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THE ENGLISH & SCOTTISI INVESTMENT COMY, OF CANADA.

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Notice is hereby given that "The English and Scottish Investment Company of Canada," (Limited). a Corporation duly Incorporated under the laws of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for the purpose of lending and investing moneys, has received a licence from the Provincial Secretary authorizing it to carry on business within Ontario, under provisions of Revised Statutes of Ontario, under provisions of Revised Statutes of Ontario, Q. C. has been appointed Principal Manager of such Company within this Province, and this notice is given pursuance of an Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions incorporated out of Ontario to lend, invest, moneystherein, being Chapter 163 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario.

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utes of Ontario.

We have again to call your attention to the MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

THE STAMP

COURT Q

IN CILT LETTERS, s on each plug of the GENUINE.

Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878, ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Summer Session opens on the soils April, where will be accomposation in the residence for twenty additional students. Staff now full; appear ances good, and curriculum complete. For particular as to terms of contract, course of study, &c., send for circulars to the undersigned, by whom application for admission will be received until April 12th WM JOHNSTON, President.

Guelph, March 18th, 1878.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms as excellenced with through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Queek, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columb

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

MAILS TORONTO, TRIDAY, APRIL

VOL. VII. NO. 314.

TORONTO, ISIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RESIGNATION OF LORD DERBY

The British Reserves Called Out.

THE STORM CONTINUES TO GATHER

Important Circular Depatch by the British Government.

AUSTRIA'S INTENTIONS STILL UNCERTAIN.

Lord Salisbury Succeeds Lord Derby.

Russians Advancing on Gallipoli.

HOSTILITIES ALMOST INEVITABLE

FRIDAY, March 29. Lord Derby definitely resigned the posi-tion of Secretary for Foreign Affairs yester-day in consequence of the Government issuing orders, calling out the reserve. In making the announcement in the House of Lords, he stated her Majesty had accepted resignation, and that he only office until his successor was nted. As to the causes which led to his retirement from the Govern-ment, he said he was not at liberty to but when the concurrence of Parlia-was asked to the Government's he hoped he would be able to vindicate his opinions. He gave the Cabinet eredit for their desire to maintain peace, but he did not think the measures they had resolved upon would prove conducive to that end. He,

however, endorsed to that end. He, however, endorsed the policy of the Government relative to the conditions on which Europe could enter the Congress. Lord Beaconsfield regretted Lord Derby's retirement, but also refrained from referring to the reasons which led to it. He had felt the reasons which led to it. He had felt of late that the political ties between Lord Derby and himself would soon terminate, but he expected it would be from a different cause and in a more natural manner—that he would disappear from the scene while Lord Derby would remain to take a leading part in the Government of his country. THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The situation, the

seems almost to leave no hope of a pacific solution of the Anglo-Russian difficulties, and that the bursting of the storm which has so long been brewing is now only a question of perhaps hours. Right Hon.

clared his opinion that the differences were merely a misunderstanding of words. After there seems some doubt as to

The state of the s

cessions from Russia than she was at first willing to yield. Russia is increasing her forces before Constantinople, and has requested Servia to occupy Sophia'in order to allow the Muscovite soldiers to advance towards the Turkish capital. The Grand Duke Nicholas had a three hours' interview with the Sultan and Vefyk and Safvet Pashas on Thursday, and then took his departure from Constantinople, all the ships, foreign and Turkish, excepting the English, manning their yards as the Russian vessels passed.

MONDAY, April 1. The Journal de St, Petersburg publishes an article, believed to be semi-official, saying, "The balance of power in the Mediterranean is only threatened by the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora, and England's possession of Gibraltar
and Malta. The calling out of the reserves is another step in the path of provocation. Russia has fulfilled all her promises. She

Russia is conscious of having neglected nothing which could secure to the East an era of prosperity, and to Europe long years of peace. She will deeply deplore any aberration which may counteract her paci-

of peace. She will deeply teplore any aberration which may counteract her pacific work, but will await with arms in hands any attempts to dispute the fruits of her sacrifices, which no threats will induce her to relinquish."

Count Andrassy informed Gen. Ignatieff that the whole tendency of the Treaty was in opposition to the interests of Europe, and that no lasting peace could be concluded without the sanction of all the Powers. Gen. Ignatieff rejoined that Russia had altogether abandoned the idea of the Congress in censequence of the difficulties raised by England. He urged Count Andrassy to state Austria's demands, but the Count declined, as he still hoped for the Congress, but declared if he had to consider the Treaty solely from an Austrian point of view, he would demand far greater concessions than if he had to consider it in relation to the general interests of Europe. General Ignatief also failed to convince the Emperor. The correspondent says he has Emperor. The correspondent says he has the foregoing on the highest official authority. He adds that Germany has approved the refusal of Prince Charles of Roumania to surrender Bessarabia unless invited to do so by the Powers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The aspect of affairs is again rather inclined to be pacific, it. Russia, apparently having failed with Austria, showing some little desire to conciliate England. At St. Petersburg the celling is reported to be better and the Russian journals are advocating a direct understanding with England. Austria's terms are denounced as exorbitant, but it remains to be seen whether Great Britain's conditions will bot be declared equally untenable when the circular issued yesterday by the farquis of Salisbury, as Foreign Secretary, shall reach St. Petersburg. The text of the circular is given in the despatches.

Telegram under seeing in necessary, the most strategical points in the vicinity of the Turkish capital. Washington, and Mr. John Wasson, of Illinois, to be Consul at Toronto, and Mr. John Wasson, of Illinois to be Consul at Toronto, and Mr. John Wasson, of TUESDAY, April 2

Lords, announced that the aspect of affairs was such that the Government, in defence of British interests and freedom had been compelled to ssue orders calling out the reserve. The Royal message bearing on the order would be submitted to both Houses probably on Monday, when Parliament would be asked to concur, and the Government's action would then come up for discussion. All the troopships have been ordered to prepare for the transportation of troops on an energency. In Austria, however, a geaceful solution of the differences is not yet considered out of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deviced to the proposed organization of the current year on Saturday by Cardinal McCloskey.

Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Cape Colony, thinks the Kaffir war is virtually over.

The French Budget for the current year estimates the surplus at twelve million francs.

The Japanese Embassy, numbering fifty-eight persons, has arrived at Marseilles.

Mr. Howells, now Consul at Quebec, is to succeed Col. Shaw in the U. S. Consulation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deverted to have deven the consultation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question, and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question and deneral Ignatieff is reported to have deven the consultation of the question and the indemnity, which, it is contended, might make the Porte a mere vassal of Russia. The Queen's mere vassal of Russia. The Que

stances should Russia keep open military communication through Roumania for two years.
Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the some more congenial country.

of things which the Treaty proposes to establish."

The foregoing seems to show the utter impossibility of a compromise between England and Russia on the basis of the San Stefano Treaty.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the circular sent to the Powers by the Marquis of Salisbury defining England's position has caused increased irritation in Russian Government circles, and the Russian Imperial staff has been ordered to prepare for war with England.

A despatch from Athens says the Greek insurgents were badly defeated at Mount Pelicon, which has been captured by the Turks.

THE LATEST-THURSDAY. This morning's news shows little change in the position of the Eastern question. As Ignatieff only arrived at St. Petersburg from Vienna yesterday evening, the effect of his communication is yet unknown. Specials state there are some grounds for expecting a renewal of the Congress nego-

Bismarck that the powers be invited to meet to revise the treaties of 1856 and 1871. Such an overture from Germany would spare Russian susceptibilities and the Congress instead of examining the successive articles of the treaty of San Stefano, might take the clauses of the Paris instrument as the starting point of the discussion and determine how much thereof may become absolute by events and what should be put in its place. No authentic information of such a proposal has yet been made from any side, however, and the Agence Russe yesterday after stating that Ignatieff's mission had not failed said Russia cannot do more to facilitate the meeting of the Congress, and her means of persuasion cease at the point where care for her dignity commences. It is improbable that Russia will take any step, or come to any decision, until Ignatieff has reported.

It is again reported that the English fleet is about to enter the Bosphorus to counteract any design of the Russians towards the occupation of the Turkish attendades.

wards the occupation of the Turkish strongholds.

A depatch from St. Petersburg reports

A depatch from St. Petersburg reports great excitement over the news of a probable alliance between England and Turkey. Everything has assumed a warlike aspect. It is reported that the Russians are rapidly advancing on Gallipoli. This movement is for the purpose of placing the army in position to seize, if necessary, the most strategical points in the vicinity of the Turkish capital.

Washiseron, April 2.—The President has nominated Mr. William Howells, now Consul at Quebec, to be Consul at Toronto, and Mr. John Wasson, of Illinois, to be Consul at Turkesh on the Consul at Suebec.

New York, April 2.—The largest number of immigrants that has arrived in any one steamer from Europe thus far this season landed on Sunday from Bremen. When a Bremen steamer leads off with a large number so early in the spring, it is a sure indication of a large immigration.

New York, April 2.—The National Rifle Association to-day resolved to hold an international military rifle match at Creedmoor in September.

Germany. Mining has been generally resumed in the Schuylkill coal region.

Mr. Marshall Twitchell is to be United

Amnesty Bill and the Budget, as amended by the Chamber of Deputies. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton are about

to re-unite and leave the United States for

from Russia than she was willing to yield. Russia is increasforces before Constantinople, and uested Servia to occupy Sophia in impossibility of a compromise between the forces between the forces before Russia is increased to complete the force of the St. Paul and Pacific railway to the Canada and Minnesota parties has been completed, and, it is expected, cars will be running by November from St. Paul to

Winnipeg.

Eighty-five failures, with liabilities amounting to over seven million dollars, were reported at New York during March. The liabilities are slightly in excess of the amount for January, which was the heaviest month for years.

Instructions have been given by the United States Government to prevent the steamer Pelican leaving San Francisco, the vessel having been purchased by Guatemala and fitted out for warlike operations against Costa Rica.

The estimates of the expenditure of the city of Montreal for the current year are to be based upon a reduction of two hundred thousand dollars in taxation, the decline in the assessed value of property being expected to show a falling off to that extent.

Heavy rains have fallen in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for the last three days almost incessantly. Travelling in many parts of Nova Scotia has become dangerous, roads being flooded and bridges damaged. A portion of the track of the Windsor and Annapolis railway was completely submerged on Saturday, and tratic was impeded.

THE KEITH ABDUCTION.

The Prisoner Goodwin Released on Bail.

Mrs. Keith on the Stand.

The United States steam frigate Wyoming, which recently sailed from New York with exhibits for Fars, and we compelled to return, having sprung a leak, has been found to be unfit for sea, portions of the vessel being decayed and her planking thoroughly rotten.

The Fishery correspondence will be transmitted to the United States Senate in a few days with an official review of the whole question. Sir Edward Thornton is much annoyed at the tone of public discussion, and declares the correspondence will vindicate his course.

The death of Louis Amat di S. Tilippo E. Sorso, Vice-Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, is announced. He was born at Cagliari in 1802 and was created Cardinal May 19th, 1837, being senior of the Sacred College and, in point of years, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of the Cardinals residing at Rome.

A. Rustchuk despatch says "The feeling of dislike between the Russians and Rommanians is increasing daily. The latter contrive all kinds of annoyance, especially to civilians carrying Russian passports. The Roumanians have also established duties amounting to 15 per cent. on all provisions brought here from Giurgevo."

A report comes from Chicago that General Servician services of the Sacridan has given orders for the massing of General Crooks' troops at a point north of the Black Hills, whence examined the service of the Sacred Rouley and the service of the service of the sacred General Crooks' troops at a point north of the Black Hills, whence examined the service of the se

damaged. A portion of the track of the Windsor and Annapolis railway was completely submerged on Saturday, and traife was impeded.

The New Brunswick Commissioner of Public Works and the President of the Executive Council, having been charged by a member of the Assembly with using

by a member of the Assembly with using their positions to favour cortain railway contractors in the construction of the Kent Northern railway, the Legislature have appointed a committee of five to investigate the matter.

The case of Leprohon v. Ottawa, which involves the question of the power of municipalities to tax the incomes of Dounist officials, will be carried either to make the case on Saturday be upheld, the City of Ottawa will have some hundred and twenty thousand dollars to refund.

The amual convocation of McGill University, Montreal, was held on Saturday. The degree of M.D. was conferred on twenty-seven graduates, of whom nineteen were from Ontario. The prize for the than examination was taken by Mr. Thomas W. Mills, of Hamilton, and the Sutherland gold medal, awarded for the best examination in chemistry, was won by Mr. John M. Lefevre, of this city.

At the Consistory held at the Vatican, the Scotch hierarchy was duly established, Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of St. Andrew's at Edinburgh; the Most Rev. Charles Eyre, Archbishop of Galloway, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Bishop of Argyle, and Rev., Mr. Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld.

AGRARIAN CRIME.

So this interpolation Archbishop of Galloway, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Bishop of Argyle, and Rev., Mr. Rigg, Bishop of Dunkeld.

The Earl of Leitrim, His Clerk, and Carabrich and Driver Shot Dead.

THE CASTLETON TRACEDY. THE COMING CONTEST.

Jury Disagree. Welton and Mallory Admitted to Bail.

Welton and Hallory Admitted to Bail.

Conducted, April 1.—The Court opened this morning at half-past ten, before his Honour Chief Justice Harrison, when Marvin Welton was arraigned for the murder of Victoris Alberta Wade.

The prisoner pleaded "not guilty."
The case for the Crown was conducted by Mr. Britton, Q.C., of Kingston, and the prisoner was defended by Hon. M. C. Cameron, Q.C., M.P.P., and Mr. Wm. Kerr, Q.C., M.P.
There was a large crowd of people to witness the trial, and the Court House would not hold all who came to hear the evidence. The spectators were only admitted by tickets from the Sheriff, The evidence for the Crown lasted all day, and several witnesses were examined, whose evidence was the same as at the trial of David Smith at the last Assizes. Smith was brought up from the Penitentiary to give evidence sgain at this evidence was the same as at the trial of David Smith at the last Assizes. Smith was brought up from the Penitentiary to give evidence sgain at this evidence in the room one.

David Smith, sworn, said—I am a convict in the Penitentiary, I know the prisoner Weiton. I saw him at my house before I was agrested. He had a temple with him a the wasted me to do a small job.

The trial and the Court House would not have a supple to witness the trial of David Smith, sworn, said—I am a convict in the Penitentiary. I know the prisoner Weiton. I saw him at my house before I was agrested. He had a temple with him a two buse before I was agrested. He had a temple with him a two buse before I was agrested. He had a temple with him a two buse before I was agrested. The supplementation of the Court Wall Liberal Town on the Penitentiary. I know the prisoner Weiton. I saw him at my house before I was agrested. He had a temple with him a two buse before I was agrested. The him well and the meeting was a most evidence again at this was before I was again at this was before I was

Smith came to visit me there; he told me he had a visitor, and he had examined her, but could denoting for her, but he expected them back on Friday.

David Peterrin, examined by Mr. Cameros—I live in Colborne; I know Dave Smith; I met him hat September at the gool; I was sent there on two charges; we were in the same cell; we had some conversation about the Castleton tragedy; Smith said the night he operated on Miss Wade he did not see Marvin Welton.

By Mr. Britton—The conversation took place in the yard; I never had a conversation with Masvin Welton if the yard; I never had a conversation with Masvin Welton if Mr. Kerr was up to the goal to see him; I never talked to Welton.

After several other witnesses had been examined for the defence, Mr. M. C. Cameron addressed the jury at some length, taking up the different points of evidence and explaining them very fully. He was followed by Mr. Britton, the Crown prosecutor, who addressed the jury at great length, and went into the full details of all the evidence given.

His Lorsniir then addressed the jury, and very clearly laid down all the points of law in the case, and said they had either to bring the prisoner in guilty of murder or acquit him.

The jury then retired, and were in about five hours, when they came into Court and told his Lordship that they could not agree. They were then discharged. It was said that seven were for acquiting the prisoner, and five for finding him guilty.

The prisoner welton was then admitted to bail, himself in \$4,000, and two sureties in \$1,000 each.

The Jury Unable to Agree. Marvin Welton's Trial—The Dr. Bergin Enthusiassically Nominated as Opposition Standard-Bearer in

Cornwall A. Brilliant Speech on Public Affairs

penitertiary. I know the prisoner Weiton. I saw hims at my house before I was arrested. He had a formale with him. He wanted me to do a small job way during the operation. The prisoner that the grid was dead. After that Gope Mallory came in such they both took her sway. I only used the instrument once. The whole diffur did not last ever them instrument once. The whole diffur did not had the prisoner sked me to go and see her blove. The prisoner sked me to go and see her blove. The prisoner sked me to go and see her blove. I had not know hise. Was all till she came to skid. He had not know hise. Was her of blow with a saw her on 25th May. She there's house. I had not know hise. Was her on 25th May. She there's house. I had not know hise. Was her on 25th May. She there's house. I had not know hise. Was her on 25th May. She there's house. I had the family way and wanted to be curred. We wanted the curred. We wanted the curred was the condition of the prisoner cape the the thing way and wanted to be curred. We wanted the curred was the said she was dead. We then took her body and carried it across the fields to the buggy, and then left for the woods. We left her in woods. I did not know hist. Was dead was the got of Wisconsin. I then told my father in the said had the desired to the said she was dead. We then took her of the prisoner desired the contest the brough of Commons. He himself had was the said she was dead. We then took her of the said she was been also she was pregnant. I seduced her about a scrape. I then wont to Detroit and from there in the sold was the was pragnant. I seduced her about the was the sone to do with Smith. The Hon. Sinch was considered the sold on the was the sone to do with Smith and the town the was pragnant. I seduced her about the was pragnant. I seduced her about the was the sone to do with Smith and the town the was pragnant. I seduced her about the was the sone to do with Smith and the could not hone we was the sone to do with Smith and the could not hone of the prisoner to take

This closed the evidence for the Crown, and it being then 7 o'clock, the Court adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

His Honour ordered the Sheriff to lock the jury rup for the night.

Coscurae, April 2.—The defence in the trial of Marvin Welton, for the murder of Alberta Wade, was opened to-day.

Mary Jane McEvers, examined by Mr. Cameron, said-I live in Grafton; I know the prisoner; I did not know Miss Wade; I remember seeing the prisoner at Grafton on the night of May 25th; I saw a lady with him; I had no conversation with her; Cacharine McDonald was mistaken when she said i induced her to say it was not Welton; I do not know how the rulmour was circulated that I practised abortion; it is not true.

Cross-examined by Mr. Britton—I do not remember what Miss Wade wore; it is customary for ladies who come to our bouse to take off their marks and the continued his support of that Government until after Confederation and until some time after Mr. Sandfield Macdonald Acquail Contact of a continued his support of that Government until after Confederation and until some time after Mr. Sandfield Macdonald Acquail Contact of a continued his support of that Government until after Confederation and until some time after Mr. Sandfield Macdonald Acquail Contact of a continued his support of that Government until after Confederation and until some time after Mr. Sandfield Macdonald Acquail Contact of the Mr. Sandfield Macdonald Mr. Sa

of Parliament? Read the facts connected with the steel rail purchase, the Kaministiquia land job, the Neebing Hotel, and the Fort Frances looks. Millions of the people's money had passed into the hands of relatives and rings, in the very teeth of the old-time professions of purity. Look at the regulations framed by the Public Works Department in regard to contracts on the face of them apparently organized to protect the public interest, but in reality, ingeniously framed so as to place all important works. In the hands of a favoured few. But he would not detain them longer. Many of the rentlemen present had

### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### FIFTH SESSION --- THIRD PARLIAMENT

THURSDAY, March 28.

Mr. BARRON presented a petition from Sault Ste Marie asking for the construction of a railway from that point to connect with the Canadian Pacific railway.
Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the acts respecting controverted elections. The main object of the bill, he said, was to provide that two Provincial judges, in-stead of one, should sit at the election trials as in England, and to associate with them a Judge of the Supreme Court. This would avoid appeals to the Supreme Court on questions of fact and would limit them to questions of law, the objection hitherto to Judges of the Supreme Court deciding to Judges of the Supreme Court deciding on questions of evidence being the fact that they had not before them the witnesses with the witnesses which was agreed to, and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Mills moved the second reading of

Mr. Holton objected to the bill on the ground that there would be some expense in printing it, while it could not possibly

the supporters of the Government had introduced bills frequently at a late stage in the session, and no such objection, an ob jection which was entirely unworthy of the in Manitoba, and it worked very well. hon. member for Chateauguay, was made.
The bill was read a first time.
Mr. Mackenzie moved the third read-

ing of the Act respecting the Public Works f Canada.

Mr. Mitchell moved for the re-commit tal of the bill, and the insertion of a clause providing that persons who had suffered damages from mismanagement on the Intercolonial could sue in the Courts of law.

Mr. PALMER supported the motion. Mr. PALMER supported the motion.

Mr. Mackenzie said that while he was anxious that justice should be done, he was obliged to continue the system of arbitration. That system, in his opinion, was the best, as there was no cost, the Governtable that the Amend the Act incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company.—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario).

An Act to Amend the Act incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company.—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario).

An Act to incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company.—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario).

An Act to incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company.—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario).

An Act to Amend the Act incorporating the Sydenham Harbour Company.—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario). ment providing the machinery.

The bill was read a third time and

Mr. MILLS moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Act respecting conflicting claims to lands of occupants in

The bill was read a third time and passed.
Mr. Huntington moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Post Office Act by permitting the Post Office authorities to open letters advertising lotteries, and letters

Dr. Tupper objected to the giving of the Dead Letter Office officials the power to open letters.

Mr. Huntington said that letters would

Sir John Macdonald pointed out that it only be opened when there were a great many from one place, and they would only

be stopped when it was evident that they were issued for the purpose of perpetrating some fraud.
Sir John Macdonald held that the present law was sufficient for all purposes When the House went into Con Mr. BLAKE moved an amendment to the bill providing that the letters suspected of

being fraudulent should be stamped by the postmaster with a notice to that effect, and rwarded to the person to whom it was Mr. HUNTINGTON accepted the amend-Mr. Bowell pointed out that by accept-

ported with Mr. Blake's amendment. MILLS moved the second reading of the bill to facilitate the colonization of Dominion lands by providing for the incor-

poration of railway companies, and the aiding by grants of land, of the construction of such railways. In commending the bill to the good opinion of the House, he de-scribed the great advantages railways were ries, and especially to districts fit for settlement.

Mr. RYAN approved of the proposal to
aid the construction of railways in the man-

mer indicated.

Mr. Bertram hoped this bill would be made a means of encouraging land specula-

Mr MITCHELL said the scheme would certainly give speculators an opportunity of stepping in and taking up millions of acres of lands, and preventing the development of the resources of the North-West.

This was one of the most dangerous propositions a Government could make, and he was surprised at the hon member for (3.) M. St. Just says his assent was Bothwell asking for the power to expropriate such an extent of public property as

© 23 which would tend to the settlement of the North-West, and no time should be 1 st in building railways in that portion of

duction of the bill, providing as it did for the granting of land for the construction of numerous lines of railway, was an evidence of the fact that the Covernor's assent was being given to it, the Attorney-General to the of the fact that the Government, when in Opposition, endeavoured to deceive the

Government doing in proposing to aid persons who might form themselves into companies for their construction vast tracts of the public lands of this country? were not such intellectual pigmies as hon. The Opposition, according to their own the Government something. The mem-bers of that party were, in his opinion,

remain in the position of for the murder of the Pacific railway, as it would certainly interfere with the comple-

tion of that line.

Mr. Trow advocated the bill in the interests, as he considered, of Manitoba.

Dr. Schultz congratulated Mr. Mills on the information he had got on his visit to Manitoba, but regretted he had been unable to convince his colleagues also of the value of Manitoba. They had cut down the grant for immigration, and had delayed railway construction. He was compelled to accept this bill, but declared that in the interests of the Province of Manitoba it

was quite unnecessary.
Mr. Ross (Middlesex) advocated the bill

Mr. WALLACE (Norfork) said that once upon a time the Pacific railway was denounced as the mad scheme of a mad Government, but now the gentlemen who had so denounced that scheme saw things in a different light, and were willing to aid the building of any number of Pacific rail-

ways.
Sir John MacDonald gave notice that he would take the sense of the House on the bill, as he was opposed to it altogether. The House then went into committee on the bill appointing an Auditor-General,

The House then went into committee on the Maritime Court Bill. The House adjourned at 12.10 o'clock.

FRIDAY, March 29. Mr. MACKENZIE moved that Governmen after routine proceedings on Mondays for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Masson hoped the motion would not apply to next Monday. If it did, private members would have about eight hours for the remainder of the session. Before taking a day from the people, which the Opposition represented, the Government should take Saturday.

After remarks from Messrs. Langevin and Mitchell,

Mr. Masson hoped the motion would not apply to next Monday. If it did, private members would not apply to next Monday. THE COMING CAMPAIGN

Splendid Conservative Gathering in North York.

Mr. MACKENZIE said helwould not ask for Monday Sir John MacDonald, who was not present at the commencement of the discussion, said the representatives of the people would have to make up their minds that the growing legislation of the country required a longer time than a two months' session. Members did not put notices on the paper without, presumably at least, having the public good in view, and the

of the people's representatives.

The motion, as amended, was carried.

The House considered the amendments made in Committee to the Post Office Bill,

upon whose evidence they founded their judgment. Another proposal in the bill to provide for the creation and registration of homestead exemption estates as that in case of a dissolution an elecwas that in case of a dissolution and the tion petiti n should not abate as it does at its provisions.

Mr. Palmer said this Parliament, he

ass this session.

Sir John Macdonald pointed out that lation of the Minister of the Interior. \_Mr. Schultz supported the general pro-visions of the bill, but doubted if it should introduced here. They had such a bill Mr. Davies thought the effect of this bill would be to prevent settlers obtaining any

> The debate was continued by Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Robinson, Irving, Desjardins, Blanchet, Langevin, McCarthy, White (Ren-frew), and Plumb. ew), and Plumb.
>
> The bill was then read a second time.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—
An Act to Amend the Act incorporating

The following bills were read a second incorporate the Fishwick's Express and Merchauts' Forwarding Company

(limited).—Dr. Tupper.
For the relief of George Frothingham ohnston.—Mr. Fraser.

For the relief of Hugh Hunter.—Mr. McCarthy.

The House went into Committee on Mr.

Mills' bill to provide for the creation and registration of homestead exemption es-

was too late to go on with a bill that would lead to a lengthy debate.

After some discussion Mr. Mackenzie agreed to adjourn. The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

The Quebec coup d'etat. It is but truth to say that the proceedof Parliament-certainly of not more than average interest—are overshadowed y the Quebec coup d'etat and the various idents arising out of it. The most absurd stories with regard to the contest are published in the Grit papers. Cheering accounts come from all parts of the Province, and there need be no doubt enter-Mr. Bowell pointed out that by accounts accounts which are need be no doubt entering that amendment, the whole object of the Postmaster General's bill, which was the Postmaster General's bill, which was tained of a splendid Conservative triumph.

There are a few points in the Lieutenant-lieutenant available and take pleasure in recognizing the unselfish services rendered to him the control of Governor's explanatory note to the Governor or General which are so very trifling that everyone wonders that even M. St. Just could have seriously stated them as affording a reason for the stated them as affording a reason for the stated that the stated stated them as affording a reason for the dismissal of his Ministers. It may be well

> (1.) M. St. Just says a proclamation was ned in the Official Gazette summoning the Legislature, to which his name was attached without his knowledge. It has been discovered that the proclamation referred discovered that the proclamation referred to was a formal one postponing the meeting of the Legislature, and that though the consent to it of the Lieutenant-Governor was not required it was actually received, and his autograph is affixed to the proclamation.
>
> (2.) M. St. Just says that a Thanksgiving Proclamation was issued without his knowledge or consent. The proclamation was a Dominion one, forwarded by the Dominion authorities to the Lieutenant Governor, and as a matter of fact handed

(3.) M. St. Just says his assent given to a bill which he subsequently discovered had been read but twice in one Mr. CHARLTON looked upon the bill as House. This statement is only partially true and is worse than a falsehood. The bill in question came down to the Assembly from the Council. When it had passed its set in building railways in that portion of le country.

Mr. Masson pointed out that the introing given to it, the Attorney-General turned to the Treasurer, and remarked, "I don't think that bill passed our House." When they retired to the Opposition, endeavoured to dearly the country in stating that the land in the North-West was not good enough to build fied the truth of their suspicion. one line of railway with.

Mr. Pope (Compton) said the Premier

authorities to see what should be done and his colleagues when in Opposition charged that in proposing their l'acific Railway policy, the then Government intended to hand the public lands over to what, then, was the present doing in proposing to aid took their view, that the bill was

rectify it.
(4.) M. St. Just says that after having given his assent to another bill he discovered that a blank in it which was intended to be filled up with a stated amount had not been filled. This was a bill from the Legislative Council, which had not power to insert the penalty. Passing through the Assembly the bill was allowed to go with the blank unfilled, but when the Minwith the blank unfilled, but when the Min-istry discovered the emission they passed a short amending bill at the same session, and this amending bill is printed on the very same page of the statutes as the

original Act.
(5) M. St. Just speaks of "rings" in connection with the South Shore railways. To this complaint it is enough to say that not a dollar of public money has been expended on these railways since the last

general election in Quebec.

It need hardly be said that if every on the ground that it was a measure for the development of the material resources would not, all together, afford him a tithe of justification for turning his Ministers out of doors. But he is left in a sorry plight ing in the element of truth are the reasons given by him to the Governor-General in his "explanatory note."

> The Victoria Hypophosphites acts like The Victoria Hypophosphites acts like magic, rapidly restoring the Strength and Appetite, promoting sound and refreshing sleep, and imparting Tone, Vigour and Energy to the whole system. For Consumption, Weak Lungs and Chest, and Throat Diseases, it is the best and surest remedy known. For sale by all dealers.

Mr. Gales, of Guelph, writes to Mayor Ross, of Walkerton, that in his opinion Canada loses nearly a million dollars per annum on the price of butter exported, owing to its having to be sold for five cents

Enthusiastic Meetings in Several Other Ridings.

NORTH YORK.

NEWMARKET, March 30 .- The Convention called for the nomination of a candidate in the Liberal-Conservative interest election for the House of Commons, was held here to-day in the Mechanics' Hall. It was the largest and most influential political was the largest and most influential political gathering ever held in this riding. 250 ac-credited delegates, representing the different parts of the riding, were present. The chair was taken by Mr. I. Anderson, Vice-President of the Association, at 2 p.m., and subsequently by Dr. Strange, the Predent. Mr. J, A Bastedo acted as Secretary. Among those present were the fol-

lowing :-From Georgina-I. Anderson, Reeve M. Baker, Deputy Reeve; F. G. Tremayne; George Evans, Township Treasurer; Mr. Mortimer, Sutton Times; John Patterson, James L. Gibson, W. Shera, C. Shera, R. M. Anderson, W. D. Trewell, Like Deputy M. S. Pagnesy. Shera, C. Shera, R. M. Anderson, W. D. Townley, John Donnell, W. S. Ramsay, John Weir, John Kay, Mark Kay, Joseph Kay, W. Stratton, John Weir.

From King-Captain Armstrong, James C. Rogers, James C. Stokes, John Rogers, W. Wells, John Perry, Richard Perry, Luke Gibbons, Thomas Armstrong, J. Hollingshead, W. C. Stokes, R. Burling, Wm. Bowman.

From Whitchurch—A. Henderson, Dr.

From Whitchurch—A. Henderson, Dr. Hunter, Jas. Hasting, Alfred Stephens, Hon. C. J. Douglas, F. Boak, Wm. Smith, W. A. Orr, Marke Steele, George Foote, Rowland Hastings, Thos. Scott, Robert Livingstone, Thos. Brown, B. Richardson. From North Gwillimbury — Major Wandley, Lohn Sprague, David Surgage. Wyndham, John Sprague, David Sprague, R. Graus. From East Gwillimbury—B. F. Morison,

Charles Travis, E. Travis, Wm. Knight, James Wayling, T. King, Allan Graham, P. Horan, V.Dewer, Wm. Sandon, Wilfred egg. From Newmarket—R. J. Davison, J. A Bastedo, S. Sykes, W. H. Bowden, E. Murphy, John Mitchell, Dr. Russell, Wm.

From Aurora—W. Fry, Editor Liberal conservative, R. King, Dr. Hillary, John Bond, Richard Wells. From Holland Landing-J. McClure, T. Chapman, James Evans.
The proceedings commenced with receiving reports from the different Munici-

the course of the Leader in admitting to its do columns letters purporting to come from North York, and calculated to injure Mr. Bolitbee in his candidature in East York. The following resolution was then unanimously carried by the meeting, all present standing upon the motion being submitted. Moved by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. Stokes, seconded by Mr. That this meeting having been informed that the Leader newspaper, of Toronto, has permitted the insertion of anomymous communications purporting to be from a Conservative in North York can have written such letters. That the Conservatives of North York can have written in Mr. Boultbee in North York can have written in Mr. Boultbee in the meeting of the Leader newspaper, of the Mr. Boultbee in the same principles, and we are not the kind of the Sont North York can have writen such letters. That the Conservatives of the Sont Rorth Rorthouse of the Sont Rorthouse of the Sont Rorthouse of the Mr. Boultbee in the sa

professes to support, and should be discountenanced in so doing."

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr.
D'Alton McCarthy arrived, and was invited to the platform to address the Con-Mr. McCarthy, on coming forward, was greeted with applause. He said that he was glad the time had gone by when the on except, whether or not, Sir John Maclonald should be at the head of affairs.

whether the do-nothing policy of the Government is to be longer tolerated by the people, or whether the national policy propounded by the Opposition is to prevail. That was a policy which must commend itself as at once satisfactory to the manufacturer and to the farmer. He had the pleasure of telling them that the representations are the same of the comments of th pleasure of telling them that the representatives in the House of Commons their party from all the Provinces were able to agree upon a common platform, the effect of putting which in practice, he was convinced, would be to relieve the country inced, would be to relieve the country at this country depends in a great vinced, would be to relieve the country from the depression under which it is at present labouring. It was a policy which would enable the farmers to get a fair price for their produce, and at the same time permit the manufacturers to continue their industries without being crushed out by our neighbours to the south of us. On the other hand, the Government say that they can do nothing for you, that they can do you no good, and they certainly have proved the honesty of their statement by They accordingly looked up the authorities to see what should be done under the circumstances, and found an exact precedent in May. They then made a report to Mr. Blake, then Minister of Justice, asking his advice, and he took their view, that the bill was not law, and should not be printed in the statutes. The bill not having passed its third reading in one of the Chambers was not an Act of the Legislature chambers was not an Act of the Legislature at all, even though it had received the Governor's assent, and, in consequence, it was not printed in the statutes. The Government themselves discovered the Clerk's error, and did the only thing possible to rectify it. to be afterwards forgotten when the party attains power. In reply to the question so often asked, why Sir John did not intro-

changing position of affairs. Things have changed since 1873, and we must change our policy also to meet this altered condition. He then explained how the manufactories of the country benefitted the farmers by the number of employees who became consumers, and thus created a home market for the products of our soil. For this reason bonuses and exempt on from taxation were often offered by different towns and cities to induce manufacturers to settle in their midst. But our coun-That duty would by no means bear so hard on the people of the Province as at first sight might appear. At present we go to Pennsylvania for our coal. This means that for every ton we buy we send four dollars of the gold of this country to enrich a foreign country. In return for that we get their coal, which does not remain, we get their coal, which does not remain, but gees into smoke. Let us buy our coal in Canada, and keep the four dollars with-in our own Dominion for the benefit of our own people. The Opposition ask the elec-tors to consider this policy, and determine at the polls whether they believe it will de-

a million of dollars to rake up some petty scandals, which, when examined, turn ont to be at most but slight irregularities. They certainly have not been able to put their finger on a single act affecting his honour. The people are not to be drawn by any such matters from the really important question affecting their interests. The whole destiny of the country hangs upon this question, This cruel competition which cripples our people must be removed, or we shall be having a cry for annexation. To prevent this, we must have a reciprocity of trade or a recipro indebted for some generous thought or genter turn out to be at most but slight irregularities. They certainly have not been able to put their finger on a single act affecting the property of the put their finger on a single act affecting the their property of the put their finger on a single act affecting the third property of the put their finger on a single act affecting the third property of the put their finger on a single act affecting the property of the put their finger on a single act affecting the property of the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on a single act affecting the put their finger on the reality in the put their finger on their finger on the put their finger on their finger on the put their finger on the pu

by Capt. Armstrong, seconded by Major
Wyndham:—Resolved, "That this meeting
is of opinion that such a readjustment of
the tariff as will benefit and foster the the tariff as will benefit and foster the agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests of the Dominion, is necessary for the welfare of the country at large; and pledges itself to use every effort to secure for the North Riding of York the election that if he (Mr. Davin) should happen to be

It was then moved by Capt. Armstrong, and seconded by Mr. Stokes, that the

eral election in the interests of the Opposi-tion. Bell's Music Hall, in which the meeting was held, was filled to the doors, between 200 and 400 being present. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed work made by a number of the leading Conservatives of the riding, and at the conclusion the following resolutions were

unanimously adopted:—
Moved by Mr. W. Foster, J.P., of Mariposa, seconded by Dr. Poole, ex-Mayor of Lindsay:—
"That it is the first and highest duty of donald should be at the head of affairs. He was glad that the coming contest was to be fought out not on mere personal differences, but upon important principles. The issue now presented to the country is whether the do-nothing policy of the Government is to be longer tolerated by the people, or whether the national policy propounded by the Oppositipn is to prevail.

That it is the first and highest duty of the Government of any country which is suffering from a depression and stagnation of trade to conceive and adopt some measure and some policy calculated to alleviate and remove the distress; that the adoption of the fly-on-the-wheel policy by the present Government of Canada, and their positive refusal to do anything in the strongest condemnation, stamping them, as it does, as men eminently unfitted for the high and important positions they

measure upon the early return to power of those statemen under whose rule it enjoyed almost uninterrupted prosperity for nearly a quarter of a century, takes advantage of this opportunity to express its confidence in the ability and patriotism of her Maj esty's loyal Opposition, and its entire and unqualified endorsement of the national policy so ably advocated by the Right Hon. Sir judicious readjustment of the tariff as will

revive and encourage the agricultural, mining, and manufacturing interests of the Moved by Mr. S. Irwin, seconded by Mr J. Cooper:—"That the thanks of the Con-servatives of the South Riding of Victoria are lue and are hereby tendered to Mr. Arthur que and are nereby tendered to Mr. Arthur McQuade, M. P., for his consistent and unswering support of Sir John Macdonald in battling for the rights of the people of this Dominion in the House of Commons."

