R 1877.

housand Machines Sold

Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops rs No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs o Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught; aper: The most Simple and Durable of all est Machine in the Market.

WAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

R 1878.

Light Mowers.

are being Built, tituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, used in place of Cast-Iron. st-Iron in Combined Machines, aced over Three Hundred Pounds,)

ng and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those ned that it shall excel in every particular all other machines taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all f Harvesting Machines.

Address

MANUFACTURING CO., OSHAWA, ONTARIO

nev Goods.

MAIL, A PURE NICKEL-SILVER

WIZARD COIN HOLDER SMALL, COMPACT, AND CONVENIENT, It holds Over \$5.00 in Sliver Coin, in Half Dollars, Quarter Dollars, Dimes, Half Dimes, and Nickels.

Coin Holder in an Elegant Case. OUT THIS COUPON. E

X DOLLARS.

This Coupon is only radid until June 1st, 1878, and will not be received after that date in payment of our Wizard Coin Holder. Upon eipt of this Coupon, and 60 Cents in Postage imps or Currency, we bind ourselves to send, at

UFACTURING CO., 737 Broadway.

RD MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

ED WATCHES ONLY 84 EACH. ATCHE

UPT STOCK OF WATCHES, Warranted for One Year,

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

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

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt stock of watches, which will continue 90 days from date of this paper, no order will be filled at less than \$12.00 each; so please send your order at once. With each watch we hurnish out greated warrantee for one year for accurate time. We will forward the Watch promptly to an part of the British Provinces free of the part of the British Provinces free of the British Provinces f

BEST

ANTEED

ED WATCHES ONLY \$4 EACH.

Dublications.

TUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE Dyspepsia and the Severer Forms of Indigestion; a small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and the complete cures, by Richard King, Est., Surgeon Royal Navy, Rugby, England. Apply to WILLIAM FINDLAY, Simcoc, Ont, General Agent for the Dominion and United States. STANDARD

CT VICTO FLOWER YEGETABLE FGARDENE

the most beautiful work of the kind in the is the most beautiful work of the kind in the withIt contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine Illustrations, and six Chrono Plates of Flourers,
beautifully drawn and coloured from nature. Price,
50 cents in paper coyers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth,
Printed in German and English.

Vick's Illustrate mentally Magazine.

Epages, fine Illustrations, and Coloured Plate in
very number. Price, \$1.25 a year; five copies for
5.00.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

published every Thursday morning in time e English mail, second edition on Priday, and satched by first trains and express to all purts to Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year. Advertisements for casual insertion are charged to the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed dvertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents her twenty words, and two cents each additional

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner): Sing and Bar istreets, a the City of Toronto.



VOL. VI. NO. 312.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA

Austria and Germany Said to be Satisfied With Russia's Policy.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, March 15. FRIDAY, March 15.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—England and Austria persist in their demand that all the terms of the Treaty shall be submitted to the Congress. Russia is dissatisfied and is said to be indifferent as to whether the meeting takes place at all. The reports, however, are of the usual contradictory character and but very little reliance can be placed on them. According to a Vienna despatch, Russia has expressed her desire that the Congress shall meet on 30th March, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, while a Berlin correspondent avers that an early meeting is

respondent avers that an early meeting is no longer probable. Meantime warlike preparations continue in England, and everything is still being done to guard against any surprise.
All outward bound men-of-war have been ordered to be detained with a view to strengthening the Mediterranean fleet.
Opposition is manifested in extreme anti-Opposition is manifested in extreme antiRussian quarters to the appointment of
Lord Lyons as British representative at
the Congress on the ground that he is not
inperfect accord with Mr. Layard. Turkey,
at the instigation, it is supposed, of
Russia, has decided to oppose any occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by
Austria. General Ignatiesf and Reouf
Pasha have arrived at St. Petersburg with
the Treaty. Suleiman Pasha is not dead,
but is ordered to Constantinople for trial.
The Agence Russe says:—"Russia is not
so confiding as to conclude secret clauses The Agence Russe says:—"Russia is not so confiding as to conclude secret clauses with Turkey, when she knows the slightest transactions are communicated to Minister Layard." The Agence points out every Power will enter the Congress with full liberty as to the attitude it may assume relative to the claims brought forward and the decisions arrived at.

SATURDAY, March 16. LONDON, March 15.—The Times says

the Russians are making further advances towards the Bosphorus. Our Government must have satisfied themselves that the virtual command of Constantinople gave Russia no insuperable advantage, and we may therefore, view with comparative indifference the movement of the mo semi-officially from St. Petersburg that Prince Battenborg, the Czarina's nephew, has been definitely proposed for the throne

of Bulgaria.
All the officers of the corps of Royal Enincers who are first on the list for foreign service, have been ordered to provide them-selves with field equipment, and to be An Athens despatch says the Commander-in-Chief of the Greek army has notified the Minister of War that the Turks have committed unparalleled cruel-ties on the Christians in Epirus, A large number of destitute fugitives has entered

Greece.
The Posther Lloyds states England and Austria have agreed to demand the annexation of Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia to Greece if Russia persists in the extension of Polymers.

of Bulgaria.

A St. Petersburg special says the official A St. Petersburg special says the official world here again entertains grave apprehension of serious complications. The men who have considerable influence in causing or averting events, which they profess to foresee, say it is by no means certain that Congress will meet, and if it does meet it is not your libely tracecook. not very likely to succeed in consequence of Austrian and English jealously of Rus-

of Austrian and English jealously of Russia's success.

The Political Correspondence of Vienna publishes a letter, from a diplomatic source in Paris, which asserts that France, at the Congress, will endeavour to bring about a compromise, and will refuse to take part in, or sanction, any partition or radical change of territory.

Constantinople news says it is asserted Northern Syria has revolted and proclaimed itself separate from the Sultan.

A Ragusa telegram states the Turks have strengthened the garrisons in Herzegovina, and are working day and night in entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Krupa, Gabella, and Mostar.

A Constantinople telegram says it is un-

A Constantinople telegram says it is un-rue that the Porte has given orders to revent any more British men-of-war from assing the Dardanelles. Mr. Layard has

assing the Darlanelles. Mr. Layard has scently obtained a firman permitting the assage of the Hotspur and Condon, which essels are expected in the Gulf of Ismid nortly. Mr. Layard has also received ermission to send the Rapid to the Albanin coast to embark refugees.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia has officed the Powers that the Treaty will e sent to them immediately after the ratications, Russia having no reason to consal anything. This seems intended to eassure England that there is no secret unerstanding. rstanding.
The Budget Committee of the Austrian

The Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation adopted by a vote of eleven to nine a resolution to the effect that in the event of Eastern affairs rendering a display of military force unavoidable for the protection of essential interests, the common Government is empowered to incur, with the assent of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, an expenditure not exceeding sixty million florins. The minority has given notice of a counter resolution.

A Vienna correspondent asserts Count Andrassy informed the Austrian delegation he will resign if the credit is refused.

A Berlin despatch says Germany upholds the proposition of submitting all the terms of the Treaty of Peace to the Congress except the question of pecuniary indemnity.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The San Stetiano Treaty was ratified at St. Petersburg
yesterday. Its conditions will at once be
communicated to the Powers and afterwards be made public. Lord Derby,
it is expected, will receive them
on Saturday, it being the intention to despatch a courier to England to-morrow. The question of the
Straits is reserved for the Congress, and
the question of the annexation of the
port of Kavala are to be decided by the
International Commission. A meeting of
the Congress now seems far more probable

faith at first in the Limiment—was induced
to try it from his knowledge of Dr. Giles,
who is a scientific and able chemist, and
has never yet made a poor article. Seeing
its good effects on others—tried it, and to
Mr. L's surprise and satisfaction, the stiffness left the cords of his leg, and it became
as elastic as the other.

The Ladies' Pronunciamente:

While protesting against, all the old
worthless dentifices now in the market,
the Ladies, with one concent, have adopted
the Soundent as the one thing needful
to try it from his knowledge of Dr. Giles,
who is a scientific and able chemist, and
has never yet made a poor article. Seeing
its good effects on others—tried it, and to
Mr. L's surprise and satisfaction, the stiffness left the cords of his leg, and it became
as elastic as the other.

The Ladies' Pronunciament - was induced
to try it from his knowledge of Dr. Giles,
who is a scientific and able chemist, and
has never yet made a poor article. Seeing
its good effects on others—tried it, and to
Mr. L's surprise and satisfaction, the stiffness left the cords of his leg, and it became
as elastic as the other.

The Ladies' Pronunciament - the cords of his leg, and it became
as elastic as the other.

England has obtained permission from the Porte to embark some troops on the Island of Tenedos, and to send four more ships to the Sea of Marmora. These concessions the Russian dragoman at Constantinople is reported to have protested against According to a Vienna despatch, negotiations are in active progress for an Anglo-Austrian alliance, upon the success of which the fate

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The six segards the differences between E

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The situation as regards the differences between England and Russia increases in gravity. A protest has been sent from London to St. Petersburg against the continued advance on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but no reply has yet been received. England stands to her demand that Kussia shall formally engage to submit all the terms of the San Stefano Treaty to the Congress, and Prince Gortscheckoff has again replied, merely reiterating his promise that all the conditions shall be submitted to the Powers. The Times declares the latest phase is that Russia, while willing to submit all the points of the Treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the Powers. A correspondent at the Russian capital of the North German Gazette says Russia will not allow the war indemnity, Armenia, or Bessarshia to be discussed. Turkey, in the event of the difficulties between Russian and England resulting in war, has, it is reported, decided to remain neutral, which means, if true, that she will stand by and see her former enemy either gain additional glory and more power to crush her, or look on and not take the advantage to a uninister a blow which might ultimately factor her to her former status. The proposition for a pseliminary Conference has been coldly received, and is not expected to come to anything. All the Powers are agreed that Greece could not be admitted to the Congress on the same footing as the signatory Powers, but could only be consulted where the interests of the Greek race are concerned. England has requested permission from the Porte to establish a coaling station on the Island of Tenesos.

Wednesday, Abrich 20.

plainy evidenced that he was not in accord with England. He declared that the whole Treaty being communicated to the Powers, every Government would be able before entering the Congress to state the points it considered would effect European interests. He further said Bismarck would not have undertaken to preside if the Congress was merely intended to register the conditions. The Times heartily supports the Government in the demand that the whole Treaty be submitted, arguing that if the public law of Europe is valid until formally repealed, any new arrangement between Russia and Turkey must of necessity fall within the scope of the treaties of 1856 and 1871. A movement, which was quickly suppressed, is reported in Albania in favour of annexation to Italy. The Austrian vote of credit passed the Hungarian Delegation unanimously yesterday.

THE LATEST-THURSDAY.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—A despatch direct from London says it has been ascertained on good authority that the English Government has received a hint that Russia intends to yield to her demand for the submission of the whole Treaty to the Congress, but the Vienna and other correspondents all either distinctly affirm that the difficulty is unsettled, or imply as much. It is now reported that England has resolved to oppose any Russian anneration in Asia Minor. Should such be the case a fresh difficulty is certain to arise. A Vienna correspondent summarizes the terms of the Treaty as officially announced. He states they are much about the same as those previously published, except in regard to the boundaries of Montenegro, Servia, and Bulgaria, which he enumerates. A concession is also made regarding Bulgaria, Russia consenting that at the end of the year Turkey and the Powers may send delegates to join the Muscovite commissioner in superintending the carrying out of the reforms.

Calcura, March 19.—The Indian Budget for 1876-77 shows a deficit of eleven millions, exclusive of nineteen millions for internal improvements. The correspondents and the millions acquaive of twenty-four millions. Exclusive of twenty-four millions.

"Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Officer. This preparation I have used in my practice for more than ten years past, and have always found it to be of more effectual service than mything within my knowledge. I recommend it with the greatest confidence to those subject to coughs and pulmonary complaints.

50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Seld by all druggists.

A wenderful Cure of Lamences.

Signing on his return from the Synod, to be held at Lambeth Palace during the ensuing summer.

Mr. Speaker Beaubien will proceed to Ottawa in a few days to present the address of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature to the Governor-General, and to request his Excellency to forward it to the Imperial authorities.

Lee XIII., notwithstanding violent opposition, has ordered the Italian Bishops to legalize their positions and given them liberty to demand an exequator from the Government, thus tacitly accepting the loss of temporal power.

In the House of Commons, the Under

of twenty-five years' standing.—The Second Vice-President of the Excelsior Savings Bank, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, Booth's Theatre, E. P. Lawrence, was lame for twenty-five years. Contraction of the muscles of his left leg—had no faith at first in the Liniment—was induced to try it from his knowledge of Dr. Giles, who is a scientific and able chemist, and has never yet made a poor article. Seeing its good effects on others—tried it, and to Mr. L's surprise and satisfaction, the stiffness left the cords of his leg, and it became as elastic as the other.

The Ledies' Pronunciaments:

The idea of any desire to annex Holland is ridiculed in Germany.

A cargo of grain from a Black Sea port has arrived at Falmouth.

A revolution of serious proportions has broken out at Port au Prince.

The Pope has sent notice of his accession to the Emperor of Germany.

It is rumoured in London that Dr. Newman is to be made a Cardinal.

The Emperor of Germany has congratalisted Leo XIH on his accession.

Over four million hogs were packed in Chicago for the year ending March let.

bill is unfavourably regarded at Winnipeg.
Dunnville's celebrated distillery at Belfast, Ireland, has been destroyed by fire.
Lieut.-General Sir William O'Grady
Haly died on Tuesday evening at Halifax. Slight rioting in Belfast and Londonder-y during the celebration of St. Patrick's

Messrs. Almon & McIntosh, bankers and brokers, Halifax, N.S., have suspended payment.

A Liberal-Conservative Association for the Province of Ontario was formed on Friday last. The London masons' strike terminated

The London masons' strike terminated on Thursday by the men acceding to the masters' terms.

Quebec city financial statement for the year is expected to show a deficit of sixty thousand dollars.

The bill to aid the James Gordon Bennett Polar expedition has passed both Houses of Congress.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a bill assimilating the local election law to the Dominion Act.

The estimate revenue of New Brunswick

The estimate revenue of New Brunswick for the current year is \$592,600, and the expenditure \$586,827.

A It is said the Dominion Government in-

the interests of the Greek race are concerned. England has requested permission from the Porte to establish a coaling station on the Island of Tenesios.

The Eastern Question,—According to a Vienna correspondent, England is isolated in her demand for a formal engagement from Russia that the whole of the Treaty shall be submitted formany.

The Care of Power has excited over the wilful damage of a number of monuments in the Catholic cemetry.

A Consistory will be held at Rome on the 25th inst., when the Pope will proclaim the hierarchy of Scotland.

Sitting Bull is trying to create trouble between the North-West Mounted Police and the Blackfeet Indians.

Hastings at the Dominion elections.

Another Ministerial crisis is considered probable in France if the Chamber of Deputies should delay voting the Budget. "Rev." T. V. Roy, the converted Brahmin priest, was on Tuesday committed for trial at Hamilton on a charge of larceny. The cotton manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., have given notice of a fifteen per cent reduction in wages. A strike is an-

News has been received of the safe arrival of the steamship Mercedita, which preceded the ill-fated Metropolis in the voyage to Brazil.

The Nova Scotia estimates have been presented in the Assembly The revenue is placed at \$621,827, and the expenditure at \$576,050.

All fear of a crisis has been averted in Trance by the adoption of the Budget by the Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority.

A bill is before the Washington House of Representatives authorizing the use of return postal cards and a combined letter sheet and envelope.

A bill has been passed by the Council of India for the better regulation of the native press, its object being the suppression of seditious writing. of seditious writing.

Eighteen illicit stills have been seized within four months in counties where the Dunkin Act has been in force. Two were seized last week in the vicinity of Napanec.

On Saturday Mr. Alfred Boultbee was tendered and accepted the nomination to contest East York in the Conservative interest at the general election for the Commons.

Commons.

Mr. J. J. Hawkins has entered an action against the Brantford Expositor for a libel contained in an article alleged to have been written by a member of the Local Two German war vessels are at Panama and one at Aspinwall awaiting instructions to proceed to Nicaragus to demand satis-faction for an outrage on a German consul

over a year ago.

The Montreal Police Committee are thinking seriously of temporarily increasing the force by a hundred men, and establishing a body of mounted police, owing to the troubled state of the city. The Most Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D.D., Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, has signified his intention of re-signing on his return from the Synod, to be held at Lambeth Palace during the en-

Government, thus tacitly accepting the loss of temporal power.

In the House of Commons, the Under Foreign Secretary said the Government still thought that in view of the cause of the breaking of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the initiative for a renewal could not come from England.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly a statement made by the Halifax Chronicle, that a supporter of the Local Government had been bribed with a thousand dollars to vote with the Opposition, was referred to the Committee on Privileges.

