly believe that the gentler assertion is quite fair to himself, yet know that people sometimes do acquired the faculty for performing certain kind work without being able to tell how do it, or why they do it in a certain in ner, that is, they acquire the practice.

There are thousands of dairywomen are very successful with dairy work du the favourable weather for butter making June and September. They make a quali-butter, then, which they are proud of, which they like to remember and refe when discussing housekeeping or farm with their friends, but not one in two of them can take a mess of cream prod or gathered under unfavorable condit and make from it a nice churning of and make from it a nice churning of ter, or tell definitely and clearly why cream will not make a prime, s article. It is too true that the succes the majority of cases among butter mahas been blundered into. The fact butter could be made from cream at the first discovered by accident and was first discovered by accident, and ter making ever since has been fa much the result of accident.

much the result of accident.

Within the past few years, many cated men have been turning their at tion to the theory of butter making, have searched long and faithfully to cover, if possible, the many whys nected with the practice of making by and cheese from the milk of the cow their labors have not been without reward. Their is more absolute know reward. Their is more absolute knowl about dairy methods now, and knowledge—thanks to the several demen's associations and the press—is generally diffused than ever before. It goods are beginning to be made by who may honestly rank with those whe engaged in the manufacture of cotto woolen goods, with the workers in woolen goods, with the workers in silver, or iron, with those who can to quantity of raw material and feel certs bringing out finished work according specified standard or contract. Mr. Lewis, the writer of the following le which we find in the Utica Herald. of those dairymen who can count upon cess from the start, and can give the and wherefore for the methods they

In giving my views as to the best ner of conducting or managing a "bid dairy," I would say that I shall fine myself mostly to practical experimental knowledge, as to h ling and of manufacturing of milk butter. Perhaps at no period has the ject of manufacturing of milk into pr food been so much agitated and discu as at this time. Science and pracknowledge seem to be combining and wing together to this end.

The manufacturing of milk into ch and butter are two distinct trades. I

The manufacturing of milk into chand butter are two distinct trades. I often heard it asserted by cheese malthat it required no skill to manufacture. If they had said that it requires skill to manufacture poor butter, I shave agreed with them. It requires a knowledge of the business good sound judgment to make a kee article of gilt-edge butter. I mean but the state of the state o and retain its flavour. The skilled butter maker cannot mak fine article of butter, unless has nice flavoured milk to make from. Hence you see the necessity of ing proper food for the cows. For it been well said, that the value of milk butter-making depends greatly upon quality and supply of food that the has. If the cow is forced to drink imp stagnant water, this also will affect purity and flavour of the butter. I seen milk tainted where the cows had seen milk tainted where the cows had per food, by uncleanness in milking. I am convinced that the quality of the used has a good deal to do with flavour of the butter. The butter-m must give his attention to all of t things if he wishes to make a fine artic

butter.
Milk rooms should be so constructed pours that arise from the milk while ing can pass off. Strictly fine butter not be made from milk kept or set damp unventilated room.

The heating of milk before setting, as my experimenting has been, does facilitate the rising of the cream, who the milk be set in water or out of wat am satisfied that tainted milk can be proved by heating. Butter made heated milk frequently has the h

flavour.

The question of deep or shallow so of milk, as to which will produce the butter from a given quantity of mi being much agitated at the present Some five years ago, I spent a whole s in making experiments and observing rising of cream upon milk. My atter was called to it, when working creamery, by the increase and decreathe quantity of butter from about same quantity of milk on different of There was a difference of from two to pounds to every hundred pounds of ter. I followed up my investiga until I found that the difference caused by the different conditions of the mosphere. I found that in a dry a phere, wind a little to the north-west, mosphere. I found that in a dry at phere, wind a little to the north-west, a rising burometer, that the cream vise clean in the milk, without regard depth. But in an unfavourable cond of the atmosphere, wind south, blowing a storm, with a falling barometer, that dition of the atmosphere that usually up the milk, that the cream did not clean in the milk, and that in this cond of the atmosphere it required a much lead time for the cream to rise. From this will readily perceive, that milk when protected from the acid, or from sou in this unfavourable condition of the mosphere, that a percentage of the cis lost in the sour milk. In ext weather, frequently the acid will commodeveloping itself in the milk before animal heat leaves it. In this condition the milk, which is usually termed "whe off," you get but little cream, and what do get welloff," you get but little cream, and wh By what is termed setting milk in w not only is the milk protected from acid, or souring, for a much longer to the tigreatly facilitates the rising of cream. Milk set from eight to tw inches deep in cold water, when the at phere is warmer than the water, will as much cream in two hours as milk os ame depth not set in water will in twe four hours, or even thirty-six hours would recommend the use of the pans, with cold water about them, an the milk from six to ten inches deep. In skimming the cream off from the there should always be milk enough s med in with the cream-to give the by when churned a bright, clean look, ter churned from clear cream, with