NORTH OXFORD. Woodstock, March 30.—This evening probably one of the largest and mos enthusiastic andiences that ever assemble duce such a measure when in office, he explained the change in circumstances between then an now, and that what is a Flood Davin, this being the first of a series tween then an now, and that what is a necessity in 1878, was not at all a necessity of addresses on the public questions of the changing position of affairs. Things have changed since 1873, and we must change our policy also to meet this altered condition. He then explained how the manufactories of the country benefitted the farmers by the number of employees who here we consumers and thus greated a home.

bunting, and mottoes, among which were "Protection to Home Industries," "Protection to Home Industries,"
"British Connection," "Protection to Agriculture," &c., &c. Banners also with the several emblems and mottoes of the different national societies, St. Andrev's, St. George, and St. Patrick, were consuperlative coffin. Though a droll definiers to settle in their midst. But our countrymen in Nova Scotia say that if there is to be a duty on grain and if they must buy their wheat in Ontario instead of going across the border, it is only fair that they should have some advantage in return and that there should be a small duty on coal. That duty would by no means bear so hard on the records of the Posympes as thirst. I liberal Conservative Association. Liberal-Conservative Association.

After an enthusiastic reception, Mr.

Davin said he was glad to see so many

velope the resources of the country and raise it from the depression which is upon it. Against this policy, the Government have nothing to submit to the electors but have nothing to submit to the electors but some petty charges against Sir John Macdonald. That is their policy, and that is what engages their attention at Ottawa, The Government seems to think that Parliament sits at an expense of half

pledges itself to use every eight to secure for the North Riding of York the election of a representative whose principles harmonize with, and who will assist in carrying out the spirit of the resolution introduced in regard thereto by Sir John A.

Macdonald in the Dominion Parliament."

The resolution was carried unanimously. The following nominations were then made:—Dr. F. W. Strange, Mr. J. C.

Stokes, of King; Capt. Arthur Armstrong, of Lloydtown; and Mr. Edward Murphy, of Newmarket.

Mr. MURPHY intimated to the meeting that he was unwilling at the present time to take Parliamentary honours, and wished his name withdrawn.

And he said to every kelorimer present, that if he (Mr. Davin) should happen to be right in his views, a grave responsibility restenting that he close of the sale.

Q. Did he make any reply? A. Yes, he said he was not such a fool as to buy land without knowing what he was going to do with it.

Q. Did he give any explanation? A. He said it was one such a fool as to buy land without knowing that he was exponsibility rested upon him if he did not take every means to iuform himself; and on the other hand, the same grave responsibility rested upon him if he did not take every means to iuform himself and on the other hand, the same grave responsibility rested upon him if he did not take every means to iuform himself and on the other hand on the other hand, the same grave responsibility rested upon him if he did not take every means to iuform himself and on the other hand on the other hand on the other hand on the tothe without some certainty as to where it would be a little of them without some certainty as to where it would be a little of the missing the angle of a partizan. Q. Did he make any reply? A. Yes, he said he was not such a fool as to buy land without knowing the head of the little of the missing to do with it.

Q. Did he make any reply? A. Yes, he said he was not such a fool as to buy land without knowing the head of the little of the missing to he he little of the missing to be the

that he was unwilling at the present time to take Parliamentary honours, and wished his name withdrawn.

It was then moved by Capt. Armstrong, to take Parlamentary nonours, and wished his name withdrawn. It was then moved by Capt. Armstroon, and seconded by Mr. Stokes, that the nomination of Dr. Strange be unanimously approved of. The emotion was enthusiastically carried.

Dr. Strange thanked the delegation for the unimous and hearty way in which the nomination was tendered to him, and for the promises of support he had received. Although it was against his personal interest to enter Parlament at present, he could not decline the nomination offered to him by such a large number of influential and representative men from all parts of the could show and leave nothing undone on his part to fee member the circumstance distinctly, because I took acopy of the map on my plan of the Town Plot as sale to Mr. Davidson on but the same day. When did you do that? A. On the same day. We will do you do the the same the minute of the could have shown cause why the Re-formers should endorse the opinions of the taminous and hearty way in which the the nomination was tendered to him, and for the could have been not an adverse of the promises of support he had received.

Although it was against his personal interest the nomination offered to him by such a large number of influential and representative men from all parts of the constituency. Having accepted 7 he mointained the present the west of the promises of support he had received. Although it was a said there were over seven the momentary that, and leave the first to the momination offered to him and representative men from all parts of the contract of the promises of support he had received. Although it was a said in canada he believed that there were not capable of appreciating arguments and making up their minds in accordance that the way in the promises of support he had received. The contract of the promises of support he had received to the promises of support he had received to the promises of support he had received. The promises of support he had received to the promises of support he had received to the pr ceiving reports from the different Municipalities, as to the political feeling and the state of the organization in those places. They showed that the Opposition are alive to the necessity of redeeming the Riding and the reports were of the most encouraging kind. Some discussion here arose as to the course of the Leader in admitting to its columns letters purporting to come from North York, and calculated to injure Mr. Boultbee in his candidature in East York.

when they return to give an account of their stewardship, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be censured, if they have done wrong they should be praised. Look at these men well they should be praised. Look at these new were Reformers before a sking rotes they should be praised. How who was the builder of the Ramila stigut there I know who was the builder of the Ramila stigut there I know who was the builder of the Ramila stigut there I know who was the builder of the structural to the spring since 1871, and before that I was frequently there I know who was the builder of the Arthur Standing since 1871, and before that I was frequently there I know who was the builder of the Arthur Standing since 1871, and before that I was freatfully there I know who was the builder of the Arthur Standing since 1871, and before that I was freatfully there I know who was the builder of the Arthur Standing since 1871, and before that I was freatfully there I know who was the builder of Thomas Marks, sworth I have resided at Prince Arthur Standing since 1871, and before that I was freatfully the stanting the stanting that I had before that I was freatfully the stanting the stanting that I had before that I was freatfully the stanting the stanting that I had before that I was freatfully the stanting

manufactures if we would but keep on our way with enlightened steadfast purpose.
The speaker resumed his seat amidst great applause. After the usual votes of thanks had been tendered to Mr. Davin, to the Chairman, and through him to the Y. M. L.-C. A., for providing such a magnificent entertainment, the meeting, which was nost exceptionally behaved, closed with

three rousing cheers for the Queen, and three equally hearty and enthusiastic for Sir John Macdonald. NORTH BRUCE. PATRIEV. March 30 -At an enthusiastic meeting of Conservative electors of the township of Elderslie held at Paisley today, the following resolutions were unani-

nously adopted :"Resolved that this meeting expresses its entire confidence in the ability of Col. Sproat as worthy to represent this Riding in the House of Commons, and those present pledge themselves to accord to him, in view of the approaching election of members to that House, their unflinching and most strenuous support."
"Resolved that this meeting cordially approves the policy of protection to home

dustries, which was so clearly expressed in the resolution moved by Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons on the PRINCE EDWARD. Proton March 30.—The Liberal-Conservatives of the county held a convention in the Town Hall here to-day, to select a can didate to represent them in the House o Commons at the coming election. Mr. James S. McCuaig, of Picton, was the unanimous choice. All parts of the county was represented, the Town Hall being

packed to its utmost capacity. A school boy being asked to define cold, tion, it very often proves true, Colds run first warning note resort to Hagyard's Pectotal Balsam. The cough is immediately softened and controlled, and the cure is speedy. The Balsam is for sale by all

We sleep, but the loom of life never stops. The pattern which was weaving when the sun went down is weaving when Davin said he was glad to see so many men, and especially so many young men, attend the first public meeting of the Y. M. L.-C. A. Young men would soon be the leading men of the day. Old men must soon yield to Time and be cut down by his inexorable scythe, and the young men would be called to do the work. Dr. Arnold said the highest function man and displayed by its insexual was the government of his sovereign remedy. Bright's disease and displayed are greatly relieved by its use could perform was the government of his fellow citizens. Under our form of government each one is the fractional part of a

years, a question of the greatest national importance was before the people—the question of a national policy—and they should all recognize the responsibility of making up their minds upon this matter. And he said to every Reformer present, that if he (Mr. Davin) should happen to be

member the circumstance distinctly, because I took a copy of the map on my plan of the Town Plot, which was hanging on my wall.

The letters were not admitted.

Wirness added that the captains were almost unanimous in favour of Prince Arthur's Landing as a site for the terminus.

To Senator Macpherson—There are wharves at the Landing on which are sheds, in which goods are warehoused. The wharves are three feet above the water, and in the heaviest storms the goods have not been damaged.

To Senator Aikins—Sailing vessels can easily reach the control of Prince Arthur's Landing but they

To Senator Akins—Saling vessels can easily reach the wharf at Prince Arthur's Landing, but they would have some difficulty in getting up the Kam-inistiquia. The anchorage at the Landing is good, and there is not a shoal in the vicinity. The Committee ad ourned until to-morrow. OTTAWA, March 29.—The Senate Committee

Thomas Marks called—
To Senator Aikins—I am President of the Prince Arthur's Landing railway. The right of way, so far as we have purchased, cost us a mere trifle. One lot cost us \$45, and near the landing we paid \$16 an acre for as much as we wanted. We paid Oliver, Davidson, & Co. \$1,687 for the following lands:—Five whole lots of one-fifth acre each, the right of way through fifteen town lots of two-fifths of an acre each, the right of way through two park lots, each about 325 by 700 feet deep, also the right of way 66 feet wide through two large farm lots. These deeds were made out because Davidson was interested with some other parties in the lots. In the first place \$2,000 was asked for the land, but Davidson & Co. agreed to take a lump sum of \$1,687. The price Davidson asked was \$80 for a small lot adjoining these reserves, \$160 for lots of nearly half an acre each, near the town plot proper, \$40 for the park lots, and \$18 an acre for two farm lots.

Mr. Scorr proposed to call a number of captains to give evidence as to the comparative values of Prince Arthur's Landing and the Kaministiquia river as harbours. river as harbours.

Mr. Afkins said he would call also captains on the

same point.

ARCHIBALD McMaughan sworn—I am captain of ARCHIBALD McMAUGHAN sworn—I am captain of the propeller Ocean. Last summer I was sailing from Chicago and all over the lakes before I sailed to Prince Arthur's Landing I have been to the Landing once or twice, and I went to Fort William five times. We were drawing ten feet and a half. I went the the Kaministiquia with steel rails for the Government as far as the railway docks. The water was not extra deep, but we were all right when we got in. Our vessel is about 188 feet in length. Think the Kaministiquia is a harbour and the Landing is not. We had no difficulty in turning on the Kaministiquia. We did not have room to make a sweep, but we could turn by manœuvring with no difficulty. I do not know of any harbour in Lake Superior so good as the Kaministiquia.

Senator Vinla—Were you ever in Nepigon bay?
Witherses—No, I never was.

WITNESS—No, I never was.
Senator MacPherson—Whom does the Ocean beong to?
Witness-Mr. Neelon, of St. Catharines. She WITHERS—MI. Necton, of St. Cautaines. She elongs to the Merchant line.

Q. Who are the chief proprietors on that line?

I. Neelon owns some vessels, and Norris some, and ome persons in Hamilton others.

Senator Macpherson—Is Captain Norris a memsome persons in Hamilton others.

Senator MACPHERSON—IS Capitain Norris a member of the House of Commons?

To Senator Scott—Henderson was in charged the building at the time it was transferred to be the building at the time it was transferred to be

Senator AIKINS—Is Mr. Neelon the gentleman of WITNESS—Yes.
To Senator Vidal—I have never been to Thunder

Bay earlier than June, nor later than August. Senator Vidal remarked that that was a very Prince Arthur's Landing, but before in dock was put up there. Have experienced all of weather there. The anchorage is good vessel belongs to the same line as the Ocea vessel of which the former witness is captain Senator VIDAL—Were you employed in a steel rails for the Government? A. Yes. In reply to Senator Vidal, the witness is In reply to Senator Vidal, the witness is

Could basins be made readily? A. Yes.

Q. Do you think a harbour could be built Prince Arthur's Landing? A. I doubt very m whether the Dominion has money enough to built harbour there, but a breakwater could be built. Senator MACPHERSON—Who owns your vessel: WITNESS—The North-West Transportation C Senator Vinal Who did it belong to when you

Senator Vidat—Who did it belong to when you were up there? Witness—Mr. Neelon.

To Senator Macpherson—I never experienced any dangerous weather at the Landing.

James B. Lyons, sworn.

To Senator Scott—I am a master mariner. I command the Manitoba. Have been in the habit of sailing to all the landing points on Lake Superior since 1869. Have been in the habit of sailing to all the landing points on Lake Superior. I have run up the Kaministiquia since 18th August, 1873. The Manitoba is 186 feet long and 23 feet beam. Nine feet is the ordinary draft, and she have

Kaministiquia and discharged cargo.

1877—May 21st and October 20th.—No ice in either bay or river." Have been calling at the Landing ever since it has been a Landing. Have been there in all sorts of weather. In the fall of 1873 and 1874 I had to leave the Landing and go to Welcome Island and lie at anchor. Had I remained at the dock the vessel would have been on top of it. There is no better harbour than the river, and there is none better when the entrance is once complete.

Q. Is there any difficulty in making the basin? A. No. I do not think Prince Arthur's Landing could be made equal to the Kaministiquia as a harbour.

be made equal to the Kaministiquia as a ha Senator Aikins—Do you speak as an Eng Witness—No, as a mariner.

Enquiry into the Kaministiquia land and Neebing Hotel purchases, met again this morning. Senator Girard occupied the chair.

Captain Archibald McMauchan, re-called, said he had sailed into the Chicago River before the bar at its mouth was removed. The present entrance to the Kaministiquia was much better than the entrance to the Chicago River was. If docks were built at Prince Arthur's Landing there would be considerable undertow, as is the case at Southampton, where the wind has considerable sweep.

Senator Aikins—Do you know that there is an undertow at Prince Arthur's Landing?

Witness—No.

Senator Vidal—What wind is it that produces the undertow at Southampton?

Senator Aikins—Primate for vessels. Since I have been obliged to go elsewing thanks in, to the series of the Arthur's Landing.

With Senator Aikins—Primate for vessels. Since I have been obliged to go elsewing the shelter.

Senator Aikins—Primate for vessels. Since I have been of bad weather been obliged to go elsewing the shelter.

Senator Aikins—Primate for the shelter opinions of captains shelter.

Senator Aikins—Primate for the shelter opinions of captains were as to the comparative merits of the Kaministiquis was open at the to Prince Arthur's Landing.

With Arthur's Landing.

With was soont objected to the admission of the evidence. He could produce the evidence of dozens of captains who thought the Kaministiquis at the time indicate, the View as open at the working parties before the safe of captains who thought the Kaministiquis.

The Witness said he was only one.

Senator Aikins presed that the written opinions of captains was open at the time indicate, the View as open at the mouth it was not any distance up.

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Senator Aikins presed that the written ducted by other members of the firm; 1 is lot 16 Renbroad reserve. He gave \$275 for it. 0 invested \$9,000 at Nepigon, the idea being thand would be near the proposed terminu survey of the Kaministiquia in 1872 and 1 dicated the very point at which the terminu be located. A couple of years afterwards we land there. We invested in lands in Manither with of the lake near the beed of London.

as they call it.
Senator Scorr—You seemed determined to

some little discrepancies in them.
Q. Are the prices for articles furnished by you firm the same as those charged to other purchasers A. Yes.
 Q. Can you speak of your own knowledge wheth Q. Can you speak of your own knowledge we the articles charged in the account were delifted. A. Not all of them; many of them I delivered. Q. You speak about discrepancies. Can yplain them? A. It was on this little hardweount that I saw the discrepancy. There is the lots. I have no doubt that the goods of in the account were delivered to Henderson, derson would send down an order for lumber we would send it up. The goods were delivered our boat crew.

To Senator Vidal—Flannigan was the parattended to the filling of the orders of Hen

Senator Aikins—Are you president of the Neebing

Senator ARINS—Are you president of the Nechris
Hotel Company?
WITNESS—Yes.
Q. Did Flannigan act under your instruction in
putting the two lots into the account? A. No.
Q. Did he act independently of you as president
of the Company? A. Brown was round the office at
the time and he was there when the accounts were
made up.
Q. Do you say that Brown and Flannigan made
the accounts? A. I say that one account is in
Flannigan's handwriting and another is in Brown's
Q. You say that Flannigan and Brown were for
rether when the accounts were made out? A.
Yes.
Q. Was Brown present when the two lots were
charged in the accounts twice? A. I could
ps.

(Continued n Fifth Page.)

the present financial year.
correspondent of the Daily New
tes: "The Colonial Office has been led to on a point of the utmost ance a point of the numost im-land ought to know about, and to have thated in the Imperial Parliament. It his—may the Assembly disburse moneys the strangth. his—may the Assembly disburse moneys the strength of its own vote without the currence of the Upper House? If the onial Secretary should say yes, then is no saying what may be the imitate future of the fairest and richest of Australasian group of colonies. Talk American political corruption. There is cent backbone of more living the Secretary and the same control of the same control nt backbone of morality in the Stat

THE ENGLISH MAII

Interesting Summary of Ne

THE PRESS IN INDIA. -CENSORSHIP EST One of the most important items of telligence brought by this mail is the ping of a measure by the Indian Council regulating the native press of India.

London Times calls it a bill of "start! rigour;" and indeed its provisions summary enough. It provides that wh necessary the district magistrate or co missioner of police may, with the sanct of the local Government, require the p lisher of vernacular papers to execut bond undertaking not to allow the fut ublication of such objectionable matt may enter into a written engagement mit the proofs of his articles to an thorized officer. Sir Alexander Arbu not, in moving the bill, explained that was only permissive, giving the Gove ment the power to introduce its operat publisher come under its operation to the Local Government thought He pointed out that seditious

libellous writings had greatly creased, and had lately frequ taken a course suggesting open resista to the Government by commenting the supposed weakness of England. speaker adduced many instances showing the existing law to be inadequate and suitable. What was needed was p ventive, not punitive measures alone.

Alexander then drew attention to opinions expressed by Sir Thomas Munro a the members of Sir Charles Metcalf's Ge ernment in 1835, and especially Mr. Pr sep's prediction respecting the necessity sep's prediction respecting the necessity
controlling the native Indian press. The operation of the bill, Sir Alexander points
out, was confined to vernacular paper they alone appealing to the ignoranclasses. It was not needed for paper published in English either by Englishme or natives, as these were read only by the educated classes, and were mostly local incharacter. In conclusion, Sir Alexande Arbuthnot expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the great body of the people has

loyalty of the great body of the people, bu argued that it was unwise to permit sed tious writing to excite hatred and distru against the Government among the igno ant masses.
In closing the debate Lord Lytton s that under a deep sense of the great r sponsibility imposed upon him, and whil all his associations and convictions we on the side of the free utterance of though it was his deliberate judgment that it was his deliberate judgment that t measure was imperatively called for by the supreme law of the safety of the Stat His Excellency quoted a large number the recent utterances of the vernacular press openly maligning the English rule ar English race, and sometimes preaching open sedition and combination for the suversion of the British raj. No Gover ment could possibly tolerate such languagirculated among its ignorant masses. T ment could possibly tolerate such langua circulated among its ignorant masses. To prevention of the evil and not punishme was the declared object of the measur and it was the duty of the Government pass it. The present law was so defecting that within the last few weeks two app eations from local Governments for

mission to prosecute seditious articles been of necessity refused.

The Times remarks:—"The powers of ferred by the bill are immense. They a considerably beyond those employed I the French Empire even when the Parisis press was chastened by M. de Persign It might be desirable in some cases to leav a certain outlet for discontent. But, if necessary to check of India at all, it is necessary for the G ernment to have the means of doing so w a swiftness, an ease, and a completene which to Oriental minds will seem like

THE HEREFORD ELECTION. Still no signs of a Liberal reaction. Hereford Colonel Arbuthnot, Conservative has been returned by 1.110 yotes whill 1.066 were recorded for Mr. Pulley, where the state of had come forward in the Liberal int Colonel Arbuthnot, who is 42 years of as sat for Hereford during three years of t last Parliament, but lost his seat at t general election. The recent vacancy was

Pateshall, the Conservative member for THE CATTLE DISEASE. THE CATTLE DISEASE.

This bill has been referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Duke of Rich mond, the Duke of Somerset, the Marqui of Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Abergavenny, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Ellesmere, Earl Feversham, Viccount Cardwell, Lord Dunsany, Lord Crofton, Lord Skelmersdale, and Lord Crofton.

Emly.

A deputation from the Corporation A deputation from the Corporation of Liverpool has had an interview with the Duke of Richmond, to ask his Lordship to relax the regulations on the import of animals and specially those coming from Spain an Portugal, America and Canada. The Duk of Richmond, in reply, said:—The mai feature of the bill, the clause which I consider of more importance than any other, it that which compels animals from abroad the slaughtered at the port of landing. The be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Mayor has alluded to American and Car Mayor has alluded to American and Can adian cattle, in which countries he says n disease has been proved to exist. Ther may be something said for them; but wish to speak at present of the countries of Europe. The grounds upon which we hav gone in drawing up this bill are these: W propose to put the whole trade of producers at home under the very severest and nost stringent regulations and restrictions nost stringent regulations and restrictions on the other hand we say to them, "We will not subject you to the introduction of disease from foreign countries which we consider to be infected. We do no nt to admit the disease into the country we will take care that if we put you nder such restrictions when gets interest that you shall not be subjected the importation of disease from abroad. nen I say "from abroad" I do not mea land, and we trust that the regulation Ireland will be made such as ar adowed out in this bill. We never in led Ireland to be anything but a part of ink it is at this moment. There is no estion of the slaughtering of animal ming from Ireland, unless the bill was to altered in such a manner that there uld be no isolation and no infected place reed upon in Ireland. As regards Spain Portugal we could not make an except in their favour. Norway is the only untry in Europe from which we have had disease, but the importation was small m Norway, and we did not think if the while the man was a small m. rth while to make an exception ever Norway. Speaking on the question of trope we felt that we must preven ase coming into this country. Anding American and Canadian, that tion upon which I would rather n ress an opinion, because it will compress the Select Committee to which the s referred.

THE CRISIS AT VICTORIA. Ve learn from Melbourne that the Audi amission and the Governor have signed Tants for the payment of members, in sislative Assembly. The payment is titioned as a special appropriation dur neutralises much evil of this kind, bu ictoria? Well, I shall not say heremay and the scum of the earth, but I shallsay

TAMES TO A TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL

Senator Aikins—Is Mr. Neelon the gentleman of that name who was a member of the Ontario Legis Ature?
WITNESS—Yes.
To Senator Vidal—I have never been to Thunder
Bay earlier than June, nor later than August.
Senator Vidal remarked that that was a very limed experience.

ited experience.

RIDOUT MCMAUGHAN, brother of the former witness, sworn—I am master mariner of the propeller Dominion. I have been up to Prince Arthur. Landing once, and was at Kaministiquis twice. I had no difficulty in entering the river. I went in ence after dark, when the vessel was drawing 10 ft. 6 in. of water. I think the Kaministiquis is a splendid harbour. I had no difficulty in turning with the vessel's own motive power. Good doeks could be made along the river. I would not consider Prince Arthur's Landing a harbour.

To Senator Macpherson—I have landed cargoes at Prince Arthur's Landing, but before the present dock was put up there. Have experienced all kinds of weather there. The anchorage is good. Our vessel belongs to the same line as the Ocean, the vessel of which the former witness is captain.

Senator Vinal.—Were you employed in carrying steel rails for the Government? A. Yes.

In reply to Senator Vidal, the witness said that when he spoke of Prince Arthur's Lending being no harbour at all, he had reference to the fact that there were no piers. He was not referring to the winds, or to the general roughness of the water.

Senator Vidal said the question of piers was not what the witness was asked about, because the same expense which would make accommodation for forty vessels at the Kaministiquia would make a good breakwater at the Landing.

James McMatcHan, a brother of the two preceding witnesses, sworn,—

To Senator Scott—I am a mariner on board tha

witnesses, sworn,—

Senator Scott—I am a mariner on board the ls the bank suitable for building docks? A. Yes.
Q. Could basins be made readily? A. Yes.
Q. Do you think a harbour could be built at
Prince Arthur's Landing? A. I doubt very much
whether the Dominion has money enough to build a
harbour there, but a breakwater could be built.
Senator Machierson—Who owns your vessel?
WITKESS—The North-West Transportation Comnany.

pany.
Senator Vidal—Who did it belong to when you were up there?
WITKESS—Mr. Neelon.
To Senator Macpherson—I never experienced any
angerous weather at the Landing.

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James B. Lyons, sworm.

To Senator Scott—I am a master mariner. I command the Manitoba. Have been in the habit of ailing to all the landing points on Lake Superior. I have run up the Kaministiquia since 16th August, 573. The Manitoba is 186 feet long and 23 feet seam. Nine feet is the ordinary draft, and she has rone up the river drawing ten feet there.

To Senator Aikins—Our vessel was the first to enter the Kaministiquia, and I got two town lots for being the first. ng the first.
To Senator Scott—I got on to the bar at the

To Senator Scott—I got on the base at the mouth of the river last year. I have got on several times. Took the Ontario up the river drawing 11 feet and a quarter. I had no difficulty in turning. To Senator Vidal—A line has to be thrown out to the dock and the stern kept fast in order to turn. Wirnses here read the remarks on the log of his vessel with reference to the Kaministiquia and Prince Arthur's Landing from 1869 to 1877, as follows: ows :- "1869-Arrived May 18th-Bay full of ice. No

ow zero. 1872—Arrived at Thunder Bay May 18th. Could ice on the river.
"1874—Was the same as 1875. Arrived
May 23. Bay full of ice from Thunder cape to Prince May 23. Bay full of ice from Thunder cape to Prince Arthur's Landing. The Chicora landed her passen-gers at the mouth of the Kaministiquia. "1876.—May 19.—Bay full of ice, went to the ministiquia and discharged cargo. 877—May 21st and October 20th.—No ice in either

s no better when the entrance is once complete.
Q. Is there any difficulty in making the basin? A.
No. I do not think Prince Arthur's Landing could be made equal to the Kaministiquia as a harbour.
Senator Aikins—Do you speak as an Engineer?

Senator Aikins—Do you speak as an Engineer?
WITNESS—No, as a mariner.
Senator MACPHERSON—If it should be reported by
an Engineer that a good harbour could be made,
would you place much confidence in the statement?
WITNESS—I have no doubt that money could do
anything. I believe a breakw ter could be built,
and that a good harbour would then be made.
To Senator Aikins—I think there was a freight
house on the dock at Prince Arthur's Landing in
1873 and 1874. It was not damaged by the storm.
The Manitoba has a less draught of water than the
Ontario and Quebec. That is the reason why the
Ontario and Quebec were not in the habit of going
in the river last year.
The Committee adjourned.
Enquiry into the Kaministiquia land and Neebing
Hotel purchases, met again this morning. Senator
Girard occupied the chair.
Captain Archibad McMauchan, re-called, said
he had sailed into the Chicago River before the bar
at its mouth was removed. The present entrance
to the Kaministiquia was much better than the entrance to the Chicago River was. If docks were
built at Prince Arthur's Landing there would be
considerable undertow, as is the case at Southampton, where the wind has considerable sweep.

WITNESS-NO. Senator VIDAL-What wind is it that produces the ndertow at Southampton?
WITNESS—North-west.
Senator VIDAL—What distance of a sweep has the

WITNESS—NOTIN-West.
Senator VIDAL—What distance of a sweep has the
wind before it reaches Southampton?
WITNESS said it might be 150 miles.
Senator VIDAL said that then there was no comparison between Southampton and Prince Arthur's
Landing, the sweep in the former case being only
fourteen miles, and in the latter 150 miles.
Captain STMs, recalled—He thought there would
be an undertow at Prince Arthur's Landing if docks
were built. When there was an undertow it was
impossible to load or unload from an elevator.
To Senator Aikins—I had to leave the dock at
Prince Arthur's Landing in 1873, because it was very
stormy. Had the docks been higher there would
not have been any danger. In 1873 the Kaministiquia was open at the mouth before the bay was open
to Prince Arthur's Landing.
Hugh Wilson, re-called, said that he was up at
the Kaministiquia at the time indicated, and though
the river was open at the mouth it was not open at
any distance up.

the river was open at the mouth it was not open at any distance up.

ADAM OLIVER, sworn—
To Senator Scott—I am a member of the firm of Oliver, Davidson, & Co. I have been the working partner in the firm, and have stayed on Lake Superior during the summers of the past six years. Our firm has invested in thirty or forty thousand acres of lands up there. We have some land at Nepigon, at the expected terminus of the Pacific Railway. We built a saw mill and planing mill on the Kaministiquia. Our firm owned forty-two lots in the town plot; most of them were sold to the Government. We sold lots to various parties before the sale to the Government in 1875. We sold to Duckworth, of Toronto, O'Connor, and others. The sales were conducted by other members of the firm; I sold one to that Alzewood in August, 1875; it is lot 19 m the Toronto, O'Connor, and others. The sales were one ducted by other members of the firm; I sold one lot to Hazlewood in August, 1875; it is lot 19 in the Renbroad reserve. He gave \$275 for it. Our firm invested \$9,000 at Nepigon, the idea being that the land would be near the proposed terminus. The survey of the Kaministiquia in 1872 and 1873 indicated the very point at which the terminus was to be located. A couple of years afterwards we bought and there. We invested in lands in Manitoba at the south of the lake, near the head of Long Lake, as they call it.

s they call it.
Senator Scott—You seemed determined to get it Senator Scott—You seemed determined to get to omewhere.

WITKESS, continuing, said—I was one of the ompany who built the Neebing Hotel. The building was carried on under the management of Henlerson, who was a member of the company. An understanding was come to with Henderson (the understanding was signed in July, 1875.) Henderon went on with the building, and the lumber was supplied by our firm.

Q. Have you seen the accounts that have been put n? A. Yes.

A. Yes.

Have you gone over them? A. Yes, and I see
the little discrepancies in them.
Are the prices for articles furnished by your
the same as those charged to other purchasers?

can you speak as you retteles charged in the account were delivered. You speak about discrepancies. Can you expanded them? A. It was on this little hardware action. ain them? A. It was of the first state of the lots. I have no doubt that the goods charged the account were delivered to Henderson. Henerson would send down an order for lumber, and e would send it up. The goods were delivered by

we would send it up. The goods were derivered by our boat crew.

To Senator Vidal—Flannigan was the party who attended to the filling of the orders of Henderson and charging them in the account.

To Senator Scott—We charged a fair trade price for our lumber. I have heard of the error of charging the land twice. I saw it last week in the papers and that was the first I knew of it.

To Senator Vidal—I did not know anything about the charging of the two lots twice. The account of Oliver, Davidson, & Co., charging the lumber and the lots, is in the handwriting of Flannigan, the book-keeper; the entry of the lets the second time in the general account is in the handwriting of Brown. Senator Aikins—Are you president of the Neebing

otel Company? WITNESS—Yes. Q. Did Flannigan act under your instruction in utting the two lots into the account? A. No. putting the two lots into the account? A. No. Q. Did he act independently of you as president of the Company? A. Brown was round the office at the time and he was there when the accounts were Q. Do you say that Brown and Flannigan made Yes.

Q. Was Brown present when the two lots were charged in the accounts twice? A. I could not

To Senator Scott—Henderson was in charge of the building at the time it was transferred to the

(Continued n Fifth Page.)

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

OF PRESS IN INDIA. -CENSORSHIP ESTAB-LISHED. One of the most important items of in-telligence brought by this mail is the pass-ing of a measure by the Indian Council for regulating the native press of India. The London Times calls it a bill of "startling vigour;" and indeed its provisions are London Times cans it a bill of searching vigour; and indeed its provisions are summary enough. It provides that where necessary the district magistrate or commissioner of police may, with the sanction f the local Government, require the publisher of vernacular papers to execute a bond undertaking not to allow the future publication of such objectionable matter.
As alternative for the bond, the publisher may enter into a written engagement to submit the proofs of his articles to an aurized officer. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, in moving the bill, explained that it only permissive, giving the Government the power to introduce its operation in the Madras Presidency, nor would any Local Government thought fit. pointed out that seditious and ns writings had greatly in-l, and had lately frequently taken a course suggesting open resistance ne Government by commenting upon supposed weakness of England. The the supposed weakness of speaker adduced many instances showing the existing law to be inadequate and unsuitable. What was needed was presuitable. Sir ventive, not punitive measures alone. Alexander then drew attention to the opinions expressed by Sir Thomas Munro and the members of Sir Charles Metcalf's Govnent in 1835, and especially Mr. Prinsep's prediction respecting the necessity of controlling the native Indian press. The operation of the bill, Sir Alexander pointed out, was confined to vernacular papers, they alone appealing to the ignorant elasses. It was not needed for papers published in English either by Englishmen or natives, as these were read only by the educated classes, and were mostly local in character. In conclusion, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot expressed his confidence in the loyalty of the great body of the people, but

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India at all, it is necessary for the Govrnment to have the means of doing so with a swiftness, an ease, and a completeness which to Oriental minds will seem like a lecree of fate."

THE HEREFORD ELECTION. Still no signs of a Liberal reaction. At Hereford Colonel Arbuthnot, Conservative, has been returned by 1 110 votes, while 1,066 were recorded for Mr. Pulley, who had come forward in the Liberal interest. Colonel Arbuthnot, who is 42 years of age, sat for Hereford during three years of the last Parliament, but lost his seat at the general election. The recent vacancy was used through the retirement of

This bill has been referred to a Select | course of adopting and acting on the adommittee consisting of the Duke of Richard, the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis Salisbury, the Marquis of Ripon, the arquis of Abergavenny, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Ellesmere, Earl Feversham, Viscount Cardwell, Lord Dunsany, Lord ofton, Lord Skelmersdale, and Lord

deputation from the Corporation of erpool has had an interview with the ke of Richmond, to ask his Lordship to ax the regulations on the import of animals, nd specially those coming from Spain and Cortugal, America and Canada. The Duke f Richmond, in reply, said:—The main sature of the bill, the clause which I conider of more importance than any other, is hat which compels animals from abroad to be slaughtered at the port of landing. The Mayor has alluded to American and Can-Mayor has alluded to American and Candian cattle, in which countries he says no disease has been proved to exist. There may be something said for them; but I wish to speak at present of the countries of Europe. The grounds upon which we have gone in drawing up this bill are these: We propose to put the whole trade of producers at home under the very severest and most stringent regulations and restrictions; on the other hand we say to them, "We multiply the contract they have got from the other hand we say to them, "We will not subject you to the introduction of the countries of the Guion line, whose ships have previously been built at Jarrow by Messrs. adian cattle, in which countries he says no cisease has been proved to exist. There not subject you to the introduc-of disease from foreign countries which nsider to be infected. We do not o admit the disease into the country, we will take care that if we put you uch restrictions when gets into ntry that you shall not be subjected ortation of disease from abroad say "from abroad" I do not mean and we trust that the regulations and will be made such as are ed out in this bill. We never inaland to be anything but a part of Kingdom, as most people now the slaughtering of animals Ireland, unless the bill was to such a manner that there isolation and no infected place n in Ireland. As regards Spain al we could not make an excepr favour. Norway is the only Europe from which we have had but the importation was small ay, and we did not think it to make an exception even Speaking on the question of

e with the resolution voted by the Assembly. The payment is d as a special appropriation durresent financial year.

American and Canadian, that is a

the Daily News a point which the people of ength of its own vote without the of the Upper House? If the secretary should say yes, then saving what may be the imf the fairest and richest o lasian group of colonies. Talk an political corruption. There is backbone of morality in the States ectoria? Well, I shall not say heremay und the scum of the earth, but I shallsay

a people without an equal on the face of the Redditch team had his leg broken, the earth, if, indeed, we except California and some Western States. Everything is subordinated to one great consideration—

of the Redditch team had his leg broken, another sprained his ankle badly, while a third received a severe kick. One of the Stratford men left the ground with a stratford men left the ground with a soften team had his leg broken, living evidence of excellence might move the great tenant-farmer class to contempate the ground with a stratford men left the ground with a soften tenant farmer class to contempate the ground with a stratford men left the ground men left the ground with a stratford men left the ground men left the ground

and some Western States. Everything is subordinated to one great consideration—how to get on? It is it politics you engage in, the query is what can you make out of that line? Is it mining, farming, or lending money, it is all the same—how is the pie increasing? Even parsons here, on accepting fresh charges, don't talk nonsense about greater usefulness or a larger sphere, and that sort of thing. If the screw is larger, that is enough. Sir Charles of Gavan Duffy is known to be heart and soul in this revolution. His training in Ireland more than a quarter of a century ago is keeping him astonishingly. Then there is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking, excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the Premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the premier, a Mr. Graham Berry, who is a nervous looking excitable man of middle age, who a few years ago was a small grocer in one of the suburbs of Melbourne, and is the premier and the promulation of the crisis, the Daily Netes insists t

termined to hold an inquiry on the spot into the alleged ill-treatment of Fenian convicts at Spike Island, and have requested Mr. Michael Davit to give evidence as to the alleged treatment in English prisons. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has also intimated that a rigid Government inquiry will be held as to the alleged ill-treatment at Spike Island.

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The Chief Secretary for Ireland has also intimated that a rigid Government inquiry will be held as to the alleged ill-treatment at Spike Island.

In relation to the importation of butter importance in the estimation of the ministry and of the electors generally. The question with which the people of Victoria are now confronted is precisely the same as if the Lords had thrown out the Reform British North America, and the United

ionally refuse assent to bills introduced A correspondent of the *Times* describes a new mode of swindling, to which he has nearly becoming a victim. The writer (Mr. E. H. Cousens), when he arrived While y a Government and passed by a majority e small and may be without the support of the country, or the measure may have home from the city on Monday, found that been passed in haste, and it may be well the following telegram had been sent to his house:—" Edward H. Cousens to Mrs. Cousens. Clerk will call at one with to interpose delay before an irrevocable mischief is done. But, although no hard rule can be laid down, the propriety of a small parcel. Give him four pounds for me. Keep parcel closed till I return."
"Fortunately," says Mr. Cousens, "the lady to whom the above was addressed more pertinacious opposition may be brought to a simple test. Is the party in the Upper Chamber able to win a majority in the Lower Chamber, and thereby place had gone out when the party called, which he did twice. I need scarcely add that I had not sent any telegram."

been of necessity refused.

The Times remarks:—"The powers conferred by the bill are immense. They are considerably beyond those employed by he French Empire even when the Parisiral of the Consideration of the reasons for the consideration of the cons entirely against the accused. Commission, has signed warrants for the

The War Feeling-England Ready-Cana dian Horses—And Canadian Volunteer

Sporting and Political Gossip—Mr Gladstone and the Liberal Party, &c.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.1 has left the parties to fight out the controversy, and while giving the legitimate support of the Executive to the existing Cabinet, has abstained from taking sides. LONDON, Tuesday, March 19. When Johnson asked Boswell, in Green wich Park, what he thought of the sylvan As the party in the Council hostile to Mr beauties around him, the great man's toady Berry are unable to form a Ministry with majority in the Lower Chamber, the Govsaid they were very fine, but not equal to ernor has followed the Constitutional "Ulster Scot," in one of his late letters the Belfast Weekly, says:—"I have been favoured with a copy of 'The Irishman in Canada'—a large volume of 690 pages, brought out in splendid style of art by the eminent publishers, Messrs. Samson, Low, Marston, & Co., of London. The book is intensely interesting, abounding in graphic sketches of many Ulster families, who have risen to opulence in Canada. I things; and ten days' influenza sending the feel sure it will be widely read in this brains to zero, the pulse to boiling point, country. Mr. Davin has furnished a rare and racking every bone in one's body, is a country. Mr. Davin has furnished a rare punishment that should prevent any repeable and interesting publication." Messrs. John Elder & Co., of Govan, usly been built at Jarrow by Messrs.