The new French tariff bill proposes to increase the duties on cotton, silk, and yarn tissues twenty-four per cent., and to impose a duty of fifty per cent. on the products of all countries which tax French manufactures over twenty per cent. The Italian Government's action regarding the Bishopric of Salerno is expected to lead to a conflict with the Vatican. It is claimed that seven archbishoprics and

Government was paying twice as much as the business of the control of the control

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

Charming euphemism for downright robbery. But we may look for anything from a paper which regards M. Letellier de St. Just as a model Governor, and the embodiment of constitutional propriety and right.

Letthe division be taken, rather than extend the speaking into another day. The few speeches delivered after Mr. Colby's were brief and rather explanatory, than contributions to the discussion of the main subject. As the hands of the clock pointed to 2, and then to 3, the House began to manifest some impatience, which was quite marked when Mr. McKay, of Cape Breton, rose. He had wit enough to cut his remarks short, however, and about 10 minutes to 4 the members were called in. It was a very full House, there being present, including the Speaker, 192 members. Some of the remaining 14 were absent without pairs, and some were paired for the occasion. The announcement of the result to attend the meeting of conservative the against the amendment 37, was received to attend the meeting of conservative the angular to attend the meeting of conservative the angular to attend the meeting of conservative the development of constitutional propriety and right.

Charming euphemism for downright robbery. But we may look for anything from a paper which regards M. Letellier de St. Just as a model Governor, and the embodiment of constitutional propriety and right.

M. Laflamme has introduced his little Bill, announced with a flourish of trumpets in the Speech from the Throne, to remove the pets in the Speech from the Throne, to remove the pets in the Speech from the Throne, to remove the sum of the main announced with a flourish of trumpets in the Speech from the Throne, to remove the sum of the main and the model the Departments. It simply provides to abolish the Receiver-General's Office, and Mr. Coffia will doubtless be abolished with it, and to divide the work of the Law Department by constituting an Attorney-General as well as a Minister of Justice. It is another case of the mountain labouring. It was hardly worth while makin the carriage of mails, whereby the English
Government was paying twice as much as
the United States was prejudical to the
public service.

The Treasury Department at Washing

where the search of the search

could not be perpetrated. Pottering over a few shingles and a little flooring, indeed! Charming euphemism for downright rob-bery. But we may look for anything from a paper which regards M. Letellier de St. Just as a model Governor, and the em-bodiment of constitutional propriety and Threatened Raid on Canadian Settlements.

bodiment of constitutional propriety and right.

M. Laflamme has introduced his little Bill, announced with a flourish of trumpets in the Speech from the Throne, to remodel the Departments. It simply provides to abolish the Receiver-General's Office, and Mr. Coffice will doubtless be abolished with it, and to divide the work of the Law Department by constituting an Attorney-General as well as a Minister of the Law Department of the Marian Law Person of the Marian Person of the An Alliance Between Sioux, Blackfeet, and Nez Perces.

Anticipated Attack on Fort Mac-Leod and Cypress Hills.

Great Excitement in Manitoba and

the at the next election.

More Outrages in the Streets of Montreal.

Montreal.

Montreal March 18.—A number of istol shots were heard at different hours t might, but no one was injured so far ould be learned, and no arrests were ile patrolling St. Antoine street, ter eight o'clock last evening, subes Kilfoyles and Larimee observed of eight or ten fellows atthe conserved is not such as a supersolution. He had been alled to was a supersolution. He had by new arrivals. Four waggon-loads of cartridges arrived at the East is reported the Nes Percess, Little Blanket, Little Dog, and the Blackfeet, Indians have all formed a treaty with Sitting Bull, and the supersolution of the crowd diver and fired at them. The past Kilfoyle's ear, startling ly. The crowd immediate—St. Margaret street, purcemen, and escaped after the past Kilfoyle's ear, startling ly. The crowd immediate—St. Margaret street, purcemen, and escaped after the continuous con

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Mr. John Burnham, barrister, of Peterborough, was has been nominated to con-test the East Riding of the County in the Conservative interest at the Dominion Mr. Nathaniel Currie, who formerly re-presented West Middlesex in the Legisla-ture, has been nominated to contest that

VAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

R 1878.

are being Built, tituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, used in place of Cast-Iron, t-Iron in Combined Machines, uced over Three Hundred Pounds,) r Light Mowers.

be the lighest in weight and draught of any machine in the ag and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those d that it shall excel in every particular all other machines taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all

Address

MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

ney Goods.

MAIL,

A PURE NICKEL-SILVER WIZARD COIN HOLDER

ALL, COMPACT, AND CONVENIEN It holds Over \$5.00 in Silver Coin, in

To We prepay all charges and se OUT THIS COUPON. EI

This Coupon is only valid until June 1st, 1878, and will not be received after that date in payment of our Wizard Coin Holder. Upon ayment of our Wizard Coin Holder. Upon eceipt of this Coupon, and 60 Cents in Postage tamps or Currency, we bind ourselves to send, at mace, all charges prepaid, one of our splendid Vickel Silver Wizard Coin Holders, and

UFACTURING CO., 737 Broadway.

MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 737 Bro

UPT STOCK OF WATCHES. Warranted for One Year.

This bankrupt stock must be closed out in 90 days. The former price of these Watches was \$15.00 cach. They are silvered case and concern the movements of which being well known that cach down for their fine finish. They are used on railroads and steamboats, where accurate times of the strength of the state of the st

very reliable house, and we cheerfully recommented.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt foor.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt foor.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt foor.

After the closure of sale of this bankrupt foor.

Watches, which will continue \$96 days from the content of this paper, no order will be filled at less than \$12.00 each; at please send your order at once. We have the please of the food of the content of the food of the food

ED WATCHES ONLY \$4 EACH.

st perfect sel

ANTEED test of a qu

Feed You

Dublications.

HALLIDAY'S TUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE a small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and the complete cures, by Richard King, Esq. surgeon Royal Navy, Rugby, England. Apply K WILLIAM FINDLAY, Simcoe, Ont., General Agent Complete and United States. 296-36 STANDARD

FLOWER YEGETABLE

is the most beautiful work of the kind in the world. It contains nearly 150 pages, hundreds of fine Illustrations, and six Chromo Plates of Flouris, beautifully drawn and coloured from nature. Price, 50 cents in paper covers; \$1.00 in elegant cloth. Printed in German and English.

Vick's Illustrated Monthly Magazine. All Plustrated Monthly Magazine. Plate in every number. Price, \$1.25 a year; five copies for \$2.00.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

medium through which to reach the public, circle sting from every Post Office and prominent point ntaric, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quee, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, d Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corners! King and Bar, introcts, a the City of Toronto.



PRICE FOUR CENTS.

VOL. VI. NO. 312.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Austria and Germany Said to be Satisfied

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, March 15. FRIDAY, March 15.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—England and Austria persist in their demand that all the terms of the Treaty shall be submitted to the Congress. Russia is dissatisfied and is said to be indifferent as to whether the meeting takes place at all. The reports, however, are of the usual contradictory character and but very little reliance can be placed on them. According to a Vienna despatch, Russia has expressed her desire that the Congress shall meet on 30th March, the anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Paris, while a Berlin correspondent avers that an early meeting is

of the Areaty of Paris, while a Berlin correspondent avers that an early meeting is no longer probable. Meantime warlike preparations continue in England, and everything is still being done to guard against any surprise. All outward bound men-of war have been ordered to be detained with a view to strengthening the Mediterranean fleet. Opposition is manifested in extreme anti-Russian quarters to the appointment of Lord Lyons as British representative at the Congress on the ground that he is not inperfect accord with Mr. Layard. Turkey, at the instigation, it is supposed, of Russia, has decided to oppose any occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria. General Ignatieff and Reouf Pasha have arrived at St. Petersburg with the Treaty. Suleiman Pasha is not dead, but is ordered to Constantinople for trial. The Agence Russe says:—"Russia is not so confiding as to conclude secret clauses with Turkey, when she knows the slightest transactions are communicated to Minister Layard." The Agence points out every Power will enter the Congress with full liberty as to the attitude it may assume relative to the claims brought forward and the decisions arrived at.

the decisions arrived at. SATURDAY, March 16.

A St. Petersburg special says the official world here again entertains grave apprehension of serious complications. The men who have considerable influence in causing or averting events, which they profess to foresee, say it is by no means certain that Congress will meet, and if it does meet it is not very likely traced.

reasure England that there is no secret understanding.

The Budget Committee of the Austrian delegation adopted by a vote of eleven to nine a resolution to the effect that in the event of Eastern affairs rendering a display of military force unavoidable for the protection of essential interests, the common dovernment is empowered to mcur, with the assent of the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, an expenditure not exceeding aixty million florins. The minority has even notice of a counter resolution.

A Vienna correspondent asserts Countandrassy informed the Austrian delegation he will resign if the credit is refused.

A Berlin despatch says Germany upholds he proposition of submitting all the terms of the Treaty of Peace to the Congress except the question of pecuniary indemnity.

MONDAY, March 18.

Monday, March 18.

The Eastern Question.—The San Steino Treaty was ratified at St. Petersburg yesterday. Its conditions will at one be communicated to the Powers and afterwards be made public. Lord Derby, it is expected, will receive them on Saturday, it being the intention to despatch a courier to England to morrow. The question of the Straits is reserved for the Congress, and the southern frontier of Bulgaris and the question of the annexation of the port of Kavala are to be decided by the International Commission. A meeting of the Congress now seems far more probable

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The situate regards the differences between Ea and Russia increases in gravity. A pulsa been sent from London to St. P.

and Russia increases in gravity. A profess has been sent from London to St. Petersburg against the continued advance on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, but no reply has yet been received. England stands to the received the Congress, and Princ Gortschekoff has again replied, mere ly reiterating his promise that all the oonditions shall be submitted to the Powers. The Times de clares the latest phase is that Russia while willing to submit all the points of the Treaty, declines to be ultimately bound by the decision of the majority of the Powers. A correspondent at the Russian capital of the North Germa Gazette says Russia will not allow the war indemnity, Armenia or Bessarabia to be discussed. Turkey, it the event of the difficulties between Russia and England resulting in war, has, it reported, decided to remain neutral, which was a see her former summy either gain additional glory and more power to crush her, or look on an not take the advantage to administ a blow which might ultimately factor has been cold received, and is not expected to come anything. All the Powers are agreed the Greece could not be admitted to the Correct of the Greek race are concerned. England has requested promission from the Porte to establish a conting station on the Island of Tenesos.

Wednesday, March 20.

will damage of a number of monuments in the Catholic cemetry.

Wednesday, Morch 20.

The Eastern Question,—According to a Vienna correspondent, England is isolated in her demand for a formal engagement from Russia that the whole of the Treaty shall be submitted, Germany

The Carolic Paris, and the Huron.

Frederickton, N. B., is excited over the wilful damage of a number of monuments in the Catholic cemetry.

A Consistory will be held at Rome on the 25th inst., when the Pope will proclaim the hierarchy of Scotland.

Sitting Bull is trying to create trouble between the North-West Mounted Police and the Blackfeet Indians.

Russia no insuperable advantage, and we may therefore, view with comparative in Ministerion and the conditions and the conditio

A St. Petersburg special says the official world here again entertains grave apprehension of serious complications. The men who have considerable influence in causing or averting events, which they profess to foresee, say it is by no means certain that Congress will meet, and if it does meet it is not very likely to succeed in consequence of Austrian and English jealously of Russia's success.

The Political Correspondence of Vienna publishes a letter, from a diplomatic source in Paris, which asserts that France, at the congress, will endeavour to bring about a compromise, and will refuse to take part in, or sanction, any partition or radical change of territory.

Constantinople news says it is asserted Northern Syria has revolted and proclaimed itself separate from the Sultan.

A Ragusa telegram states the Turks have strengthened the garrisons in Herzegovina, and are working day and night in entrenchments in the neighbourhood of Krupa, Gabella, and Mostar.

A Constantinople letegram says it is unstructually in the series of the Hotspur and Condon, which are the Hotspur and Condon, which are cently obtained a firman permitting the passage of the Hotspur and Condon, which as received the Hotspur and Condon, which in coast to embark refugees.

A Vienna correspondent says Russia has notified the Powers that the Treaty will be sent to them immediately after the ratifications, Russia having no reason to conceal anything. This seems intended to reasure England that there is no secretum derstanding.

The LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY. THE LATEST_THURSDAY.

"Although averse to countenancing patent medicines, I cheerfully make an exception of your very excellent lung preparation—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Ottawa in a few days to present the address of both Houses of the Provincial Legislature to the Governor-General, and to request his excellency to forward it to the greatest confidence to those which the greatest confidence to the greatest confidence to the greatest confidence to the greatest co

of twenty-five years' standing.—The Second Vice-President of the Excelsior Savings Bank, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, Booth's Thestre, E. P. Lawrence, was lame for twenty-five years. Contraction of the muscles of his left leg—had no faith at first in the Liniment—was induced to try it from his knowledge of Dr. Giles, who is a scientific and able chemist, and has never yet made a poor article. Seeing its good effects on others—tried it, and to Mr. L's surprise and satisfaction, the stiffness left the cords of his leg, and it became as elastic as the other.

Dunnville's celebrated distillery at Belfast, Ireland, has been destroyed by fire.

Lieut General Sir William O'Grady
Haly died on Tuesday evening at Halifax. Messrs. Almon & McIntosh, bankers and brokers, Halifax, N.S., have suspended payment.

A Liberal-Conservative Association the Province of Ontario was formed Friday last.

masters' terms.

Quebec city financial statement for the year is expected to show a deficit of sixty thousand dollars.

The bill to aid the James Gordon Bennett Polar expedition has passed both Houses of Congress.

The Nova Scotia Assembly has passed a bill assimilating the local election law to the Dominion Act.

end to remove the Oka Indivation on Lake Huron.

All fear of a crisis has been averted in France by the adoption of the Budget by the Chamber of Deputies by an overwhelming majority.

A bill is before the Washington House of Representatives authorizing the use of return postal cards and a combined letter sheet and envelope.

A bill has been passed by the Council of India for the better regulation of the native press, its object being the suppression of seditious writing.

Eighteen illicit stills have been seized within four months in counties where the Dunkin Act has been in force. Two were seized last week in the vicinity of Napanee.

On Saturday Mr. Alfred Boulthee was

On Saturday Mr. Alfred Boultbee was tendered and accepted the nomination to contest East York in the Conservative interest at the general election for the Commons.

Mr. J. J. Hawkins has entered an action against the Brantford Expositor for a libel contained in an article alleged to have been written by a member of the Local Government.

Government.
Two German war vessels are at Panama and one at Aspinwall awaiting instructions to proceed to Nicaragus to demand satis-faction for an outrage on a German consul

over a year ago.

'The Montreal Police Committee are thinking seriously of temporarily increasing the force by a hundred men, and establishing a body of mounted police, owing to the troubled state of the city. The Most Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D.D., Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, has signified his intention of re-signing on his return from the Synod, to be held at Lambeth Palace during the en-

Government, thus tacitly accepting the loss of temporal power.

In the House of Commons, the Under Foreign Secretary said the Government still thought that in view of the cause of the breaking of diplomatic relations, with Mexico, the initiative for a renewal could not come from England.

In the Nova Scotia Assembly a statement made by the Halifax Chronicle, that a supporter of the Local Government had been bribed with a thousand dollars to vote with the Opposition, was referred to the Committee on Privileges.

The new French tariff bill proposes to increase the duties on cotton, silk, and yarn tissues twenty-four per cent, and to impose a duty of fifty per cent, on the products of all countries which tax French manufactures over twenty per cent.

The Italian Government's action regard-

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 22, 1878.

the carriage of mails, whereby the English Government was paying twice as much as the United States was prejudical to the public service.

The Treasury Department at Washington is considering whether cod liver oil from Canada should be admitted free under the Washington Treaty. Our own Government has decided that, under the Treaty, only oil from fish caught in United States waters can be imported into the States duty free.

the course of the time of the content of the reached the course of the content of the reached the court-room being crowded as before, many ladies being present.

London Crucity Case.

London Crucity

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

Mr. Colby's magnificent speech so exhausted the trade question, and produced so marked an effect upon the House, that though there were other members of the Opposition who contemplated speaking before the debate closed, they preferred to let the division be taken, rather than extend the speaking into another day. The few speeches delivered after Mr. Colby's were brief and rather explanatory, than contributions to the discussion of the main subject. As the hands of the clock pointed to 2, and then to 3, the House began to manifest some impatience, which was quite marked when Mr. McKay, of Cape Breton, rose. He had wit enough to cut his remarks short, however, and about 10 minutes to 4 the members were called in. It was a Mr. Hector Cameron, M. P., has been

times at the first things of the control of the con

could not be perpetrated. Pottering over a few shingles and a little flooring, indeed! Charming euphemism for downright robbery. But we may look for anything from a paper which regards M. Letellier de St. Just as a model Governor, and the embodiment of constitutional propriety and right.