rned from clear cream, with nilk in it, will usually have an

lkings, should never be mixed at d churned in the same churn, but sh allowed to stand mixed from eigh a hours before being churned; there am will be as one cream, of the emical condition, and the butter wime at the same time, clean from

The London Free Press has an able article on the question now agitating Chicago, as to whether or not she should close her public schools. There is no doubt out that non-sectarian education has been a boasted feature in the system of education among our neighbours. This, if the schools are closed, cannot fail to weaken the prestige of the system; and it is not probable that, having had a method of instruction such as it has had, Chicago would be able to keep back the reaction that would be sure to set in in favour of those now proposed abandoned schemes for the instruction of youth.

abandoned schemes for the instruction of youth.

Mr. David J. Johnson, in opening the semi-annual Convention of the Northumberland Teachers, at Cobourg, recently, delivered a very interesting address. He called on all those present to encourage teachers' associations, as being calculated to strengthen the influence now so largely exerted by teachers, to eveke mutual sympathies among them, to maintain a standard of professional pride and honour, and to rouse their professional enthusiasm. He also referred to the position of a master as one of an autocrat, to a certain degree, in his own little world, and glanced at the effect of attrition by which mutual intercourse "polished to smoothness the surface, erasing the idiosyncrasies and foibles and teaching lessons of self-knowledge and government."

ment."

Inspector McCallum, of Hamilton, gives the following interesting retrospect of education in that city for the past 20 years. In his last report, he says:—April, 1878, finishes my twentieth year in Hamilton. When I came to this city in 1858, Dr. Billings was Chairman of the Board. Of the sixteen gentlemen who composed the Board, two—Messra. Cummings and Osborne—still occupy the same position, and represent nearly the same portions of the city. Of the staff of teachers that at that time conducted the schools, I am the only time conducted the schools, I am the only representative. The number of pupils has risen from 3,207 in 1857 to 5,522 in 1877; the daily average attendance—which is by far the safer basis for comparison—from 1,400 to 3,555, and the percentage from 42.3 to 64.4; while the an pupil on whole registration and current expenditure has changed from \$5.45 to \$7.07, the yearly cost per pupil on average attendance and current expenditure has decreas-

ed from \$13.07 to \$10.98,

The closing exercises of Victoria Uniod from \$13.07 to \$10.98.

The closing exercises of Victoria University on the 26th, 29th instant, promises to be highly interesting. Rev. Dr. Ryerson, President of the General Conference; Hon. Adam Crooks, L.L. D., Minister of Education; Rev. Dr. Wood, Chairman of the College Board; Rev. Dr. Ormiston, one of the first graduates Dr. Ormiston, one of the first graduates Dr. Ormiston, one of the first graduates Dr. Ormiston, with the proceedings of the week. The order of proceedings is as follows:—Sunday, May 26th.—11 a. m. sermon before the order of proceedings is as follows:—Sunday, May 26th.—11 a. m. lecture before Theological Union, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, N. Y. Monday, 27th.—11 a. m. lecture before Theological Union, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, Subject —"Influence of Society on the Soul." —"Influence of Society on the Soul." The safety of the central proceedings of the week. The order of proceedings is as follows:—Sunday, May 26th.—11 a. m. lecture before Theological Union, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, Subject —"Influence of Society on the Soul." The safety of the central proceedings of the week. The order of proceedings is as follows:—Sunday, May 26th.—11 a. m. lecture before Theological Union, by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, or of New York, Subject —"Influence of Society on the Soul." The safety of the central proceedings of the week. The order of proceedings of the week. Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, Subject
—"Influence of Society on the Soul."
Tuesday, 28th—10 a. m., Senate. 2.30 p.
m., College Board. 6 p. m., Reunion of
Alunni. Wednesday, 29th—10 a. m.,
Convocation. 2.30 p. m., Opening of
Faraday Hall. 8 p. m., Conversazione. inger as yet, to parts, she I do neither

FOREIGN. The Parker Museum of Hygiene at the There are 17,000 children between the ages of four and six years in the Public

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ages of four and six years in the Tubic Schools of New York City.