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. The Lord Mayor has presided at a public meeting in the Mansion House, London, convened to promote the holding of a great agricultural exhibition in London next year, agricultural exhibition in London next year, under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The Glasgow tural Society of England. The Glasgow by this time. John Bull is ready to fight, Herald hopes the exhibition will be made an international one. The masons' strike is over, the masters The masons' strike is over, the masters having won the day through importing spirited cousin of the portly John. who resides east of London Bridge, and with foreign labourers. oreign labourers.

Whom you pass an hour on your way to and from the Tower of London. Sala has deat the Master of the Rolls, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity.

scribed him as a festive creature who is continually drinking grog with the Port A memorial, to which 401,442 signatures have been attached, has been presented to the Queen, protesting against auricular confession in the Church.

The description of the Church of fession in the Church. It is stated in the Agricultural Gazette that whatever other classes may feel the dull times in England there is no super-abundance of farm labourers. On the coning into this country. As to trary they are well employed and scarce. In order to show their sympathy with upon which I would rather not an opinion, because it will come select Committee to which the Education which the select Committee to the select Committee to

imitating the Turkish costume in their dress. A valuable herd of Highland cattle belonging to the Earl of Lovelace has been
entirely destroyed during the week in his
lordship's park, Horsely Towers, Surrey, in consequence of their having eaten the cuttings of a large number of yew trees, which abound in the park.

The London correspondent of the Glas-The Colonial Office has been on a point of the utmost ima point which the people of aght to know about, and to have in the Imperial Parliament. It on the guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855.

It is said, says the *Echo*, that when the Duke of Sutherland was making arrangements as to who should be invited to the banquet at Stafford House in honour of Baker Pasha (Mr. Valentine Baker), it was decided after consideration, that the most prudent course would be not to invite

18:—Does said Administration command a majority of the Parliamentary representatives? The Governor's main duty, says the News, is clear. He must support the Cabinet by his executive authority. If the ment of penal servitude prisoners have de-termined to hold an inquiry on the spot in-turned to Ontario as a field for the growth Ministry is backed by the country, his course is plain; if it is not, the Legislative Assembly may be dissolved, and the true opinion of the electors determined.

To use our Constitutional phrases the dispute in Victoria is between the Lords and the Commons. The head of the Victorian Cabinet, Mr. Berry, is supported by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly, which may be compared fairly with our House of Commons. It represents the pute in Victoria is between the Lords and the Commons. The head of the Victorian Cabinet, Mr. Berry, is supported by a large majority in the Legislative Assembly, which may be compared fairly with our House of Commons. It represents the whole body of electors. There is no reason to suppose that if the Victorian Parliament were dissolved the new Assembly would be of a different complexion. The "Council" in Victoria, which constitutionally is the Second or Upper Chamber, trial a close prisoner. At the Seraskierate was a spike Island.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, telegraphing via Syra, says:—Orders have been transmitted to the Governor of the forts at the Dardanelles that Suleiman Pasha must be sent to Constantinople on board one of the ironclads. It is arranged that the ship shall arrive after sunset, so that the landing of the prisoner may not attract attention. Suleiman will be kept during his tionally is the Second or Upper Chamber, and represents a narrow section of electors formed by a high property qualification, thought fit to reject a measure of the first not fear the result of his trial. importance in the estimation of the Minis-

bill of 1832 and defied the country to do States. Kiel butter is considered the best from February to April. From April to its worst. Either the people of Victoria are to govern the squatters or the squatters October, Normandy and Friesland are in good season. From October to November, Ostend butter—which really comes from are to govern the people of Victoria.
The conflict between the two Houses, however, touches a wider and deeper issue Germany—is considered as best. In 1873 than appears on the surface. There are, England imported 1,277,729 cwt., value £6,857,396, and last year 1,620,673 cwt., loubtless, occasions on which an Upper value £9,053,157.

Chamber may legitimately and constitu-

payment of members for the present year the Assembly are about to deal with the

payment of members by a separate bill, which the Council it is hoped will pass, and

THE IRISHMAN IN CANADA.

able and interesting publication.

Palmer.

ANOTHER GREAT EASTERN.

ursued a judicious and moderate

the Lower Chamber.

its men in power? If the Council in Vic-toria fails to comply with this rule, its con-duct is unjustifiable. No portion of the

the French Empire even when the Parisian press was chastened by M. de Persigny. It might be desirable in some cases to leave be certain outlet for discontent. But, if it s necessary to check the literary sedition if India at all, it is necessary to the content of the literary sedition in the cesspool of the house which Mestag occupied, cut up into no less than 153 pieces. The pair were both addicted to habits of intemperance. Mestag's defence is that his wife fell out of bed one night when she was intoxicated, and killed herself and killed herself and killed herself. bers, which has been the immediate occapublicly known he endeavoured to make away with the remains. The evidence is sion of the crisis. Sir George Bowen, the Governor, with the sanction of the Audit

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Fleet street; and he excused his bad taste by the anecdote of a fashionable man who. when his attention was called to the fragrance of such a spring evening as this in the country, declared his preference for the smell of a torch in a London play-house. Possibly had my own tastes been equally vitiated the interval between this and my last letter would have been shorter. Strolling after sundown in early March, be the lane ever so winding, or the footpath and stile ever so seductive, is an abuse of good things; and ten days' influenza sending the time. In London I find the busy hum of men greatly increased in the last month, and town is rapidly filling for an early season. In the political and journalistic world all is dull. After a storm comes a calm. From Philip drunk to Philip sober the change is prosaic and depressing. For weeks, in fact months, we have all been on the tip-toe of expectation, and now the show has gone by, and we relapse to the level of ordinary flatfooted bipeds. Every morning used to bring its sparkling bowl of excitement, but now the telegrams are but water bewitched limp, unprofitable disquisitions on the terms of peace, and on the probability of the Berlin Conference. Many good judge profess to think that every hour increases the chance of England going to war. If the state of feeling in the country at all elps the Government to come to a conmade up his mind. Jack's alive in Lon don too; and Jack is the playful, light admiral, execution hornpipes with the first Lieutenant, slaying half-a-dozen ound note Love, liquor and glory; king and country, that is his creed, and the Rt Hon. W. H. Smith, Strand, is exactly the sort ciman to make the most of his enthusiasm at the present juncture. Mr. Smith's Mr. Joseph Arch is to be put up for Mr. Joseph Arch is to be put up for Hon. W. H. Smith, Strand, is exactly the well; but people have a way of believing that the best proof of ability to look after that the best proof of ability to look atter public expenditure is previous success in looking after the home shop. The zeal-ous haste with which all the six millions are being expended before the 31st March has prevented Canadian dealers from being allowed the chance of furnishing a contingulation of the chance of the chance of furnishing a contingulation of the chance of the c gent of animals for cavalry purposes; but those now bought will only be a flea-bite

year. It is not to be International, so far as present developments go to show, but our agent should be early on the spot to bespeak admission for Canada. It is the form of exhibition in which we could take part with advantage, Live and dead ock, and all sorts of produce, implements, d vehicles should come over. Thousands ladies.
Catalogue of a day's football casualties at Redditch, between the Redditch Club and the Stratford and Leamington Clubs:—One stock, and all sorts of produce, implements, and vehicles should come over. Thousands of pamphlets could be distributed among a class not otherwise approachable. The heaven, they do not yet elect their bishops

Sir Garnet Wolseley in Portman-Squa A Sketch of His Brilitant Career. The London World of the 13th has the following:—In a comfortable mansion of the old-fashioned type, just outside the busy turmoil of Oxford street, yet within busy turmoil of Oxford street, yet within easy reach of the best that this best of cities contains, England's youngest, but not the least promising or noteworthy, general has fixed his home. Sir Garnet Wolseley lives in Portman-square when the Empire is tranquil and the world at peace, when no vigorous administrator is needed for a distant province, when no small war imperatively calls for prompt treatment, when no great one summons our best and bravest soldiers to give their whole energies to the service of the State. He is here, so to speak, at single anchor, with portmanto speak, at single anchor, with portman-teaus packed and war-paint always fresh, ready to go anywhere and undertake any-thing, however weighty and responsible the task. And yet this house—which, without a moment's hesitation, he would leave at the call of duty—is of a kind to tempt a man of less eager and adventurous spirit to make it his Capua, and to pass within its walls a life not of stirring usefulness, but of inglorious ease. From the threshold throughout it is an artistically-

subject. The suspicion prevails that the sporting baronet is paying off a grudge. He was in the diplomatic service when a lad; but his propensities were so fast that he had to be dispensed with, and the individual he blamed for his dismissal was the present Lord Lyons' father. The member for the family borough of Tamworth has a cough and ready about the always as for the family borough of Tamworth has a rough and ready eloquence that always ensures his being listened to. He is personally popular, and has long ago abandoned the reckless habits of gambling on the turf and elsewhere which marked his earlier career; but he is a Ministerial impossibility, and will never play a leading part in the political world of which his father was

the pointeal world of which his lattice was so bright an ornament.

It is very gratifying to note the effect produced in English society by the readiness with which Canada volunteered assistance in the event of war. Socially our table and the social pour companies. stock is very high just now. Commercially, too, as time kills off original holders of our railway stock, we are gaining favour and credit. Yesterday's announcement of an improvement of \$11,000 in the week's earnings of the Great Western made quite
a flutter in the city, it being regarded as
evidence of better rates and a
revived movement of freight. Canada, however, is altogether too quiet in the part she takes here.

While other colonies never lose an oppor-tunity of blowing their horns, we are no more to the fore than in the old days when the late Mr. Dixon had his little office in the Adelphi. Ginx did much to discredit a desirable notoriety. Activity and readiness to seize opportunities are matters independent of dollars and cents. Mr. Anand s as different from Sir Julius Vogel
se Holopharmas from Opportunities are matters inteturn from Ashanti; and the quiet sangfroid with which he received the unwelcome intelligence was one among many in-

as Holophernes from Queen Catharine, or Falstaff from King Lear.

Last night I paid a visit to the Agricultural Hall, Islington, to see the continuation of the pedestrian contest there going on under the auspices of Sir J. D. Ashley. end of six days. Last night the leading man who had done 84 miles in 16 hours, was a 46 year old the named "Corky," a London east-ender. O'Leary, the American, was going strong and well, while Hazael, the champion ten-mile runner, had shot his bolt at the end of fifty miles, which he completed in about twelve hours. The survivors of to-day's break-downs will survivors of to-day's break-downs will prohably see the tussle to the end, and the prohably see the tussle to the something to be something to be something to be a writing-table not overmuch littered and a writing-table not overmuch littered was a 46 year old veteran, happily named "Corky," a London east-ender. oining by illness, as also was his old rival Crossland. Last year O'Leary did 520 miles in the six days, and it is generally conceded that the walkers are bound to beat the runners. There is no branch of sport in which such improvement has been made as in pedestrianism, and the perform-ances of old-time heroes like Captain Barclay and Ross are quite placed in the shade by modern athletes. Sir J. D. Ashley, when an officer in the Guards, and better known as "Jigger Ashley," was himself the fastest sprint runner in the service, but his portly frame has grown to dimensions which make it hard to recall him in his slender days. Next week I shall only stimulant, and he found it impossible hope to be present at the Liverpool to drink it and smoke as well, hope to be present at the Liverpool to

frand National, and to send you an he gave up tobacco without a account of what is really the only steeple. account of what is really the only steeplechase, properly so called, in England. The
fences are very big, and only a real good
one can get over the 41 miles at the rate of
or physical exertion; and on great occaions when it has been indispensable to respeed now-a-days adopted. Last week the victory of the ex-flat racer Hesper in the main awake and on the alert for many con-International hurdle-race at Croydon was a great triumph for Captain Machell, and with the possible exception of Lowlander I suppose such a hurdler as Hesper never suppose such a hurdler as Hesper never was stripped. Colonel Boulton, of Cobourg, has a horse by Hesper's sire Speculum, and the blood should be very valuable if the colt has grown at all since his first appearance at training quarters. At the Oxford athletic games yesterday the mile was done in 4.33, the cricket ball was thrown nearly 120 24, 21 ft. lin. was the long into. 120 yds. 21 ft. 1 in., won the long jump, and the standard generally was high.

The termination of the masons' strike after a run of eight months has left the cantankerous trowellers exactly where they were. The men are to be allowed by they were. The men are to be allowed by they were they were to be allowed by they were the men are to be allowed by they were the men are to be allowed by the the high and mighty brethren who lord it over them to take 9d. an hour if they can't get 9½d. Could folly go further? It is only to be hoped that seeing this result other Trades' Unions will be slower to spare light frame and brisk active step; organise strikes. The 39 Canadian masons ho were brought over by the Association of Masters all joined the strikers directly they arrived here; but the German congent took a more practical view of making hay while the sun shone. Exactly site me as I write, a house is going up trait. It gives the lie direct to, and makes falf Moon street entirely in the hands Half Moon street entirely in the f German workmen, and it is not unin-already his still abundant hair; and it is to be discerned by all who observe him of German workmen, and it is not unindoing things. They don't even circulate doing things. They don't even circulate mind, in his opinions and in his acts, no their great flat bottle of beer without gentle mind, in his opinions and in his acts, no less than in his outward man. He is estable for the new school, and they ininterchanges of politeness, and they invariably give the mortar boy a swig. They are quiet, well-behaved, industrious Iney are quiet, well-behaved, industrious fellows, more courteous and refined than practical effect to the most recent improvements in warfare, to assimilate and adapt British workmen, the majority of whom, businesslike talent is a godsend to Dizzy just now. Perhaps others could do as just now. Perhaps others could do as persisted in, and the agitator's chief object will then be gained. Any real good he can do his cause can be done better out of Par-

wich despite all remonstrances, and seek a by very prominent men to secure a great Agricultural Exhibition in London next year. It is not to be International and insured to the International and International Agricultural Exhibition in London next misprint, and to-day's letter from the ex-Premier is an indignant denial of his being in receipt of a Cabinet Minister's pension. There are to be some new bishoprics, Newcastle, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Southwell, to be carved out of the too plethoric proportions, of Durham, Chester, Ripon, Lichfield, and Lincoln, and, thank

QUARTZ.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

old throughout it is an artistically-planned abode, furnished and de-corated with the charming taste that creaks of a refined ledy's coverning thand speaks of a refined lady's governing hand. The spacious entrance hall—room rather wherever he finds it, and utilises it to the than vestibule, and of dimensions rarely seen in a London house—is carpeted with Persian rugs its woodwork is an admirable tint of reddish brown; under the staircase, which closes in the view, is an al-coved recess full of good blue china. Good plaques hang about the deep wide hearth, on each side of which are the quaintlybig difficult emprise. It may be that his popularity lies rather among the juniors than a number of valuable old portraits the seniors of the service. The wise old hang upon the walls, and among them are trophies of arms, Kaffir assegais, and cowhich shields. Many other memories of the stirring scenes through which Sir Garnet has passed are to be found scattered here and there up and down the house. In the delightful dining-room, whose wall-space and dado of various tones of olive-green which represents the landing of the Red River Expedition at the first portage, where the water had for a space to be perfore abandoned for the land. To the left of the picture are crowds of boats and cances; to the right, the tumbling rapids; behind all, rows of primæval pines and the rosy clouds of a new world dawn. In the drawing-room sagain, amidst cabinets filled with old china and Salviati glass, amidst tapes try, hangings, and Chippendale chairs, china and Salviati glass, amidst tapes-try, hangings, and Chippendale chairs,

china and Salviati glass, amidst tapes-try, hangings, and Chippendale chairs, are more quaint chairs, the badge of African royalty, with other treasures from Coomassie, here a splendid silver box Coomassie; here a splendid silver box richly chased, there a child's rattle, covered with beaten-out plates of thin red gold. There would be many more choice curiosi-ties, but for the hard luck which robbed Sir Garnet of all his belongings when the Pantechnicon was burnt down. The news of this disastrous fire, which did him such the more lavish style of representation bere, but it seems to me that expenditure grievous injury, was communicated to the grievous injury was communicated to the grievous injury as he travelled up to the communication of this disastrous fire, which are already to the many of the gifts of a born leader of men. The expedition to the Red River may have London, on the very day of his triumphant come intelligence was one among many instances of his imperturbable good-humour. Yet in that fire he lost much which neither time nor money could replace—a valuable military library, slowly and carefully collected in many years; treasures and trophies from many lands, Burmese and house which Mestag occupied, cut up into no less than 153 pieces. The pair were both addicted to habits of intemperance. Mestag's defence is that his wife fell out of bed one night when she was intoxicated, and killed herself, and the seventeen to distributed among the first three. The and killed herself, and the seventeen to distribute the seventeen to distribute the men "go as they like," and the winner is heaven the men to distribute the men to distribute the seventeen to distribute the men to dist French bronze figure, a Grenadier of the Old Guard—which Sir Garnet himself chief command to the capture of Coomassie, enterprise, its moving spirit and strong backbone. He never quailed or lost his head even when met by repeated disa

picked up when visiting the ruins of the conflagration, and which stands on the newel at the foot of the hall-stairs. head even when met by repeated disap-pointment; when most harrassed by a de-pressing and indeed lethal climate his pluck never deserted him. Sir Garnet is self-reliant almost to a fault; but those who believe thoroughly in themselves have made substantial advance towards making with papers; for the heaviest portion of his day's business Sir Garnet transacts at the India Office, where he spends six or seven hours every day. But here in his private sauctum are numerous red-leather despatch-boxes, filled, doubtless, with the private sanctum are acute dangers of the Ashanical and more acute dangers of the opens, close to the lid, lies a case of cigarettes. The General is, and has usustant papers, though in the first he opens, close to the lid, lies a case of cigarettes. The General is, and has usustant acute dangers of the Ashanical and more acute dangers of actual fight. At Amoaful, for instance, his staff found him cheery and good-humoured, even when matters looked ugly and great even when matters looked ugly and great issues hung by thread; at those who red tape or stereotyped methods of pro-cedure. He will tell you that on the Red River expedition, when every one was compelled (accept strong black tea as their

secutive hours, he has found it the most effectual plan to light cigar after cigar and smoke steadily all the night through. This is to be noted in the clear calm ey blue, not cold, but steady, penetra spare light frame and brisk active step; above all, in the strong voice, its tones quite suave and courteous, but tinged with the decisive authoritative utterance of the soldier accustomed to command and to be unhesitatingly obeyed. His youthfulness is perhaps his chief and most noticeable trait. It gives the lie direct to, and makes closely in the bias and processes of his sentially a general of the new school, an exponent of the newest ideas, eager to give home. The recent appropries that he himself to the newest theories and the newest combinations. Still more does he identify himself with the new men, with earnest and consistent endeavours a new era of efficiency has been commenced for the army of this country. Sir Garnet Wolseley is the centre of this band, the sun of a solar system, surrounded by their light and colour from him, but without losing their own individuality and special attributes of worth. Among these—the men who rallied round him from the be no necessity to re-vote such of the six millions as are unexpended at the end of the month; though I do not think the difficulty he had in getting them would be repeated.

You will have noticed the effort made by very prominent men to secure a great Agricultural Exhibition in London 2015. than Coloness Greaves and T. D. Baker; no soldiers more gallant and forward when there is fighting to be done than Colonels McNeil, Evelyn Wood, or Baker Russell, the bold defender of Abracampra; Colonel Colley, whether as diplomatist, soldier, or administrator, has given already full earnest of the career that is before him; nel Home is one of the most scientific and indefatigable officers in the whole corps of Royal Engineers. Men like Butler of the Great Lone Land; Redvers Buller, who has just gone to the Cape; Lord Gifford, the fiery and intrepid young scout; Henry Brackenbury, Maurice, Dalrymple,

Cecil Russell, and a dozen others—have given him their best efforts in the past, and would to morrow make any sacrifice, throw the highest appointments on travel a up the highest appointments, or travel a

up the highest appointments, or travel a thousand miles to rejoin him, and fight under his orders again.

There is something of the spirit which attached the soldiers of the Tenth Legion to their Cæsar in the devotion which Sir Garnat, inspires in all who have east in Garnet inspires in all who have cast in their lot with his. This is partially to be explained by the subtle charm of manner that soon wins over those who are thrown much in his society; it is impossible to be uninfluenced by the eager chivalry showing itself in avery gesture and every expression. uninfluenced by the eager chivalry showing itself in every gesture and every expression, stirring the pulses of all other soldiers, setting them the highest example, and nerving them to the fullest endeavour. But the uncompromising loyalty of his followers and friends has a still deeper root, and is due no less to their earnest faith in his future and his powers, than to his own grateful and ungrudging recognition of their help. Never has chief been more ready to acknowledge the assistance he has received from others, to admit the obligations under the Minister of M which he has been laid; never has successful commander been less selfish in regard to the distribution of honours and rewards. It has ever been an abiding principle with him that the labourer utmost of his power. He could welcome and give employment to the subaltern who beat him in the competition for the Wellington Prize Essay, and he has nothing but good to say of officers, more of his own rank and standing, who have succeeded in any difficult emprise. It may be that his popularity lies rather among the juniors than

value highly his shrewd intellect and his natural capacity for affairs. But he is above all things a soldier; high military command is his chief aspiration, military renown his dearest dream. And it cannot be denied that he has already displayed been a bloodless campaign, but it was sur-rounded with innumerable difficulties. His small force was in a measure amphibious, having to move by sea and land. It was not easy to keep it supplied, so great was the length of its communications; yet from first to last there was no hitch, and the whole affair brought out into strong relief.

The Guelph Mercury explains that woman termed a Nassagaweya beggar, who was lately negotiating for a farm who was lately negotiating for a farm. Sir Garnet's powers of organization and administrative skill. It was the same, but intensified a thousand-fold, in the Ashanti campaign. Here

others believe in them too; and Sir Garothers believe in them too; and Sir Gar-net's consummate self-possession and self-confidence have ever reacted favourably upon all around him. These have been shown no less in the stout-heartedness-which supported him in the long struggle against the trying administrative conditions of the Ashantee war, but also in the more physical and more acute dangers of the actual fight. At Amoaful, for instance, his issues hung by thread; at those who came, as relays of messengers did to Job, with news of fresh disaster, he only laughed, bidding them stay away till. they could show a pleasanter face. This faculty of high courage, combined with a perfectly cool head at moments of great failing to receive pardon, as Riel and other emergency, augurs most strongly Sir Gar-net's probable success as a commanding general in the days to come. Yet with this coolness he has much dash and elan when there is a scope for their employment; and a quick eye for the changing fortunes of a fight, a ready apprehension of the meaning of an enemy's movements, a full acquaintance with maneuvres on a large scale, although he has never yet had the advantage of manipulating large bodies of men. But one of his strongest points is his sound, practical mind. He is the smoke steadily all the night through. This only on an emergency of course; at ordinary times Sir Garnet does not know what it is to have a sleepless night. He has the faculty of sleep, moreover, at odd hours and places, can snatch forty winks laying his head among the despatches and minute papers on his official desk, or can take a refreshing nap in the cab which whirls him along the noisy streets. It would be difficult to find a man more absolutely free from what is commonly called 'nerves.' Indeed, in every movement and in every line he displays the superabundance of health and energy that is in him. His physical vigour is to be noted in the clear calm eye of blue, not cold, but steady, penetrating, establish the point to be proved. This may be read in every line of those exhaustive and well-considered papers on military subjects which appear from time to time in the time in the most thou

of the day, yet more in the plain-spoken home truths and sensible language of his Soldier's Pocket-book, which is now generaly accepted as a text-book by the service at large.
In his present post at the Indian Council, Sir Garnet Wolseley has been gathering together great stores of information and experience, which cannot full to be of incalculable service to him should Fortune land him later on in high Indian command. home. The recent announcement that he will be the Chief of the Staff of any expeditionary army sent from our shores has taken no one by surprise. It is a post he is peculiarly well fitted to fill. and a prompt straightforward method of despatching it; he is deeply versed in the doctrines of the new science called military logistics, which may be taken to comprise all matters relating to the well-being of an army and the management of all corretions. army and the management of all operations of war; above all, his ready tact, his hrewd judgment of men's characters, and his knack of inspiring them with enthusiasm and of attaching them to himself, constitute him exactly the proper person to give that strength and coherence to the general staff of our army which it hitherto has invariably lacked.

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE. To the Editor of The Mail. SIR,-The substance of a cor n the last number of Nature may prove of in the last number of tractic may have of importance to your medical readers. A correspondent of that journal saved the life of a terrier, which had been poisoned y the sixth of a grain of strych

injecting, under the animal's skin, forty five grains of chloral in solution. Yours, &c., Toronto, March 29.

The discovery of coal on the mainland, British Columbia, up the Fraser river, is creating quite a stir thereabouts. It is said that some of the \$10 Consolidated Bank bills, which were stolen from the bank before being signed, have been

passed off in Kingston. "Therain," says the Courrier du Canada, "is now about to uncover the goodly piles of steel rails in which three millions corroding monuments of the Premier's in

The Port Dover Independent says :- "It is expected the H. & N. W. R. Co. wi proceed at once with the completion of the road to this place. The slide which cause so much uneasiness, has stood the test o spring without any evidence of the embank-

Hon. John McMurrich and Capt. Douglas, of Toronto, have had an interview with the Minister of Marine in respect of wrecking in Canadian waters. They connded that the recently issued order is too stringent, and would practically prevent immediate relief being given in many cases.

The Minister promised to give their reresentations his best attention

A Winnipeg despatch says that a depu interviewed Lieut.-Governor Cauchon, to not be justly treated regarding their reserve. They were apparently satisfied with the interview, for paraded the town, carrying the Union Jack, beating drums, and singing. Hon. M. H. Cochrane and Mr. Simon

tephens, the President of the Bank of ntreal, one of his chief associates in the purchase being Hon. Donald Smith, the Governor of the Hudson Bay Company." Scarcely do our most prominent political eaders receive more mention in Western Ontario papers than does Widdows, the

ex-Franciscan monk." He appears to pervade the entire Peninsula, and to be in everal places at once. How long he can continue to work the ground he is now going over remains to be seen, And there is a "Bulgarian monk" also on the war path, up north. He is a splendid shot, and easily beats all the local celebrities in that blows he will probably offer his services to

The Guelph Mercury explains that the woman termed a Nassagaweya beggar, and who was lately negotiating for a farm in that township, offering to pay \$2,000 in six or seven years. She has been peddling ware through Nassagaweya and adjacent townships, and had saved some money; also assisted her. It is said that the sam woman had a legacy left her. t is not at all strange that she should want to buy a farm and be able to pay for it too.

There are pretty good indications of a considerably improved American demand considerably improved American demand for Canadian lumber the approaching season. Should the anticipation be realized it will be a proof that the "depression" has about passed away from the States, though it still remains in Canada. Meanwhile, we continue to pay toll into while, we continue to pay toll into-Uncle Sam's treasury, towards the payment of the American war debt, so much on every bushel of grain and every thou-sand feet of lumber that we sell to our neighbours. Deficits have not been known in Washington lately, though we have them

now every year at Ottawa. A St. Paul despatch of the 27th to the Western Associated Press says: "Mr. William B. O'Donoghue, the brains of the Riel insurrection, died at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city on yesterday afternoon. O'Donohue was Secretary of the Treasury under Riel, and took a very active part i the military operations under Riel, and was generally considered the real moving spirit in that movement. After its failure, and leaders in the movement, he returned to Dakota county and commenced teaching school, which he followed until compelled by consumption to take to what proved his death-bed in St. Joseph's Hospital."

We have received copies of papers from T. H. McKenzie, Esq., whose many friends will be pleased to learn that he has arrived safely at his destination in South Africa.

The following is from the Capetown (South Africa) Standard and Mail of the 2nd February :- "Mr. Thomas H. Mc-Kenzie, of Hamilton; Ontario, arrived by the Asiatic on Tuesday, and proceeds to Port Elizabeth to-day. This gentleman intends establishing an extensive wool business in the Eastern Provinces, and will endeavour to advance the interests as well of Canadian shippers who wish to dispose of their produce in South-African markets." We hope to welcome our old friend back to Canada again before many months. Dundas True Banner.

The Buffalo Express has the following words of comfort for Canadian manufacords of commercial country of raw pro-nets of farm, forest, and sea. The United ducts of farm, forest, and sea. States is a country of manufactures. A reciprocal free interchange across the borwould in the nature of things be mutually advantageous. It would be to the profit of the owners of our mills and shops to receive Canadian wheat and lumber free of duty, though of course still more to that of the Canadians to have our markets thrown open to them. The old treaty was unduly favourable to Canada, in permitting her to impose duties upon our manufactured goods, while we received her raw materials free, but a new treaty would naturally, because of the experience with the old, be more carefully and intel-Reciprocity to a dot; but the thing generates into one vast lunatic asylum Our people want to manufacture for then

the languishing condition of the shipbuild-ing trade there says :—"Instead of 200 or 300 men being busy plying the implements of their trade in building new vessels, there is but a tithe of that number now on the pay roll, but with the revival of trade and change in the fiscal policy of the Government, there is no reason why this famous establishment should not be as prosperous as ever. Owing to the proscriptive policy of the United States, no American vesse can receive repairs in a Canadian shipyard without having to pay heavy tonnage duties to that Government, which are so high as to virtually amount to a prohibition. Then again our shipbuilders have to pay 17½ per cent. duty on nearly all the raw material they use, with the exception of pitch and oakum, and no Canadian vessel can make a transfer to sail under United States colours. But the case is far different with regard to Canada. Though the raw material has to pay a duty of 174 per cent. coming into Canada. vet a ship can The medical faculty at Oxford has ceased and be transferred to an owner in Canada o exist.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

not only his seat, but his personal dis-

TARIFF.

ing ourselves at this time to a few lead-

On cotton goods the figures range from

two to seven cents per square yard,

cent on the value. Cottons not enumer-

ated, which will be found to consist

mostly of such goods as are not manufac-

tured to any great extent, if at all, in

the United States, are to pay 25 per

put at fifteen dollars per ton; if dressed,

thirty dollars per ton.

mostly on a basis of from 30 to 35

ing lines of manufacture only.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

We wish to secure good CLUB AGENTS at had dist friends be kind enough to send in to us the names and addresses of any they think would be suited for this workby so doing they will aid greatly. When in Toronto we would be pleased to see you at our office, and receive any suggestions or information you may

# The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1878.

THE MAIN QUESTIONS AT ISSUE

SINCE Mr. MACKENZIE took office in November 1873 the volume of trade has receded from \$218,000,000 to \$168,000. 000. The national debt has risen from \$99,000,000 to \$133,000,000. In the six years of the MacDonald Government the debt increased \$24,090,000; since 1874 it has increased \$33,000,000. The annual surpluses which from 1867 to 1873 have given place to huge deficits, though three millions of extra taxes have been imposed on the people. The failures between the 1st January, 1874, and the 31st December last was 6,500, and the liabilities \$88,-900,000. In the United States in 1877 one business man in sixty-three failed in Canada one in twenty-nine. The annual expenditure since 1874 has exceeded the highest year's expenditure during the MACDONALD regime by \$5,-000,000. The cost of the public service, in which Reformers promised to exercise close economy, has increased enor-

mously, as witness the figures : Civil Government.\$ 750,000 \$ 812,000 Customs salaries.. 568,000 Excise salaries... 172,000 Post Office man-1.067.000 agement. Administration of 399,000 Justice . Canal salaries. 173,000

287,000

354,000

Immigration . \$3,416,000 \$4,578,000 Immigration has practically ceased, though \$300,000 a year is spent on the work; but the emigration of our people the United States has not brisker since the close of the war. Business of all kinds is practically at a standstill, and the commercial outlook is yet dark and depressing. The country has no confidence in the Finance Minister. and native enterprise is dead. No class of the community is prosperous; there is none but deplores its accumulating misfortunes and bewails national time in our history, honest men willing to work are unable to find work to do; and hunger and want have be-

come factors in society. The broad questions soon to be submitted to the people are-Is this state entrust the destinies of Canada to men whose incompetence they themselves admit, and whose corruption and extravagance are matters of public record ?

THE COUP DETAT IN QUEBEC. of contraband of war. All they got in CALFE of 1878. There is in the Lieuten-Russia of the freedom of the Danube ant-Governor of Quebec the same navigation. A glance at any good map self-esteem, the same contempt for con- will show that the main object of these stitutional forms, the same love of stipulations was to secure to Russia the literary display, the same skill in making the worse appear the better, which characterised the most arbitrary Governor of the Sea of Marmora and of the Gulf General we have ever had in Canada, of Zeros to the west of the Dardanelles. No one can read the document we pub- The line along the Black Sea coast from lish in another column without going back in our history more than thirty years, but Varna was left to the and recalling the manner in which Lord Turks. METCALFE described himself as engaged from Cape Enimeh, underwhich Missivira in a contest with the civium ardor prava lies, down to Darkol, forming the right jubentium—the passion of citizens com- flank of the Turkish defensive position manding wrongful acts—the citizens thus in the lines of Tchataldja, fell to the misbehaving being Baldwin, Hingks, Russians. Corresponding to this in the and Sullivan, and their friends. The Governor-General's famous response to Buyuk Tchekmedje, the left flank seathe address from the Municipal Council | ward of the lines of Tchataldja, whence of the Gore District was in precisely the same tone of self-righteous glorification as the communication of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec to the Governor- English miles from the narrowest point General. But the parallel is still closer. of the peninsula above Gallipoli. Briefly One of the darkest traits in the conduct the effect of the possession of these of Lord Metcalfe as Governor was the localities, and of the occupation of the secret hostility to his Ministers be- Ægean coast from Arsha, on the Gulf of arisen. From the document before us lipoli down to Makri, insured the Rusit is abundantly clear that M. St. Just sians a naval and military position, rewas from the first secretly hostile to his specting the straits themselves, within Government and determined to take the easy march on both sides. Having pos-

Lieutenant-Governor remonstrated with Turks had chosen as the best, and ing the Legislature, and also to one fixing a day of thanksgiving. Here was son to the Crown with a vengeance! M. St. Just felt that the prerogative was matter of course, and the reason why chose to live at a distance from the seat | caused the immediate despatch of Ad. of Government. The moment the remonstrance was made the Prime Min-Governor's letter of explanation to Lord phase. The armistice was to end DUFFERIN for dismissing his Ministers after three days' notice from either possible indeed to suppose that DAVIDstates in the first sentence that he had reason to know they had not the confi
Pasha deemed the Tchekmedje that Mr. Mackenzie told him where the that Mr. Mackenzie told him where the treasury for the privilege of selling in of January next, which is certainly dence of the Province. This must have sounded strange to the Governor-Gen-Suleiman Pasha, following his own sounded strange to the Governor-General. Lord Dufferin laid it down in unmistakeable terms in his despatches four years ago that the only way by the conduct of the House elected by English Government been unhampered draw a plan showing the location of the trouble even to consider. On manufacthe people. But M. DeBoucherville by persistent and noisy opposition, they terminus which turned out to be an exact tured articles the range is still from the people. But M. DeBoucherville had an overwhelming majority. What a piece of unconstitutional egotism it was therefore for M. De St. Just to say confidence of the country. He remonstrated with the Premier in his spectacle of a second Torres Vedras.

The moral courage of the information from the Premier of the pre financial policy, which he characterised But they hesitated. The moral courage got the information from the Premier other figures in the new tariff, to as extravagant. But it had the approval of the majority of the Legislature, elected by the people, who pay the taxes.

What has a Lieutenant-Governor to do

But they hesteacu. The moral courage of the unaided Turks, daunted by previous reverses, sank still more by the absence of prospects of support from anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere. They left their remaining the Lieutenant-Governor to do anywhere the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant to the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant to the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing tracing the latter was in Toronto, and CLARK'S discovery that Mr. MACKENZIE was here at the time indicated, attach to Davidson's tracing a grave and significant tracing What has a Lieutenant-Governor to do with expenditure under such circumstances? The granting of money is wholly in the hands of the people's representatives as is shown by all speeches from the throne—and it is a piece of unconstitutional impertinence for any Lieutenant-Governor to interfere with long established vights often.

Mowar persisting in making such grants, had dismissed the Mowar Administraevery Post Office in Canada. Will our tion. What jerks and notes of exclamation there would be in the columns of our Grit contemporary in this city! M. St. Just complains of the account given by Ministers of conversations with him, and impugns their accuracy, but he himself gives accounts of conversations and sees no impropriety in this proceedone of the most irritating features in the

METCALFE-BALDWIN controversy. His inconsistency in complaining of his Ministers on one head appears n his own showing. When he was at Riviere Quelle he sent them his signaare in blank, and now complains that they used it. Why was he not at his post? It was on this authorization they introduced their Railway and Stamp resolutions. They introduced these resolutions on the 29th of January, without his authorization. Why? He was away at Riviere Quelle. They immediately elegraphed for his blank signature, and it is sent. Now he contends it was not meant to authorize the Railway and Stamp policy. But it must have been meant to authorize any of their measures. The Government could not stand still the Ministers are responsible for their conduct to Parliament; the authorization to introduce measures is a formal as it is transparent to contend, as the Lieutenant-Governor contends, that he had any reasonable ground for complaint. One thing he does not contend-what was so vehemently contended for by the Grit press in the early stages of the difficulty-namely, that the Ministry were dismissed. Dismissed they were, and it would be hard to find anywhere, more especially in the special pleading the Lieutenant-Governor, the least

THE RUSSIAN POSITIONS BE-FORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

onstitutional ground for his high-hand-

ed course.

THE latest continental telegrams show decidedly critical state of affairs, and will become most serious. It may perevents. At the commencement of the porary with negotiations for peace con-

ditions. The stipulations of the armis-

tice-which are not to be confounded

with those of the peace preliminarieswere an immediate suspension of hos-tilities, the raising of the Turkish blockade of the Black Sea ports, the evacuation of Sulina, Rust-chuk, Silistria, and Widdin, and the surrender to the Russians of the Black Sea coast line from the Russian frontier down to Baltshik. Then from Missivira of affairs to continue ? Shall we again to Derkoi the Russians were to occupy final settlement of the present compli-Bourgas and Midia; and in the Sea of Marmora from Buyuk Tchekmedje to Charkoi inclusive; in the Archipelago from Urscha to Makri. The traffic on the Turkish railways was to be opened M. LETELLIER St. Just is the Met- exchange for these extensive and grie-

Then again the coast line in the field in a few weeks.

