Medical.

[CAT]ARRH

...are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, ...al deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ...than useless. Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing ...ature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are ...g with consumption who a few years or months before had only ...rrh. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop ...the symptoms of quick consumption announce that it is too late.

[C]ONSUMPTION The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to ...timely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful.

[A]STHMA which makes life so miserable its victims almost WISH for DEATH. ...'s SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and

[B]RONCHITIS the advance guard heralding the near approach of consumption. For ...diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is

[C]ARBOLATE OF TAR

[I]NHALANTS Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more ...rful than words can tell or pen express. All Fatal Epidemics are ...agated by Inhalation. So potent for evil, it is now made most ...ful for good. It does not require ten minutes to demonstrate the ...e of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known ...ience. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing ...perties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breath... This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, ...it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is ...commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfac... ...umption are certainly very effectual. So-called "hopeless cases" ...D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolate ...at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 3506 Elm St., Philadelphia. ...sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams con... ...city is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest soon becomes ...possibility of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and ...RRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other ...ant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensi... ...and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of ...this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently ...ars. When writing, please name this paper. Address ...

..., Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the *safest guide* to reliable Tobaccos.

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS, MONTREAL.

TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS, Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

ROYAL ARMS, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

VICTORIA, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

BRUNETTE, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PRINCE OF WALES, 12s, in boxes of 110 lbs.

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

HURRAH FOR MANITOBA.

A large party will start by special first-class train for Winnipeg on the

26TH MARCH.

Other parties will start each ten days afterwards. For particulars address with three cent stamp.

R. W. PRITTIE, Manitoba Land Office, 35 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO. 356-8

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched 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.

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 361. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A Volunteer in Search of Sharp Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The London *Standard* yesterday announced conspicuously that the French Prince Imperial will sail for the Cape to-day. He is going to join as a volunteer the column which is likely to have the sharpest fighting, his earnest petition for a commission in the British army having been rejected. A later despatch says all London newspapers confirm this statement, but add that he will be permitted to join the staff of the Royal Artillery.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

The Duke of Newcastle is dead.

Lord Dufferin has started for St. Petersburg.

Captain-General Campos, of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz.

Dr. Isaac Butt, leader of the Home Rule party in Parliament, is suffering from acute bronchitis.

The appointment of Gen. Chanzy as French Ambassador at St. Petersburg is officially announced.

John Parry, the singer so long connected with German Reed's entertainment in London, Eng., is dead.

General Todleben commenced evacuating Adrianople on the 18th, the Turks occupying each position evacuated.

Advices from France, Spain and Italy represent that immense damage has been done by floods, caused by the overflow of rivers.

A Paris despatch says ex-President MacMahon is suffering from ophthalmia. It is said to be complicated with serious general symptoms.

A petition from the workingmen of Austria, asking for universal suffrage, has been presented in the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

Field Marshal Albrecht Von Roon, Minister of War and Marine, died on Monday at Berlin in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The Italian Government has prohibited the importation of American swine, or any preparation of their flesh, as a precaution against trichinosis.

Letters, received at Paris from Berlin, announce that the Emperor Wilhelm received the French Minister with notable cordiality on his return to Berlin.

The body of Bayard Taylor has been sent from Berlin to Hamburg, and put on board the steamship Gellert, which sailed for New York on Wednesday.

Six inches of snow fell on Thursday night in London. Traffic is impeded. It also snowed in Paris. The continental telegraph wires are interrupted. Much Eastern news is delayed.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Porte, fearing an insurrection in Macedonia, has asked General Todleben to postpone withdrawing the Russian troops from Eastern Roumelia.

An English sculptor, Mr. Eli Johnson, is receiving sittings from Mr. John B. Gough for a half-length statue. "Mr. Gough will be represented in one of his favourite attitudes when delivering an oration."

A Geneva despatch says a number of young citizens of Zurich have started for Georgia, where it is proposed to establish a Swiss colony under the auspices of the Workmen's Society. Others will follow.

The Pope very cordially received the Marquis de Gobriac, French Ambassador, who presented the official notification of M. Grévy's election to the Presidency of France. The interview was mutually satisfactory.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that Prince Krapotkene, Governor of Charkoff, while returning on Friday night from a ball, was fired at with a revolver and severely wounded. The perpetrator is unknown.

The *Italie*, a Roman newspaper, revives the report that Queen Victoria will visit the Continent this spring, going first to Italy, where she will spend some time at Bareno, afterwards visiting Coburg and Darmstadt.

A Berlin despatch announces that the *Ruski Mir*, of St. Petersburg, has been obliged to suspend publication for commenting upon the deplorable condition of the country and the despotic manner in which it is governed.

The Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford and author of the well-known "Constitutional History of England" has been appointed Canon of St. Paul's, in place of Dr. Lightfoot, elevated to the episcopacy.

A St. Petersburg despatch says:—It is thought Earl Dufferin's appointment as ambassador at St. Petersburg may lead to a renewal, possibly in an improved and extended form, of the zone dividing the spheres of the two powers in Asia.

Patrick MacNamara, accused of the murder of Patrick Kearney, in the County of Clare, and at whose trial the jury disagreed, is to be released on condition that he quits the country, the Government paying his expenses to the United States.

The Pope on Sunday received the representatives of 1,302 Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that the temporal power was indispensable to the Holy See.

The communication for which the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, has been exiled, was a pamphlet in favour of the speedy construction of the Orenburg and Tashkend railway by way of the Kara, Turgall and Sirdiraya river to force England to abandon her resistance to Russia's eastern policy.

The German Tariff Commission recommend that tin and zinc be exempted from duty. They recommend a duty of 25 pfennings per hundred weight on rye, and 50 pfennings on other grain. It is considered certain that the Federal Council will approve the recommendation of the Commission.

A Constantinople correspondent testifies to the loyalty with which the Russians are fulfilling the treaty obligations. A proclamation has been extensively circulated in the districts being evacuated announcing the establishment of the Turkish administration, and dissuading the Christians from abandoning their homes.

The London papers tell of a new invention of a practical character which has just been made by E. A. Cowper, the well known English mechanical engineer. It is a real telegraphic writing machine. The writer in London moves his pen and simultaneously at Brighton another pen is moved as though by a phantom hand in precisely similar curves and motion. The writer writes in London and the ink marks in Brighton. Those who have seen the instrument at work pronounce that it is marvellous and quite as startling as the telephone. The pen at the receiving end has all the appearance of being guided by a spirit hand. The apparatus is shortly to be made public before the Society of Telegraph Engineers. A fac-simile of the writing produced by this telegraphic writing machine shews words formed without any lifting of the pen and perfectly legible.

UNITED STATES.

Counsel for Mrs. Cobb, the Norwich murderer, has withdrawn the motion for a new trial.

Seventy-five insurance companies doing business in New York agreed on Friday to form a tariff association to raise and maintain rates.

Theodore von Glosier, Mlle. DeMurska's valet, has been arrested in New York, charged with stealing diamonds valued at $2,000 from her.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has decided to offer prizes for the best drilled companies of militia exhibiting at the next State fair.

It is rumoured that the Right Rev. Casper H. Burgess, Catholic bishop of Detroit, has forwarded his resignation to the Pope. No reason is assigned.

Reports from Southern Illinois say the prospect is excellent for a large crop of early fruits, except peaches, which will yield only a third of a crop.

John Gardner, of New York, reports that his wife has eloped with her uncle and taken his children and furniture with her, also his last two weeks' earnings.

A bill authorising railroad companies to transmit telegrams over their lines for the Government and the public, at rates fixed by the Government, passed the Senate on Friday.

The work of killing cows affected with pleuro-pneumonia at Blissville, N.Y., was begun on Friday and will be continued. A police reserve is on hand to prevent interference.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that interviews with a large number of leading Democrats in Ohio and other Western States, show a decided preponderance favouring Tilden's renomination.

At California, O., on Monday night, a mob sought Frederick Eichboum, who is charged by his daughter with being the father of her child, but before the mob could find their man the sheriff gaoled him.

It is stated that a plan has been arranged in Boston, whereby girls who pass the proper examinations will be given full privileges of the Harvard University, reciting before its professors, &c., but not in the College.

Mrs. Flandrau, exhibited as the Mormon giant girl at the American museum, New York, died on Monday, aged 18. Her weight is 516 pounds and her height six feet. Death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

It is stated that the debt on the Church of the Messiah, New York, amounting two months ago to $120,000, has been entirely raised through the efforts of Rev. Mr. K. Schermerhorn, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Newport, R.I.

E. B. Hamlin, of Chicago, has invented an instrument called the "Melophone," similar to the telephone but more wonderful in its powers. It transmits the exact sounds of the human voice, speaking or singing, a great distance.

At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Monday night, a member of the Assembly from New York city was put in the lock-up, and kept till morning. The charge against him was of disorderly conduct at the depot. He was fined $10 and costs.

Hewitt, Ala., from the Committee on Pensions reported a bill in the House of Representatives yesterday, giving a pension of $12 a month to soldiers who became totally blind in the service of the United States, and the bill was passed.

Hannah Johnson was found dead in bed at Bay Shore, L.I., with a bullet hole in her head. Her husband has disappeared. It is believed he murdered her. They lived unhappily on account of the husband's improper attentions to his stepdaughter.

In one of the Brooklyn docks night has been turned into day by the electric light for the purpose of enabling a small army of workmen to repair one of the largest European steamships. Hitherto work of this character at night has been impossible.

A New York steamboat captain has invented an apparatus for steering steam vessels by the use of a simple lever. A boy can handle the largest ship with the utmost ease. The captain predicts that his discovery will revolutionize the art of guiding steam vessels.

New York cattle dealers have begun to ship beef to England in refrigerators instead of live cattle, and will probably continue to do so as long as the rcente order of the English Privy Council, directing the slaughter of cattle arriving from the United States, remains in force.

The American excursionists to Mexico have returned home. American goods made a good impression, but the American trade is injured by the short credits given, while European manufacturers give six or eight months. Americans must establish permanent commission houses to secure and retain business.

Ten young women and seven men were baptised in the Patakating creek, near Deekertown, N. J., on Sunday, the ice having been broken for the occasion. The women bore the shock more courageously than the men. One young fellow had to take to the water three times before he was finished, and the minister had to request the boys on the shore to stop laughing.

Bishop Foley, of Illinois, died at Chicago on Wednesday morning. The funeral took place in Chicago on Friday. The remains were taken to Baltimore. His lordship's last words were to Vicar General McMullen, "I appoint you administrator. I have tried to do my duty. I bow to the will of Almighty God." He bequeaths his personal property to his successor.

Count Virego Serafina Debirbent, whose father was a courtier in the palmy days of Francis Second, ex-King of Naples, died on Wednesday, in a miserable hovel in East New York, where he lived in extreme poverty. After his death, a letter from his grandfather, a wealthy nobleman, who had hitherto refused to assist him, arrived, requesting him to return, and notifying him that a large sum had been placed at his disposal.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented in regard to the exportation of live animals, and suggesting such legislation as will enable the Secretary to prohibit or restrict the exportation of live animals of the United States to foreign countries where the disease exists among them, and that he have authority to appoint skilled persons to examine cattle &c. He submits a draft of a bill to carry out his views.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cape Colonies have agreed to federate.

The Portugese Governor of Mozambique sends troops and three corvettes to Delugos Bay, on the south African coast.

The British steam Corvette Boadicea, 16 guns, has arrived at Cape Town with eight cases of small-pox on board.

The Victoria Parliament proposes spending $250,000 a year in supplying gratis as a supplement to the daily papers a verbatim report of the proceedings.

THE ZULU WAR.

Sir Bartle Frere's Official Notification of the Course that is to be Taken.

(From the Natal Colonist.)

Toward the latter end of July last two large armed bodies of Zulus, retainers of the Chief Sihayo, and led by three of that chief's sons and by one of his brothers, entered Natal, and took away by force and violence out of Natal territory two refugee women, from two different kraals, one of them belonging to the Border Police Guard of the magistrate, Umsinga Division. The women were dragged over the border into Zululand, and there, it is reported, murdered. 2. The two separate acts of outrage were promptly brought to the notice [of] Ketshwayo on the 1st and 16th of August by separate messengers from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and an explanation and redress, by the surrender of the offenders for trial by the colonial courts of law, were then and afterward demanded from Ketshwayo. 3. In the place of complying with this just demand, Ketshwayo replied, excusing the outrage as a boyish excess, and offering a sum of money as a solatium for the violation of British territory. 4. This offer of money was declined, with a repetition of the demand for the surrender of the offenders, but they were not surrendered, and on the 11th of December a final demand was made on the Zulu King, in the name of the High Commissioner, that the three sons and brother of Sihayo should be given up for trial, and that a fine for non-compliance with the demands already made should be paid within twenty days from the date of the demand. 5. Those twenty days expired on the 31st of December, 1878, and the demand not having been complied with, the High Commissioner entertains no hope that it is the intention of the Zulu King to afford the redress her Majesty's Government has a right to demand. 6. It appears clear to the High Commissioner, from Ketshwayo's omission to comply with his demands, that the Zulu King's intentions are not friendly to the British Government, nor calculated to insure preservation of peace between the Zulus and the subjects of her Britannic Majesty in South Africa. 7. I therefore hereby make known, for the information of Ketshwayo and all the Zulu people, that I have placed the further prosecution of this and all other demands for redress and reparation in the hands of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, commanding her Majesty's forces in South Africa, with a request that his Excellency will take such steps as he finds necessary to protect the territory from further aggression, and to compel the Zulu King to comply with all the demands made on him for satisfaction due to the British Government, or for the greater security of British territory, or for the better and more peaceable government of the Zulu people. 8. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford will carefully notify to all Zulu chiefs and people who may come within his reach for making such communication, that the demands of the British Government are made on Ketshwayo as much in the interests of the Zulu people as of the English nation, and that till the 11th of January the Lieuten[ant-General] [illegible] qualified and complete acceptance by Ketshwayo of all the terms offered him on the 11th December. 9. If such intimation of unqualified and complete acceptance be received by the Lieutenant-General before the 11th January, no hostile movements will be made unless they should be rendered necessary by the action of the Zulu forces. Lord Chelmsford will place his own forces in such positions as will best insure compliance with all his demands, and up to the 11th January he will be ready to consider any steps the Zulu King may propose to take for the purpose of giving real and permanent effect to the demands of the British Government. 10. But unless such regulation and complete acceptance of the terms imposed be intimated to the Lieutenant-General on or before the expiration of the time specified, viz., the close of the 11th of January, the Lieutenant-General will no longer be bound by any of the terms offered on the 11th of December for Ketshwayo's acceptance, but will take such measures as the forces at his command will permit for compelling the submission of the Zulu King, always bearing in mind that the British Government has no quarrel with the Zulu nation, and that the future good government and well-being of the Zulus is as much an object of the steps now taken, as the safety and protection of the British territories of Natal and the Transvaal. 11. And I do hereby warn all residents and inhabitants of her Majesty's possessions and colonies in South Africa, of whatever race, to be guided by this, my notification; and I do strongly charge and command all her Majesty's officers, Ministers and subjects, and all others whom it may concern, to govern themselves and to act accordingly, and to take due notice of, and to pay due regard to, the tenor thereof.

H. B. E. FRERE,
High Commissioner.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan. 4, 1879.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prince Louis Napoleon has written a letter announcing his intention of joining the British forces. He says:—For the last eight years I have been the guest of England, my education completed in an English military school. I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking part in its annual manœuvres. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character I have wished to follow the campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigue of troops among whom I have so many friends. Moreover the time spent in witnessing the struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted for me.

An estimate will be submitted to Parliament for an advance of £1,500,000 for the expenses of the Zulu war. This does not purport to represent any exact proportion of the expenses of the war. The vote is necessary to supply what would otherwise be a deficiency in the budget which expires on the 4th April.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Opening of the Ontario Show at Guelph—A Large and Choice Collection—Nova Scotia Annual Exhibition.

GUELPH, Feb. 25.—The Ontario poultry show opened this evening at 7.30. 1,100 entries have been made. All the leading poultry fanciers of the Province exhibit. The judges will begin their duties upon their arrival here, and it is expected they will finish some time to-morrow. Dorkings are to be seen in good force, while the Cochins are such as to challenge attention. The Brahmas are admirable and in very great number. The Spanish, with their high combs and white faces, occupy considerable space. The Leghorns, the Polands, the Creve-Coeur and the Lafleche are all well represented. The games of all varities make a splendid exhibit, while the bantams, the pigeons, the singing birds, the rabbits, &c., go to make up an exhibition second to none ever held on the American continent. The turkeys, ducks, geese and fancy fowls are also a very fine show. The show, as a whole or in any particular, is first-class.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—The third exhibition of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association opened this afternoon in the Freemason's Hall. The display of poultry is said to be the best ever seen in Nova Scotia.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Forty Villages Submerged Near Warsaw.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Berlin despatch says the waters of the Vistula have overflowed and submerged forty villages near Warsaw.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The river Garonne has burst the embankment at La Bastide Cenon. It is feared that lives have been lost. There is great excitement. Floods occurred at Bayonne, Tarbes and Bordeaux.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Tremendous storms continue in the South of France, and hun[dreds] [illegible]

In Spain the tempest lasted four days, causing much damage and loss of life. Various villages in Navarre and Asturias were destroyed. A barque, name unknown, was wrecked at Corunna, and 23 persons drowned.

A heavy storm prevailed to-day throughout Italy. The sea inundated a large portion of Venice. In the Plazza, San Marino, the water is thirty inches deep. The coast, from Genoa to Naples, is strewn with wrecks. Parma, Piacenza, Milan and Florence are damaged by the storm. The English steamer Silistria has been wrecked at Salerno and eighteen persons drowned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

PRESCOTT.

On Wednesday the petition against the election of M. Routhier, in Prescott, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Armour, who dismissed it with costs.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

BROOKLIN, Ont., Feb. 19.—At a convention, held by Liberal-Conservatives of the South Riding of Ontario, Mr. N. W. Brown, the present member, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the party at the forthcoming election for the Legislature. From the numerous attendance and the enthusiasm, it is reasonable to suppose that he will be returned by a larger majority than before.

Mr. Justice Armour, on Wednesday, delivered judgment in the North Ontario election case, unseating and disqualifying Mr. Wheeler, a Reformer.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of East Northumberland was held here to-day, when the following officers were elected:—President, Mr. Wm. Wade, Brighton; Vice-Presidents—for Brighton township, Mr. Thos. J. Thorne, Hilton; for Cramahe township, Mr. Samuel L. Purdy, Castleton; for Murray township, Mr. John A. McColl, Wooler; for Percy township, Mr. Wm. Boyce, Warkworth; for Seymour township, Capt. Richard Bonneycastle, Campbellford; for Brighton village, Mr. James Nesbitt, Brighton; for Colborne village, Mr. D. L. Simmons, Colborne; for Campbellford village, Mr. A. L. Colville, Campbellford; for Hastings village, Mr. J. S. Fowlds, Hastings; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. D. Ewing, Wark[worth]. A resolution was unanimously [illegible] Meredith, the present leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

NORTH BRUCE.

PAISLEY, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the North Riding of Bruce, held at Tara, on the 18th inst., the following officers were elected:—Mr. Alex. McNeill, President; Mr. Jas. Allen, 1st Vice-President; Mr. Joseph Briggs, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. W. O. Valentine, Secretary; Mr. John George, Treasurer. After routine business, a resolution was unanimously passed, confirming the nomination of Capt. Briggs as the Conservative candidate for the Local Legislature.

SOUTH BRANT.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 22.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in South Brant by the Conservative party was held to-day in the Conservative rooms for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the ensuing local elections. The delegation was complete, and representative men from all sections of the riding were present, determined to redeem the riding. An unanimous nomination was given to Mr. Hugh McKenzie Wilson, barrister, who was waited upon by a deputation, and upon entering the room with them was loudly and heartily cheered. Mr. Wilson, in a neat and feeling speech, thanked the delegation for the honour conferred on him, and accepted the nomination with every confidence of success. The unanimity of the meeting and the enthusiasm displayed by all parties present were never more marked, and shewed the determination of the party to take from Mr. Mowat the power to do further injury to the Province, so far as South Brant is concerned. In selecting Mr. Wilson the convention has chosen a gentleman of unblemished character, of high legal attainments, and of large experience, particularly in municipal matters, which are so frequently brought before the Local legislature. The nomination is heartily endorsed by the party here. Other good men were nominated, but retired in favour of Mr. Wilson.

EAST ELGIN.

In consequence of the receipt by Mr. Samuel Day of a letter from Mr. Thomas Arkell, M.P. for East Elgin, urging that gentleman to instruct the Secretary of the Conservative Association of said county to call a meeting at the earliest possible time, to take into consideration the suggestions made by Mr. Arkell, viz., the necessity of East Elgin co-operating with other counties in the Dominion, by forwarding a petition to the Parliament in Ottawa praying that the same duty be placed on grain, stock, horses, &c., &c., imported from the United States into Canada which that country levies on similar products raised in Canada and exported thence, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Aylmer, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., when it was unanimously resolved:—"That the suggestions contained in Mr. Arkell's letter meet with the cordial approval of this meeting, and that the President and Secretary of the Association, also Messrs. Hays, Haggan, and Cahoon be a committee to draft a petition embodying the views contained in said letter, and forward a copy thereof to each of the Vice-Presidents of the townships, with the request that proper steps be taken by them in their respective localities to have said petition as numerously signed as possible by all parties, irrespective of political predelictions, and forwarded to Mr. Thomas Arkell, M.P. for East Elgin, for presentation to Parliament."

EAST HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 25.—The following is the result of the East Hastings election:—

	Farley. Maj.	White. Maj.
Thurlow	—	13
Hungerford	—	128
Tyendinaga	66	—
Mill Point	1	—
	67	141
		67
White's majority		74

There is great enthusiasm over the result. A meeting is being held in the City Hall which is being addressed by the member-elect, the Minister of Customs, Mr. Bowell, Messrs. Bergin and Costigan, M.P.'s., and other gentlemen.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

BANKRUPTCY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Mr. C. C. Colby, seconded by Mr. Brooks, has proposed in Parliament a new bill to repeal the Insolvent Act, which also makes provision for the winding up of estates. The announcement of Mr. Colby's measure was received with approbation by several influential members on the Government side of the House, and, of course, Mr. Colby's name gives might to any proposition he may make in the House, and with Mr. Brooks as a seconder the proposition acquires additional influence. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether the measure will be passed this session.

MR. FISET'S CURIOSITY.

Mr. Fiset, this afternoon, evinced a good deal of curiosity concerning Louis Riel. He wanted to know if the Government had demanded the pardon of Riel; if not, whether they would do so, and when. The hon. member blushed with anxiety to know all these things. Sir John Macdonald said that the Government had made no such demand, that they did not intend to do so, but, and this was where the gratification came in for Mr. Fiset, Sir John said that if such a proposition was made in the House, no doubt Mr. Fiset would have a happy opportunity to vote against it. Mr. Fiset sat down to await his turn, convinced by the smiles of the House that he owes one to Sir John Macdonald.

CASE OF JOHN B. SMITH.

The case of John B. Smith, brought up yesterday by Mr. Rykert, was a curious commentary on the accusations made against the present Government for dismissing officials for political reasons. Mr. John B. Smith was the deputy superindent of the Welland canal, southern section. He was dismissed, or rather suspended, previous to the elections of 1874, and a Reformer was put in his place. No investigation was allowed him. No examination into the alleged charge took place. Petitions were sent to the late Minister of Public Works, signed by large numbers of leading men on both sides of politics, asking for Mr. Smith's reinstatement, but no favourable reply was ever received. The Minister of Public Works (Hon. Dr. Tupper) stated that the correspondence asked for was incomplete, but would be brought down when it was perfect. It may possibly enable hon. gentlemen opposite to contemplate a case in which at least an approach to the "American system" was made.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Contract V. A., 118 miles, from English river to Eagle river, has been awarded to Messrs. Marks and Commee, associated with Messrs. Ginty, Purcell and Ryan.

Contract W. B., 67 miles, from Eagle river to Keewarn, has been awarded to Messrs. Morse, Nicholson and Marpole.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The first order to-day was the consideration of the address of the Senate condoling with her Majesty the Queen on the death of the Princess Alice. The address was read by the Clerk-Assistant, [illegible] expressions of regret for the great loss which her Majesty has sustained. The address was moved by Sir John Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. Mackenzie. Sir John Macdonald suggested the true interest and meaning of the occasion when he referred to the fact that in every constitutionally governed colony in the Empire such an address would be or had been moved; and the speech of Mr. Mackenzie added this other suggestion, that no matter how widely separated on political matters men might be, or what their private opinions on constitutional questions may be, all parties join together in their love for the Royal family and in their grief for any loss her Majesty may sustain.

AN EXCITING EVENT.

After Mr. Mackenzie had concluded, M. Masson rose to speak to the address. He had not spoken but a few words when he suddenly fell fainting upon the floor. Instantly the House was in confusion. The Speaker left the chair. The galleries grew excited, Doctors Tupper, Fiset and Fortin were instantly at M. Masson's side. He was suffering much and struggled to rise, but he was kept upon the floor till a bottle of stimulant had restored circulation. The members of the House acted in a very sensible fashion. There was no crowding about the fallen man, and the doctors had every opportunity to aid him. In a few minutes he was able to go out to the apartments of the Speaker, and at a later hour was much restored. Very great sympathy has been exhibited for the illness of a justly respected Minister.

ANTI-CHINESE PETITION.

The following is the petition sent from Victoria, B.C., in regard to the Chinese, also the appendix to the petition. (Anti-Chinese petition);

To the Hon. the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, in Parliament assembled:—

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Province of British Columbia, enrolled in the City of Victoria as members of an organization of workingmen, and from other residents of the said Province, sharing the views of the said society.

Humbly showeth,—That your petitioners experiencing the injurious effects from the competition of Chinese labour, so largely prevailing in this Province, to the detriment of the general welfare, and which your petitioners, more especially the working class, feel most oppressively, respectfully ask your honourable body with the view of affording relief, will be pleased in the present session of the Legislature to pass a measure similar to that of the Queensland Act, of Australia, placing restrictions on the further immigration of Chinamen, and further, that in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway the employment of Chinese labour shall be prohibited, and also that you will see fit to ratify the act of this Provincial Government in placing the local tax they have upon the Chinese in this country.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Signed by Noah Shakespeare and 1,496 others.

(APPENDIX TO PETITION.)

The following is the estimated number of Chinese in British Columbia, and the manner in which they are employed:—Domestic servants, 300; shoemakers, 150; laundrymen, 300; tailors, 100; general labourers, 700; gold miners, 1,800; pedlers, 50; gardeners and farm hands, 1,500; employed at fisheries, 1,100; total, 6,000.

The total population of British Columbia exclusive of Indians does not exceed 25,000, so that fully one-fourth of it consists of Chinese. In the whole Province there are only four Chinese who own real estate, the total value of which is only $12,000. From twenty to thirty Chinamen will live in a house which is only large enough for a family consisting of four or five persons; and as they live chiefly upon rice they can board and lodge for from ten to twenty-five cents per day, whereas, a single man of any other nationality cannot board and lodge for less than from fifty cents to one dollar per day. The Chinese are paid from $15 to $30 per month. Men of other nationalities receive from $20 to $50 per month, so that taking into consideration the difference in the cost of living the Chinaman is better off than any other single man. Most Caucasians have to support a wife and family, whereas the Chinese workingman is never married. Only a few of the more wealthy Chinese have wives. The effect of the presence of the Chinese is not only to reduce wages, but almost completely to exclude other men from obtaining employment, even at very reduced wages. For if other men offer to work for the same wages as the Chinamen, the Chinese will work for still less, till they have driven their competitors from the field, when they will again demand full wages. This they are enabled to do by their complete system of organization. The workingman of British Columbia has not to compete on fair terms with the Chinese as individuals, but has to compete with an organized body of men, six thousand strong, supported by their wealthy countrymen. That they are completely organized, and have [illegible] power, was proved some months ago, when they all quit work on the same day, because an attempt was made to carry into effect the Act passed by the Provincial Assembly imposing a tax upon them.

TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns for the month ending 21st January show a large increase in revenue in certain articles which have been imported and taken out of bond in anticipation of changes in the tariff. In tea, in particular, there has been a large import, the amount of duty collected being $55,039.93. In sugar there appeared to be a large speculative impulse at work, the imports amounting in value to $372,367, and the duty to $169,043.06. Of course the returns for the first twenty days of February will show a still larger increase. The usual consequence will follow of increase of revenue this year to be followed by a corresponding decrease next year.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

The *Globe* is really too bad. From the very first it has endeavoured to falsify every step taken in regard to the Pacific railway contracts, and several contradictions have not taught it that its means of information were untrustworthy, and all its facts astray. Its latest attempt is made in an editorial on Saturday. The *Globe* says that Morse & Co. tendered a lowest tender for the whole work, and should have had the whole work in consequence. It is not true in fact that their tender was the lowest, as the figures below will prove. Morse & Co. tendered separately for the sixty-seven miles between Eagle River and Keewatin for the sum of $3,364,274. The contract was given them accordingly. They did not tender separately for the 118 miles between English and Eagle Rivers, but the lowest tender for the section was that of Marks & Co., for the sum of $2,203,296. Now the *Globe* puts Morse & Co.'s tender for the whole work at $6,500,000. And the two contracts as given by the Government amount to $5,567,680, or nearly a million less than the figures which the *Globe* quotes as the lowest. There was therefore no favour shown. Morse & Co. got what they tendered for, and the *Globe's* demand for an explanation will hardly produce anything to its satisfaction.

MR. MASSON.

Mr. Masson is better but it is quite unlikely that he will be able to attend to much serious business or take part in the debates of the House of Commons this session. Rest is absolutely necessary to the restoration of his health.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General has been inviting members of the Senate and Commons to meet him for the purpose of conversation on general topics of interest to the country. A considerable number of both Senators and Members have had interviews with his Excellency, but of course the topics of conversation and the views of his Excellency are not necessarily topics also of newspaper discussion.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

In Mr. Mackenzie's first speech this session he commented with a certain show of disapproval on the Government's policy in regard to the cattle plague in the United States. In *The Mail* it was said in reply that the action of Hon. Mr. Pope and the Cabinet would be found to have saved the cattle trade of Canada from serious disaster. It is now understood that the British Government would have "scheduled" Canada as an interdicted country if the measures taken by the Cabinet, at the advice of the Minister of Agriculture, had not been taken so promptly and wisely. This fact will go a long way to discredit any assault that may be made by Mr. Mackenzie on the policy of the Government in regard to this great question, so important to the agricultural and stock-raising population of Ontario.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT BARRIE.

BARRIE, Feb. 25.—About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered to have broken out in a dry goods store on Dunlop street occupied by E. Rush as a salesroom for bankrupt stock. Before the alarm was given the fire had made considerable headway, and despite the exertions of the fire brigade and a plentiful supply of water, Rush's store, Georgeon's drug store, and Mann's bookstore were soon enveloped in flames. R. King's store, which adjoins Mann's bookstore, frequently took fire, but, by the timely application of buckets of water, the fire was prevented from spreading. The houses on the opposite side of the street facing the burnt premises suffered by scorching and breaking of windows, but a few dollars will easily repair the damage. The fronts of the stores fell outward with a heavy crash, and had it not been for a telegraph pole breaking the fall of the bricks, there would doubtless have been loss of life as well as of property. W. C. Penton, of the Hook & Ladder Corps, had his left leg and his head severely injured, and several others were struck by the falling bricks, but fortunately escaped serious injury. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, but it is generally believed to have been caused by the upsetting of a lamp in Rush's store.