Weekly instruction in Parliamentary practice is given by President Chamberlain to the sen.iors at Goodwin College, Maine. Brown University, of Rhode Island, has just opened its new library building, with accommodation for 100,000 volumes. It cost \$90,000.

The resignation of President Abernethy, of Chicago University, has been accepted, and the Rev. Galusha Anderson, of Chi-

and the Rev. Galusha Anderson, of Chreago, elected in his place.

Regular professorships of hygiene are to be established in the Universities of Holland. The Faculty of Utrecht University have unanimously chosen Dr. Ludwig Hirt, of Breslau, to fill the new chair in that University.
The Smithsonian Institution, Washing-

St. Thomas, The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., contemplates publishing an exhaustive work on American Archæology, with numerous illustrations. The Institution has recently met with a severe loss in the death of Professor Henry, its Director. In Indiana the school officers pay the teachers of the primary schools the largest salaries given, and reduce the pay as the teachers advance to the higher grade. The result is that the primary schools are excellent, and the teachers are willing to devote their talents to the younger children. the school he Universit ce on the 27th induct of these

Thomas' Eclectric Oil-Worth Ten Times Its Weight in Gold-Do You Know Anything of It?-If Not, it is Time You Did.

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus, in the preparation of this Oil, a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination of proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made; one which produces the most astounding results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of each of the small quantity of t were about their report

tions hearly all the alcohol is lost in any way, and you get only the small quantity of oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

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Says the Goderich Star:—"Dr. Sloan when consulted for medical assistance asks his patients which candidate they intend to support. Canvassing in a surgery is admirable."

A committee of the friends of Queen's College. Kingston, has been appointed to Halt Collegiate Selby Smyth, militia, elicited from that of-

A committee of the triends of College, Kingston, has been appointed devise a scheme, to be laid before a put meeting, for raising a hundred and thousand dollars for the purpose of extending and endowing the University. At St. Thomas, the other James Coleman was sentence description of entitled to do to the Indians. The Police M

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and the state of the control of the

orders from home to stop buying until matters reach a more settled condition. From this state of affairs it is obvious that dairymen must not expect high prices, and if they intend to make a profit at all they must look to quality more than quantity, for with fine cheese at such low prices it is evident that inferior qualities will be perfectly unsaleable. Our only hope is to make Ganadian cheese of such acknowledged merit that it must command the market. It costs the dairyman or farmer little, it any, mere to make good cheese than bad, but even if, it did, in the long run the advantages that will accrue to him from careful manufacture would amply repay the cost. The make this season, as we stated in a previous article on the subject, is likely to be larger than in any former year, and, with such an immense field for selection shippers are not likely to look at anything except the choicest descriptions. There have already been complaints as to the soft condition in which some cheese has been sent to market, and we recommend farmers for their own sake to forward none that is not of good make and thoroughly cured. Of course, the lower range of prices in British markets has met with a corresponding failhere, and shippers are offering Icless than they did a week ago, new cheese being now purchasable from 3½ to 10½c. Very similar remarks are application; of strictly gilt-edged there is "none offering, and this is the only description that would command remunerative rates. Fair to good butter is selling as low as 65 to 80s., while inferior qualities cannot be got rid of even at grease prices. There is a large amount of fine butter now being brought into Montreal, and sales are made at 13 to 16c. Equal attention to quality must be given in the manufacture of butter, as we have recommended in the other branch of dairy industry, else the producer will find himself, as the season progresses with rapidly accumulating stock of an inferior article that he will be unable to dispose of at any price. "Quality, not quantity," m