M. De Doucherville, for what, does the reader think? Because his name had appeared to a proclamation convokthey may occupy whenever it suits them, just as with the positions secured on the Sea of Marmora and in the Ægean they may carry the lines of Gallipoli by a in danger! Why, everybody knows coup de main in a few hours. These these were matters of the merest form, points seized, the Russian troops could reserve, which he said he had got from Raw wools are to pay 35 per cent. these were matters of the merest form, points seized, the Russian troops could for which the Government is wholly re- easily possess the forts of the Dareen affixed by the Lieut.-Governor, as a slightly defended on the land side. The miral Horney's squadron to the Sea of select the Town Plot and did reserve the Marmora. A very powerful impression lands Davidson's tracing showed he 35 per cent.; and rough pine lumber at ister apologized and explained how the signature came to have been affixed. But had been foreseen. Yet its occurrence of the organs contend, that Flour, grain, and provi

which a ruler could know whether his Zeros and occupied the position in front ing? It is not within the bounds of serve in Canada; it may show people here Government had or had not the of Gallipoli, there was also some force. reason to suppose that OLIVER, DAVID- what is the greatest measure of "Free Parliament was by there to resist a coup de main. Had the son & Co. DEBOUCHERVILLE had not the lines of defence. In that case the lines of the country. He re- of Tchekmedje might have presented the formation direct from Mr. MACKENZIE; we say, is the progress of Free Trade wheat formation direct from Mr. MACKENZIE; over the border. The Grit organs Rye and the country over the border.

by vessels is within a few miles of the coast, there is ample opportunity for the services of strand batteries and torpedoes to make the passage insecure. The opening of the Black Sea navigation has afforded the Russians every facility for brightness played her cards very clavaria.

The coast, there is ample opportunity for the rounding Davidson's tracing.

If Mr. Mackenzie had no hand or part in this big job, he owes it to the country to make his innocence clear without further delay.

12 cents per 100 lbs. when in packages, and 8 cents when in bulk, as before. On none of these natural products of Canada is the least reduction proposed by the Committee. On pine lumber without further delay. has played her cards very cleverly. But she could not have attained the superior strategic position she now holds ing. Here we have a reproduction of save by the extraordinary mode in which the treaty was negotiated. It was only under cover of the known in-

tentions of the Porte to accept very hard terms that the Grand Duke could have ventured to send relatively small detachments so far in advance and occupy such a great extent of country, including ports on the Euxine, the Sea of Marmora, and the Ægean. As it is, she has carried out with admirable address and energy her double purpose of taking up ground not merely against the Porte. but against such Powers as in or out of Conference might dissent from her schemes, and has exhibited afresh, in a striking light, the value of knowing your own mind and going straight to him as a thoroughly unprincipled your own mind and going straight to your purpose. It is true the Turks still man, is chief paymaster and purveyor of hold the line on the narrower space he. hold the line on the narrower space between the Lesser Tcheckmedje and Ak Bunar on the Black Sea. This also is a position of some strength, but it is said o be unfortified. The general opinion matter; and it is a subterfuge as gross of the military experts we believe is that the Russian troops are solidly planted in a position which places Constantinople and Gallipoli nearly, if not altogether, at

their mercy.

In the event of hostilities breaking out Governor of Manitoba. between England and Russia, our readers should, therefore, not expect immediate important results from the operation of the British flotilla, powerful as it is, nor anticipate that England will at once carry everything before her, and drive the Russians away from Constantinople, or over the Balkans with a rush. On the contrary, it is on the cards that the fleet may have considerable difficulty in keeping open its communications. It is known that for the last six weeks the despatch of torpedoes has been quietly going on on a most extensive scale from Cronstadt to the troops at Constantinople. it appears to be expected that a further These have no doubt been accumulated 566,000 advance of Russian troops towards the at some point in the Sea of Marmora, 208,000 Bosphorus and Gallipoli will speedily which will be made the centre of great country. take place, in which case the situation naval operations. It is said that large numbers of stationary torpedoes have

been removed from Kertch and haps be well to make a brief retrospect, Nicolaieff ready for immersion in so that our readers may be able to fol- the Bosphorus, but the exact nature of low appreciatively the course of future the Russian arrangements in this line will not be known till hostilities actually commence. The British fleet and land forces year, the Turks, exhausted by heavy re- will no doubt do all which can be done, verses, agreed to an armistice contem- and right well sustain their old renown. But the destructive marine inventions of recent years require great caution, and are subversive of naval "dash. Moreover, their effects in a European war in connection with a great maritime Power like England have yet to be demonstrated. It seems pretty evident that though according to the Treaty the evacuation of European Turkey except Bulgaria must be completed three a certain ad valorem basis, and it is posmonths after definite peace, the Russible in each case to give in few words a sians will find pretexts for stopping in fair idea of what per centage of duty the Committee has aimed to impose; limitthe vicinity of Constantinople until a

> Meanwhile all eyes everywhere are turned for the moment to England, and on her action within the next few days will probably depend and appear to have been calculated thought Austria would have been the leading factotum in this European embroglio. But though, if Russia was to be resisted, the business belongs more properly to her than to England, and hough she is primarily interested in the cent. Danube, objects to the aggrandisement of Servia, and to some of the proposals touching Montenegro, but above all, to the erection of a large principality in Bulgaria—fearing, perhaps, that the spectacle of self-governing communities beyond her borders may make her own population dis-contented, her population is not homogeneous, and hence a vacillating policy and second-hand part in the pean drama seem to have fallen to her lot. She is, however, undoubtedly prepared if she does act, as for six or

Brandy, whiskey, and other spirits. two dollars per proof gallon. The wine seven years past the attention of her duties appear to be calculated on a basis of a hundred per cent. or more on the military officials has been given to the organization of a plan for the immediate mobilisation, when requisite, of two-In the important schedule of metals thirds of her available forces. some reductions from present rates apcould now probably have 600,000 men

contrived in November to

pear. but still the duties would seem very high anywhere outside of the United States. Pig iron, formerly \$7 per ton, THE PREMIER'S DUTY. comes down to \$5, which is still equal 25 or 30 per cent. protection. Iron IF Mr. MACKENZIE has any regard for his reputation he will go before the ore, fifty cents per ton. Bar iron ranges from seven-eighths of a cent to one and yarns, and all manufactures of every defore any ground of quarrel could have Zeros, opposite the peninsula above Gal- Kaministiquia Committee without de- one-fourth cents per pound; the basis lay. His name has been connected with taken being 35 per cent. on the value, and the present rates running mostly from 35 to 45 per cent. Cut nails and the jobs perpetrated there in a manner that seriously affects his character as First spikes are put at one and one-quarter first opportunity of quarrelling with session of the line from Derkoi, on the them.

On the 6th of November, 1877, the on the Sea of Marmora, which the twitted with giving \$90 a lot for wild we should say, for the home manufacture. Steel railway bars are put at threelands which, without the Government quarters of one cent per pound, or \$15 cents per lb. terminus, were worth from \$2.50 to per small ton, the present duty being \$3 each, answers that Mr. MACKENZIE one and one-quarter cents. English told him that the terminus was to be makers of steel rails will hardly thank placed there; adds that the Premier Congress for this reduction, if made; \$15 gave him the information in Toronto; per ton will be about as effectual as \$50

for which the Government is wholly responsible. The signature would have been affixed by the Light Government as a lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only been affixed by the Light Government as a lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only been affixed by the Light Government as a lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are only the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the least of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the latter of the Darkson which are the lightly defended on the latter of the Darkson which are the Da engineer's report in favour of the Mc- the basis adopted appears to run from Russians are now in force on the line Kellar farm and against the Town 50 to 75 per cent. on the value; surely the offended dignitary was not communicated with is doubtless to be found to the found the first three fields and the feason why through Tchataldja to the Euxine plot was on its way to Ottawa. But in January, 1875, his words came true and Free Trade ideas in the United States! in the fact that the Lieut.-Governor events which, it may be remembered, his map proved to be an exact copy of a Ready-made clothing is done justice to correct original. The Premier did with 45 per cent.

Furniture and cabinet ware is put at Flour, grain, and provisions are was felt to usher in a new and important this was a mere chapter of coincidences, left as at present, not a cent re- to Canadians. One good feature in Am.

Whether this proposed tariff is to be

fer with long-established rights, often fought for at the peril of life. Suppose Lieutenant-Governor MacDonald had remonstrated with Mr. Mowar on his grants to certain railways and, Mr.

Vicinity to Gallipon, may itself be used to prevent the movements of vessels out of the Dardanelles into the sea of Marmora. The distance to the opposite point of Kara Burun is not more than 10 or 15 miles, and as the course taken voured firm—these but add to the seing considered likely that the present to rected after he had publicly decided on securing the ground on which it stood, and the marvellous looseness that characterised all his dealings with the factorized all his dealings with the present to prevent the movements of vessels out to prevent the movement of the prevent was a saked for by American maltsters, or 20 to prevent date of the prevent was a saked for by American maltsters, or 20 to prevent date of the prevent was a saked for

posed reduction cannot possibly get through Congress. Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin together are quite able to The Ottawa correspondent of a Western organ announces that at the close of defeat it. the session M. LAFLAMME is to be ele-Going over certain points of comparivated to the Supreme Court. He is now son between the proposed new tariff and awaiting its decision in a case involving the old one, we notice a reduction of one-fourth in the duties on flax, dressed qualification for bribery and corrupt

seems to be guided by no consideration of public decency in making appointing under the term of "general hardments to the public service. Dr. HAGware," (shelf hardware mostly) no re-ARTY, who was reported for gross bribery duction is proposed, the old figures of 35 per cent. ad valorem being retained. It in the WALKER election contest, has been given a high office in the North-West. Nixon, whose participation in remarkable, by the way, what an exceedingly large number of articles, manuthe Proton intimidation case stamped factures of metals and various other well as in the old at this figure, which is just double the general rate in our own was treasurer of Mr. KERR's bribery fund in Northumberland and who figured at the trial as the main 's standard-lifter' in that contest, is while the most favours blowers at least, while the most favourable view of the nev now one of the Assistant Deputy- tariff bill must place its average at from Receiver-Generals, with \$3,000 a year. 35 to 40 per cent. Such reductions as Norris who broke open Mr. Abbott's are proposed in iron manufactures are nearly all in heavy goods, such as rails, strong-box and stole his papers, received an appointment on the Intercolonial, and M. CAUCHON was made Lieut.

Supreme Court. Through all our fierce party strife the Bench of Canada has up to the present been kept free from ap to the present been kept free from the unworthy men. It is an honour to the country; the noblest, as it is the most sacred, of our institutions. But if M. and 10 per cent advalorem besides. In the LAFLAMME, why not also his colleague new bill the figures are :— $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents per HUNTINGTON? Let the Premier spare | lb., on steel; and on manufactures us this disgrace. M. LAFLAMME'S ser-steel 35 per cent ad valorem. It appears ices to the Party may have been valu- from English journals that the Sheffield able; but in the appointment of the judges of the land higher considerations that the steel houses expect to benefit greatly by this change, should it be adopted. No ons than those of Party should prevail, thing else in the bill is likely to be more unless the Canadian Bench is to sink to hotly contested than the clause touching the level of that of the neighbouring the steel duties. There will be a vigor THE PROPOSED AMERICAN

THE New York Daily Bulletin pubthe value. lishes, in advance of all its contempor-American Tariff Bill, revised and cor-

the House. Long details of specific Not above No. 7, Dutch Standard. duties are given, those on cotton cloths, Above No. 7, and not above No. 10 2 50 for instance, being divided into six or Above No. 7, and not above No. 10 seven classes, each being at a different rate per square yard, while on wood Above No. 13, and not above No. screws four different figures per pound are named. However, each separate

> These rates were originally one-fifth lower, but were by the Act of March 3, 1875, raised 25 per cent., which brings them to the figures above given. The new bill makes seven grades, to the first four of which the same colour the first four of which the same colour test is applied—that of "not above No."
>
> "12 Ditch at added" British at the same colour was very brief, and of the candidates, considered as a whole, our discontented considered considered as a whole, our discontented considered consid

listinguished by the polarization By the polariscope, not above 82....\$2 30 Above 87, and not above 92.

The duties on glass are placed at from colour alone being used. one cent to two and one-half cents per pound, on common qualities, and on the iner ones at from two to thirty cents Above 20 D. 8..... per square foot. Articles of glass, not enumerated, are to pay thirty-five per cent on the value, which appears to be the basis adopted for this manufacture. Thirty per cent on the value is the basis for vegetable fibres other than cotton. Flax, not hackled or dressed, is

posed, 25 per cent. to be substituted for the present 35 per cent. Boots and shoes, harness, and other manufactures of leather, 30 per cent, instead of 35. over the duties on the various kinds of

"Flannels, blankets, hats of wool, knit scription, composed wholly or in part of worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat, or other like animals, except such as are com- from the Farmers' Sons Franchise Act use- business, and because there has posed in part of wool, not otherwise provided for, valued at not exceeding 40 cents per lb., 25 cents per lb.; valued at above 40 cents per lb. and not exceeding 6 cents, 38 cents per lb.; valued at over cents and not exceeding 80 cents per lb., 50 cents per lb.; valued at above 80 cents, 60

manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise provided for, fifty per centum ad valorem. On review of the woollen goods sche

cent. on the value. This ought to be considered sufficient protection, though the figures of the present tariff run higher in some cases. The duties on paper and envelopes are

care of, with 15 cents per lb. duty. We have, perhaps, given as much of the details of the bill as are of interest erican tariff legislation we must remark good and sufficient notice to the public The probability at present is that it will not pass, but, even if it should, American manufactures will still be exceed

15c ₩ bush.
10c ₱ bush.
20 % cent
10 ₩ cent.
d cent # tb.
15c ₩ bush.
20 ₩ cent.
75c ₩ ton.
In packages 12
₹ 100 lbs.; is
bulk 8c \$ 10
ths.
25 to 50 ₩ cen
\$7 ₩ ton.
35 to 57 ₱ cen
\$25 @ \$30 \$ to:
\$14 \$\text{@} ton.
\$25 \$ ton.
20 ₩ cent.
20 % cent.
\$40 ₺ ton
\$20 \$ ton.
900 30 buch

and 8 cents when in bulk, as before. 174 per cent., are, by the American tariff, on none of these natural products of charged with the rates undermentioned: feet, instead of \$2 as at present—but we may consider it certain that this pronels and Blankets

and undressed; \$30 and \$15 per ton being respectively substituted for \$40

practices. The present Government On the thousand and one articles com materials, are placed in the new tariff as tariff. The average of the present American tariff on manufactured goods bars, etc. Although these reductions leave the protection to the home manu-M. LAFLAMME will do no credit to the stoutly resisted by Pennsylvania, and it

> At present steel is divided into three ous struggle over the proposal to reduce the duties on steel rails from \$25 per ton to \$15 (the ton of 2,000 lbs.). The latter figure will not suit the Pennsylvania

A comparison of the proposed sugar aries, the full text of the proposed new duties with those now in force would be rather intricate, but we give the figures. In the present tariff six grades are disrected from the official document, ex- tinguish actly as reported by the Committee to appended

3 433 schedule appears to have been framed on Above No. 20.

Above 92.....

In the three higher grades the polarization test is not applied, that of Above 13 D. S., and not above 16....\$3.50 Above 16 D. S., and not above 20.... 4 00 The drawback system being retained. the new rates, if adopted, would oper-

ate as the present rates do, causing the United States to export a great deal of refined sugar, while importing none. On rubber goods a reduction is pro-

raw wool is compromised by the Committee with a general rate of 35 per cent. ad. val. over all. On woollen goods the specification of different duties is a very long one, but let us quote a sub-sectio er two to show the basis upon which American tariff-framers are working:

Woollen cloth, woollen shawls, and all

and produces a tracing from some would be in cutting them off from the dule, we feel fully justified in repeating what we have said already—that it is

> in the new bill reduced from 35 to 28 pounds) into Ontario from the per cent.

Fancy soaps appear to be well taken

THE TWO TARIFFS. The following comparison of the American and Canadian tariffs is particularly in-Canadian American Duty. Duty. .. Free. 20c @ bush.

heat flour Free.	20 % cent
ye flour and corn meal Free.	10 ₩ cent.
atmeal Free.	1 cent # tb.
otatoes10 ∌ ct.	15c ₩ bush.
ive animals10 ₹ ct.	20 ₩ cent.
oal Free.	75c € ton.
alt Free.	In packages 12
	₹ 100 lbs.; i
	bulk 8c ₩ 10
	lbs.
ool Free.	25 to 50 ₩ cer
ig iron Free.	\$7 ₹8 ton.
ar iron 5 ₩ ct.	35 to 57 ₩ cer
late and boiler iron 5 % ct.	\$25 @ \$30 \$ to
on rails Free.	\$14 \$9 ton.
teel rails Free.	\$25 \$ ton.
ricks Free.	20 ₩ cent.
rees, plants and shrubs10 \$\& ct.	20 ₩ cent.
lax, dressed Free.	\$40 ₱ ton
lax, undressed Free.	\$20 \$ ton.
lax seed Free.	20c % bush.
arch2c \$\mathbb{9} lb.	1c ₩ lb and 2 Wcent. adva
TTT - 6 11 '	

our tariff come under the general figure of an excellent address to that meeting, said the country.

30 to 5 ass bottles and lamp chimney

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Adam Oliver was examined or Saturday respecting the Neebing and Kaministiquia jobs, but the guileless soul knew nothing.

Mr. Cunningham, M. P. for New Westminster, having retired because of repeated infractions of the Independence of Parliament Act, a Mr. Robinson came forward to contest the seat in Mr. Mackenzie's interest, but was defeated by Dr. McInnes, an out-and-out Oppositionist, which makes the nineteenth seat taken from the enemy

Montreal Star on M. de St. Just :-'It was truly unfortunate that the Governor could not lay aside for a time his active political sympathies. To this weak-ness may be traced the present troubles. It appears to us that he was officiously meddlesome in prying into the administra-tion of affairs, and ever on the look out to annoy his Ministers."

Le Nouveau Monde:-"According to the Lieut.-Governor it is not the Ministry, responsible to the people and possessing the confidence of the majority in the Chamber, which should take the initiative of legislation; but it is for the Lieut.-Govmen, although it is about 35 per cent on ernor to advise and execute, while his Ministers remain 'loafers around the throne' and mere instruments in his

The London Daily News, commenting ied, with the rates per 100 lbs. on the deadlock in the colony of Victoria, says that "the one fact a Governor dissatisfied with an Administration must consider and act upon is-Does said Administration command a majority of the Parliament representatives ?" Just's "one fact" was-How can I best serve my political friends at Ottawa? And he acted accordingly.

The Chicago elections took place this week. The Chicago Times made a classification of the fifty-nine candidates under three heads, "Fair to first-rate," "Choice desire to have the time of the of evils," "Bad to damnable," giving the wasted on a Government day. names of the aspirants for office each in its | was accordingly read at the table appropriate column. The first category "13, Dutch standard." But they are temporary sternly said, "They are a bad the resolution to appoint an officer

The London Times of the 20th ult. in a grossly ignorant article on the Fishery arbitration says among other things, "the tional cost, as the Deputy Minis British, or rather the Canadian case, was conducted by Mr. Ford, formerly secretary of legation at Washington, and by counsel representing the Maritime Provinces." As a matter of fact, Mr. Ford was a very junior counsel. When Dana, one of the American lawyers in the case, was enter-tained at Boston he said, "Thompson, a young Halifax lawyer, 'ran' Canada's case with extraordinary ability, while poor Ford, from Downing street, sat in dumb inanity twirling his eyeglass and thinking of Rotten Row." This was coarse but true.

That letter of Mr. Noxon's, in which he says that his company made twentyeight per cent. profit on the capital stock As we have mentioned, the contest of the agricultural implement works at Ingersoll last year, and that "the manufacturers of Canada are as prosperous as those of any country in the world at present," is being published and republished in all the Grit papers in Canada. But they all keep dark on the fact that in this line of manufacture there is no foreign competition at all, our own makers having letters of patent the home market entirely to themselves. Other industries would be well "satisfied," too, if they

were half as well protected as this one is. Farmers' sons will find the following that was because the other did not do their fair share of ful at the present time :-

in at the present time:

1. Every farmer's son, resident upon the farm of ins father or mother at the time of the assessment, if of the full age of 21 years, may be entered, rated, and assessed, in respect of the farm, jointly with its father, or with his mother if a widow.

2. The father and eldest son shall be assessed when the property is not of sufficient value to qualify the others.

Imany changes in the headship the Departments. His own idea to remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed to the paid out of the full departments. His own idea are remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed to the paid out of the full departments. His own idea are remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed to the paid out of the full departments. His own idea are remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appointed to the paid out of the full departments.

Let the Young Men's Liberal Conservaive Associations throughout the country look to this betimes.

The Trade and Navigation tables show how effectually Mr. Cartwright has turned our grocery import trade to the profit of the Americans. Here are the imports (in

		18/3.	1877.	
1	Tea	823,830	3,409,430	
	Coffee	182,030	708,030	
f	Sugar	13,911,680	20,390,400	
	Rice	26,820	109,450	
	Cane Juice, Syrups,			
	Melado Molas-			
t	ses, etc	2,088,780	3,296,300	
7	Sugar, Candy, and			
,	Confectionery	73,510	150,100	1
	Ground Spices	1	4,073	
	Unground Spices	56,715	83,513	
				l .

London Free Press :- "All along the western side of the peninsula, from Southampton to Windsor, there is a movement for the Western States. The Dakota Territory seems to be the principal point for which the population are making. As an illustration of what is going on, it may be mentioned that 1,500 applications have been made for passage on board the steamer Quebec, which is to leave Sarnia on the 5th inst. Some are going to Manitoba, it is true, but the bulk are reported for the States. This new exodus is to be deplored, and points to an unsettled state of things. It is evident that the public mind is uneasy, and fearing that there may not be a change of things at home, many hundreds of useful citizens are making up their minds to go

Berlin (Ont.) Daily News: "At the recent meeting in Heidelberg, a very large involving a charge of \$15,000 s proportion of those present were gentlemen who formerly supported the present representatives of the Riding. The question naturally arises why is this remarkable ment to let this matter stand why are so many who have always been Reformers, and are still Reformers, working hand in hand with the Opposition? This was clearly and explicity answered by Mr. Henry Martinson, formerly Deputy-Reeve of Wellesley. This gentleman, in

he had always been a Reformer, and is still a Reformer, but he was a Projectionist and, therefore, could no longer support the present Government, or their candidates. He had helped to put the present nen into power, and would nowdo what he could to put them out. That is exactly the case with hundreds of good Reformers al. over

Protection, it is useless further to day it, is crushing out our cousins' industres not one by one but altogether. This's

from the Railway Age .\_\_ "American manufacturers of rai 521 passenger and freight car 6,375 car wheels, value \$99,8 excellence with the worl While this wretched state of across the lines, the rol tive shops and car show

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page)

MONDAY, Apr

Mr. Stephenson, as a matter of ege, called attention to a paragrap Ottawa correspondence of the H: encontre, in which his name and other members were introdu was no truth whatever in the par Several members spoke, McDonnel (Inverness), attacking the of the Halifax Herald. Mr. BLAKE introduced a bill for w up insolvent incorporated fire and surance companies. He apologi introducing it at so late a period ession. It was necessary, he said, oill was to pass this session, that it be read a second time forthwith.

embers spoke briefly, for the most avour of the bill, and it was read and second time. The bill to incorporate the Brock and Ottawa and Canada Central railw passed through Committee with

amendments. Several questions were asked The Government stated in re question, put on the paper by Carthy, that it was their intent the present session to change the that there shall be four instead The House next reached notice motion, when a large number was up and passed. The House adjourned at 12.15 a m

TURSDAY, April :

Mr. MacDougall (Renfrew) introd a bill to secure the attendance of voter elections of members for the Co Though pressed by several members Opposition to explain it, he declined so, alleging that the Government of Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved to receive to exceed \$3,200 per annum. In Sir John Macdonald, he explained the contemplated change in the financial partments would not Finance would take the place of Deputy Receiver-General.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved the second

ing of the bill respecting the off iver-General and Att Mr. MITCHELL objected to the bill Cabinet from the lay members of the Ho and give it to a lawyer. It migh necessary to abolish the Recei Generalship, but surely an econom Government could do that without

ing another office.

The bill was then read a second to On the motion to go into committee, Sir JOHN MACDONAL Deaid he had inte speaking before the bill was read a s time, but the announcement of t reading was made so quickly he l time to do so. He did not object abolition of the Receiver-Generalship he most strongly objected to have legal men in the Cabinet. It was b of this objection that the Att was excluded from the Cabinet in There might be divided com the Minister of Justice and the Att General. Nor did he think that the iucreased as to warrant a division the number of references many changes in the head

others.

3. If the rating be sufficiently high, the right to be assessed and to vote is granted to all the sons that have attained their majority.

4. A son entitled to be assessed may require the assessor to enter his name on the roll.

5. The assessor is subject to heavy penalties for any remissness of duty in this regard.

Let the Voince Man's Libert 1. sian colonies. Dr. Tupper strongly protested

the bill, exposed the inc Government in not reducing the the members of the Cabinet, when had an opportunity of doing so, and shally criticized Mr. Blake's Teeswater spee Mr. Blake briefly which he said would not increase lic burdens and endeavoured to ju speech at Teeswater. Mr. PALMER' objected to the b censured the practice of judges down from the Bench to take part

Mr. Masson said the apparent the bill was to relieve the Minist tice of a portion of his as to permit him to prothe Court before judges w e dependent upon his patronage ence. He expressed his regret tics had become mixed up in any the Judiciary, in whom, in public confidence was being s Mr. HUNTINGTON attacke for Terrebonne for endeavouri the impression that the Bench nced by the Governmen

Mr. BARY observed that wh eral party was in Opposition to tacked the judiciary of Lower way of which he would be

Mr. LAFLAMME replied briefly House went into Committee of Mr. MTCHELL having repeat ections previously stated by oill, Mr. Masson read from ivered by Mr. Dorion in flected strongly upon the Queb The clauses with regard to Generalship having passed, moved to strike out the third Sir JOHN MACDONALD 800 ment to let this matter stand

vations, Mr. Kirkpatrick said the sion of the country at large was that

ce was required in the Minister stice's office, but it could be best s ied by the appointment of a solicitor

the Treasury.

Mr. PLUMB spoke in opposition to the bill we bill. The several clauses of the bill we then adopted without amendment, exce the sixth to the wording of which Sir Jo Macdonald objected. After Sir John Macdonald adhad held a consultation with Mr. Bla the letter suggested that the Commi should rise and that the wording of clause should be considered before the stage was taken. This suggestion was

ed upon.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved the secon reading of the bill for the better audit of the Public Accounts. Sir John proved of the bill generally, and made gestions towards its improvement in de The bill was read a second time, and it understood upon the suggestion of Si Macdonald that after the bill had: through Committee it should be re with the amendment. On the motion for going into Com of Supply, Mr. Brown (Hastings) for the imposition of a duty upor and flour coming from the U

A short discussion follower Wills moved the adio which was carried The House adjourned at 12.35 a. m

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced

to amend the Railway Act. the bill, he said, was companies to extend their siding warehouse, elevator or wharf. a first time. Mr. LAFLAMME introduced a bi

amend the Supreme Court act. Its respectively was to establish four terms a instead of two. Another object was reduce the limitation of appeal to \$400 Mr. Bunster moved that an address recorded to be Majorithm of the supremendation of the sup presented to her Majesty praying for re-appointment of Lord Dufferin as ernor-General for another term.

Mr. Mackenzie said the House of

not to be asked to adopt so unusu motion. On Monday or Tuesday nex proposed to submit to the House an adto the Governor-Governor expressive of sentiment of the House and the count espect of his Excellency. Sir John Macdonald concurred in views expressed by the Premier. He exceedingly glad that the head of

House picposed to take the course he just announced, He hoped the hon. I ber for Victoria, B. C., would with his motion.

Mr. MITCHELL spoke in the same s as the previous speakers, and the was then withdrawn.

Mr. Frechette's motion for the appenent of a Select Committee to sect

better translation of the British America Act next came up. It was be spoken to by a few members, after division was taken, with the fol result:—Yeas, 79; nays, 63. Mr. Bourassa moved the second re of his bill to amend the Insolvent Ac object of which was to extend the ions of the Act to farmers and non-

generally.

A division was taken on the bill. was lost by a vote of 68 to 72. Mr. Trow moved the second read his bill to make life assurance policie forfeitable, one of the provisions of was that the policies of suicides sho The bill was opposed by the Gover and was consequently withdrawn. The House adjourned at 12.45.

### CANADIAN.

Undeterred by past failures, Ven keeps on with his weather propi substance of the latest of which the Montreal Witness :- " The the Montreal Witness:—"The 'proties,' then, I point to in this communion, chiefly are: Heavy rains and fr snow flurries; a rapid rise of stream rivers toward the month of May, ar waters throughout the summer. John Lemoinne writes for the number of The Nineteenth Cent from the French standpoint. His sion is that England must stand a the coming contest. He holds that Russian influence that enabled Germ conquer France, and that since tha Russian influence has been powe continental Europe because there has an understanding between Russia, and Germany. The egregious miss England and France, he declares, imagining that the triple alliance w dissolved. He holds that the al the three continental empires is, in fact, a conservative, a monarc dynastic alliance against European

Some weeks since a young man Douglas Mills, said to be the son of keeper in the Village of Aylmer that place far too small for cluded to "go west," and grow the country. Before doing so, how visited this city, and stopped long here to forge his father's name to a for \$400. He then pursued the eve of his way, and finally reached the forgers—Chicago, where for son past he has been alternating betw Tremont House and Commercial I was at the latter place, on the str a telegram received from the Chief o that he was arrested ou Thursday (March 28th.) On his person were \$352 in bills, and a rather flashy w. While in Chicago he sailed under to f A. B. Cook, but that was purtious. Two of his friends have go for the purpose of bringing him. for the purpose of bringing him is stated that he "lit out" with of several people.—London Free 1 Mr. Adam Bowlby, of Waterfo was 86 years old on the 29th n Bowlby was born in Annapolis Nova Scotia, on the 29th of Mar

and served in the war of 1812 as in the militia company commar father, stationed as a coast-guar vent the landing of privateers of of Nova Scotia bordering o Fundy, and consequently he is participants in the recent grant minion Parliament to the veter Mr. Bowlby settled in 1815 in of Norfolk, in Upper Canada, a a large landed property in that where he continued to reside until of years ago, when he came to Be since then has resided with h County Crown Attorney, Mr Bowlby. The old gentleman hearty, and very active on for his great age. The event of his 86th birthday was cele family dinner party given at the residence of his son, the torney, in this town. We gentleman many happy returns -Berlin Daily News.

Again we hear of the shodd this time at Napanee. His nam as Burns, and he put up at the as Burns, and he put up at House, making daily raids in rounding country, principally ericksburgh, where he succ ing several victims. He offere large lots of cloth—tweeds, na large lots of cloth—tweeds, nay representing, in some instances that they were goods saved from ing of St. John, N. B., and te farmers to whom he offered them that they could get \$100 worth for \$45—a long way below wholesale prices. The goods were to look at, and seemed to be such bargains that he succeeded in diseveral lots. The parties, not if actly sure that all was right, get the advice of some one whose they could trust. The "goods" mounced to be the veriest she worth making up, and some of the by threats of a criminal prosecution. by threats of a criminal prosecuti Burns into making restitution for the West, but at the suit of o Unyworth was arrested in Londo day, March 25th.

an excellent address to that meeting, said he had always been a Reformer, and is still but he was a Projecti and, therefore, could no longer support the present Government, or their caldidates. He had helped to put the present hen into power, and would nowdo what h could to put them out. That is exactly the case

> the country. Protection, it is useless further to day it, is crushing out our cousins' industres not one by one but altogether. Thisis from the Railway Age :-

with hundreds of good Reformers all

from the Kauway Age:—

"American manufacturers of railway machinerand supplies have reason to take courage from the beginnings of an export trade already inaugurated During the year 1877 there were exported from the United States sixty-four locomotives, value \$323, 501; 521 passenger and freight cars, value \$346, 322; 6,375 car wheels, value \$99,845; and 131,945 cwt. of rails, value \$231,918. Considering that it is but a short time since most of these articles were imported to this country in enormous quantities, the fact is full of significance. American iron manufacturers are now able to compete in point of While this wretched state of affairs exists across the lines, the rolling-mills, locomo-tive shops and car shops of Canada are "humming" under our excellent system of jug-handled Free Trade.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

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MONDAY, April 1.

Mr. Stephenson, as a matter of privilege, called attention to a paragraph in the Ottawa correspondence of the Hamilton Times, in reference to the Bunster-Cheval other members were introduced. There was no truth whatever in the paragraph.

Several members spoke, Mr. Samuel a time his McDonnel (Inverness), attacking the editor of the Halifax Herald. Mr. Blake introduced a bill for winding

up insolvent incorporated fire and marine administra- insurance companies. He apologised, for look out to introducing it at so late a period of the session. It was necessary, he said, if the bill was to pass this session, that it should be read a second time forthwith. Several members spoke briefly, for the most part in favour of the bill, and it was read a The bill to incorporate the Brockville

and Ottawa and Canada Central railways passed through Committee with some amendments. Several questions were asked. around the

The Government stated in reply to one question, put on the paper by Mr. Mc. Carthy, that it was their intention during the present session to change the law so that there shall be four instead of two terms of the Supreme Court each year. The House next reached notices of motion, when a large number was taken up and passed. The House adjourned at 12.15 a.m.

TURSDAY, April 2.

Mr. MACDOUGALL (Renfrew) introduced a bill to secure the attendance of voters at elections of members for the Commons. this de a classifica- Opposition to explain it, he declined to do so, alleging that the Government did not have the time of the House Choice desire to giving the wasted on a Government day. The bill seach in its was accordingly read at the table by the Clerk. It was then read a first time.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved to receive the rst category ntented conare a bad the resolution to appoint an officer to be called an Auditor-General, the salary not to exceed \$3,200 per annum. In reply to Sir John Macdonald, he explained that the contemplated change in the financial dethe Fishery partments would not involve any additional cost, as the Deputy Minister of

> Deputy Receiver-General.
>
> Mr. LAFLAMME moved the second reading of the bill respecting the office Receiver-General and Attorney-General.
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> Mr. MITCHELL objected to the bill by Cabinet from the lay members of the House and give it to a lawyer. It might necessary to abolish the Receiver-Generalship, but surely an economical Government could do that without crea

ng another office. The hill was then read a second tim On the motion to go into committee, Sir John Macdonald said he had intende speaking before the bill was read a secon me but the announcement of the secon capital stock eading was made so quickly he had works at time to do so. He did not object to abolition of the Receiver-Generalship, e most strongly objected to have egal men in the Cabinet. It was because f this objection that the Attorney-Gener was excluded from the Cabinet in Engla There might be divided councils between General. Nor did he think that the wood of the Minister of Justice had so great jucreased as to warrant a division of office. There had been a large incr the number of references, no doubt, that was because the other Department the following did not do their fair share of the pul business, and because there had been many changes in the headship the Departments. His own idea that the Minister of Justice sho remain Attorney-General, and a Solicitor-General should be appo at a small salary but with an interes

funded fees, and to be paid out of the ca in court in which he might be engaged Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. gentl did not in the old times fancy it wro have more than one legal adviser in Cabinet. The practice proposed to be troduced here was in use in the Aust Cabinet. sian colonies. Dr. Tupper strongly protested

the bill, exposed the inconsistency of Government in not reducing the numb the members of the Cabinet, when on tables show had an opportunity of doing so, and slight has turned by criticized Mr. Blake's Teeswater sports to the profit of Mr. Blake briefly defended the to the profit of which he said would not increase the the imports (in lic burdens and endeavoured to justif speech at Teeswater.

Mr. Palmer objected to the bill censured the practice of judges co down from the Bench to take part in 3,409,430

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Mr. MASSON said the apparent ob the bill was to relieve the Minister as to permit him to practice 3.296,300 be dependent upon his patronage 150.100 He expressed his regret tics had become mixed up in any way 83 513 the Judiciary, in whom, in consequence public confidence was being shaken. All along the Mr. Huntington attacked the ala from South- for Terrebonne for endeavouring is a movement

influenced by the Government of

cipal point for the kind.

Mr. BABY observed that when they convenition they Mr. Masson said he had said not y on, it may be plications have a tacked the judiciary of Lower Canada tacked the lower Cana speak.
Mr. Laflamme replied briefly,

the States. This lored, and points ings. It is evibill, Mr. Masson read from a spelivered by Mr. Dorion in 1868, W flected strongly upon the Quebec j The clauses with regard to the Generalship having passed, Mr. Mitt moved to strike out the third clause. objected to creating a new Departinvolving a charge of \$15,000 a year. ent were gentlemen Sir John Macdonald spoke state the present repre-length, and with great force, in opg. The question to the bill, and appealed to the this remarkable ment to let this matter stand up

who have always session.

still Reformers. Mr. BLAKE having made a few rith the Opposition? vations, Mr. Kirkpatrick said the implicity answered by formerly DeputyThis gentleman, in quired to be divided. He believed s assistance was required in the Minister of Justice's office, but it could be best suplied by the appointment of a solicitor t

the Treasury.

Mr. PLUMB spoke in opposition to the bill. The several clauses of the bill were then adopted without amendment, except the sixth to the wording of which Sir John Macdonald objected. After Sir John Macdonald objected. ald had held a consultation with Mr. Blake, e letter suggested that the Committee uld rise and that the wording of the clause should be considered before the next stage was taken. This suggestion was act

CARTWRIGHT moved the second reading of the bill for the better auditing Public Accounts. Sir John aproved of the bill generally, and made sug-estions towards its improvement in detail e bill was read a second time, and it was understood upon the suggestion of Sir John Macdonald that after the bill had passed through Committee it should be reprinted th the amendment. On the motion for going into Committee upply, Mr. Brown (Hastings) moved

for the imposition of a duty upon wheat and flour coming from the United States. Hills moved the adjournment of debate which was carried. The House adjourned at 12.35 a. m.

Wednesday, April 3.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex) introduced a bil to amend the Railway Act. The object of the bill, he said, was to enable railway companies to extend their sidings to any warehouse, elevator or wharf. It was read Mr. LAFLAMME introduced a bill to

amend the Supreme Court act. Its main object was to establish four terms a vear instead of two. Another object reduce the limitation of appeal to \$400. presented to her Majesty praying for the re-appointment of Lord Dufferin as Governor-General for another term. Mr. MACKENZIE said the House ought not to be asked to adopt so unusual a

motion. On Monday or Tuesday next he proposed to submit to the House an address to the Governor-Governor expressive of the sentiment of the House and the country in respect of his Excellency.
Sir John Macdonald concurred in the

views expressed by the Premier. He was exceedingly glad that the head of the to take the course he had just announced, He hoped the hon. mem-ber for Victoria, B. C., would withdraw Mr. MITCHELL spoke in the same strain as the previous speakers, and the motion

was then withdrawn.
Mr. Frechette's motion for the appoint ment of a Select Committee to secure America Act next came up. It was briefly spoken to by a few members, after which

waters throughout the summer."