The following are the losses and insurance:—R. King, jr., baker, loss on stock and furniture, $600; insurance, $1,500 in the Queen's. Mann & Son, stationers, loss on stock estimated at $2,000; insured for $1,100 in the Royal. Mrs. Mann, loss on household goods, about $200; insured for $900 in the Citizens'. The buildings are owned by R. King, sr., and are insured in the Royal and the Queen's respectively for $1,500 each; loss about $750. E. Rush, insurance on bankrupt stock, $1,000 in the Western. He claims to have lost over $1,000. The building was owned by C. Morris, insured in the Scottish Commercial and Gore District Mutual for $2,000. It is a total loss. W. T. Georgen, druggist, stock insured in the Hartford and Gore District Mutual, $1,000 each; on furniture, $500 in the Hartford; loss estimated by him at $4,000. The building is owned by R. J. Oxenham, and insured for $2,000 equally between the Imperial and the Queen's. He estimates his loss at over $2,500. W. H. House, boots and shoes, stock insured in the Gore District Mutual for $1,000; loss estimated by him at $2,000. Building owned by G. Plaxton, insured in the Western for $1,500; loss probably $200. Frawley & Devlin, dry goods, insured in the Scottish Commercial for $2,000, and Northern for $1,000; loss estimated by them at $1,500. Building owned by T. Johnston, insured in the Scottish Commercial for $2,000; loss small, probably $100. Total losses, $16,930; insurance thereon $12,700.

A RECKLESS ENGINEER.

He Screws Down the Safety Valve and his Engine Explodes.

PEOPLE MOWED DOWN LIKE GRASS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22.—A Stockton despatch says a terrific explosion occurred yesterday at the head of Stockton slough, on Eldorado street. More than 200 people had assembled to witness the trial of a new popular pump set in slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated, and the body of the engine was blown a hundred and fifty feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate in every direction. Some fell into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the north-west corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying in the street, blown 50 to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces. Others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. The faces, hands, and whole persons were steamed in dirt and cinders. The wounded were promptly cared for, and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the coroner's office. The explosion was the result of the recklessness of the engineer. The steam gauge refused to work, and after the engineer had attempted to fix it and failed, he screwed it down. He screwed down the safety valve, and went on with the work. The explosion occurred fifteen minutes afterwards. The killed are J. Kirkpatrick; merchant, John Wriell, James Curry, blacksmith; Geo. Foltz, carpenter; Millard Folsom, Wm. Allen, Michael Crowell, H. Bishop, jr., Robert Johnson, James Cosgrove, Chas. Crearor, W. C. Goiler, B. Clowes, Foo Fee, Chinaman; Thos. Sedgwick, J. Avery, engineer in charge of the engine. The wounded number twenty-six, three or four of whom are not likely to recover. Many were blown a considerable distance, and escaped uninjured. The body of the engine weighing 2,500 pounds was blown over the telegraph, and landed on the plaza. Men are still engaged dragging the slough in the hope of recovering the bodies supposed to be thrown in by the explosion.

Five minutes before the accident, Engineer Avery was warned never to work the engine in such a condition. Avery answered, "She will either work or bust." Practical engineers and boiler-makers declare that the boiler was in good order and safe. Thos. Sedgwick is not dead, as reported. He will recover. Frank Andrews, Arthur Tinkham, Notbliss, and Charles Harrif' recovery is doubtful. Milton Hart died to-day. No bodies were found in the slough. Parties and balls announced for next week have been postponed on account of the explosion.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

First Annual Meeting at Ottawa.

First Day.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The first annual meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association was held in the City Hall this afternoon.

The meeting was organized at ten minutes to three o'clock by Mr. Morgan being elected chairman *pro tem.*, in the absence of the president. Mr. W. J. Cuzner was appointed temporary Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it gave him great pleasure to see such a representative meeting, and felt satisfied that the proceedings of the convention would prove of interest and value to all, as addresses would be delivered by a number of eminent men. As Prof. Bell, of Albert College, Belleville, had consented to deliver the annual address, he (the speaker) would not take up their time by any further remarks.

The inaugural address was given by Dr. James T. Bell, Professor of Mining and Agriculture in Albert University at Belleville. His remarks were in reference to butter-making and the butter trade. In speaking of the dairy business he said that it had suffered less than any other branch of trade from the commercial depression which had existed for some time past, over the greater portion of the civilized world, and particularly in England, that great manufacturing centre—the great decline in the quantity of manufactured goods, exported from the British ports, combined with the general shrinkage of values on the articles exported, has compelled the large manufacturing firms either to suspend operations, to place their hands on short time, or to demand a reduction in the rate of wages. The latter alternative was energetically resisted by the workmen in the numerous and extensive strikes which had taken place. The result of these things was a greatly reduced purchasing power amongst the working classes who compose the great majority of the food-consumers, while the abundant supply tended still further to bring down prices, and it was probable that bottom figures had not been reached. He pointed out the necessity of maintaining the quality of butter and cheese made, in order that satisfaction might be given and good markets secured and held. He illustrated this point by showing that it paid to make a good article. Quality was what told, and not quantity. One man might produce 111 lbs. of cheese from 1,000 lbs. of milk, while another might only be able to make 100 lbs. from the same quantity. The latter, however, might get ten cents a pound for his cheese and the other only eight cents, so that the maker of quality would get $1.12 more than the maker of quantity. He advocated the making of more butter of better quality rather than for more farmers to go into cheese-making.

The Association adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TOTTENHAM, Feb. 21.—The brick dwelling house and contents of Mr. Henry Williams, on lot No. 14, in 3rd concession, township of Tecumseth, was burned to the ground last night, about eight o'clock. Loss about $4,000; no insurance. The cause is supposed to have been a flaw in the stovepipe. The house was new.

GRANBY, Que., Feb., 22, 1.30 a.m.—A fire broke out in the Commercial hotel about 11.30 yesterday morning, and spread to the town hall. The fire engine here was broken, and a telegram was sent to St. John for one, about three o'clock, which arrived in time to see the fire under control. All was then quiet till about seven p.m., when, for want of watchfulness, the fire broke out in a building occupid as the post office, and then the St. John's company was called into action, and fought manfully till about 11.30 p.m., and then they were conquerors, after which they returned home. The Town-hall was worth about $6,000, and was insured for the same amount in the Royal Insurance Co. of England. The total loss is from $12,000 to $15,000. One of the St. John fire company was hurt, but not very badly.

Medical.

ARRH

s are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, sal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is than useless. Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing nature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are g with consumption who a few years or months before had only rrh. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop the symptoms of quick consumption announce that it is too late.

ONSUMPTION The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful.

STHMA which makes life so miserable its victims almost WISH for DEATH. Minis s SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and

RONCHITIS the advance guard heralding the near approach of consumption. For e diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is

ARBOLATE OF TAR

NHALANTS Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more erful than words can tell or pen express. All Fatal Epidemics are agated by Inhalation. So potent for evil, it is now made most erful for good. It does not require ten minutes to demonstrate the e of Carbolate of Tar, the most healing remedial agent known ience. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing perties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breath This is inhaled—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfac nsumption are certainly very effectual. So-called 'hopeless cases' D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolate t at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 556 Elm St., Philadelphia.

T sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams con city is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest soon becomes e possibility of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and RRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other ant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensi or and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of h this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently lars. When writing, please name this paper. Address

, Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to reliable Tobaccos

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS, MONTREAL

TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

UNRIVALLED
BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS, Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

ROYAL ARMS, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

VICTORIA, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

BRUNETTE, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS
OF
BLACK SWEET
CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PRINCE OF WALES, 12s, in boxes of 110 lbs.

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD,
MONTREAL.

HURRAH FOR MANITOBA.

A large party will start by special first-class train for Winnipeg on the

26TH MARCH.

Other parties will start each ten days afterwards

For particulars address with three cent stamp.

R. W. PRITTIE,
Manitoba Land Office,
35 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO. 356-8

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched 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.

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto

404 Gov Gen Secretary

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 361. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1879. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A Volunteer in Search of Sharp Fighting.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The London *Standard* yesterday announced conspicuously that the French Prince Imperial will sail for the Cape to-day. He is going to join as a volunteer the column which is likely to have the sharpest fighting, his earnest petition for a commission in the British army having been rejected. A later despatch says all London newspapers confirm this statement, but add that he will be permitted to join the staff of the Royal Artillery.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

EUROPE.

The Duke of Newcastle is dead.

Lord Dufferin has started for St. Petersburg.

Captain-General Campos, of Cuba, has arrived at Cadiz.

Dr. Isaac Butt, leader of the Home Rule party in Parliament, is suffering from acute bronchitis.

The appointment of Gen. Chanzy as French Ambassador at St. Petersburg is officially announced.

John Parry, the singer so long connected with German Reed's entertainment in London, Eng., is dead.

General Todleben commenced evacuating Adrianople on the 18th, the Turks occupying each position evacuated.

Advices from France, Spain and Italy represent that immense damage has been done by floods, caused by the overflow of rivers.

A Paris despatch says ex-President MacMahon is suffering from ophthalmia. It is said to be complicated with serious general symptoms.

A petition from the workingmen of Austria, asking for universal suffrage, has been presented in the Lower House of the Reichsrath.

Field Marshal Albrecht Von Roon, Minister of War and Marine, died on Monday at Berlin in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The Italian Government has prohibited the importation of American swine, or any preparation of their flesh, as a precaution against trichinosis.

Letters, received at Paris from Berlin, announce that the Emperor Wilhelm received the French Minister with notable cordiality on his return to Berlin.

The body of Bayard Taylor has been sent from Berlin to Hamburg, and put on board the steamship Gellert, which sailed for New York on Wednesday.

Six inches of snow fell on Thursday night in London. Traffic is impeded. It also snowed in Paris. The continental telegraph wires are interrupted. Much Eastern news is delayed.

A despatch from Constantinople says that the Porte, fearing an insurrection in Macedonia, has asked General Todleben to postpone withdrawing the Russian troops from Eastern Roumelia.

An English sculptor, Mr. Eli Johnson, is receiving sittings from Mr. John B. Gough for a half-length statue. "Mr. Gough will be represented in one of his favourite attitudes when delivering an oration."

A Geneva despatch says a number of young citizens of Zurich have started for Georgia, where it is proposed to establish a Swiss colony under the auspices of the Workmen's Society. Others will follow.

The Pope very cordially received the Marquis de Gobriac, French Ambassador, who presented the official notification of M. Grévy's election to the Presidency of France. The interview was mutually satisfactory.

A St. Petersburg despatch states that Prince Krapotkene, Governor of Charkoff, while returning on Friday night from a ball, was fired at with a revolver and severely wounded. The perpetrator is unknown.

The *Italie*, a Roman newspaper, revives the report that Queen Victoria will visit the Continent this spring, going first to Italy, where she will spend some time at Bareno, afterwards visiting Coburg and Darmstadt.

A Berlin despatch announces that the *Ruski Mir*, of St. Petersburg, has been obliged to suspend publication for commenting upon the deplorable condition of the country and the despotic manner in which it is governed.

The Rev. William Stubbs, M.A., Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford and author of the well-known "Constitutional History of England" has been appointed Canon of St. Paul's, in place of Dr. Lightfoot, elevated to the episcopacy.

A St. Petersburg despatch says :—It is thought Earl Dufferin's appointment as ambassador at St. Petersburg may lead to a renewal, possibly in an improved and extended form, of the zone dividing the spheres of the two powers in Asia.

Patrick MacNamara, accused of the murder of Patrick Kearney, in the County of Clare, and at whose trial the jury disagreed, is to be released on condition that he quits the country, the Government paying his expenses to the United States.

The Pope on Sunday received the representatives of 1,302 Catholic publications issued in Europe and America, and addressed them on the influence and mission of the press. He incidentally stated that the temporal power was indispensable to the Holy See.

The communication for which the Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, has been exiled, was a pamphlet in favour of the speedy construction of the Orenburg and Tashkend railway by way of the Kara, Turgall and Sirdiraya river to force England to abandon her resistance to Russia's eastern policy.

The German Tariff Commission recommend that tin and zinc be exempted from duty. They recommend a duty of 25 pfennings per hundred weight on rye, and 50 pfennings on other grain. It is considered certain that the Federal Council will approve the recommendation of the Commission.

A Constantinople correspondent testifies to the loyalty with which the Russians are fulfilling the treaty obligations. A proclamation has been extensively circulated in the districts being evacuated announcing the establishment of the Turkish administration, and dissuading the Christians from abandoning their homes.

The London papers tell of a new invention of a practical character which has just been made by E. A. Cowper, the well known English mechanical engineer. It is a real telegraphic writing machine. The writer in London moves his pen and simultaneously at Brighton another pen is moved as though by a phantom hand in precisely similar curves and motion. The writer writes in London and the ink marks in Brighton. Those who have seen the instrument at work pronounce that it is marvellous and quite as startling as the telephone. The pen at the receiving end has all the appearance of being guided by a spirit hand. The apparatus is shortly to be made public before the Society of Telegraph Engineers. A fac-simile of the writing produced by this telegraphic writing machine shows words formed without any lifting of the pen and perfectly legible.

UNITED STATES.

Counsel for Mrs. Cobb, the Norwich murderer, has withdrawn the motion for a new trial.

Seventy-five insurance companies doing business in New York agreed on Friday to form a tariff association to raise and maintain rates.

Theodore von Glosier, Mlle. DeMurska's valet, has been arrested in New York, charged with stealing diamonds valued at $2,000 from her.

The Illinois State Board of Agriculture has decided to offer prizes for the best drilled companies of militia exhibiting at the next State fair.

It is rumoured that the Right Rev. Casper H. Burgess, Catholic bishop of Detroit, has forwarded his resignation to the Pope. No reason is assigned.

Reports from Southern Illinois say the prospect is excellent for a large crop of early fruits, except peaches, which will yield only a third of a crop.

John Gardner, of New York, reports that his wife has eloped with her uncle and taken his children and furniture with her, also his last two weeks' earnings.

A bill authorising railroad companies to transmit telegrams over their lines for the Government and the public, at rates fixed by the Government, passed the Senate on Friday.

The work of killing cows affected with pleuro-pneumonia at Blissville, N.Y., was begun on Friday and will be continued. A police reserve is on hand to prevent interference.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* reports that interviews with a large number of leading Democrats in Ohio and other Western States, show a decided preponderance favouring Tilden's renomination.

At California, O., on Monday night, a mob sought Frederick Eichboum, who is charged by his daughter with being the father of her child, but before the mob could find their man the sheriff gaoled him.

It is stated that a plan has been arranged in Boston, whereby girls who pass the proper examinations will be given full privileges of the Harvard University, reciting before its professors, &c., but not in the College.

Mrs. Flandrau, exhibited as the Mormon giant girl at the American museum, New York, died on Monday, aged 18. Her weight is 516 pounds and her height six feet. Death was caused by fatty degeneration of the heart.

It is stated that the debt on the Church of the Messiah, New York, amounting two months ago to $120,000, has been entirely raised through the efforts of Rev. Mr. K. Schermerhorn, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Newport, R.I.

E. B. Hamlin, of Chicago, has invented an instrument called the "Melophone," similar to the telephone but more wonderful in its powers. It transmits the exact sounds of the human voice, speaking or singing, a great distance.

At Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Monday night, a member of the Assembly from New York city was put in the lock-up, and kept till morning. The charge against him was of disorderly conduct at the depot. He was fined $10 and costs.

Hewitt, Ala., from the Committee on Pensions reported a bill in the House of Representatives yesterday, giving a pension of $12 a month to soldiers who became totally blind in the service of the United States, and the bill was passed.

Hannah Johnson was found dead in bed at Bay Shore, L.I., with a bullet hole in her head. Her husband has disappeared. It is believed he murdered her. They lived unhappily on account of the husband's improper attentions to his stepdaughter.

In one of the Brooklyn docks night has been turned into day by the electric light for the purpose of enabling a small army of workmen to repair one of the largest European steamships. Hitherto work of this character at night has been impossible.

A New York steamboat captain has invented an apparatus for steering steam vessels by the use of a simple lever. A boy can handle the largest ship with the utmost ease. The captain predicts that his discovery will revolutionize the art of guiding steam vessels.

New York cattle dealers have begun to ship beef to England in refrigerators instead of live cattle, and will probably continue to do so as long as the rcente order of the English Privy Council, directing the slaughter of cattle arriving from the United States, remains in force.

The American excursionists to Mexico have returned home. American goods made a good impression, but the American trade is injured by the short credits given, while European manufacturers give six or eight months. Americans must establish permanent commission houses to secure and retain business.

Ten young women and seven men were baptised in the Patakating creek, near Deekertown, N. J., on Sunday, the ice having been broken for the occasion. The women bore the shock more courageously than the men. One young fellow had to take to the water three times before he was finished, and the minister had to request the boys on the shore to stop laughing.

Bishop Foley, of Illinois, died at Chicago on Wednesday morning. The funeral took place in Chicago on Friday. The remains were taken to Baltimore. His lordship's last words were to Vicar General McMullen, "I appoint you administrator. I have tried to do my duty. I bow to the will of Almighty God." He bequeaths his personal property to his successor.

Count Virego Serafina Debirbent, whose father was a courtier in the palmy days of Francis Second, ex-King of Naples, died on Wednesday, in a miserable hovel in East New York, where he lived in extreme poverty. After his death, a letter from his grandfather, a wealthy nobleman, who had hitherto refused to assist him, arrived, requesting him to return, and notifying him that a large sum had been placed at his disposal.

In the U. S. Senate on Saturday a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was presented in regard to the exportation of live animals, and suggesting such legislation as will enable the Secretary to prohibit or restrict the exportation of live animals of the United States to foreign countries where the disease exists among them, and that he have authority to appoint skilled persons to examine cattle &c. He submits a draft of a bill to carry out his views.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Cape Colonies have agreed to federate.

The Portugese Governor of Mozambique sends troops and three corvettes to Delugos Bay, on the south African coast.

The British steam Corvette Boadicea, 16 guns, has arrived at Cape Town with eight cases of small-pox on board.

The Victoria Parliament proposes spending $250,000 a year in supplying gratis as a supplement to the daily papers a verbatim report of the proceedings.

THE ZULU WAR.

Sir Bartle Frere's Official Notification of the Course that is to be Taken.

(From the Natal Colonist.)

Toward the latter end of July last two large armed bodies of Zulus, retainers of the Chief Sihayo, and led by three of that chief's sons and by one of his brothers, entered Natal, and took away by force and violence out of Natal territory two refugee women, from two different kraals, one of them belonging to the Border Police Guard of the magistrate, Umsinga Division. The women were dragged over the border into Zululand, and there, it is reported, murdered. 2. The two separate acts of outrage were promptly brought to the notice Ketshwayo on the 1st and 16th of August by separate messengers from his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, and an explanation and redress, by the surrender of the offenders for trial by the colonial courts of law, were then and afterward demanded from Ketshwayo. 3. In the place of complying with this just demand, Ketshwayo replied, excusing the outrage as a boyish excess, and offering a sum of money as a solatium for the violation of British territory. 4. This offer of money was declined, with a repetition of the demand for the surrender of the offenders, but they were not surrendered, and on the 11th of December a final demand was made on the Zulu King, in the name of the High Commissioner, that the three sons and brother of Sihayo should be given up for trial, and that a fine for non-compliance with the demands already made should be paid within twenty days from the date of the demand. 5. Those twenty days expired on the 31st of December, 1878, and the demand not having been complied with, the High Commissioner entertains no hope that it is the intention of the Zulu King to afford the redress her Majesty's Government has a right to demand. 6. It appears clear to the High Commissioner, from Ketshwayo's omission to comply with his demands, that the Zulu King's intentions are not friendly to the British Government, nor calculated to insure preservation of peace between the Zulus and the subjects of her Britannic Majesty in South Africa. 7. I therefore hereby make known, for the information of Ketshwayo and all the Zulu people, that I have placed the further prosecution of this and all other demands for redress and reparation in the hands of his Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, commanding her Majesty's forces in South Africa, with a request that his Excellency will take such steps as he finds necessary to protect the territory from further aggression, and to compel the Zulu King to comply with all the demands made on him for satisfaction due to the British Government, or for the greater security of British territory, or for the better and more peaceable government of the Zulu people. 8. Lieut.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford will carefully notify to all Zulu chiefs and people who may come within his reach for making such communication, that the demands of the British Government are made on Ketshwayo as much in the interests of the Zulu people as of the English nation, and that till the 11th of January the Lieutenant-General will be willing to receive and transmit to me any intimation of the unqualified and complete acceptance by Ketshwayo of all the terms offered him on the 11th December. 9. If such intimation of unqualified and complete acceptance be received by the Lieutenant-General before the 11th January, no hostile movements will be made unless they should be rendered necessary by the action of the Zulu forces. Lord Chelmsford will place his own forces in such positions as will best insure compliance with all his demands, and up to the 11th January he will be ready to consider any steps the Zulu King may propose to take for the purpose of giving real and permanent effect to the demands of the British Government. 10. But unless such regulation and complete acceptance of the terms imposed be intimated to the Lieutenant-General on or before the expiration of the time specified, viz., the close of the 11th of January, the Lieutenant-General will no longer be bound by any of the terms offered on the 11th of December for Ketshwayo's acceptance, but will take such measures as the forces at his command will permit for compelling the submission of the Zulu King, always bearing in mind that the British Government has no quarrel with the Zulu nation, and that the future good government and well-being of the Zulus is as much an object of the steps now taken, as the safety and protection of the British territories of Natal and the Transvaal. 11. And I do hereby warn all residents and inhabitants of her Majesty's possessions and colonies in South Africa, of whatever race, to be guided by this, my notification ; and I do strongly charge and command all her Majesty's officers, Ministers and subjects, and all others whom it may concern, to govern themselves and to act accordingly, and to take due notice of, and to pay due regard to, the tenor thereof.

H. B. E. FRERE,
High Commissioner.

Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan. 4, 1879.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Prince Louis Napoleon has written a letter announcing his intention of joining the British forces. He says :—For the last eight years I have been the guest of England, my education completed in an English military school. I have strengthened my ties of friendship with the English army by taking part in its annual manœuvres. The war at the Cape having assumed a more serious character I have wished to follow the campaign. I could not refrain from sharing the dangers and fatigue of troops among whom I have so many friends. Moreover the time spent in witnessing the struggle of civilization against barbarism will not be wasted for me.

An estimate will be submitted to Parliament for an advance of £1,500,000 for the expenses of the Zulu war. This does not purport to represent any exact proportion of the expenses of the war. The vote is necessary to supply what would otherwise be a deficiency in the budget which expires on the 4th April.

POULTRY EXHIBITIONS.

Opening of the Ontario Show at Guelph —A Large and Choice Collection—Nova Scotia Annual Exhibition.

GUELPH, Feb. 25.—The Ontario poultry show opened this evening at 7.30. 1,100 entries have been made. All the leading poultry fanciers of the Province exhibit. The judges will begin their duties upon their arrival here, and it is expected they will finish some time to-morrow. Dorkings are to be seen in good force, while the Cochins are such as to challenge attention. The Brahmas are admirable and in very great number. The Spanish, with their high combs and white faces, occupy considerable space. The Leghorns, the Polands, the Creve-Coeur and the Lafleche are all well represented. The games of all varieties make a splendid exhibit, while the bantams, the pigeons, the singing birds, the rabbits, &c., go to make up an exhibition second to none ever held on the American continent. The turkeys, ducks, geese and fancy fowls are also a very fine show. The show, as a whole or in any particular, is first-class.

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—The third exhibition of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association opened this afternoon in the Freemason's Hall. The display of poultry is said to be the best ever seen in Nova Scotia.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Forty Villages Submerged Near Warsaw.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Berlin despatch says the waters of the Vistula have overflowed and submerged forty villages near Warsaw.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The river Garonne has burst the embankment at La Bastide Cenon. It is feared that lives have been lost. There is great excitement. Floods occurred at Bayonne, Tarbes and Bordeaux.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Tremendous storms continue in the South of France, and hundreds are thrown on public charity.

In Spain the tempest lasted four days, causing much damage and loss of life. Various villages in Navarre and Asturias were destroyed. A barque, name unknown, was wrecked at Corunna, and 23 persons drowned.

A heavy storm prevailed to-day throughout Italy. The sea inundated a large portion of Venice. In the Plazza, San Marino, the water is thirty inches deep. The coast, from Genoa to Naples, is strewn with wrecks. Parma, Piacenza, Milan and Florence are damaged by the storm. The English steamer Silistria has been wrecked at Salerno and eighteen persons drowned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

PRESCOTT.

On Wednesday the petition against the election of M. Routhier, in Prescott, was disposed of by Mr. Justice Armour, who dismissed it with costs.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

BROOKLIN, Ont., Feb. 19.—At a convention, held by Liberal-Conservatives of the South Riding of Ontario, Mr. N. W. Brown, the present member, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of the party at the forthcoming election for the Legislature. From the numerous attendance and the enthusiasm, it is reasonable to suppose that he will be returned by a larger majority than before.

Mr. Justice Armour, on Wednesday, delivered judgment in the North Ontario election case, unseating and disqualifying Mr. Wheeler, a Reformer.

EAST NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 14.—The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of East Northumberland was held here to-day, when the following officers were elected :—President, Mr. Wm. Wade, Brighton ; Vice-Presidents—for Brighton township, Mr. Thos. J. Thorne, Hilton ; for Cramahe township, Mr. Samuel L. Purdy, Castleton ; for Murray township, Mr. John A. McColl, Wooler ; for Percy township, Mr. Wm. Boyce, Warkworth ; for Seymour township, Capt. Richard Bonneycastle, Campbellford ; for Brighton village, Mr. James Nesbitt, Brighton ; for Colborne village, Mr. D. L. Simmons, Colborne ; for Campbellford village, Mr. A. L. Colville, Campbellford ; for Hastings village, Mr. J. S. Fowlds, Hastings ; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. D. Ewing, Warkworth. A resolution was unanimously passed expressing full confidence in Mr. Meredith, the present leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly.

NORTH BRUCE.

PAISLEY, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the North Riding of Bruce, held at Tara, on the 18th inst., the following officers were elected :—Mr. Alex. McNeill, President ; Mr. Jas. Allen, 1st Vice-President ; Mr. Joseph Briggs, 2nd Vice-President ; Mr. W. O. Valentine, Secretary ; Mr. John George, Treasurer. After routine business, a resolution was unanimously passed, confirming the nomination of Capt. Briggs as the Conservative candidate for the Local Legislature.

SOUTH BRANT.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 22.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in South Brant by the Conservative party was held to-day in the Conservative rooms for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the ensuing local elections. The delegation was complete, and representative men from all sections of the riding were present, determined to redeem the riding. An unanimous nomination was given to Mr. Hugh McKenzie Wilson, barrister, who was waited upon by a deputation, and upon entering the room with them was loudly and heartily cheered. Mr. Wilson, in a neat and feeling speech, thanked the delegation for the honour conferred on him, and accepted the nomination with every confidence of success. The unanimity of the meeting and the enthusiasm displayed by all parties present were never more marked, and shewed the determination of the party to take from Mr. Mowat the power to do further injury to the Province, so far as South Brant is concerned. In selecting Mr. Wilson the convention has chosen a gentleman of unblemished character, of high legal attainments, and of large experience, particularly in municipal matters, which are so frequently brought before the Local legislature. The nomination is heartily endorsed by the party here. Other good men were nominated, but retired in favour of Mr. Wilson.

EAST ELGIN.

In consequence of the receipt by Mr. Samuel Day of a letter from Mr. Thomas Arkell, M.P. for East Elgin, urging that gentleman to instruct the Secretary of the Conservative Association of said county to call a meeting at the earliest possible time, to take into consideration the suggestions made by Mr. Arkell, viz., the necessity of East Elgin co-operating with other counties in the Dominion, by forwarding a petition to the Parliament in Ottawa praying that the same duty be placed on grain, stock, horses, &c., &c., imported from the United States into Canada which that country levies on similar products raised in Canada and exported thence, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Aylmer, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., when it was unanimously resolved :—"That the suggestions contained in Mr. Arkell's letter meet with the cordial approval of this meeting, and that the President and Secretary of the Association, also Messrs. Hays, Haggan, and Cahoon be a committee to draft a petition embodying the views contained in said letter, and forward a copy thereof to each of the Vice-Presidents of the townships, with the request that proper steps be taken by them in their respective localities to have said petition as numerously signed as possible by all parties, irrespective of political predilections, and forwarded to Mr. Thomas Arkell, M.P. for East Elgin, for presentation to Parliament."

EAST HASTINGS.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Feb. 25.—The following is the result of the East Hastings election :—

	Farley. Maj.	White. Maj.
Thurlow	—	13
Hungerford	—	128
Tyendinaga	66	—
Mill Point	1	—
	67	141
		67
White's majority		74

There is great enthusiasm over the result. A meeting is being held in the City Hall which is being addressed by the member-elect, the Minister of Customs, Mr. Bowell, Messrs. Bergin and Costigan, M.P.'s, and other gentlemen.

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

BANKRUPTCY.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—Mr. C. C. Colby, seconded by Mr. Brooks, has proposed in Parliament a new bill to repeal the Insolvent Act, which also makes provision for the winding up of estates. The announcement of Mr. Colby's measure was received with approbation by several influential members on the Government side of the House, and, of course, Mr. Colby's name gives might to any proposition he may make in the House, and with Mr. Brooks as a seconder the proposition acquires additional influence. It is, however, somewhat doubtful whether the measure will be passed this session.

MR. FISET'S CURIOSITY.

Mr. Fiset, this afternoon, evinced a good deal of curiosity concerning Louis Riel. He wanted to know if the Government had demanded the pardon of Riel ; if not, whether they would do so, and when. The hon. member blushed with anxiety to know all these things. Sir John Macdonald said that the Government had made no such demand, that they did not intend to do so, but, and this was where the gratification came in for Mr. Fiset, Sir John said that if such a proposition was made in the House, no doubt Mr. Fiset would have a happy opportunity to vote against it. Mr. Fiset sat down to await his turn, convinced by the smiles of the House that he owes one to Sir John Macdonald.

CASE OF JOHN B. SMITH.

The case of John B. Smith, brought up yesterday by Mr. Rykert, was a curious commentary on the accusations made against the present Government for dismissing officials for political reasons. Mr. John B. Smith was the deputy superindent of the Welland canal, southern section. He was dismissed, or rather suspended, previous to the elections of 1874, and a Reformer was put in his place. No investigation was allowed him. No examination into the alleged charge took place. Petitions were sent to the late Minister of Public Works, signed by large numbers of leading men on both sides of politics, asking for Mr. Smith's reinstatement, but no favourable reply was ever received. The Minister of Public Works (Hon. Dr. Tupper) stated that the correspondence asked for was incomplete, but would be brought down when it was perfect. It may possibly enable hon. gentlemen opposite to contemplate a case in which at least an approach to the "American system" was made.

PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

Contract V. A., 118 miles, from English river to Eagle river, has been awarded to Messrs. Marks and Commee, associated with Messrs. Ginty, Purcell and Ryan.

Contract W. B., 67 miles, from Eagle river to Keewarn, has been awarded to Messrs. Morse, Nicholson and Marpole.

THE PRINCESS ALICE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—The first order to-day was the consideration of the address of the Senate condoling with her Majesty the Queen on the death of the Princess Alice. The address was read by the Clerk-Assistant, Mr. Bourinot, and contained the proper expressions of regret for the great loss which her Majesty had sustained. The address was moved by Sir John Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. Mackenzie. Sir John Macdonald suggested the true interest and meaning of the occasion when he referred to the fact that in every constitutionally governed colony in the Empire such an address would be or had been moved ; and the speech of Mr. Mackenzie added this other suggestion, that no matter how widely separated on political matters men might be, or what their private opinions on constitutional questions may be, all parties join together in their love for the Royal family and in their grief for any loss her Majesty may sustain.

AN EXCITING EVENT.

After Mr. Mackenzie had concluded, M. Masson rose to speak to the address. He had not spoken but a few words when he suddenly fell fainting upon the floor. Instantly the House was in confusion. The Speaker left the chair. The galleries grew excited. Doctors Tupper, Fiset and Fortin were instantly at M. Masson's side. He was suffering much and struggled to rise, but he was kept upon the floor till a bottle of stimulant had restored circulation. The members of the House acted in a very sensible fashion. There was no crowding about the fallen man, and the doctors had every opportunity to aid him. In a few minutes he was able to go out to the apartments of the Speaker, and at a later hour was much restored. Very great sympathy has been exhibited for the illness of a justly respected Minister.

ANTI-CHINESE PETITION.

The following is the petition sent from Victoria, B.C., in regard to the Chinese, also the appendix to the petition. (Anti-Chinese petition) ;

To the Hon. the Speaker and Members of the House of Commons, at Ottawa, in Parliament assembled :—

The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Province of British Columbia, enrolled in the City of Victoria as members of an organization of workingmen, and from other residents of the said Province, sharing the views of the said society.

Humbly showeth,—That your petitioners experiencing the injurious effects from the competition of Chinese labour, so largely prevailing in this Province, to the detriment of the general welfare, and which your petitioners, more especially the working class, feel most oppressively, respectfully ask your honourable body with the view of affording relief, will be pleased in the present session of the Legislature to pass a measure similar to that of the Queensland Act, of Australia, placing restrictions on the further immigration of Chinamen, and further, that in the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway the employment of Chinese labour shall be prohibited, and also that you will see fit to ratify the act of this Provincial Government in placing the local tax they have upon the Chinese in this country.

And your petitioners as in duty bound, will ever pray, etc.

Signed by Noah Shakespeare and 1,496 others.

(APPENDIX TO PETITION.)

The following is the estimated number of Chinese in British Columbia, and the manner in which they are employed :—Domestic servants, 300 ; shoemakers, 150 ; laundrymen, 300 ; tailors, 100 ; general labourers, 700 ; gold miners, 1,800 ; pedlers, 50 ; gardeners and farm hands, 1,500 ; employed at fisheries, 1,100 ; total, 6,000.

The total population of British Columbia exclusive of Indians does not exceed 25,000, so that fully one-fourth of it consists of Chinese. In the whole Province there are only four Chinese who own real estate, the total value of which is only $12,000. From twenty to thirty Chinamen will live in a house which is only large enough for a family consisting of four or five persons ; and as they live chiefly upon rice they can board and lodge for from ten to twenty-five cents per day, whereas, a single man of any other nationality cannot board and lodge for less than fifty cents to one dollar per day. The Chinese are paid from $15 to $30 per month. Men of other nationalities receive from $20 to $50 per month, so that taking into consideration the difference in the cost of living the Chinaman is better off than any other single man. Most Caucasians have to support a wife and family, whereas the Chinese workingman is never married. Only a few of the more wealthy Chinese have wives. The effect of the presence of the Chinese is not only to reduce wages, but almost completely to exclude other men from obtaining employment, even at very reduced wages. For if other men offer to work for the same wages as the Chinamen, the Chinese will work for still less, till they have driven their competitors from the field, when they will again demand full wages. This they are enabled to do by their complete system of organization. The workingman of British Columbia has not to compete on fair terms with the Chinese as individuals, but has to compete with an organized body of men, six thousand strong, supported by their wealthy countrymen. That they are completely organized, and know their power, was proved some months ago, when they all quit work on the same day, because an attempt was made to carry into effect the Act passed by the Provincial Assembly imposing a tax upon them.

TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns for the month ending 21st January show a large increase in revenue in certain articles which have been imported and taken out of bond in anticipation of changes in the tariff. In tea, in particular, there has been a large import, the amount of duty collected being $55,039.93. In sugar there appeared to be a large speculative impulse at work, the imports amounting in value to $372,367, and the duty to $169,043.06. Of course the returns for the first twenty days of February will show a still larger increase. The usual consequence will follow of increase of revenue this year to be followed by a corresponding decrease next year.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACTS.

The *Globe* is really too bad. From the very first it has endeavoured to falsify every step taken in regard to the Pacific railway contracts, and several contradictions have not taught it that its means of information were untrustworthy, and all its facts astray. Its latest attempt is made in an editorial on Saturday. The *Globe* says that Morse & Co. tendered a lowest tender for the whole work, and should have had the whole work in consequence. It is not true in fact that their tender was the lowest, as the figures below will prove. Morse & Co. tendered separately for the sixty-seven miles between Eagle River and Keewatin for the sum of $3,364,274. The contract was given them accordingly. They did not tender separately for the 118 miles between English and Eagle Rivers, but the lowest tender for the section was that of Marks & Co., for the sum of $2,203,296. Now the *Globe* puts Morse & Co.'s tender for the whole work at $6,500,000. And the two contracts as given by the Government amount to $5,567,680, or nearly a million less than the figures which the *Globe* quotes as the lowest. There was therefore no favour shown. Morse & Co. got what they tendered for, and the *Globe's* demand for an explanation will hardly produce anything to its satisfaction.

MR. MASSON.

Mr. Masson is better but it is quite unlikely that he will be able to attend to much serious business or take part in the debates of the House of Commons this session. Rest is absolutely necessary to the restoration of his health.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General has been inviting members of the Senate and Commons to meet him for the purpose of conversation on general topics of interest to the country. A considerable number of both Senators and Members have had interviews with his Excellency, but of course the topics of conversation and the views of his Excellency are not necessarily topics also of newspaper discussion.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

In Mr. Mackenzie's first speech this session he commented with a certain show of disapproval on the Government's policy in regard to the cattle plague in the United States. In *The Mail* it was said in reply that the action of Hon. Mr. Pope and the Cabinet would be found to have saved the cattle trade of Canada from serious disaster. It is now understood that the British Government would have "scheduled" Canada as an interdicted country if the measures taken by the Cabinet, at the advice of the Minister of Agriculture, had not been taken so promptly and wisely. This fact will go a long way to discredit any assault that may be made by Mr. Mackenzie on the policy of the Government in regard to this great question, so important to the agricultural and stock-raising population of Ontario.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT BARRIE.

BARRIE, Feb. 25.—About two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered to have broken out in a dry goods store on Dunlop street occupied by E. Rush as a salesroom for bankrupt stock. Before the alarm was given the fire had made considerable headway, and despite the exertions of the fire brigade and a plentiful supply of water, Rush's store, Georgeon's drug store, and Mann's bookstore were soon enveloped in flames. R. King's store, which adjoins Mann's bookstore, frequently took fire, but, by the timely application of buckets of water, the fire was prevented from spreading. The houses on the opposite side of the street facing the burnt premises suffered by scorching and breaking of windows, but a few dollars will easily repair the damage. The fronts of the stores fell outward with a heavy crash, and had it not been for a telegraph pole breaking the fall of the bricks, there would doubtless have been loss of life as well as of property. W. C. Penton, of the Hook & Ladder Corps, had his left leg and his head severely injured, and several others were struck by the falling bricks, but fortunately escaped serious injury. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, but it is generally believed to have been caused by the upsetting of a lamp in Rush's store.

The following are the losses and insurance :—R. King, jr., baker, loss on stock and furniture, $600 ; insurance, $1,500 in the Queen's. Mann & Son, stationers, loss on stock estimated at $2,000 ; insured for $1,100 in the Royal. Mrs. Mann, loss on household goods, about $200 ; insured for $900 in the Citizens'. The buildings are owned by R. King, sr., and are insured in the Royal and the Queen's respectively for $1,500 each ; loss about $750. E. Rush, insurance on bankrupt stock, $1,000 in the Western. He claims to have lost over $1,000. The building was owned by C. Morris, insured in the Scottish Commercial and Gore District Mutual for $2,000. It is a total loss. W. T. Georgen, druggist, stock insured in the Hartford and Gore District Mutual, $1,000 each ; on furniture, $500 in the Hartford ; loss estimated by him at $4,000. The building is owned by R. J. Oxenham, and insured for $2,000 equally between the Imperial and the Queen's. He estimates his loss at over $2,500. W. H. House, boots and shoes, stock insured in the Gore District Mutual for $1,000 ; loss estimated by him at $2,000. Building owned by G. Plaxton, insured in the Western for $1,500 ; loss probably $200. Frawley & Devlin, dry goods, insured in the Scottish Commercial for $2,000, and Northern for $1,000 ; loss estimated by them at $1,500. Building owned by T. Johnston, insured in the Scottish Commercial for $2,000 ; loss small, probably $100. Total losses, $16,930 ; insurance thereon $12,700.

A RECKLESS ENGINEER.

He Screws Down the Safety Valve and his Engine Explodes.

PEOPLE MOWED DOWN LIKE GRASS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 22.—A Stockton despatch says a terrific explosion occurred yesterday at the head of Stockton slough, on Eldorado street. More than 200 people had assembled to witness the trial of a new popular pump set in slough and run by a threshing engine. Those who stood near were prostrated, and the body of the engine was blown a hundred and fifty feet through the crowd. The dead lay prostrate in every direction. Some fell into the slough from the bridge. Ten or twelve dead bodies lay in one heap at the north-west corner of the bridge. Others lay strewn dead and dying in the street, blown 50 to 100 feet. The heads of some were blown to pieces. Others were blown to the ground with such force as to break every bone in their bodies. The faces, hands, and whole persons were steamed in dirt and cinders. The wounded were promptly cared for, and the dead left undisturbed until the excitement had subsided, when they were removed to the coroner's office. The explosion was the result of the recklessness of the engineer. The steam gauge refused to work, and after the engineer had attempted to fix it and failed, he screwed it down. He screwed down the safety valve, and went on with the work. The explosion occurred fifteen minutes afterwards. The killed are J. Kirkpatrick; merchant, John Wriell, James Curry, blacksmith ; Geo. Foltz, carpenter ; Millard Folsom, Wm. Allen, Michael Crowell, H. Bishop, jr., Robert Johnson, James Cosgrove, Chas. Crearor, W. C. Goiler, B. Clowes, Foo Fee, Chinaman ; Thos. Sedgwick, J. Avery, engineer in charge of the engine. The wounded number twenty-six, three or four of whom are not likely to recover. Many were blown a considerable distance, and escaped uninjured. The body of the engine weighing 2,500 pounds was blown over the telegraph, and landed on the plaza. Men are still engaged dragging the slough in the hope of recovering the bodies supposed to be thrown in by the explosion.

Five minutes before the accident Engineer Avery was warned never to work the engine in such a condition. Avery answered, "She will either work or bust." Practical engineers and boiler-makers declare that the boiler was in good order and safe. Thos. Sedgwick is not dead, as reported. He will recover. Frank Andrews, Arthur Tinkham, Notbliss, and Charles Harrif' recovery is doubtful. Milton Hart died to-day. No bodies were found in the slough. Parties and balls announced for next week have been postponed on account of the explosion.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

First Annual Meeting at Ottawa.

First Day.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—The first annual meeting of the Eastern Dairymen's Association was held in the City Hall this afternoon.

The meeting was organized at ten minutes to three o'clock by Mr. Morgan being elected chairman *pro tem.*, in the absence of the president. Mr. W. J. Curner was appointed temporary Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN stated that it gave him great pleasure to see such a representative meeting, and felt satisfied that the proceedings of the convention would prove of interest and value to all, as addresses would be delivered by a number of eminent men. As Prof. Bell, of Albert College, Belleville, had consented to deliver the annual address, he (the speaker) would not take up their time by any further remarks.

The inaugural address was given by Dr. James T. Bell, Professor of Mining and Agriculture in Albert University at Belleville. His remarks were in reference to butter-making and the butter trade. In speaking of the dairy business he said that it had suffered less than any other branch of trade from the commercial depression which had existed for some time past, over the greater portion of the civilized world, and particularly in England, that great manufacturing centre—the great decline in the quantity of manufactured goods, exported from the British ports, combined with the general shrinkage of values on the articles exported, has compelled the large manufacturing firms either to suspend operations, to place their hands on short time, or to demand a reduction in the rate of wages. The latter alternative was energetically resisted by the workmen in the numerous and extensive strikes which had taken place. The result of these things was a greatly reduced purchasing power amongst the working classes who compose the great majority of the food-consumers, while the abundant supply tended still further to bring down prices, and it was probable that bottom figures had not been reached. He pointed out the necessity of maintaining the quality of butter and cheese made, in order that satisfaction might be given and good markets secured and held. He illustrated this point by showing that it paid to make a good article. Quality was what told, and not quantity. One man might produce 111 lbs. of cheese from 1,000 lbs. of milk, while another might only be able to make 100 lbs. from the same quantity. The latter, however, might get ten cents a pound for his cheese and the other only eight cents, so that the maker of quality would get $1.12 more than the maker of quantity. He advocated the making of more butter of better quality rather than for more farmers to go into cheese-making.

The Association adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FIRE RECORD.

TOTTENHAM, Feb. 21.—The brick dwelling house and contents of Mr. Henry Williams, on lot No. 14, in 3rd concession, township of Tecumseth, was burned to the ground last night, about eight o'clock. Loss about $4,000 ; no insurance. The cause is supposed to have been a flaw in the stovepipe. The house was new.

GRANBY, Que., Feb., 22, 1.30 a.m.—A fire broke out in the Commercial hotel about 11.30 yesterday morning, and spread to the town hall. The fire engine here was broken, and a telegram was sent to St. John for one, about three o'clock, which arrived in time to see the fire under control. All was then quiet till about seven p.m., when, for want of watchfulness, the fire broke out in a building occupid as the post office, and then the St. John's company was called into action, and fought manfully till about 11.30 p.m., and then they were conquerors, after which they returned home. The Town-hall was worth about $6,000, and was insured for the same amount in the Royal Insurance Co. of England. The total loss is from $12,000 to $15,000. One of the St. John fire company was hurt, but not very badly.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT---FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OTTAWA, Wednesday Feb. 19.

REPEAL OF THE INSOLVENT LAW.

Mr. COLBY introduced a bill to repeal the Bankruptcy Act. He stated that the bill contemplated the repeal of the existing insolvency law; would also make provision for the winding up of the estates of insolvent debtors and the distribution of the effects.

LOUIS RIEL.

Mr. FISET asked whether the Government have solicited and recommended the pardon of Louis Riel, if not, whether they propose doing so, and when.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—The Government cannot well solicit the pardon of Louis Riel, because I take it the Government has the power to grant it, but, however, the Ministry has not solicited or recommended the pardon of Louis Riel. With respect to the second part of the question, they did not propose making any proposition. If a proposition is made in this House, I dare say the hon. member will have an opportunity of voting against it again. (Laughter.)

DISMISSAL OF A WELLAND CANAL OFFICIAL.

Mr. RYKERT moved for a return of all the correspondence and papers in connection with the dismissal of John B. Smith ftom the office of deputy superintendent of the southern section of the Welland canal, as also the report of the superintendent of the Welland canal in reference to such dismissal. He said Mr. Smith was suspended by the late Government in January, 1874, just prior to an election to the House of Commons, the order for his suspension coming from the Public Works Department as follows:—"Suspend J. B. Smith, because there are serious charges made against him." Afterwards a number of gentlemen, among whom were several of his (Mr. Rykert's) opponents, petitioned for Mr. Smith's re-appointment. In February, 1874, Mr. Smith demanded from the Department an investigation into the charges said to have been made against him, but from that time to this no investigation had been made. On the contrary a gentleman was appointed to Mr. Smith's place. He (Mr. Rykert) did not object to an officer being dismissed if there were really charges against him, but he did not believe in the doctrine that to the victors belong the spoils. Mr. Smith, he believed, was a faithful servant, and he now asked the Government to investigate the charges against him; to reinstate him if he had not been guilty of any offence, and not to reinstate him if he did not deserve to be reinstated.

The motion was carried.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT moved for returns of the amounts expended on the enlargement of the Welland canal, on the Lachine canal, and the construction of the Pacific railway from Thunder Bay to Red River, up to the 1st January, 1879, with a statement of the further sums required to be expended on those works.

Mr. TUPPER agreed that the information was desirable, and promised that it should be brought down at as early a date as possible.

The motion was carried.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CHRISTIE presented a petition from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, praying that post offices may be ordered to be closed in the Province of Quebec on Sundays.

Mr. BUNTING presented several petitions from the County of Welland, asking for protection to Canadian fruit.

THE INSOLVENCY LAW.

Mr. GIGAULT asked whether it was the intention of the Government to repeal the existing insolvency laws, and in the case of their repeal to propose one uniform law for the whole of the Dominion, having as its object the affording means for the liquidation of the property of insolvent traders in a more just and equitable, and less expensive way than was practised before the Insolvency Act of 1864, and to compel the insolvent trader to make an assignment of his property to a public officer entrusted with the duty of making a division among the creditors.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) said that a bill on the subject had already been introduced by a private member, and when it came up for the second reading the whole question would receive the consideration of the Government.

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

Mr. MOUSSEAU moved for copies of the petition addressed to the Governor-in-Council by the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau, Church, and Angers, praying for the dismissal of the Honourable Luc Letellier, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, the replies thereto, and the answers to the replies.

Mr. McCARTHY suggested that the words "and all correspondence and papers relating to the subject" should be added to the motion.

The motion, amended as suggested by Mr. McCarthy, was carried.

BOUNDARIES OF ONTARIO.

Mr. DAWSON moved for all reports of the arbitrators appointed to enquire into the matter of the boundaries between the northerly and westerly limits of Ontario and the unorganized territories of the Dominion, with all documents bearing thereon, whether produced by the Dominion Government, the said Province of Ontario, or otherwise. He said that the papers called for related to a matter of very great importance to Ontario and the Dominion at large. By the award of the arbitrators an extensive territory would fall to Ontario, and it was a territory of great value. It possessed navigable rivers, pine covered regions, where a trade in timber would spring up to supply the treeless prairies of the West, and it had large areas of good agricultural lands. Still, although the territory was valuable in itself, he was afraid that he could not congratulate Ontario very warmly on the acquisition. The constitution of the Province was not such as to enable her to deal with regions so far from her centres of population. She could not organize territorial Governments, and he (Mr. Dawson) had always been of opinion that it would be to the advantage of Ontario if the districts bordering on the great lakes and the country intervening between them and Manitoba could be formed into a separate Province. They would grow faster, become peopled more rapidly, and, as it was with Ontario, that their trade must necessarily be, whatever system brought them on the fastest would be most to her advantage. New Provinces on the first formation would of course be for a time expensive, but they would gradually come to pay their way. Manitoba already paid her way, yielding a revenue of $225,000 from Customs alone; and the pine-covered regions of Rainy River would soon also yield a revenue sufficiently large to defray all the expenses of a Provincial Government.

The motion was agreed to.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL RETURNS.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT submitted motions for the receipts generally during the twenty days from 1st to 20th February of the present year, for a return of the imports and exports during the six months ending 1st January, 1879, and for a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures during the seven months ending on the 1st February, 1879.

The motions were adopted.

THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

Mr. CHARLTON moved an address to the Governor-General, praying that in view of the existence of the plague in Russia, and of its threatened progress westward, and in view also of the probability that emigration will take place from Russia to Canada during the present year to a considerable extent, such quarantine and sanitary regulations against the infected countries or districts may be determined upon and enforced at Canadian seaports, and upon the Canadian frontier, as shall furnish so far as intelligently directed efforts may be able to do so, preventives and safeguards against the introduction and spread of the pestilence. He said there was probably not a single member of the House who was unaware of the fact that at the present moment the plague was prevailing in Russia. The same terrible disease which is known as black death carried off millions of the inhabitants of Europe in the fourteenth century; which in 1665 devastated London and various parts of Europe, and which in 1720 killed one half the inhabitants of Marseilles. The disease in Russia was causing lively apprehensions, and steps were being taken by continental nations and by the United States to introduce rigid quarantine measures to prevent its spread. The American Government appointed a medical commission to Russia to investigate the disease, and the proper mode of treating it. Although the Dominion Government included among its members an eminent medical man who was no doubt alive to the importance of the matter, nevertheless an expression of opinion on the part of the House would at least have a beneficial effect in quickening the Government to take the steps necessary in the public interest in that regard.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said the law as it at present exists clothed the Government with quite sufficient authority to establish an efficient quarantine, so as to prevent the spread of the plague in this country so far as the most rigid quarantine could effect that object. Such being the law, the Government felt there was no necessity that their hands should be strengthened by a vote of the House. It was the duty of the Government to carry out the law, and more especially in the face of the plague prevailing in other countries. The effect of the proposed motion would be to ask the Governor-General to make his Ministers perform their duty. (Laughter.) He (Sir John) did not think there was necessity for such a warning. (Hear, hear.) They were satisfied that they would carry out the law, that it was sufficient for the purpose, and the hon. member moving the resolution ought and must remain satisfied with having called the attention of the House to the subject. The disease, it was said, was travelling westward, and it must pass through the countries of Europe before it reached here. England was in greater danger than America, and yet it was announced in the English Parliament that the Government apprehended no danger, or but little danger, of the disease invading the shores of the United Kingdom. It must also cross the Atlantic before arriving here, and Germany had established the most rigid quarantine between her Dominions and Russia and Russian Poland. We had got all the protection of the quarantine regulations of Germany and other European nations to prevent the spread of the plague, also the protection afforded by the broad ocean, and, moreover, that afforded by our quarantine laws, which were amply effective. If the hon. member for North Norfolk thought the quarantine laws as they appeared on the statute book did not give sufficient power to the Government, it was his duty to introduce a bill to alter the quarantine regulations, but the Government believed the laws were amply sufficient, and the administration would see that the quarantine regulations and laws for the purpose of suppressing diseases were carried out to the fullest extent. We had also the advantage of the United States taking steps to protect their shores. Whatever steps were taken to protect the United States were practically measures, the effect of which extend to this country.

Mr. CHARLTON said it was satisfactory to the country to know that the Government would, if necessary, take action to prevent the introduction of the plague. He would, therefore, withdraw his motion.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. FISET moved for copies of instructions written or verbal given to Mr. Collingwood Schriber, C.E., on the subject of inquiries made, or to be made, by him against certain persons employed on the northern section of the Intercolonial railway.

Mr. VALLEE moved that the following words should be added to the motion:—"Also a return giving the names and residences of employés of the said railway discharged or dismissed from 1873 to 17th September, 1878."

The motion as amended was agreed to.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

A RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from Toronto asking for the appointment of a Railway Commission.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill to make better provision for the trials of controverted elections of members of the House by amending and consolidating the Acts now in force on the subject.

The bill was read a first time.

THE LATE PRINCESS ALICE.

The CLERK read the following address of condolence to the Queen agreed upon by the Senate, and sent down for the concurrence of the Commons:—

'To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:—

"MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and House of Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, humbly approach your Majesty with the renewed assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's person and Government.

"In common with your Majesty's subjects in all other parts of your empire, we have learned with profound grief of the great loss which your Majesty has sustained in the early death of her Royal Highness, the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

"We take the first opportunity which the assembling of the Parliament of Canada affords to express for ourselves, and for the people whom we represent, our heartfelt sympathy with your Majesty in your sorrow. Though removed by distance from the scenes where the life of her Royal Highness was passed, the goodness and beauty of her character, and her affectionate discharge of every duty as daughter, wife, and mother, were not unknown to us, and we have been inexpressibly touched by the narrative which has reached us of the loving self-sacrifice which marked her death.

"We should fail, may it please your Majesty, properly to convey to you the common sentiment of your Canadian subjects, did we not add the expression of our earnest hope that your Majesty may find consolation in Divine aid and in the reflection that your illustrious daughter did not live in vain, but has bequeathed to her countrywomen all over the world an example which will nerve them to emulate her high sense of duty, and a memory which will be cherished wherever courage and devotion hold place in human affections."

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—Mr. Speaker, I am sure that this House will take pleasure in joining in this address, this, I may say, beautifully worded address, sent to us from the Senate, condoling with Her Majesty on the bereavement she has suffered. Although that bereavement, that calamity, has not been of so very recent date, and therefore, one may hope the blow has been in some degree alleviated, yet it is our duty to take the earliest opportunity to assure her Majesty that the people of Canada, and the representatives of the people of Canada in this House, condole with her in hearty sympathy for her great loss. (Hear, hear.) I feel, that I am not called upon to enlarge upon the subject. The address speaks for itself. It conveys our heartfelt expression of feeling, and we would fain hope that her Majesty's loss will be in some degree alleviated by the knowledge that even in this distant part of the Empire, her sorrow is our sorrow, just as her happiness is a source of the greatest gratification to us. The feeling in Canada, as in all parts of the British Empire, is one of loyalty and affection to the Throne; we owe, and we pay our duty of loyalty to the Crown, and also present our respectful and loyal affection to her Majesty in her personal character. We, therefore, feel, Sir, in more than an ordinary degree the regret which a people may be supposed to experience in any loss by any bereavement which may fall to the lot of their ruler. We have personal feelings of affection for the gracious lady who presides over our vast empire, and we may hope that such consolation as this assurance can give will have its effect upon her Majesty. The grief to which the address refers has been a great grief for her. It is more than a single grief, because by an unhappy coincidence, the death of her beloved child reminded her of the grief of her life—the loss of her husband and consort. We all know that the Princess Alice deserved all the affection that has been bestowed upon her, and the touching circumstance which deprived her of life, hanging over the bed of her dying child, increases our sorrow at the loss, and our knowledge of the aggravated feeling of sorrow, which must pervade her Majesty's breast. (Hear, hear.) I shall say no more, but I shall move this address, seconded by the hon. the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Mackenzie.)

Mr. MACKENZIE—Mr. Speaker, I have the melancholy pleasure of seconding the motion made by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government. As a portion of the British Empire it would be our duty, and I am sure our pleasure on the occasion of any bereavement of the Royal family, to pass such an address, but towards her Majesty we entertain feelings of peculiar respect and veneration. She, above all her predecessors, has established a personal claim to the good will and affection, I may say, of her subjects in every part of her dominions. On the occasion of her recent bereavement, we all know she was deprived of one of her principal domestic supports in the person of the Princess Alice. The devotion of that lady to her duty during the time of her father's illness was one which occasioned a great deal of touching feeling in the country, and the melancholy occasion of her death revealed again fresh proofs of the excellence and affectionate disposition of her character, one which must commend itself indeed to everyone, even if she had no connection with her Majesty's family.

Mr. MASSON rose to support the motion, but after a few observations he was seized with a sudden illness and was unable to proceed.

The motion was then carried, and it was ordered that the address be engrossed and forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-General for transmission to the Queen.

THE WALLS OF QUEBEC.

Mr. VALLEE asked whether it was the intention of the Government to carry on vigorously the works connected with the improvement of the walls of the city of Quebec.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—In the absence of the Minister of Public Works, who has been called away in consequence of the illness of my colleague, I may say, generally, that it is the intention of the Government to carry out vigorously the obligations entered into in this respect by the previous Government.

INTERFERENCE BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN POLITICS.

Mr. RYKERT moved for a return of the number of days during which one James McMahon, a clerk in the paymaster's office of the Welland Canal, was absent from duty during the years 1877 and 1878. He said the people of Welland were interested in the question of interference by Government officials in elections, because, during four years, no less than seven elections had taken place, which were mostly brought about by the unwarrantable interference of officers under the late Government. He made that statement advisedly, because, in his own county a missionary was abroad elevating the standard of purity. The celebrated Sunday brigade also first commenced their efforts, which resulted in the disqualification of the gentleman who opposed him on that occasion. Another member of that party who was elected for Niagara had also been disqualified. The hon. gentleman quoted from Mr. Mackenzie's speeches in the Ontario Legislature a motion proposed by him enunciating the doctrine that Government officials should not interfere in elections. In 1873, the House of Commons discussed the subject in respect to the inspector of post offices, Mr. Griffin, and the present leader of the Opposition then defended his position in a resolution. He (Mr. Rykert) was entirely opposed to the American system, to the dismissal of public officials except for a just cause, but the moment they interfered in elections and made their office a political machine, this, or any, Government would be bound to take action to terminate it. That was the policy which the hon. gentleman opposite first propounded, but abandoned when in office, and it was the duty of the Government and its supporters to see it carried out. McMahon was imported into the Paymaster's office of the Welland Canal when his services were not required, and since then he had been engaged during the elections in influencing employés of the Government to vote in favour of the then Government. In May, 1877, when Capt. Norris was running, he worked for that gentleman, and though he was gracious enough not to take pay for the time during which he was engaged electioneering, he thought the matter over and accepted pay from the department a few months afterwards. During last year, he was absent for two or three months in Kingston, Quebec, and elsewhere, in one place electioneering and in another manipulating contracts.

Mr. DOMVILLE said he was sorry that the object of the motion was not to make a general enquiry into charges of the kind indicated by the mover, so that such matters as the conveyance of voters over the Intercolonial railway by the late Government free of charge might have been investigated. Were a general investigation made, it could be proved, he believed, that a great deal of pressure had been used by the late Government during the late elections in order to gain the elections.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said there could be no objection to the return being brought down. He did not think a general investigation would be advisable, however, and would, therefore, oppose anything like the appointment of a Committee to make general inquiries into such matters. Wherever there had been a real wrong, it might be investigated, but the wrong should be distinctly stated by the member moving that the matter should be investigated.

Mr. ROCHESTER said that if an investigation should take place, he would, he believed, be able to show that the late Government sent for employés and showed them how to vote, and that they had caused a Reformer to run for Parliament in the place of a Conservative, and with the understanding that he should support the then Government when elected.

The motion was carried.

REBATES OF DUTIES.

Mr. JONES (South Leeds) moved for orders in Council for a rebate of the duties on merchandise, contractors' plant or material for contractors, used from 1st January, 1874, to 1st January, 1879, for each year respectively. He said it would be found from the papers that a large amount of material and contractors' plant had been brought into the country without paying duty. The power was left in the hands of the Government to be used by orders in Council, but that power should be used with the greatest caution. During the past five years much material had been introduced into the country without paying duty, which might well have been furnished in Canada.

The motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at 4.45.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

THE CENTENNIAL SAFE.