Threatened Raid on Canadian Settlements.

An Alliance Between Sioux, Blackfeet, and Nez Perces.

Anticipated Attack on Fort Mac-Leod and Cypress Hills.

Great Excitement in Manitoba and the North-West.

More Outrages in the Streets of Montreal.

M

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

Mr. John Burnham, barrister, of Peter-borough, was has been nominated to con-test the East Riding of the County in the Conservative interest at the Dominion Mr. Nathaniel Currie, who formerly re-presented West Middlesex in the Legisla-ture, has been nominated to contest that.

On the item of the Department of Justice,
Mr. DYMOND called attention to certain
charges which had been made by Sir John
Macdonald, when Minister of Justice, in
connection with ordnance lands, to the
fact that his Deputy, Mr. Bernard, had
taken a fee for drafting a bill, and to the
further fact that after he ceased to be
Minister of Justice his law firm had received a couple of hundred dollars from the
Crown.

rural Inspector.

Mr. LAURIER thought the subject should be vanished in the vote for Weights and Measures.
Mr. GIBES (South Ontario) said the Act was objectionable to the public. In many respects you could not find two inspectors who agreed as to the meaning of the bill. The Act should be made more specific as to duties and fees.
Mr. MITCHELL called attention to the case of R. C. Cutler, an inspector of the County of Northumberland, who drew \$62 annually, but was never seen in the county.
Mr. LAURIER said if an officer did not do his drawly, he was amenable to his superiors.
Mr. MITCHELL said the charge was that he was drawing his pay and doing nothing for if. It was not his fault, but the fault of the Department. He would enquire into it, and would be prepared when they came to the vote for weights and measures to give the necessary explanation.

The item was passed.

THE NORTH-WEST ACCOUNTS.
The CHAIRMAN read a telegram from Mr. Thomas Nixon, stating that he would leave at once for Ottawa to give evidence before the Committee as to the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons he could not attend before the Committee net this morn
The NERTH-WEST ACCOUNTS.
The CHAIRMAN read a telegram from Mr. Thomas Nixon, stating that he would leave at once for Ottawa to give evidence before the Committee as to the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons he could not attend before the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons he could not attend before the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons he could not attend before the Canadian was also read, stating that he would leave at once for Ottawa to give evidence before the Committee as to the two did not attend before the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons he could not attend before the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons he could not attend before the Canadian was also read, stating that for family and other reasons

DEBINO PRILITIES IN THE COURT OF THE COURT O

father's or my mother's side that is not Celtic. Talking of the loyalty of the High. landers, the monarchical spirit of the Celtic race, whether it be Irish or Scotch, is celebrated in the Dominion. I have the

interesting Summary of Ne COLONIAL MARRIAGES BILL The House of Commons has been opied in the discussion of the Colonial lages Bill, brought in by Mr. Knatchl riages Bill, brought in by Mr. Knatchbu Hugessen, for enabling the children colonial marriages with a deceased with a deceased with a succeed to real property in Brita. Its rejection was moved by Mr. Gregowho maintained that its real object was legalize these marriages by a side wind, a that there was no hardship to the coloni in upholding our own law. On a discon, the second reading was carried by to 181, and the result, which shows a fing off of 30 from last year's majority, whereaf from both sides.

The Liberal papers support the bill. The Liberal papers support the bill. The London correspondent of the Scotsmwrites:—"The division has greatly couraged the supporters of the measunt is true that there is a falling off from last year in the majority in favour of

last year in the majority in favour of bill, but on the other hand the Ministe spposition to-day was of a much more sided character, and, therefore, the defea the Government is the more significa The majority for the bill last year was this year 21. This afternoon thirty-Conservatives voted for the bill. Scotch members who voted against it

THE ENGLISH MAIL

CHILDREN HAWKERS. The Glasgow, Manchester and School Boards are moving unitedly for Act prohibiting the employment of column of school Act prohibiting the employment of c dren of school age as hawkers of ner papers, etc., in any towns where Sch Boards exist. The sub-Committee char-with this business do not, however, or sider it to be the business of a Sch Board, or other public authority, to interest with the domestic employment children at home after school hours. The class of children to be affected by the are of the same kind as the neglected li waifs who ply their trade in the streets Toronto, and run about pestering people 5 cents to buy papers with.

TARIFF DUTIES. Lord Derby has received a large deput tion from the Associated Chambers Commerce, who complained of the want reciprocity on the part of foreign countr in reference to tariffs upon British man factures, and expressed hopes that lordship's exertions would be unremitt in the effort to procure less restrict duties than those now imposed by for countries. In a somewhat lengthy re his lordship, while admitting the reas ableness of the complaints laid be him, returned the old answer that we h him, returned the old answer that we had not the means of insisting upon reciprod We had, he said, given away freely, we had nothing left to bargain with.

considered that the deputation had mout a very good case in regard to "most favoured nation" treatment not be sufficient to secure all the advantages the desired; but it was much easier to possess the sail than to apply a remediate.

out the evil than to apply a remedy. THE IRISH LAND ACT.

The Select Committee of the Hou

is not a drop of blood in my veins an my father's or my mother's side that is not Celtic. Talking of the loyalty of the High-landers, the monarchical spirit of the Celtic race, whether it be Irish or Scotch, is celebrated in the Dominion. I have the pride to say that my grandfather—the father of my mother—was loyal to the Stuart race. At the age of fifteen he was a cornet in Lord Elcho's Horse, and fought in the battle of Culleden. (Cheers.) It is a dangerous thing to attack Highlanders. I hear that somebody told Mr. Cartwright. there were 500 Highlanders coming up to see him to-day. If so, it must have rather disturbed his sleep, I think; but we do not use a double barrelled gun to shoot flies. I think Mr. Cartwright did not fully realize when he was insulting the Highlanders he was rather putting his hand into a hornet's nest, and if he finds it sore and swollen he has to thank himself for the sting. (Cheers.) He should have remembered what "The MacNab" said on being charged with throwing a man, who had in sulted him, over a bridge into the water. "Why I didn't think that any man would have ventured to affront MacNab on a bridge, if he didn't know how to swim." (Laughter and cheers.)

The company after the regular Highland Laughter and cheers.)
The company after the regular Highland

The Promised Liquor Bill.

Hon. Mr. Scott has introduced the Hon. Mr. Scott has introduced the promised liquor bill in the Senate, and explained its provisions. It confers power on any county or city to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors except for medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes. For medicinal purposes, the certificate of a dostor is required; for sacramental, a clergyman; for mechanical, a sworn application certified by two justices. On the certified application of one-fourth of the registered voters of a county or city, the Governor-General issues a proclamation in the Gazette stating that after sixty days a plebiscite will be taken after the manner of the Dominion elections by the Sheriffs or other persons appointed by the Governor-General in Council. If a majority of the electors vote in favour of the law, it comes into force on the expiration of the licence term, so as to avoid conflict between local and Dominion jurisdiction. The law once in operation in a county or town, it stands for three years absolutely, and is then repealable only on application and by election as before. The vote will be by ballot with heavy penalties against corrupt practices. with heavy penalties against corrupt practices. The expenses will be borne by the

Dominion.

Mr. Scott explained the new liquor bill at length in the Senate on Friday, and Saturday's Mail contained a full report of his speech. The prohibitory sections are the 94th and 95th. The 94th is as fol-

Act comes into force and takes effect in any county or city, and for so long there-after as the same continues in force there-in, no person, unless it be for exclusively sacramental or medicinal purposes, or for bona fide use in some art, trade, or manufacture, under the regulation contained in the third sub-section of this section or as hereinafter authorized by the fourth or by the fifth sub-section of this section, shall, within such county or city, by himself, his clerk, servant, or agent, expose or keep for sale, or directly or indirectly, on any pre-tence or upon any device, settle or barter, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give, to any person, any spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor capable of being used as a beverage, and part of which is spirituous or otherwise intoxicating.

2. And neither any licence issued to any

listiller or brewer-nor yet any licence for distiller of brewer—nor yet any hoence for retailing on board any steamboat or other vessel, brandy, rum, whiskey, or other spirituous liquors, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors any steamboat or other vessel, wine, ale, any steamboat or other vessel, wine, ale, beer, portee, cider, or other vinous or fermented liquors, but not brandy, rum, whiskey, or spirituous liquors—nor yet any other description of licence whatever—shall in any wise avail to render legal any act done in violation of this section.

3. Provided, always, that the sale of inwas alive. oxicating liquors for exclusively sacra-mental or medicinal purposes, or for bona fide use in some art, trade, or manufacture, shall be lawful only for such druggists and and as shall be lawful only for such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Municipal Council of the county or city; such sale for sacramental purposes to be made only on the certificate of a clergyman affirming that the liquor is required for such purpose; such sale, when for medicinal purposes, to be in quantities of not less than one pint, and to be made only on the certificate of a medical man affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein, and when such sale is for its use in some art. trade, or manuto make person named therein, and when such sale is for its use in some art, trade, or manufacture, the same to be made only on a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace of the bona fides of the application, accompanied by the affirmation of the applicant, that the liquor is to be used only for the particular purposes set forth in the affirmation; and it shall be the duty of the druggist of the certificate and tion; and it shall be the duty of the druggist or other vendor to file the certificate and keep a register of all such sales, indicating the name of the purchaser and the quantity sold, and to make an annual return of all such sales on the 31st day of December in every year to the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose revenue division the county or city is situated.

4. Provided, always, that any licensed distiller or brewer, having his distillery or brewery within such county or city, may thereat expose and keep for sale such liquor as he shall have manufacturd thereat, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than nuch dis he coule

at, and no other; and may sell the same thereat, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others licensed as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same be-yond the limit of the county or city, and to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a lt as every

time.

5. Provided also, that any merchant or trader having his store or place for the sale of goods within such county or city, may thereat keep for sale intoxicating liquor, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggallons at any one time, and only to druggists and others as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time.

In any prosecution against a distiller, brewer, merchant, and trader under this section, it shall be incumbent on the defendant to furnish satisfactory evidence of having good reason for believing that such liquor would be forthwith removed beyond the limits of the county or city for consumption outside the same.

By the 95th clause the penalty for the first offence is a fine of not less than \$50; for the second not less than \$50; for the second not less than \$100; for third and every subsequent offence imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months and one-third.

All intoxicating liquors in respect to

at uttered i

ent know

ce. I hav

it, at a shi er; and th deed shall

r Campbel ps, and where had that, as a slap at me

and re-acted

as a High-

onment for a term not exceeding woments and one-third.

All intoxicating liquors in respect to which any such offence has been committed, and all kegs, barrels, cases, bottles, packages, or receptacles of any kind whatever in which the same is contained shall be forfeited.

Any prosecution for such penalty may be brought by, or in the name of, the Collector of Inland Revenue within whose official division the offence was committed, or by or in the name of any person.

Such prosecution may be brought in the Province of Ontario before any Supendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the courts of the

Province of Ontario before any Stipendiary Magistrate or before any two other Justices of the Peace for the county, city, or district wherein the offence was committed; or, if the effence was committed in any city or town having a Police Magistrate—or, if the offence was committed in any city or town not having a Police Magistrate, then before the Mayor thereof.

Mr. Thomas Hatt, an old resident ness Dundas, the other day commenced plough

through the Board of Works was 600. In Ireland, with respect to landlord and tenant right, and with regard to politics, the voice of the tenants was far more powerful than the landlords. No social change would be good in any way in Ireland—he meant favouring one class at the expense of another. The measure he advocated, namely, a Commission, was one that would satisfy all parties.

ELECTION ITEMS.

Two vacancies have been created in the representation of English constituencies—in Cirencester, by the elevation to the peerage of Mr. A. A. Bathurst, on the death of his uncle, Lord Bathurst, and in Canterbury, by the retirement of Mr. H. A. M. Butler-Johnstone, Mr. Bathurst, who is a Conservative, has represented A. M. Butler-Johnstone. Mr. Bathurst, who is a Conservative, has represented Cirencester since 1857. Candidates for Cirencester are already in the field—the Hon. Ashley Ponsonby being spoken of in the Liberal, and Captain Chester in the Conservative interest. Mr. Butler-Johnstone, who has just accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, has sat for Canterbury since 1862. He also is a Conservative, although in voting for Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Irish Church in 1868 he declared himself independent of a party leader.

Mr. A. E. Hardy, second son of the War Secretary, has issued his address to the electors of Canterbury, and will, it seems, have a walk over. The local Liberals have decided not to contest the seat, in order not even to seem to be embarrassing the covernment in the present crisis.

The London correspondent of the Leeds Mercury writes:—"The summary rejection at the Athenseum Club of Mr. John Walter, M.P., and proprietor of the Times, still continues the topic of general conversation. This ungenerous act was the work of a small coterie which had not even political motives to justify it, and in this case as in so many others a scapegoat absolutely innocent is made to bear the penalty of long accumulated grievances. The real cause of Mr. Walter's non-success was, I am pretty sure, the dislike entertained by a large section of this club to one of the most prominent contributors to the Times of "Personals," as the Americans call them. This is Mr. A. Hayward, Q.C., the author of the biographical notices of eminent personages, which from time to time appear in the leading London journal. Mr. Hayward is both feared and disliked, and there are still members in the club who, however much they may have blamed the late Mr. Christie for his passage of arms with Mr. Hayward, liked the latter still less for his bearing in the fray. These supported the clique in arms against Mr. Walter, and rendered valueless the 250 votes which were registered for him."

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.P. MR, JOHN WALTER, M.P.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARD BRIGHT, M.P. Mr. Richard Bright, the member for the eastern division of Somerset, died on Thursday xight, after a short illness. The son of a merchant of Bristol, he was born in 1822, and was educated at Rugby and Oxford. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1851, and had sat for East Somersething in 1869.

omersetshire since 1868.
BRITISH SUBJECTS EMPLOYING SLAVES. Recently the Government became alive to the fact that certain British subjects in South America employ slaves to do their work. These persons are the managers of mining companies there which belong to shareholders in this country. A consul in South America was sent on a special mission to investigate the subject, and he has just sent home a long statement, which is now under the consideration of the law efficers of the Crown. It is said to be certain that, as soon as the facts are made public, it will be found that the existing state of things cannot be tolerated.

VALUABLE SHORTHORMS.

Mr. Allsopp, M. P., has purchased the shorthorn cow Eighth Duchess of Oneida, ealved November 18, 1872, and Duchess of Muderby Second, calved July 14, 1877, by the Red Rose bull Lord of the Isles, from the Earl of Bective, for £7,500. He has also purchased the Red Rose of Tweeddale, and three other young shorthorn heifers, for £3,500, making a total of £11.000 for six shorthorns. Eighth Duchess Oneida is the dam of Duke of Nuderby Second, bought by Sir C. Sampson for

with disallowing the testimony of our Lord and his Apostles to the authorship of Old Tessament Scriptures, was found not to be relevant by 24 to 10 votes. Appeals were taken to the Synod.

THE ATLANTIC TRADE.

THE ATLANTIC TRADE.

Some idea of the extraordinary depression in the shipping trade, and especially in the Atlantic branch, may be acquired by perusing Mr. Rome's speech at the meeting of the shareholders of the National Steamship Company, Limited. Mr. Rome presented a very gloomy picture of the past year's work and of this year's prospects. The freights last year amounted to only £37,000, and since 1873 there had been a falling off in the income of the company of no less than £275,000. He mentioned as an unprecedented circumstance that stamps had taken roads to America. pany of no less than £275,000. He mentioned as an unprecedented circumstance that steamers had taken goods to America for nothing for the sake of the essential dead weight. Mr. Banner was more hopeful of future prospects, but as he depends principally upon the Black Sea trade for his better anticipations, his remarks will give scant comfort in the present political uncertainty.

certainty.

THE PROPLE'S WILLIAM. THE PROPLE'S WILLIAM.

Mr. Gladstone has contributed an article to the Nineteenth Century, entitled "The Paths of Honour and of Shame," in which he reviews the present political situation as regards the Eastern question. After pointing out that England has been brought almost to the brink of war, he argues that even as regards the Suez Canal we have no interests apart from the rest of Europe; and since the British Government has wisely resolved that the question respecting the passage of war ships through the Straits should be left to the decision of Europe, there remains not the shadow of a plea for war. He condemns the proposed "petty spolistion" of Roumania by Russia.

IMPORTATION OF MEAT.