John Lemoinne writes for the March number of The Nincteenth Century a from the French standpoint. His conclusion is that England must stand alone in the coming contest. He holds that it was the coming contest. He holds that it was Russian influence that enabled Germany to conquer France, and that since that date Russian influence has been powerful in continental Europe because there has been an understanding between Russia, Austria an understanding between reussia, Austria and Germany. The egregious mistake of England and France, he declares, was in magining that the triple alliance would be dissolved. He holds that the alliance of three continental empires has deeper foundations than are dreamed of; that i in fact, a conservative, a monarchical, a

dynastic alliance against European revolu Douglas Mills, said to be the son of a hoteleper in the Village of Aylmer, found that place far too small for him, and coned to "go west," and grow up with the country. Before doing so, however, he visited this city, and stopped long enough here to forge his father's name to a cheque for \$400. He then pursued the even tenor of his way, and finally reached the goal of rgers—Chicago, where for some time past he has been alternating between the mont House and Commercial Hotel. It was at the latter place, on the strength of a telegram received from the Chief of Police, that he was arrested ou Thursday evening (March 28th.) On his person were found \$352 in bills, and a rather flashy wardrobe. While in Chicago he sailed under the name of A. B. Cook, but that was purely fictitious. Two of his friends have gone west for the purpose of bringing him back. It is stated that he "lit out" with the cash of several people.—Lendon Free Press.

of several people. - London Free Press. Mr. Adam Bowlby, of Waterford, Ont ... was 86 years old on the 29th ult. Mr. owlby was born in Annapolis county, ova Scotia, on the 29th of March, 1792, and served in the war of 1812 as an officer n the militia company commanded by his stationed as a coast-guard to preent the landing of privateers on the coast Nova Scotia bordering on the Bay of ndy, and consequently he is one of the pants in the recent grant of the Doon Parliament to the veterans of 1812. Norfolk, in Upper Canada, and acquired large landed property in that county, lines alluded to have partially paralyzed a large landed property in that county, where he continued to reside until a couple of years ago, when he came to Berlin, and ounty Orown Attorney, Mr. W. H. wlby. The old gentleman is hale and and very active on foot for one of great age. The event of the arrival of 86th birthday was celebrated by a nily dinner party given at "Bowhill," e residence of his son, the County At-rney, in this town. We wish the old gentleman many happy returns of the day.

—Berlin Daily News.

Again we hear of the shoddy peddler. time at Napanee. His name is given Burns, and he put up at the Campbell use, making daily raids into the surrounding country, principally North Fredericksburgh, where he succeeded in securing several victims. He offered for sale e lots of cloth-tweeds, napery, etc., representing, in some instances at least, that they were goods saved from the burning of St. John, N. B., and telling the farmers to whom he offered them for sale, that they could get \$100 worth of goods for \$45 or \$45—a long way below Montreal wholesale prices. The goods were not bad to look at, and seemed to be such decided bargains that he succeeded in disposing of several lots. The parties, not feeling ex-actly sure that all was right, decided to get the advice of some one whose judgment ey could trust. The "goods" were pro-unced to be the veriest shoddy, not rth making up, and some of the victims, by threats of a criminal prosecution, scared Burns into making restitution. He left for the West, but at the suit of one Henry

nyworth was arrested in London on Mon

### THE CANADA PACIFIC.

Mackenz'e's Corrupt and Unpatrioti Policy-An American Scheme. The Thunder Bay Sentinel of the 14th has the following:—When the question of building the great Canadian Pacific railway was first determined upon the people of the Dominion hailed it with pride. A few years have pessed few years have passed, and the scandals and swindling connected with its birth and progress, so far, have humiliated every honourable man in Canada. The nearer we approach to the location of the line, the more we are impressed with the frauds being perpetrated upon the country, while means wherewith the great work in

the means wherewith the great work in hand was to have been pushed on are frittered away upon "jobs" of no service to the Canadian Pacific railway.

It would seem from the explanations given in the Senate that the "Waterstretch Policy" is again entertained by the Government. Doubt is now expressed as to the line being continued beyond English river for years to come, if ever. Why the forty odd miles west of Savanne should be left as "a monument of folly" is not apparent. It is true a certain is not apparent. It is true a certain amount of steel rails might be hid away along that otherwise useless piece of work, that would be left idle if the present

toba trade from passing by Thunder Bay. We can hardly credit that the tardiness of our Dominion Government in completing the railway between Lake Superior and

been done, and that the money was fairly nections with the railroad system of Mani-toba. They have, in fact, effected a lease on favourable terms of the Pembina branch of the Canadian Pacific, which the Dominion Government is about to put under contract to be ready to the boundary

line simultaneously with the completion of the St. Vincent extension. It is immensely fortunate for Minnesota that the St. Paul and Pacific railroad lines, which gather in their immense sweep the whole central, western, and northwestern regions of this State have fallen into the hands of these powerful Canadian capital ists and their Minnesota associates; for by this means the St. Paul and Pacific system will be united in intimate alliance with the Canadian system of railroads traversing Manitoba and the fertile belt west of the Rocky Mountains, while the interests of the Canadian and Minnesota parties fur-nish an ample guarantee that this system will be forever kept free and independent of the Chicago lines. The great capitalists who now control the St. Paul and Pacific are not only immensely strong in their own financial resources, but they are still stronger in their command of all the instru-Mr. Bowell's suggestion was not in-appropriate, that Mr. Dymond should ask the amount of Mr. Moylan's washing bill while he was in Ireland. while he was in Ireland.
Sir John Macdonald was examined as to
the payment of Mr. Moylan's old account
and the facts, as brought out in his and

season in a conversation with Gen. Baker of Minnesota, that the American portion of the Rainy Lake country was valuable, both for timber and soil, and at an early day the usual American enterprise would day the usual American enterprise would take hold and provide an opening for that wast region. Late accounts in Minnesota and Wisconsin papers refer to a projected line of railway, intended to tap the trade coming by way of the Rat Portage and Rainy Lake country, and carry it off to the Northern Pacific railway. By the railroads in contemplation a double shot will be had our Government, and caused it to hesitate in its onward railway march or not, it is difficult for the people here to understand. But certain it is that a more fatal or sui-cidal policy could not be pursued than that apparently governing those in power at Ottawa. With the completion of the line between Thunder Bay and Winnipeg the trade and travel east and west would find a natural highway. But procrastination may throw away opportunities that quarof a century cannot overcome. It would almost seem as if our Government were in league with the "Canadians" mentioned by the Pioneer Press in retardng the railway policy.

Those here who know something of the nepotism" and "clanishness" that ema-ate at Ottawa and culminate in this district, may well exclaim "save the country from Reform friends." The blue books recently received from Ottawa show where cently received from Ottawa show where the people's money goes that should be judiciously expended upon public works that would enable the Dominion to compete with our more enterprising neighbours across the lines. As it is now, however, the credit of Canada is badly shaken, our

great enterprises crippled, while a com-paratively favoured few riot in luxury, and our country is made to suffer the in-

conveniences attendant upon want of suit-

ble communication with distant districts.

the Dominion are overshadowed by the incompetent hands guiding the affairs of our Dominion. The evil effects are broadcast

We regret to say that the "prospects" of

and Rat Portage be filled up, and the great wants of the country supplied. The necessity of the completion of the all-rail line to Winnipeg, at least, is patent to every intelligent reader.

While closely watching the collection of the all-rail results of the control of the supplied of line to Winnipeg, at least, is patent to every intelligent reader.

While closely watching the columns of the St. Paul Pioneer Press, and more especially upon reading the second phamphlet of Senator Macpherson, we became convinced that a railway movement was upon foot to cut off, if possible, the Manitoba trade from passing by Thunder Bay. the railway between Lake Superior and Winnipeg is intended to play into the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and yet auch is the hands of a rival route; and the object in view is plain. A few extracts are an extract are a river in the stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to Mr. Moylan stated upon the subject; —"The plane of the said to the subject in view is plain. A few extracts are an extract and plane of the said to the subject; —"The plane of the said to the sai Winnipeg is intended to play into the hands of a rival route; and yet such is the effect. In the Pioneer Press of March 1st,

er translation of the Dritsan Average and the treatment of the powerful financial institution in the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in the contract of his chief and the powerful financial institution in condenses in the conclusion of a letter to the Montreal Witness:—"The 'probabilities,' then, I point to in this communication, chiefly are: Heavy rains and frequent snow flurries; a rapid rise of streams and rivers toward the month of May, and high rivers toward the month of May, and high members throughout the summer."

ability to make such an arrangement is it self sufficient proof of the exceptional degree to which they command the confidence of the whole public. Such is the financial standing and character of the gentlemen whom Messrs. Hill and Kittson have enwhom Messrs.

Mr. Moylan not been true to his Conserva-tive principles in 1862, he might have had the money then. Sir John Macdonald could not have refused to pay the account, be-cause he was aware that the printing had

OTTAWA, April 1.—The time of the Committee was mostly occupied again to-day with the Moylan matter. Mr. Dymond pursued his examination of Mr. Moylan, having, as he supposed, struck a new lode. But his hour and a half's enquiry into Mr. Moylan's private affairs, which had no relevency whatever to the subject under Moylan's private affairs, which had no relevency whatever to the subject under enquiry, and which would seem to have been interjected with the object of wasting the time of the Committee, and so postponing very necessary enquiries into the accounts of last year, served to show nothing more than his own relentless hate of Sir John Macdonald, whom he hoped to have involved in the enquiry. Mr. Moylan got out a campaign sheet in 1867, on which he lost \$400. This sum Sir John Macdonald paid him by his own cheque, Sir John, as consequently stated by himself, having collected the amount from his colleagues. With regard to the effort made by Mr. Moylan to stock his paper after his return from Ireland, all that was elicited was that a number of the Conservative party put their names down for sums varying from \$50 to \$200. Some paid and some did not. Mr. Bowell's suggestion was not in appropriate, that Mr. Dymond should ask the amount of Mr. Moylan's washing bill while he was in Ireland.

Company? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not? A. No. We paid back the money the stockholders hat put in. Senator Aikins—Then you paid yourself interest, in the path of the stockholders had put in. Senator Aikins—Then you paid yourself interest. The you paid yourself interest, and so postponing very necessary enquiries into the accounts of interest, or less that the was the first one who the stockholders had put in. Senator Aikins—Then you paid yourself interest. A They you paid yourself interest. The you paid yourself int

Mr. Moylan's testimony, are briefly these:

Before the fall of the Government of -Before the fall of the Government of which he was a member in 1862, Sir John Macdonald examined Mr. Moylan's account for printing and advertising, amounting to nearly \$2,000, and found that it was correct. His Government fell before the account was paid. He pressed it, however, upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who refused to pay it because Mr. Moylan would not support his Government. On the cocasion between the same and correct. His Government fell before the account was paid. He pressed it, however, upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, who tever, upon Mr. Sandfield Macdonald who refused to pay it because Mr. Moylan would not support his Government. On on occasion, however, he said he would send a cheque for the amount, but failed to do so. The accounts certified by Sir John Macdonald were kept by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald. Sir John Macdonald returned to power in 1864, but the account still remained unpaid because of his frequent absence from the capital in connection with Confederation matters. Mr. Moylan, however, pressed for a settlement whenever he could get an opportunity of doing so. After Contectation, payment of the account was still urged, but Sir John Macdonald in sisted on Mr. Moylan finding vouchers for it if possible. In the meantime, Mr. Moylan was sent to Ireland as emigration agent, much against his will, but at Sir John's earnest solicitation, because he had reason to believe that owing to his friendship for the murdered D'Arcy, MoGee, he (Mr. Moylan's) life was in danger. Mr. Moylan consented to go, but represented that his paper, the Canadian Freeman, would suffer greatly the station with his colleagues, agreed to advance \$1,200 for printing to be done by the Freeman for the various Departments. A tsubsequent periods other sums were advanced, the whole footing up to about \$2,500, the amount of Mr. Moylan's claim, for besides the \$2,000 already referred to, he had another account of \$500 for the printing of an emigration pamphlet in French and English at the special requestion was not and the search of the continuity of the search of the search of the continuity of the search of t refused to pay it because Mr. Moylan would not support his Government. On one occasion, however, he said he would

Collapse of a Grand Grit Slarr det.

The readers of the Grit papers were transed during the receast to glorious promises of white the present sension would be compared to the way of sensions would be compared to the way of sensions would be promised to white the present sensions would be promised to white the way of sensions as affecting St. The last of this grand sension would be promised to the promised to th

What was the amount? A. I cannot tell you. Q. Henderson had to pay all the freight, what was the steambcating for? A. For bringing something over from the landing.
Q. Did not Henderson charge for bringing something from the landing to Fort William? A. Yes. It was in addition to that.
Q. What did it amount to? A. \$15.
Q. Can you explain the balance of the \$500? A. No.

Q. Where did the \$500 that was paid twice for the Q. Where did the \$500 that was paid twice for the two lots go to? A. It went to the credit of Oliver, Davidson, & Co.

R. But that belonged to the Neebing Hotel Co.? A. After paying the stockholders what they had paid, the remainder went to the credit of Oliver, Davidson, & Co.

Q. Did you not discover that you had too much?

A. No, our accounts are so large. Davidson received the cheque from the Government for the hotel.

notel.

Senator MacPherson—You represented the Hotel
Company? A. Yes.

Q. You rendered an account, did you not? A.

before 1876 that the terminus was to be located at the Town Plot.

To Senator Macpherson—
Q. Were you a member of the Ontario Legislature; A. I was. I went into the Legislature in 1867 and resigned in 1875.
Q. Were you induced to 'retire to make way for a member of the Government of Ontario? A. I was not; and I was never promised any reward for resigning.

Competent hands guiding the affairs of our Dominion. The evil effects are broadcast throughout the whole country.

To Senator Macpherson—We could turn with our these Mr. Moylan was unable to furnish, inasmuch as Mr. Sandfield Macdonald had kept the original account, which could not be found, and Mr. Moylan said some of his books had been lost in the removal of his printing offices in Toronto. Sir John

To Senator Macpherson—We could turn with our dock on the Kaministiquia.

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To Senator Macpherson—We could turn with our dock on the Kaministiquia.

To Senator Macpherson—We could have a line, at the Government what would the labour cost? A. \$600.

Q. Could you have got men up there for what you these? A. I could have got them for less.

When I charged for the labour I knew the Government what would the labour cost? A. \$600.

Q. Would you have could have got them for less.

When I charged for the labour is the season: The vessel was drawing then ten feet.

Q. What could you have got men up there for what you have labour cost? A. \$600.

Q. Would you have charged to the depth what would

2. How much of that 65,752 feet of lumber was ed in that building? A. About 45,000 or 50,000

Q. How much of that 65,752 feet of lumber was used in that building? A. About 45,000 or 50,000 feet.

Q. Was there a quantity of material remaining when you stopped work? A. Yes, there was a quantity piled up in front of the hotel.

Q. Do you know what became of it? A. I saw about 3,000 feet of it taken away by Oliver's foreman.

Q. Where was it taken to? A. To several little cottages the Government were building further on.

Q. Who was building the cottages? A. Oliver, Davidson, & Co. were building them for the Government. They were doing the work by contract.

Q. How many doors were supplied for the hotel by Oliver, Davidson, & Co.? A. Thirty-four.

Q. How many are charged in Oliver, Davidson, & Co. s account to the Government? A. Forty-four.

Q. In what condition were the doors when delivered? A. They were just ready to be cramped, and they were not dressed.

Q. How many doors were used? A. Ten.

Q. What became of the balance? A. I gave them in charge of Mr. Hazelwood (the Government engineer) when I left in the fall of 1876. One door was taken down to the engineer's house by an order from Oliver.

Q. Do you know whether any of these doors were

was taken down to the engineer's house by an order from Oliver.

Q. Do you know whether any of these doors were used by Percival Ryan? A. No, not while I was there and the shanty was built then. I saw the shanty finished and none of the doors were there. Senator Aikins remarked that Oliver had stated that certain doors were taken by Percival Ryan.

Q. What were the doors worth up there as delivered? A. \$1.50 each.

Q. How much is charged for them? A. There are different classes of doors charged. Those worth \$1.50 are charged \$2.75. Those that are finished are charged about right.

Q. There are 43 pairs of sashes charged. Was that quantity delivered? No; 38 pairs were delivered. Q. What were they worth? A. They could have been bought at Prince Arthur's landing at sixty

cents.
Q. How much is charged by Oliver? A. A dollar and a half.
Q. Were they worth that? A. I should not think they were.
Q. How many were used in the building! A. 12 Q. Were any use? n any other building? A. Not while I was there. I left them in the building when I came away on Oct. Jer 1st, 1876.
Q. Is there a quantity of paint charged? A. Sixteen tins of white lead is charged. I received them teen tins of white lead is charged. I received them at the hotel.

Q. What became of the paint? A. I had a subcontract for the district engineer's house, and Oliver gave me an order to get it from the hotel and use it on that house.

Q. Who was the contractor for the engineer's house? A. Oliver.

Q. Was any paint used at the hotel? A. About half a tin.

Q. Was any paint used at the hotel? A. About half a tin.
Q. Was any turpentine or oil used? A. Yes.
Q. Was any used on the engineer's house? A. Yes.
Q. Who gave the order for it? A. Oliver gave the order to the painter to get it.
Q. Were any shingles that were bought for the hotel taken for the engineer's house? A. Yes.
Q. How many bundles? A. Three.
Q. Were any nails taken? A. Yes.
Q. Were any of the 252 panes of glass charged in Oliver's account used on the hotel? A. Yes; forty-eight panes.
Q. Were any used on the engineer's house? A. Yes, a few.
Q. How many? A. I could not say exactly.
Q. What was the quality of the lumber? A. The lumber used was common lumber; it was good enough, but very narrow.
Q. Was it sound? A. About half of it was pretty sound.

Q. What could lumber such as that be obtained for at the South Shore or the Landing per thousand? A. Eleven or twelve dollars. About half the building was common lumber; the other half was what is called culls.

Q. What were the culls worth? A. Eight dollars. Did you ever object to the quality of the lum-? A. Yes, I did.
What did Oliver say? A. He said it was all int and as good as the common run of lumber up Did you ever object to the quality of the lum? A. Yes, I did.

What did Oliver say? A. He said it was all tand as good as the common run of lumber up e.

Was the hotel a very substantial structure? Was the hotel a very substantial structure? Did you erect it under the instructions of Oli
The Australian twelve are supposed to be en route in April. They will not vist the United States until the 20th of September next, when they will hot vist was a very poor structure.

Did you erect it under the instructions of Oli-Was the note: a very substantial structure: to it was a very poor structure.
Did you erect it under the instructions of Oli'A. Yes, entirely.
What were the posts outside? A. Two by

Q. Was the chimney standing when you left? A. No, sir, it was taken down as it was falling.
Q. I see that \$1,225 is charged for labour on the building. Did it cost that? A. Not for the actual time we were at work. I took four men up from Toronto and paid them from the time they left Toronto.
Q. What could you have erected the building for?
What would the labour cost? A. \$600.

To Senator Macpherson—Flanning the lumber, as he was to particular himself.

To Senator Scott—Ip ad the wages charged in the oil, and the charges are correct.

To Senator Macpherson—Flanning the lumber, as he was to particular himself.

To Senator Scott—Ip ad the wages charged in the oil, and the charges are correct. o Senator Scott—I paid the wages charged in the and the charges are correct.

TAYLOR.—In the Township of Brooke, on Tues day, 26th March, the wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of a son.

dison.

Q. Did he ever advise you to take any lots up here? A. He advised me to take some lots from im and keep them in my name, and he told me hat eventually I would make \$50 or \$100 out of them.

Mr. E. P. Roden, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—On Sunday, March 31st, at 107 Charc's street, the wife of Mr. Paul Campbell of a daughter.

SHERRIS.—At 444 Quest street west, on the 27th March, the wife of H. Sherris, ohemist, of a daughter.

Prospects of the Campaign.

Prospects of the Campaign.

Montreal, April 1.—The latest election advices are to the following effect:—In Pontiac Dr. Church will be elected by acclamation. In Ottawa County, Mr. Duhamel, Conservative, will be re-elected by a large majority. In Argenteuii Mr. Pridham, Conservative, will be re-elected Laval will be carried again by Mr. L. O. Loranger, Conservative, will be re-elected. Laval will be carried again by Mr. L. O. Loranger, Conservative, and Terrebonne by Hon. J. A. Chapleau. In L'Assomption, Montcaim, Joliette, Berthier, Maskenonge, St. Maurice, and Champlain, the Conservative will easily be elected. In Port Neuf, where Mr. Langelier, a member of the Joly Government, is a candidate, the election will be close, and in Three Rivers, Mr. Turcotte, an Independent Conservative, will be elected by acclamation. Quebec County is safe in the hands of Hon. Mr. Garneau, as is also Montmorency for Hon. Mr. Angiers, and Charlevois for Mr. Gauthier, the late Conservative member. Chicoutemi will return Mr. Price, and Gaspe will elect Mr. Fortin, both Conservatives. In Bonaventure there is no reason to expect the defeat of Mr. Tarte. In Rimouski, where Mr. Chauveau, a member of the new Government, runs, the result is doubtful. Temiscouata, Kamouraska, Montmogny, Levis, and Lobtiniere, were all represented by Liberals in the last Parliament, but strong opposition is being offered by the Conservatives, and some gains may be made. L'Islet and Bellechase will again return Conservatives, as also Yamaska, Richelieu, Nicolet, and Laprairie. There is strong hopes of redeeming Soulanges and Ohambly. In Vercheres, the Rouges will probably again succeed, and also in Napierville, liberville, and St. Hyaeinthe. Chateauguay, Rouville, and Beauharnols will be Rouge, and Huntingdon will return Dr. Cameron as an Independent. Vaudreuil, Bagot, Missisquoi, Sherbrooke, Napierville, Iberville, and St. Hyaeinthe. Chateauguay, Rouville, and Beanharnojs will be Rouge, and
Huntingdon will return Dr. Cameron as an Independent. Vaudreuil, Bagot, Missisquoi, Sherbrooke,
Brome, Stanstead, and Compton will all remain true
to the Conservative party, while Shefford will return
a Rouge. Richmond and Wolfe, St. Johns, and
Drummond and Arthabaska there is strong hopes of
redeeming. Megantic, Hochelaga, Dorchester,
Beauce, and three divisions of Montreal will all
certainly again elect Conservatives. Jacques Cartier
remains Conservative and Quebec city may be conceded to the Rouges. On the whole the Conservatives expect to carry at least forty-five out of the
sixty-five constituencies, and can repeat the work in
the Dominion elections.

THE SPRING ASSIZES. London, March 28.—At the Assizes this morning the charge of procuring abortion, preferred against Madame De Mott and Nellie Allistor, was concluded, the prisoners being acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence. The chief witness was a disreputable woman, and the evidence, so far as it went, was of a disgusting nature.

The man, George Baker, having pleaded guilty to the charge of committing an outrageous assault upon the person of Miss Mary Penny, daughter of E. Penny, gardener at the Asylum, was brought up for sentence. In pleading for mercy the prisoner let out that he had been punished for a similar offence before, having been imprisoned in the Central Prison for eighteen months, about four years ago. His Lordship, in pronouncing sortence, spokes strongly of the beinousness of the offence charged, and said he intended to pronounce a sovere sentence. The severest sentence allowed by the law was two years' imprisonment, but it seemed that mere imprisonent was no deterrent with such as he (the prisoner), and he would, therefore, add personal suffering as well, as it was only by such means the feelings and conscience of such wretches could be properly reached. His Lordship then sentenced Baker to imprisonment in the common gaol for two months, and during that period to receive forty lashes with the cat-o-nine tails in the separate in stalments of twenty lashes each, thereafter to be imprisoned in the Central Prisoner for twenty months at hard labour, The whip, during the delivery of the sentence, was exhibited to the Court in the hands of the High Constable. The prisoner regarded all with peculiar stoicism.

London, March 29.—The Grand Jurors, in their presentation, congratulated the county on the small number of cases brought before them, while LONDON, March 28 .- At the Assizes this m

LONDON, March 29.—The Grand Jurors, in their presentation, congratulated the county on the small number of cases brought before them, while lamenting the gravity of these. They expressed their gratification with the improvements and alterations being made in the guol as required by the Inspector of Prisons, and which are now nearly completed. They found thirty male and ten female prisoners confined, also two insane persons. They are also pleased with the new Court House in course of erection, deeming it suitable and creditable to the county. the county.

COBOURG, March 29.—At the Assizes here to-day

Welland, March 29.—As stated yesterday, the Bertie arson case commenced this morning at nine o'clock. Thirty witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, the Court remaining in session till 8.36 p.m., finishing the case for the Crown. The jury were locked up in the Queen's Council room for the night, the Sheriff making them as comfortable as possible. This morning the Court resumed at nine o'clock. Freebury's counsel called five witnesses to try and break the evidence, but withcut avail. The jury retired about half-past one, returning in half an hour with a verdict of "guilty."

Aaron Anger was then put in the box to stand his trial for hiring Freebury to fire the building. The evidence is materially the same as that given in Freebury's trial. The prisoner looks very bad and appears to feel his position keenly. The property burnt was a brick hotel, owned by one Thomas Creese, valued, with contents, at eight thousand five hundred dollars. The building was fired at about one a.m. on the fourth of January last, there being sixteen occupants in the house at the time, including the family and boarders. Anger is a man of considerable means. The reason assigned for the deed is that Anger wanted a licence, Creese having had a licence for two years and Anger none.

The Grand Jury have brought in their presentment and are discharged. The arson case will concluding the Anger trial.

Niagara Falles, N.Y., April 1.—Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chipneya; extend to extend the price of the court. life.
WELLAND, March 29.—As stated yesterday, the

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., April 1. Patrick and John NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 1.—Patrick and John Reilly, brothers, of Chippewa, started to return in a row-boat from this side. When half over, it was noticed they were in trouble, as if an oar was broken, but they were too far down to render any assistance, and they went over the Horse Shoe Falls, just outside of the Three Sister Islands.

# SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE AUSTRALIAN TRAM.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE-PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASO

Q. What did the building rest on? A. Cedar posts.
Q. Were they substantially put up? A. No.
Q. Was there a stone foundation? A. We put a stone cellar under a part of the building the wall of which formed part of the foundation.
Q. Were lime and sand used in the foundation?
A. No; white and blue clay.
Q. How many toise of stone were used? A. Six.
Q. Was the wall standing when you came away?
A. No.
Q. Who built it; regular builders? A. No; day labourers.
Q. Ten barrels of lime are charged. Was that much required on two rooms? A. No; some was used on the chimney.
Q. Was the chimney.
Q. Was the chimney standing when you left? A. No, sir, it was taken down as it was falling.
Q. I see that \$1,225 is charged for labour on the building. Did it cost that? A. Not for the actual time we were at work. I took four men up from Toronto and paid them from the time they left Toronto.

What here they notes for home in Movember 1. It is a stational Baseball League, Wm. A. Hurlburt, President, in the chair, the following schedule was adopted:—Chicago opens the Indianapolis grounds, both on May 1st. Cincinnati opens with Milwaukee, and Indianapolis opens with Boston on May 1st. The Western clubs play the games all around before going East. Chicago and Milwaukee go East together, followed by Cincinnati and Indianapolis. The holidays are distributed as follows:—Boston receives Chicago on Decoration day, May 30th, and Cincinnati on Bunker Hill day, June 17th, On 4th July Boston goes to Milwaukee, Providence to Chicago, and Indianapolis to Cincinnati. The League clubs play the same day used to chicago and paid them from the time they left Toronto.

Q. Could you have got men up there for what you got these? A. I could have get them for less. When I charged for the labour I knew the Government wanted the building, and Flannigan told me! These are the charms to win hearts, when all other charms fade, But they can't be preserved without SOZODONT'S aid.

Q. Would you have charged that amount to the

The Alabama Claims Award. Washington, D.C., April 2.—The House Committee on the Judiciary has agreed on the bill for the payment of the unexpended balance of the Geneva award. It proposes to refer to the Court of Claims for adjudication the claims of those parties only whe are actus sufferers by the Confederate cruisers, but without reference of any exclusion by the law of 1874, or the disons of the late Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims. The claims are to be determined under the Treaty, and the award according to the principles of equity, justice, and the law of nations.

The above was agreed to by one majority. The time interest of 2 per cent, on all previous judgments and 10 per cent, additional to whalers in lieu of freight, and to the third war premiums. It is not supposed by the third war premiums. It is not some members of the Committee that ts present shape, can pass the House.

The wife of Mr. Henry Mathewson, of the London Free Press, who has resided in London for over forty years, died this week of heart disease. She was for thirty-eight years an active member of the Congregational church there, and widely known and respected, especially among the older settlers.

son.

1 To Senator Aikins—I was not aware that there as \$500 damages paid to Oliver, Davidson, & Co. 1 id \$2,000 out of the \$10,000 of stock.
Q. How much was subscribed? A. I do not nink there was any subscribed?
Q. Who informed you of the company? A. Dadidson. MURRAY.—On the 31st March, at 207 Spadinue, the wife of Huson Murray, Esq., of a so ACHESON.—At the Manse, Cookstown, on the 27cm March, the wife of the Rev. Stuart Acheson of a

Morrison.—At Owen Sound, on 1st instant, the ife of Duncan Morrison, Barrister, of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

GIBSON—GLENDINNING—On Thursday 21st uit., by the Rev. M. Macgillivray, M. A., at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. James Gibson, of Markham, to Miss Susan Glendinning, of Scarboro'. SMITH-MARSHALL-On the 27th March, by the SMITH—MARSHALL—On the ZIER MARCH, Dy the Rev. Canon Tremayne, at St. George's Church, Eto-bicoke, Thomas W. Smith, son of the late Thomas Smith, to Mary A., daughter of the late William Marshall, all of Etobicoke, Ont. GOURLAY—MACGREGOR.—At Guelph, by the Rev. James E. Smith, M.A., of St. Andrew's church, on March 28th, Mr. Alexander G. Gourlay, machinist, to Miss Eliza MacGregor, both of the town of Galt. HUTCHINSON—HEMPSHAW.—At Queensville, county of Simcoe, on March 25th, by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. Robert C. Hutchinson, of Uxbridge, to Miss Lizzie Hempshaw, of Sutton. GILLESPIE-HEEDEN.-At the church of the As GILLESPIE—HEEDEN.—At the church of the Ascen-son, Hamilton, on the 30th ult., by the Very Rev. the Dean of Niagara, George Gillespie, eldest son of the late Alex. Gillespie, Esq. Edinburg, to Florence Adelaide, third daughter of the late Rev. Canon Hebden.

EWART-ROSEVEAR.—On the 28th ult., by the Rev W. A. McKay, Mr. Alex. Ewart to Miss M. J Rosevear, both of Cobourg. HILL—MILLS—In this city, on the 29th March, by the Rev. A. Sutherland, Mr. John Hill, to Martha Mills, both of this city.

DEATHS. ROLPH-Killed by accident, on the 26th, Edwin Huddleston, son of Joseph T. Rolph, aged 4 years and 9 months. Wilson—On 26th March, at his father's residence, 176 Ontario street, Charles V. J. Wilson, late of P. O. Department, aged 20 years and 6 months. CLUNIE. - On Tuesday, 26th ult., David Beird CRONE—On the morning of the 29th ult., George William, eldest son of William N. Crone, of the firm of Crone, Patton, & Co., aged 13 years, 1 month and days. Mason—In Ottawa, on March 27th, of consumption, Janet, eldest daughter of Mr. John Mason, aged 15 years. WARHAM—In Belleville, on Tuesday, the 25th March, Mr. George Barton Warham, aged 23 years DENT—At his residence, 104 Davenpert Road, Yorkville, on Friday, 29th ult., John Dent, late of Yorkshire, England, aged 64 years. McNab—At his mother's residence, 3rd Con. Township of York, on the morning of the 29th ult.

or neart disease, John Fitzpatrick, eddet son of the late John McNab, County Crown Attorney.

PAGE.—At the residence of her father, West Milstreet, Brantford, on March 28th, Emma Jane daughter of John and Elizabeth Jane Page, aged 1: years 3 months and 28 days. CLEVELAND.—At Thorold, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1878, Jerusha, relict of the late Sgivanus Cleveland, aged 83 years. Birch.—In Toronto, on April 1st, at 168 Yongo street, Adel. G. Birch, daughter of John Birch. Stratford, aged one year and six months. Williams.—At Toronto, on April 1st, at 143 Front street east, Mrs. Elizabethi Williams, the beloved wife of Mr. Phillip Williams, aged 37 years. NewYoundland papers please copy.

Robinson—In London, on the 25th March, 1878, Mr. John Robinson, aged 54 years. ROBINSON.—At Toronto, on April 2nd, at corner of Edward and Centre streets, Thomas Robinson, acrd 51 years. 51 years.

MCCLENAMAN—At Nelson, on the 18th March, 1878, Robert C. McClenahan, second son of Robert McClenahan, Esq., of heart disease, in the 24th year of his age. The deceased was a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, and came to Nelson when a child with his parents. He suffered most intensely for nearly a year, which he bore with Christian fortitude and patience, and departed in peace.

## farms tor Sale.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask fo information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by tating that they saw the advertisement

n this journal. NOR SALE—NINETY-THREE acre farm, three miles from Grimsby Station; good buildings and orchard. For particulars address WM. H. TRUESDALE, Grimsby P.O. IMPROVED FARM—TWENTY FIVE, Lake Grange, Saugeen; attractive location; rich soil; near lake, post, railway, and market. Send for particulars. F. PROUDFOOT IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE

on easy terms, in the townships of Eldon and Carden; soil good. Apply to JOHN McTAGGART and Agent, Kirkfield. WILD LAND AND IMPROV-ED farms—The owner of three thousand cres, willing to sell cheap; will send particulars in request. F. PROUDFOOT, Southampton,

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—100 acres: 70 cleared; frame barn and house: acres; 70 cleared; frame barn and house; young orchard; a good water power and dam on never failing stream; within 2; miles of Teeswater, terminus T. G. and Bruce Railway; good road and market; will be sold cheap for cash or on time. WM. GORDON, 134 Yonge street, or S. WALDO, Merchant, Teeswater.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE On Niagara River Road, between Niagara and Queenston; all cleared; well fenced; one brick and one frame dwelling; barn 80 x 50; driving shed 80 x 42; sheds and other out buildings all in good repair, with over twelve hundred choice fruit trees. Address D. SLINGERLAND, Niagara.

20,000 A C R ES F A R M lands for sale. Fenton, Carnie, & Co's. Real Estate Catalogue, (Published Monthly), \$6,200 WILL PURCHASE 100 acres, 80 cultivated, in

York; soil clay loam; good frame barn, log dwelling; 3½ miles from Weston; a bargain. A. WILLIS 81 King street east. LOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 12, 5th con., Township of Percy, County of orthumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a milton the thriving village of Dartford, containing 10 The orchard contains 200 bearing fruit trees. Good dwelling house and outbuildings; never failing well of water close to house; mill stream running across the farm. Also, a lot in the Village of Dartford, on which are a dwelling house, blacksmith's shop, and stables For further particulars apply to MRS. JAS. SPEIRS, Dartford P. O., Ont. 311-13

# FARMS FOR SALE

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That

THE WEIGHT MAIN TORONTO FILIDAY ATTEM

London, on the very hottest of July days, is not perhaps, the place of all others where ene would choose to live, always supposing that the power of choice were left us. We that the power of choice were left us. We should find the glare on the pavements and en the white houses, the close, oppressive atmosphere, the brown and withered grass in the squares, perfectly insupportable after a few days, and we should fly to Cowes or Ryde, to Norway or New York, for change

But if, like Polly Marker and "the beys," we were moneyless, friendless, outside the great Babylon, we should probably spend the July days as she did, and revel, as the boys used to do; in the "jolly heat." Polly was the eldest of the family by four years, and, if you care to look at her, as she stands clinging to the railings of the Square gardens, I think you will agree with me that there is something in her face that makes you wish to look again. Straight soft hair laid smoothly on each side of a narrow head, surmounted by a sunbonnet; a wide, sad mouth, and humorous eyes that belie, by their sudden twinkling glances, the story of the face. The eyes are a family feature, moreover, only Dick's are larger, and the lashes that shade them are more indisputably Irish. and are Polly's pride. Dick is standing, with his hands in his pockets, leaning against a lamp-post, whistling, while the baby lies lazily at his feet, sucking the brushes out of his shoe-black hox-for the whole family are waiting for a job.

Suddenly Polly, who has been gazing intently and wistfully at the geraniums in the Square, and making believe she is a lady and this her own garden, drops her hands hastily from the railings and retreats backwards towards the boys as the Square gardener shakes his fist at her from the inside. "And if you could give me a fam 'And if you could give me a few flowers for the evening, Stanley," she says in a loud, clear voice—for she is still "making believe" that this is her own gardener—"I shall be much obliged."
"Oh, I say, Polly," says Dick, remonstratingly, as the baby sets up a howl of anguish, "you're just treading on him, you know, and you should just look where

you're going, you know."
Polly's dream thus rudely disturbed, she becomes prosaic instantly; picks up the box she has upset, gives the baby an admonitory slap, and thumps him down on ent some two yards further off, where he cries privately, in a silly, whim-pering way, for some minutes, and then belaborious progress toward the

blacking-box again.

Suddenly out of Green street, over which the afternoon shadows were folding down, a horse came picking its way daintly into quiet, sunny Grosvenor Square. The horse was a wicked-looking chestnut, and it came up the centre of the road, tossing its pretty head, and stepping high with its four white-stocking feet. The whole family rose with one accord, and Polly pointed out the beautiful creature for baby's admira-tion, but Dick had caught sight of the rider was a lady—young enough in reality, but old to Dick, to whom twenty-one lay in such a very dim future.

The lady turned and called out, "Thank yeu," as she passed him, cantering out of the Square, and smiled again, leaving Dick gazing after her entranced

"What a beautiful lady!" he said, going back to Polly's side, with a sigh.
"Yes, very pretty," said Polly; "and, my! what a horse!" like that !-wouldn't I have been a-canter-

palm lay a shining sovereign, and all the glory of the sinking sun seemed to flicker in little shafts of light on the piece of gold. "Shut your hand, tight," said Polly, in a

know, and we'll go home."

"But mayn't we spend the sixpence?"
said Dick, aggrieved, while his lips quivered

""i just for dinner, Polly?"

"Of course," said Polly, sharply; "we'll
change it and have dinner, and keep the
change; only don't cry, Dickie, and if
you'll take baby, I'll carry the box."

They sauntered, along in a little procession of three, all down Green street, and
into a dirtier, drearier part of the town—

them, and, just for a minute, tears came to
her eyes when Dickie, kissing the black
head, obediently, looked up to ask, "But
who is it, Polly?"

"Why, it's father," said Polly, "and
dear mother, and you, Dickie, when you
Willie—our soldier, Dick, that died."

And Dick said, "Oh yes; I 'member,"
and turned away to play horses round the
empty room, while Polly sat on, with all into a dirtier, drearier part of the towndived down side streets and alleys, to a

little dinner shop Polly knew, where the procession stopped.
"Two slices of bread and two bacons," said Polly, to whom the possession of the sovereign imparted a novel dignity, "and a ha porth of milk, and this to change, Mrs.

Nixon."

Mrs. Nixon rung the coin down on the counter in a business-like way, and then looked sharply at Polly for a minute, and

said, "You're rich, aren't you, my dear ?and where did it come from? "Oh, we've got it to change," said Polly, "and we're to keep the sixpence."
"Well! you're honest children," said
Mrs. Nixon, kindly, "and take after your

mother; so there's your dinners, and there's the change—nineteen blessed shillings and They took the slices of bread and bacon out into the sunshine, and ate sitting on

the pavement; and they fed the baby by turns, while Polly kept the money tight in her hand; then, when the feast was over they rose slowly up, and went away down the dark alley, where men and women stood about in discontented groups, up a creaking wooden stair, to a door, of which Polly had the key, and the other side of

Polly had the key, and the other side of which they called "home."