Sealed for a Century.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The large iron safe, known as the Centennial safe, on exhibition at the Centennial, contributed by Mrs. Diehm, was closed to-day in Statuary Hall of the capitol in the presence of a large number of spectators. The safe is to be opened by the ruling President in 1976. In addition to a volume containing the autographs of prominent public men, it contains an album of photographs of a large number of them with recorded souvenirs of the Centennial. The photographs of ladies are few in number and include those of Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Hayes.

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

THIRD LEGISLATURE--FOURTH SESSION

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. CURRIE moved "That in the opinion of this House all moneys granted by the Legislature for High Schools should be apportioned between counties and cities according to the ratio of population in each, as compared with the whole population of the Province." He proceeded to point out that in 1877, there were 104 High Schools in Ontario, with 9,300 pupils, and the amount paid by the Government was $5,000, the municipalities voting $2 for every one paid by the Government. He produced a tabulated statement showing that there was a very marked difference between the sums paid to the various High Schools. Some of the counties in which there was a very small number of inhabitants getting a much larger Government grant than others with a large population.

The SPEAKER said no hon. member of the House knew better than the hon. member for Welland himself that this resolution could not be presented to the House from the chair. As it attempted to deal with the appropriations of public funds it must emanate from the Government.

Mr. MOWAT said the money was distributed according to the census.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. BELL moved an order of the House for a return, showing the numbers, names, places of residence, profession or trade, length of time of attendance, as well as the subjects taught to each pupil attending the School of Technology or School of Practical Science, since the first day of January, 1874, to the present time. In moving the resolution the mover observed that he would be satisfied to have omitted certain returns which had already been brought down.

Mr. CROOKS said he had prepared a report on the subject, which would be submitted to the House, and if that report did not contain the information needed, he would be glad to produce it, if possible.

The motion then passed.

TRIAL OF CIVIL CAUSES.

Mr. MONK moved the second reading of the bill relative to the trial of civil causes. He pointed out that some of the judges often kept juries much longer than was necessary, in fact, when their services were no longer needed.

Mr. MOWAT opposed the motion on the ground that the discretion of the judges should not be interfered with. He thought it better to allow the judges full power to keep the juries, if in their discretion, it was in the public interest to do so.

Mr. McLAWS supported the motion, and cited cases which had come under his own notice in which juries had been kept away from home for a period of two weeks, when there was nothing for them to do.

Mr. DEROCHE said in the interest of justice the motion ought to be voted down.

Mr. ROSS supported the motion. He held that the principle embodied in the bill was a good one and should become law. If it was laid down by statute that jury cases should be proceeded with with due despatch, in order not to detain juries, much satisfaction would be given the general public.

The motion was then put and lost.—Yeas, 33; nays, 37.

YEAS—Messrs. Appleby, Baker, Barr, Bell, Boulter, Broder, Calvin, Code, Coutts, Creighton, Deacon, Flesher, Grange, Harkin, Kean, Lauder, Long, McDougall, McGowan, McLaws, Master, Meredith, Merrick, Monk, Morris, O'Sullivan, Preston, Richardson, Robinson, Ross, Scott, Tooley, Wigle, Wills.—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Baxter, Bishop, Clarke (Norfolk), Clarke (Wellington), Cole, Crooks, Currie, Deroche, Finlayson, Fraser, Gibson, Graham, Grant, Harcourt, Hardy, Hay, Hunter, Lane, Lyon (Algoma), Lyon (Halton), McCraney, McMahon, Miller, Mowat, O'Donoghue, Pardee, Patterson, Paxton, Sinclair, Snetsinger, Springer, Striker, Watterworth, Widdifield, Williams, Wilson, Wood.—37.

ELECTION ACT OF ONTARIO.

Mr. MORRIS moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Election Act of Ontario, so that where municipal taxes are paid by instalments, voters shall be absolved from the obligation to swear that they have paid all their taxes in full when an instalment is due. He pointed out the disadvantages to which many voters were put in the city of Toronto, as well as other cities, and he trusted that the bill would become law, in the interest of the public who were classed as income voters.

Mr. MOWAT accepted the bill, and would not oppose it.

Mr. MEREDITH contended that the income tax should be abolished, as it was a disgrace to the statute book. He held that the parties coming under the restrictions of the law relating to income taxes should be permitted to vote without any restrictions whatever.

The motion was then passed and referred to a special committee.

DISEASE IN FRUIT TREES.

Mr. CREIGHTON moved the second reading of his bill for the suppression of the disease among fruit trees known as black knot, especially plum trees; and also that known as "yellows," affecting peach and other fruit trees.

The motion was carried, and the bill referred to a special committee.

SUPPLY.

The House resolved itself into Committee of Supply, Mr. Clarke (Wellington) in the chair.

On the item for the Central Prison,

Mr. MEREDITH drew attention to the large salary paid the Superintendent of the Industries—$2,000 per year. He wanted to know what duties that officer was expected to perform.

Mr. WOOD said that the Superintendent had to purchase material, sell the manufactured goods, consisting of brooms, matting, etc.; and he did not think the salary was too large.

Mr. MEREDITH contended that this officer was paid entirely too much, especially as he had an accountant at a salary of $1,000 to assist him.

Mr. LAUDER also held that the superintendent alluded to had little or nothing to do; and consequently it was the duty of the Government to reduce his salary.

Mr. WHITE said surely something must be wrong in the management of the Central Prison when the expenses swallowed up all the receipts. (Hear, hear.) He said the reformatory of Detroit was worked at a large profit; and he saw no reason why the same should not be the result of the management of the Central Prison at Toronto.

The next item of $30,032 14 for the Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene, was passed after a few explanations, and the Committee rose.

The House adjourned at 10.45.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT AND TEMPERANCE HOME.

Mr. WOOD moved that the House do ratify an order-in-Council, approved by the Lieut.-Governor on the 25th day of January, 1879, which order is to the following effect:—"Upon the recommendation of the Hon. the Treasurer, the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the 'Ladies' Benevolent and Temperance Home' in St. Thomas, be taken and named as one of the charitable institutions entitled hereafter to receive aid under the 'Charity Aid Act,' and that the said institution be taken as named in schedule 'B' of the said Act as regards the care of adults, and in schedule 'C' of the said Act as regards the care of children."

The motion passed.

REFUGE FOR FALLEN WOMEN.

Mr. WOOD moved that the House do ratify an order-in-Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 25th day of January, 1879, which order is to the following effect:—"Upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Treasurer the Committee of Council advise that the institution known as the 'Refuge for Fallen Women,' conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in the city of Toronto, be taken and named as one of the charitable institutions hereafter to receive aid under the 'Charity Aid Act,' and that the said institution be taken as named in schedule 'C' of the said Act." He explained that the report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons was in favour of this institution.

The motion passed.

THE ONTARIO TILE DRAINAGE ACT.

On the motion of Mr. Wood, the House went into Committee of the Whole on his resolution to extend the provisions of the Tile Drainage Act to stone and wood drains.

The resolution passed through Committee and was concurred in.

THE ESTIMATES.

The House again went into Committee of Supply. Mr. Clarke (Wellington) in the chair.

Mr. CROOKS, in moving that the item education $516,935 be passed, stated that there had been a decrease of $27,880 as compared with last year. The gross decrease had been $32,980 and the increases $5,100 which left the net decrease what he had stated. He proceeded to refer to the query in the pamphlet of Senator Macpherson which asked the reason of the $200,000 increase in the cost of education from 1871 to 1877 and how much went to the placemen. He enumerated the items in which the increases had occurred. The revenue in 1877 was $22,331 more than in 1871, so that the actual increase was $176,344. He proposed to show how much of this amount went to the people. The item for Public and Separate Schools increased in 1877 by $66,000 as compared with 1871 and all of this went for the benefit of the people. The grants for High Schools were increased between the same years by $5,000, and therefore none of this went to placemen. The increases for the schools in new and poor townships, $6,000, also went directly to the people. About $19,331 of the increase was received by municipalities in aid of the County educational institutions and towards the payment of School Inspectors in the Counties. The inspection of the public schools cost an increase of $16,378, so that it would be seen that nearly the whole of the total increase for 1877 had been accounted for as going directly to the people. The increase for High School inspection was $86,632, which being under the control of the Department, he would explain presently, the Department being responsible. The same might be said of the increase of $5,977 for departmental examinations. With regard to the increase of $60,000 for Public and Separate Schools, it was made on the advice of the then Superintendent of Education, who recommended an increase of $20,000 for each of the years 1872-3-4 on the ground that the local grants were largely increasing, and should be adequately supplemented by the Province. In 1873 the local grants received $300,000, and up to 1877 they continued to increase, while the Legislative grant remained nearly stationary. By 1877 the local contributions reached the total of nearly two and a half millions. The provincial proportion to contributions was therefore only one-tenth of the whole grant. Nearly 80 per cent of the expenditure was for teachers' salaries, and they were not overpaid. In 1871 the schools numbered 4,480, in 1877 5,140; the teachers numbered in 1871, 5,306 and in 1877, 6,468, so that increased expenditure was inevitable. The school population in 1871 was 446,000 and in 1877, 490,000. In explaining the increase of $16,060 for public school inspection, he said that the system of county superintendence was introduced in 1871 and that of local inspection abolished.

On the sub-item, $240,000, for Public and Separate Schools,

Mr. MEREDITH said if anything disproved the assertion of the Attorney-General that the pamphlet of Senator Macpherson was not worthy of notice, it would be the exhaustive speech of the Minister of Education. The subject of education was not one that should be discussed from a party point of view, and he might admit that there was great force in the arguments adduced by the Minister of Education for some of the increases. He fancied, however, that there might be a saving in the items for inspection, departmental examinations, Ottawa Normal School, and schools in new and poor townships. He thought the High School Inspectors might be reduced from three to one.

Mr. LAUDER considered that the cost of High School Inspection was too high. These inspectors received over $8,000 in 1877, which was a great deal too much. In that year they drew money in addition to their salaries for extra services. He thought there were grounds for the complaint of the expenditure in the Department, and in connexion with the Depository. He read extracts from speeches made by Reformers at Reform conventions, complaining of the cost of school books, the length of the summer vacation, and the arbitrary power given to inspectors as to the erection of school houses. He was glad that the feeling was that both parties should work together for the perfection of the educational system. (Hear, hear).

Mr. DEROCHE followed in support of the encouragement of education to poor schools, or at least to poor townships, where much good had been done by the aid thus far given, but he was in favour of a larger grant being given to assist in the new townships.

Mr. RICHARDSON expressed his pleasure at the non-political character of the discussion upon the educational question at present under discussion. He spoke strongly in favour of encouraging the model schools and suggested that the Government might very well consider the propriety of granting aid to those who desired to attend such schools from the rural districts but were too poor to do so.

The item then passed.

The following items were passed without discussion, viz., inspection of Public and Separate Schools, $29,250; schools in new and poor townships, $12,000; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, $75,500.

On the item of $7,500 for inspection of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes,

Mr. CODE complained of the conduct of some inspectors, some of whom gave very little attention to the inspection of the schools. He had observed that the inspectors paid flying visits to the schools—not remaining more than an hour or two in them. Under these circumstances he thought two inspectors could do all the work that is required of the three now employed. He also complained of the arbitrary conduct of an inspector who had paid his village a visit, and advised the Government to withhold the grant, because he said the School Board was about to fit up an old building as a school, whereas the building was a good one and had cost the village $7,000.

The remaining items were then passed for the maintenance of education; also the items for the maintenance of the institution for the deaf and dumb at Belleville, and of the institution for the blind at Brantford; the first item being $38,261, and the latter $29,315.

On the item of $27,000 for immigration,

Mr. MEREDITH hoped the item would be struck out of the estimates. He really thought this item ought to be omitted altogether, as he regarded it as unnecessary. He would ask the Provincial Secretary if the Government had any policy on this subject, and if he could inform the House if the agreement with the Dominion Government was to be continued.

Mr. HARDY replied that he thought it was the intention of the Dominion Government to withdraw some of their agents in Europe; but, of course, the agreement with the Ontario Government would continue.

Mr. MEREDITH said that the agents of the Dominion Government in Great Britain would do all the work supposed to be performed by the Ontario agent at London. Surely the Dominion agents advised immigrants to come to the Dominion generally, and Ontario would get its share of the number thus sent out. Great care should also be exercised in assisting persons who might take advantage of the aid given by this Government to reach the United States. At any rate, he thought the item should be reduced by one half. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HARDY contended that several immigrants had come out from old France and settled in Essex. (Laughter.)

Mr. WHITE had never heard of a single immigrant from old France coming out to settle in Essex. If such were the case he would have heard of it, but he did know that good farm hands had come out there, and then started west as soon as possible to take up free lands in the Western States. He said the Dominion Government had employed a certain doctor as an agent at Detroit to forward immigrants ostensibly to Manitoba, but in fact it was well known that this same agent was interested in sending immigrants to the Western States.

The House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21.

FLOGGING PRISONERS AT THE CENTRAL PRISON.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE moved for a return shewing the number of prisoners flogged in the Central Prison during the years 1878 and 1879, up to the present date; by whom so sentenced, if any were, whether by the Judges, or by the Warden of the Prison, and for what offence. He said he had heard that the Warden had the power of flogging prisoners, and if this were true, he should be deprived of such power. He had also heard that prisoners had been flogged for attempting to escape, and he considered it was only natural they should attempt to escape. He had no personal interest in this matter, for none of his friends were there. (Laughter.) As an instance of the brutality exercised towards prisoners, he had heard that one man, after being confined in a dungeon, fell to the ground from weakness, and was then taken up, strapped to the triangle and flogged. He thought the Warden should not be allowed to exercise such power at his caprice.

Mr. O'SULLIVAN had visited the Central Prison and inspected the implements of torture. He would not like any personal or political friend of his to be subjected to their influence. Of course it was necessary that strict discipline should be observed, but after receiving sentence, a prisoner should not be treated like a dumb beast. Unmerciful punishment such as indicated by the last speaker, degraded a prisoner, and in no sense helped towards his reclamation.

Mr. WOOD deprecated the frequent discussion of these matters in the House, as within forty-eight hours what was said became known to the prisoners, and had a bad effect. It was absolutely necessary that strict discipline should be observed in the prison, containing as it did some of the most hardened characters in Christendom.

Mr. O'DONOGHUE said he wanted to show the Government that the management of the prison was radically wrong. He declared he could prove, through both Protestant and Catholic visitors, that gross mismanagement had taken place in the prison, as well as ill-treatment of the prisoners. He had been told that the other night a man received forty lashes for neglecting to shut a window.

The motion was carried.

AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS SOCIETIES.

Mr. WATTERWORTH moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Agricultural and Arts Act. He explained that the object was to prevent persons not resident in the riding in which agricultural societies were situate, from becoming directors.

The motion was put and carried on division: yeas 49; nays 24.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

THE POULTRY BILL.

The bill to incorporate the Poultry Association of Ontario was passed through Committee of the Whole.

STONE AND TIMBER DRAIN.

The bill to authorize investments in municipal debentures issued in aid of stone and timber drainage (Mr. Wood) was read the second time.

THE ESTIMATES.

The House again went into Committee of Supply.

On the item $107,350, agriculture and arts, &c.,

Messrs. MEREDITH and LAUDER objected to the vote of $1,000 for the establishment of a statistical bureau, unless the Government had some definite scheme in regard to it.

Mr. WOOD said that the work would be carried on in the Department in Toronto under the direction of Prof. Buckland. The statistics would be in relation to crops and seasons, &c., in different parts of the country.

The item passed.

On the item $73,870.44, hospitals and charities,

Mr. MEREDITH said he should object to the continuance of the supplementary grant, as the principle of adding to the statutory allowance involved an improper expenditure of public money. The House of Industry at Kingston had received about $6,000 more than it was entitled to receive since the Act was passed, and showed that in one year the Province paid more than was expended in the institution, and in other years nearly as much. Of its own funds the institution had only expended $13,000, while the Province had contributed $11,000; and in 1876 the Government actually paid the House of Industry at Kingston $19.40 more than the whole expenditure of that year. (Oh! oh!) Such was the fact, and he dared the Premier to deny it. (Hear, hear.) He was anxious to know the reason for this favouritism.

Mr. MOWAT said that money given to charities was not wasted, but was very properly expended. He contended at considerable length that it would be ungenerous and unjust to withdraw the grants to the charitable institutions of the country.

Mr. ROBINSON said the people of Kingston had sent him to the House to get as much as he could for them, and the Opposition could not help themselves. (Oh, oh.)

Mr. McGOWAN wanted to know if the Premier was going to grant assistance to the County poor houses, which were doing similar work.

Mr. MOWAT replied that such was not the intention of the Government.

Mr. MEREDITH charged the Attorney-General with favouring Kingston, while he had reduced the grant to the hospital at London by $300, and that at Ottawa also by a large sum. In order to please the hon. member for Kingston, who had let the cat out of the bag, the Premier had given the House of Industry of Kingston a larger sum by $19.40 than it expended altogether in 1876. He condemned the Premier for shielding himself behind the mantle of charity in order to oblige the hon. member from Kingston.

Mr. WHITE spoke strongly in opposition to this favouritism on the part of the Government to Kingston, holding that it was unfair to other municipalities that so much should be given out of the public funds to the city of Kingston, just to keep the hon. member from that city from kicking over the traces.

Mr. FRASER supported the item, and it passed.

The next items were agreed to, viz:—$7,450 for the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto; $9,610, do., London; $30,121.64, do., Hamilton; $17,475, do., Kingston; $1,200, do., Orillia; $7,632.13 for the Reformatory, Penetanguishene; $15,465.73, Central Prison, Toronto; $4,891, Deaf and Dumb Institute; $5,764, Blind Institute; $3,000, School of Agriculture; $2,000 Education Department and Normal School, Toronto; and several smaller items. The item of $31,280 for public works was also agreed to.

The House adjourned at eleven o'clock.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

H. L. Janeway, a prominent manufacturer of New Brunswick, N. J., has been in the habit of peeping through the blinds of citizens. On Tuesday evening a labourer named Butler, who had a very comely wife, of whom he is exceedingly jealous, detected Janeway looking in his windows. Butler rushed out and beat him so seriously as to endanger his life.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The horse disease is spreading in the locality of Kingston.

It is reported in Montreal that the price of gas is to be reduced.

Coal oil is being largely substituted for gas in stores and factories at Montreal.

Mr. F. R. Lingham, of Belleville, has shipped eight hundred head of cattle from Boston during the past week.

It is reported at Quebec from Ottawa that a viceregal residence will shortly be erected within the citadel enclosure.

The Swinehammers, of Chester Road, N.S., have come into the possession of a fortune in England valued at £20,000.

Messrs. G. M. Weber & Co., of New York, intend starting a factory at Kingston for the manufacture of upright pianos.

The meeting of the Quebec legislature was further postponed in Saturday's official *Gazette*, and now stands formally called for Tuesday, 8th April.

The schooner Eureka was sold at Kingston, on the order of the Marine Court, on Saturday, by auction. She was purchased by Capt. John Donnelly, for $710.

Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, anticipating an increase in the excise duty on whiskey, have paid $280,000 into the Inland Revenue Department within the present week.

It is likely that the process of the Hanlon Gas Company of Boston, by which gas is manufactured from petroleum, will be tested in connection with the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

His Excellency the Governor-General has extended his patronage to the Montreal Veterinary College, and intimated his intention to visit the institution at the earliest opportunity.

Over 1,000 entries have been made to the annual show of the Ontario Poultry Association, to be held in Guelph on Feb. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Prizes to the amount of $1,500 are to be offered.

The total fees accruing at the Cullers' office, Quebec, for the last fiscal year were, office fees $27,555.30, cullers' fees $27,595.32; total $55,150.62. The expenses of the office are $49,940.

The Nova Scotia Government has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the conviction of the parties who blew up the school house at Cariboo gold mines with gunpowder some weeks since.

Mr. Trow, M.P. for South Perth, will leave about the middle of May next on a trip across the continent, travelling overland from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast. The trip will occupy about five months.

A Mrs. Graham left Hamilton on Friday by the Great Western railway apparently in good health. When she arrived at London she was a raving maniac, and was removed to the City Hospital for safe keeping.

A new French evening paper, "*The Patrie*" will be issued in Montreal on Monday, to replace the *Nationale*, as the organ of the *Rouge* party. Hon. Mr. Laframboise sank $30,000 in the *Nationale* since 1872.

The horse disease, which recently made its appearance amongst horses in the vicinity of Belleville, is spreading very rapidly, and the veterinary surgeons have their hands full. The horses seem to suffer considerably.

Dr. A. M. Ross, of Montreal, has had conferred upon him by the French Government the University decoration of the "palm leaf," with the title of Officer of the Academy, in recognition of his services as a naturalist.

A peculiar explosion took place on the Ottawa river Thursday morning, about one hundred feet square of ice, twenty inches thick being thrown up in the air, followed by a loud report. It is supposed to have been caused by the gas from a deposit of saw-dust in the bed of the river.

Mr. Francis L. Checkley, formerly Head master of the Hellmuth Boys' College, and latterly conducting a private school in London, has been selected by the Board of School Trustees for the position of Head master of London High School in place of Rev. B. Baylay, deceased, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Mr. W. Hare, one of the lock tenders at lock No. 2, has been served with a document from the Canal Superintendent's office, making complaints against him of being absent from his lock at various times, and working on his own farm. He is also charged with appropriating Government timber to his own use. The charges are denied.

Messrs. Carling & Co., have leased a brewery in Fergus until the brewery in London is re-built, which will be about the beginning of May. Large gangs of workmen are now engaged upon it. The immense stock of damaged barley and malt is being sold to farmers and others for feed, at 25 and 50 cents per bag. There is a great run upon it.

The lottery of the Sacred Heart advertised extensively at Montreal last fall, and in which $272,782 worth of prizes were offered, has dropped out of sight, and it is rumoured that the affair has proved a fizzle, although several thousand tickets were sold at one dollar each. The managers promise to let the public know something of their doings next week.

The conduct of members at the Montreal City Council meeting, on Friday, was disgraceful in the extreme. All sense of decorum or regard for the regulations intended to govern the proceedings of the Council were at times lost sight of. Different factions stood up and railed at each other, and even individuals resorted to discreditable personal abuse, in which the worst feelings were aroused and given vent.

Major Generals Crealock and Newdegate, who have been ordered to the Cape of Good Hope with reinforcements are well known in Canada. The former while a Lieut.-Col., was one of the officers sent to Quebec on particular service in 1863-4 and the latter served as a major in the rifle brigade when they were sent to the frontier in 1866 against the Fenian invaders. Crealock also served in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny.

The following are the statistics of the trade of Prince Edward Island for the year 1878:—Exports—oats, 1,853,685 bushels, value, $705,507; potatoes, 1,367,121 bush., value, $533,521; eggs, 453,103 dozens, value, $41,599. The total value of goods exported during the year was $1,971,307; during the same time the value of the imports was $1,059,001; entered for home consumption, $1,090,708; total duty collected, $200,634.45.

The revenue of the Montreal Post Office in 1878 was $162,307 and expenditure $88,533. The Savings Bank deposits were $121,500, and the withdrawals $72,047.95. The boxes and general delivery gave 2,659,516 letters and postal cards, 195,910 registered letters, and 2,429,628 newspapers. The carriers' branch gave 2,044,092 letters and cards, 51,685 registered letters, and 642,012 newspapers, &c. The despatch branch gave a total of 21,621,178.

At Brown's Hotel, Homer, while a number of people were seated around the barroom on Tuesday evening, the door was opened and suddenly closed again. Some turned to see if any one had come in, but no further notice was taken of the event until one of the company noticed a basket near the door, an examination of which disclosed a male child about a year old. The child was taken to St. Catharines, but the authorities there refused to receive it, and it was taken back to Homer. No clue could be got as to who left it.

A reunion of Guelph's 1866 soldiers met at the City Hotel, in that city, on Friday night for the purpose of taking steps for celebrating the anniversary of the day when the company left Guelph for the frontier, 9th March, 1866. It was decided to celebrate the anniversary on Monday, 10th March, by a dinner at the American Hotel. The officers of the company in 1866 were Capt. Higinbotham, Lieut. Armstrong and Ensign Bruce. The Guelph rifle company is the oldest in existence in Canada.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The horse disease is spreading in the locality of Kingston.

It is reported in Montreal that the price of gas is to be reduced.

Coal oil is being largely substituted for gas in stores and factories at Montreal.

Mr. F. R. Lingham, of Belleville, has shipped eight hundred head of cattle from Boston during the past week.

It is reported at Quebec from Ottawa that a viceregal residence will shortly be erected within the citadel enclosure.

The Swinehammers, of Chester Road, N.S., have come into the possession of a fortune in England valued at £20,000.

Messrs. G. M. Weber & Co., of New York, intend starting a factory at Kingston for the manufacture of upright pianos.

The meeting of the Quebec legislature was further postponed in Saturday's official *Gazette*, and now stands formally called for Tuesday, 8th April.

The schooner Eureka was sold at Kingston, on the order of the Marine Court, on Saturday, by auction. She was purchased by Capt. John Donnelly, for $710.

Hiram Walker & Sons, distillers, anticipating an increase in the excise duty on whiskey, have paid $280,000 into the Inland Revenue Department within the present week.

It is likely that the process of the Hanlon Gas Company of Boston, by which gas is manufactured from petroleum, will be tested in connection with the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

His Excellency the Governor-General has extended his patronage to the Montreal Veterinary College, and intimated his intention to visit the institution at the earliest opportunity.

Over 1,000 entries have been made to the annual show of the Ontario Poultry Association, to be held in Guelph on Feb. 25, 26, 27 and 28. Prizes to the amount of $1,500 are to be offered.

The total fees accruing at the Cullers' office, Quebec, for the last fiscal year were, office fees $27,555.30, cullers' fees $27,595.32; total $55,150.62. The expenses of the office are $49,940.

The Nova Scotia Government has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the conviction of the parties who blew up the school house at Cariboo gold mines with gunpowder some weeks since.

Mr. Trow, M.P. for South Perth, will leave about the middle of May next on a trip across the continent, travelling overland from Winnipeg to the Pacific coast. The trip will occupy about five months.

A Mrs. Graham left Hamilton on Friday by the Great Western railway apparently in good health. When she arrived at London she was a raving maniac, and was removed to the City Hospital for safe keeping.

A new French evening paper, "*The Patrie*" will be issued in Montreal on Monday, to replace the *Nationale*, as the organ of the *Rouge* party. Hon. Mr. Laframboise sank $30,000 in the *Nationale* since 1872.

The horse disease, which recently made its appearance amongst horses in the vicinity of Belleville, is spreading very rapidly, and the veterinary surgeons have their hands full. The horses seem to suffer considerably.

Dr. A. M. Ross, of Montreal, has had conferred upon him by the French Government the University decoration of the "palm leaf," with the title of Officer of the Academy, in recognition of his services as a naturalist.

A peculiar explosion took place on the Ottawa river Thursday morning, about one hundred feet square of ice, twenty inches thick being thrown up in the air, followed by a loud report. It is supposed to have been caused by the gas from a deposit of saw-dust in the bed of the river.

Mr. Francis L. Checkley, formerly Head master of the Hellmuth Boys' College, and latterly conducting a private school in London, has been selected by the Board of School Trustees for the position of Head master of London High School in place of Rev. B. Baylay, deceased, at a salary of $1,200 a year.

Mr. W. Hare, one of the lock tenders at lock No. 2, has been served with a document from the Canal Superintendent's office, making complaints against him of being absent from his lock at various times, and working on his own farm. He is also charged with appropriating Government timber to his own use. The charges are denied.

Messrs. Carling & Co., have leased a brewery in Fergus until the brewery in London is re-built, which will be about the beginning of May. Large gangs of workmen are now engaged upon it. The immense stock of damaged barley and malt is being sold to farmers and others for feed, at 25 and 50 cents per bag. There is a great run upon it.

The lottery of the Sacred Heart advertised extensively at Montreal last fall, and in which $272,782 worth of prizes were offered, has dropped out of sight, and it is rumoured that the affair has proved a fizzle, although several thousand tickets were sold at one dollar each. The managers promise to let the public know something of their doings next week.

The conduct of members at the Montreal City Council meeting, on Friday, was disgraceful in the extreme. All sense of decorum or regard for the regulations intended to govern the proceedings of the Council were at times lost sight of. Different factions stood up and railed at each other, and even individuals resorted to discreditable personal abuse, in which the worst feelings were aroused and given vent.

Major Generals Crealock and Newdegate, who have been ordered to the Cape of Good Hope with reinforcements are well known in Canada. The former while a Lieut.-Col., was one of the officers sent to Quebec on particular service in 1863-4 and the latter served as a major in the rifle brigade when they were sent to the frontier in 1866 against the Fenian invaders. Crealock also served in the Crimea and the Indian mutiny.

The following are the statistics of the trade of Prince Edward Island for the year 1878:—Exports—oats, 1,853,685 bushels, value, $705,507; potatoes, 1,367,121 bush., value, $533,521; eggs, 453,103 dozens, value, $41,599. The total value of goods exported during the year was $1,971,307; during the same time the value of the imports was $1,059,001; entered for home consumption, $1,090,708; total duty collected, $200,634.45.

The revenue of the Montreal Post Office in 1878 was $162,307 and expenditure $88,533. The Savings Bank deposits were $121,500, and the withdrawals $72,047.95. The boxes and general delivery gave 2,659,516 letters and postal cards, 195,910 registered letters, and 2,429,628 newspapers. The carriers' branch gave 2,044,092 letters and cards, 51,685 registered letters, and 642,012 newspapers, &c. The despatch branch gave a total of 21,621,178.

At Brown's Hotel, Homer, while a number of people were seated around the bar-room on Tuesday evening, the door was opened and suddenly closed again. Some turned to see if any one had come in, but no further notice was taken of the event until one of the company noticed a basket near the door, an examination of which disclosed a male child about a year old. The child was taken to St. Catharines, but the authorities there refused to receive it, and it was taken back to Homer. No clue could be got as to who left it.

A reunion of Guelph's 1866 soldiers met at the City Hotel, in that city, on Friday night for the purpose of taking steps for celebrating the anniversary of the day when the company left Guelph for the frontier, 9th March, 1866. It was decided to celebrate the anniversary on Monday, 10th March, by a dinner at the American Hotel. The officers of the company in 1866 were Capt. Higinbotham, Lieut. Armstrong and Ensign Bruce. The Guelph rifle company is the oldest in existence in Canada.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

THE GAS COMPANIES SCORE ONE.

The electric light in Billingsgate Fish Market is to be done away with. The salesmen say they do not like it by any means so well as gas.

Further hope for the companies:—Mr. Preece, the electrician to the Post Office, has delivered a lecture on the electric light at the United Service Institution. His main contention was that, while the light will be useful in illuminating large spaces such as dockyards, squares, warehouses, and so forth, its cost and the difficulty of subdividing it, place the date of its adoption in streets or for domestic purposes at a distant time.

LORD HARTINGTON ON THE COLONIES.