From a return just issued it appears that

From a return just issued it appears that during the six months ended January last, 24,819 tons of dead meat were imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, 4,399 tons being salted beef, 7,815 fresh beef, 4,801 salted pork, 12 fresh pork, 935 tons salted or fresh of meat not otherwise described, which it is understood consisted principally of fresh mutton, and 6,857 tons of meat preserved otherwise than by salting. The total quantity imported during the month of January last was 5,885 tons, compared with 5,024 tons in the month of December, 4,062 in November, 4,254 in October, 3,250 in September, and 2,344 in August.

AN EPISCOPAL DEFENCE OF THEATRES.

The Bishop of Melbourne, says the

September, and 2,344 in August.

An episcopal depence of theatres.

The Bishop of Melbourne, says the Times, writes a long letter to the Melbourne papers defending theatrical amusements. He says:—"It is sometimes asked, for instance, whether St. Paul would have shown himself at a theatre. No, certainly not at heathen theatres, where the performances were usually connected with heathen worship. But if the question be whether he would have attended a well-conducted theatre in a Christian land, to witness a high-toned performance, then it might as well be asked whether St. Paul would have attended a cricket match, a chess fournament, or a spelling bee. In his circumstances it is very unlikely that he would; but it is equally certain that he would have called none of them unlawful. Amusement is necessary for young people, and it would be equally unreasonable to forbid our boys to play at cricket and to require grave divines either to join their sport or condemn it. The Bishop concludes by saying that he desires "to do something to make the drama what it should be—the handmaid of religion and morality."

INGLAND'S MILITARY POWER.

The Republique Française devotes a long article to discussing the forces which could be commanded by England in the event of a war with Russia. The writer points out that such a struggle might be prolonged indefinitely. What led to the rapid conclusion of the great wars which we have seen in recent days was, in his opinion, the proximity of the belligerent nations. "It would be altogether different in a war between England and Russia, and nothing could prevent the former, which has men, money, and the first fleet in the world at money, and the first fleet in the world at

THE CATTLE BILL. THE CATTLE BILL.

The Farmer says that the most important points of the Duke of Richmond's Bill are that all foreign cattle shall be slaughtered at the point of landing—with the exception of a few special animals for breeding purposes which will be dealt with by quarantine—and that by the strict isolation of infested districts at home a vigorous effort will be made to stamp out all contagious maladies. No exception whatever is made in favor of cattle imported from Spain, America, or anywhere else. This is declared to be the only consistent, logical method of dealing with the subject.

THE ENTAIL LAWS.

method of dealing with the subject.

THE ENTAIL LAWS.

The following is from a very able and interesting series of papers, entitled:
"Historical Sketches of the Land Laws," now appearing in the North British Agriculturist:—"Having secured the Church lands the foreign refugees, naturally somewhat unconfident of the stability of a title so acquired, devised a means by which they sought to perpetuate these properties in their families to all eternity. They had good reason for this. Apart from the instability of title, experience taught them that, as a rule, the father toiled and made pelf, place, and position, the sons ntilized

pelf, place, and position, the sons ntilized the legacy, and the grandchildren spent it. The attempt was to provide against this law of nature, and to perpetuate their own manes and titles and territories to the end of time through descendants, whether born with or without brains. The device they fell upon was the granting of entails on their children and children's children yet unborn, and, failing them, strangers ; such children, children schildren, and strangers assuming and bearing the name and title of the entailer. Curious results have come to light by a recent examination of the hatters in Paris. It is found that there are three stages in the development of family heads. The head of the father, rising to eminence and laying the foundation of a fortine, is large to begin with, and increases with the vigour of mind exercised in prosecuting his object. The head of the son, who inherits the position and fortune, and enjoys it, is not so large as his father's and does not increase, but remains stationary like his fortune; but the head of the grandcon, who squanders all, has at fifty a head no bigger than he had at fifteen; and, curiously enough, the heads of priests never grow after twenty-five. Families thus spring, stand stockstill and enjoy, and decay. The spring time is the time of redoubled and increasing brain and brain power. The spring man, the head of the house and entailer, could, while he entails the lands and titles, entail also his brain on his successors, entails might be endurable. But nature does not admit of that. As it is, brain and body alike are carried to oblivion, and the brainless is set up in his stead—utterly unfit te fill his place to the people; and yet the honour, the titles, and territory which brains, that territory would be growing full food for the house and entailer, could, while he entails the lands and titles, entail also his brain on his successors, entails might be endurable. But nature does not admit of that. As it is, brain and body alike are carried to otherwork at the

all refreshments supplied."

Mr. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant, although warned in Court against the continued publication of the pamphlet on which the late prosecution was based, have announced their determination to go on

which the late prosecution was based, have announced their determination to go on with the publication. They have the courage of their opinions.

An old law punishing runaway husbands with the lash has been revived in England, and at Manchester Sessions Jason Roberts was sentenced to be subjected to the corrective influences of twelve lashes of the "cat," in addition to enduring twelve months' imprisonment.

The Daily News says that owing to the large return emigration last year, \$1,848, England only lost 38,123 people, or little more than one-sixth of what used to be the case. The emigrants from Canada were 5,000 against 7,000 who left for Canada, giving the colony a gain of just 2,000 souls.

ada, giving the colony a gain of just 2,000 souls.

Mr. John Gordon, head of the large flax spinning firm of Messrs. John Gordon & Co., of the Douglas Anchor and Grove Mills, Dundee, has died suddenly at his residence in Broughty Ferry. Mr. Gordon has occupied a leading position among Dundee merchants for a quarter of a century.

The Lancet says it is not generally known that in the great fortresses of the Mediter.

The Lancet says it is not generally known that in the great fortresses of the Mediterranean — Gibraltar and Malta — English troops are peculiarly susceptible to a hybrid fever, simulating typhoid so closely as to puzzle the medical attendant, if he happens not to have given the malady a little study or consideration.

A lady some time ago caused a mild sensation in Edinburgh by having her horse "ahod in gold." The matter is explained by the announcement that the lady in question is an inmate of the Royal Linatic Asylum at Gartnavel, near Glasgow. The lady is said to be a daughter of the late George Thomas, surveyor of taxes, Dumfries.

A young woman of the name of Berg, the wife of a German jeweller, has appeared in person in the Divorce Court, and succeeded, unaided by counsel or solicitor, in obtaining a decree nisi, on the ground of her husband's cruelty and adultery. The affair caused great excitement amongst the very junior members of the Bar, who, no doubt, object to women's rights in this direction.

doubt, object to women's rights in this direction.

A London correspondent writes:—I learn that a great onslaught is shortly to be made upon Cardinal Manning. He is to be accused of all manner of plots and intrigues in connection with the business of the Papal election. Strange complications will perhaps arise out of the fact that a new man reigns at the Vatican, of a temper and tendency in many respects very different from Pic Nono.

There seems to be something like a conspiracy in a certain quarter of the House of

There seems to be something like a conspiracy in a certain quarter of the House of Commons to send Mr. Joseph Cowen "to Coventry." Radicals hold aloof from him, and cease talking when he draws near, and give him the cold shoulder in a manner not quite consistent with their boasted admiration for liberty of opinion. And then they bring an additional grievance against him that he "consorts with Tories."

The linen trade of Ulster, in common with most of the other industries of the United Kingdom, is at present in a very unsatisfactory condition. The failure of one of the oldest and most respectable firms in Belfast for a large amount is announced. The report of the Ulster Spinning Company, Limited, states that the working of the concern for the past half-year has resulted in a loss of nearly £10,000.

The Rev. C.A. Leveson, of St. George's, Camden Hill, assigned his pew-rents and

The Rev. C.A. Leveson, of St. George's, Camden Hill, assigned his pew-rents and fees as security for a loan of £4,800. Subsequently his affairs came into liquidation, and the Registrar of the Bankruptoy Court, Mr. Spring Rice, decided, upon the application of the trustee, that the assignment was of no force, as the pew-rents could not be attached. Yesterday the Court of Appeal confirmed the decision of the Registrar.

Mr. Gilbert Murray in his article on the "Present and Future of British Agriculture," declares that the blighting effect of ancient and effete covenants, which hedge in the agriculturist on every side, have a

CALLENDER'S FAVOURTE COMPOUND DENTIFRICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleaning 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 mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensation 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 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 executily examined your Compound Opentifrice, I cordially recommend if it as containing all the essentials of a first class Dentifrice.

From Was, Bracca, Pastor of Metropolitant church, Toronto:—"I have much pleasure in stating that your Compound Dentifrice is certainly the best I have "ever used."

From D. Thousens, Homenathic Chem-

Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, Toronto.
Nontenor & Lyman, Toronto.
310 Sole Agents for the Dominion.

see the second of the delicious of twick, the classics of two parts of the control of the improve of the control of the improvement o

carved pear-tree frames to what would a short time ago have almost bought an oil painting by a recognised master. Woollett's and Fisher's engravings are among those most sought for after Bartoloxa's. Verily, Fashion's cobwebs are soon spun and sooner swept away.

My visit to the gallery ever, a portinantean packed, and the lodgings' bill paid with heedless indifference to the fact that my room had been up four pair of stairs, and the butter as breakfast had been that vile compound insolently said here to come from Canads, I was soon speeding in a Great Western train by Windsor Castle, with the flag of the Queen in residence flying from the great tower; was enjoying "a distant view of Rton College," gulping down some hideous reflections on misspent moments past as we crossed the Thames at Maidenhead, went with sfull head of steam through and not bang into Reading station, as a train some years ago did, reached Swindon, and switched off to Glouosster. Thence after a day's balt at Cheltenham have I come to Hereford wa Ross, and through a stretch of country not readily excelled for beautiful scenery by the most artistic fancies on the walls of the

THE WHELF, MALE | COURTD, PRIDAY, MANCH | ST. | 1579.

| Court of the principle of the prin

of Senator Macherson's criticisms minion.

"That such a policy will retain in Canada the thousands of our fellow-countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed; prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active Provincial trade; and develop an active Provincial trade; and moving, as it ought to do, in the direction of reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbours, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country eventually a reciprocity of trade."

of Senator Macherson's criticisms upon the work beyond any doubt. In the days when poor Mr. Mackenzie was troubled with a "bee in his bonnet" "stretches," he convinced himself, by what evidence we know not, that by the construction of a lock at Fort Frances, uninterrupted navigation would be secured between Lac des Mille Lacs and Rat Portage. Accordingly he determined to proceed with the work. But the manufacture of the magnificent water "struction of a lock at Fort Frances, uninterrupted navigation would be secured between Lac des Mille Lacs and bours, so far as the varied interests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to proceed with the work. But the days when poor Mr. Mackenzie was the days when poo

Here was a distinct issue. Mr. CART-WRIGHT had announced the Government's determination to stand or fall on their Policy of Drift, and these resolutions embodied the outline of the Nstional Policy of the Opposition. It is more and to submit the details and minutize of the policy they recommend. It is enough that they place before the House and the railway

dred and fifty thousand dollars have been sunk in the lock, and Mr. Marcus selection of the paper town as the terminal properties. The Rouges, however, had the company of Ontario apostates. Messrs. IRVING, Weod, and Norrice and the the craimed out, the craimed out, the craimed out, the canal would have their seats to their pledges to vote for Protection; and we commend them to the notice of the constituents they have betrayed. Mr. Marcus and the the constituents they have betrayed. Mr. Marcus and the the protection is than a free Trader, but the strict Party discipline Mr. Brown enforces has had its effect upon his naturally timid nature. Mr. Blain, also, had strong Protection leanings, but he cannot afford at this particular time to run the risk of offending those who carry the nomination for West York in their pockets. Mr. Charlon only two years ago was a fierce Protectionist, but his convictions dawned upon his vision. Of the thirty.

THE KAMINISTIQUIAL LOR. Charleton only two years ago was a fierce Protectionist, but his convictions began to fail him as Cabinet vacancies dawned upon his vision. Of the thirtydayned upon his vision. Of the thirty-seren, then, twenty-one are renegate Protectionists, with whom the support of Party is of more importance than the restoration of our ruined commerce; and three are Protectionists whose timidity or selfishness is stronger than their self-

or selfishness is stronger than their self-assertion.

To be beaten by thirty-seven such votes, is not a defeat, but a great triumph for the advocates of a National Policy. In 1876, in a House of 186 members, the Protection resolutions were voted down by a majority of 46. In 1877, in a House of 187 members, the resolutions were thrown out by a majority of 31, but Messrs. Jette, Irv., IRV., NORRIS, and WOOD voted on that occasion for Protection. Yesterday, in a House of 191 members, the Free Trade majority was 37, although the apostacy of these four gentlemen made a difference of eight votes in the Government's favour. These facts, we repeat, are full of hope and encouragement for those

Frances lock has established the truth of Senator MacPherson's criticisms

struction of a lock at Fort Frances, uninterrupted navigation would be secured between Lac des Mille Lacs and Rat Portage. Accordingly he determined to proceed with the work. But for reasons which it is impossible to divine, he ignored Parliament in the matter and ignored, too, the law ordering that all public works shall be done by contract, and, calling in Mr. Hugh Sutherland, set him over a gang of men, gave him a liberal supply of public money and told him to go ahead. Mr. Sutherland did so. Shortly after this, however, Mr. Mackenzie abandoned

THE KAMINISTIQUIA JOB.

ME, Brown harps to this day of BABY and the Chats Canal, while on a living job that casts Basy and all his exploits into the shade, he is dumb. Lately the Globe referred to the Neebing Hotel

interests, denounces the enquiry as a "laughable and expensive farce," and burks its proceedings in its daily committee reports!

but one great public work, to present to the country a larger and more diversified assortment of jobs than was charged against Conservative Administrations ex-

tending over a quarter of a century.

First, there is the Steel Rails job. Three million dollars' worth of rails poncy they recommend. It is enough
that they place before the Hense and
the filter place the filt

Committee in this way:—

"Messrs. Aikins, Vidal, and one or two other distinguished Senators are occupying several hours daily at a large expense to the public in trying to sustain their preconceived ideas, and their organs' and leaders' attacks on the Kaministiquis, termians and the Neebing Hotel. They potter busily over a couple of barrels of plaster, a bundle of shingles, and other such details, and have no doubt the proud satisfaction of feeling they have done something for their party, if not much for their country. People who drop in, however, say that the whole thing is rather a laughable, if a somewhat expensive, farce."

Now although this Committee has only as yet examined two hostile witnesses, the rascality it has uncerthed surpasses

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. Mackenzie has contrived in the space of four years, and in dealing with John Macdonald, we are told, "is space of four years, and in dealing with John Macdonald, we are told, "is with Mr. Delorme against; Mr. Mitchell for, with Mr. D. A. Smith against; Mr. John White (Hastings) for, with Mr. Blake against. ter and ignored ranisment in the inacter and ignored, too, the law ordering that all public works shall be done by contract, and, calling in Mr. Hugh Sutherland, set him over a gang of men, gave him a liberal supply of public money and told him to go shead. Mr. Sutherland did so. Shortly after this, however, Mr. Mackenzis abandoned the "magnificent water-stretches" and also moved the line of the railway ninety miles to the north of the lock. At this stage, a practical man would have ordered Mr. Sutherland that there was method in the Premier's madness. The three millions now corroding at Kingston, Victoria, Minister of Public Works would have almost covered the two stop permission) begun

idolators of the U. E. Club. "They "never set about deliberately influenc"ing public opinion with whiskey and "cigars." Does Mr. Edgar forget? Is it not the virtuous Captain of the Black Bottle Brigade that speaks? Has he forgotten the time—not so many years ago—when he and Mr. Blain, and Mr. Wells (who varied the bibulous process by singing hymns with the wives

in its sale—to warrant the belief that the whole business ab inside was ab in inside was ab inside w

THE WEEKLY MAIL
TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCHE 16th, 18th in the wealth the most norm of the street of the product of

national hotel at Fort William which, national hotel at Fort William which, being built without a foundation, settled calmly down into the swamp and had to be jacked-up with screws. Cost to the country only \$4,000. Those eminent mound-builders have also in hand a number of frame houses along the line of railway, the lumber for which stands the country from \$60 to \$70 per thousand.

The new silver dollar has made its ap-

pearance over the border, and is severely pearance over the border, and is severely criticised by the press generally, being pronounced to be without artistic beauty, badly designed, and coarsely executed. The face of the goddess of liberty is said to be too large for the space, and the eagle anything but a heroic-looking bird. The designer of the new coin is understood to be an Englishman, not long from the British mint, a fact which may account for some of the criticism referred to.

The Coaticook Observer, a Liberal journal, which strongly opposed the De Boucherville Ministry, speaks as follows of the action of M. de St. Just:—"We cannot

erville Ministry, speaks as follows of the action of M. de St. Just:—"We cannot help being impressed by the fact, that the De Boucherville Government have been arbitrarily used, and that the Lieutemant-Governor, in purating the course he did, has trampled wilfully upon the rights of the majority, and in doing this, has been moved more than anything else by a party zeal in the interest of the Administration at Ottawa, which is anything but commendable in him as the representative of the British Crown in the Province of Quebec."

ows:		o northingal and
to want to entry	Failures.	Liabilities.
1874	966	\$ 7,696,000
1875	1,968	28,843,000
1876	. 1,728	25,517,000
1877		25,510,000
o his fortigine un whereforth		\$87,566,000

A Remarkable History.