It wat a room that, to unaccustomed eyes, would have looked very blank and bare and desolate, for the bed was only a long low wooden frame with a couple of blankets and a checked quilt upon it. The table was a box, and other furniture there was none, save a couple of rough stools and a cupboard; but over the mantel-shelf there was nailed up a little gallery of portraits, with a setting of china ornaments—

"It wat a room that, to unaccustomed what he was alluding, for, though she started, she rose without a word, and, with steady fingers, laid the shillings side by side along the mantelshelf. "Nineteen shillings," she said, slowly, "and the six-pence."

"It seems hardly worth while to leave the sixpence there," said Dick, in a hurried whisper, "does it, Polly? If it were ours."

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"It was a sluding, for, though she started, she rose without a word, and, with steady fingers, laid the shillings side by side along the mantelshelf. "Nineteen shillings, or she all under the six-pence." traits, with a setting of china ornaments—
a faded daguerreotype of a pretty woman with a baby in her arms, a common photo-graph of a lad in hussar uniform, with "For Dear Mother," scrawled beneath it, name of "Father"—though the eyes must have been clever and loving indeed that "If it were all ours," interrupted Polly could have traced any resemblance between that startling outline and the tall, quiet, consumptive man, who had lived out his weary life among the uncongenial souls in

Crowe's Alley Well, it had not affected him so ver much, after all, and they were kindly people in their way. They used to step on tiptoe, when they remembered, past the door of the room in which he lay propped up by pillows, gazing patiently out at the sunrises and sunsets that just glimmered over the roofs of the other houses. When he died, and the "missus" fretted for him, and money was slow to come in, there cheer ed her up, and helped her, these rough folks, and forgot that they used to con-sider her "fine" when they brought her whimpering and half frightened, copr or two when the fever came upon her.

THE CHANGE OF THE SOVEREIGN, and saw that she was decently buried when

and saw that she was decently buried when she died.

After that, time was a miserable blank to Polly for some weeks. The baby was feetful and Polly's arms were unaccustomed, for mother used to nurse him always; and Dickie used to cry at nights a good deal, until the folks in the alley clubbed together and bought him a blacking-box, and he began to earn pennies. By that supplies that may shop, and the room was beginning to look empty, and the children were not so neat as they had been; but, through all the misery and loneliness shading the was lying fast asleep, with long lashes shading the wistful eyes, neat as they had been; but, through all the misery and loneliness and the commentation of glory springing up in Polly's life that made it grander and holder than it used to be, when she was little and selfish, and mother cared for her.

The doctor's first thought, as he came that the day when the lady rode into Grossing the deal, until the folks in the alley clubbed we may as well work in a house as not—the began to earn pennies. By that supplies that supplies the single with long lashes shading the wistful eyes, neat as they had been; but, through all the misery and loneliness and the conner with the bed, where the one dip fluttering on a chair threw as the supplies of the dinginess and gloom and emptiness of the dinginess and ploom and emptiness of the dinginess and the one of the dinginess and ploom and emptiness of the dinginess and the one of the dinginess and ploom and emptiness of the dinginess and the owner with the bed, where the one into the room, was a suddering horror of the dinginess and ploom and emptiness of the dinginess and ploom and nobler than it used to be, when she was little and selfish, and mother cared for her.

Tired and worried, she sat down this evening on one of the broken stools, and hushed the fractious baby to sleep, so tening her voice to a kind of mourning hum, while Dickie leaned against her knee listening. Then she laid him softly in the bed, and tucked him in, and she and Dickie took down the ragged Bible and read a verse, and then sat on for a long time in the darkening room, looking out of the nearrow window, and thinking.

But they did not come to the "House," after all, for, when the children had gone to bed that night, Mrs. O'Flannighan held a council of two in her room, and decided that she could work with an easier mind by day if Polly were there to tend Billy a bit, and give him what he needed.

"So I'll pay the rent of the room," Mrs. O'Flannighar said, "and I don't doubt they'll pick up enough to get along for the winter;" for Mrs. O'Flannighar was looked upon as a moneyed woman in Crowe's Alley. of the narrow window, and thinking. Well, Dickie was thinking of the lady's face he had seen in Grosvenor Square, and of the nineteen shillings and six-pence; and Polly, with her tangled head laid down upon the sill, and her tired hands crossed on her lap, was wondering where the pennies were to come from to-morrow, and if— She raised herself suddenly, and went over to the fire-place to lean her head upon the wall under mother's picture, as she had a way of doing go too?—if she must come in tired some evening, and have no mother to go to, even a picture—if she must wake up in the night, and creep over the sleeping boys, and have no spot on the wall to which to turn and be comforted! "Why, then, I must bear that, too," thought Polly, "and I shall grow send to it."

shall grow used to it."
"Polly," said Dick, suddenly, "where's the money?"
"Oh, I've put it in the box," said Polly

the change."
"I shall go to bed," said Dick, yawn-So Polly forgot herself and her own coubles, and helped him to undress; and helped him to undress; and her she drew the curly head on to her tired shoulder, and sang to him as she had done to baby until he fell asleep. And if her arms ached as she laid him gently wn, and if she fell asleep over her prayers, and if the restless baby kept her wakeful till the gray morning dawn, who was to know it save He who neither slumreth nor sleepeth, and, perhaps, the dead mother whose name she sobbed in her sleep before the sun fell on her face and awoke her?

So the hot July days came and went, and brought pleasure as well as pain to the little room in Orowe's alley.

The room was emptier than ever, and food was scarce, and bread was dear; but then baby was beginning to walk, and the sun was not so hot, so that Dick was not so

of Grosvenor Squaregoing to court.

She laughed more than she used to do at first, this brave Polly; but when the play was ended, and the boys were in bed, havgazing after her entranced.

"What a beautiful lady!" he said, going back to Polly's side, with a sigh.

"Yes, very pretty," said Polly; "and, my! what a horse!" supper, Polly would turn resolutely away, put her share by into the cupboard, and creep cold and hungry between the blankets. So as the days alid into weeks, and the autumn weather set in, Dick grew stronger and healthier, and the baby flourished; but the folk in Crowe's Alley like that !—wouldn't I have been a center. shook their heads, over Polly's thin face with its hectic flush, and said aside to one

ing, just!"

"Hadn't we better go home?" ventured another that she was going the way her father all day."

"How much did she give you?" said practical Polly, stretching out her hand to touch the one that covered the sixpence.

"Sixpence," said Dick, opening his fingers; but there was a mistake some-where, for in the middle of his hot little offering to the pawn shops, she found that

She sat on one of the stools with the pictures in her lap, and made the boys kiss them, and, just for a minute, tears came to

and turned away to play horses round the empty room, while Polly sat on, with all her household gods in her lap, and tears in

her frank blue eyes.
"I thought Dick would have remembered," she said to herself once; and then she gathered up the pictures and took them away to the shop, locking the door behind

And all the time that the funds were getsetting in, and pennies were getting in, and pennies were getting scarcer, the nineteen shillings and sixpence lay in the big box by night and in Polly's pocket by day; only, one evening, when the landlord had taken away the box as part payment of the rent, and things were looking so serious that the neighbours be-gan talking of the "House," Polly took the money, and, having nowhere else to put it, laid it out in little heaps upon the mantel-shelf, and she and Dick sat down

and looked at it.

Baby was fast asleep in bed, the church clock outside had just boomed out ten on the frosty November air, and most of the lodgers were quiet for the Crowe's Alley folk went to bed early; Polly sat with her thin cheek resting on her hand, and Dick weak in the control of the control of the lodgers were quiet for the Crowe's Alley folk went to bed early; Polly sat with her thin cheek resting on her hand, and provided the control of the control of the lodgers were quiet for the Crowe's Alley folk went to bed early; Polly sat with her thin cheek resting on her hand, and provided the control of the control of the lodgers were quiet for the crowe's Alley folk went to bed early; Polly sat with her thin cheek resting on her hand, and more than the control of the control of the lodgers were quiet for the crowe's Alley folk went to bed early; Polly sat with her thin cheek resting on her hand, and more than the control of the control of the control of the control of the lodgers were quiet for the crowe's Alley folk went to bed early; Polly sat with her thin cheek resting on her hand, and more than the control of the cont Dick was lying on the ground at her feet,

She must have known instinctively to

""
"If it were ours," said Polly, with brightening eyes, "we'd have a good din-ner to-morrow, Dick, and not cheap bread, and we'd give baby milk without water in

And if it were all ours?" said Dick,

with a strange look darkening over her face, "we would be happy, Dickie, wouldn't we? Something to eat for a whole month we? Something to eat for a whole month—till Christmas—and something over."

"Oh, every thing," said Dick. "Polly"—and he dropped his voice until she had to stoop to listen—"couldn't we just—borrow it, you know, for a month or so? If it were ours—." And his little childish hand stole out and touched the first shilling on

ne sneir.
Polly had been sitting as one in a dream, but at the touch she seemed to awaken. The new dark look that had been creeping over her face changed and brightened as she jumped up and put Dick's hand somewhat roughly aside. "If it were ours, we'd spend it, Dick," she said; "but as it is, we'll just keep it safe till we see her." "But if we never see her?" said Dick,

Alley.
So it chanced that morning after morning, when Dick was gone out with his blacking-box to earn the daily bread, Polly

Billy caught the infection, and grev to wonder how he had ever thought the days goodness as quietly as he offered it. long, or the pain in his back too terrible to bear, for Polly could show him so many ways of making the time pass. She could make baskets out of nuts, and mice out of apple pips; she could sing and chatter while she worked about; and, best of all, when the sunshine died out and her work was over, she could pin up a corner of the blind, just to show the red light over the I gloomy alley, and sit holding his feverish hand in hers, telling him beautiful stories, with the quiet baby on her lap; only sometimes she had to stop when she coughed—she had grown to cough a good deal lately—and then they would all sit quite quiet until Mrs. O'Flannighan came bustling in, make baskets out of nuts, and mice out of teeth

pennies he had earned.

"She's not a bad child," Mrs. O'Flanevery little while, and spoke gently to her, and read to her out of the torn Bible about

she's beautiful."

"They were a good lot—always," went
"They were a good lot—always," went
beach her.

But Polly surprised them all. The crisis

had to live out first; but, mark my words,

billy O'Flannighan, that, with that cough of hers, and her half starving herself for the little childer, she'll be laid up before the winter's out."

Which remark of Mrs. O'Flannighan was

frightened presently, but more frightened when Polly sat up in bed, as she did by and-by, with a red spot on each cheek, and began talking rapidly and moving her hands about. Dickie and baby sat staring at her, and some of the neighbours, attracted by the noise, looked in and gave tracted by the noise, looked in and gave.

Out of the dream, however, and out of the dream to the dr her water, and smoothed the bed, and went away looking very grave; but in the twiaway looking very grave; but in the twilight Mrs. O'Flannighan came home from
her day's work, and when she learned
from Billy that Polly was ill, she went
hurriedly up to the children's garret to
see what was the matter. Dickie had made
tea, and was pouring it out for baby and
himself in the fast-fading light of the window, they were sitting in the shedow,
months in a sunvy frame or gainst a back

and Polly's feverish hands, that were plucking at the coverlet, and across the eager, ing at the coverlet, and across the eager, restless face.

Mrs. O'Flannighan put up a rough hand for a minute to her eyes, then, without a word, she went over to the bed, and, sitting down, drew the uneasy head on to her shoulder and let it rest there; and, poor Polly, seeing something familiar in the face bending over her, cried out, "Why, mother!" in a sudden, pleading way.

With that her voice broke into sobs, and she cried as she had never had time to cry word, she went over to the bed, and, sitting down, drew the uneasy head on to her shoulder and let it rest there; and, poor Polly, seeing something familiar in the face bending over her, cried out, "Why, mother!" in a sudden, pleading way. With that her voice broke into sobs, and she cried as she had never had time to cry since her mother died.

"What has she had to eat to-day?" Mrs. O'Flannighan asked of the children, who had crept closer to her when Polly

who had crept closer to her when Polly

began to cry.

"Why, nothing," said Dick, "only some cold tea. She wasn't hungry in the morning, she said, and this afternoon she's been queer—kind of laughing and crying, like—so we just played about, baby and me, and didn't heed her."

"Poor little girl!" Mrs. O'Flannighan after the control wander the fever's got

my room, and bring up Billy's beef tea, and then run round to Dr. Stanley, 5 Greenacre, and ask him to come down to-Dick, scared and horrified at the idea of a doctor being needed for Polly, hurried

off in the gathering darkness to Dr. Stanley's house. He rang twice before the bell was answered, and then the maid just opened the door a crack, and, to his timid

fitful light on Polly's flushed face, was to recognize as by instinct that here, in this dreary room, and on this childish face, was concentrated all the careful love and tender patience that can make a home anywhere. For Polly raised her head painfully with a cheery, patient smile, and tried to speak; and Mrs. O'Flannighan rose hastily, and dropped a long-forgotten courtesy to the doctor, for she was not as ignorant as Dick, and she knew the great man by sight. He nodded to her kindly, and took the place she had left vacant by the bed, feelplace she had left vacant by the bed, feel ing the flickering pulse gravely, while he asked her many questions about Polly, which she answered with tears in her eyes.

Then the doctor laid the wasted hand down tenderly and said, "Rest and quiet and patience, Miss Polly, and you'll do."
"But the children?" faltered Polly.
"Oh, never mind the children," said the doctor; "we'll look after them, and you're to think of no one but yourself. And while you can't earn money, Miss Polly," he added, in his gentle way, as if he were would go singing down stairs with the baby to brighten Billy's room with her world, "I'll take care of the household expatient, cheery ways and pleasant face, as penses for you, and Mrs. O'Flannighan she had brightened her own home; and here shall be your nurse, if she will."

"Thank you," said Polly, accepting th was wondering about the children; Dickie earns a bit with his blacking, baby's getting a deal less trouble with his

"Oh, I've put it in the box, said Folly — "down at the very bottom; and we must take it out with us every day, Dick, until we see her again, you know, to give her the change."

In the box, said Folly agood deal fixely easily and she could not speak to Dick to Dick in the bed beautiful at when he came and sat on the bed beautiful it was out-of-doors.

The doctor staid with her a whole hour and out to spend the could not speak to Dick in the bed beautiful it was out-of-doors.

nighan said to Billy, as she stood one evening watching the slight figure toiling wearily upstairs with the baby—"better River of Life; and he kissed her when he than most, I fancy."

"Why, mother," said Billy, flushing at the faint praise, "she's more than that—
the faint praise, "she's more than that—
the city of God than the Revelation could

on the woman, standing by the window, with her rough arms crossed. "The mother was a likely woman—but fine."

"How fine?" asked little Billy, sitting up in bed and listening attentively.
"Oh, they thought a deal of themselves, "The doctor told her so and with standard asked. The doctor told her so and with the bed, and growth." "Oh, they thought a deal of themselves, for they'd come down in the world—the Markers; but they were quiet folk, and when they got poor and ill we were all sorry for them, and helped them on a bit.

Good quiet creatures, but too fine for Crowe's Alley"

tended, swept slowly landward again, and tended, swept slowly landward Crowe's Alley."

"But Polly's not fine," said Billy, with think, sir, you did it to the Lord."

And his sister thought, though she did not say it, for the doctor hated to be praised, that you would not have to go very far for the stratum of good in so people.

as true as a prophecy, for, when the cold winter sun rose next morning over Crowe's Alley, it was Diok who was creeping shivering about to build up the little fire and make the tea, while Polly lay white and sick upon the bed, with her heavy eyes called the structure of the park for her first walk, and contains the property of the last time, on a sunny April afternoon, when she crept out into the Park for her first walk, and sick upon the bed, with her heavy eyes closed.

"Do you feel any better?" Dickie asked, every two or three minutes; and Polly tried to open her eyes and smile, but she looked so white and still that Dickie grew frightened presently, but more frightened presently but more frightened presently better to boys, close by the Marble Arch, watching the grand carriages sweep in and out, with their burdens of smiling faces, that locked as happy as faces are apt to do in the spring.

tinctly in her mind through nine weary months, in a sunny frame, against a backdow; they were sitting in the shadow, and he was talking softly to the baby as he around of gloom and misery—the face of handed him his little mug; but a bit of the lady who had ridden into Grosvenor the blind was drawn aside so that a shaft of red light lay across the uncomfortable bed head and darted swiftly under the railings into the road. She heard the clear ring of

to a young man on the other side, and she paused abruptly as Polly's eager face came on to a level with her own, and turned toward her; while the young man put up an eyeglass, the better to suppress the audacious beggar, just as Polly brought her hand out of her pocket, and cast the nineteen shillings and sixpence into the

lady's lap.
"It's the change," she said, breathlessly.
"What change?" said the lady, with sudden shy blush rising to her face, as she saw people beginning to collect, and whisper, and stare—as she saw the doctor, who had dismounted and was leading his horse, stand beside Polly with an amused

about? I don't understand."

"Nor do I," he said; "but this is a little patient of mine, Margaret. Come, Miss Polly, I thought you were so poor where did the money come from?"
"Don't you remember?" said Polly,

NEW YORK, April 1.—The police were startled this morning by the announcement that the celebrated Madame Restell, abortionist, had been found dead at an early hour in her bathroom at her elegant mansion on Fifth avenue. The first information came from Tude. Stepped 1. mation came from ex-Judge Stewart, of the District Attorney's office, who was called in by the deceased woman's family at an early hour. The family informed Judge Stewart she had retired at a late hour,

not care what the result of the trial might be so far as herself was concerned. She only cared for the reputation and feeling of her grandchildren.

LATER.—Madame Restell is supposed to have committed suicide.

Later developments show Madame
Restell cut her throat with a carving knife
while lying in the bath tub. Deceased
leaves between \$200 000 and \$300,000.

She also owned her residence.

An Appeal to Arms. The monotony of the Parliamentary proceedings was relieved by a bout of fisticutis between Messrs. Bunster and Cheval. While the former was speaking, the somewhat familiar sounds of a squeaking instrument were heard issuing in the neighbourhood of the back Ministerial benches. Mr. Bunster stopped his speech to say that if the member who was making the noise would send his card to him, he would be happy to meet him in room 13. A card came across the floor, which led to an immediate meeting in the room afore-said. Face to face the combatants proseeded to pummel each other, but some one sniffing the rencontre sent word to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who separated the combatants. Both subsequently appeared in the House, apparently not much the worse of their scuffle. It remains to be declared who was the hero of the hour.

### WHITESIDE V. WHITESIDE.

Interesting Case in the Court of Chancery -Murdered Man's Will at Issue. On Friday afternoon an interesting case, White-Chancery before V. C. Proudfoot. It will be renembered that in August, 1876, an old man named Robert Whiteside was murdered in the Township of Esquesing. Two or three persons, one son, were arrested on suspicion of having been the murderers, but were subsequently acquitted of the charge. The old man left behind a will which, made in 1863,

She sat her horse well and lightly, looking straight between the delicate, sensitive ears. She had golden brown hair that the sun canght and gilded into a glory, and she had brown eyes that lighted her or ner as she beckoned to Dick and handed him a letter.

"But Polly's not fine," said Billy, with a sob in his voice.

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"No, not fine, but too good for Crowe's had developed a talent of the sun canght and gilded into a glory, and she had brown eyes that lighted ungrateful world, and her helders to making believe, had developed a talent of the shildern presently as they stood watching her. Her groom had just turned the corner as she beckoned to Dick and handed him a letter.

"Will you put that into the letter-box for me?'s he said," sand here is six person."

"Will you put that and her is six person."

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"But Polly's not fine," said Billy, with a sob will white side and trows it which, made in 1983, And then the sum and soon of the children brought and the sum an anters, on which where the sun was post on the sum anters, on which white suit was made, and his eldest to mainter on the children to he will with the thind the sum an anters, on which where he should will

court directed an issue to see whether the testator was of testamentary capacity and whether the agreement was for the benefit of the infant, John. Mr. Laidiaw appears for the plaintiff, Robert Whiteside; Bethune, Osler, & Moss for the petitioner, John Whiteside; Mr. Mulock, counsel, and Mr. Goodwille, solicitor, for the defendant, Henry Whiteside; Mr. Bain, counsel, and Mr. Mitheson, solicitor, for the defendant, Catherine Whiteside; Mr. Hoskin, guardian, and Mr. Boyd, counsel, for the infants, except John.

GBO. CAMPBELL, examined by Mr. Bethune, Q.C., said—I live on lot 30, 8th con. of Esquesing; I knew the late Robert Whiteside; there was just—road between his place and mine; I have known him as long as I remember any strange man; he died 21st August, 1876; was murdered, I believe; I signed his will as a witness; it is in his handwriting; it was executed at my mother's house; his name was to it when a came; he said it was a will or something of tast kind; my brother also witnessed it; recognize handwriting of testator; he had a wife, and I could not say exactly how many children at that time—five or six of them; he had 400 acres of land in a block, about seven or eight acres of it cleared, but only about an acre fenced in. He was not in a very good state of mind at the time. He was not in a very good state of mind at the time. When he came in he said he was very poorly, and said his woman had made some "mush" and put fish-hooks in it, and they had stuck in his throat, and he wanted my mother to look and see whether she could see them. She gave him some honey to eat, and rubbed his throat with goose grease. This was before the will was executed. He was a throat he was dare the will was signed to him about this paper called the will. I read the will aloud, and saw that he wa eaving the property to the two. I do not believe the man was in a fit state that day to understand the will. There was a period subsequently when he was far better than he was when the will was signed on a Sunday, after dimer.

To Mr. Hos

not know. The will was signed on a Sunday, after dinner.

To Mr. Hoskin—The old man told me he had been to other parties to ask him to witness the will. I know him frequently to have abused his wife with foot and hand. I signed the will because he and I were particular good friends, and I thought it no harm, and I did not think at the time it would stand. He used to carry his money in a bag about eight inches long. He used to work frequently on Sunday. I do not know anything about him eating grasshoppers, and eating them as locusts. He had not a very good feeling towards some of his children. On one occasion, when he was building a fence, he stripped his son Robert and whipped him, because he had mislaid an axe or a spade. I did not think Robert was a worthless lad. Threats have been made against me if I give testimony in this case. They came from Harry through the hired man. He wanted him to try and get me to work for him and to establish this will in his favour.

Hence Cole, examined by Mr. Moss, said:—Ilive alongside where the testator lived. I have knownhim since 1846 up to the time of his death. I thought he was all right, as a business man; he always kept his own books and did his own business. He had his own ways the same as any other man. I hauled a good deal of wood for him to Georgetown, and peeled tan bark and hauled it to Acton for him. He made his living by cutting wood and hiring teams to draw it away and sell it. I heard about the will, because it was to me that he went to sign it. He said that his neck was a little sore, and he thought that he might not live long, and he thought that he might as well make his will. I did not sign it because I did not think he was leaving the woman any chance to make a living. I mentioned this to him, and he said that the woman could get her thirds any way. He had a pretty good memory. He told me after he made the will that he intended making another will. This was about a month or three weeks before his death. His property ought to be worth \$12,000 or \$13,000 at

To Mr. Boyd—I remember being called to his house once when he had his children locked in and would not let them out. He put his wife outside. I was sent to see if I could get the baby out, as he would not let his wife have it. I know H. B. Webster. I do not remember saying to him that this man had better be in the asylum than making his will. I do not remember making any such satement to Webster on the day of Henry's discharge.

was answered, and then the maid just opened the door a crack, and, to his timid question, answered, what is again with a bang. So Dickie, miserable and shivering, sat down in the light of the surgery lamps and cried.

He fancied he had been sitting there for hours, when a carriage stopped quite close to him, and a gentleman jumped out and rounded up in a corner, but not before the gentleman find seen him, and stooching one after another the shilling that lay in her lap; then she raids touching one after another the shilling that lay in her lap; then she raid of you want to see Dr. Stanley,?"

"What is it, my boy?" he said; "do you were riding a closet number of the best men and one of the cleverest of the best men and one of the cleverest doctors in London, to the dingroom in Crowe's Alley, where Polly, with the light crowe's Alley, where Polly, with the light of the best men and one of the cleverest doctors in London, to the dingroom in Crowe's Alley, where Polly, with the light of the best men and one of the cleverest doctors in London, to the dingroom in Crowe's Alley, where Polly, with the light of the surgery in Law and the did not the beginning in many ways, for Polly—for was all the was completed to the sweet face and the door a crack, and, to his time the end the count has been at the position of the cleverest of the sweet face and the same that the same that the same that the cleve in the application of the cleverest of the count has been at the position of the cleverest of the count has been at the position of the cleverest of the cle

lived in Esquesing, within two lots of Whiteside's property. He knew Whiteside for some twenty years. He once bargained with him for some timber, but he could not come to any terms with him. He was an upright man in business, but would not lose anything by anyone. He had talked with him frequently, and he appeared as sensible as any other man. About 15 or 16 years ago witness went to sign his name to the will. It was on Sunday Mr. Cole also was present at Whiteside's. Whiteside had sent his daughter to himself and Cole to come and witness the will. Whiteside said he did not feel very well; he said his throat was sore. When the will was read he and Cole went out, and they said they would not be witnesses to the will unless he left the property to his wife. They told Whiteside about this, and asked him to change it. He said he would not, as he thought she had plenty without his leaving her any more. He was sick on that morning, and he thought it was right for him to have a will made.

To Mr. Boyd—Witness said he thought Whiteside read all the will. He did not explain how his wife had enough without leaving her anything. The real reason of his not witnessing the will was not his belief that Whiteside was ont able to make a will. He never told Cole at that time that Whiteside was crazy and unable to make a will. He heard nothing of the poison and the fishhooks. He did not know that Whiteside was plain to make a will. He never said that Whiteside was poisoning him.

Dr. Freman, examined by Mr. Moss, said he knew Whiteside. He attended his family from the year 1859. In 1860 he visited the house and prescribed for the children, who had the scarlet fever. He met Whiteside there, and also saw him at his brother John's house in November of the next year. He had occasion to meet him pretty often, and he had conversation with him. He always found the old gentleman intelligent and rational. He was an intelligent man, and appeared to have had a fair education.

feeling very despondent about her trial to-day. She arose in the night and went into the bathroom. There she fell dead from apoplexy, it is thought. Madame Restell stated to her friends last night that she did Whiteside there, and also saw him at his brother John's house in November of the next year. He had occasion to mose thim pretty often, and he had conversation with him. He always tought he was sound of mind. He never had any appeared to have had was intelligent man, and appeared to have had was a conversation. The had good memory. He would be able to remember at the time he made his will of all his property. To Mr. Evyd. Witness said he held the inquest was demonstrative, and objected to an inquest, was demonstrative, and objected to the inquest, was witnesses were saying. Cole, on that occasion, took a warm interest in favour of henry whiteside. He never heard about Whiteside charging his wife with trying to poison him, nor heard of his communication to Lord Palmerston till yesterday. He never housed to live in Ballinafad—one lot from whitesides. He knew whitesides about 22 years, and met him at sundry times. In September, 1873, Whiteside was both to have his and broken, as it would cause him to have his and broken, as it would cause him to have he had not lett. All his family something. He said he was not going to change his will, and had whiled his property was not large enough for all.

To Mr. Boyd—Witness said Henry Whiteside was not a "chum" of his. He told this conversation at his family something. He said he was not going to change his will. and heart of the had not lett. All his family something. He said he was not going to change his will. and heart of the heart

known Robert writeside since 1902. He had but ness transactions with him in buying wood I found him quite capable in business matters. The first he heard of his insanty was a few days ago.

heard Whiteside at night hollowing in the bush.

Mrs. Labelle was examined, but gave no important evidence.

Mrs. Whiteside, examined by Mr. Laidlaw, described the manner in which her deceased husband was accustomed to plant his potatoes and hoe them with chips. When he threshed he blew the chaff out with his breath. From 1847 to the date of the will the family had only potatoes and shorts to live on, except occasionally when some flour was provided them. He never bought clothes for the family. She got the clothing for them. She saw her husband eat grasshopers himself, and make Robert do the same. His children were also made to eat spoiled meat. He would take bran, put gooseberries in it, and say it was food fit for Queen Victoria. For drink he preferred potato water to anything else. He very seldom washed himself, and hardly ever took off his clothes at night. At the time of making the will she did not consider him of sound mind. On the Friday before making his will he made a bran mash, which, in a frozen state, he eat on Saturday. He sat up all Saturday night, took ashes from the stove and threw them over his head, saying, "To h—I's black destructjon with the vermin of the earth, for I have my share of them." He said that she had poisoned him, and had put fishhooks in the bran mash. He said he was going to die, and he would make his will. He sent for Henry Cole and Campbell on Sunday to witness the will. They said that the will was no will, and they would not be witnesses to it. They went away without witnessing. He was jealous minded towards her, and would say at times that the children were not his. He was under the impression that men came to the house, gaining entrance through the chimney. He never went to any church, and said that God had a greater respect for him than for any other person. He had revealed a secret to him which he had revealed to no one but John Wilson. He did not tell me that secret. God, he said, had made it known to him that there was no Sabbath. He said that his own wisdom was nothing short of that of Solomon's. He could drink of the fiving water at any time. The first house in which they lived had no window, so as to prevent any men coming into see her. He whipped his children to make them humble. He told her of several great discoveries he had made, one of them being perpetual motion.

To Mr. Bethune—Witness said she was fifty-two years of age, and had been married when she was twenty. Her oldest son was Robert, who would be thirty-two next month. When he made his last will she asked him why he did not leave Robert anything? He said Robert was not his; he was a worthless boy, and would only make a hangman. After hemurder the will of 1863 was found in a chest by some persons who came to search the

corpse of his brother looked as handsome as whe heewas a young man. All the children that wer alive at the time the will was made were mentione in the will.

To Mr. Hoskin—Witness said that the state of he

To Mr. Hoskin—Witness said that the state of her husband's mind had been better of late than it had been at the time the will was made. There was no foundation for his denying that the children were his own.

Mr. James A. Campeell, examined by Mr. Hoskin, said he lived at Cookstown. He had known Whiteside up to the year 1865. He was a witness to the will of 1863. He used to abuse his wife and would put a thistle under Robert's shirt to make him

side up to the year 1865. He was a witness to the will of 1863. He used to abuse his wife and would put a thistle under Robert's shirt to make him hardy. He told witness that in a vision he had seen Abraham, who told him that he was doing all right and that he would get to heaven. In another vision an easy way had presented itself to him by which Seba-topo' could be taken by the English. He wrote a communication to the Minister of Agriculture at Washington telling him how to destroy Canadian thistles.

To Mr. Bethune—Witness could not say whether Whiteside had had his visions at night or day. The will was left on the day it was signed in charge of witness' mother. He believed Whiteside understood the will when he made it.

ADA EVERSON, examined by Mr. Hoskin—Said she remembered that Whiteside on one occasion put his foot on his son Robert's back and caurht hold of his head as if to break his back. John Whiteside prevented him from doing it. She remembered seeing Whiteside eat frozen mash.

To Mr. Bethune—Witness said she did not know what was the row between the father and son. Whenever he came to John Whiteside's he always slept on the floor although there were beds in the house. She did not know of him abusing his wife.

George Gibbs was examined, but from him nothing George Gibbs was examined, but from him nothing new was elicited.

On Saturday, in the Court of Chancery further evidence was taken before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot in the case of White. chancellor Froudfoot in the case of White-side v. Whiteside. All the witnesses were not examined, and as the Vice-Chancellor has to go on circuit on Monday the case was adjourned till same day in the latter end of May.

ROBERT WHITESIDE, examined by Mr.

ROBERT WHITESIDE, examined by Mr.

Boyd, said he remained at home with his father until 1865, when he went to Michi. father until 1865, when he went to Michigan. He returned home in 1867, but staid only three hours, after which he went away and returned again, just after his father's murder in 1876. His father used to treat him badly, and this was the reason why he left hame in 1885. His father at time left home in 1865. His father at denied the paternity of some of his children; Henry, for instance, he said was the son of an Indian chief. He treated witness and his sister Elizabeth worse than the other children. Witness said his father would lav before the fire time, at intervals cursing his enemies. He apparently was in deep study, and when he became exhausted he would go and sleep for two or three days. should come down the chimney. saw his father stand over hi and make him eat grasshoppers, father also eat. He desc

Mitness conversed with him sometimes on religious matters, on which Whiteside talked very sensibly. He never heard anything about Whiteside's insanity till this trial.

To Mr. Boyd Witness said that in his conversations on religion he said the wedding garment was simply the right-cousness of Christ. He used to talk on the "white stone" in the Revelations. He understood the Revelations apparently very well. He never spoke of his visions or his writings to Lord Palmerston.

had been taken off. Witness saw his father at the grave of his brother John. He saw him put his hand on the corpse to found him quite capable in business matters. The first he heard of his insanty was a few days ago.

ROBERT CAMPRELL, examined by Mr. Bethune, said—He was a witness to Whiteside's will, at the latter's request. He asked Whiteside no questions about the will. He said that his wife had given him fish hooks which stuck in his throat. He asked his (witness) mother to look down his throat. When he was divided his that he wished her to look to see if it was dead. His father used to play celestial music, which the Almighty had taught him, on a penny Jew's harp. He had several curses which he used on differing the him flat there were no fish hooks in his throat. She persuaded him that there were no fish hooks in his throat. Sometimes Whiteside appeared intelligent and sometimes not intelligent. He would sometimes hunt me with a pitch fork.

To Mr. Hoskin—Witness said he thought he was going to die.

Mr. Barker, examined by Mr. Moss, said he lived in Georgetown and knew Whiteside, with whom he had business transactions in 1865. He found him competent to transact business.

Thomas Camprell, examined by Mr. Boyd, said that he had seen Whiteside whip his son Robert naked with a whip, and cruelly abuse his wife.

To Mr. Bettune—Witness said he had often heard Whiteside at night hollowing in the bush.

Mrs. Labelle was examined by Mr. Laidlaw, de
Mrs. Whitrsside, examined by Mr. Laidlaw, de
Mrs. Labelle was examined. Bethum he his curse that the accident at the Desjardins bridge happened. He said it see if it was dead. His father used to play

Desjardins bridge happened. He said it had been revealed to him that Napoleon that a forefather of his had won the battle he could get into the middle chamber of a devil such as witness' mother was, he could have got into the highest

chamber. He was accustomed to take the cow into the house to warm her; one night he went out several times to kill a pig with a pitchfork, but although he stab several times it was not dead in the morning He used to say his wife's hair was red, and that he could tell North of Ireland people by a certain mark on their face. To Mr. Bethune-Witness said she had heard of her father's will before he died She had heard about it before it was found in the chest. She heard her mother tel him he should make a will. He said he perty to the four youngest boys.
THOMAS YEAMAN, examined Boyd, said he had a conversation with Whiteside in 1862. He said it was a hard thing for him to raise a family especially when children were as bad as his boy. He said he would not sell his land as he was not capable of doing business and as he was afraid men would cheat him. Robert was good character and people sympathised with her misfortune. Mr. Cole told witwith her misfortune.

ness in February, 1866, at the former's house that he (Cole) believed Whiteside was crazy.

James Campbell, examined by Mr. Hoskin, said he was formerly postmaster at Ballinafad, and remembered Whiteside posting letters sometimes. Some were addressed to Lord Palmerston and other prominent statesmen. The one he sent to Palmerston he read to witness before posting. He wrote the letter in a field eccentric and went about like a beggar tained suggestions to Palmerston how he

## AN ABSCONDING AGENT.

The case was then adjourned.

John F. McDonald, Local Freight Agent of the Northern Railway, Absconds to the States, Leaving Defalcations o

It was reported in the city on Thursday that John . McDonald. local freight agent of the Northern railway had absconded, and on enquiry being made o way had absconded, and on enquiry being me the authorities of the road, the report was for be correct. McDonald left the city on Thight, and telegraphed from Buffalo to the pany the following morning, intimating that impossible for him to return. It is supposed was led to take his departure thus has fear his miscloning would be discovered, as at of his books was in progress, and being the uthe Company to make up his returns monthly audit was proceeding for a day or two before ald cleared, but it was since then that his discovered has became known. The exact amount is ald cleared, but it was since then that his defitions became known. The exact amount is not
known, but it is supposed by the railway author
that he is in default about \$2,000. This me
must have been spent previously, as he had to
row \$40 to enable him to get away. McDo
had carried on his peculations for some
by making faise entries and thus misleathe persons who audited his books. A suspicit
his dishonest doings led to the commencement
he investigation which caused his sudden fil
McDonald had occupied the office of local fra
agent for fifteen years, during which time h
joyed the confidence of the Company to an alunlimited extent. He was considered to be a

M. Malleval recommends that seed pota-toes—whole tubers or cuttings, be steeped in a solution of two lbs. of quick lime, the same amount of sulphur, and five quarts of water; thus treated his potatoes have escaped disease, while seed not so prepared, and planted side by side, produced ever an affected crop. In France much success has followed the plan of requiring the village teacher to read and expound familiarly the simplest notions of agricultural science, leaving to special schools their specialties. The most successa gratuity, augmented often by a donation from a local farming society. Often he beomes the recipient for testing varieties seeds and manures; and is frequentl ented with improved breeds of barn fowl, pigeons, and rabbits. It is by atten-tion to these simple sources of wealth that France is so marvellously rich in the aggregate. Girls are also to beltaught the elements of those sides of farming which particularly and naturally fall to their lot the management of the dairy, keeping accounts, the principles of hygiene, and counsels about house-keeping. In Denmark there is a special school where girls mark there is a special school where girls are instructed in all the duties of dairy management and accounts: the fee is thirty-five francs per month, and a diploma for a pupil is tantamount to a fortune. However, a century and a half ago, Frederick the Great founded a similar institution at Koenigsport. The girls were required to study for two years, and on obtaining their diploma, were presented wit a purse, containing 100 thalers.

AGRICULTURAL.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

tian red, a cheap paint, only a few cents a pound, and one pound will mark a thousand. Take a pinch of the dry powder and draw the enclosing thumb and fingers through the wool at the spot you wish mark, loosening the powder as you do so, and it will combine with the oil in the wool, and make a bright red mark that the rain will never wash out, and which, with-out injuring the wool, will endure from one shearing to another, while it can be readily cleansed out by the manufacturer.