Lord Hartington has been installed as Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, to which office he was elected towards the close of 1877. The ceremony took place in the Free Church Assembly Hall, in presence of a crowded assemblage of students and others. The noble Marquis, having received from the University the honorary degree of LL.D., was duly invested with the Lord Rector's robe, and thereafter delivered an address. The noble Marquis touched, in the first instance, upon the power and responsibility which Great Britain exercises, the force of public opinion, and the political influence of the University. He went on to speak of the moral influence of Dugald Stewart and the fruits of Stewart's labours. Glancing next at the expansion of the sphere of Government to the influence of Scotch colonisers, he adverted to the bond which exists between the mother country and the colonies, the functions of Universities, the dangers of political reaction, the influence of Scotland on politics, and the incentives to future progress. Speaking of the colonies he said "since the end of the last century all the world has known that we neither desire nor intend to preserve by force and against their will the connection between Great Britain and any of her colonies which has acquired practical self-government, and desires to separate from her. If the connection is to be maintained, it must be by the ties of sentiment and of mutual interest. It must be maintained by the pride which our distant fellow-countrymen take in the traditions and the glorious literature of what is still their own country. Such a sentiment need not be limited to a retrospect. Young and busy communities have not the leisure which is indespensable to literary and scientific pursuits; and it is to the mother country that they will naturally turn for culture in its widest and truest sense."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE IRON TRADE.

A very important invention, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, has just been patented in Great Britain, Belgium, the German Empire, France, and the United States of America, which is destined to play a conspicuous part in the future of iron and steel manufacture. The great problem as to the means of utilizing poor iron, such as that of Cleveland, has been solved, after much perseverance and a succession of practical experiments, by the late Mr. J. Perry Downing, of the Redheugh steel works, who was a co-partner with Alderman Robinson, the present Mayor of Newcastle. The growth and development of the steel trade on the West coast has practically resulted in the stoppage of many furnaces and a large number of iron rail mills in the Cleveland district, and scientists and metallurgists have been experimenting for some months with a view of ascertaining the means, if any, by which Cleveland iron can be dephosphorized. The inventor of the process now under review claims that he can do this by simple and inexpensive means, and that he can place a high class steel in the market at a much less cost than by the Bessemer process. The inventor left his widow and son, Mr. J. Perry Downing, solicitor, of Gateshead, in possession of the secret of manufacture before his death, and they have since disposed of a portion of their interest to various influential gentlemen. The discovery is said to be applicable to all inferior kinds of iron.

MR. SPURGEON AND NEAL DOW.

The London papers publish the following from Mr. Spurgeon:—"Mr. Dow has been very much misled to charge me as he has done, for I am especially clear from anything which might excite his suspicion. We do not keep either beer, or wine, or spirits in the house. There may be a little brandy for medicinal purposes, but upon that I am not clear. All the members of my household, and even the outdoor servants, are all teetotallers; and I am, myself, practically. It humbles one to have to answer to such a daring lie. Those who see me from day to day, who are at my table, or at whose tables I have been, are the best witnesses, and I can appeal to them all. I am neither a gluttonous man nor a wine-bibber, nor an enemy of Mr. Dow; but, because I often suffer from rheumatic gout, it is cruelly charged upon me that I must be guilty of excess. Mr. Dow's story was current in this country more than twenty years ago, and it is remarkable that even malice has not been able to invent another. Beer, of which Mr. Dow speaks, I never touch."

BULGARIA.

Formidable difficulties threaten to arise in Bulgaria. The proposal for a joint occupation of the province after the withdrawal of the Russians has produced a violent outburst of indignation among a portion of the population. They declare that 30,000 militia are armed ready to resist such occupation. But it is not merely the suggestion of a mixed European occupation which provokes a spirit of hostility. A movement has been going forward within the last few days among the better class of Bulgarians in Philippopolis for organizing volunteer corps, with the avowed intention of offering resistance to the execution of the Treaty of Berlin in so far as regards Eastern Roumelia. The most violent animosity is expressed towards the European Commission, and revolutionary emissaries are engaged circulating proclamations addressed to the Bulgarians of Macedonia, calling upon them to rise against Turkish rule. An outbreak of resistance to the return of the Turks to Eastern Roumelia will constitute a new point of departure for Russian policy.

DR. LIGHTFOOT.

A London correspondent writes:—"The appointment of Dr. Lightfoot to the Bishopric of Durham is still the subject of a good deal of conversation. I do not notice that there is much disposition to find fault with the selection, though it has proved a somewhat staggering surprise to everyone. Rumours had so persistently picked out certain of the members of the episcopal bench for translation to the vacant see that no one appears to have contemplated the possibility of an outsider being chosen. As a scholar and as a divine no one is more worthy to wear the episcopal mitre than Canon Lightfoot, but as he had on a previous occasion declined the distinction, he seems to have been regarded as one who preferred to continue his scholarly pursuits at Cambridge and to enjoy the comfortable patrimony of a stall in St. Paul's to thrusting himself into the forefront of the battles which a bishop has now to fight. Canon Lightfoot has always been known as a moderate man, and, if firmness accompanies his moderation, he will be a successful bishop."

MR. GLADSTONE'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Gladstone has opened the campaign in Midlothian with the following address:—

Under anything like ordinary circumstances my choice would have been, after having served already in eleven Parliaments, either retirement, or, at any rate, the least conspicuous and most tranquil seat which it might be within my option to obtain; but the circumstances of the present juncture are far from being ordinary. At no period of my public life have the issues awaiting the judgment of the nation been of such profound importance. The management of finance—the scale of expenditure—the constantly growing arrears of legislation, serious as they are, only lead up to still greater questions. I hold before you, as I have held in the House of Commons, that the faith and honour of the country have been gravely compromised in the foreign policy of the Ministry; that by the disturbances of confidence, and lately of peace, which they have brought about they have prolonged and aggravated the public distress; that they have augmented the power and influence of the Russian Empire even while estranging the feeling of its population; that they have embarked the Crown and people in an unjust war full of mischief, if not of positive danger to India, and that by their use of the treaty-making and war-making powers of the Crown they have abridged the just rights of Parliament, and have presented prerogative to the nation under an unconstitutional aspect, which tends to make it insecure. Thus, the particular subjects before us, which separately are grave enough, all resolve themselves into one comprehensive question—the question whether this is or is not the way in which the country wishes to be governed. I hope that when the time arrives the constituencies will decide this issue, in whatever sense it may be, at any rate in a manner perfectly plain and definitive. I think that in the invitation before me the Liberals of Midlothian have sought to do what they could towards thus presenting the question intelligibly as a public, and not a personal question. It is with a similar view that I loyally and gratefully accept the offer, and will co-operate in giving it effect.

RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, M.P., speaking at the annual dinner of the Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture, said he could not feel surprised at the question of reciprocity being raised in the face of commercial and agricultural depression. If an unlimited supply of American cattle could be landed in Lincoln at £9 per head, and if the price of corn must be regulated by foreign supply, prices ranging from 21s. to 34s. per quarter, it meant ultimately that the soil of England would be thrown out of cultivation.

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN ON SPEECH-MAKING.

Replying at Belfast to an address from the Literary and Scientific Society, Lord Dufferin told his audience what he knew about speech-making. He said:—

I believe no great speaker ever addressed a public assembly without feeling the greatest possible trepidation, and undergoing nervous tremors of which the uninitated can have no idea. I myself have seen the legs of one of the most famous orators of the House of Lords, to whom that audience never listened unless with continuous delight, tremble like an aspen leaf during the first moments of the delivery of his speech. I have seen a Lord Chancellor absolutely break down, and a Prime Minister lose the thread of his discourse. (Laughter.) I will also let you into another secret. I believe that no good speech—no really good and excellent speech—has ever been made without a considerable amount of preparation. I don't mean to say that a speech should be learned by heart, but unless a person who is called upon for one of those important efforts should condescend to saturate himself with his speech, carefully to think out, at all events, the skeleton of his discourse, and even in the solitude of his chamber, or perhaps, what is better still, amid the din and bustle of a crowded street, should well revolve in his mind the words with which his ideas are intended to be clothed, in all probability his effort will not be worth a very great amount of attention. One of the most successful speakers in the House of Commons told me, some years ago, when out hunting by the coverside, the process to which he resorted, and certainly, as far as the result was concerned, nothing could have been more successful. He said that after having got thoroughly together all the heads of his discourse, having well considered his general plan, he sat down and wrote out page after page, but as each page was completed, he committed it to the flames, without ever once reading it, and he repeated this process seven or eight or nine times. Then he went to the House of Commons, and though he was in no degree dependent on his memory, yet the discipline to which he subjected himself so stimulated his fecundity, so cleared and enlightened his ideas, that without once hesitating for a word or a phrase, he was enabled to hold the entire House under the spell of his utterance. I confess, gentlemen, I myself have never had either the time or the patience to try these experiments, and should any gentleman here be ever tempted to write out his speech, I would advise him, at all events, to be very careful lest it should drop out of his pocket. Of course the discipline to which I have alluded is not appropriate to those whose ambition it is to shine in debate and reply.

BRITISH TRADE AND FOREIGN TARIFFS.

At a crowded town's meeting held at Coventry to consider the cause of the present depressed state of trade, it was unanimously resolved that it is of the utmost importance that a Royal Commission be appointed to inquire into the operation of foreign tariffs, and to ascertain what is the cause of the present distress now prevailing throughout this country. A resolution was also passed hailing with satisfaction the prospect of the abandonment of the French Treaty of 1860 at the end of the present year, and imploring her Majesty's Government not to enter into another treaty that will not give to this country free and fair trade or reciprocity.

THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

The *Telegraph* says that evident "astonishment" was felt by the crowd in waiting at the leniency of these sentences, there being a strong feeling that the convicts had got off too easily; and it was also remarked by an observant reporter that Mr. Stronach received his sentence with what "might have been read as a happy smile," while "the other prisoners seemed grateful that they had been so easily dealt with," "old Mr. Salmond's" countenance being especially expressive of this feeling. The opinion of such of the public as have been at the pains to follow all the evidence adduced will, we think, acknowledge the perfect appropriateness both of the crowd's "astonishment" and of Mr. Stronach's "happy smile." The sentence is excessively lenient.

The sentence on the Glasgow Bank Directors has, says the *Times*, it is impossible to deny, been a good deal less severe than it was expected to be by the country generally. It would, however, perhaps, be well if the public were to turn its attention to this, and to think less of punishment and more of prevention of another kind, which might not be perfect indeed, but which would have a better chance of being effectual than any other which has been tried or threatened in its stead.

EARL DUFFERIN.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* writes:—"The appointment of Lord Dufferin as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg has disappointed some anticipations. In political circles the expectation was that Lord Dufferin would go to Constantinople, that Sir Augustus Paget would succeed Lord A. Loftus at St. Petersburg, and that Sir Henry Layard would be transferred to Rome. It is well known that Sir H. Layard desires the Italian mission. It appears, however, that he has not quite finished Lord Beaconsfield's work at Constantinople."

The London correspondent of the Leeds *Mercury* learns that the Government have to some extent been influenced in sending Lord Dufferin to St. Petersburg by a determination to assume a somewhat more pacific tone towards the Russian Court. The recall of one Ambassador and the appointment of another always affords room to a Ministry for reconsidering certain points without being actually laid open to the charge of inconsistency. This, it is thought, has been one of the motives of the Government, but there is held to be another. A Plenipotentiary, however discreet and even taciturn he may be, must necessarily in times of great political tension give expression to strong opinions in consonance with the views of his instructions. So long as there is need for a firm, or, it may be, a defiant attitude, the strong words and the strong conduct are in their place; but when the crisis is past, it is best not to maintain a man at a foreign Court who has had to say disagreeable things and often appear in antagonism to the monarch to whom he is accredited. Lord Dufferin will be able to take up his own position untrammelled by past acts or opinions, and will thus have it in his power greatly to strengthen the position of the Government, now that the fever of aggression has so much abated.

REPRESENTATION OF MANCHESTER.

Having been disappointed in Mr. Gladstone, it is stated that the Manchester Liberals have decided to ask Lord Hartington to contest the seat to be vacated by Sir Thos. Bazley at the next election. In the event of the leader of the Opposition declining to come forward, it is understood that Mr. Henry Dunckley, editor of the Manchester *Examiner and Times*, will be brought out.

THE JEWS.

The *Examiner* hears that the question of placing the Jews in Russia upon a better status is receiving the attention of the Czar's Ministers, and that a ukase promulgating the removal of many barbarous disabilities may be shortly expected.

The *Jewish Chronicle* remarks that it may appear fanciful to anticipate the regeneration of Palestine by human means in our own time, and yet there is much to be said in favour of the possibility of accomplishing a result which no Jew can contemplate without emotion. If the fertile land of Canaan should be made again to flow with milk and honey, if human labour should cause it once more to smile with harvests, then an age which has witnessed the liberation of Italy, and the abolition of slavery in Northern and Eastern Europe and the United States, would be memorable indeed in the history of the world. The new moral fact which must come into existence before the dream becomes a reality is enthusiastic acceptance of the duty of labour by the Jews of Palestine. No sane man would desire to rob Europe and America of their keenest merchants, lawyers, and financiers, or to settle in Palestine those whose ambition it would very naturally be to quit it as soon as possible in the capacity of Hebrew Ambassador to Paris. But there are Jews in many parts of the world to whom a return to the cradle of the race would be an improvement in their material position as well as the fulfilment of the desire of their whole hearts.

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

A meeting of tenant farmers has been held at Kelso to consider the present state of agricultural interests. On behalf of the tenantry an opinion was expressed that it was impossible for farmers to continue, in the face of the present depression and of the extent to which they were handicapped by high rents, to meet their engagements to landlords and others. Lord Polwarth, speaking as a proprietor, said it was his belief that a reduction of rents would not give farmers the remedy they wanted, and suggested that what should be aimed at was increased production both of beef and corn.

ITEMS.

It is said that Garibaldi's daughter-in-law is now acting in the pantomime at the Surrey theatre.

Gas shares have risen enormously owing to the demand made by the Billingsgate fish salesmen for the withdrawal of the electric light.

Mr. James Howard, the eminent agricultural implement maker, and formerly M.P. for Bedford, has broken his leg by a fall on the pavement.

The officers of the London Irish Volunteers have given their Honorary Colonel, the Duke of Connaught, a handsome silver centrepiece as a wedding present.

At the Stafford Assizes a gentleman recovered the handsome damages of £280 from a street railway company, from one of whose cars he had been officiously ejected.

The Hon. and Rev. Algernon Stanley and the Rev. J. M. Mason, clergymen of the Church of England, have resigned their preferments, and been received into the Church of Rome.

On Mr. Spurgeon's "communion roll" there are the names of 5,500 persons. Notwithstanding the absence of the popular preacher, the Synagogue is densely crowded at every service.

The new West of England Bank was opened on the 1st inst. on the premises of the old concern, and a good number of new accounts were begun, many of them being from customers of the collapsed bank.

The lengthened conference between Prince Leopold and the Premier, was in order to discuss a project of the Prince to become a clergyman of the Church of England. His Royal Highness is well read in theology.

Mrs. Besant, now an established celebrity—or notoriety—has entered as a student for the London University degrees. So has Miss Hypatia Bradlaugh, daughter of the freethinker and heiress of most of his opinions.

The Earl of Yarmouth who has been appointed Comptroller of her Majesty's household, in succession to Lord Henry Somerset, resigned, is the eldest son of the Marquis of Hertford, the present Lord Chamberlain.

Lord Derby is not likely to come to the workhouse. He owns in Lancashire, 47,269 acres; Cheshire, 9,202 acres; Tipperary, 6,531 acres; Limerick, 740 acres; Flint, 92 acres; total, 63,834 acres, with a rent roll of £170,268.

The English Government hold lottery moneys unclaimed to the extent of a million pounds, owing, probably, to the prize-winners having lost their tickets; or having failed to consult correctly the 82,000 winning numbers.

A call for nearly £12,000 in respect of the costs incurred by the cotton trade riots of last May has been made upon the unions in the Blackburn hundred, and a "riot rate" of 2d in the pound has been levied. It is feared that this will not be the only call.

It is said that Mr. J. L. Toole, the well-known comedian, is the winner of one of the prizes in the French lottery, the prize being a winnowing machine. Mr. Toole was a great believer in the lottery, and bought between four and five hundred tickets.

A correspondent of the *Echo* says that "Peace was convicted on evidence insufficient to hang a dog. He was a notorious felon, and was really condemned on the strength of his previous character." Other correspondents think that the evidence was not clear and sufficient.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, I believe I am correct in stating that the Government have for the present abandoned their intention of bringing in an Irish University Bill, and that there is now little prospect of the measure being taken up again.

Winchester, the oldest chartered corporation in the Kingdom, having nearly reached its 600th anniversary, is about to copy the example of its sister, the next oldest corporate body, London, and provide its chief magistrate with a gold chain and jewel badge, at a cost of 300 guineas.

At Edinburgh Lord Craighill has given a decision finding, in the case of the Glasgow enterprise sales, that such sales or lotteries were illegal. He imposed a penalty of £50 on two of the Glasgow salesmen, but he recommended the Treasury not to enforce the penalties, as no notice of the illegality had been given to the parties.

The *Telegraph* says:—"Here is a broad and simple fact. Sixty-four American locks have been fixed in the Walsall hospital side by side with English locks, and within a stone's throw of where locks are made; and it is also undeniable that the architects preferred the American locks to the sixteen previously supplied."

Horniman's great tea warehouse, London, has been destroyed by fire. The building is situated in the very heart of the city, and it occupied 18 fire engines and 200 firemen two hours in keeping the fire under control. While the fire was blazing Mr. Horniman entered the building and took a £2,000 note out of a safe.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has presided at a meeting in Westminster to promote the holding of an industrial exhibition in that city during the ensuing summer. The project was supported by Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Sir Rutherford Alcock, and other gentlemen, and resolutions which launched the undertaking were passed.

The *Athenæum* understands that there is a prospect of Christ's Hospital being moved before very long from its present site, which, from its central position, is said to be worth £60,000. To erect new buildings would, it is supposed, cost one-third of that sum, leaving the balance free to still further increase the ample revenue of this institution.

In Spain lotteries are an institution, and in the great Government one held every year about Christmas time, and drawn on the last occasion in Madrid, the first prize of two millions and a half of pesetas—about £100,000 of English money—has fallen to the lot of Senor Simon Torra, a hair-dresser, in a small way of business in the city of San Fernando, in Andalusia.

The merchants of Mark Lane finding that lentils are very nutritious, are importing large quantities of the Eastern legume, and the article is now on sale at all the flour merchants and in the co-operative stores. Receipts for making lentil soup are also abundant. Lentils are otherwise known as "Revelenta Arabica," and have for some years been largely imported by Du Barry & Co.

THE LAND OF THE ZULU.

Some Facts about South Africa and its People.

Sketches of the Kaffirs, Hottentots and Boers.

(From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.)

In some of the old school histories there is a picture of a half-naked negro, dancing before a couple of fat-faced, squatty individuals, with long-stemmed pipes in their mouths, which the pupil learns by glancing at the small letter caption are "Views in Cape Colony; Hottentots and Dutch Farmers, or Boers."

As there is an air of easy repose about the Dutch farmers and an appearance of worry and fright about the negro the pupil may be pardoned if, in his young ignorance, he gets the impression that "Hottentot" is the signification of a man compelled to stand on a hot griddle or something else and dance and dance away for the protection of his feet till the Dutch farmers or "Boers" give him leave to come off. From this the pupil—still in his young ignorance—is apt to get the idea that the Dutch farmer is something of a bully over the Hottentot, and his belief is not lessened when he turns further on and finds the aforesaid Boer with a long whip in his hand lashing a team of oxen with all his might, while a cowering Hottentot is doing all he can to drag the oxen along by the horns. Reading the book, the pupil finds that Cape Colony originally belonged to the Dutch East India Company, and was settled by Dutch farmers; that early in the present century it came into possession of England; that the Dutch farmers, not liking the idea of coming under English rule, packed up their goods and took their cattle and moved northward across the Vaal River, where, having driven out the native tribes, they settled, forming an independent colony, under the name of the Transvaal Republic; that southeast of them, near the Indian Ocean, is a mountainous country, inhabited by savage tribes of Kaffirs, the most warlike of which is the Zulu, therefore known as Zululand; that finally the Transvaal came under the English government also, though the Boers still preserve their nationality.

CAPE COLONY AND ITS PEOPLE.

There is in this city a member of a London firm of wood dealers who spent nearly ten years in Cape Colony, and became thoroughly familiar with the people, the habits of the natives and the relations between them and the Boers. For it is the Boers up in the Transvaal that are always the first to be attacked, their territory being farthest north and containing altogether not more than 6,000 inhabitants. The thickly-settled part is south, in the old Colony, about Cape Town and the Cape of Good Hope, the population there being chiefly English, many of them very wealthy. Concerning the news of the defeat of the English soldiers yesterday, the gentleman above mentioned, who is an Englishman himself, says the English authorities may be blamed for it.

"There seems to have been some awkwardness about it," he said. "It is no use for English soldiers to go out to fight the Kaffirs unless they know something about the Kaffirs' habits and their mode of fighting. The details of this last fight are not known here, but when they are known, in my opinion, the Tugela River affair will turn out to be the same old story of a second Braddock defeat. These soldiers and officers go out among them, knowing nothing of their habits, and get swallowed up."

"Have not some of the tribes become domesticated?"

"Yes, the Hottentots and Bushmen. They never amounted to much as warlike tribes. They are both small in stature—the Bushmen not over three feet high. Both races are too nearly extinct to make trouble, even if they were disposed to. They have been beaten so often by the powerful Zulu Kaffirs that they are glad to remain among the Dutch settlers and work for their living. They dig trenches and herd cattle principally. Both these tribes are broken up and have long lived in subjection to the Boers. It is the Red and Zulu Kaffirs that are causing the trouble now. They live on the borders of the Transvaal. Their weapons of war originally were clubs and spears, the spears being made of hard wood. But for years they have been getting guns and by this time they must be well supplied both with arms and ammunition. Although there was a law against supplying them with guns or ammunition without a licence, in times of peace they did not have much trouble to get both. Many of the Zulu Kaffirs were settled in the Transvaal, engaged in farming and cattle-raising. Ordinarily they are quiet enough. The danger has always been from their being stirred up by the Red Kaffirs. This latter tribe is more warlike yet than the Zulus. They are a very haughty race, and have never shown any disposition to dwell among the settlers. Whenever a Red Kaffir outbreak was threatened formerly, the settlers had two things to look to—the protecting of themselves from the Zulu Kaffirs in their midst and against the Red Kaffirs outside their territory.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KAFFIR.

"The Zulu Kaffir and the Red Kaffir grow to about the same size. Their average height is about five feet ten inches. They are very fleet of foot, and are very often employed to carry the mails or do errands of long distance on foot. I have seen the Zulu Kaffir in street fights. They are tough fellows when abused, and fight like Turks. In Cape Town many may be frequently seen. I speak of the half civilized or domesticated Kaffir. There are few but what are civilized in the old colony. Some live among the mountains and carry on traffic with the settlers, preserving their independence, but they are not to be feared. They are in the midst of a thickly settled country, and are, it may he said, at the mercy of the settlers should the settlers be aroused. It is back in the Transvaal that the danger is threatened."

"Do you think the war will be soon over?"

"That is hard to tell. It will keep on, I suppose, until the settlers turn out and drive the savages back. They are more effective than the regular soldiers. They understand all about the Kaffirs' habits; soldiers taken there from England know nothing about them."

THE BOERS BLAMED.

Another former resident of Cape Colony, who spent about four years in the Transvaal, ascribes the whole cause of the outbreak to the Dutch farmers. The Boers, he says, are the most unsocial people in the world, and are destitute of common sympathies even to the point of depravity. If the Kaffirs are hostile to them, he claims the Boers are to blame. The latter have persecuted them, have taken their cattle from them, have compelled them to work at herding and trench-digging, have practised impositions and cruelties upon them even to the point of selling their women and children as slaves. Then have been known trade children and women off for cows and horses. The ones who have suffered most from them are the diminutive Bushmen and Hottentots. The Boers, almost without exception, hold that the savages are fit for nothing but slavery. They are not, or were not ten years ago, allowed to enter a church, or to be anywhere within hearing of public worship. To have the blackman go into a place of worship the Boer held was a sacrilege. The belief that the blacks had no chance of a hereafter, such as the Boer looked forward to, was widespread and general. In every dealing with the native, the Boer has manifested his feeling of superiority, and his disregard of the former's interests. Instances have been known of a single Boer laying claim to twenty head of cattle of a single native chief under the pretence that they were found trespassing on his land. At the same time the law of the country provides that cattle found trespassing shall be impounded and held till damages have been assessed and paid. The Boer, however, in the majority of cases, takes complete possession of them.

PERSECUTING A CHIEF.

On one occasion a native chief, finding it hard to live among the Boers, was invited by a neighbouring chief to take his people and go and live with his tribe. The chief and his people, with their cattle and goods, started to leave the Boers' territory, and had almost reached the border when they were overtaken by a commandos of Boers, on horseback, who drove them back, took all their cattle from them and compelled them to remain among them. The chief, leaving his goods and everything, made a second attempt to escape, when he was overtaken and shot.

"How is the Boer with regard to English residents and missionaries?"

"The Boer is constitutionally unsocial and devilish. In 1854, when I first went to the town of Potschefstrom, the Transvaal, there was great difficulty for Englishmen to get permission to reside there. The Boer Magistrate, or 'land-roost,' would usually object to giving a license, on the grounds that the English had caused their removal from the old colony, and they did not propose to give them a chance to drive them out of their new territory. Missionaries tried for many years to reach the savages north of the Transvaal, but were prevented by the Boers. They objected to the savages being taught, on the grounds that they had no souls. They esteemed them as among the lower order of animals. The Boer has been a great obstacle to civilization in South Africa. They are the kind of people that believe in doing everything in a particular way, because it was done in that way by their grandfathers. For this reason it has been the slowest colony to develop in the world. Less than ten years ago the Dutch farmer scarcely knew what a threshing machine was. The Centennial did a great deal to open up trade with the old colony itself. There have been large emigrations from time to time of French and English residents, and they are doing wonders toward infusing a spirit of enterprise into the place. Around Cape Town are some of the finest institutions and residences to be seen in any part of world.

The Transvaal has a territory of about 50,000 square miles. In 1850 it had a Dutch population of about 30,000. The three principal villages are Origsberg, Zoutpansberg, Potschefstrom and Vryberg, separated by a distance of 200 and 300 miles from each other. Potschefstrom is the principal one. The distance from Natal, near the mouth of the Tugela River, to Cape Town is about 800 miles.

GRANT VERSUS BEAUDRY.

Action of the Montreal Orangemen for Illegal Arrest.

Declaration of the Principles and Objects of the Order.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—The declaration of the plaintiff in the action of David Grant against Hon. J. L. Beaudry for $10,000 damages for false arrest, is a most exhaustive affair. The declaration refers first to the Orange Order as "formed by persons desirous of supporting to the utmost of their power the principles and practice of the Christian religion, to maintain the laws and constitution of the country, afford assistance to the distressed members of the order, and otherwise to promote such laudable and benevolent purposes as may tend to the due ordering of religion and Christian charity, and the supremacy of the law, order and constitutional freedom." The declaration refers to other organizations:—"That in the said Province of Quebec have existed for more than one hundred years having for their objects the spread of disaffection and hatred towards the dynasty or family reigning on the throne of the United Kingdom," &c. The Orange order, it continues, has never disturbed private or public peace, but has professed to stand at all hazards against any enterprise inimical to the dignity of the Crown of England. The general facts relating to the 12th of July troubles are then referred to at length, with more particular reference to the circumstances leading to the arrest of the plaintiff, who was County Master in the Orange order, his furnishing bail, and his trial which resulted in his acquittal.

Some Beaconsfield Epigrams.

(From London Truth.)

Lord Beaconsfield said to a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who came to tell him that the Chamber intended to vote resolutions condemnatory of the Ministerial policy on the Eastern question: "I have heard a great deal about Manchester 'clayed cotton,' which is disgracing the English name in China. Please tell your Chamber that if they attend to my business, I will try and attend to theirs."

Equally smart was a stricture of his upon Birmingham, pronounced in the hearing of the heir of the throne, whom it tickled: "A curious city, Birmingham; its prosperity is founded on the manufacture of instruments of war and sham jewellery; yet it has the disinterestedness to elect three members (Bright, Dixon and Muntz) who do not know a gun-barrel from a peashooter, and who have never had a watch-chain between them."

Of Mr. Carlyle he said: "He has his reasons for writing civilly of Cromwell,—Cromwell would have hanged him."

Of Mr. Browning: "I like Mr. Browning's verses, and wish somebody would translate them into English."

A lady was telling the Premier that she had been to Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle and had heard him preach a scathing political sermon, in which he (Lord B.) was much abused. "I wish I had been there," was the dry rejoinder; "I have heard he can be very amusing."

CENTRAL ASIA.

Correspondence Between England and Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Further correspondence respecting Central Asia is published. On 19th December Count Schouvaloff wrote to Lord Salisbury that the Czar was disposed to observe all Anglo-Russian arrangements relative to Central Asia, and to immediately recall the mission to Cabul. Lord Salisbury replied that the presence of a mission at Cabul was the sole obstacle to a revival of a complete understanding between the two Powers regarding Central Asia. When the mission was withdrawn, her Majesty's Government would consider that all the engagements on both sides respecting Afghanistan and Central Asia retained their obligatory character.

IRISH UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Notice of Motion in Parliament by Dr. Butt.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Dr. Butt intends to move in the House of Commons shortly, the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of the House it is essential to the interests of Ireland that the University institutions of that country should be so arranged that Irishmen of all religious persuasions should be able to obtain the benefit of degrees, and the advantages of university education without compromise of their religious convictions, and that in order to accomplish this object, legislation on the subject is absolutely necessary."

It is stated that seventy Irish members of Parliament, many Liberals, and some Conservatives will support Dr. Butt's motion in regard to university education in Ireland.

The Archbishop of Adrianople is not dead, but severely injured. He was assaulted on account of his Turkish sympathies. Prince Lobanhoff has promised that the Russians will endeavour to discover the parties guilty of the outrage. He explained that those first arrested were released for fear of a popular uprising.

PROTECTION IN FRANCE.

How Cheap Labour in England Affects French Trade.

Deputations to Ministers and the President.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Protectionists in France are very active. Several deputations of shipowners and others have interviewed the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, urging surtaxes in favour of the French flag and manufacturers. They pointed out that the constant lowering of wages in England compelled a reduction in wages of French operatives. The Minister said the minds of the Government are open to all sides of this question and invited continued presentation of arguments and evidence on the subject.

A similar deputation a few days ago interviewed President Grevy and received a similiar answer, which excited so much attention as to provoke a counter visit from the British Ambassador.

EPIDEMICS IN RUSSIA.

Terrible Ravages of Diphtheria.

Favourable Report from Gen. Melikoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—Gen. Melikoff telegraphs that not a single case of epidemic exists throughout his jurisdiction. The military cordons, isolating the different villages have been abolished. The general cordon only is retained. The official *Gazette* confirms Gen. Melikoff's favourable report, and says it is believed that after ten days the northern portion of Astrakan may be safely declared relieved from quarantine, as it will then have been free from sickness for forty-two days.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The Russian papers continue to report epidemics, especially diphtheria, of which they say 700 persons died in the village of Vakoff, and 6,528 in the districts of Mirgorod and Pollava in the last three years. There has been a death, from the Siberian plague, in the hospital at St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSIAN PLAGUE.