OTTAWA, March 19.—Why lease the Pembina Branch to any one? This is a question Parliament will be called upon shortly to discuss. It is to be feared discussions will not be of much avail, however, as the influences which have been operating on the Premier are weighty. When pressed three years ago by the representatives of Manitoba to complete the Pembina Branch at once, Mr. Mackenzie's reply was that it would be useless to do so unless there was a good prospect of the connecting line with St. Paul being completed, too, and the company which had it in hand was then in difficulties. The excuse was not an adequate one. The St. Paul and Pacific Company was not the only one which was prepared to make connection from the south with Pembina, whenever such connection was the branch at all? Complete it,

making hay while the Grit sun shone, and now we are threatened with a monopoly which is certain to have most disastrous results.

To understand fully the points involved, it may be well to take a retrospective view. When it entered the Dominion, the Province of Manitoba had three ways of import and export—the Hudson Bay route, the old North-West route, afterwards the Dawson route, and the trains of Red River carts, which traversed the plains which intervened between Fort Garry and the City of St. Paul, in Minnesota. The first of these was a carriage in five tow boats through Lake Winnipeg and across the innumerable portages of the Nelson River to Hudson Bay, at a cost of about seven dollars per hundred pounds. The second, or North-West route, though once the most used of all, had become from long disuse, almost impracticable; and the third had from its cheaper rate and the advantage afforded by the employment of the people of the country in these cart trains, become the favourite and chiefly used route. At that time the United States Government offered no objection to the transit of goods in bond in these carts, and the case with which goods were imported and the consequent advantage to the traders opposed to the Hudson Bay Company, made it a very serious matter to that Company, who for the sake of their northern districts had to keep open the expensive Hudson Bay route. To keep pace with this rapidly growing and successful private trade, the Hudson Bay Company built two steamers to ply in the two Red rivers, hoping to thus bring in their goods even cheaper than by the cart trains. But shortly after the building of these boats, the United States Government enforced the most stringent regulations against the ownership of any American citizens.

To meet this condition of affairs the Hudson Bay Company made an assumed

THE HAND OF PRANT.

THE HA

gregating the great in the plant of the period of the peri

Court, which made matters sure:

"WINNIPSO, Man., March 7.

"The St. Paul Pioneer Press states editorially that the purchasers of the bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific railway are Messrs. Hill and Kittson, associated with Mr. Stephen, of the Bank of Montrea, and Mr. Donald A. Smith. It asserts that through the influence of the latter the support and through the influence of the latter the support and so-operation of the Dominion Government have been obtained in the adjustment of their connections with the railway system of Manitoba. It affirms, also, that they have, in fact, effected a lease on favourable terms of the Pemblina branch, and that this intimate alliance furnishes an ample guarantee that it will be for ever free of the competition of the Chicago lines. The article concludes—'It is deemed proper to make public these facts to disabuse antagonistic parties of misapprehensions which may lead to a useless waste of valuable time."

with Pembina, whenever such connection was likely to benefit it. In these three years, there has been some bickering going on, and we have now a pretty fair view of what has happened. Messrs. Kittson & Donald A. Smith have evidently been making hay while the Grit sun shone, and now we are threatened with a monopoly which is certain to have most disastrons results. will be to lead trade with the North-West into a channel from which, even when our own railway is built, it will be exceedingly difficult to take it. The one great object of the Government should be to create competition, not a monopoly. If a lease is given to George Stephen & Co. competition is completely knocked in the head, for there will be gone the inducement for either the Northern Pacific or the Wisconsin company to taugh the horder Wisconsin company to touch the border line. Not only then will competition be shut out by the proposed arrangement, but the trade of the North-West will be dithe trade of the North-West will be diverted to the worst of all the channels which it was within the power of our Government to have assisted, if they were called upon to assist any. But then it must not be forgotten that Mr. Donald A. Smith sold his party at the eleventh hour, and most materially aided to make Mr. Mackenzie Premier of the Dominion. The country is being called upon to pay dearly for his treachery.

THE HAND OF DEATH.

NION PARLIAMENT

TUESDAY, March 19. SMITH (Westmoreland) gave notice that on Thursday next, he would move the House into Committee of the Whole teconsider the expediency of repealing section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1876, as respects all ships in Canadian tion 23 of the Merchant Saipping Act 1876, as respects all ships in Canadia waters; also of a resolution with respec to live stock as deck loads. In response to a request from Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Smitt gave some brief explanations.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved the second read

ing of the Independence of Parliament bil The existing Act, it was held, required subsisting or continuous contract to brin the party whose acts were brought under th the party whose acts were brought unde consideration liable to its penalties. I was proposed to change this principle so a to bring all persons in receipt of publi-moneys within its provisions. He madexplanations with respect to the sever sections of the bill.

Mr. CURRIER called attention to two provisions of the bill, one of which said the Speaker "may" and the color of the bill of the said the s

Masson objected to excluding Parliament persons superannuated of pensioned. This was the law in England until 1867, when it was repealed. This rest clause, he held, went too far. If a lawyer, sitting in Parliament, took a fee of 20 from any of the Governments of the Parliament of the Covernment of the Covernme Provinces, he forfeited his seat in Parlis ment, though a contractor with the Loca its might take a million of

Mr. Bowell objected to the first clause and said the Government had apparently gonealtogether beyond what they intended He held that the words "knowingly and wilfully," in connection with any contract, was wholly begging the question. At the same time, another clause made the purchase from members a cause of disqualification, though the words "knowingly and wilfully" were not in it. wilfully" were not in it. In one case, knowledge was the essence of disqualification, in the other case a member was disqualified without any knowledge on his part. He did not see why the issue of writs by the Speaker should be permissive

in any case.

Mr. Laurier said the Government had to draw the line somewhere, and they thought it better to exclude everybody from Parliament who was in receipt of public moneys. This was necessary for the Independence of Parliament, and the right of Parliament were paramount to all other and the same transfer. rights.
Sir John MacDonald said it was a new doctrine that the rights of Parliament were superior to the rights of the people, and to hear this from a Liberal, too! Parlia

to hear this from a Liberal, too! Parlia ment must be subordinate to the power which created it. He did not see why the rights of the electors to elect to Parliament any man they chose should be limited by legislation. There was a great difficulty in the way of working our Federal machinery. The supply of legislators was not equal to the demand and this was not to be wondered at when the number of our population was considered, and the number of member in our various legislatures, keeping in view that cardinal principle of the Independence of Parliament to exclude from Parliament men who were under the direct influence o of Parliament to exclude from Parliament men who were under the direct influence of the Crown. We should open wider the door of admission, rather than limit it size. Holding these opinions, he held with the views which had been expressed by some of his friends with regard to person in manitate of vancions or superpungation. in receipts of pensions or superannuati allowances. He read the English Act, moving any doubts which might have existed in Great Britain, preventing per-sons receiving pensions from being eligible moving any doubts which might have existed in Great Britain, preventing persons receiving pensions from being eligible to Parliament. He objected to the word "knowingly and wilfully," in the second clause. The clause ought to be as it was before. The absurdity of this was the more apparent on reading the sixtic clause, where the words did not appear although the reasons why they should were very much greater. As this claus now stood, as overseer of the Government might go into a country hardware shop be longing to a member of the House, and buy a hammer, and this purchase forfeite the member's seat. The penalty of \$20 a day he contended was too small, though he did not press for the existing penalty of \$2,000. The clause excluded from the operation of the Act all persons who migh be shareholders in any incorporated companies, except any company incorporated for the purpose of working any part of the Canadian Pacific railway. This exception might render the whole Act inoperative What, too, had the member for Selkirk done that he should be excluded from Parliament, for it was said he was a member of the company formed for the purpose of takin a lease of the Pembina branch.

Mr. McCarthy said the first clause wa directed at such legal members of the Hous as might be employed by the Local Gov

a lease of the Pembina branch.

Mr. McCarthy said the first clause wa directed at such legal members of the Hous as might be employed by the Local Governments in conducting Crown business and he thought to do this would be great mistake and a wrong, particularly when it was considered that contractor were not excluded from the House. The words "knowingly and wilfully" in the second clause were, it is true, in the English Act, but in a very different sense. The provision was a most dangerous one, retrogressive and opposed to the spirit of our legislation, and judges would find it very difficult to interpret the words in the connection in which they were used in the bill. He objected to the seventh clause and he doubted very much if, under the existing Act, shareholders in incorporated companies came under its penalties. He would except shareholders in printing companies, so far as advertising was concerned, but them only.

Mr. Lafiamme made a brief reply, expressing his readiness to make in committee any workel-blockers. pressing his readiness to make in commit tee any verbal changes in the clauses of th bill, which did not materially alter the ob-jects which the Government had in view

Mr. Langevin criticised the provision of the bill, mainly in the direction of the bill, mainly in the direction of the bjections already taken. It narrowe the rights of the people in their choice electing members to Parliament. .

Mr. Kirkpatrick spoke in the same the control of the control Mr. PATAMER said the bill as it now sto

Mr. PALMER said the bill as it now stood would puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer.

Mr. PLUME did not see any reform it the bill. Under the superannuation system, many efficient men, he contended had been driven from the public service.

Mr. CURRIER said if the bill passed at is stood, there was great/danger of person forming themselves into incorporated companies and taking contracts from the Government. ernment.

After a few remarks of a personal character from Mr. Norris, the bill was read second time.

Mr. Huntington moved the second that th

Mr. HUNTINGTON moved the second treading of the bill to amend the Post Office act, 1875. The first clause gives the officers of the Post Office power to stop the sending or delivery of lottery circulars by sending or delivery of the post of the sending or delivery of the mail. In the major of the mail and the major of the mail and the mazzini correspondence. They were about to enter on a great contest a he polls in this country, and such a time held was a most inopportune one for his legislation. The bill was no doub brought foward with the best motives, but wen if not objectionable, it should not be nessed just now.

Sir John Macdonnald thought the power of the major of the letters of the terry were generally, very easily known The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Mackensie said the letters of the terry were generally, very easily known The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Laurer moved the second reading the bill to amend the Acts respecting amps on bills and notes.

Considerable discussion ensued on the land Mr. Mackensie expressed his will and Mr. Mackensie expressed his

these gentlemen, but we may remark that the were abundantly able to furnish the 850,000 in gold, or thereshouts, which was necessary to complete the purchase of sixty to eighty yer cent. of each of the five classes of S. Paul and Pacific bonds, and there can be no impropriety in our stating that Mr. Stephens, the President of the Bank of Montreal, himself went to Austerdam for the purpose of affecting the purchase upon terms previously agreed upon."

Through the level prairie country, these fifty-five miles of line were not much to build, especially as all but seventeen miles of it had been already graded, and the line might be easily completed by midsummer, the present avowed intention being, however, to complete the line only about the time when navigation closes on the Red River. Now it so happens that the present, or St. Paul and Pacific connection with our Pembina Branch, is the longest of the three possible connections; because in following up the Red River to Brackenridge, the present terminus of the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific, it makes a sudden turn from its course of from north to south to from west to east, the course of the main line in question. In view of this fact, two other roads had in contemplation the building of connecting lines. The Northern Pacific, whose affairs are now, it is said, in a thriving financial condition, proposed to vun a line from its patroit to

Northern Pacific, whose affairs are now, it is said, in a thriving financial condition, proposed to run a line from its Detroit station, on the main line, direct to St. Vincent opposite Pembina, and this, with the connection from Brainard to St. Paul, would have affected a saving of fifty miles would have affected a saving of fifty miles in distance. The railroad through Wisconsin, which has its terminus at Superior City, opposite Duluth, proposed a still straighter connection by an extention of its main line in a north-west direction to Pembina, thus opening up Northern Minnesota, as well as making a connection with the Canada Pacific. So far, however, the other rail-ways have taken no steps, in consequence of the reports current in Minnesota for the past three months that the Pembina branch had been leased for a long term of years to further connecting lines with a monopolized Pembina branch, and here matters remained quiet until a question asked by Dr. Schultz in the House of Commons early in the session elicited a reply from the Premier that no such lease had been made to the St. Paul and Pacific and Kittmade to the St. Faint and Facine and Atta-son Line parties. This information imme-diately developed a disposition on the part of the other railways to do something, but the Kittson Line seemed sure of their position and maintained, as will be seen by the fol-lowing telegram, that they had a friend at

Court, which made matters sure :-

Notwithstanding what may be said in Parliament, or out of it, there can be no reasonable doubt in anybody's mind that there is an understanding between Mr. Mackenzie and the present owners of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway, and that the object of the bill which he introduced yeaterday is to carry this object out. This means the creation of a monopoly. Why means the creation of a monopoly. Why lease the branch at all? Complete it, and if the St. Paul and Pacific could have faith in honest pay for honest work, they will not hesitate to finish their road. What they desire is an advantage. The Canadian public will fail to see, I venture to say, why they should have any advantage, particularly when the ultimate result. into a channel from which, even when our own railway is built, it will be exceedingly difficult to take it. The one great object of the Government should be to create competition, not a monopoly. If a lease is given to George Stephen & Co. competition is completely knocked in the head, for there will be gone the inducement for either the Northern Pacific or the ment for either the Northern Pacific or the Wisconsin company to touch the border line. Not only then will competition be shut out by the proposed arrangement, but the trade of the North-West will be diverted to the worst of all the channels which it was within the power of our Government to have assisted, if they were called upon to assist any. But then it must not be forgotten that Mr. Donald A. Smith sold his party at the eleventh hour, and sold his party at the eleventh hour, and most materially aided to make Mr. Mackenzie Premier of the Dominion. The country is being called upon to pay dearly

THE HAND OF DEATH. Norris, J. P., of Yorkville, left his residence, No. 41 lazleton avenue, for the purpose of attending an investigation at the old Fort. He appeared in his usual health at the time, and on the close of the enquiry/took a King street car to come back to the city, about 3.30 o'clock. On its arrival at the St. enquiry/kook a King street car to come back to the city, about 3.30 o'clock. On its arrival at the St. Lawrence Market, he alighted and proceeded to the sidewalk on the north side of the street, and when directly opposite Mr. Shewan's book store, fell to the ground. A couple of gentlemen, who were passing, carried him into Mr. Shewan's establishment, where he was recognized by the proprietor, an old friend of the deceased. A cab was called, and as he was being put into it, Dr. A. A. Riddel, who happened to be in the vicinity, accompanied him to his residence. On his arrival, Dr. Johnson, the family physician, was summoned, and both Dr. Riddel and himself remained with him till he expired, about 7 p.m. The deceased was one of the oldest, if not the oldest Justice of the Peace in the County of York, and bore an unimpeachable character. His summary manner old ealing with offenders made him a few enemies among this class, and the investigation referred to above was called by the military authorities for the purpose of meeting charges preferred against him by an anonymous correspondent. The nature of the charges was, that in a recent case in which Col. Norris was prosecutor, against a man charged with maliciously injuring his (Col. Norris) property, and in which case a counter-action resulted, in which damages to a large amount were recovered from Col. Norris, the latter had acted in a manner unbecoming an onficer and a gentleman. Anonymous correspondents had put the matter before the military authorities in their own light, and an investigation resulted, in which he was honourably acquitted. The deceased, who was aged about 67 years, suffered from an apopletic tendency, and it was only a week ago he requested Chief of Polics Johnson, of Yorkville, to visit his house for the purpose of comparing papers, remarking that he did not know the moment that he would be carried off, and that, in case of such an apopletic tendency, and it was only a week ago he requested Chief of Polics Johnson, of Yorkville, to visit his hou

and the jury retained a strength applexy.

On Tuesday afternoon, a little girl named Mary Worthington, fourteen years of age, a pupil at John street school, complained of illness during lessons. The mistress of the class sent the child home in charge of two boys. On reaching her father's house, No. 7 Morrison street, she expired. HALIPAX, March 19.—Two of the escaped prisoners from the penitentiary were captured by a policeman at an early hour this morning in Upper Water street. The others who were with them at the time escaped, stole a boat, and rowed to Dartmouth, where they were caught a few hours afterwards. One of those that escaped on Sunday is still at large. They last night burgiarized a fisherman's outfitting store in Water street, clothed themselves, and looked like fishermen when captured. It was their intention to have seized a vessel at one of the wharves last night and put to sea.

relating to stamps,

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the tax did not bear heavily on the agriculturists or the workingmen, but upon the merchants, who ought to be willing to bear that amount of taxes.

The House adjourned at 12.30 a.m.

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Startling Revelations Before th Senate Committee.

Liverpool Dates to March 5.