With proper attention to three things, pigs may be kept growing and thrifty all winter, and these things are:—First, a dry, waim place to sleep; second, good drink, either warm slop or fresh pumper water; third, not too many hogs in an en-closure, and they as nearly as possible of size. If you have large and small to gether, the big ones will run over the lit tle, and they will not get their share of food. There is much more danger of colic or epidemic diseases where the conditions ntioned above are disregarded than where hogs are kept thrifty and growing, warm bed is a cheap luxury for hogs in winter, and every farmer should prepare a ned and plenty of material in the fall

BUTTER MAKING. MILK SETTING -SUB-EARTH DUCTS. There are other methods of milk setting besides those already mentioned (see Weekly Mail of February 1st) some of which deserve notice. Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Maryland, has patented a method for regulating the temperature of a milk room, by the use of an underground air duct through hich atmospheric air is constantly being seed through the room, for the purpose the season may require. We all know nat in summer, the cellars under our wellings are cooler than the open air, and at, in winter, the temperature is reversed, the air of the cellar being warmer er words, the temperature of a dec e in the earth remains nearly the san at all seasons, while the air above groumay vary more than a hundred degre ov farmers use their dwelling h airy room cellars for keeping milk through he hot weather of summer, but, as hanging the air, such cellars soon ecome unit places for keeping milk or outter for any length of time. The

ir is damp, making the cream thin, watery, nd difficult to skim, while the frequent rippings from the milk pails and pans, hen being emptied, soon sour and taint he atmosphere of the room. Mr. Wilkin-on aims to avoid this difficulty by the use folog pipes laid several feet under round, connecting the air of the milk bom with the outer air through these ipes. They are laid at such an inclination hat the air shall flow by its own gravity in

In the air shall now by its own gravity in ther direction as desired.

In summer, the hot air of the milk room constantly being replaced by outside air hich is cooled by flowing through these eep-laid under-ground pipes, while in winds the cooled by the second pipes, while in winds the cooled by flowing through the second pipes, while in winds the cooled by flowing through the cooled by flowin the same pipes are used for carrying to milk room air warmed by contact with omparatively warm earth. on's air tubes are about three feet higher one end than at the other, and must be a several feet deep in the earth in order

eme weather.
Mr. Wilkinson was engaged some months nce to plan and erect a dairy house for r. Boies, of Illinois, of a capacity suite for a dairy of 800 cows, and in a let-to the Rural New Yorker he gives a cription of the building from which we

ke the following extract :-As many of your readers are aware, ave hitherto laid my ventilating ducts five to six feet below the surface of the and, and with that depth I secured to 62°. The duct at Rose Hill Dairy, ich I erected for Mr. Boies, is nine feet nches in depth and 150 feet in length. temperature of the air flowing automally into the dairy has been uniformly, ill times since it has been in operation he past six weeks, 48° by one therthe past six weeks, 48° by one thermeter and 49° by another. There has en no hot weather during that period, t the external temperature has ried from 50° to 74°. I erected a acious ice house adjoining the hity, but Mr. Boies has decided not to fill brits but are it as commercial th ice, but to use it as commercial er storehouse, as the temperature at-d by the duct without ice is lower than

desires. A branch of the sub-earth duct charges into the building originally defor storing ice, giving it the tempeduct has a fall of about 10 to 100 linear, and there is a very perceptible ent in the duct and through the dairy the external temperature is only 3

higher than that of the air from th convenience of the detail of the ory is such that his butter maker says he can handle the milk from 800 cows, ne engine for churning, and make and the butter without an assistant e who have experience in butter mak-and have examined Rose Hill Dairy, ess no doubt but that he will be able

should add that he purposes to milk n cows night and morning, in addition e care of the factory, and I should not add that the said butter maker is a ther in the factory. Mr. Boies is the less butter maker of the Northwest was awarded the \$300 prize for the Putter by the St. Louis Agricultura lechanical Association in 1874." ourse such an outlay would be cable where only a few cows are to be unless the cooling process could be ed for other purposes, as for ventilat-r tempering the air of dwelling houses her buildings used by man or animals. her buildings used by man or animals. e ought to state in this connection, Mr. Wilkinson uses either deep cans a water for holding his milk while the

s rising, or shallow pans in the open MR. BURNETT'S METHOD. Burnett has arranged a water-tight some five or six inches deep, with through the bottom the size of his These are fitted with flanges which On Saturday, in the Court of Chancery, further evidence was taken before Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot in the case of White-side v. Whiteside. All the witnesses were not examined, and as the Vice-Chancellor

has to go on circuit on Monday the case was adjourned till same day in the latter end of May.

ROBERT WHITESIDE, examined by Mr. Boyd, said he remained at home with his father until 1865, when he went to Michigan. He returned home in 1867. gan. He returned home in 1867, but staid gan. He returned nome in 2007, our stand only three hours, after which he went away and returned again, just after his father's murder in 1876. His father used to treat im badly, and this was the reason why he him badly, and this was the reason why ne left home in 1865. His father at times denied the paternity of some of his chiliren; Henry, for instance, he said was the on of an Indian chief. He treated witness nd his sister Elizabeth worse than the ther children. Witness said his yould lay before the fire three days at a sime, at intervals cursing his enemies. parently was in deep study, and when became exhausted he would go and sleep two or three days. He used to row ashes over the hearth so that should come down the chimney. Witness saw his father stand over him with a gad and make him eat grasshoppers, which his father also eat. He described how his father made him eat spoiled mutton and things more filthy. He used to accuse his wife of bewitching the children and face so that he could not rub it off. On ne occasion witness was stabbed by his father in the knee with a pitchfork, the scar of which remained to-day. He did ot know why he stabbed him. His father studied perpetual motion and religion to-gether for three years. He said he had nade a permanent peace with God, and ould swear and curse as much as he He considered he was as holy as Paul, and that his wisdom was only Witness describe ualled by Solomon's. w his father used to take in the Holy pirit, and the living water. When the he was going to leave Robert nothing. He said he would not because he was a vorthless boy, and only fit for a hangman. Henry Cole said in the spring, after the will was made, that the old man would ave been better in the asylum than makng a will. His mother was the main suport of the family and Whiteside was un-

a delusion when he wrote that she

would neither help herself or allow the

To Mr. Bethune, witness said he worked Michigan while he was away. Witness ould read and write. His father showed im how to make the letters, but he never Witness, to his nowledge, was the only one of the chil Witness had no reason to think he had and thrashed him too much. A man ad as he said it was a disgrace for him to live When he returned in with his father. When he returned in 1867 he only staid about three hours, be ause he found no encouragement at home. He knew the effect of the will made in 1863. It passed through his mind before his father's death that the will could be broken. He never talked to no one about what would disqualify man from making a will. Before the ill was made a man named James Paisley told witness that his father was not able o make a will, and that he was crazy. In 1868 he was of opinion that the will could not stand. He thought so because he had visited an Insane Asylum in Michigan where he saw people not so crazy as his father. Witness heard his father say e had had, two weeks before witne pirth, a vision that he was not his child. one occasion his father made him eat ers, after their legs Witness saw his hls brother John. had been taken off. Witness saw his father at the grave of his brother John. He saw him put his hand on the corpse to see if it was dead. His father used to play elestial music, which the Almighty had taught him, on a penny Jew's harp.

taught him, on a penny Jew's harp. He had several curses which he used on differBoard he used to jump up at times and say, "To h—l with Ryerson."

Mr. Cole, re-examined, said to Mr. Boyd that he did not, at the inquest, blame Mr. Campbell for witnessing the will, and that he did not say that the old man about he is no asylum instead of making should be in an asylum instead of making a will. He had been at the inquest six weeks, and for fun he said they should form a mob and carry Henry Whiteside He took an interest in Henry only

or the sake of Henry's mother.

MARY WHITESIDE, examined by Mr. Boyd, said she was nineteen years of age. on one occasion her father said that it was brough his curse that the accident at the Buonaparte was one of his ancestors, and that a forefather of his had won the battle e could get into the middle chamber of a devil such as witness' mother was, he could have got into the highest chamber. He was accustomed to take the he went out several times to kill a pig with eral times it was not dead in the morning He used to say his wife's hair was red, and that he could tell North of Ireland peo

e by a certain mark on their face.

To Mr. Bethune—Witness said she had She had heard about it before it was found in the chest. She heard her mother tell him he should make a will. He said he ntended to make a will and leave his prorty to the four youngest boys.
Thomas Yeaman, examined by Mr.

oyd, said he had a conversation with Vhiteside in 1862. He said it was a hard thing for him to raise a family especially when children were as bad as his boy. He said he would not sell his land as he was not capable of doing business and as he was afraid men would cheat him. Robert was a passable boy. Mrs. Whiteside bore a a passable boy. Mrs. Whiteside boys good character and people sympathised with her misfortune. Mr. Cole told witness in February, 1866, at the former's house that he (Cole) believed Whiteside

was crazy.

James Campbell, examined by Mr. Hoskin, said he was formerly postmaster at Ballinafad, and remembered Whiteside posting letters sometimes. Some were addressed to Lord Palmerston and other ominent statesmen. The one he sent Palmerston he read to witness before osting. He wrote the letter in a field opposite the post office. He was very eccentric and went about like a beggar He was very man. He told him that the letter con ained suggestions to Palmerston how he night easily take Sebastapol.

## AN ABSCONDING AGENT.

John F. McDonald, Local Freight Agent of the Northern Railway, Absconds the States, Leaving Defalcations

About \$2,000. . McDonald, local freight agent of the Northern rail way had absconded, and on enquiry being made of the authorities of the road, the report was found to be correct. McDonald left the city on Tuesday night, and telegraphed from Buffalo to the Company the following morning, intimating that it was impossible for him to return. It is supposed that he was led to take his departure thus hastily for fear his misdoings would be discovered, as an audit of his books was in progress, and being the usage of the Company to make up his returns monthly. The audit was proceeding for a day or two before McDonald cleared, but it was since then that his defalcations became known. The exact amount is not yet known, but it is supposed by the railway authorities that he is in default about \$2,000. This money must have been spent previously, as he had to borrow \$40 to enable him to get away. McDonald had carried on his peculations for some time by making false entries and thus misleading the persons who audited his books. A suspicion of his dishonest doings led to the commencement of the investigation which caused his sudden flight. McDonald had occupied the office of local freightagent for fifteen years, during which time he enjoyed the confidence of the Company to an aimost unlimited extent. He was considered to be a man tearting the persons was authorities. way had absconded, and on enquiry being made of ng of a wife and two children, who are left to The Company has a security for its less in the of a guarantee.

AGRICULTURAL.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

Malleval recommends that seed pots M. Malleval recommends that seed pota-tices—whole tubers or cuttings, be steeped in a solution of two lbs. of quick lime, the same amount of sulphur, and five quarts of water: thus treated his potatoes have escaped disease, while seed not so prepared, and planted side by side, produced ever an

n France much success has followed the f requiring the village teacher to read nd familiarly the simplest notions ltural science, leaving to special ls their specialties. The most successacher is recompensed by the State by the principles of hygiene, and about house-keeping. In Denere is a special school where girls tructed in all the duties of dairy for a pupil is tantamount to a for-However, a century and a half ago, the Great founded a similar inat Koenigsport. The girls were their diploma, were presented with ontaining 100 thalers.

larking sheep is best done with Vene the enclosing thumb and fingers gh the wool at the spot you wish to oosening the powder as you do so, will combine with the oil in the and make a bright red mark that the adily cleansed out by the manufacturer

With proper attention to three things, s may be kept growing and thrifty all ter, and these things are :—First, a warm place to sleep; second, good k, either warm slop or fresh pumped third, not too many hogs in an enand they as nearly as possible of a f you have large and small to-the big ones will run over the litnd they will not get their share o There is much more danger of colic mic diseases where the condition d above are disregarded than hogs are kept thrifty and growing tainly there is more profit. bed is a cheap luxury for hogs in er, and every farmer should prepare a and plenty of material in the fall

BUTTER MAKING.

MILK SETTING-SUB-EARTH DUCTS. There are other methods of milk setting those already mentioned (see Weekli of February 1st) some of which de tice. Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Mary has patented a method for regulating an underground air duct through through the room, for the purpose season may require. We all know ings are cooler than the open air, and air of the cellar being warmer. In seasons, while the air above ground vary more than a hundred degrees. rmers use their dwelling house of oom cellars for keeping milk through

of weather of summer, but, as is seldom any provision for any the air, such cellars soon of the air, such cellars soon for any length of time. The mp, making the cream thin, watery, cult to skim, while the frequent gs from the milk pails and pans, ing emptied, soon sour and taint mosphere of the room. Mr. Wilkin-ms to avoid this difficulty by the use ng pipes laid several feet under nnecting the air of the milk with the outer air through these They are laid at such an inclination

air shall flow by its own gravity in same pipes are used for carrying to aratively warm earth. Mr. Wilkair tubes are about three feet higher

on of the building from which we ne following extract :

s many of your readers are aware. hitherto laid my ventilating ducts to six feet below the surface of the and with that depth I secured es in depth and 150 feet in length. ture of the air flowing automato the dairy has been uniformly past six weeks, 48° by one ther-r and 49° by another. There has hot weather during that period. temperature om 50° to 74° I erected a out to use it as commercial ouse, as the temperature at-

nto the building originally deet has a fall of about 10 to 100 and there is a very perceptible the duct and through the dairy ternal temperature is only 3 r than that of the air from

uch that his butter maker says ne for churning, and make and have experience in butter makoubt but that he will be able

add that he purposes to milk night and morning, in addition if the factory, and I should not the factory. Mr. Boies is the warded the \$300 prize for the Association in 1874. h an outlay would be re only a few cows are to be

cooling process could b purposes, as for ventilatthe air of dwelling houses state in this connection, son uses either deep cans holding his milk while the g, or shallow pans in the open s to be most convenient under

MR. BURNETT'S METHOL

curnett has arranged a water-tight me five or six inches deep, with rough the bottom the size of his

will allow the cans to hang in the sink with about two-thirds their depth underneath in the open air, while the upper third is confined in an air-tight ice chamber. By this method, Mr. Burnett is enabled to gather his cream in a few hours, each milking being removed in season to receive the next in the same cans.

As he is now finding a sale for his sweet all right: if disturbed while the cream is son to receive the next in the same cans. As he is now finding a sale for his sweet skimmed milk in Boston at remunerative prices, it matters less whether he gets the very last butter globule possible than if he were depending agent the better than if he were depending agent the perfect separation of the two."

Mr. L. B. Arnold, writing upon the were depending upon the butter alone for his dairy income

MR. BLISS' METHOD Mr. Bliss is firm in the belief that milk milk should be as free from cream as pos-

Mr. Bliss proposes to set milk as comes from the stable in flaring pails of medium depth only, say about twelve inches, and, perhaps, with a diame- as heavy as the milk they are suspended in ment and accounts; the fee try francs per month, and a for a pupil is tantamount to a for-

of, and make a bright red mark that the savanable. To use this apparatus, the cans of milk are set in position, the perinjuring the wool, will endure from forated cover put in its place, and the shearing to another, while it can be tank cover shut down. Inside this cover we should say that there is little choice, the aqueduct, from which a jet of water As the water is prevented from rising in

rising, it becomes agitated too much for the perfect separation of the two."

Mr. L. B. Arnold, writing upon the philosophy of cream raising, makes the following explanation of facts observed:—

"There are two underlying facts which always enter into and modify the rising of cream. The first is the fact that the fats should be cooled as far as practicable from in cream expand more with heat and shrink the top, and that the resultant skimmed more with cold than does water, which eacher's recompensed by the State by attnity, augmented often by a donation a local farming society. Often he best the recipient for testing varieties of sand manures; and is frequently preced with improved breeds of barn door legigeons, and rabbits. It is by attento to these simple sources of wealth that nee is so marvellously rich in the regate. Girls are also to be taught the control of the sand manure of those sides of farming which some sides of farming which sides of the season of the most serious objections we have found to the deep can and cold setting methods, has been the large in that the setting methods, has been the large in than when it is cold—if the temperature is constant—neither rising nor falling. If we compare the specific gravities of cream and the liquid milk at 50° and 70°, we shall find the difference between them at 70° greater than at 50°, because, in falling from 70° to 50°, the fatty parts have shrunk more than the watery parts, and hence te. Girls are also to beltaught the so farming which larly and naturally fall to their lot, hence the slower do the fatty parts rise.

Cream globules do not have the same specific gravity. A small part of them are loosely fitting tin cover, which shuts over others to follow in the order of their gravity and size. Under the most favour like the covers of ordinary lard pails, thus preventing water from entering the cans and mixing with the milk while falling upon the top of the covers. Level with the top of the cans is a perforated sheet of galvanized iron which covers all the space not occupied by the cans, and with their covers forms a floor to the ice chamber the difference between the specific gravity of milk and cream, the more perfect will be their separation, and the sooner will it not sneep is dest done with venethat a cheap paint, only a few cents, and one pound will mark a thouTake a pinch of the dry powder and
Take a pinch of the dry powder and
Take a pinch of the dry powder and the cooling the milk.

The cans, and with their their the difference between the specific gravity of milk and cream, the more perfect will be their separation, and the sooner will it be accomplished. We get the widest difference between the specific gravity of milk and cream, the more perfect will be their separation, and the sooner will it. A leading object sought in his method is ference when milk is rapidly cooling, and

> as a system of pipes, connected with except as the temperature of one may be he aqueduct, from which a jet of water more easily controlled than that of the temperature as low as that of the water. often more easily and cheaply obtained than

THE LADIES' CORNER.

Reason, stir, and boil till well cooked, for a gray,

Women in the garden.

However aghast some "fine ladies" may regard the idea of working in the garden, I consider it one of the most wholesome means of exercise within our reach. Wholesome especially, because we have an object—and an interesting one—in taking this exercise, which is the growth of flowers and plants. Before commencing work in the garden, put on a pair of wornout leather gloves, a broad-brimmed sunhat, and a pair of good, stout boots; in the suds ready prepared, by liable to produce a "cold." Don't be afraid that the labour will hurt you, even if you should become very tired; on the contrary, it will strengthen you, give you rosy cheeks, and may add years to your life. There is not a spring that I do not spend two weeks at least at work in the garden, and I tell you that to me there is nothing so agreeable, I may say fascinating; and this feeling is doubled when I see the form the sum of nothing so agreeable, I may say fascinating; and this feeling is doubled when I see the

paper complaining that he could not live on \$1,200 a year, received the following an swer, "It seems to be a common mistake with young men to regard wives as luxuries, which they hope to purchase when in a position to do so. In that case it naturally follows that they regard them as expensive. Now that is the wrong idea as expensive. Now that is the wrong idea entirely. No doubt there are women who look upon marriage as merely means of being well provided for, but such are in the minority. The greater portion of American girls are willing to be helpmates to the men they love." Such words are happy enough to make the types dance. A HOME-MADE CHIGNON.

A leading object sought in his method is to use running water wherever practicable, in place of ice, which is always more expensive than cold water, when the latter is available. To use this apparatus, the cans of milk are set in position, the performed cover put in its place, and the latter water or air for cooling milk?

If anything were needed to show the dangerous temptations to which those who give way to personal vanity are exposed, it will be found in an incident related by a Scotch newspaper. A farmer near Kingland and cover put in its place, and the latter water or air for cooling milk? f anything were needed to show the day Scotch newspaper. A farmer near King-lassie, in Fifeshire, was much annoyed last week to find that his cows' tails had been shorn of their hair. As he was not conscious of having made an enemy, he was at is thrown upon the top of each can and allowed to run until the milk is reduced in loss to know who could have disfigured maid's dressing-table a chignon manufac-tured out of the hair of the cows' tails. As the water is prevented from rising in the tank to the top of the cans, the top of the milk is at all times a little cooler than the bottom. As soon as the temperature of the milk is reduced to that of the which, under their own particular conditions expense of the cows, but that she had sup

season, stir, and boil till well cooked, for a

down in plenty of suds, which afterwards squeeze (not wring) out. The clothes wringers, consisting of a pair of India rubber rollers between which the clothes pass, are a great improvement upon hand labour—as, without injury to the fabric, A bachelor who wrote to a New York aper complaining that he could not live on that the article dries in considerably less time than it otherwise would do rinsing, squeeze out the water and dry in

> washing. DESIGN FOR SMALL DWELLING. We present herewith another design for small cheapdwelling. For specifications, &c., see last week's *Mail*.

> > A Canadian Abroad.

(Boston Post, 18th March.) Had Canada thrown in its lot with the old colonies we should have had Canadian statesmen of ability as Ministers abroad and Secretaries of State and among our list of Presidents. As it is, Canadian talent has to be satisfied with the limited area of vincial politics. It is said there are not half a dozen positions of importance in the Imperial service held by Canadians. That men born and bred in the Dominion are to be found who, when they have the rare hance of competing with Englishn

water, the latter is shut off and the tank emptied entirely of water. Ice is then laid upon the top of the cans and perforated partition, and the cover shut down tightly. In this way, agreat saving of ice is claimed cheese, or the milk consumer; but if butter over methods where ice is used in water and the top of the milk is constantly a obtained, if possible.—Nem cool or cooler than the bottom. To reduce the bulk of cream, the cans are removed at the end of twelve hours to a warm room FLOWERS FOR SMALL GARDEN.

where further separation takes place under the influence of the natural temperature of the atmosphere in summer, or by artificial In continuation of our remarks upon this sub CONFLICTING THEORIES we must not forget the We have now given a short description mmer, the hot air of the milk room antily being replaced by outside air of scooled by flowing through these id under-ground pipes, while in winsame pipes are used for carrying to k room air warmed by contact with beautiful and popular of old favourite, but so uch improved during the last quarter of a cen amining or testing these various and some-what conflicting methods. And yet, were air tubes are about three feet higher end than at the other, and must be reral feet deep in the earth in order overly warm or cool the air in expensive the philosophy of cream raising more thoroughly understood, it is not improbable that the results which appear to conflict would show a good degree of harmony. As mate is well adapted to the growth of the Balsam, and with a good rich soil and de-cent care plants and flowers of the greatest weather.
Wilkinson was engaged some months of plan and erect a dairy house for poies, of Illinois, of a capacity suitar a dairy of 800 cows, and in a letter of the Rural New Yorker he gives a previously stated, in our own dairy, the old-fashioned, small, shallow tin pans are still used, without ice or water, and yet good butter is made every week through the year. We do not say that better or more butter might not be made by other more butter might not be made by other workeds of setting. xcellence may be produced. hose the large seeds if you want double methods of setting. Like thousands of others, we have been waiting for the experimenters and philosophers to settle down upon something permanent in this direction. Since we have been making butter by the old-fashioned

method, we have seen individual farmers spend hundreds of dollars in fitting up

their milk rooms with new systems of par

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CREAM RISING,

claim to know very much about the whys and wherefores of the every day practices of the dairy room. Milk setting is a deli-

cate subject to discuss among the owners

of patent pans, pails, and coolers, and we

at the same temperature, no matter what

open and exposed to the air. I moreover assert as a fruit of my investigations that

milk set in closed vessels and cooled 10 deg. lower than 54 deg., or to any inter-

atmosphere, and in turn losing its watery

parts by evaporation, an exchange which

cannot but affect the milk injuriously."

Mr. Philip Hazard, in a little treatise or

small, shallow pan.

under dispute.

which were soon changed for others no les costly, but who are now as far from being The Phlox Drummondi for a brillian satisfied as we are with the time honoured mass of colours and a constant display is not excelled by any annual or perennial that as the philosophy of many other processes in butter making, has not been generally very well understood. Not one in a hundred of the farmers' wives who have rom the purest white to the deepest blood the open ground, or in hotbed, or in cold had difficulty in churning at different seasons of the year, could tell just why the



under dispute.

In summing up this matter of milk setting, Mr. Bliss, after giving it a great amount of thought and study, says:—

"I do assert as a matter of fact, which All varieties of Candytuft are very hardy and easy to cultivate. They are quite in-dispensible for beds and for cutting. Plants bloom more freely if transplanted. challenges refutation, that better butter can be made when both air and water are another number we will speak of large and showy plants for larger gardens.

that may be, provided the milk vessel is Inniter is two and one-half times as large as all the other planets, and Hag-yard's Yellow Oil is ten times as good as all the other liniments in the world. It is the best friend of man, curing with won-derful rapidity all classes of wounds, burns, butter than when kept open to the air at any temperature. Milk set in open ves-sels surrounded by water at a lower temetc., relieving rheumatism, stiff joints, spinal difficulties, etc., almost immediately. For sale by all dealers.

perature than the atmosphere is constantly absorbing heat and impurities from the Epp's Cocoa. - Grateful and Comport-ING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well Mr. Philip Hazard, in a little treatise on butter making, says:

"It is a moot question as to the depth the plans shall be filled for setting for cream, and the arguments are strong for both deep and shallow pans, those who argue the matter generally remaining firm that their own way is the best. Those in favour of deep pans, which should hold about twelve quarts, or rather deep setting of the milk, argue that the cream will rise to the top under all circumstances, and, around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many to the top under all circumstances, and, therefore, there is less exposed to the air a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well for-tified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. to become contaminated or cheesy and form into a skin, as it will do if exposed too long. Now, this objection is obviated if the milk is skimmed regularly every day, as it should be. We favour the shallow Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES Errs & Co., Homeopathic Chemists, London."

or necessities, will be the most satisfactory.

If the skimmed milk could be sold or used for cheese-making, a little loss in the butter purpose of manufacturing head dresses of a product would be all the better for the reunion to take place at the commen the new year.

KEEP UP YOUR FIRES Very many people are too ready to p out their fires as soon as warm weath ought, by the almanac, to be here, but that is a very dangerous thing to do. Nothing is more uncomfortable, as well as unsafe, than have to sit around and shiver, especi-

than have to sit around and shiver, especially if the weather is damp. That is one cause of so much sore throat, and lung diseases, and other disorders by which many are laid up in the spring. It is wrong for a child or any one else to shiver, for the person must be thoroughly chilled through before the creeping sensation comes on.

When women go about the house wrapped up in shawls that is a sure sign that hey are cold, and that fires are needed No one can feel good natured when they are cold and shivering. One grand maxim of life is to keep comfortable, to have the fires lighted if you are cold, even in August, but above all things don't let them out until settled warm weather.

out until settled warm weather. Of late years we have heard many complaints about moths. In the spring, and at any season that the moth miller is flying about he should be hunted down and killed as soon as seen, otherwise the egg will be left to make trouble afterwards. The eggs are laid in cotton cloth, or in the cotton of wool stuffing of chairs, sofas, etc., and there they are hatched and multiply indefinitely so long as they remain undis-turbed. To prevent the moths from secreting themselves and depositing their eggs, as well as for dislodging both, constant ex-

mination of chairs, etc. is recommended, with brushing out of the seams and fissures where the cloth overlays, not once in a week, but as often as time can be found to f the cracks with a solution of chloride of lime, is of great service. Camphor is also good to keep them away.

If moths are present in chairs, etc., there is nothing will kill them like benzine, and this may be used to any extent on terry or haircloth without injury. In packing away furs and woollen goods, a code wheat is the best thing to without cedar chest is the best thing to put them in. Whatever they are packed in, they should be relled up close in newspapers.

A little turpentine is also said to be good to keep them off.

Baked Beans.-All workingmen are fon of a nicely baked dish of beans, but no dish is more susceptible of skilful handling in the preparation. The beans should washed after careful handling and put soak over night. Parboil early in the morning in plenty of water put on cold. Have a piece of sweet pork, not too fat, Have a piece of sweet pork, not too fat, parboiled also separately. Then put pork and beans together and boil till the skin of the beans begin to crack. Put in your baking pan, a deep milk pan or crock, with the scored surface of the pork just showing. above the beans. Bake slowly as long a your dinner hour will allow.

A relish of mustard, grated horse radish, catsup or some of the prepared sauces, goes far toward making pork in any of the forms used on the farmers' table, palatable and

inviting. Gravy.—Rich, savoury gravy can be made for any meat, bacon not excepted, by tak-ing a cup of sweet milk (or cold water if you have no milk), dissolve a tablespoonful of corn starch or flour in the milk; add one or more well-whipped eggs, some butter, and pour slowly into the hot gravy, stirring constantly a minute or two until ready to take up.

How to Fry Pork.—Slice thinly, parboil, then roll in dry flour. The frying pan should be hot and a little fat put in to keep the flour from scorching. Fry quick, and when taken up crisp and brown, sprinkle

opened to them, are able to give a good ac-

opened to them, are able to give a good account of themselves is clear from the annoucement in the English papers that on the eve, as it was supposed, of a general European war, the man selected to take charge of the civil departments of the War Office is a Canadian, Mr. Arthur L. Haliburton, having been promoted to the post of Director of Transport and Supply, vice Sir William Henry Drake, K.C.B., who retires. Mr. Haliburton is the second son of Sir William Henry Drake, A.C.D., who retires. Mr. Haliburton is the second son of the late Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick.) He was called to the Bar of Nova Scotia, but very wisely preferred trying his fortunes abroad. He entered the Commissariat at the beginning of the Crimean war, and has the beginning of the Crimean war, and has since then worked his way up to the highest post in the Civil Departments of the

British army.

A few months ago he perfected a scheme of army organization which earned for him a high reputation. The Court Journal, speaking of it, says:--

speaking of it, says:—

"Another change, even more sweeping than that which introduced the Control system, appears to be contemplated in the a ministration of the army. It is believed to be due to the employment in India for a few months of Mr. Haliburton of the War Office, this gentleman having been engaged by the India Office to arrange some duties in connection with the Finance Department. When Mr. Haliburton returned to the War Office, he submitted a scheme to reorganize the departments lately disintegrated from Control, namely, commissariat, transport, and ordnance, and to assimilate them in some degree to the system which prevails in India."

The Army and Navy Gazette speaks strongly in favour of the administrative ability of this young Canadian :-

ability of this young Canadian:—

"Mr. Haliburton is renowned throughout the service for knowledge of detail, and for careful hard work. We do not know if the rumour is correct which asserts that the last-named gentleman was the moving spirit of the Committee, and the principal prompter of the views advocated in the report. But this is not improbable. Mr. Haliburton has devoted long and patient attention to military administration. His firm, conscientious, and studied views are certain to have carried weight, especially when advanced with the courtesy and conciliation that distinguish his address. But in matters of organization, Mr. Haliburton is a very sans-culotte of revolution. He seems to be the stormy petrel of the War Office, which only rides happy on the troubled waves of change, and in his desire for alteration he is usually right, for much has been altered for the better under his influence, and much still remains on which his trenchant hand might be most usefully employed. Indeed, those who differ from the recommendations of Lord Cadogan's Committee complain that in some directions the Committee should have driven their conclusions much further home than they have."

CALLENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND DENTIFICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleansing the Teeth and Mouth, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance, restores to health morbid conditions, preventing disease in the nucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensa-

ion in the mouth.

The Dental Association of Ontario—
'Having examined and used this Favourite
'Compound Dentifrice, recommend it for
'general use." The following are a few of e many names who speak and write con-

the many names who speak and write concerning it:—
From J. Branston Willmott, D.D.S.,
M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and
Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry.—
"Having carefully examined your Com"pound Dentifrice, I cordially recommend
"it as containing all the essentials of a
"first-class Dentifrice.
From Wm. Briggs, Pastor of Metropolitan church. Toronto:—"I have much

n church, Toronto:—"I have much pleasure in stating that your Compound Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have ever used."
From D. Thomson, Homospathic Chem-Toronto :- "I have found your Favourite Dentifrice all you represent it to be, having giving it a trial myself, and would

thus recommend it to the public as the Safest, Pleasantest, Best, and Cheapest in the market.' Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, Toronto.

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O Sole Agents for the Dominio built near St. John, N. B.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Norfolk Retormer follows our lead

nd sets apart one of its columns for Educational Notes," and at the same me reduces the price of its subscription to school teachers. The Barrie Advance and the Collingwood Enterprise are carrying on a paper war over the refusal of the Minister of Education to allow the Collingwood High School to be-

come a Collegiate Institute. Dr. Davis, Principal of the Torent Normal School, recently presented each of the students in the senior division of the school with a copy of his new work on English literature. The gift was highly appreciated.

The Lindsay Board of Education have adopted a set of regulations relating to the truancy, punctuality, morals, and manners of pupils, and have issued an address asking parents to co-operate for their enforce

The Picton Gazette says the pupils of the Public Schools there are circulating a "penny subscription to purchase small tin pails, in which to hold drinking water, as the article provided is unfit for

The Normal School students at Ottawa have presented Principal McCabe with an address, expressive of their gratitude for his anxiety and care for their success, and thankfulness for his courtesy and attention

The Manitoba Protestant Board of Edu cation have appointed a committee consisting of the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Rev. Messrs. Robertson, and German to take into consideration the question of schools for the Mennonites.

The Waterloo School Board have elected Mr. Moses Springer, M.P.P., chairman for the coming year. A vote of \$50 for prizes was passed on the recommendation of the inspector. The annual school entertainment was provided for.

A teachers' convention for East Victoria is expected to meet at Lindsay on the 5th and 6th of April, at which Inspector Knight, Messrs. Swift, Hallett, Irving, and McDonald will take part, and the Minister of Education will deliver a lecture on the evening of the 5th. The Carleton Place High School is in

very flourishing condition. The receipts from the Government and country only leave \$600 to be raised by the section, no more than would be required for the extra teacher and expense in the Public School, if the High School were closed.

The University Council of Queen's College has just been elected. R'is composed of the following:—Messrs, D. B. Maclennan, M.A., Q.C., John Macintyre, M.A., John Bell, M.P., A. P. Knight, M.A., C. E. Legge, C.E., Revs. Messrs, E. D. McLaren, M.A., B.D., and Jas, Carmichael. At a school examination in school section 23, near Berlin, County of Wate were 175 visitors present, eleven of whom were teachers of other schools. All the teachers present, the trustees and some others, delivered short addresses, all speak ing in the most complimentary

As a pleasing evidence of the estee As a pleasing evidence of the esteem in which the principals of the Ontario Commercial College of Belleville are held by the students, an address was lately presented to them, expressive of the students' appreciation of the excellent course of business education afforded them, and of the personal qualities of the principals.

The subject of punishment in schools, which, as we have mentioned, has been exercising Belleville school magnates, who, with strictly non-committal wisdom, have, it is said, "finally resolved to endeavour to devise" a system which "will do away

to devise" a system which will do away with the alleged brutalities. If they work hard they will soon be able to "arrange to think about it."

A Sabbath School Institute recently held in St. Catharines was a great success. The services were conducted by Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Buffalo, an eminent Sunday school worker, and Rev. J. Brookman and W. J. Maxwell took part in the exercises.
The Presbytery of London have also held
an institute. Rev. Messrs. Murray, Proudfoot, Comston, Thompson, and others took

The Guelph Public School Inspector, Rev Mr. Torrance, in his last report, notices the gratifying advance made in the efficiency of the schools, and gives as an evidence t the fact that the average of candida who have passed the promotion examin tion is eighty per cent. The Central School, built at a cost of \$45,000, lately

opened, has accommodation for over 1,000 A year ago last autumn the trustees of S. S. No. 17, Nepean, introduced penny readings, the funds to go towards establishing a public school library. With the proceeds of the season's readings a library proceeds of the season's readings a norary of 140 volumes was secured, which is now circulating among forty families. The readings were continued last winter, and expend in books. No. 17 is the only section in the township that has a library, and at the same time is the last established school division. The first shall be last,

etc.
The report of Rev. Dr. David Alison, the Chief Superintendent of Education in Nova Scotia, for the year 1877, discloses the following information:—Increase in number of school sections over 1876 is 16; decrease in number of S. S. having no school, 43; net increase in Public Sch school, 43; net increase in Fibic Schools, 132; in pupils 6,548; in average of pupils in attendance, 839; in male teachers, 29; in female teachers, 48; in teachers' salaries, \$15,725.99. The Government grant shows an increase of \$9,661.33, but the total educational expenditure a decrease in

The Teachers Association for the County

of Northumberland is now holding its semi-annual meeting at Cobourg. The follow-ing, among other subjects, will be dis-Hannel; School Organization and Discipline,
W. E. Sprague; Geography and History,
Prof. Macoun; The Monitorial System,
Ins. Scarlett; Object Teaching, Mrs. Fish
and Prof. Macoun; Grammatical Analysis. and Prof. Macoun; Grammatical Analysis, Geo. H. Ash and M. A. Jones; Language Lessons, N. L. Holmes, &c., &c. Prof. Reynar will deliver a public lecture in the Court room on Thursday evening at Court room on Thursday evening at 7.30. The Ontario Legislature appropriate about \$7,800 annually to High schools and Collegiate Institutes on the following basis:

1. A fixed grant of \$400 to each High

1. A fixed grant of \$400 to each High School. 2. A special grant of \$750 to each Collegiate Institute. 3. A sum based on average attendance (one dollar per pupil). 4. A sum of \$1,400 on results of intermediate examination. 5. A sum of \$10,000 on Inspectors' reports. The amount granted for candidates who passed the intermediate was, at first, at the rate of \$58.33 per annum; but, from the accumulation of upper school pupils, the grant has fallen to \$20,—the total amount distributed.

FOREIGN. Michigan school teachers receive average salaries of \$42.54 per month. A bill prohibiting the teaching

guages and music has been introduced into Prof. Goldwin Smith, well known in Canada, has been passing the winter at Oxford, Eng., the seat of his alma mater. Boston teachers are prohibited from hold.

ing municipal or other offices, the proper discharge of the duties of which will interfere with their school duties The town of Gaham (Me.) unanimously voted \$15,000 in aid of the Normal School to be erected there. The Common School fund in aid of the Academy in that town is

\$7,500. The reduction of teachers' salaries by the New York School Board is receiving very sharp criticisms from every quarter. It is believed to have been a political move and

not an economical one at all. The Hon. John D. Philbrick, formerly erintendent of the Boston Public Schools, has been appointed "Superintendent of the Educational Department of the United States Exhibition at Paris."

The cost of tuition in the Chicago schools per pupil during the past year was \$11.40, as against \$11.46 for the previous year. Superintendent Packard estimates that there are 6,000 children who never go te

Four school boys in Glover (Vermont) who attacked and expelled their teacher when he was punishing one of their num-ber, were taken before a Justice, and their fines and costs for assault and disturbance unt to \$60 apiece.

The New York School Journal of a recent date contains a brief practical epitome of the Ontario school system, viewed from a "business" point of view. It is written with a view of answering the inquiries of teachers in the United States on the sub-

scholars, and literary men in England with the Americans who will visit Europe this year is contemplated. Mr. Forster, M.P., Lord Sandon, the Lord Mayor of London, and Earl Beaconsfield are all favourable

Superintendent Kiddle, of New York city, recommends that women be employed in preference to men in all except the higher grade of the grammar departments. This testimonial to the teaching power of women is of the highest value, coming from one so well calculated to judge.

During the debate in reference to Normal Schools in the New York Assembly, the Hon. John I. Gilbert said that the Normal Schools were essential to the efficiency and even permanency of common schools, that to abandon or cripple them would impair and endanger our entire pub-lic school system, and that reason and economy both show the practical wisdom and the utility of their maintenance.

Proposed Amendments to the Permissive

Bill. OTTAWA, March 28.-At a meeting of the Dominion Alliance and District Divi ion Sons of Temperance Committees, the clauses of the Permissive Liquor Bill were discussed, and several amendments recom-mended. In the first clause they suggest that lager beer should be included in the list of intoxicants prohibited. Section 7, wherein it states that the Governor-General "may" issue his proclamation, was recommended to read "shall" issue his proclamation. In clause 94 an amendment was suggested in effect that no repeal be allowed until three years after the bill has been submitted, and in Clause 95 that the sale become confined to druggists. Regarding the manufacture in a district where the bill is in force, they recommend that brewers and distillers should make an affidavit that the liquor manufactured would be taken beyond the limits. The suggestions will be referred to the Hon. Mr. Scott.