Terrible Ravages in the Southern Provinces—The Story of the Origin of the Plague Again Told.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A letter from the Court physician to the Czar states that the plague is nearly extinct. On the 11th inst. there remained only one case at Selitrenx. Although the epidemic was purely local and did not go beyond the village of Wetlianka, Selitrenx, and Michaelowka, yet the mortality was over eighty per cent. The Government feels, therefore, called upon to enforce the strictest quarantine and other sanitary measures.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—A private letter from St. Petersburg of January 27th says the epidemic is most fearful. The disease has spread in the southern provinces at a rapid rate. Thousands upon thousands have died in the last five days. Victims live only about two hours, and turn as black as a negro. All the physicians have died within twenty-four hours after their arrival. The corpses are all burned, also the houses in which the people die. Whole towns have been laid waste in the past few days. The Government has placed a cordon of soldiers around the infected provinces. Any who attempt to break through are shot dead. The Government does not allow the news to get out. The worst of all is that nobody can get out of the empire. The Austrian and German Governments have placed a double cordon of soldiers along all the frontiers. All persons from Russia by railroad are stopped at the frontier and detained twenty days in quarantine, and their baggage and clothing disinfected, and if they prove all right they are permitted to cross. During the twenty days' quarantine the people are housed in large sheds and barns without any accommodation. It is much worse than the yellow fever was in the South last summer. It was brought by a Tartar soldier a month ago, who, on leaving Turkish territory, pulled off from a dead Turk on the battlefield a handsome silk shawl, which he tied around his body. On arriving in his native town, he presented the shawl to his sweetheart. She tied it around her body and danced about for joy in a room in which were twenty-five people. In two hours she died, and in five hours the whole twenty-five died. In three days the whole town containing 1,100 people died, with the exception of forty-three persons, who had fled from the town before the pest commenced spreading.

BISMARCK ON PROTECTION.

Why He Did Not Urge its Adoption Before.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—During the debate in the Prussian Reichstag yesterday, on the treaty of commerce between Germany and Austria, Bismarck said he was not altogether opposed to treaties of commerce, but every such engagement must provide protection for home industries. He had no wish to deny that he had changed his views on this subject, but in former times he had been influenced by the importance of preserving friendship with France and preventing Austria from disrupting the Zollverein. Even now, he should prefer to confine himself to few custom duties, but he cited the opposition to the tobacco project to show that was impossible. He could afford to leave posterity to decide between himself and his financial critics.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The *North German Gazette* continues to publish addresses of adhesion to Bismarck's new commercial policy, filling one or two large columns daily. The significance of the addresses as a proof of the tendency of opinion throughout the country is unmistakable. At the present time the agriculturalists are most active. As a rule the farmers seem to be protectionists of the most radical kind, but the addresses represent all classes of citizens and every branch of production. Among the national liberals a most depressed tone is manifest. The party is sure to divide on the financial question and in the event of a dissolution of the Reichstag the party will be practically extinguished.

It is understood that the tariff commission will recommend a duty of only 25 pfennig per hundred weight on pig iron.

Wholesale Massacre by the King of Burmah.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Startling intelligence has been received from Mandalay, the capital of Independent Burmah. The King of Burmah, his Majesty Mendoonmen, has for some time cherished a deep hostility against certain of his nobles, especially against Princes Thouz and Mekara. The King himself is an orthodox and devoted Buddhist, and largely under the influence of ecclesiastic advisers. He is of an extremely jealous and secretive disposition, and for some months past appears to have cherished the belief that the Princes in question were plotting against him. Finally summoning his Privy Council, which consists of four persons, known as "Atwenwoons," he laid before them his suspicions and demanded that they and their whole households should be executed. As the will of the monarch in Burmah is supreme, the order was given and the massacre took place. The two Princes and eighty-six of their relations were slain immediately. The details of the massacre are described as horrible in the extreme.

A despatch from Hayti, dated Feb. 13th, says the revolutionary General Montmorency Benjamin gathered his partisans from St. Michael and Marmalade and marched on Gonaivaise. President Canal defeated the insurgents completely. Benjamin escaped to the woods, where he remains hiding with his followers, leaving the Government master of the situation.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS.

Russian dissenters from the Greek Church are computed at fifteen millions.

Two hundred and eighty maiden ladies were ruined by the failure of the West of England Bank.

Justice being blind, it is not surprising to hear that a Mr. Beresford, a blind man, has taken a second class in the Law tripos at Cambridge.

An English clergyman, Lyttell by name, was lately before a London police court for stealing two pairs of kid gloves, valued at eight shillings and twopence.

Two inhabitants of Avignon have been fined for shouting *Vive l'Empereur* and *Vive le Roi*, after having "dined well," in other words, while they were tipsy.

What is called the largest sturgeon ever recorded, a gigantic fish eleven feet four inches long and weighing over 650 pounds, was recently caught off Heligoland.

A salmon measuring four feet five inches in length was recently presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London by Frank Buckland, the naturalist.

A native of Marseilles has purchased the right of extracting chlorate of potash from the Dead Sea, and expects to net $8 a ton on an indefinite quantity of it delivered at London.

A London policeman recently knocked down and kicked about a young woman who remonstrated with him for running against her, until she was so seriously injured that death ensued.

The Overland Alpine Club propose to buy some of the ibex forming part of the collection of the late King Victor Emanuel, for the purpose of restocking the mountains of Switzerland.

In the course of a recent libel suit the English Attorney-General said:—"There is at present a mania in literature, art, and philosophy, to say something which cannot be understood."

The sleigh in which Napoleon I. travelled in Switzerland is still in existence. A yet more remarkable relic is the ship in which Charles II. returned to England from Holland at the restoration in 1660.

Last year there were forty thousand teachers in the rural school districts in Italy, and one million five hundred thousand pupils. The numbers have respectively increased since obligatory education was decreed in 1877.

Mrs. Ryves, the founder and matron of a "Female Orphan Home and Refuge" at Manchester, England, has been sentenced to prison for twelve months, for cruel treatment and assault upon two little girls confided to her care.

The English Admiralty has ordered to be made "two alpaca waterpoofs, on the most approved principles, for use by Cabinet Ministers when embarking and disembarking on visits to her Majesty at Osborne, but by no other person."

The London *Standard's* correspondent says that various prelates in Rome have been lectured about the queer company they keep, and priests have been forbidden to wear lay attire and frequent theatres. The present Pontiff is a disciplinarian.

On Friday, Jan. 10th, a man named Montgomery, of Killinchey, County Down, Ireland, dropped down dead; his wife, upon hearing the news, fell dead also; and, on a message being despatched to the sister of the latter, it was discovered she had died suddenly.

The Hon. Francis Smith, in his speech introducing to the Home Secretary a deputation of anti-cremationists, observed that "cremation was said to be pursued in the East, but he did not care to imitate the habits and customs of those who bury their dead in the holy river of the Ganges."

The Low Church party in Dublin have begged Mr. Roe, the great distiller, who has so magnificently restored Christ Church Cathedral, to concur in the removal of the rood screen which shocks their advanced Protestantism. Mr. Roe emphatically declines to be any party to such a course.

A married woman, within six weeks of her confinement, has been discharged at Oldham, England, where she had been arrested for stealing £30 worth of boots, jackets, men's trousers, caps, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, jam, lobsters, raisins, butter, soap, sugar, and salmon, the doctors declaring her, as she undoubtedly was, a kleptomaniac.

The standard for Royal Artillery gunners in the British army has been raised to the height of 5 feet 10 inches, which has had the intended effect of nearly stopping the supply of recruits in that line. The lowest infantry standard is 5 feet 6 inches, which shuts out a great number of applicants of 5 feet 5½ inches or thereabouts the average height of candidates.

George Wooly, of Prior's Lee, Shropshire, sent his wife to the public house for some rum. The oven was full of bread, just baked, and during her absence he went to take out the loaves, when he found one of them cracked right across. "He knew immediately that something had happened to her, and on going to look for her, found her body lying in a pool of water."

London, with its suburbs, within the fifteen miles radius of Charing Cross, covers 706.86 square miles, and numbers nearly 4,000,000 inhabitants, of whom 37 per cent. are country-born. There is a birth in the metropolis every four minutes, and a death every six. There are 7,000 miles of streets, and 28 miles of new streets are opened, and 9,000 new houses built every year.

Dean Stanley recently entertained a large number of Westminster workingmen in the old abbot dining hall of the Abbey. It was in that hall, the Dean told them, that the widow of Edward IV. took refuge with her two children, against the plots of the Duke of Gloucester. The tables at which they dined were of Spanish chestnut, from the wreck of the Armada, and were given by Queen Elizabeth.

One reason why American cottons make their way in England may perhaps be found in the testimony—given by the man who "sized" the goods and had to sue for payment, and who wanted the Court cleared while testifying—in a recent trial at Rochdale, that whereas twenty years ago cottons were sized with from 1 to 5 per cent. of flour, they are now loaded with from 70 to 230 per cent. of flour, China clay, Epsom salts, chlorate of zinc, chlorate of magnesia and glue.

An eminent French coachmaker says:—"I never build two carriages exactly alike, not because I do not build each one as well as I know how, but in building that, I learn how to make the next one better. When I placed these carriages of mine in the Exposition building, I thought them perfect, but now that I have spent three months looking over the carriages of other builders, I see that they are not so." Here is an illustration of the value of these shows to intelligent tradesmen.

A German physician maintains that both the vegetarians and meat-eaters are on the wrong track, that vegetables are not more wholesome than meat, or meat than vegetables, and nothing is gained by consuming a compound of both. Whatever nutritive qualities they may possess, he says, is destroyed in a great measure, and often entirely, by the process of cooking. All food should be eaten raw. If this practice were adopted, there would be little or no illness among human beings.

A correspondent of the Birmingham *Post* having asked for information about the highest prices paid for short-horns, Mr. J. Elwell, of Castle Bromwich, writes:—"In 1873 Lord Bective paid £7,000 for Tenth Duchess of Underley. In 1875, at Lord Dunmore's sale, 4,500 guineas were paid for Duke of Connaught. In 1877, at Mr. Cochrane's sale, Bowness, 4,300 guineas were paid for Third Duchess of Hillhurst. It was stated in the *Elgin Courant* a few months back that the Earl of Dunmore had been offered 10,000 guineas for his two year old daughter of the celebrated Ninety-seventh Duchess, by Sixth Duke of Geneva."

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

THE DO-NOTHING POLICY.

OUR King street contemporary is driven to admit that in the motions on the fiscal question submitted to Parliament by Sir JOHN MACDONALD when in Opposition, there was no reference to a war of tariffs with the United States. His policy in 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878 was distinctly Tariff Readjustment moving in the direction of Reciprocity of Tariffs, and that, we believe, is his policy to-day. It is easy, of course, to twist from the Premier's extra-Parliamentary utterances sentences apparently bearing out the *Globe's* contention that he meant to make war against the United States tariff with a tariff of equal height and rigour; but no reasonable man who heard or read his speeches construed his meaning in that way. It was not to be tariff against tariff, but simply protection to Canadian industries against the American invasion, in the hope that our cousins would thus be induced to give us that which they refused to concede so long as we were content to enjoy one-sided free trade, viz., reciprocal fair play. If the condemnation, in advance, of the attempt the Government are about to make, means anything, it means that the Government should not make any attempt, but that, following Mr. MACKENZIE's example, it should "let things slide," and trust to a beneficent Heaven for the future. The old saw "Heaven helps them that help "themselves" has been abrogated by our free trade friends, and the whole responsibility for our national prosperity and existence thrown on Providence. Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his colleagues take no stock in this lazy philosophy. They believe that a nation, like an individual, must look out for itself to the best of its ability; and that self-help is no less necessary for the welfare of the State than for the success of the citizen. If the let-things-slide policy prevailed at Ottawa to-day, what would be the position of the country? The volume of trade has decreased over twenty per cent in five years:

1873	$217,300,000
1874	216,800,000
1875	197,500,000
1876	175,700,000
1877	172,200,000
1878	170,500,000

The Americans are driving out the British manufacturer and taking sole possession of our home market:

	Imports from Great Britain.	Imports from the United States.
1873	$68,500,000	$47,700,000
1874	63,100,000	54,300,000
1875	60,300,000	50,800,000
1876	40,700,000	46,100,000
1877	39,600,000	51,300,000
1878	37,400,000	48,600,000

The national debt is increasing at an alarming rate:

1873	$ 99,800,000
1874	108,300,000
1875	116,000,000
1876	124,500,000
1877	133,000,000
1878	149,700,000

The debt, not deducting the so-called assets, is no less than $175,000,000, or over $48 per head of the population. Three successive deficits have occurred, amounting in all to $4,500,000. Of the condition of the commercial world and of the labour market, it is not necessary to speak. It is as bad as it well could be, and the outlook is not bright. All classes are suffering—the rich from shrinkage, and the poor from want of work. Yet under these circumstances our Reform friends would have this Government, like their predecessors, fold their arms, and draw their salaries, and trust to luck! If that is not what they mean, then what do they mean by condemning the Government's efforts in advance?

WELLAND CANAL MANAGEMENT.

THE St. Catharines *News* of the 18th inst. contains an article on Mr. BUNTING, M. P. for Welland, in relation to certain charges of mismanagement and incompetency laid against the persons responsible for the management of the affairs of the canal. It would be difficult, indeed, to find language quite strong enough to condemn the unfair and untruthful aspect of the case as given in the paper referred to. The article is marked by a reckless disregard of propriety, and published with the sole apparent view of insinuating charges of underhand dealing and small persecution against Mr. BUNTING. Mr. BUNTING, the *News* says, "is a "gentleman and a man of culture," but he is a "catspaw" and an "informer" too. We venture to think that the terms are hardly logical, and that if Mr. BUNTING is one he certainly is not the other, and that is all we need say for obvious reasons on the purely personal aspect of the case. But the public aspect of the case is another matter, and in that view the facts may be stated with frankness and correctness too. It is widely believed by the people in the counties of Lincoln and Welland that the general management of the Welland canal has been reckless and extravagant and generally shows signs of gross incompetency. These facts were pressed on the notice of Messrs. BUNTING and RYKERT. These gentlemen told their constituents that the case was one so grave that they must proceed by petition. Petitions were accordingly sent, formulating charges and giving all possible colour to the alleged necessity for a strict investigation into the management. The petition was handed to the Minister of Public Works with a request that a commission might issue to investigate the charges so that justice might be done in the premises. A commission was accordingly issued. Nothing was, however, done in an under-hand way. A copy of the charges was forwarded to the person or persons most interested, so that a defence might be set up. Every opportunity will, no doubt, be given to the parties accused to vindicate themselves from the accusations. Mr. BUNTING's course was one that any member must necessarily have pursued in the like circumstances. It was regular, constitutional, open and fair.

The *News* confesses that it knows nothing of the charges brought against the present management of the canal. It even pretends to expect that such charges will be proved by the evidence, but by anticipation it denounces commissioners and committees, members and witnesses, and all concerned as certain to be, if they are not already, perjurers and bearers of false witness against their neighbours. We venture to suggest that the *News* protests too much, and that a consciousness of being in the right would restrain much of its bad temper and most of its bad language. A case which thus seems to call for violent vituperation in advance of all who are at present or who are likely to be in the future connected with it, must be a bad case indeed; and the course of the *News* in publishing such violent and vulgar abuse of Mr. BUNTING will lead most people to suspect that such is the case in the present instance. Further discussion may be postponed till some investigation has been had, which will prove or disprove the facts set forth in the petitions already alluded to.

PERILS OF ACCLIMATISATION.

THE London *Times*, in its city article, gives some startling particulars of the rabbit nuisance in New Zealand. Some time ago some of the settlers in that colony and in Australia took it into their heads to "acclimatise" the English rabbit. Favoured by the climate and the nature of the country, which contains much bush and rocky land, it has bred with a rapidity defying all repressive efforts. In fact large tracts of land are being rapidly brought to a state of barrenness. The present price of one estate represents a depreciation of some £25,000 on the estimated value two years ago. This enormous loss is attributable entirely to the inroads of the rabbits. Mr. GEORGE BELL gave evidence in 1876, before the Rabbit Nuisance Committee, regarding the condition of his estate in the Waimea Valley. It is an estate of 80,000 acres, of which 40,000 acres are freehold, and about 5,000 acres of it were then ploughed and laid down in grass. Among other things, Mr. BELL states that he had great difficulty in keeping the rabbits out of the English grass paddocks, that the rabbits were destroying the pine trees and young fruit trees, and that it had been his experience in Victoria that whenever rabbits got hold of the land they rendered it utterly barren. He instanced one estate in that colony where it had cost 15s. per acre to clear the ground of this vermin, in addition to the enormous loss entailed by the destruction of stock and fertility. Mr. COWAN, another run holder in Southland, states that on his run of 29,000 acres he killed 26,000 rabbits in four months, and that the cost of destroying them was 3d. per rabbit, while he got no more than 1½d. per skin for the skins in winter. Their presence on his land had reduced the lambing of his flocks by 20 per cent. Another witness made the following statement in the New Zealand House of Representatives on August 17th, 1877:

"From his own experience he could speak of the extent of the evil in the part of the country from which he came. Whole tracts of country had been rendered almost valueless by the rabbit nuisance. A measure was passed last year, but it had not proved effective. . . . . From a return which he held in his hand, honourable members would be able to form some idea of the extent of this evil. On twenty-four holdings in the South during last year no less than 1,059,000 rabbits were destroyed. On the same runs there were 153,000 sheep less than were shorn previously, and these runs produced 1,700 bales of wool less than they did formerly. That amount of wool, taken at a moderate computation of £15 per bale, would bring a return of £25,000 which at 10 per cent would represent a capital of £250,000."

There is not any fear that the rabbit nuisance will ever prevail in Canada—the climate being unfavourable to its presence here. But a good many people have doubts whether the importers of the English sparrow may not yet be found to have introduced on this continent a plague which, in course of years, may seriously tax the patience and energy of our agriculturists. Sparrows are robust and hardy and can accommodate themselves to the greatest extremes of heat or cold in any climate. They can hold their own in any country suitable for growing corn, and are very prolific. Indeed, some writers say they breed several times a year. Their ravages in England are enormous, in grain and fruit, especially the latter. Cherries and other red fruits can scarcely be grown in gardens unless protected with nets. The sparrow clubs all over the kingdom kill untold numbers of these birds every year. But the price put upon their heads, and the wholesale slaughter consequent thereon, do not appear to sensibly diminish their numbers. If the climate and other conditions on this continent should prove favourable to, or not incompatible with their increase, it is on the cards that ere long we may have a sparrow plague here rivalling the rabbit pest in Australia. It is plain that thought and investigation should precede acclimatisation effort, which, perhaps, should properly be left in the hands of the Government, or of scientific associations, as immense mischief may be done by the hasty and unthinking introduction by private individuals of animals which, being familiar with "at home," they pardonably have a desire to see around them in their new quarters. The day the rabbit was introduced into Australia was a black ope for that colony, and it is a question whether further introductions of the English sparrow on this continent should not be suspended until we see whether those now with us are likely to prove beneficial or injurious to our agriculturists.

POLYGAMY IN THE STATES.

THE recent decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming the constitutionality of the laws against Mormon polygamy, seems to have encouraged the church-members in New York State to begin a movement having for its object the suppression of the Oneida community. Most of our readers have some knowledge of the doctrines and practices which prevail in Utah, so we are spared the necessity of any detailed allusion to them; but few may be aware of the existence and peculiar tenets of the community founded twenty-seven years ago at Oneida creek by JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES. As these very peculiar people, if driven out of Madison county, may possibly choose to settle themselves on Canadian soil, and as in that case it is doubtful whether we have any law on the statute book which could be set in force against them, it will be seen that the question may have a not remote interest for ourselves. We will proceed, then, to give such an account of the community as may with propriety appear in a newspaper.

NOYES was a graduate of Dartmouth and Yale, and avowing himself a Perfectionist was excommunicated by his Church, and, endeavouring to put his views in practice, was arrested for adultery in Putney, Va., and thence proceeding to the Township of Lennox in New York State, he founded the now notorious Oneida community. The system is described by themselves as a Christian communism; like the early believers, they have all things in common. The practice of the primitive Christian Church would be a fair precedent if we could gather from the second chapter of Acts that ANANIAS shared SAPPHIRA with the brethren as well as his estate. In short, no individual member of the community has any separate property in person or thing. Communism is their religion, and they say they are living the resurrection life when there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. The children born in the community are reared by a committee of old women, for the maternal, as well as the conjugal instinct, is sternly suppressed. These serene philosophers possess an estate covering about a square mile, on which is an imposing brick family mansion, a silk factory, and a trap shop. They are the best farmers in the county and lead a most humdrum, orderly existence, working constantly and hard; and shut in by their narrowing walls they seem "the world forgetting, by the "world forgot." Indeed as one passes through their establishment, the terribly commonplace but painfully clean look of things, the listless faces of the men, the jaded and inexpressive countenances of the women, strike the visitor with a dreary sense of ennui; whilst the unlovely costumes of the brethern and the trousers of the sisters are not even relieved by picturesqueness, and one thinks, if this be really the resurrection life it would not be worth waking up for from the last sleep. The managers of the community are very shrewd men of business, and have accumulated for the body property worth some millions. The most perplexing difficulty in connection with the affair, is that the life and surroundings are so orderly, so exceedingly dull, so industrious and so utterly respectable. These people are evidently in earnest and imagine themselves to be obeying the imperious dictates of conscience. And so with the Mormons; they too are so decorous, so hard-working, and would be such good citizens apart from their peculiar institution, that public opinion, so far, has not mustered courage to preach a crusade of extermination against them. The Mormons have taunted those who sought to punish their polygamy by reminding them of the unopposed existence in the very centre of New York State of the far less defensible Oneida communism, with its promiscuous, or as they diplomatically call it—complex, marriage. "Complex" is a good word; "convey" sounds so much better than "steal." All the same this apotheosis of adultery, this exalting the habits of some of the lower animals into a religion, is revolting to the moral sense of a civilized and Christian nation. The continued and flourishing existence of a system so utterly degrading to manhood and womanhood, unwhipped of the law, has been damaging to the moral tone of the whole Anglo-Saxon race. It is a malodorous centre from which emanates a mephitic vapour that reeks of the bottomless pit. A fashionable English writer pens a minute description of their daily life, and his book is sold by thousands. Young people, tempted by their passions to self-indulgence at the expense of others, fortify their determination to do wrong by the reflection that the folk at Oneida do the same, as a part of religion itself, and the law has nothing to say in disapproval. The growing materialism of the day scoffs at the possibility of a life beyond the grave. The complex marriage of Oneida, the polygamy of Utah, are even more mischievous, for they represent that life as so degradingly immoral that no good man would consent to live in their heaven for a day.

We rejoice that public sentiment in the States is being aroused to deal with this gross scandal, and we trust that it may be successful in excising these foul ulcers from the irritated bosom of society. Should these people be expelled and seek a refuge on Canadian soil, we earnestly hope that the pressure of a healthy social and moral determination will compel the Government so to supplement the existing laws, as to enable them in the interest of public decency to force the refugees to abandon their unhallowed practices as the sole condition of receiving our hospitality. Decorous vice is always the most dangerous. The sensualist who compounds for the indulgence of his master passion by an ostentatious energy in the practice of other duties, is a more corrupting example than the reckless and thorough-going blackguard. Since to be forewarned is to be forearmed, we call attention to the subject, not from any wish to gratify the curiosity of the prurient, but to indicate the existence of a dangerous evil before it attempts to cross our borders.

Hon. Harcourt B. Bull, a Legislative Councillor in the old Province of Canada, has been appointed to the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Hon. Donald Macdonald.

In Liverpool where small-pox has been raging with some severity, the medical men are warmly discussing the question of its prevention and cure. One of them is willing to risk his reputation "if the worst case of small-pox cannot be effectually cured in three days, simply by cream-of-tartar." He says:—"One ounce of cream-of-tartar dissolved in a pint of boiling water, to be drank when cold at short intervals. It can be taken at any time, and is a preventive as well as a curative. It is known to have cured in a hundred thousand cases without a failure. I have myself restored hundreds by this means. It never leaves a mark, never causes blindness, and always prevents tedious lingering. If the people would only try it, and report all the cures to you, you would require to employ many columns, if you gave them publicity."

In discussing the Pacific Railway contracts the *Globe* of Saturday said:—

"In the old Conservative *régime* the contractors had far too much to say about the letting of public works. For five years "rings" have been kept at a distance through the operation of the common sense principle that the business of letting contracts should be conducted on ordinary business principles. It now appears that with the restoration of the old *régime* the old style of cultivating contractors and rewarding political friends is to become once more the rule."

But the Ottawa *Free Press* has got some new light on the subject and publishes the following paragraph:—

"We learn from Montreal that an intense feeling of bitterness prevails there among contractors and their friends at the result of the tendering for the Pacific railway sections. Well known and influential politicians who can do a good deal in turning an election are disgusted at the contracts being awarded to political foes of the Administration, and declare that on the first opportunity they will show their appreciation of the Government's conduct."

It being thus in a state of uncertainty as to whether this Government has "rewarded" its foes or its friends, the public, which is in possession of the figures now, will be able to see that at least the Minister of Public Works has been fair; has given the contract to the lowest tenders, and has saved in the arrangement a very large sum of public money, even on the *Globe's* own figures.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. White was elected in East Hastings on Tuesday by a majority of about one hundred. This is the Reform "reaction."

Connecticut and Wisconsin have just passed constitutional amendments providing for biennial sessions of the State Legislature; and it is noteworthy that not one of the States where the sessions are biennial wishes to return to annual sessions.

There was a close division in the Local House on Wednesday on Mr. Monk's bill for regulating by statute the attendance of jurymen at Superior and County Court sittings, so as to provide facilities for trials without jury. It was opposed by Mr. Mowat; and the vote stood 37 against and 34 for the measure.

The Rouge papers declare that Mr. Mackenzie has not been formally chosen leader of the Dominion Opposition, but is merely acting in that capacity *pro tem.* *L'Evenement* seems to think that organized opposition to the Government will be useless, and that its friends can best serve their interests by guerilla fighting.

Mr. Workman, the late member for West Montreal, was one of the most hardened violators of the Independence of Parliament Act. The Public Accounts and the Marine and Fisheries report show that his firm dealt boldly with the Mackenzie Government last year. Of all the broken Reform planks, the Independence of Parliament suffered most; it was reduced to matchwood.

There is a general complaint that Mr. Crooks' new School bill excludes the headmasters and assistants of High schools and the headmasters of Model schools from the County Boards of Examiners; also that the clauses relating to Separate schools do not reach the defects complained of in that system; and, lastly, that the Minister of Education has not introduced the ballot into elections for school trustees.

The Ontario immigration report for 1878 shows that 13,055 immigrants settled in this Province last year, of whom 2,975 are booked as coming from the United States. The actual European immigration was therefore 10,080. The cost was $31,975. It is a pity these reports keep no account of the number of emigrants from Ontario. They credit us with every arrival, but on the departures they are sadly silent.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland is to the fore as usual in the Public Accounts. He disbursed $69,000 on the Fort Frances lock last year, and $49,000 on the Battleford buildings, about 1,200 miles further west. Mr. Sutherland's mode of disbursing has never been thoroughly enquired into; and the Public Accounts Committee should take him in charge. Indeed, a vigorous enquiry into the whole North-West expenditure is necessary.

Even that sturdy Reform journal, the Port Hope *Guide* is alarmed. "Whatever," it says, "may be the reader's opinion of the expediency or inexpediency of the rapid increase in Provincial expenditure under Mr. Mowat's government, we apprehend that it cannot be disputed that that increase demands our serious consideration, and that under existing circumstances it behooves us to seriously consider: Whither are we drifting?"

In this month's *Fraser* a writer on the reciprocity question says that it is the only means by which real free trade, the free interchange of commodities between different countries, can ever be arrived at, and that the adoption of such a policy does not necessitate a return to import duties on corn. He urges the carrying out of "an imperial policy, in the true sense of the word," so as to induce the colonies to adopt with the Mother Country import duties on the goods of all nations that refuse free trade.

Professor Crookes, of England, says carbolic acid will ward off pleuro-pneumonia from cattle. He advises farmers and drovers who have reason to suspect the infection, to sprinkle crude carbolic acid abundantly about the yards and byres; and to put carbolic acid in the water in the proportion of one part of pure acid with thrice its weight of sal-soda to 1,000 parts of water. This has been successfully tried, not only in England in rinderpest times, but quite recently in New York and New Jersey.

The free and easy manner in which the public money was disbursed by Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific railway purveyors is well exemplified in the Public Accounts. For instance, Mr. Robson, the purveyor of the British Columbia section, paid out $239 to "Bill Douglas;" $46 to "Joe Douglas;" $182 to "Francois;" $248 to "Frank;" $436 to "Harry;" $128 to "Jim;" $174 to "Johnny;" $253 to "Joseph;" $167 to "Philip;" and $247 to "Texas Billy." Brother Nixon had also a few romantic characters on his pay sheets, and paid out, on survey account alone, $68,000.

A bill has just been introduced in the New York Legislature which provides that whenever a husband is convicted of an aggravated assault upon his wife, the court or magistrate before whom he is convicted, if satisfied that the future safety of the wife is in peril, may order that she shall no longer be bound to live with her husband, and such order shall have the force and effect of a decree of judicial separation on the ground of cruelty. The order may provide also for a weekly payment from the husband to the wife and for the custody of the children, and shall prescribe and direct the mode in which the same shall be enforced.

The Peterboro' *Review* says:—"Readers of *The Mail* and *Globe* will have observed that neither of the issues of these papers for Tuesday contained a single line of the report of the proceedings of the Local Legislature for the previous Monday, the whole of their space being devoted to the proceedings at Ottawa." Our contemporary goes on to say, with admirable truth, that this is just what Mr. Mowat desires. By calling the Ontario House in January, he can always reckon on having the session overlap that of the Dominion Parliament, with the result that public attention is drawn from his weakness and maladministration. It seems to be a cardinal principle with Reformers in office to shun the daylight.

A curious fact came to light the other day as showing how closely events in most distant parts of the world can be made to act upon each other. It came to the notice of the British Government that a ship loaded with arms and ammunition was on its way to Delagoa Bay, a port in Portugese territory in close proximity to Zululand. The ship, which had a false manifest, was seized at Aden, and found to contain a cargo consisting not of railroad iron, but of warlike stores. The authorities traced the matter to its source, and have discovered that the original order came from Russia for the said stores, thus proving that now that the Afghans have collapsed so unexpectedly, Russia has found in Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, an ally who may give England more trouble than Shere Ali has been able to do.

ONTARIO ASSEMBLY.

(*Continued from Second Page.*)

MONDAY, Feb. 24.

ENQUIRIES.

Mr. SPRINGER enquired whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a measure to amend the License Law, changing the hours for innkeepers to close.

Mr. MOWAT said such was not the intention of the Government.

Mr. SPRINGER enquired whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to introduce a measure granting aid to beet sugar manufactories?

Mr. MOWAT said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. SPRINGER enquired whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to reduce the fees allowed to County Judges for probate under the Revised Statutes of Ontario, to the original fees allowed under the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada?