ARNOTORS AND CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PR

CANADIAN.

known, so it is said.

It is said that fully half of the logs and square timber out back from Lake Ontariothe past winter will have to lie in the woods another year for want of snow.

The unusual dulness of hotel business is remarked upon by quite a number of our country exchanges. There appears to be "depression" in this as well as in other lines.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Medical.

SANFORD'S



moment the words were out. "If I wasn't se poor and lonely, and if Dorcas wasn't so terribly trying to live with!"

The steel bead under Mr. Means' eyebrows glittered.

"Well, now, that's good, that's nice, that's firs'-rate!" he cried, heartily. "You aren't engaged, ma'am, I suppose!"

Mrs. Whalen blushed like Aurora Borcalis.

"Not positively," she began. "Squire Linton—"

Mr. Means' cautious spirit again took ready alarm.

My whalen blushed like Aurors Borealis.

"Not positively," she began. "Squire Linton—Mr. Means cantious spirit again took ready alarm.

"Bagaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like?" said he.

"No, I am not engaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like? said he.

"No, I am not engaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like?" said he.

"No, I am not engaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like?" said he.

"No, I am not engaged anywhere to housekeep, or the like?" said he.

"No, I am not engaged anywhere to house was a looke of the sugar in; so, with an ingratiating mile, which was meant to be broad and deep enough to drown all memory of pork from home. My sixter-in-law is subject to sick spells and needs me. Besides," added the sugar with a look at the garden, which theresteed an early frost to the vegetables of you."

Mrs. Whalen passed the sugar with renewed anyown family and friends. Squire Linton, poor man, is left with aix children. His wife was a particular friend of mine, and he did try to make some kind of an arrangement; but I haven't quite decided yet."

The double bow-knot quivered with outraged dignity.

"A double bow-knot quivered with outraged dignity."

In double bow-knot quivered with outraged dignity.

"A second time! You and that sure woman, to good to take lessons of you."

The will have done here so much good to take lessons of you."

Mrs. Whalen passed the sugar with renewed sweetness.

"But." added Mr. Means, relapsing into frugality, "you needn't be alraid to set on the small pieces for me. Pity they should go to the hens."

This was a crumb too much. Mrs. Whalen he was dearing her throat for a spirited reply, the door opened, and Moses Pitoher waked in.

"Thought you might be wanting your 'Squire Linton dared not look at her."

conveyly most that to shop the more invasion of most port of the completion of the state of the completion of the state of the completion of the completion

"Well, really," said she, aloud, having them, of all ages, from two to thirteen." "Well, really," said she, aloud, having the press of haying. But I don't know but I'd better go, just the weather for cheese, and no weather at all for butter.

"So I should think, sir. Have a fan!" said Mrs. Whalen, her mouth looking as if butter wouldn't melt in it even in dog days.

"Mrs. Whalen!" said Mr. Mesns, accepting the fan, and with it the right thumb of the somewhat embarrassed lady "Mrs. Whalen!" said Mrs. Well, really, "Set the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the had kept the fan; she began to feel the reed of a bresth of fresh air.

"Mrs. Whalen, I suppose you may be aware, ma'am, that I,—ahem—called with a view to—"

Mr. Weans made a double period, looked up to the ceiling for the rest of the sentence, and not finding it flashing out there as in the days of Belshazza, beat an appealing glance at the widow, who was certainly in no state to help him out.

"Ah! Oh!" she faltered, while her comely brunctef face, showed, a fine combination of solferino and Bismarck! ''Oh!

Ah!" Means saw the betraying colour with his quick gray eyes.

"Haw the press of haying. But II began a day advonger, Mr. Means, if or, in case a time was the two in the was a time when the material was a day not be a stonished proprietor of the chesses.

Mrs. Whalen's face glowed like a maple three in Carbon and the same was on the point of exclaiming heartily, "Set the time, of alaying. But II was the two in the point of exclaiming heartily, "Set the time, of align, But II was a tree in October.

"Whis. Whalen!" said Mr. Means, accepting the fall same and the proprietor of the chesses of the set of the se

GOING ON TRIAL

STATE MERCHY, MAIL TORRONDO, PRIDAY, MARCH, PR. ARER

STATE OF THE CONTROL OF TH

Service Schemel, If you say the form the service state of the service st

AGRICULTURAL

OUR FARMERS' CLUB. LIME AS A MANURE. Knowing that you take an interest in anything that affects the welfare of the farmer, I avail myself of the opportunity of farmer, I avail myself of the opportunity of asking you a question which many of the farmers are deeply interested in. We are desirons of using lime upon our farms, believing it would be of great advantage in restoring them from their somewhat "run down" condition, but by so doing we shall have to pay tolls at three gates, amounting in all to fifty cents a load, which, in addition to the high price of lime and the distance of hauling, makes it quite an obstacle in the way of its use. Will chap, 152, sec. 94, and chap, 184, sec. 4 of the Revised Statute be applicable in our case? and if Statute be applicable in our case? and inot, what would you suggest for our benefit. Hoping that you may have convenience for an early reply.

ONE OF MANY March 18th, 1878. We referred this question to two lawlime for manure comes under the operation gate free, but as there has been no decision the question they of the Act, and should go through the tollae question they cannot say positively

ERRORS IN COOKING FOOD. The difference of opinion among farmers as to the result of cooking food for stock arises very largely from the different methods of cooking. Mr. Hoffman, an excellent farmer, is reported lately, in the Elmira Farmers' Club, as giving his experience in this mode of preparing cattle perience in this mode of preparing cattle food, in which he says:—''In a smal dairy I tried cooked food a short time, took corn ground in the ear and poured on boiling water, letting the mess stand until cool enough to feed, when it was given to the cows a week. They were then changed to dry feed a week, and then returned to the cooked meal, se alternat-ing for four weeks. I measured the milk carefully, and found no advantage if favour of the cooked feed. There was n perceptible difference between the weeks when the cows were fed on raw and when en cooked meal. If the product of the on cooked meal. If the product of the dairy affords any criterion by which to judge what the effect of cooked meal would be when given to make flesh, I must conclude that fuel and labour would be wasted. I must conclude that cooking hay is a resitive injury."

positive injury."

Here is a frank statement of opinion from the facts given, and the only error in his conclusion is that he called this cooking meal. But if he ever eats corn pudding commonly called "hasty pudding," would be like this method of cooking applied to the work should take If the cook should take a quart it. If the cook should take a quarter meal in a pan and "pour on boiling water letting it stand until cool enough to eat, would he call that cooked pudding? He would be likely to use a very different term would be likely to use a very different tern in describing its condition—not complimentary to the cook. Yet it appears from the candour of this statement that Mr. Hoonsidered this as testing fairly the system of cooking cattle food, and he pronounce final judgment upon it in a club whos proceedings have wide publicity. This clearly shows the necessity of coming to some conclusion as to what cooking cattle food is. Cooking meal must mean subjecting it to boiling water or steam until a

food is. Cooking meal must mean subjecting it to boiling water or steam until a parts of the mass have been penetrated be a boiling temperature and the grains of starch burst by expansion.

Pouring boiling water on a mass of mea will not heat a hundredth part of it to the boiling point; and it will become cooled before the whole mass is saturated, down to a temperature of about 110°, or a little above blood heat. It only heats the mas enough to produce a rapid fermentation enough to produce a rapid the benefit of fermentation. It is, in fac only a mass of meal moistened in warn water, with a thin layer on top heate nearly to the boiling point; but this sma advantage of warm water is fully balance by the fact that the cow can and do advantage of warm water is fully balance by the fact that the cow can and doe swallow this soft foot without mastication and without exciting a flow of saliva. I has been pretty well proved that if mer is to be fed alone, it should be fed dry unless thoroughly cooked by boiling a least thirty minutes. If fed dry the co cannot swallow it before moistening it wit saliva, and this saliva performs on important part in preparing the food for digetion. Meal alone, in nearly all cases, go directly to the fourth stomach, and hanot the benefit of the macerating preess of the first stomach. But if mixe with cut hay or straw it will be carried the ruman and have the benefit of remast eation. So it will be seen that no advantage could be expected from wetting with hot water in the manner mentioned, ever though the experiment had been properly tried in other respects. Had the cookin been properly done, this experiment, as detailed, would have proved nothing, since some weeks' time could decide nothing any system of feeding. The effect of particular kind of food for one week migh properly be expected to exert an influence over the alimentary system the followin week. Experimenters in cattle feedin would not now regard any time less that three weeks as furnishing reliable dat and four to eight weeks would be still mosatisfactory. Feeders need to study mer closely the philosophy of animal nutrition and these experiments are greatly to be disired.

Mr. Hoffman's statement, at the end

ired.
Mr. Hoffman's statement, at the end Mr. Hoffman's statement, at the end the paragraph quoted, that he "believ cooking hay is a positive injury," presen no evidence of any detriment, and must supposed to rest upon the same slend foundation as that referring to meal. It a little strange that so intelligent a farm should pronounce such an emphatic opinic upon so little evidence. Had he take pains to know the settled opinion of tho who have thoroughly cooked and fed he to herds of 20 to 100 head for from six fifteen years, he would have hesitated attempt to upset these careful experimen with an opinion based upon the use of ittle hot water for four weeks.—E. W. Sin Country Gentleman.

MARES WITH FOAL.

A mare not intended to be kept at we should not be turned into a pasture so ri and succulent as to disagree with her ston ach, or make her unwieldy from fat. Instention to this point may result in miscariage, whilst, on the other hand, if the pature be too poor, the mare will become thin, and will starve her foal in its growt lif the animal has been highly fed, a should have a feed or two of oats dail after she is six months gone. Hay and oa with a few carrots given sliced in a br mash every night, will be found good, t animal being thus kept free from inflat mation, and the foal well nourished. Extended that the six and the foal well nourished. It is a common source of "slipping" to toal, and it is well to remember that of mare miscarrying will probably affect othe in proximity to her. Only when absolute necessary should purgative physic be give and after bran mashes and other changes food have failed to produce any effect, it very mildest aperient likely to answithe purpose should be used.

Treatment after Foaling.—If there is no plenty of grass the mare should have carots, bran mash, and a feed or two of oat which for a time may be given in the for of gruel. At weaning time she may required the start of the s

a dose of or two cooling medicine, if she not as dry as a mare usually is by the time; generally, however, no interferent is required.

Early Treatment of the Foal.—As so as the foal comes it should be examined, order to ascertain whether the limbs as other organs are perfect. See especially the state and length of the umbilical corras, if this is broken or torn off too short, so near the abdomen that the urine flot through it, and inflammation is cause thereby, we have a very serious disease treat, and iff it is not attended to immediate our cooked, you should give artific itength, and administer chemical food loses from a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful to a tablespoon loses from a teaspoonful to a tablesp three times a day. About the time

hees laid the unormation before the Police Maistrate; saw Mr. Hurst shout a quarter of an hour afterwards, and complained to him of what Rine had done.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jones—Told Mr. Hurst all about it about eleven o'clock: Mr. Rine was in the house at dinner; did not know anything about Mr. Mr. Rine's joviality; Rine told her that he was going away and he wanted her to "kins him good bye." didn't think it was all a joke; Rine had a photograph on the bureau which he saadd was his wife's; did not tell Rine anything about going to get married; fold him she wanted to go down stairs, as she had her work to do; asked three or four times to be let go; witness got away herself. Rine asked how oldshe was, and she told him, where upon he said she was a fine stout girl for her are; the occurrence occupied ten minutes, mor or less. Mr. Jones attempted to make the girl say that she had three minutes to escape from he room in, but Mr. Woods interposed, and the magistrate decided that the girl had not stated what Mr. Jones attributed to her.

WITKESS—Didn't tell Rine anything about keeping company with a young man at the G. T. R. idin't know shata Mr. King was in the house at the time; waited on Mr. Rine at dinner, after felling Mr. Hurst; Mrs. Hurst had been six days away; the witness and the other servant room together; while dinner was on a cab came, and Mr. Rine went away in it; when Mr. Hurst came home he asked her what was the matter, and she told im; was frightened when up in Rine's rome; knew of no-body else in the house at the time except the nurse, aged eleven; saw no grown up person before telling Mr. Hurst,

J. H. Hurst testified that he had taken an active interest in temperance, and Mr. Rine was billited at his house; Ehza Gibling was witness' nevant; never saw anything improper in the girl's conduct in his life; crave her an excellent, character in temperance.

body else in the house at the time except the nurse, aged eleven; saw no grown up person before telling Mr. Hurst.

J. H. Hurst testified that he had taken an active interest in temperance, and Mr. Rine was billited at his house; Eliza Gibling was witness servant; in ever saw anything improper in the girls conduct in his life; gave her an excellent character.

Mr. Woons hoped that would set at rest imputations raised by the defence.

Mr. Hurst testified that he came home carly on Thursday for a parcel; saw the girl in the dining room, saw Mr. King in the parlor; the girl was very pale, and she looked excited.

The defence objected to witness telling what he said to the girl. Overruled.

Witness continued—Demanded what ailed the girl, and insisted upon a reply; she made the same complaint as she now gave in her evidence against Mr. Rine; had no knowledge of the girl's consultation with her father previous to laying the information; had a conversation with Rine on the Fride on the first at the house, and at the store on Saturday; Rine dined with witness on Thursday; witness did not speak about it then, as he wished to see him alone; Rine with a conversation with Rine on the Fride and none; Rine dined with witness on Thursday; witness did not speak about it then, as he wished to see him alone; Rine witness (mr. Fiagg was with him; Rine first attempted to deny the charge, and offered an apology; he admitted having takes improper liberties with the girl; witness told him the case was in court; he said no sin was committed; he was sorry and it would be a lesson to him; he said that the girl's good name was untouched, and that the case ought to be dropped; he came to the store on Saturday and said he would appead the case to the April Court and have things put in shape; as he said this he snapped his fingers.

Cross-examined—Rine came into the parliour when witness got home; Mr. King was there; discussed the temperance question; Rine denied any crime at they had a mind to name to get an adjustment; with him; witness s

bid not invite Mr. Rine back; he considered Rine no gentleman.

Mr. HAYES asked for a committal.

Mr. Jones said that as Mr. Rine had elected to go before a jury, no defence could offered. They would ask to have the evidence read over and signed.

The Magistrate committed the accused for trial, and accepted bail for his appearance at the next Court of competent jurisdiction, himself in \$1,000, and two sureties, Mr. J. H. Rogers, of Toronto, and Mr. Trout, of the Monetary Times, in \$500 each.

Mr. Rine, with his Toronto friends, left for your city by to-night's train. He says he will go on with his Gospel work and will address a meeting at Barrie to-morrow night, and one in Toronto on Sunday next.

Daring Burglary. to light for some time was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Wm. Wright, corner of Parliament and to light for some time was perpetrated on the premises of Mr. Wm. Wright, corner of Parliament and King streets, Toronto, on Wednesday night or Thursday morning. On arising on Thursday morning Mr. Wright was surprised to find his purse and those of his wife and daughter lying on the table in the sitting-room. Suspecting something wrong, he instituted search, and found a window in the rear of the house open. The bar of the back tichen door was lying on the floor, and the door was on the latch. No further evidence that thieves had broken into his house was required, and calling up themembers of his family, he set about ascertaining what he had lost. In a bureau drawer in his bedroom, which is off the sitting-room, Missi Wright had placed a purse, containing 300, the night before. This was gone, and with it two gold watches, one valued at \$150, and the other at \$100, a gold watch chain, a silver watch chain, several gold trinkets, and a lot of valuable papers, which were in the same drawer. There were several old pocket-books in the drawer, one of which contained a valuable gold ring, but aithough it was apparent that they had all been opened, the ring was not taken. A counterfeit dollar bill, and a fifty cent piece, also in one of the pocket-books, were left on the table. The thieves did not extend their search further than this room. The bureau in which these valuables were kept is not a foot from the head of Mr. Wright's bed, and he believes that on entering the room the burgiars administered chioroform or some similiar drawer at their leisure. This supposition is borne out by the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Wright's bed, and he believes that of \$500. The occurrence was reported at the police stations, and the detectives have the case in hand.

Manitoba Railway Mattern

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The Consul at Winnipeg reports much activity in railroad matters in Manitoba. Canadian and English parties have purchased
the first mortgage bonds of the St. Paul and Pacific
railroad, and propose to construct a northern extension in Minnesota from Red River to the Manitoban
frontier during the summer. They also propose to
complete the Pembins branch of the Canada Pacific
railway to connect with the Minnesota extension,
and by the first of next November it is expected
trails will be running from St. Paul to Winnipeg,
and fwenty miles from there north, where the
branch line crosses the main line of the Canada
Pacific at Selkirk. From this point consracts are in
execution for the construction of the main line
castward to Lake of the Woods, 110 miles. An
equal distance westward of Thunder Bay on Lake
Superior is also under contract. The Consul thinks
that a mutually profitable intercourse between the
Dominion and the Western States would be greatly
aided if the United States and the Canadian Governments were to make international arrangements
for aiding the construction of a system of railways
from Ottawa to Sault Ste. Marie, thence to the
Montreal River, to connect with the Northern
Pacific, besides completing the latter castward to
Duluth. reports much activity in railroad matters in Man

A Keung Man Fatally Shet.