on that day as follows:—

Since Friday last the weather has been damp but with a very mild temperature. The heavy rain-falls experienced last week appear to have done much damage in some parts of the country; in the neighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon the effects of the floods have been most disastrous, several miles of meadow land being under water, and in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire the damage has been hardly less serious. Dry weather is becoming very necessary for the crops, and although very few complaints are heard so far concerning wheat, we must soon expect to hear some if the wet weather continue much longer. From Somersetshire a correspondent writes that wheat in many places looks weak, but from Norfolk accounts state that the wet and mild weather has been beneficial. In France, with drier weather there are fewer complaints. Farmers' deliveries in the 150 principal towns last week were again large compared with previous weeks, viz.—44,730 qrs. against 32,639 qrs in the corresponding week last year, and 44,899 qrs. in 1876. Wheat—The country markets held on Friday last were very slow, and prices were quoted is to 2s lower to sell. At Liverpool only a retail business was done at a further decline of 2d per cental since Theaday. The numer-rous markets held on Sturday were marked by a rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small, as holders have not felt melined to rather small as holders have not sell.

The sales of home-grown wheat in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales amounted during the week ended May 11th to 44,730 quarters, against 32,689 quarters last year; and it is estimated by the sales of the United Kingdom at that mated that in the whole kingdom there were nearly

..40,275,798 27,281,004 88,739,213 27,573,521

The following is the Official Report of the Toronto. Stock Exchange, May 29th, 1878:—			
Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	165 1361 832	164 185 831	
Merchants'	92	90 118 74	
Familton	83	116 984 804	
Federal. Imperial. Molson's. Loan and Savings Ce's.	102	1011	
Canada Permanent Freehold	185	182 145 149	20 at 182
Union	1384	137½ 135½ 120 113½	
Imperial	113	112 143 138	
Dominion Savings and Investment Society Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society.	****	125 182	
Hamilton Prov. and L National Inv. Oo. of Canada. Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co Insurance, &c.	:	114 1043 1041	
British America	149	113½ 148 20	3 at 114
Canada Life		188 110 140	2 at 188
Dominion Telegraph Globe Printing Co Railways.	85	83 2 130	
Toronto, G. & B. Stock 6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds T. & N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds Debentures, &c.			222
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c	1021	1012	

Equal attention to quality must be given in the manufacture of butter, as we have recommended in the other branch of dairy industry, else the producer will find himself, as the season progresses with rapidly accumulating stock of an inferior article that he will be unable to dispose of at any price. "Quality, not quantity," must be the dairymn's motto if he desires to achieve even moderate success.

Beradstuyffs in England.

Beerbohm's Corn Trade Journal of the 18th instreviews the situation of the English wheat markets on that day as follows:—

Since Friday last the weather has been damp but with a very mild temperature. The heavy rain-falls experienced last week appear to have done much damage in some parts of the country; in the heighbourhood of Stratford-on-Avon the effects of the floods have been most disastrous, several miles of mosedow land being under water, and in Gloucester-ahire and Worcestershire the damage has been hardly less serious. Dry weather is becoming very

the trade remained in a comparatively firmer posi-tion than in England. Although some decline was reported in a number of markets, there was an im-

year, and in some cases as increase has occurred.

Those in store on Menday morning were as follows:

—Flour, 24,262 bbls; fall wheat, 123,915 bush;
spring wheat, 382,695 bush; cats, 11,903 bush; barley,
75,610 bush; peas, 12,272 bush; rye, nsi bush;
corn, 300 bush. Outside markets have all continued
very dull. English quotations show a fall of 8d on
flour, of 5d on red wheat, of 2d on red winter, of 3d
on white, of 3d on club, of 3d on corn, and of 6d on

No. 2,

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs.

No. 2,

No. 3,

Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs.

No. 2,

Rye against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bush. arainst 771,078 bush. in 1875. and flour on passage for the United Kingdom at that date as being equal to 1,225,000 qrs, against 1,241,000 at the corresponding date last year and 1,024,000 qrs on the 8th inst. The quantity to arrive in the United Kingdom for orders for the four weeks to end on the 5th of June was 245,000 quarters of wheat and 151,000 quarters of corn, also 78,000 quarters of barley. Of the wheat there were 65,000 qrs from Asov and the Black Ses, 72,000 qrs from American Atlantic perts, 56,000 qrs from California and Oregon, and 45,000 qrs from Chili and Australia. Further cable advices to the 21st inst., report some

PROVISIONS.