Mr. MOWAT replied that at present the Government could not inform the House whether a measure to reduce the fees alluded to would be brought down.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Mr. CREIGHTON moved for an order of the House for a return, shewing the number of Justices of the Peace in each of the Electoral Districts of Ontario on the 1st day of July, 1878; also, the names of all Justices of the Peace appointed in each of such districts, from the 1st of July last until the present date.

The motion was carried.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to amend the law as to the Limitation of Actions. He said the bill was founded on some omissions made by the Commissioners appointed to revise the statutes.

Mr. SCOTT drew the attention of the Attorney-General to the necessity of taking care that infants should not be debarred from the right of action before they became of age.

Mr. MOWAT promised to fully consider the bill before it became law.

The bill was read a second time.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. MOWAT moved to amend the Municipal Act. He proposed to establish a board for hearing appeals in respect to the equalization of assessments, to be composed of the County Court Judge, the sheriff and the warden. Another clause provided for giving the court power to offer rewards for the arrest of criminals. There were some other sections of the bill which he briefly explained.

Mr. MEREDITH drew attention to the danger of allowing wardens to become members of such boards, as they might be interested in cases that would come before the board.

Mr. RICHARDSON coincided with the suggestion of the hon. member for London, and intimated that in his opinion the registrar of the county should take the place of the warden.

Mr. MOWAT promised to take the suggestions into consideration.

The bill was read a second time and referred to committee.

PRACTICE OF THE COURTS.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to make certain provisions respecting the practice of the courts. The object of the bill was to provide for managing moneys of suitors passing through the Court of Chancery. He thought the fund ought to bear the expenses of management; but the amount would be so trifling that no suitor would feel it, and nobody would object to it. Of course the charge of such management would be paid out of the surplus interest fund.

The bill was read a second time.

INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Mr. MOWAT moved the second reading of the bill to establish an Industrial Refuge for Girls in connection with the Andrew Mercer Refuge for Females. He explained that the girls thus committed to the institution would be apart from the other criminals. He pointed out the danger of allowing girls of tender age who had drunken parents, or whose parents neglected them to run at large, and the object of the Government was to save them from utter destruction.

Mr. MEREDITH pointed out that however much apart the children might be from the main institution the idea of being in prison could never be got rid of; and consequently the object in view would be frustrated.

Mr. MOWAT acknowledged that there was some danger in that respect, and he had thought a good deal over it. If the Government could see a possibility of overcoming this objection they would be only too glad to take advantage of it.

The bill was read a second time and sent to Committee.

IN SUPPLY.

The House again went into Committee of Supply.

On the item $76,053.89, miscellaneous expenditure,

Mr. MILLER objected to the appropriation of $11,315 a year for insurance on public buildings. He believed that the Government paid the insurance companies more money than they would ever receive in case of fire. At the late Central Prison fire, the Government got $9,000, which was not one year's insurance. He thought the Government should not insure at all, as in case of fire they would be perfectly able to bear the risk.

Mr. MEREDITH agreed that the vote should be discontinued. It was well worthy of consideration whether the Province could not take its own risks. He understood that the Grert Western Railway Company did not insure its buildings. The Central Prison fire was an exceptional circumstance.

Mr. SCOTT asked for an explanation of an account of $3,430 for services rendered by the Hon. Mr. Mills *re* the northern and western boundaries. He thought the selection of Mr. Mills required defending, considering the part he played in politics and his position as a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. MOWAT thought the amount very small, considering the territory acquired. A large portion of the account was for actual disbursements. The gentleman was employed because he had given considerable attention to the subject. Expenses were incurred in gathering material and purchasing maps and documents, and in visiting Ottawa and Washington. He had furnished two exhaustive reports, the result of a vast amount of labour.

Mr. DEACON said that the late Dominion Government in 1875 refused to reappoint certain official assignees because they were members of the Local legislature. He failed to see why the Ontario Government had not carried out the same principal in regard to Mr. Mills, who was a member of the Dominion House.

MR. MOWAT said the reform party had never adopted the principle that the Province could not avail itself of the services of members of the House of Commons. All that Mr. Blake had contended was that the Local and Dominion Governments should be independent of each other. Hon. gentlemen opposite when in power had constantly employed members of the House of Commons as Crown counsel, and Mr. Macdougall was appointed to duties in relation to this very matter, when a member of the Dominion Parliament. He fancied that the two Governments should always be in friendly relationship.

Mr. MEREDITH regretted that the Attorney-General had announced he saw nothing inconsistent in giving Government patronage to members of the House of Commons. It was perfectly possible by giving appointments to members of the House of Commons to influence them in favour of the Dominion Government, and such a course was, in any case undesirable. In the present case the appointment was attended with the additional impropriety that the Dominion was one of the parties in the controversy, and Mr. Mills, as a representative of the Dominion, must have had interests that conflicted with those of the Province. If the principle was correct that members of the Local Legislature should not receive Dominion patronage it had still greater force against members of the Commons receiving Provincial patronage. He saw an item of $5,000 to cover gratuities to officers whose services may be dispensed with. He wanted to know who were the officers whose services it was intended to dispense with?

Mr. HARDY was understood to say that he could not at present state who was to be dispensed with in the departments.

The item then passed.

The next item of $96,300 for colonization roads was taken up.

Mr. PARDEE explained that the item this year was $10,600 larger than that asked for last year.

Mr. BRODER complained that the flour which had been supplied to the road constructors had been procured from Toronto, and cost $1.15 per barrel more than it could have been procured for on the spot where it was needed. He had received a letter from a gentleman who had seen the invoices, and Mr. Ramsay of Toronto had supplied the flour and Mr. Jaffray had supplied the groceries. (Laughter, and Oh, of course he did.) He held that the supplies should have been purchased at the nearest point, instead of getting them at Toronto.

Mr. PARDEE—The supplies are always sent from headquarters.

Mr. MEREDITH did not object to reasonable expenditures for colonization roads, but he thought a better system might be adopted in the expenditure of the funds; and he saw no reason why the principal supplies should not be procured at Peterboro', for instance, or other principal points nearer the works. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MILLER was glad to see the hon. gentlemen on the Opposition benches changing their minds on this matter, because he had always held that it would be better to purchase supplies nearer the works. For instance, pork could be purchased at Parry Sound much cheaper than it could be got at Toronto. For instance, pork could be conveyed from Chicago to Parry Sound for 25 cents per barrel, while it would cost about $1.25 to convey it by rail to Toronto. (Hear.) Under these circumstances would it not be better to purchase it at Parry Sound for the Muskoka district? But notwithstanding that, he tried his best to change the policy of the Government on this point, but he could not do so. He had always been opposed to the Government becoming traders. Upon this principle he had always condemned the Mackenzie Government for the steel rail purchase. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LAUDER said that the hon. member from Muskoka had made what appeared to be a very pretty speech, and a person who did not know all about it might think everything was fair, but the trials which had taken place had shown that the hon. member had spent the public money very improperly in the Muskoka district. (Hear, hear.) Now, out of about thirty-five roads constructed, only one Conservative and a Baldwin Reformer had been found doing any of the work. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Muskoka had used these moneys for the purpose of advancing his own political position in the Muskoka district. The friends of the Government had been employed all through the Muskoka district, as well as elsewhere. He would like to know why a discharged carpenter from the Central Prison had been employed as an overseer on a colonization road, because he had threatened to make it unpleasant for the Government, unless he got something to do; in fact this man had threatened an action against the Government; and in order to keep this man quiet, he was sent into the Muskoka District to build roads. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Lauder) had possession of a letter written by this man, and he was in a position to prove what he had stated. (Hear, hear.) And he had no doubt but there were lots of cases like this throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) This was the way the Government had been keeping the Ramsays and the Jaffrays quiet; and he strongly condemned the conduct of the Government for doing so.

Mr. WOOD contended that the carpenter alluded to had made no threats to him.

Mr. LAUDER—But he threatened a suit against the Government, did he not, eh?

Mr. WOOD—Yes, he believed he had. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LONG spoke at considerable length, and with a good deal of force, in opposition to the system pursued by the Government in the purchase of supplies, contending that thirty or forty per cent. might be saved to the country if the Government bought to the best advantage; but it seemed the Government wanted to serve its political friends. (Hear, hear.) He spoke as a party who knew something of the question under discussion, and as a business man ought to deal with matters of this kind. (Hear hear.)

Mr. MEREDITH cited the evidence of Mr. Cashman, a clerk in the department, to show that the party who made the lowest tender had not been granted the contract for supplies.

The item then passed.

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ACT.

On the motion of Mr. CROOKS, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Act respecting Public, Separate and High schools, Mr. Clarke, (Wellington) in the chair.

Mr. CROOKS stated that he intended to offer several amendments to the bill. The first would be to section one, so as to give the School Boards of cities power to establish Model schools, instead of leaving the power with the Municipal Councils. He would give an opportunity of discussing the question whether the voting should be by ballot.

Mr. BELL thought this method of checking the expenditure was objectionable.

The clause was allowed to stand over for future consideration.

Mr. CROOKS said he proposed to amend the second section in regard to voting for Public school trustees, which provided that every person who was on the voters' lists and had paid the school rate might vote, excepting at elections for rural boards.

Mr. SCOTT suggested that the only condition should be that the person is assessed for the school rate.

Mr. CROOKS said he would consider the suggestion.

Mr. SCOTT suggested also that the same voters' lists should be used for municipal elections as for school elections. He thought a person who was assessed for $400 had just as much right to vote for municipal elections as for school elections.

Mr. CROOKS said the difficulty was that ladies could vote at school elections. He would, therefore, move the adoption of the clause with the amendment he had proposed.

Mr. SCOTT moved in amendment, that the franchise for school elections be the same as that for municipal elections. He pointed out the necessity for this change.

Mr. CROOKS said the hon. member had failed to make out a case why a certain portion of the community should be disfranchised so far as the schools were concerned. He held that those who wished to apply the municipal machinery to the election of school trustees would give the greatest blow that could possibly be given to the splendid scholastic fabric which it had taken thirty years to build. He maintained, however, that the Municipal Councils should have power to govern the expenditure of the School Boards. He pointed out that there was much danger in having the elections of both bodies at the same time. For his own part he would not be responsible for the conduct of those who made an effort in that direction.

Mr. MEREDITH thought that as good men were elected to the Municipal Councils as to Public School Boards, notwithstanding that the Minister of Education held a different view. He was in favour of making the elections of both bodies come off at the same time.

Mr. CALVIN supported the amendment proposed by the hon. member for Peterboro'. He had been frequently written to on the subject, and he hoped the amendment would be carried.

Mr. DEACON also supported the amendment. He would not apply the school franchise to municipal elections, but would apply the municipal franchise to school elections. The cry that you would deprive the ladies of the right of voting should not be raised, because the ladies very seldom voted, except when there was a very close contest.

The amendment was put and lost. Yeas, 25; nays, 35.

Mr. MEREDITH wanted to know why the franchise applied to municipal elections should not be applied to the Separate schools.

Mr. FRASER said it was not desirable to change the franchise for the Separate schools. There was no agitation on the subject, and consequently it was not desirable to discuss it.

Clause No. 2 was then declared carried.

Mr. CROOKS suggested that Clause 6 should be taken up, in order to give the member for West Toronto an opportunity of offering the amendment of which he had given notice.

Mr. BELL said his amendment was prepared in two parts. In the first clause he desired to have the election of Public and Separate school trustees take place by ballot; and in the second clause he desired to affirm the principle that the elections of school trustees should take place at the same time as municipal elections.

Mr. CROOKS did not desire to mix up the Public and Separate schools in this discussion. He thought a vote might be taken with regard to the Public schools, and subsequently the question of applying the ballot to Separate schools might be considered.

The committee rose and reported progress.

THE JURORS' ACT.

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Jurors' Act. He explained that the bill, for the purpose of simplifying the selection of jurors, fixed the qualification for jurors in cities at $600, and in towns, villages and townships at $400; rendered magistrates eligible as petit jurors at the assizes, and made other changes in the direction of simplifying the system. He stated that he had come to the conclusion that the grand jury could not be well dispensed with; and if it could, other machinery would have to be substituted. A paid officer would not perform the important functions of the grand jury more economically or efficiently. It might be conceded that the grand jury might be modified, and the measure proposed to reduce the number from 24 to 13, and to allow a true bill to be returned by seven instead of thirteen. The grand jury cost the Province $23,040 per annum, and the alteration would effect a saving.

Mr. DEACON thought it would be advisable to make the qualification for jurors the same as for voters for representatives of this House. He fancied the $400 qualification would be too high in remote townships.

Mr. MEREDITH said he would support the bill, which would not be opposed from his side of the House, and he was glad to see that the Government had not evinced a desire to have the Grand Jury abolished.

Mr. HARDY was in favor of raising instead of lowe.ing the qualification of jurors. However, he was prepared to consider any suggestions which might be made to him.

The bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 11.10.

THE CITY RECORD.

His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess have consented to become patrons of the Infants' and Girls' Homes.

The Fire, Water and Gas Committee have resolved to recommend the City Council to considerably reduce the salaries of the Fire Brigade.

A curling match was played on Friday between Galt and Bowmanville, two rinks a side, for the Ontario silver tankard, the former winning by 47 to 36.

Mrs. Rebecca Allen, an old woman in poor circumstances, died on Wednesday of injuries received at a fire in her house on Chestnut street a few days before.

The New England Society celebrated Washington's birthday, on Friday, by a ball in the Rossin House, which was attended by three or four hundred couples.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic societies of the city, on Monday evening, it was resolved to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in the usual manner, and to invite all Irish Protestants to join in the procession.

At the annual meeting of the Mechanics' Institute held on Monday it was shown that the finances were in a satisfactory condition, that the membership had increased by 155, and that the total membership is now 1,078.

John Childs, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk railway, while on the top of the cars, struck his head against Bathurst street bridge, tearing away a portion of the scalp and fracturing his skull. He was removed to the hospital, where he is progressing favourably.

A large package of bills stolen from the Receiver-General's office were entered at the Custom House on Saturday. It appears that the thieves went to Europe and had the bills exchanged by some German bankers, who will lose considerably by the transaction. The bills came from Germany *via* Halifax, and were addressed to Messrs. Bethune, Osler & Moss.

A Cowardly Outrage.

HAMILTON, Feb. 19.—Yesterday evening two men named William Burrowes and John Childs committed an outrage of the most flagrant nature at the house of Gotleib Brinckman, 185 James street north. From the evidence taken before the Police Magistrate this morning it appears that the scoundrels entered the house about 4.30 and asked to see a relative of Mrs. Brinckman's, when the latter came down stairs and found the two prisoners and one Alexander, all appearing to be under the influence of drink. She requested them to leave the house, but they refused to do so (except Alexander), and Burrowes put his arms round her neck and said, "he had served a term for rape and was willing to do so again," and threw her on the floor. Policeman Cornelius arrived soon after, when Burrowes locked the doors and told the policeman that if he attempted to arrest them his heart would be cut out. The policeman then sat down on the lounge, and immediately after Mr. Brinckman gained admission to the room and was seized by the throat by Childs when the constable ran out. Brinckman pushed his assailant into a corner of the room and Burrowes threatened to stab him with a knife. The constable went to the station for assistance and secured Sergeant Parks, when the roughs were taken in charge. They were sent to gaol for fifty days without the option of a fine.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled "JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng." 343-33

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(*Continued from Second Page.*)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 24.

LAW COURTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill to declare the rule of decision in the Courts of the North-West Territory. He said he would withdraw the bill, if it was the intention of the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government to deal with the question. He had introduced a number of bills last session which were not carried through their various stages. One of them was the bill relating to the administration of titles in the North-West Territory. He would like to know whether the Government intended to take any action in the matter, as the hon. gentleman opposite had laid it down as a rule last session that whenever a member had given special attention to a subject, it would be well for that member to carry any legislation respecting that subject through the House. Perhaps he would not receive objection to the introduction of legislation regarding the North-West by him (Mr. Mills.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had not examined the bill just introduced, but he would be pleased to look into it. As regards the other measures he (Sir John) had no present intention of dealing with the subject, and the hon. gentleman was of course at liberty to introduce whatever bill he pleased.

The bill was read a first time.

CHINESE LABOUR IN B.C.

Mr. DECOSMOS asked will an act of the Legislature of British Columbia intituled "An Act to provide for the better collection of provincial taxes from Chinese," be disallowed or not.

Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou), said the act in question was now under the consideration of Government. The hon. member was no doubt aware that the act was declared to be *ultra vires* by the Superior Court of British Columbia or by one of its judges, and that decision was not appealed from.

SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURT.

Mr. COCKBURN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session for the amendment of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) said it was probable that during the present session a measure amending in some respects the Supreme Court Act would be introduced.

DANGER SIGNALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. DEWDNEY asked whether it is the intention of the Government to erect a fog horn or bell on Race rocks, British Columbia.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that it was the intention of the Government to erect a bell there.

STATUTE LABOUR.

Mr. LANDRY moved for copies of all orders-in-Council respecting the adjustment or remittance of certain statute labour in the parishes of St. Fabien, St. Simon and St. Mathieu. Carried.

Mr. FISET moved the addition of the following:—Also all correspondence since 1872 between the Federal Government and Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario, and any other Province, on the subject of statute labour, and also copies of all reports on the question.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had no objection to bring down such copies of reports to the Minister of Justice as were not confidential.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved for copies of all correspondence respecting the offer of the Government of British Columbia, in 1878, to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant, etc., of the proposed Esquimalt graving dock, subject to certain conditions.

The motion carried.

THE WINTER PORT.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for copies of all correspondence since October 18th between the Department of Public Works and the representatives of various railway lines and others, with a view of obtaining such through freight rates upon grain, &c., from the west to Halifax or European ports, as will constitute Halifax the winter shipping port of the Dominion.

Dr. TUPPER suggested that the motion should be so amended as to include correspondence upon the subject prior to October 18th, so that the fullest information might be had on the subject.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he thought all previous correspondence had been published, and that the hon. the Minister of Public Works took care to publish a great deal of it last September.

The motion, amended as suggested, was carried.

FORT FRANCES LOCKS.

Mr. RYKERT moved for a return of all expenses incurred in connection with the building of the Fort Frances locks up to 1st January, 1879.

The motion carried.

The House adjourned at 4.30.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR.

The SPEAKER presented a certificate of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Bull, of Hamilton, as Senator, in the room of Hon. D. McDonald, deceased.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of correspondence between the Governments of Canada, Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the importation into Great Britain of cattle from America. Also correspondence with and reports of any officer appointed by the Government of Canada to inquire into the disease of pleuro-pneumonia said to exist among cattle in the United States. He said his object was to set at rest doubts and misapprehensions which had arisen on this subject in England. He thought the Government had exercised a wise discretion in preventing the introduction and spread of this terrible disease in this country. Nearly two years ago the United States authorities had ample warning of the danger of rinderpest being introduced into that country, but it was only within the last few days that they had awakened to the necessity of adopting stringent measures for the protection of the cattle. He regretted to see that some American papers had represented that the action of the Canadian Government was prompted by a hostile spirit. He believed when the papers came down it would be seen that there was no ground whatever for such a statement.

Mr. AIKINS said the people would justify the Government in their action. The papers would be brought down without delay.

The motion was concurred in.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Mr. HAYTHORNE inquired whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the subject of the prevalence of smallpox in Canada, with a view to arrest the spread of that disease by a general system of vaccination or otherwise. The Government should give the people every immunity from the spread of this disease that is possible. He read an extract from an important report of a committee of the British House of Commons made some ten years ago, and other documents bearing on the subject, to illustrate the importance of a general system of vaccination.

Mr. AIKINS said it was not a matter for the Dominion Government. It came within the powers of the local governments.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Monday, Feb. 24.

LAW COURTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. MILLS introduced a bill to declare the rule of decision in the Courts of the North-West Territory. He said he would withdraw the bill, if it was the intention of the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government to deal with the question. He had introduced a number of bills last session which were not carried through their various stages. One of them was the bill relating to the administration of titles in the North-West Territory. He would like to know whether the Government intended to take any action in the matter, as the hon. gentleman opposite had laid it down as a rule last session that whenever a member had given special attention to a subject, it would be well for that member to carry any legislation respecting that subject through the House. Perhaps he would not receive objection to the introduction of legislation regarding the North-West by him (Mr. Mills.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had not examined the bill just introduced, but he would be pleased to look into it. As regards the other measures he (Sir John) had no present intention of dealing with the subject, and the hon. gentleman was of course at liberty to introduce whatever bill he pleased.

The bill was read a first time.

CHINESE LABOUR IN B.C.

Mr. DECOSMOS asked will an act of the Legislature of British Columbia intituled "An Act to provide for the better collection of provincial taxes from Chinese," be disallowed or not.

Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou), said the act in question was now under the consideration of Government. The hon. member was no doubt aware that the act was declared to be *ultra vires* by the Superior Court of British Columbia or by one of its judges, and that decision was not appealed from.

SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURT.

Mr. COCKBURN asked whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a measure during the present session for the amendment of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

Mr. MACDONALD (Pictou) said it was probable that during the present session a measure amending in some respects the Supreme Court Act would be introduced.

DANGER SIGNALS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. DEWDNEY asked whether it is the intention of the Government to erect a fog horn or bell on Race rocks, British Columbia.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD replied that it was the intention of the Government to erect a bell there.

STATUTE LABOUR.

Mr. LANDRY moved for copies of all orders-in-Council respecting the adjustment or remittance of certain statute labour in the parishes of St. Fabien, St. Simon and St. Mathieu. Carried.

Mr. FISET moved the addition of the following:—Also all correspondence since 1872 between the Federal Government and Legislatures of Québec and Ontario, and any other Province, on the subject of statute labour, and also copies of all reports on the question.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he had no objection to bring down such copies of reports to the Minister of Justice as were not confidential.

The motion as amended was agreed to.

ESQUIMALT GRAVING DOCK.

Mr. DECOSMOS moved for copies of all correspondence respecting the offer of the Government of British Columbia, in 1878, to grant to the Admiralty the site, plant, etc., of the proposed Esquimalt graving dock, subject to certain conditions.

The motion carried.

THE WINTER PORT.

Mr. ROBERTSON (Shelburne) moved for copies of all correspondence since October 18th between the Department of Public Works and the representatives of various railway lines and others, with a view of obtaining such through freight rates upon grain, &c., from the west to Halifax or European ports, as will constitute Halifax the winter shipping port of the Dominion.

Dr. TUPPER suggested that the motion should be so amended as to include correspondence upon the subject prior to October 18th, so that the fullest information might be had on the subject.

Mr. MACKENZIE said he thought all previous correspondence had been published, and that the hon. the Minister of Public Works took care to publish a great deal of it last September.

The motion, amended as suggested, was carried.

FORT FRANCES LOCKS.

Mr. RYKERT moved for a return of expenses incurred in connection with the building of the Fort Frances locks up to 1st January, 1879.

The motion carried.

The House adjourned at 4.30.

THE SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

APPOINTMENT OF A SENATOR.

The SPEAKER presented a certificate of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Bull, of Hamilton, as Senator, in the room of Hon. D. McDonald, deceased.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Mr. CHRISTIE moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of correspondence between the Governments of Canada, Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the importation into Great Britain of cattle from America. Also correspondence with and reports of any officer appointed by the Government of Canada to inquire into the disease of pleuro-pneumonia said to exist among cattle in the United States. He said his object was to set at rest doubts and misapprehensions which had arisen on this subject in England. He thought the Government had exercised a wise discretion in preventing the introduction and spread of this terrible disease in this country. Nearly two years ago the United States authorities had ample warning of the danger of rinderpest being introduced into that country, but it was only within the last few days that they had awakened to the necessity of adopting stringent measures for the protection of the cattle. He regretted to see that some American papers had represented that the action of the Canadian Government was prompted by a hostile spirit. He believed when the papers came down it would be seen that there was no ground whatever for such a statement.

Mr. AIKINS said the people would justify the Government in their action. The papers would be brought down without delay.

The motion was concurred in.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

Mr. HAYTHORNE inquired whether the attention of the Government has been directed to the subject of the prevalence of smallpox in Canada, with a view to arrest the spread of that disease by a general system of vaccination or otherwise. The Government should give the people every immunity from the spread of this disease that is possible. He read an extract from an important report of a committee of the British House of Commons made some ten years ago, and other documents bearing on the subject, to illustrate the importance of a general system of vaccination.

Mr. AIKINS said it was not a matter for the Dominion Government. It came within the powers of the local governments.

The House adjourned to the 3rd of March, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

PETITIONS.

MR. RYAN, (Montreal Centre,) presented the petition of several Montreal merchants praying for the repeal of the Insolvent act. Also of the Montreal Corn Exchange praying for the non-imposition of a duty on bread stuffs coming into the Dominion.

MR. BUNTING presented several petitions from the county of Welland praying for protection to Canadian fruit.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

On motion of Sir John Macdonald it was resolved that when the House adjourn it stands adjourned till Thursday, to-morrow being Ash Wednesday.

POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

MR. LANGEVIN presented the Post-Master General's report for 1878. In doing so he said the report was ready on the first day of the session but absence from the city had prevented him from presenting it.

INSPECTORS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. MERNER asked whether it was the intention of the Government to take any action in reference to the inspectors of weights and measures during the present session.

Mr. BABY said the matter was under the consideration of the Government.

The House adjourned until Thursday.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 19.—The post office clerk, H. M. Jarvis, was up on remand to-day for further examination on a charge of abstracting $17 from a registered letter addressed to Ed. Adams & Co. by one McEwen, of Sutherland's Corners, near Bothwell. There are in all about seventeen similar charges against Jarvis. This is the last one, however, that will be pressed. The prisoner stands committed for trial.

KINGSBURY, Que., Feb. 19.—A child belonging to a man named Provencher was burned to death to-day at Rockland quarry during the absence of its parents from the house.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—At an early hour this morning the store of Kavanagh & Bros., located on Wellington street, was entered by burglars, and the safe blown open and robbed. Entrance was effected through a back door, a hole having been forced through the panelling and the heavy bolt fastening drawn. The safe was an old-fashioned one, and located in the front part of the store between the two doors. The money in the safe, some $225, and a gold watch, were found to have been taken. The papers, which occupied a place in the safe, were scattered over the floor, but none of them were missing. The tools used by the burglars, consisting of a punch, two chisels, and a sledge hammer, were also found on the floor. An examination showed that the door of the safe had been blown open. Holes were first made in it, and then powder put in. A couple of bottles of brandy were the only goods missing.

WINDSOR, Feb. 21.—A Frenchwoman was stopped by the Customs officials at the upper ferry to-day, while leaving the ferry steamer Victoria. She was smuggling a large quantity of dutiable goods. She is now a prisoner in the Custom House. In consequence of the growth of smuggling by women, it is reported that female searchers are to be employed by the Customs department.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—The execution of George Washington, the negro ravisher, took place in the eastern suburbs so-day in the presence of 10,000 persons, including hundreds of women. Washington, who had just promised his body to the priests, announced to the sheriff his desire that it be given to the physicians. He asked for his father and mother. They failed to respond. The drop fell, the rope breaking short off at the top. Many yelled and hooted. Washington was picked up, the rope quickly adjusted, and the trap again sprung. Washington being unconscious from the first, fell dead without a murmur. He showed no feeling.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Feb. 21.—While several members of the fire department were refreshing themselves in a saloon yesterday, after the annual inspection, Frank Kennedy being drunk threatened to shoot the first man who laughed. H. Kingsland laughed, and was shot in the stomach. His condition is critical. Kennedy has been held in $2,500 bail.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 24.—A most distressing affair took place this evening about six o'clock. A family by the name of Monkman had just moved to a house on Finkle street, near where the river crosses it, and a little daughter of Mr. Monkman, four years of age, was wanting all day to run around and see the objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Towards evening she was permitted by her mother to do so. On going out she made her way over a fence and across the road towards the river, till she came to a hole made in the ice for watering cattle, and into which she fell and was drowned. An alarm was soon raised, and a number of men turned out to look for the child. The river was dragged for about one hundred and fifty yards, when they were successful in recovering the body, which had been in the water for about two hours and a half.

HALIFAX, Feb. 24.—On Saturday night a man under the influence of liquor, on being driven to his home, two miles from the city, had his hands so frozen to the sled pins, to which he was holding, that the pins had to be sawn off before the man could be released. It is said both hands will have to be amputated.

BRANTFORD, Feb. 25.—A young woman twenty years of age, named Mary Swayze, living at Chas. Allan's, near Harley, a village near Brantford, tried to commit suicide on Saturday night by taking Paris green. She had taken enough to have killed a dozen men, and it was acting as an emetic. The quantity alone saved her life.

CHATHAM, Feb. 25.—Dock Simmons (coloured), living on the 9th concession, Township of Chatham, about twelve miles from here, quarrelled with his wife, and was beating her when another coloured man named Bissell was passing by the premises. The woman shouted to the latter for protection, when Bissell came upon the scene, and seeing that Simmons was about to continue the attack, remonstrated with the brutal husband, saying, "Oh, Dock, don't do that." Simmons instantly seized an axe, and with it struck Bissell, cutting both bones of the forearm completely off. By Bissell's raising his arm to ward off the blow his life was saved. Simmons immediately decamped, his whereabouts up to this time being unknown. Dr. John Bray, of Chatham, was called to attend the wounded man, and hopes by careful treatment to save the limb entire. Bissell is a nephew of Simmons, and a highly respected and well to do farmer.

WOODSTOCK, N.B., Feb. 25.—James A. Brown, of Lower Woodstock, died on the 20th under somewhat sad circumstances. It appears that while looking after his lumbering operations at Black Brook, near Fort Fairfield, about three weeks ago he was assaulted by Jas. Nickerson, with whom he had some dispute, and who attacked him with a sled stake or some such weapon dealing him two heavy blows on the head. This occurred near Mr. Brown's camp with no one present except the cook who was inside and who upon hearing the noise rushed out and found Mr. Brown lying senseless and bleeding on the ground and his assailant making off. Mr. Brown was taken home next day in a very weak condition. On Thursday morning last fatal symptoms set in and at five o'clock p.m., he breathed his last. Coroner C. P. Connell held an investigation to-day. Nickerson has been arrested and is at present undergoing a preliminary examination before the authorities in Aroostook County, Maine, where the deed was committed.

DEATH OF REV. DR. ANSON GREEN.