Its Weight in Gold-Do You Knew Anything of It?-If Not, it is Time You Did. There are but few preparations of medi-tines which have withstood the impartial There are but few preparations of medi-cines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eelectric 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 sevof greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of 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 or 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 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 Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other prepara ions nearly all the alcohol is lost

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.

Note—Eclectric—Selected and Electriz

Pope Leo's allocution delivered at the Consistory held on Saturday has created a very favourable impression. His Holiness al-luded to the Church's captivity in very mild terms, and expressed no intention of struggling for the recovery of the temporal power. Great stress is laid on his relations with the College of Cardinals, whom he hopes will never fail him with their wise counsel. A reference to the wish of the Council of Trent that the administration of the Church should rest on the Council of Cardinals is considered a hint that the new occupant of the Papal chair intends to return to the old constitution and disregard the act of the Œcumenical Council, which, claring Pius IX infallible, authorized him to dispense with the advice of either College or Council. Beyond the reconsti-tution of the Scottish Hierarchy no allusion late Pope. By the appointment of Cardi-nal di Pietro to the office of Camerlenge, his Holiness is thought to have confirmed the hope of those conciliatory views which he was supposed to entertain.

On Friday last an aged and infirm man in great distress applied for accomme-dation at the Yorkville Police Station, having no other place to go. His story, if true, (of which there is no doubt) is a pitiful one. For some time past he has resided with his son, a man, it may be remarked of comfortable circumstances, and well known in the village as an upholder of orality and all that is good, and who also considers himself to be a model of virtu-ous mankind. The majority of his fellow villagers do not seemingly appreciate his high standard of perfection, as they have twice refused to elect him a member of the Village Council, to which honour he aspires. The father is an old man of seventy-eight years, and is troubled with a serious ailment, being thus prevented from doing anything for himself. As was stated beforehand he has lived at his son's house for some time, The old man says he was turned out of the house about six o'clock on Friday morning by his son, who called him a "a lazy old rogue," son, who called him a "a lazy old rogue," and even refused to give him straw enough to make a bed in the stable. Being thus destitute of a home, the father obtained lodging at the police station on Friday night, and was also provided with his breakfast the following morning. He remained there all Saturday, and slept in one of the cells that night, being furnished with food during that time by the Chief Constable. The village corporation took the matter in hand, and decided upon sending the unfortunate old man to the General ing the unfortunate old man to the General Hospital, whither he was conveyed yester-day. For about forty years he has resided in Yorkville, and is spoken of as one not prone to give offence. If all the father says is true, the son certainly possesses a

RECEIVED MALLS TORONTO, PRINTY, APRIL 3, 1818.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MNGLISH IMPORTS OF PLOUR AND GRAIN. The following figures show the imports of cerea produce into the United Kingdom since harvest, , from the 1st September to the 28th of Feb-ry, compared with the corresponding periods

1877-8. Qrs Qrs Qrs Qrs Qrs Qrs (15,41,759 4,153,454 6,869,480 967,597 2,138,237 2,122,946 1,491,381 206,202 158,596 188,281 476,967 502,877 448,846 3,408,266 3,635,121 2,472,024

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADS LAST WEEK. A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday re views the trade of the preceding week as follows :-"The grain trade was a little more steady this week, but was far from active. Large consumers are still operating with a degree of caution, though obliged to supply their immediate wants to a certain extent. Prices of wheat have been fairly sustained, and in some instances the tendency was rather in sellers' favour. A moderate demand continues from the continent, and value off the coast tinues from the continent, and value off the coast again exhibits a small improvement, while cargoes on passage and for prompt shipment are firmly held. The same remarks apply to business on the spot during the interval since Tuesday, but maize still shows weakness in the prospect of early and good supplies from the States. The increasing gravity of the political situation, as evidenced by the resignation of the Foreign Secretary, has caused considerable excitement at our markets this morning. Milliers have purchased largely or wheat, paying an advance of 4d and 6d per cental for both white and red descriptions, the market closing at the outside figures. Some parcels have been taken

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

Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans.
Date. qrs. eq'l qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs.
Mar. 14, '78.1,065,000 79,000 523,000 166,000 14,000
Mar. 15, '77.1,662,000 87,000 533,000 281,000 33,000
Mar. 7, '78.1,666,000 84,000 401,000 117,000 18,000
Feb. 28, '78.1,231,600 99,000 443,000 75,000 24,000 MOVEMBUT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 23rd ult., have amounted to 8,683,333 bushels against 7,385,141 bushels in the corresponding period last year; receipts et Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 5,544,029 bushels against 4,533,311 bushels last\_year; and those at seaboard ports have been 9,167,801 bushels sagainst 5,665,070 bushels last year. We have here an increase of 1,298,192 bushels at lake ports; of 1,019,718 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and of 3,302,731 bushels at seaboard ports for the week were 151,278 bush, vs. 126,202 bush the previous week, including 149,778 bush from New York; and for the last eight weeks 1,909,349 bush. The exports at New York from September 1st, 1877, to March 27th, 1878, have been 2,859,284 bush; from Portland, 240,528 bush; from Boston, 9,564 bush; from Baltimore 68,948 bush, and from Montreal, 751,000 bush; total, 3,929,262 bush. The imports into the United Kingdom since Sept. 1, 1877, to March 9, 1878, have been 7,850,307 cwts, vs. 7,881,641 cwts for the corresponding period in 1876-7. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom March 14, 1878, was 126,918 qrs., vs. 266,637 qrs at the corresponding date in 1877. and Oswego in the same time have been 5,544,029

Total bu.. 1,893,121 2,007,650 2,008,500 1,705,500 Range of ratio of crop remaining in farmers' hands, March 20, 1878:—Nebraska. 1-10 to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Wisconsin, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\); Iowa, 1-10 to \(\frac{1}{2}\); Minnesota, \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{3}{2}\).

The following is the offic tock Exchange, April 3rd,			the Toronto	Peas36 0 36 0 36 0 36 0 37 0 37 0 Pork51 0 51 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 50 0 Lard37 6 37 6 37 9 38 0 37 9 37 6	tions are as follows:—Common, 45 to 47c; golden 50 to 52½c; amber, 55 to 57½c; amber, choice, 60 to 62½c.	lowing were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles last week:—371 cattle, 83 calves, 40 sheep,
******* *	- ·	l si	1	Beef81 0 81 0 82 0 82 6 82 6 82 6	FRUIT—The market has remained generally quiet.	278 hogs, and 16 horses.
Banks.	Sellers	Buyers.	Trans.	Bacon28 0 28 0 28 6 29 0 29 0 29 0 Tallow39 0 39 0 39 0 39 0 39 0	Valencias, however, seem rather more wanted and steady; some lots of 100 boxes sold at 42c for good,	Butter,
	Se	Bu		Cheese66 0 66 0 66 0 65 0 64 0 63 6	sound qualities. In other box fruits there seems	(From the Montreal Herald, April 1.)
				FLOUR-The demand has improved, and prices	to be nothing doing. Seedless are quoted about	
Iontreal	1591			have risen from ten to thirty cents during the week.	half a cent lower. Other sorts are unchanged. Currants remain steady; a lot of poor quality sold at	Once more we return to a theme about which
oronto		131		Fall wheat grades however, have continued to be neglected, and it is in them that the lower advance	51c, but 61c is bid for lots of really sound quality.	some people may think we have already said sufficient—the making of butter. It has been repre-
ntario	63	92 621	5 at 623	has occurred. Superior extra has been nominal.	and small parcels of choice go as high as 7c. Prunes	sented to us by some of those engaged in the butter
ommeroe		114	27 at 1141	has occurred. Superior extra has been nominal. Extra has been quiet, but lots of 100 barrels sold at	have been moved to a small extent at 7½c for really fine. Prices are as follows, the outside being for re-	trade in this city, that our former remarks on the
onsolidated	78	763		\$5.50 f.o.c. on Saturday, and at \$5.60 on Tuesday.	tailers' lots :—Raisins, Layers, new, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Va-	subject of the establishment of butter factories, of creameries" as our neighbours to the South ca
ominion	1224	120	10 at 120	Fancy has been inactive; but strong bakers' brought \$4.80 f.o.c. on Friday, and equal to \$4.90 on Mon-	lencias, $4\frac{\pi}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ c; new seedless, 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c; Sultanas, $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c; loose Muscatelles,	them, have been well received and in many nar
amiltonandard	99	78		day. Spring extra has been in active demand and	7½c; Sultanas, 7½ to 9c; loose Muscatelles,	of the country the subject is now attracting great
ederal	103	1021		has risen 25 to 30c; sales were made at equal to	old, \$1.25 to \$1.50; new, \$1.70 to \$1.80; Currants,	attention at the hands of the farmers. The success
uperial	105	104		\$1.50 on Inursday; at \$4.75 f.o.c. on Friday, and at	new, 1877, 6 to 6 c; Filberts, 7 to 8c; Walnuts, 8 to 10c; Almonds, 13 to 15c; Prunes, 7 to	which has attended the factory system of chees making is too well known to require demonstrating
olson's				\$4.80 f.o.c., and equal to \$4.75 here on Tuesday.  The market to-day was active, with considerable	8c; do do (oid), none; Brazil nuts, 7 to 7fc; Lemon	and there is no reason why a similar plan with re
Loan and Savings Co's.	180	1781		sales of spring extra at \$4.80 f.o.c., and equal to	peel, 20 to 22c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Citron do, 26	gard to butter should not prove equally beneficia
reehold	100	147		that price here; and of one small lot of fancy at	to 28c.	One of our largest butter exporting houses, we are
estern Canada		147	4 at 147	equal to \$5.05 here; but the higher grades were	RICE—There has been some demand heard for	pleased to see, intends to give the matter a trial of
nion nada Landed Credit	137	135		still neglected.	job-lots, and sales have been made at \$4.50; small lots bring as high as \$4.75 for fine.	their own account, and we believe the results wi be beneficial alike to them and the farmers of the
nada Landed Credit	135 1184	134		Bran—Has been scarce and firm, and sold at \$13 on track on Monday.	1	district. We refer to the Messrs. Aver wh
ulding and Loan		1121			Fish—Has been very dull. Trout is offering readily at \$2 in lots, but not being taken. White-fish is	are going to run a butter factory at Nit
rmers'		1124		OATMEAL—No movement is reported in cars; values seem unchanged at \$4.10 to \$4.25; small lots	less abundant, and firmer than trout. Herrings re-	Valley, Ont. From Brockville we lear
ndon & C. L. & A. Co	1361	134		range from \$4.50 to \$4.75.	main inactive. Cod sells slowly at former prices. Quo-	that several butter and cheese factories combine
iron and Erie		1343		WHEAT-The movement during the week has been	tations stand as follows, the outside prices being for	are to be established in that district, which are it be worked on that one of the two branches of dair
minion Savings and In-	1051	1041		very small, but this quietude has been due to the	retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls., \$4.50 to	industry which is at the time bringing the better
vestment Society t. Sav. and Inv. Soc	1251	124½ 128		Unwillingness of holders to sell and to the few sell-	\$5.00; Salmon, salt water, \$15.50 to \$16; Codfish, new, per 112 lbs., \$5 to \$5.25; boneless, per lb., 6 to	industry which is at the time bringing the bette price in the market. One word of advice we give
milton Prov. and L		115		ers being apart from buyers, as the demand has	64c; Whitefish, hf-bbls., \$2.75 to \$3; Trout, \$2.00 to	to those who have the management of these con
tional Inv. Co. of Canada		103		been active at an advance. Fall has been firm; car-lots sold on Tuesday at \$1.25 f.o.c. for	\$2.50; Mackerel, bbls, \$10; hf-bbls, none; Sardines,	bined factories—Don't use the cream for the buttand the "skim" for cheese, else the high reput
nglo-Can. Mortgage Co	105	103		No. 2 inspected, and at \$1.20 f.o.b. for No. 3 in-	½'s, 11 to 11½c; do, ½'s, 18½ to 19½c.	tion which Canadian cheese has justly gained wi
Insurance, &c.	1134	1121	1	spected. Spring has been inactive, with buyers and	Tobacco—Has been quiet without any movement	be endangered. The chief advantage to be derive
estern	1424	141		sellers apart. There was no movement reported	reported in job-lots. Prices seem rather weak but can-	from the factory system in butter-making will,
plated Risk	50			until to-day, when two sales of No. 2 spring were	not be said to have declined. Quotations are as follows:—Manufactured 10's, 36 to 40c; do ½'s, 6's, and	course, be greater uniformity in quality than ca
nada Life		184		made at \$1.10 f.o.c.; but holders generally wanted \$1.12. No. 1 spring was offered at \$1.15, but buyers	1 8's. 374 to 45c : Navy. 3's. bright. 45 to 55c : Navy	be attained while each farmer makes h own butter; while the quality itself, unde
nsumers' Gas		1371	ex div.	seemed unwilling to pay over \$1.13 f.o.c. On the	black, 38 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright,	careful management, will be greatly in
minion Telegraph Railways.	85	84		street fall sold at \$1.23 to \$1.24, and spring at \$1.05	none; virginia, 80 to 90c.	proved. The streakiness and different tast
ronto G., & B. Stock				to \$1.13.	Liquors—There has been no change in the	and colours, now too often found in in
6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	50			OATS-The market has been quiet out firm, with	market; prices remain steady as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o. p., \$2.25 to \$2.50; Demerara,	dividual packages, will be done away with, an
& N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds				sales of Canadian at 35c on track last week and of	\$2.20 to \$2.30; Gin—green cases, \$4 to \$4.50; red,	the whole of one make will, at any rate, be uniform
Debentures, de.	1001	7.04		American at 35 c on track on Tuesday, which prices	\$7.75 to \$8.50; Wines—Port, \$3.50; Sherry, \$3.75;	while, with care, all makes of a factory should, in great measure, assimilate. The best makes of Co
om. Gov. stock, 6 p. c om. Gov. stock, 5 p. c	1021	101		would probably have been repeated yesterday. Street prices 37 to 38c.	Champagne, per case, \$10 to \$22 . Brandy in wood	nadian butter now rank high in British market
ounty (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c	1011			BARLEY—Has been inactive at weak prices since	\$2.75 to \$3.50; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.50; do Otard's, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do Hennessy's, \$10.25 to	but there is such strong competition from Norwa
1'p (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c	984			our last. No. 1 inspected has been offered at 620	\$10.00 : do Martell's, \$9.75 to \$10 : do Jules Robins	and Sweden, especially in the North of England, an also from the United States, that we must use or
ty Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c		981		our last. No. 1 inspected has been offered at 62c f.o.c. without finding a sale. No. 2 sold to the ex-	\$7.50 to \$8; do Vine-gr's' Co, \$9 to \$9.50; do Jules Bellerie, \$7 to \$7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, 32 u. p., 93 to 95c; Old Rye, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Malt, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Toddy, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Spirits, \$1.05	best endeavours to keep ahead of our rivals, or w
English M		4-		tent of a single car on Tuesday at 50c on track, and	Bellerie, \$7 to \$7.50; Whiskey, Common, imp, 32	shall lose, what is to an agricultural people like
English M				one car to-day at the same price. Street prices to- day 52 to 60c.	u. p., 93 to 95c; Old Rye, \$1.07 to \$1.10; Malt,	Canada, one of the most important branches of cor
			, April 3.		to \$1.07 : Native Wine per cal 75c to \$2 : do do	merce. Our hope is that the farmers, in distric
London—Floating cargo		5		PEAS—No movement has been reported until to- day but values have been firm with buyers at 68c for	to \$1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 75c to \$2; do do per case, \$3.30 to \$6; Native Brandy, per gal, \$1.40	where enterprising individuals do not establish fa tories on their own account, will band together for
ther easier; corn, quiet;	cargo	es øn p	passage and	Car lots and 700 for round lots of No. 1 instructed	to \$2.50; do de per case, \$5.05 to \$8.50.	their formation; for in so doing we are confiden
r shipment—wheat, at op	ening,	negle	cted and no	1.o.c., but none offering. No. 2 have been equally		they will benefit themselves and the country genera
siness doing; corn, negle	ected	and n	o business	nrm: one car sold to-day at 66c on track and	CATTLE.	ly. If the farmer gets a good price for his mill
ing. Mark Lane-wheat,	at ope	ening, s	slow; eorn,	another at 67c f.o.c. Street prices have been firm at 68 to 69c.	TRADE—Has been improving and decidedly active	and is spared the trouble and time no
w. London—quotations	of goo	od carg	goes No. 2	Ryg—Is worth 60c on the street.	all week.	spent in churning, it will pay him much better, an the hours spent in butter-making can be profitab
ring wheat, off the coast, p	er 480 l	bs., sea	damagefor		Beeves—Receipts have been on the increase, but	employed on other farm work. Another matte
lers' account, less usual				Corn—Some cars sold on Tuesday at 46c on track.	the demand has been steady for all, and for ship- ping grades very active. All the first-class offering	that can be better attended to in factories than h
n, 50s 6d to 51s; quota				SEEDS—Clover has been quiet, and is again easier	have been wanted and readily taken, as would still	individuals is the packing; all the kegs of such
winter wheat, off the		_		at \$3.60 to \$3.75 for lots; dealers are selling at \$3.90 to \$4. Alaske is not to be had, but would bring	more had they been offered; prices have been tend-	establishment should be alike; exporters do n like shipping such ill-assorted lots as are now t
damage for sellers accou				511 to \$12. Dealers are selling timothy at 21.75 to	ing upwards, and have ranged from \$4.75 to \$5 for	frequently met with, varying from what looks lil
				\$1.85, and tares at \$1 to \$1.10 per bushel.	choice, averaging not less than 1,300 lbs., but some of lighter weight have gone off at from \$4.25 to	frequently met with, varying from what looks lil a sugar hogshead in reduced circumstances to o
nmission, 54s; quotation				HAY-Pressed has been steady, with sales of cars	\$4.50. Second-class have sold fairly well for the	buckets with the handles broken off. Howev good the quality of butter may be, care expende
lifornia wheat, for Queen				at \$15 on track, and \$15 delivered. Receipts on the	local market, but there have been enough in, and	in the placing of it in tempting packages will
of 500 lbs, just shipped,				market have been about up to the average, and all taken at \$11 to \$18, the general run being \$15 to	prices are easy at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Third-class have	amply rewarded. Before closing, we will aga
ports into the United Kir				\$17.	been quiet and unchanged at \$2.75 to \$3. There have been sales of two cars of steers, averaging 1,200	impress upon our readers a matter which w
ek-Wheat, 190,000 to 19				STRAW-The market has been well supplied, and	lbs., at \$54: about 50 head of steers averaging	well discussed at the recent Dairymen's Convention
120,000 qrs.; flour, 120,0				receipts sufficient; prices have been easier at \$10 to	1,350 lbs., and 80 head, averaging 1,375 lbs., at	in Ontario—the necessity for being particular in the choice of the salt that is used. To make good but
rerpool-wheat, on the s				\$12 for sheaf; loose is worth about \$8 to \$8.50.	\$4.75 per cental; half a car of mixed averaging	ter, that will find favour in English markets. Live
n, quiet ; red American s				POTATOES—Have been quiet; no movement is re- ported in car lots, but they would probably find a	1,125 lbs., at \$45.50, and half a car of mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs., at \$37.	ter, that will find favour in English markets, Live pool salt must be employed; however much
2 to No. 1, per cental,				sale at 45 to 50c on track, the latter price being for	SHEEP—Have been in demand for shipment, and	might like to favour home industries by the emplo
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-3 34			shilles only Street receints have been abundant .	any fitted for export have sold readily at firm prices,	ment of Canadian salt, yet this cannot be done the expense of the reputation of our dairy produc
BEN I I DESCRIPTION	-			prices range from 55 to 65c per bag.  Apples—Have been unchanged; offerings have	but other sorts have been quiet. First-class have	Spring is now at hand, and there is no time to
EEKLY REVIEW OF			WHOLE-	APPLES-Have been unchanged; offerings have	ranged from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per head, or \$4.50 per	lost; a move in the right direction should be ma
SALE MAI	RKET	rs.		been very small, and any sound samples readily taken at from \$8 to \$4.25 per barrel.	cental. Second-class, including yearlings, have been	at once. In conclusion, we may remark that t
				POULTRY—There is scarcely anything except fowl	steady at \$4.75 to \$6, or \$4 to \$4.50 per cental, the latter for choice yearlings only. Third-class are not	following rules and suggestions given by a lar
	Wgp	NESDAY	r, April 3.	POULTRY—There is scarcely anything except fowl offering, and these have sold at 55 to 70c per pair,	wanted. There have been sales of one lot of 600	American creamery to those who supply them wi milk, are well worth the attention of all interest
PROD			,	according to quantity and quality.	head, to average 180 lbs, for future delivery for ex-	in dairy work :-
		harr 1		FLOUR, f.o.c	port, at \$4.50 per cental; and 600 head of yearlings at \$5; a car of yearlings, dressing 50 lbs, at \$5.40; a	RULES.
he market cannot be sai				Superior Exera, per 196 lbs\$5 65 to \$5 75	lot of 41 yearlings, dressing 50 lbs, at \$5.40; a	Never under any circumstances put a pail of mi
ive through the week, bu				Extra 5 50 5 60	lot of 41 yearlings, dressing 60 lbs, at \$6, and a lot of 41 yearlings, dressing 50 lbs, at \$5.40.	into your can before straining. One pail of u
cause buyers and sellers				Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 90 5 10 Spring Wheat extra 4 80 0 00	LAMBS-Receipts of spring lambs have been on the	strained milk may spoil a whole can, and one can
ms. The tendency of pr				Spring Wheat, extra         4 80         0 00           Superfine         4 10         4 15	increase; good qualities have ranged from \$3.50 to	impure milk will certainly injure all milk or crea
eased firmness in the case				Oatmeal, per 196 lbs 4 10 4 25	\$5, but inferior have gone off as low as \$2, and are	with which it comes in contact. In the name
d grain except barley; an	nd in	some	instances a	Cornmeal, small lots 2 65 2 65	not likely to sell even at this figure if pressed on the	decency, we beg of every patron to be particul about milking and properly straining his milk. Cans containing milk should never be kept in
siderable advance has be				BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	market.	Cans containing milk should never be kept in
we generally been unw				Extra\$5 20 to \$5 25	CALVES—Have shown very little change during the	milking barn during the night. The scent of t
antity offering for sale				Spring Wheat, extra	week. Offerings have been considerable, but have sold fairly well at steady prices. First-class,	stable (however well kept) will injure the milk a
				GRAIN, f.o.b.	have sold fairly well at steady prices. First-class, dressing from 120 to 150 lbs, are wanted and sold	milking barn during the night. The scent of t stable (however well kept) will injure the milk a spoil the nice flavour, fresh butter should have open shed a little distance from your barn, yo
ve continued to be light,				Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 27 to \$1 28	readily at \$10 to \$12. Second-class, dressing from	woodshed or a cool kitchen, is the only
y little variation. The				No. 2,	80 to 110 lbs, have been quiet but steady at \$6 to \$8.	woodshed or a cool kitchen, is the only prop place for keeping milk over night.
rning were as follows :-	-Flour	, 32,010	0 bbls ; fall	No. 3. 1 18 1 20		SUGGESTIONS.
eat, 126,001 bush; sprin	g whe	at, 383	,506 bush;	Red winter none,	TITDES SETTION AND THE STATE	Insist that your milking be done in a cleanly ma
is, 13,092 bush; barley				Spring Wheat, No. 1	HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.	ner. Too much pains can not be taken in this ne
,496 bush; rye, nil b				No. 3 1 08 1 05	Then promp to make poon improving some-	ticular. Carlessness here will entail loss on t
utside advices show E	nglish	marke	ets to have	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 35 0 00		manufacturer and insult the consumer.

morning were as follows :- Flour, 32,010 bbls ; fall wheat, 126,001 bush; spring wheat, 383,506 bush; eats, 18,092 bush; barley, 165,788 bush; peas, 21,496 bush; rye, nil bush; corn, nil bush. Outside advices show English markets to have part of which however, was lost on Monday : a week shows an advance of 1s on flour; of 3d on red wheat; of 2d on red winter and white, and 3d on seem to have been weak; Mark Lane was slow, with eargoes on passage neglected, notwithstanding the war rumburs and the fact that imports last week show a considerable decrease. The total supply of flour and wheat in the week end. elub; of 9d on corn, and 1s on peas. Markets to-day

ing on the 23rd ult. was equal to 474,375 to 502,500 qrs of wheat, against 406,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 68,375 to 91,500 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,600,000 to 1,640,000, bush, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bushels, against 771,078 bushels in 1875. The cable of the 21st inst., reports the amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom, at that date, as equal to 1,144,000 qrs., against 1,-698,000 qrs on the corresponding date last year and 1,174,000 qrs on the 14th ult. The quantity to ar-rive in the United Kingdom for orders for the

Frain has already been shipped from the Black Sea. Continental advices by mail state that in the French markets firmness had been the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from the leading feature in the majority of markets from which reports had been received, and in one-fourth of the number a slight enhancement of value had taken place on wheat, though four was quiet. At Marseilles arrivals of wheat during the week had been only 9,100 qrs; and the steck in the docks was reduced to 20,800 qrs. There had been a considerable mount of business done in wheat to arrive at that port since the raising of the blockade of the Black Sea, the total known sales made for future delivery during February having exceeded 90,000 qrs, besides which speculative buyers had engaged in extensive operations, the particulars of which had not transpired. German advices report the grain trads at Hamburse slow with sales and the state of the land of the same as before. Nails have been active, particularly the new-fashioned "picked" officing at \$13.

BACON—The market has shown scarcely any change since our last; some enquiry has been had it is probable that 6½ would be paid for them, but no sales are reported; tons and under have been going off steadily at 6½ to 7. Long-clear is quiet and under have been going off steadily at 6½ to 7. Long-clear is quiet and under have been going off steadily at 6½ to 7. Long-clear is quiet and under have been going off steadily at 6½ to 7. Long-clear is quiet and under have been going off steadily at 6½ to 7. Long-clear is quiet and under besides which speculative buyers had engaged in extensive operations, the particulars of which had not transpired. German advices report the grain trade at Hamburg slow with small exports of wheat as there was no margin on shipments to England. At Danzig navigation was declared open on the 1st of March. The market was very little affected by the then prevalent dulness of the British grain trade, and wheat, of which supplies had been rather irregular, sold freely at slightly improved currencies. The arrivals had been scanty of all other cereal produce, and prices tended in sellers' favour for all articles. Navigation was also opened at some of the Russian Baltic ports on the 1st ult., when three

and the New York exhals opened on the 10th inst.; Stock Stoc

taken at from \$8 to \$4.25 per barrel. POULTRY—There is scarcely anything except	fo	wl
offering, and these have sold at 55 to 70c per p	pa	ir,
according to quantity and quality.		
FLOUR, f.o.c		
Superior Exera, per 196 lbs\$5 65 to \$	5	75
Extra 5 50	5	60
Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 90		10
Spring wheat, extra 4 ov		00
Superfine 4 10		15
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs 4 10		25
Cornmeal, small lots 2 65	2	65
BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.		
Extra\$5 20 to \$	5	25
		60
GRAIN, f.o.b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 27 to \$	11	98
No. 2, 1 24	î	25
No. 3, 1 18		20
Red Winter none.		20
Spring Wheat, No. 1	٦.	15
No. 2 1 10		12
No. 3 1 03	÷	05
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 35	à	00
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 60	×	62
		51
No. 8, none.	U	OT
Pegg No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 68	0	70
No. 2,	ň	67
Rve 0 60		00
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	,	90
		OF

one-half of the first estimate; exports from Jan. 1st to 19th, were equal to 9,315 tons. On this continent lake navigation will be resumed this week, and the New York canals opened on the 10th inst.; several hundred thousand bushels of grain were load.

TRADE—Has been quiet but steady through the week, Trade—Has been a fair demand heard and at steady prices. Japans are more wanted, and are rather firmer; a line of fair medium sold at 29c. Greens are generally unchanged; a line of Pingsuey sold at 37c; sine of gunpowder at 38c; and a line of pingsue sold at 37c; sine of gunpow

TRADE—Seems to have been improving somewhat.

TRADE—Prices of No. 2 and No. 3 green have advanced 50e per cental since our last, but No. 1 remain unchanged. Offerings have been rather small. Cured have continued scarce and firm; some small lots of No. 1 have sold at 7½c and 7½c.

Calfesins—Have been offering freely but all wanted; prices of green have advanced a cent, but cured are quiet.

SHEEPSKINS—Seem tending upwards; the general run for green is from \$1.25 to \$1.40 but some very choice occasionally bring \$1.50; all offering are wanted at these figures.

WOOI—The market has shewn but little change since our last; holders continue to offer freely but all to the value of the butter and cheese made from your milk, HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. SHEEPSKINS—Seem tending upwards; the general run for green is from \$1.25 to \$1.40 but some very choice occasionally bring \$1.50; all offering are wanted at these figures.

THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immortal or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery. LEATHER.

Medical.

SANFORD'S

RADICAL CURE

Affidavit of Samuel Spin-

years can testify. And now, sirs, to make a long story short, I will say I would not exchange the good it has done me for the whole world and all i

tains. My memory, which was nearly all gone, s returned again, and I could tell of afflictions I we endured too great for some people to credit. I with a clear conscience and the strongest faith est to this on the Holly Bible. God bless the man teloud out this remedy.

Meadow Vale, Annapolis county, Nova Scotia.

SWORN TO BEFORE ME. This 23rd day of November, 1877.

REV. W. A. J. BLAKENEY. Nictaw. N. S.

GEORGE MUNRO, J. P., Kingston N S.

WILSON W. GREY, Meadow Vale, N. S.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE COI

sale by all Wholesale and Retail druggists through

& POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

REV. OBED PARKER, Melvern Square, N. S. REV. WM. E. HALL, Melvern Square, N. S.

Nov. 23rd, 1877.

SAMUEL SPINNEY.

GEO. MUNRO, Justice of the Peace. This is to certify that Samuel Spinney, Esq., is an old and respected citizen of Annapolis county. His reputation as an upright and truthful man is with-

CATARRH.

ney, Esq., Meadow Vale, Nova Scotia, fully attested by Geo. Munro, Esq., Justice of the Peace, and by three Clergymen of Annapolis County. A miraculous cure effected by Sanford's Radical Cure. This may certify that I have been a subject of that terrible disease, Catarrh of the Head and Throat, for some 52 years, caused by taking cold in the month of June, 1825. The attack at that time was so severe that the doctor and my friends thought I must die. For years and years I have been so sick that life has been a burden to myself and friends. It is useless for me to say how many doctors I have tried, how much medicine I have taken, during all these years of endless suffering, but those who suffer as I have suffered will know that I never ceased to look for relief, and to try every remedy that promised it.

I have discharged from my head and near a sure

2 Foundry, hone; Facent nammered, associed sizes, none.

IRON per ton, (at 6 months)—Pig—Gartsherrie No. 1, none; Glengarnook, No. 1, none; Eglinton, \$18 to \$19; W. W. & Co., \$19.50 to \$20; Calder, No. 1, none; Calder, No. 3, none; No. 1 Clyde, none; Monkland, none; No. 1 Summerlee, \$20 to \$21.

Bar—Scotch, per 100 lbs, none; English, best brands, \$1.90 to \$2; American, none; Lowmoor, \$6 to \$6.50.

Glass—Up to 25 inches, \$1.80 to \$1.90; from 25 to 40 inches, \$2.10 to \$2.20; from 41 to 50 inches, \$2.40 to \$2.50; from 51 to 60 inches, \$2.60 to \$2.70.

London Markets.

April 2.

The market is active on wheat, peas, and oats: red fall wheat sold freely at \$2 to \$2.06; Deihl as high as \$2.10. Oats at 93 to 95c. Peas sold freely at \$1 to \$1.05, and \$1.15 for choice seed. Clover in demand at \$3.50 to \$3.60 for choice. The delivery was not large for a market day, but fair.

GRAIN—Deihl, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Treadwell, \$1.95 to \$2.06; Red, \$2.00 to \$2.06; Spring, \$1.50 to \$1.88; Barley, \$0ct o \$1.05; Peas, 95c to \$1.10; Oats, 92c to 95c; Beans, \$0 to \$5.

Montreal Cattle Market. MONTREAL, April 1. About 220 head of cattle were offered for sale at

This is to certify that I have used Collins Vol-TAIC PLASTER for Rheumatism, and found them a great relief. In April, 1873, I was taken with Rheumatic Fever, which left me helpless. The pain in my back was so great that I could not be moved or lifted. I wore a Collins' Voltaic Plaster two weeks and the main and sorpess were all growth. Butter.

weeks, and the pain and soreness were all gone. could be moved without suffering. The relief I ex perienced was wonderful.

JULIA A. PIERCE, No. Williamson, Annapolis County, N. S. Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLAS-

TER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. A truly wonderful Plaster. Sold by all United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS &

BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid is the only rational cure for Dyspepsia and its evils. It is the only preparation advertised that explains why its chemical action neutralises the acid poisons of the system, and consequently restores to health those afflicted. Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. 314-26



ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS Of Nine Years' Standing Cured by the Syrap.

have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect MRS. HIPWELL.

FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation.

Unclaimed Money.

to advertisements for next to kin, heirs-at-law, legatees, and cases of unclaimed money, containing upwards of 45,000 names which have appeared since 1650. Subscription, \$2, which entitles the subscriber to a bound volume of the nine parts now published, and all other parts as Issued. Part 10 is now being prepared, and will be issued shortly. Send for circulars. ROBERT BEATY & CO., Bankers

## and Brokers, 53 King street east, Toronto, Agents for America, e o w UNCLAIMED MONE

Situations Gacant.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask for information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisemen in this journal.

WANTED — LADIES AND
Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Open Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont. A GENTS—3 TO 5 DOLLARS per day for energetic men; permanent pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 King street.

A GENTS FOR CONFLICT BE-TWEEN Russia and Turkey; also, "Strong Drink"; "Curse and Cure," by T. S. Arthur. Address J. O. ROBINSON, London. 313-3

Agricultural Emplements.

FOR 1877.

Over Thirty-five Thousand Machines Sod!

TNo Breakages; No Vexatious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops Damaged while waiting for Repairs No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Buy; No Express Charges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grass or Grain. A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught; A Perfect Mower; The Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all Harvesters; The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market.

PURCHASERS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

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2 Caladiums (fancy), or 8 Carnations (monthly),
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8 Centaureas or 8 other white-leaved plants,
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14 Grape Vines, 4 Honeymothele, 4 Hardy Shrubs
14 Heliotropes, 8 Lantanas, or 8 Petunias,
14 Grape Vines, 4 Honeymothele, 14 Hardy Shrubs
14 Heliotropes, 8 Lantanas, or 8 Petunias,
14 Grape Vines, 4 Honeymothele, 14 Grape Vines, 14 Grape Vines, 15 Grape Vines, 16 Gra

# VOL. VII. NO. 315

FOREIGN NEWS.

Gortschakoff's Reply to Lor Salisbury.

Roumania at Loggerhead with Russia.

FRENCH NAVAL PREPARATION

EBATES IN THE BRITISH PARLIAME obacco Duty and Incom

Tax Increased.

Severe Fighting with the Caffr

ENCLISH TROOPS COMPELLED TO RETI

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, April 4.—The reports of Anglo-Russian compromise are at le premature, and regarded here as with the slightest foundation. The situat remains unchanged. Public feeling somewhat settled down and the excitem is less demonstrative. Preparations war, however, continue unabated, Government evincing a disposition Government evincing a disposition to prepared for emergencies now likely arise at any moment. It is stated that reply of Gortschakoff to the Salish circular will undoubtedly be very deep in tone against submitting to the demonstration of England, and is not expected here be the beginning of next week. It is lo

for with great interest. At St. Petersburg Lord Salisbury's At St. Petersburg Lord Salisbury's cular is regarded as proof that the Cong could not have succeeded if it had me the spirit of this circular. At Vienna effect is so satisfactory as to almost opensate for the failure of the Cong. The public mind was wholly unprepror such broad views. Lord Salish objections fully embrace those of Aus and establish a community of interwhich has long been felt to exist. Au now awaits the effect of the English her own communication at St. Petersb A Vienna despatch states that ad from Cettinje state that Russia ha quested Montenegro to prepare for newal of hostilities. Prince Nikita ing measures accordingly. It is he from first-rate authority that a rup between the Russians and the Rouman is exceedingly probable. The latter

determined to resist attack, believing

The annual Budget submitted to P

excitement in Hungary would

Austria to interfere.

In explaining the Budget, the Chance of the Exchequer stated that the rev for 1877 and 1878 had been £79,765 and the expenditure £78,903,495. (six million vote three and a half mi 560,000. This does not include £200,000 for the navy, which would to be met by supplementary esti They further estimate the expense of ing out the reserves at £400,000, allowed for their being under arms fo months. They estimate the ex new dockyards and extra labour at : 000, thus raising the supplementary mates to £1,000,000 or £1,500,000 proposed to increase the income tax pence on the pound, the tobacco duty

pence per pound and also to increased of the pound and also to increased og tax. The Chancellor trusted House and country would receive statement in the same magnificent materials. in which the late calls of the Govern had been responded to. (Cheers.) The House passed a resolution in ncome tax. The address to her Majesty in to the message calling out the serves passed the House of Commons out a division, after an amendment m by Sir Wilfred Lawson had been negs by 319 to 64. Many Liberals, incl the Marquis of Hartington and Mr.F. abstained from voting, but Messrs. stone and John Bright voted ninority.
The Imperial Parliament will adjou

the Easter recess on 16th inst.

LONDON, April 5.—A St. Petersburg despa —The Journal de St. Petersburg, the offic of the Government, adopts a defiant an tone in an article to-day respecting the circular.

It is officially announced that an office English Admiraty has gone to Belfast te English Admiraty has gone to Belfast to be used as cruisers in case of war.

A St. Petersburg despatch says Lord Scircular was communicated to Gortschakou it is said in official circles that many Brititions might have been requested in Come majority of the official world, and gard war as inevitable.

The Standard semi-officially sta The Standard semi-officially stated that the present intention is stand that the present intention is not stone that the present intention is not troops therefrom. Every arran made so that three or four thousar embarked in a few hours."

Yestenday in Moseow at a presti embarked in a few hours."
Yesterday in Moscow, at a mee
to aid Russian maritime comme
mously resolved to open subser
Russia to organize a volunteer f
for destroying the enemy's coquest the Czarewitch to accept t
dency of the central committee.

A Vienna correspondent re
Roumanian Premier has sta
Though Austria may no
cession of Bessarabia sing
Premier is assured she will not
tinuance of the passage of Russi
Roumania for two years.

The Pall Mall Gazette stated
the Opposition endeavoured to him The Patt Mall Gazette stated the Opposition endeavoured to himment's measures, Parliament will suring in the present state of overwhelming Conservative majori Russia has ordered fifteen hundr directions that they be forwarded trurkish coast occupied by the Rus In consequence of the European the Indian Government is considerantional considerantics.

is published every Thursday morning in tit the English mail, second edition on Friday, a spatched by first trains and express to all pathe Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

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