ATLMER, Ont., March 15.—Last night, about nine o'clock, as two young men named Bowen and Close were talking to one Clark (the latter being intoxicated) with a view of getting a conveyance to take him home, a distance of about three miles, he (Clark) drew a revolver and fired, the ball penetrating Bowen's abdomen. Clark was arrested shortly afterwards, and placed in the lock-up for the night. Drs. Clark and Sinclair. after proting for the ball for some time, failed to find it. Bowen's recovery is doubtful, but he is doing well under the circumstances.

Latar.—Clark was before the magistrate this morning, and was sent for trial.

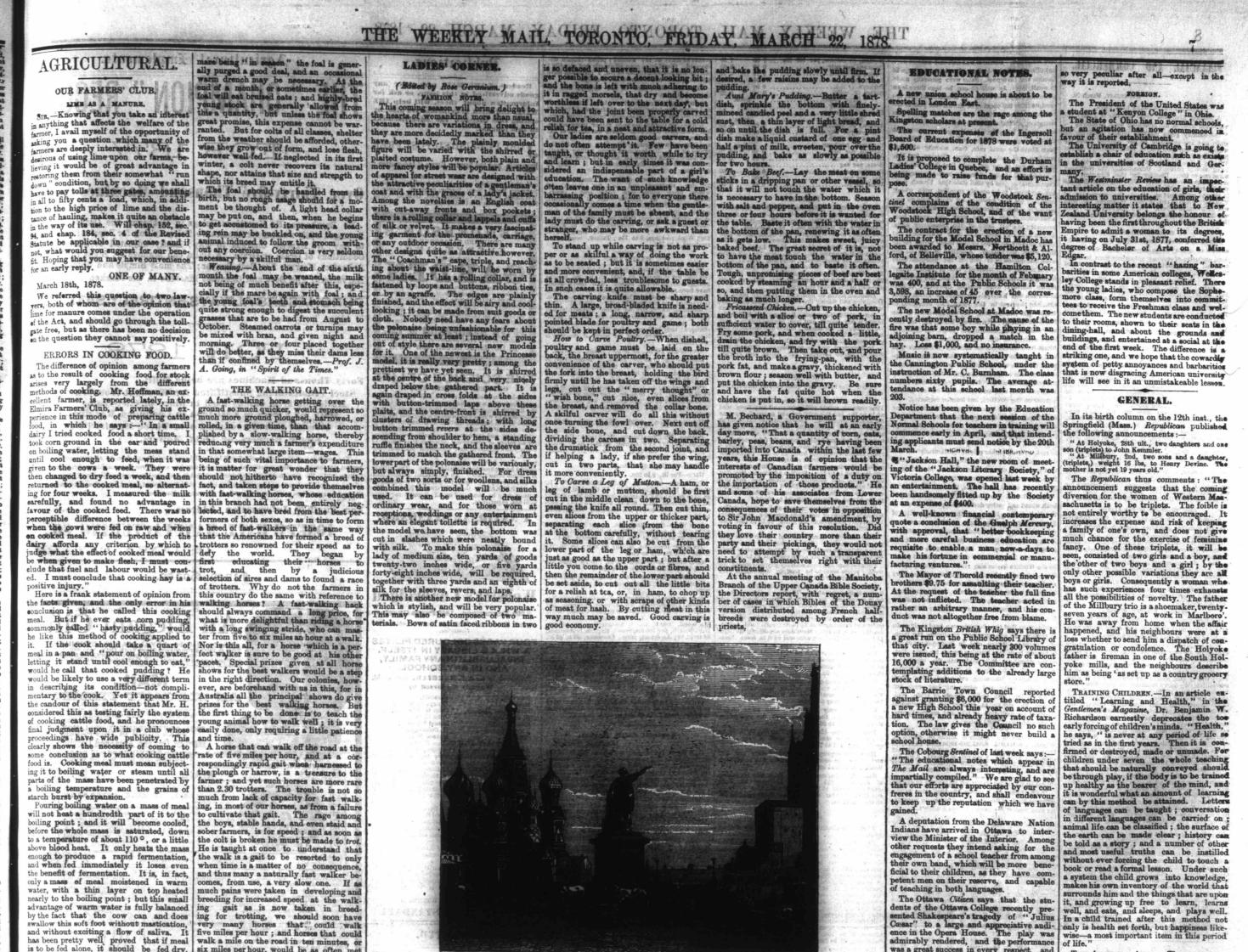
Messrs. Lingham & Son, cattle drovers of Belle-ille, have received from an English army contractor n order for beef cattle. A young man named Gill, formerly of London, has absconded from Tilsonburg post office, with the sum of about \$400. He is supposed to have gone to the states.

As Mr. F. Hamilton, a farmer of Usborne, near London, Ont., was driving home from a tea meeting with his family on Wednesday night, on crossing small creek, which was much swollen by the rains, his horses fell into the stream, dragging the waggon after them and throwing its occupants, consisting of Mr. Hamilton and his two children, into the water the mind was pitch dark. After they had struggled for some time Mr. Kidd reached the soone and lens assistance. Mr. Hamilton and his daughter were rescued in an unconscious state, but the listle boy was picked up dead.

Reports having been circulated adverse to the

CONSTANTINOPLE has been b twenty-three times and taken six tim The citadel of life is in a constant state The citadel of life is in a constant seige, the most persistent of the begiegers being those troublesome diseasest of the kidneys, etc. There is one great I gam-Victoria Ruchu and Uva Ursi—that several constant is a several constant in the citades.

the benefit of fermentation. It is, in fact, only a mass of meal moistened in warm water, with a thin layer on top heated nearly to the boiling point; but this small advantage of warm water is fully balanced by the fact that the cow can and does swallow this soft foot without mastication, and without exciting a flow of saliva. It has been pretty well proved that if meal is to be fed alone, it should be fed dry, unless thoroughly cooked by boiling at least thirty minutes. If fed dry the cow cannot swallow it before moistening it with saliva, and this saliva performs on important part in preparing the food for digestion. Meal alone, in nearly all cases, goes directly to the fourth atomach, and has not the benefit of the macerating process of the first stomach. But if mixed with cut hay or straw it will be carried to the ruman and have the benefit of remastication. So it will be seen that no advantage could be expected from wetting with hot water in the manner mentioned, even though the experiment had been properly done, this experiment, as detailed, would have proved nothing, since some weeks' time could decide nothing in any system of feeding. The effect of a particular kind of food for one week might properly be expected to exert an influence over the alimentary system the following week. Experimenters in cattle feeding would not now regard any time less than three weeks as a furnishing reliable data, and four to eight weeks would be still more astisfactory. Feeders need to study more closely the philosophy of animal nutritions, and thus as and thus many a naturally fast walker becomes, from use, a very slow one. If as much pains were taken in developing and breeding for irotting, we should soon have try many horses that. Could walk five miles per hour; and horse that can go the miles per hour; and horse that can go the miles per hour; and horse that can go the miles per hour; and thus many a naturally fast walker becomes, from use, a very slow one. If as much pains were taken in developing and breeding for tro only a mass of meal moistened in warm water, with a thin layer on top heated nearly to the boiling point; but this small advantage of warm water is fully balanced by the fact that the cow can and does



STREET SCENE IN MOSCOW.

olours will be very pretty for ornamenting | colours will be very pretty for ornamenting this garment.

Sleeves are generally trimmed with flat trimmings, to admit of wearing the wide turn-back cuff of linen or lace so fashionable at the present time. Underskirts require very little trimming with the long polonaise.

There are some ladies who still keep to overskirts and basenes. The plain Chisse In carving a forequarter of lamb, divide the shoulder from the ribs; then separate the shoulder from the ribs; then separate the ribs; and in carving the hindquarter, serve a bit of kidney and fat with each piece, if agreeable to your guests. Some people dislike the kidney, and would eat with more relish if it were not on their plate. The forequarter of pork and mutton should be carved in the same way.

MOSCOW.

Moscow, which is sometimes called Moscovy, was the ancient capital of Russia, until Peter the Great, disatisfied with its position inland, founded St. Petersburg on a morass, near the Gulf of Finland in 1703,

of teaching in both languages.

of teaching in both languages.

The Ottawa Citizen says that the students of the Ottawa College recently presented Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Cæsar" to a large and appreciative audience in the Opera House. The play was admirably rendered, and the performance was a great success in every respect, and the gentlemen of the college are to be complimented on their dramatic ability.

The Brockville Monitor gives three reasons for the educational progress evident in our Province. They are, shortly, that the opportunities of attending school are now more than plentiful; that the free school system allows all to take advantage of those opportunities; and that the culture of our teachers has increased and is induced by our more extended method of training candidates for that position.

a system the child grows into knowledge, makes his own inventory of the world that surrounds him and the things that are upon it, and growing up free to learn, learns well, and eats, and sleeps, and plays well. In a child trained after this method not only is health set forth, but happiness likewise—a most important item in this period of life. wise—a most important item in of life."

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY .- The peace establishmen of the Austrian army comprises at the present time, according to a well-informed Germany military paper, 267,005 men, and 47,972 horses; but when all the men, and 47,572 norses; but when all the corps are placed on a war footing the total numbers amount to 780,026 men and 148,-120 horses. The strength of the several arms of the service is as follows:—Infantry

The stands of the same place of the stands o

railroad property.

GRAIN IN WESTERN STATES.

A letter from Chicago dated the 15th inst., explains the present situation, and some future prospects of grain in that quarter as follows:—

The season so far continues open; it is not dry enough in our own State for farm work, or to allow the roads to improve. In fact for the last week the wants of the people in the country have been so pressing, that they have been obliged to resort to every conceivable means for supplying their daily necessities. In many localities in our State, corn has been burned as fuel, as coal could not be obtained for love or money. The following remarks of an experienced grain storehouse manager also shows how little grain has been moved this winter, and confirms our statements as regards the small stock of grain in country warehouses:—"The grain opens almost simultaneously with the opening enterrupted, or entirely closed by the late war. Shippers by Milwaukee and the all-rail lines and stored to make the most of the European Blockade. The fleet will probably find freight rates somewhat improved when corn begins to come forward. The season, it is thought, will open at 2c for the grain fleets. The corn and grain stock and time will probably show that there is a large excess in the facilities represented by tonnage."

Our own correspondents in Nebraska and Minnesots also state that the surplus when a connection of the form of the state ware is 3,313,440 bush, against 6,189,486 bush. in 1877. The average rate on grain freights for the past season was 3.7c, highest 6c. Average for preceding year, 2.9c; highest 6c. Average for preceding

The following is the official report of the Toro

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	162 136 92	161 136 92	
Merchants'	115½ 78 122½	115 771 120	
Hamilton Standard Federal Imperial	781 1031 1051	78 1023 1043	
Moison's Loan and Savings Co's.	10		
Canada Permanent Freehold	:::	177 146 146	
Union Canada Landed Credit Building and Loan	135 1181	183 184 1171	
Imperial. Farmers'. London & C. L. & A. Co		112 112 1831	2000
Huron and Erie Dominion Savings and Investment Society	125	1341	1 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 1
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc Hamilton Prov. and L National Inv. Co. of Canada Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co	105	1264 1142 102 108	1111
Insurance, &c. British America Western	1414	1121 1401	
Isolated Risk	50	184 139	
Pominion Telegraph Railways.	85	841	P. X4
Toronto G., & B. Stock 6 p. c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds T. & N. 8 p. c. 5 yrs. Bonds	:::		
Debentures, &c. Dova. Gov. stock, 6 p. c	1021	101	
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c County (Ont.) 20 p. 6 p. c Th'p (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p. c City Toronto 20 y. 6 p. c	984	99	

spring wheat, 399,211 bush; cats, 10,980 bush; barley, 184,434 bush; pess, 19,827 bush; rye, ng hush; corn, ng bush. Outside advices have shown English markets dull during last week with a downward tendency; but a subsequent improvement. The only change in quetations is an advance of 1d on red wheat; but markets during the last two ing on the 9th inst. was equal to 485,000 to 513,125 are of wheel, against 405,000 to 511,000 are consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 79,000 to 302,125 are. The cable of the 14th inst. remais on passage, as is the foregoing, are 252,500 grs, comprising 135,000 grs from American Atlantic corts and 120,000 grs from California; and of corn in the same time, 130,000 grs, all from American Atlantic

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The constant property of the financial plane and the properties was a political plane. The constant properties was a political plane was generally make the train of the properties was a political plane. The constant properties was a political plane. The political plane plane was a political plane. The political plane plane was a political plane. The political plane plane plane was a political plane. The political plane plane plane plane plane plane plane plane plane. The political plane plane plane plane plane plane plane plane plane plane. The political plane p

Cheese....68 0 68 0 68 0 68 0 68 0
FLOUR—The enquiry has improved; sales have increased, and prices have been firmer. Superior extra has been inactive. Extra was offered last week at \$6.30, but this price was offered last week at \$6.30, but this price was offered of to no Tuesday. Fancy sold on Thursday at equal to \$4.85 pring extra has moved fairly well; sales were made last week at equal to \$4.35 here; on Monday at \$4.40 f. o. e., and at \$4.50 for one lot of choice. Superfine has been steady; a lot of 500 barrels sold at equal to \$4 on Thursday. The market to day was quiet but firm; the only sale reported was that of 500 barrels of extra on the spot at \$5 f. o. c, but lots outside were offered at equal to \$4.90; extra could have found a sale at \$6.30 to \$5.35, and spring extra at \$4.40 for lots on the spot. Bran—Has been steady, and sold at \$13 on track

or magnine along a PLOUR, Loc press for the second for	10000
Superior Raisis, per 196 the	
Extra	
GRAIN, f.o.b Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 80 lbs. 1 25 1 26 No. 5, 1 30 1 22 No. 5, 1 13 1 14 Red Winter	
Wheat, fell, per bush	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF
Osta, do	CHANGE COMMISSION

Hams—There has been no movement reported in round lots, but small lots have been in fair demand at 9½ to 10c for smoked. Pickled are quiet and unchanged at 8½ to 9c.

Lam—Has been quiet with no movement reported in round lots, and the feeling apparently easy. Tinnets sell in small lots at 9 to 9½c, and pails at 10c; tierces bring 8 to 8½c.

Hom. The colv. sales have been these on the Hoss—The only sales have been those on the street, and even these have been few with prices steady at \$5.50 to \$6. steady at \$5.50 to \$6.

DRIED APPLES—Have been selling quietly at 6½ to 7c for average samples, but some of very choice quality are held at 7½c.

HOPS—No enquiry has been heard since our last and holders are offering lots at from 6 to 7c without being able to find buyers.

SALT—Remains unchanged. Rock-salt is selling at \$12.50 to \$15 per ton. Liverpool has been quiet but steady at 90c for lots not under 100 bags, and \$1 to \$1.10 for smaller lots. Dairy remains unaltered at \$1.85.

week at \$5.30, but this price was offered last week at \$5.30 to this price was offered for it on Tuesday. Fancy sold on Thursday at equal to \$4.85. Spring extex has moved fairly well; sales were made last week at equal to \$4.35 here; on Monday at \$4.40 to .c., and at \$4.50 for one lot of choice. Superfine has been siesdy; a lot of 500 harrels sold at equal to \$4.00 thursday. The market to-day was quiet but firm; the only sale reported was that of 500 harrels of extra on the spot at \$5.0., c., but lots outside were offered at equal to \$4.00; chiral sould have found a sale at \$5.30 to \$5.35, and spring stexs at \$4.40 to \$4.05; and small lots at from \$4.50 to \$4.30.

Whaz-The market has been mechange; cars are quiet at \$4.10 to \$4.25, and small lots at from \$4.50 to \$4.30.

Whaz-The market has been fairly active at an advance of two to three cents. Fall has been quiet, and neither much offered nor wanted; but a small lot sold on Thesday at \$1.05 to .c. No.1 spring has been less sought after, but one lot sold on Farthy and \$1.05 to .c. and on Monday at \$1.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for an Monday at \$1.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for an Monday at \$1.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for car lots week at \$1.07, and of No.2 spring at \$1.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for an Advanced and \$1.05 to .c. for an Advanced and \$1.05 to .c. for the fall in Chicago; but sales of No. 1 spring could have been made at \$1.07, and of No.2 spring at \$1.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for an Advanced and \$1.05 to .c. for the same cares and prices tending upwards, with sales of Casadian on the track at \$4.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for the same cares and prices tending upwards, with sales of Casadian on the track at \$4.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for the same cares and prices tending upwards, with sales of Casadian on the track at \$4.04 to \$1.05 to .c. for \$1.05 to \$1.0

sale at \$4 to \$5.

vis.—Have been scarce until Tuesday, when
ngs showed a considerable increase. Prices remuch the same as before, at \$10 to \$12 for
lass, dressing from 130 to 150 lbs; and at \$6 to
good second-class, dressing from 80 to 110 ha,
interior are not wanted, and there is no use in HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL

HARDWARE.