Trans—Has generally been very quiet.

BUTTER—There has been no movement in old since our last; stocks of it in the city are small but it is thought that a good deal is held outside. No buyers can be found offering over &c. New seems to be decidedly unsettled; offerings as yet have been small and sales still smaller at from 12 to 14c for the best tubs, though some go down at 10c. Box-lots have been scarce and selling usually at 10 to 12c. Street receipts have increased largely and prices have declined heavily, pound rolls selling from 12 to 15c; tubs and crocks are worth about 10 to 14c but few have been offered. Outside advices are discorraging. In New York much lower prices are expected next month than for many years past. English markets seem to be almost dead.

CHEEST—Has remained weak and declining with apprehension for the prospects of cereals in con-sequence of heavy rains and low temperaturs; trade is said to have been exceedingly dull both in town and country with farmers anxious to sell even at the decline. Mail advices state that in France

the trade remained in a comparatively firmer position than in England. Although some decline was reported in a number of markets, there was an improvement in others, and at the weekly market in Paris prices were maintained, notwithstanding the reserve of millers, there being little wheat offered by dealers in the Central districts, and still less from the West. In France, as in England, some complaints of too much rain have been heard Prices for immediate delivery were fairly maintained in France and also in Germany, but they had declined for the most distant periods of delivery. Crop prospects in Germany were good; markets quiet and prices firm and advancing, in consequence of a scarcity of wheat with no export movement. Wheat prospects were good in Hungary, but tye is said to have been hopelessly damaged by field-insects. Exports from Russian Black Ses ports to the United Ringdom were on quite a moderate scale, but those from the Ses of Azov had increased. On this continued to the Pacific slope is assured. But in The West in Western was expected, and the yield per acre less than was prophessed. But an increase in the acreage will probably bring the total yield up to that of last year. With assurances of continued peace in Europe, the market fer wheat has been unsettled to the market fer wheat has been unsettled to

PRAS—The tendency of prices has continued to be downwards; some cars of No. 2 sold on Saturday at 60 f. o. c., while nothing over 68c would have been paid for No. 1 to-day, for which grade holders asked 70cl. o. c. Street prices have declined to 68c to-day.

HAT—Pressed has been very quiet and prices of the whole, but the proportion of fine first-class field selivered, but this we should regard at an exceptional sale. The market has been rather lightly supplied, all offering wanted and taken at 51 to \$17, the general run being about \$14 to \$15.

STRAW—Receipts have been small and scarcely sufficient; prices have been seady at \$11 to \$13 for stray supplied, all offering wanted and taken at 50 to 750 cars on the track have sold at \$8, but only to a very small extent.

POTATORS—Prices have been seady at \$11 to \$13 for significant prices have been seady at \$11 to \$13 for stray supplied, all offering has been scarce; all offering has been wanted, and any in the market have been stray to a very small extent.

POTATORS—Prices have been small and scarcely sufficient; prices have been small, and 50 to 7 chilimes, but they are now offered for sale at about \$3.37 to \$3.50. There have been stard and readily be paid for sound.

MUNTOR—Has been scarce; all offering has been wanted and readily at \$20 to \$15.

SIESES—The supply has continued to be large on the whole, but the proportion of fine first-class first class at the proportion of fine first-class first prices, as high as \$5 to \$5.12 being readily paid by the regions of the whole, but the proportion of fine first-class first prices, as high as \$5 to \$5.12 being readily paid, but rougher qualities have gone of at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Second-class have been sead at \$3.50 to \$4.75. Second-class have been sead at \$3.50 to \$4.75. Second-class have been sead at \$3.50 to \$4.50 the readily at \$3.50 to \$4.50 the readily at \$3.50 to \$4.50 the readily at \$4.50 to \$5.50 the prices have been sead at \$4.50 to \$5.50 to \$4.75. Second-class have been seadily at \$6.50 to \$5.50 the prices have

Unclaimed Monep.

LYMER-CASWELL—On May 27th, in this city, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Thomas Lymer to Miss Christina Caswell, both of Toronto. PICE—WILSON—At Eden Mills, 24th inst., by Rev. R. Torrance, at the residence of the bride's father, Richard Pick, of Guelph, to Miss Isabella Wilson. HARLIS—PAGE—In this city, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Harry J. Harris, to Emma, third daughter of Gregory Page, Esq., all of this city.

CLARKE—BARLEN—At St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, May 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Campbell, Charles Edward Clarke, compositor, of Ottawa, to Margaret, second daughter of James Barkley, farmer, Richmond.

WEIHEY—On Wednesday, 22nd inst., Henry C. Windeat Wethey, Barrister, &c.—(Reporter to the Court of Queen's Bench).

Belfast newspapers please copy.

Szmple—On the 21st inst., at 134 Bleeker street, Sidney Harold Francis, beloved son of H. A. Semple, aged 3 years and 9 months. "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." dom of Heaven.

PATERSON—At Streetsville, at his mother's residence, on the 19th inst., of consumption, Charles Albert Paterson, M.D., youngest son of the late William H. Paterson, Egq., aged twenty-nine years.

Johnson—On the 23rd inst., Maria, the beloved wife of Wm. Johnson, messenger Legislative Assembly, and sister of E. Coatsworth, City Commissioner, aged thirty-eight years.

Webster—On the 22nd May, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. B. Bradley, 521 Church street, Mary Ann, relict of the late James Webster, aged 67 years and 10 months.

Esten—At Toronto, on Thursday, the 23rd May.

2.75 according to quality.

has shown very little change in any been large but chiefly have slow of sale and not ass, dressing not under 120

STITE—On the 22nd inst., at the residence of his brother, No. 2 Derby street, William Stitt, a native

Courtensy, and sister of 19th Earl of Devon. Born 6th October, 1804; fell asleep 29th April, 1878, aged 73 years.

Walker.—In this city, at 23 Hayter street, on Friday, May 28th, infant son of William and Mary Walker, aged 1 month and 23 days.

D'Olies.—In Belleville, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John Dougall, Charlotte Elizabeth May D'Olier, only and beloved child of late R. H. D'Olier, of Dublin, Ireland, and stepdaughter of D. S. Macdonald, of Ingersoll, Canada, aged 22 years and 23 days.

FLAHERTY.—At her residence 220 Queen street west, on the 26th inst., Jane Lemon, widow of the late Francis Flaherty, aged 70 years.

Belfust papers please copy.
CRANA.—On the 26th instant, at 14 Orde street, Sarah, the beloved wife of George Crane, aged 34 years.

JACKSON.—At Brockville, on the 23rd inst., Adelaide, wife of Mr. Richard Jackson, aged 23 years.

SMITH.—At Belleville, on Wednesday, the 22nd inst., Sophia, wife of S. B. Smith, Eaq.
GAY.—At Norwich, Conn., on 1st May, 1878, of cancer, Allen E. Gay, M.D.
MOVACH.—At Addison, County of Leeds, on the 24th inst., Eliza Edgers, beloved wife of J. K. McVagh, in the 30th year of her age.

MORLAND.—On the 18th inst., at the residence of Capt. Lethbridge, R. N., Southsea, England, Henry Servante Morland, aged 13, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland, aged 15, élicst son of the late Thomas Morland,

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them in THE MAIL.

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at and Wounded.

HEAVY FIGHTING WITH THE G

ther south of the Balkans under a rnor and a government similar to lony. England, while deplor ssion of Bessarabia and the approx

semi-officially warned not to believe the varports concerning the concessions by Russis
people nevertheless fear they are too great.

The Daily Telegraph says it is not only p
but even probable, that Lord Beaconsfield
the chief British representative to Congress.

The Times does not fully endorse the se
statements of the News and Standard, as
siders that a number of details remain on w
understanding may be well thought desirable

THE EASTERN CH **Assembling of Congre**

VOL. VII. NO

FOREIGN NE

finitely Settled. **AUSTRIA AND RU**

Roumania will not

Bessarabia.

The Emperor of Germany Aga

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