There has been some improvement in trade since our last, but it cannot be said to be up to the average activity of the season. Still heavy goods have been selling of late rather freely. Nalls have been active, as have also tin plates and timed iron. Galvanized iron has been in active demand. Glass is becoming scarce, but as spring shipments will shortly arrive there is no reason to fear an insufficient supply. Prices in all cases remain unchanged; they have got so low that it is thought they can go ne lower, and no sign of reaction is yet visible.

Tim—Block, per lb., 19 to 20c; Grain, 22 to 23c.

Corras.—Fig. 19 to 20c; Sheet, 27 to 30c; Bar, 35 COFFRE—Pig. 19 to 20c; Sheet, 27 to 30c; Bar, 35 to 37c; Brass Sheets, 30 to 52c; Brass Kettles, none; Lead, pig, per lb., 5½ to 5½; Lead, bar, per lb., 5½ to 6c; Lead, Sheet, per lb., 5½ to 5½c,

CUT NAILS—12 dy. to 7 inch, per keg of 100 lbs. \$2.90 to \$2.90; 5 dy. to 10 dy., per keg of 100 lbs. \$3.10 to \$3.20; 2 dy. to 4 dy., per keg of 100 lbs. \$3.60 to \$3.70; 2 dy., per keg of 100 lbs., \$4.40 to \$2.60.

POWDER—Blasting, Canada, \$3.75 to \$4; FF, Canada, \$5 to \$5.25; FFF, Canada, \$5.25 to \$5.50; Blasting (Curtis & Harvey's), to ; FF Loose, \$4.50; FFF, \$4.75 to \$6. BORAX-Per lb., 123 to 14c. GLUE-Per lb., 8 to 20c.

TIN FLATES—10 Coice, 10x14, \$5.50 to \$5.75; IC Charcosi, 10x14, \$6.50 to \$6.75; IX Charcosi, 10x14, \$6.50 to \$6.75; IX Charcosi, 10x14, \$6.50 to \$6.75; IXXX Charcosi, 10x14, \$6.50 to \$6.75; IXXX Charcosi, 14x20, \$12.50 to \$12.75; DC Charcosi, 12x17, \$6.50 to \$6; DX Charcosi, 12x17, \$7.50 to \$7.75. to \$7.75.

REON WIES—(4 months)—No. c, per bundle, \$2 to \$2.10; No. 3, per bundle, \$2.30 to \$2.40; No. 12, per bundle, \$2.20 to \$2.70; No. 16, per bundle, \$3.16.

Thy Surst Ise—No. 24, 101 to 101c; No. 26, 111 to 12c; No. 28, 124 to 14c. GALVANIZED IRON—Best No. 24, 7 to 7½c; best No. 26, 7½ to 7½c; best No. 28, 7½ to 7½c.

2 Foundry, none; Patent nammered, assorted sizes, none.

IRON per ton, (st 6 months)—Pig—Gartsherrie No. 1, none; Glesgurnock, 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 Summerice, \$20 to \$21. Bar—Scotch, per 100 lbs, none; English, bestbrands, \$2 to \$2.10; American, none; Lowmoor, \$6 to \$6.50.

SHEET IRON—Russia, 10 to 11c; Boller Plate, \$4.50.

\$4.50.

CANADA PLATES—Arrow, none; Hatton, none; Garth, \$3.50 to \$3.65; Maple Leaf, \$3.55 to \$3.65; M. L. S. Orown, \$3.55 to \$3.55; M. L. S. Orown, \$3.56 to \$3.75; Thistle, \$3.55 to \$3.60; M. L. S. Orown, \$3.56 to \$3.75; Thistle, \$3.55 to \$3.60; Antimony, per lb, 14½ to lbc; Sad Iron, \$3.25 to \$3.5; Antimony, per lb, 14½ to lbc; Sad Iron, \$3.25 to \$3.50; Zinc, sheet, 6½ to 6½; Zinc, block, 5 to 6½c.

GLASS—Up to 25 inches, \$1.80 to \$1.90; from 26 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.

Wheat... 8,214,013 8,643,262 10,511,566 16,945,666 Corn... 6,438,182 6,531,566 11,920,020 5,971,852 Cots... 2,655,311 2,845,722 7,912,311 3,466,821 1,920,020 5,971,852 Cots... 3,545,923 3,472,573 3,185,344 1,504,693 Rye... 551,894 62,899 0,00,200 415,142 Rye... 151,142 Rye...

U. S. Cattle Markets.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 389 car loads, against 453 car loads last week. Market opened firm and closed to per lb higher. Milch cown nominal. Veal calves sold at 5 to 6c for light, and 5 to 6c for heavy.

SHERF AND LAMES—Receipts, 6,600 head. Common to fair sheep, 4t to 5c; fair to good, 5 to 51c; extras, 55 to 6c; choice, 6t; a few spring lambs were in the market and brought \$5 to 37 per head; common to fair, 5t to 6c; fair to good, 6 to 6c; circle, 6t to 7c; the receipts of sheep and lambs last week were 12,800 head.

BURNALO, N.Y. March 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to 64c; extra, 63 to 7c; the receipts of sheep and lambs last week were 12,800 head.

BUFFALO, N.Y., March 15.—CATTLE.—Receipts to-day, 1,904 head; total for the week thus far, 6,987 head, against \$,639 head last week, a decrease of 156 cars; consigned through, \$41 cars; market firm, active demand, offerings light; sales of good to choice steers at \$4.85 to \$5.10; good ship pers at \$4.40 to \$4.55; medium do. at \$4.15 to \$4.55; light butchers at \$3.80 to \$4.10; stockers scarce at \$3.25 to \$3.85; milkers and springers at \$30 to \$42 per head; supply hardly equal to demand; good attendance of purchasers; 105 cars through stock in the yards held for shipment to-morrow.

SHERF AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head; total for the week thus far, 15,800 head, against 19,000 head last week; consigned through, 21 cars; market lower, closing steady; offerings generally of good quality; quotable; fair to good western sheep at \$4.40 to \$5.20; extra at \$5.60; 5 cars unsold.

Consumption.—Many say that this disease cannot be cured, but the proprietors of Allen's Lung Balsam will satisfy any one that it has been cured in very many cases of the worst description. They have hundreds of testimonials from thankful individuals who willingly admit it has saved their lives.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer TAKEN INTERNALLY, it relieves instantly the most acute pain. Used extremally, it is the best Liniment in the world. Its effect is almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives quiet and rest to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

farms tor Sale.

FOR SALE—83 ACRES FARM, a miles from Grimsby station; good build TMPROVED FARM—TWENTY FIVE, Lake Grange, Saugeen; attractive location; rich soil; near lake, post, railway, and market. Send for particulars. F. PROUDFOOT, owner, Southampton, Saugeen, 211-6 owner, Southampton, Saugeen, WILD LAND AND IMPROVED FARMS—The owner of three thousand

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

TOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT

12, 5th con., Township of Percy, County of
Northumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a mile
from the thriving village of Dartford, containing 100
scres, all well fenced; 70 acres under cultivation.
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;
shop, and stables. For further particulars apply to
MRS. JAS, SPEIRS, Dartford F. O., Ont. 311-18

Situations Gacant.

WANTED - LADIES AND A GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS

TUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE

HENDERSON'S EVERYTHING

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE Two-hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled media by the National Medical Association. It contains beautifully and very expensive steel plate engravings, and more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many years extensive and successful practice. 300 pages, bound in French cloth: price only \$1, sentby mail. The Lendon Lancet says:—"No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address Ds. W. H. PARKER, & Bulfinch street, Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience.

A NATIONAL STANDARD.

Webster's Unabridged 3,000 Engravings. 1840 Pages Quarto. 10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dic

FOUR PAGES COLOURED PLATES A WHOLE LIBRARY IN ITSELF. INVALUABLE IN ANY FAMILY. AND IN ANY SCHOOL Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Spi

Bancroft,
Motley,
Fitz-Greene Halleck,
N. P. Willis,
Elihu Burritt,
Rufus Choate,
More than fifty College Presidents.
And the best American and European Scholars.
Contains ONE-FIFTH more matter than any other, the smaller type giving much more on a page.
Contains ONE-FIFTH more matter than any other, the smaller type giving much more on a page.
Contains 3,000 Illustrations, nearly three times as many as any other Dictionary.

(EF LOOK AT the three pictures of a Surr, on page 1751,—these alone illustrate the meaning of more than 160 words and terms far better than they can be defined in words.]

More than 30,000 copies have been placed in the public schools of the United States.
Endorsed by State Superintundents of Schools in 34 States, and more than 50. College Presidents.
Haabour 10,000 words and meanings not in other Dictionaries.

oridged."
Is it not rightly claimed that WEBSTER is

THE NATIONAL STANDARD Machinery.



CHEAPEST AND BEST Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED. The only mills which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapeas in vestment. The cheapeas power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cetting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, \$1 Church st., Toronto.

WHITE FIFE



FOR SEED

Cotton Bags at 25 cts

SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT

In the matter of JANE LOVELESS and

ROBERT MILNE LOVELESS.

Lost Nation. Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The Summar Session opens on the 10th April, when there will be apomodation in the residence for twenty additional students. Staff new full; appearances good, and curriculum complete. For particulars 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.

By their Attorneys, MACDONALD & PATTERSON.
Dated 12th March, 1878.

Agricultural Emplements.

FOR 1877.

Over Thirty-five Thousand Machines Sold!

No Breakages; No Vexatious Delays in Gathering the Orops; 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

FOR 1878.

Forty Thousand Machines are being Built. Steel Frames being Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames. Malleable Iron chiefly used in place of Cast-Iron, Only Six Pieces of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, (Weight thereby reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,) Single Reapers, or Light Mowers.

The result is that the "Champion" will be the lighest in weight and draught of any machine in the ket, at the same time equally as strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those built in 1877. The manufacturers are determined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines offered, regardless of cost, and have therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in Advance of all

For Further Information Address

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

fancy Goods.



THIS CERTIFICATE will not be received by us in payment for our \$5,00 THIMBLE AFTER JULY 1st, 1878. Ourcear, Sliver of Postage Stamps to be a result of the property of the proper Not Good after July 1st, 1878.

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY 84 EACH.



(LIMITED).

WARRANTED WATCHES ONLY 84 EACH.

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO. THE STAMP

8 IN GILT LETTERS, s on each plug of the GENUINE. 312-13

Notice to Brewers and Distillers Brewers and Distillers who have heretofore taken out wholesaled conces, or have paid fines for selling without licence, are requested to furnish the Licence Branch of the Provincial Secretary's Department with a statement showing the amount or amounts paid for such licence and for fines, the date of such payments, and the person or persons to whom paid.

HENRY TOTTEN,
Chief Clerk,
S11-2. Licence Branch.

INVESTMENT COM'Y. OF CANADA,

CAPITAL, - - 2500,000 Stg. HEAD OFFICE, EDINGURGH THE HON, THOS. N. GIBBS, M. P., Chairman.
WM. H. HOWLAND, Esq., (W. P. Howland & Co.
FRED'K. WYLD, Esq., (Wyld & Darling Bros.)
leneral Manager, - Hon. JAS. PATTON, Q. C.

BANKERS: The Union Bank of Scotland.
The Halifax & Huddersfield Union
Banking Co.
The Standard Bank of Canada. Solicitors, - . MESSRS. EWART & DAVIDSON.
OFFICES:—The Queen City Insurance Co's
Suildings, 24 Church street, Toronto.

Notice is hereby given that "The English and cottish Investment Company of Canada," (Limited). Corporation duly Incorporated under the laws of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, for the 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 Chapter 163, and that the HON. JAMES PATTON, Q. C., has been appointed Principal Manager of such Company within this Province, and this netice is given pursuance of an Act to authorize Corporations and Institutions incorporated out of Ontario to lend, invest, moneys therein, being Chapter 163 of

Dated March 12th, 1878. THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-spatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word. word.

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



VOL. VI. NO. 313.

E DIFFICULTIES STILL UNSETTLED.

ntinued Preparations for War by England.

HZZLING ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

SERVIA DISSATISFIED. eply Received at London from Prince Gorts-

chakoff.

THE DIFFICULTY INSUPERABLE.

to Veto.

France Approves Britain's Policy.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, March 22. THE EASTERN QUESTION. - No solution of the difficulty between Great Britain and Russia has yet been reached. On all sides the relations between the two countries the relations between the two countries are shown to be most acute, but an impression prevails that possibly Russia may give the required formal assurances on formally handing the Treaty to England. The most serious news perhaps, after all, is that all idea of an alliance between Austria and England has been abandoned. It is even believed in Pesth that a Russo-Austrian alliance has been consummated instead. The vote of credit has been passed by the Austrian Delegation.

instead. The vote of credit has been passed by the Austrian Delegation.

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

The Times, regarding the treaty, says there is much to criticise and resist, but nothing absolutely beyond the pale of discussion. The Porte, through its embassy at Berlin, has given notice of the acceptance of the invitation to the Congress. The Austrian Delegation to-day granted the credit of sixty million florins. It is officially stated Gen. Sir Arnold Kemball will accompany Lord Lyons to

the Congress.

London, March 21.—A Rome special says the King will receive Signor Cairoli to-night. The new Ministry, it is believed, will be as follows:—Cairoli, President of the Council, without portfolio; Count Corti, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Zanardelli, Minister of the Interior; Bruzzo, Minister of War; Doda, Minister of Finance; Desanctis, Minister of Public Instruction; Deblaiso, Minister of Public Works, It is understood the King will consent to a dissolution of the Deputies, Rome, March 21.—It is believed Baccarini will be Minister of Public Works, Conforti Minister of Justice, and Admiral

Conforti, Minister of Justice, and Admiral Martini, Minister of Marine.

SATURDAY, March 23. THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The news this morning bears a decidedly bellicose aspect. In the lobbies of Parliament yesterday runours were circulating that the tone in official circles was decidedly warlike, and the North German Gazette, of Berlin, a semi-official journal, says Russia evidently regards war with England inevitable, and fels she was never better prepared to wage than at the present moment. At St. Petersburg runours yesterday were ersburg rumours yesterday were hat the British fleet quit the the Sea of Marmora immediately. The reort is believed to be not entirely without oundation, and it is regarded as certain hat Russia has either made, or is about to hat Russia has either made, or is about to make, representations regarding the fleet. Further, Mr. Layard's objection to the mbarkation of the Russian troops at Bujukdere has caused great irritation at 3t. Petersburg. An article believed to be inspired appears in the fournal de St. Petersburg, declaring he time has arrived that England should be asked what she wants, and that she uight to be arraigned by Europe and summoned to re-enter the sphere of international law, outside which, it alleged, she has placed herelf by her action regarding the fleet. The article concludes by asserting that if England will not participate the Congress The article concludes by asserting that if England will not participate the Congress an and will meet without her. France ppears to be the only Power the thoroughly endorses England's denand for the submission of the whole reaty, and her people and journals of all riews seem to be of the same opinion, tally, according to a Rome correspondint, although determined to remain teutral, is resolved to oppose to the utmost.

ral, is resolved to oppose to the utmost t the Congress, Russian predominance in Europe by extension of territory or conreaty, holding out conditions which would ertainly prove advantageous to Turkey tere they kept. At St. Petersburg yesteray it was reported that a revolution ad broken out in Roumania ad Prince Charles had field. A Vienna orrespondent also declares that Rou lania has determined under existing reumstances to oppose the passage in Russian troops through her territory, rince Gortschakoff is reported to have celared that the retrocession of Bessaraia should take place at all hazards, and ae question not be submitted to the Conress. A new Austrian Ministry with rong pro-Russian views, it is thought, is bout to be formed.

MONDAY, March 25.

MONDAY, March 25.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—Still the difulty between Russia and England reains unsettled. Lord Derby, while adearing to the demand that the whole
reaty shall be submitted to the Congress
we Russia an opportunity of coming
an understanding by asking
the communication of the
rms to the several Powers was equivant to their submission to the Congress
he reply was that it was not, and the
rms says with that answer vanishes the
ly condition on which England can be
presented at Berlin. The Russian paper
e seriously discussing the assem presented at Berlin. The Russian paper is seriously discussing the assering of the Congress without Britain, but is extremely doubtful whether France d. Italy would consent to be a party the consent of the second of the second