This venerable minister departed this life at his residence, in this city, on Wednesday, 19th inst., in the seventy-eighth year of his age and the fifty-fifth of his ministry. At the time of his death he was the oldest man and minister of the Wesleyan Church of Canada. He was born on the 27th September, 1801, and ordained in 1824 at Hallowell, when the Canada Conference was formed. During his ministerial life he attended seventy-two conferences to which he sustained an official relation, including three appointments by his own church to the British conference. He was also appointed chairman of the association of delegates from the Dominion to provide for a branch alliance in Canada, one to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland, one to the Free Church of Scotland, one to the Congregational Church in Montreal and one to the Primitive Methodist Church of Canada. His first circuit embraced all the country between the Carrying Place and Newcastle extending back to Mud Lake. He had thirty-three regular appointments every month and to keep them was obliged to travel 400 miles in the four weeks, which he necessarily performed on horseback, winter and summer. His second circuit embraced the entire Peninsula of Prince Edward, and his third all the country between the River Credit and the Grand River swamp. In 1832, when but eight years in the ministry, he was appointed presiding elder in charge of all the circuits east of Kingston. In 1836 he was removed to the Bay of Quinte district where his first official act was the opening of the Upper Canada academy, now Victoria College, at Cobourg. He made the first public speech in that building on delivering the keys of office to the Principal, Rev. Dr. Richey. In 1840 he was in charge of the Toronto district, which extended from Whitby to Owen Sound, and thence to Niagara Falls, comprising 16 circuits. In 1841 he was elected secretary of the Conference, and in 1842 his brethren conferred upon him the highest gift in their power, by electing him President of the Conference. In 1844 he was elected book steward, and had charge of the book and printing establishment of the Conference for 16 years, which he managed with much ability. He was the first to introduce printing by steam in Toronto. In 1846 he was, in connection with the late Rev. John Ryerson, elected representative to negotiate a union with the British conference, and proved to be a skilful diplomatist. Again, in 1854, he was commissioned to attend the British conference, when the negotiations annexing the missions in Lower Canada with the North-West Territory were finally ratified, thus uniting and consolidating the Wesleyan societies from ocean to ocean. In 1863 he was again honoured by his Church with the appointment of President of the Conference. He was frequently delegated to transact important business with the Government and Parliaments of Canada. He was a warm friend of the Bible Society and of the public charities of the city, and devoted much time and energy in support of them. For many years he was chairman of the House of Industry, and frequently performed divine service to the poor of that institution. He had only two children, the late Mrs. Peter Macnab, and Mr. C. H. Green, of this city. His widow, who has been his constant and faithful companion during their married life of more than fifty years, will together with his family and friends mourn the death of a kind and loving husband, father and friend.

A SAD STORY.

A Young Man Commits Suicide in a Disreputable House.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Orton C. Barker, an employé of the Western Union Telegraph Company, in this city, committed suicide last night in an assignation house on East Tupper street, by shooting himself through the head. He has been dissipated of late, and became desperately enamoured of Lillie Martin, an inmate of the house, who is a daughter of the landlady. Miss Martin has but recently come here from Toronto. On her refusing to elope with Barker to Canada, he went in a bedroom and accomplished the rash act. Barker leaves a wife and child.

A MISSING CASHIER.

Defalcation by a Montreal Cashier—The Bank Perfectly Sound.

MONTREAL, Feb. 24.—Very great regret and surprise were caused to-day upon it becoming known that C. R. Murray, for four years past cashier of the Exchange Bank, was missing. It appears that he has been speculating in stocks, principally Montreal Telegraph, and lost considerable money, and on an investigation being made into his accounts by the accountant, it was discovered that he owed the bank $15,000, against which they hold security for $10,000. Mr. Murray left for New York on Saturday afternoon, and has not since been heard of. General sympathy is felt for him and his family. Mr. Thos. Craig, manager of the Loan and Mortgage Co., was this afternoon appointed cashier of the Exchange Bank to replace Murray. Mr. Murray was for many years connected with the Bank of Commerce, both in Toronto and more recently with the Hamilton branch, which he conducted with singular ability and success. He was regarded as one of the most thorough and reliable bankers in Canada, and his conduct of the affairs of the Exchange Bank was very satisfactory to the directors and shareholders. His speculations were entirely outside the bank business which is in a perfectly sound shape.

A CHURCH DIFFICULTY.

Rupture Between the Pastor and Trustees of a Methodist Church in Woodstock.

WOODSTOCK, Ont., Feb. 23.—The pent up contention in the Methodist church here took the form of open rupture to-day. The walls of the street are placarded with a notice indicating that the church has been closed, and that divine service has been suspended, by order of the trustees, without giving further particulars in respect of this unhappy and unseemly affair. On consulting the doors of the church, the public are informed that on the promise of the trustees to submit the church accounts to the audit board, the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, of Brantford, was invited to preach the anniversary sermons; that the trustees in violation of the promise, and also against the conditions of the model deed, acted contumaciously, whereupon the resident minister, the Rev. Mr. B. Parker, wrote to Mr. Clarkson, declining his services. The trustees, however, one and all, deny having made any such promise, and claim in support of their position that the audit board is incomplete. Appended to Mr. Parker's notice which it appears was intended for an official representation, comes the notice that the services have been suspended as above intimated. The greatest excitement prevails throughout the town, and all are anxiously awaiting the termination of the affair.

The trustees of the Methodist church, at Woodstock, Ont., held a meeting last night in reference to their action in closing the church on Sunday, and telegraphed Rev. Mr. Ryckman, President of the Conference, to give his immediate attention to the rupture which has broken out between the officials and the pastor. Another meeting will probably be held to-morrow evening. The greatest excitement prevails in the town.

Native Pearl Versus Porcelain.

Dentist's ware is a poor substitute for Nature's. Let those who so believe, use the SOZODONT, which, if daily applied, will prevent all necessity for false teeth by keeping the real ones sound and healthy.

THE ZULU CAMPAIGN.

Embarkation of Reinforcements from England.

Repeated Attacks on the British Troops Repulsed.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 29. — Col. Wood's column was attacked on Jan. 24th by 4,000 Zulus. The enemy were dispersed with but trifling loss to Wood's command. Several attacks on Pearson's column and other columns have been repulsed, but the gravity of the situation has not been exaggerated. The enemy are concentrating towards To Ekome, where Pearson is entrenched. A grand attack is daily expected. Wood is falling back to cover Utrechto.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Chartered steamers from London with a battalion of 60th Regiment, and from Southampton with Highlanders, sail to-day and to-morrow respectively. Several other ships will be ready for troops the present week. A steamer is expected at Queenstown this week to embark volunteers. The last to sail of the fifteen chartered transports will probably be the steamers Egypt, Spain, France, and England, which are to carry cavalry regiments.

A battalion of rifles left Colchester this morning for the Cape of Good Hope. The streets were decorated and the corporation presented an address to the troops.

The steamer from London and Southampton sailed with troops for the Cape amid great enthusiasm.

The latest news from Cape Town does not at all diminish the anxiety with which those in high military circles regard the situation. The persistent and bold attacks of the Zulus, although repulsed, are believed to have again seriously weakened the British forces, and there is an alarming rumour to the effect that the supply of ammunition is running low. The Zulu King is understood to have sent commands throughout the whole of his dominion summoning his entire arm-bearing people for a combined attack upon the British, and that he has been strengthened also by the arrival of allies from distant tribes. The English profess confidence in their ability to repulse this attack, but great anxiety is felt here as to the result. Much time must yet elapse before the reinforcements can reach Cape Colony.

Her Majesty has sent to Lord Chelmsford a message of sympathy.

The latest information from Pietermaritzburg says that Col. Pearson had had a fight with the enemy, and had inflicted another heavy loss.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 4.—The latest information from Maritzburg states that the total loss in the attack on Colonel Glyn's camp on the 22nd January is now estimated at only 250 to 300 whites. Colonel Wood's column has been victorious in all its encounters with the enemy. Col. Pearson still occupies an entrenched position at Ekowe. Lord Chelmsford and the headquarters of the staff intend making an effort to join Colonel Pearson. Reinforcements of British troops have arrived at Helpmakaar. Cetewayo is reported discouraged. The fearful havoc among his finest troops having counteracted the effect of their victory. Every confidence is now felt by the public in a prompt reparation of the recent disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, Feb. 3rd, says the native contingent has been forcibly disarmed and disbanded. Colonel Pearson, with 1,200 British troops, is entrenched at Ekowe, 30 miles within the enemy's country. His communication has been interrupted some days. The bush surrounding the post is infested with Zulus, but Col. Pearson has two months' provisions. It is announced that the disbandment of the native forces in South Africa was in accordance with instructions from the home Government.

Lord Dufferin.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Reform Club gave a grand banquet last evening in honour of the Earl of Dufferin previous to his departure for St. Petersburg to assume the duties of British ambassador. The proceedings were very enthusiastic and the gathering very brilliant. Earl Granville, supported by the Marquis of Hartington, the Liberal leader, presided. Lord Dufferin in his speech dwelt largely upon Russia and upon Canada, incidentally referring to the homes the Mennonites had found in the Dominion.

Strikes in England.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The striking weavers at Ashton-Under-Lyne, yesterday, to the number of three thousand, decided, with only four dissent voices, to continue the strike until reduced to starvation.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24.—The coal heavers and a large number of dock labourers having resumed work, the Birkenhead men have resolved to resume also at the reduction. This sets two thousand men at work.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—All accounts agree as to the utter collapse of the strike of coal-heavers and dock labourers at Liverpool.

A general strike seems probable in the Kidderminster carpet factories.

Affairs in Afghanistan.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The *Herald's* Tashkend special says the Russian military surgeon in attendance on Shere Ali, writes from Tashkomgan, February 13th:—"O. Ameer's life is despaired of, gangrene having attacked his whole left side. It is therefore considered probable that he is already dead."

A *Herald* Taskend special reports that the Afghan Embassy was received at Sarmarcand on Monday with great ceremony, leaving on Wednesday for Tashkend, General Kauffmann has received instructions to decline all propositions from the Afghan ambassadors.

A despatch from Prince Gortschakoff announces that a fresh courier set out from St. Petersburg with despatches immediately after the conclusion of the treaty with Turkey. This courier will arrive at Tashkend about Sunday. General Kauffmann will then decide whether to go to St. Petersburg.

The Kharkoff Prison Riot.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The riot in the prison at Kharkoff, Russia, yesterday is now reported to have been a very serious affair. Kharkoff is the capital of the Province of the same name and is situated about four hundred miles from Moscow. It is an important city and has a university, a fine library, and a theological seminary. In prison were a large number of students and other political prisoners, guilty of no offence save that of a political character. They had formed a plan for a general revolt against the keepers of the prison, and it is understood that among the inhabitants of the city they had numerous friends who stood ready to assist them. The plot miscarried, as it is said, in consequence of a premature attempt at seizing some arms belonging to the guards. The prisoners fought desperately but the military garrison of the place was called in to aid the keepers of the prison and the revolt was at last quelled with loss of life on both sides.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Boschee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. German Syrup is now sold in every town and village on this continent. Sample bottles for trial, 10c.; regular size, 75c. 359-eow.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Quebec proprietors are, in the majority of instances, reducing their rents.

There were 71 interments at Montreal last week, and 19 deaths from small-pox.

A Board of Health, consisting of Prof. Bell and six medical men, has been appointed at Belleville.

A statue to Maisonneuve, founder of Montreal, is to be erected in that city. It will be eight feet high, and cast in bronze.

The Messrs. Allan are having a steamship of 4,000 tons built for the cattle trade between Canada and the United Kingdom.

C. D. Edwards, of Montreal, recently finished a burglar-proof safe which is to contain the jewels of H.R.H. Princess Louise.

Tom Fitzpatrick, the Montreal newsboy who recently became insane, had a bank account of $2,000, accumulated by selling papers.

Daniel Rainey, a native of County Monaghan, Ireland, died at the Grey Nunnery, Montreal, on Sunday, aged 104 years and some months.

Col. Turnbull's offer, sent to the Horse Guards from Quebec, to raise a Canadian regiment for service in South Africa, has been declined.

A petition is in circulation at Brantford asking the Ontario Government to pass a law to prohibit all kinds of stock from running at large.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* gives another chapter in the career of Gordon, viz., "Gordon as a smuggler between Toronto and Lewiston, N.Y."

There are fifty-three private bills, including three divorce bills, to come before Parliament this session. Last year there were only forty-eight bills.

The bust of his Excellency the Governor-General, made by Mr. Dunbar, has been mounted on a pedestal and placed in position in the parliamentary library at Ottawa.

It is in contemplation by the St. John, N.B., Masonic Building Committee to hold a grand fair in aid of the construction of their temple on Germain street some time in April next.

Mr. James Rodden, aged eighty-five, who for sixty years has been a resident of Quebec, and for seventeen years has had charge of the Governor's Garden in that city, died on Saturday.

A schoolmaster, Antoine Archambault, who acted as waiter for Monseigneur Faber, Bishop of Montreal, on the occasion of a late dinner, has been sent to gaol for two months for stealing several articles from the guests.

A project is on foot to establish a sugar refinery at the north end of Halifax, near the railway station, entirely distinct from Mr. Dustan's enterprise. It is to be started on a small scale, and if business warrants, extensions will be made.

The residents of London, South, held a meeting on Saturday night, and organized a joint stock company, with $10,000 capital, in 100 shares of $100 each, for the purpose of supplying the suburbs with water from the London works.

The evidence of the expert Dr. Baker Edwards in the case of F. A. Clark, broker, against the Exchange Bank, Montreal, which institution cashed an alleged forged cheque, revealed the opinion that the cheque in question was genuine.

Ald. Donovan, of Montreal, has instructed his legal adviser to take proceedings against Ald. Hood for some statement made at the recent bear garden meeting of the City Council, in which the death of an employé named Harrington was laid at Donovan's door.

A prominent St. John, N.B., citizen and banker, left at the *Globe* Office in that city yesterday, a $20 Bank of New Brunswick note, which had been ingeniously made up from parts of seven other notes, the part of each being so taken that the original bills would not be spoiled.

The water in the St. Lawrence at Morrisburg is now five feet above high water mark. The mills are all stopped. There is no other damage so far. The ice bridge was formed by some parties on Croil's Island, and the jam now extends from below Farran's point to Weaver's point, a distance of seven miles.

At the meeting of the Belleville City Council on Monday night, a deputation was appointed to proceed to Ottawa to oppose a bill, of which the lumbermen have given notice, for the purpose of abolishing the harbour dues; also to ask for a grant for dredging the harbour, and to press for the erection of public buildings in the city.

The corpses which were stolen from the charnel house of St. Eustache parish, Que., last week, have been found hidden in the woods seven miles from St. Eustache. Three of the resurrectionists, Alexandre Vannier, Theophile Savard, and Thomas Beauchamp, have been arrested and sent to St. Scholastique for the criminal assizes in July next.

A novelty in telephonic appliances was that whereby a gentleman, who is a member of St. Paul's church, Montreal, was enabled on Sunday from his sick room to listen to the discourse and services in St. Paul's church. The gentleman resides nearly a quarter of a mile from the church, and had telephonic apparatus fixed upon each side of the pulpit.

The charge which has been in progress against Capt. Currie, of No. 4 Battery, Montreal Garrison Artillery, at the instance of Lieut.-General Smyth, *per* the commanding officer, Col. Fraser, for neglect to pay men of his company, was terminated on Friday last, Mr. Demoyers fully committing Captain Currie. The trial will take place at the next Court of Queen's Bench.

Mr. Colin Scatcherd, ex-M. P. for North Middlesex, died suddenly on Thursday of apoplexy. Deceased was the son of the late Mr. John Scatcherd, at one time member for West Middlesex in the Canadian Assembly, and brother of the late Mr. Thomas Scatcherd, M. P., who died in Ottawa while attending to his Parliamentary duties in April, 1876. Deceased was born in London in 1832, and studied law, practising in Strathroy, of which town he was more than once Mayor. He was returned to Parliament on his brother's death in 1876, and represented North Middlesex until the end of the last Parliament. In September he was defeated by Mr. Coughlin. Mr. Scatcherd was a Reformer in politics. He was a man of kindly and generous nature, and was much esteemed in the House, as also by a wide circle of friends in the Western peninsula.

The Crowning Discovery.

All the "phones" in this phonetic age are surpassed in practical benefit to mankind, by the discovery of Allan's Anti-Fat, the great and only known remedy for obesity, or corpulency. It produces no weakness or other unpleasant or injurious effect, its action being simply confined to regulating digestion, and preventing an undue assimilation of the carbonaceous, or flesh-producing, elements of the food. Sold by all druggists.

ELLSWORTH, Kan., July 13th, 1878.

Botanic Medicine Co., Buffalo, N.Y.:

GENTLEMEN,—Allan's Anti-Fat reduced me seven pounds in one week.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. TAYLOR.

Nursery Medicines.—We do not believe in dosing children with drugs and medicines from the time they arrive in the world till they are grown, as some do. We have found a little castor oil and a bottle of Perry Davis' PAIN-KILLER safe and sure remedies for all their little ills, and would not do without them.

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay irritation which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

Medical.

VEGETINE.

I will try Vegetine. He did.

AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I wish to give you this testimony, that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly, I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice: it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper; I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, "The Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humours, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well nights. I continued taking the Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,
F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known, especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases: such as salt-rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE.

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the world: it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could by living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has paled me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

Is Better than any

MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec. 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks, and Herbs. It is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE

Recommended by

M. D.'s.

H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M.D.,
Hazelton, Ind.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

BRAIN EXHAUSTION

For the last twelve months I have tested

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES,

and I find that in

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION,

and other diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

for Diphtheric prostration, and cough following Typhoid Fever, prevalent here, it is the best remedial agent I have ever used. But for exhaustion of the powers of the brain and nervous system, from long-continued study or teaching, or in those cases of exhaustion from which so many young men suffer, I know of no better medicine.

EDWIN CLAY, M.D.

Pugwash, N. S., January 14. 3-6

THE LATEST testimonial is from Mr. Andrew Hay, of Hamilton, who writes:—"My daughter's eyes are straight and well since your operation for cross-eyes."

J. N. ANDERSON, M.D.,
Eye and Ear Surgeon,
347-eow 34 James street north, Hamilton, Ont.

CAUTION.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

WHEREAS, I am informed that one Joseph Haydock, of New York, is making and sending Pills and Ointment under the name of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and that the same are being sold by certain persons in the British Province of North America, to the detriment of the Public, and also to my injury and loss. Now, I declare that the said Joseph Haydock has no authority whatever from me to use my name in any way. He is not my Agent. He holds no power of attorney of mine, nor have I any connection with him whatever. Persons publishing the said counterfeit Medicines of Joseph Haydock, or keeping for sale, or selling the same in any part of the British Provinces, will be prosecuted according to Law. I have no agent in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Every Pot and Box of my Genuine Medicine bears on the label the address, 533 Oxford street, London; and has affixed to each, the British Government Stamp, with the words Holloway's Pills and Ointment engraved thereon. The Trade Marks of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY, 533 Oxford street, London. Jan. 25, 1879. 361-52

Whitcomb's Remedy

FOR

ASTHMA,

Rose Cold and Hay Fever.

The late Jonas Whitcomb of Boston, visited Europe a few years since for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by frequent attacks of *Spasmodic Asthma.* While under the treatment of an eminent German physician his asthma disappeared; he procured the recipe which had done so much for him. This remedy has been used in thousands of the worst cases with astonishing and uniform success. It contains no injurious properties whatever.

TESTIMONIALS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10, 1877.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.: The relief the Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy afforded me was perfect; I have not had a bad night since taking it, and I have in no case found any relief until your Remedy came to hand. I most cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma, for it is the only remedy ever used by me with any good effects.

Yours truly,
WM. T. MASON,
Of Messrs. MASON & GORDON, Lawyers, 517½ Chestnut Street.

Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co.,
Boston, Mass.:

Gentlemen,—In the fall of 1877 I used Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy and received immediate relief, and would most cheerfully recommend it to any person troubled with Hay Fever or Asthma.

MRS. R. SHERMAN.
189 Ellis Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

For sale by all respectable Druggists.

For sale by all Grocers. PERRY DAVIS' SONS & LAWRENCE, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.

Medical.

EYE AND EAR PATIENTS

RECEIVED AT

THE INFIRMARY,

108 Shuter street, corner George St.

BOARD $3 to $4 PER WEEK. 1,361 1

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Vital Weakness and Prostration, from overwork, indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.

Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 109 Fulton Street, New York.

Wholesale Depot for Canada:—H. HASWELL & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal

SCOTT'S EMULSION

PURE COD LIVER OIL

With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA,

Is combined in a *perfectly palatable* form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and general debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, *Belleville, Ont.*

361-

Miscellaneous.

75 Transparent cards (Hidden Scenes) 15cts. Samples free. M. SLADE, Renfrew, Mass. 357-4

Literature

"EH! WHAT IS IT?"

Such dreamy peace and silence only are in the long, hot afternoons of June, when languid nature from the summer flowers a voiceless incantation breathes, of sweetest perfumes, charming to blissful rest. The myriad utterances of the forest and the field are hushed. The very ripples of the brook are softer, slower, as if the elves and kelpies only murmured in their tranquil sleep. Far in the pale azure sky one little cloud of snowy white floats lazily from sight, and to the fancy seems freighted with all the sorrows and cares of past and future. Happy he who, stretched upon the sward beneath a kindly shade, looks thus upon that distant cloud, and for the moment, in his bliss of mere existence, the joy of sensuous present life, rivals the calm, indifferent gods, to whom, about the untroubled throne of Jove, a thousand years are but as such a day. Alas! that naught is perfect or enduring—even heavenly bliss. The nodding majesty of Jove himself is troubled by mischievous Cupid, poets say; and here on earth that restless archer revels in a hot June afternoon.

Cupid had been with pretty Clara Murchso on such an afternoon. She sat before the wide old window in the parlour of her father's house, and the faint breeze, stealing in beneath the overhanging vines, lifted her golden curls, and softly fanned her flushed cheeks. Embroidery, reading, music, sleep, had all been tried in vain; and as now she sat with quivering lip and moisture-gathering eyes, plucking a rose to pieces, or occasionally biting it, she thought: "I do not know what I want, only I am sure it is nothing I have, or can get. I am sick of this imprisonment, sick of constantly hoping and constantly being disappointed. I wonder if my father has the notion that I shall be an old maid! That patriarch who came so near cooking his son seems to me now to have been a gentle old soul. What was his sacrifice to that which is being made of me—on the altar of my father's deafness? Before he ceased to hear he did not object to my going into company, and gentlemen calling to see me; he did not rob me of everything except life. But now! And when a young man writes and proposes to him for me—for, of course, a young man of any delicacy of feeling could never shout about such a matter—he calmly tears up the letter, and shakes his head, and says to himself, monotonously, 'No, no; that is not the one whom I have imagined.' If he only would not think aloud, would not be so bad; but when I hear that, I feel as if I should scream with rage. What creature can he have imagined? What new horror for my sacrifice has he evolved from his cogitations? Ah! here he comes. I should not blame him altogether, for he used to be a good papa, but—there are some things he forgets, or does not know, about young women."

An elderly gentleman entered. The top of his head was bald, but there was hair enough at the sides to stick ont like a fringe, from a habit it had got of being shoved up when its wearer clapped his hand to his ear and said, "Eh! what is it?" He wore a dressing-gown of bright colours, with prodigious tassels at the ends of the blue waistcord. In his right hand he carried a large book; with the forefinger of his left he followed the lines as he read; and he, quite unconsciously, read aloud: "'Deafness is one of the most insupportable of afflictions.' Ah, yes"—he interrupted himself by the reflection, which, like most of his thoughts, he uttered aloud—"it is, indeed;" and he read on—"cutting off its victim from all the sweet enjoyments of society and love.' That admits of a modification," he again stopped to reflect. "The author of this book appreciates deafness, but does not possess a realizing sense of matrimony. The fact that her storms never caused my tympanum to vibrate, and so did not annoy me, killed my poor wife—and prolonged my existence."

Before he had thus far conversed with himself, his daughter, whom he had not once observed, heard a whistle at some little distance off, and seemed to recognize in it a signal; for her eye brightened up with pleasurable anticipation, and she quickly rose to leave the room. At the threshold she stopped and looked back at the old gentleman. Then, as if such experiments were rather matters of habit than of hope, lifted a chair near her, and threw it violently on the floor. He gave no sign of hearing it, but, as she rushed out, read on, placidly—"'of society and love. Happily, unless there is a radical injury to the organism of the ear, there are but few cases of quite incurable deafness." Now that is where I am troubled. I do not think my organism is radically injured;" and he poked his fingers into his ears as he read on: "'Obstruction of the auricular cavities is a frequent cause.'" For greater convenience in his explorations he laid his book upon the table, and stood, with the forefinger of each hand groping in his ears, while he arrived at the conclusion: "No; I do not find any radical injury to my organism, or any obstruction of my cavities." While he stood in this attitude another person appeared upon the scene.

This new arrival, who came gliding in with a quiet air of impudent ease, was a man of fully middle age, tall, thin, and "seedy." His black coat, smooth at the elbows, rusty at the collar, and inked at the seams, was evidently a companion relic for the pantaloons, faded at the knees and frayed at the heels. His shoes were thickly covered with the dust of the road, and, though the day was so oppressively hot that even the bees had ceased to hum and the crickets to chirp, his coat was buttoned closely across his breast, as if to hide possible deficiencies of raiment underneath. The only incongruity in the costume of this otherwise seedy gentleman was a silk hat of irreproachable lustre, so glossy and so fine that all else he wore seemed doubly mean by contrast with its resplendent glories. All who looked at it and the genteel scarecrow beneath it felt, "It is charitable to suppose that he has found it."

"Ahem!" coughed this human remnant, flourishing his gaudy edge. There was no sign that he was heard.

"I beg your pardon;" after a moment's pause he continued, "Mr. Murchso, I believe I have the honour of addressing?"

"Ah! what a terrible infliction—a curse, this is, to come thus upon one," sighed the person addressed, without looking round. The visitor started. That remark seemed to have a personal application. But he was not easily discouraged, and began again, "I hope I do not intrude, Sir; I have been recommended to you by a friend."

"And to think that I can learn nothing of that famous doctor to whom I have written! Perhaps he is sick, or has left the city, or is dead," continued the old gentleman, who had seated himself during his auricular explorations, and now reached to take again his book from the table.

The seedy man regarded him for a moment, and then said, with an air of confidence, "This old buffer is certainly deaf."

Instead of the book, the party thus disrespectfully alluded to took up a letter which his servant had placed there for him, opened it, and, in accordance with his habit of reading aloud, proceeded to give his visitor the benefit of the confidential communication.

"My dear Murchso," he read, "I take the liberty, as an old friend, of telling you that I interest myself a great deal in your pretty daughter, and I think I have found an excellent husband for her—a young man who is handsome, rich, accomplished—" At that point, as his daughter had described, he placidly tore the letter into fragments, shading his head, and saying, monotonously, "No, no; that is not the one whom I have imagined."

The seedy gentleman in the background was one whose wits had been sharpened by the reverses of fortune and the exigencies of a vagabond life. He was used to plot to obtain dinners, and employ deep diplomatic stratagems to gain a bed. He did not regard an eccentric character simply as an oddity, or an unusual incident merely as a remarkable occurrence, but straightway said to himself, "How can I make anything out of this?" With this thought he now perked his head on one side, fixed his sharp eyes upon the old gentleman, listened, and waited.

"He will come in good time. But these young men whom they propose to me—Bah! I am not in the market for husbands; it is a deaf man whom I seek. I want a deaf man—a very deaf man. I would make his fortune if I had him."

"I will be his deaf man," promptly resolved the versatile lier-in-wait. He would have been blind, too, and submitted to the guidance of a poodle, if it had seemed advantageous, and he had had the poodle. Advancing with his most engaging bow, and making conspicuous the superb hat—his patent of respectability—he touched the old man's shoulder.

Mr. Murchso looked up, and seeing a stranger before him, arose.

"Have I the pleasure of addressing Mr. Murchso?"

"A little louder, if you please," said that gentleman.

"Excuse me, Sir, but you will have to speak very distinctly or I can not hear you," added the stranger, with his hand to his ear.

A look of anxious joy lightened the old man's face as he saw the movement. "Are you deaf?" he yelled, arising his hand also to his ear to catch the reply.

"I see you move your lips, so I know that you are speaking, but I do not hear you," responded the stranger, in a voice of thunder.

"Ah, Heaven, what happiness!" ejaculated the old man; "he is more deaf than I." In the tone one hails a ship at sea he demanded, "who are you?"

With a voice which came "as the winds come when forests are rended," the visitor answered, "My name is Major Joseph Vanqueleur—a gentleman of means and leisure—making a pedestrian tour for my health. I lost my hearing by the wind of a cannon ball in battle."

The old man thought, aloud, "Ah! happiness supreme. His organism is damaged; he is incurable. Decidedly, Heaven sends me this man. Listen to me," he shouted.

"I will try," howled the major; adding to himself, "if I do not find you blasting out the drums of my ears at that rate."

"Are you a bachelor?"

"Yes."

"I think he said 'yes.' Oh, he must have said 'yes.' It would be too cruel in Fortune to send me so deaf a man who already had a wife," soliloquized Mr. Murchso; and he again raised his voice to tempest pitch with the query, "I think you said you were unmarried?"

The major contented himself this time with nodding in reply.

"Good! good! good again!" chuckled the old man; "excellent!" And he thundered once more, "Now listen to me."

"As if I could help it," thought the major, who already began to wish for a change of company.

"I propose to offer to you the hand of my daughter. I do not know if you will please her. When I look at you I rather think that you will not; but you please me; that is the main thing. Why, do you suppose?"

The major only shrugged his shoulders. He had self-appreciation, but here conjecture failed him.

"You might be young, rick, handsome, and still you should not have my daughter. But without being either you shall. Why, then?"

"Give it up," murmured the major, as if the question were a conundrum.

"Because you are deaf. You wonder at that? I will tell you why. You may not have noticed it, but I am a little hard of hearing myself. Suppose my daughter marries a man who hears perfectly, what will be my position? The tone of family conversation will be such as never will reach my ears. I will either be shut out completely from all domestic intercourse, or shall be compelled every minute to say, 'Eh! what is it?' That would be tiresome. On the other hand, if my daughter marries a man whose hearing is as defective as mine, and yours is even worse, the family conversation will be carried on in a tone which will reach my ears naturally, and, without an effort, I shall be quite at home. Do you see?"

"The sublime egotism of this old assassin makes him superb," thought the major; but he nodded, and tried to look gratified.

"You shall dine with me, and at dinner I will introduce you to your future wife."

The major was courageous; but without the temptation of a dinner, and the comforting reflection that marriage was not compulsory, he would have taken to his heels. Such a father-in-law seemed dreadful.

"Before dinner you will wish to remedy the disorder of travel in your toilet, continued the vociferous Mr. Murchso. "You can do so in my room. Afterward, if you choose to stroll round the grounds for half an hour or so, I will beg you to excuse me, as I have a letter or two to write. I will have you called when dinner is ready."

The major bowed assent, and allowed himself to be conducted from the room by the old gentleman, who awoke the echoes as they went with a continuous volley of expressions of his especial gratification with the extreme deafness of his guest.

In the shrubbery at the edge of the park near by—a favourite trysting-place—pretty Clara found the whistler whose signal she had heard and recognized—her lover, Charles Ford, a sufficiently good-looking young fellow, who represented her ideal of absolute perfection. After one kiss of greeting they wandered slowly along, arm in arm, in the shade, farther and farther from the house, talking over the sweet nothings of love, which always seem so strangely new and interesting, even when one has spoken and heard them a score times. It was deemed good policy to keep beyond musket range from old Mr. Murchso if a young man went there to see his daughter.

Tending a rare and delicate plant has its pleasures, but they lack full fruition until the flour appears. Even if it is only a poor flower, one cherishes it and exults in it, triumphing in the mere joy of effecting its being. On the same principle a young woman who has a lover, in the guileless innocence of her heart is not satisfied with mere hope. Love is good enough in its way as an excitement if it has a matrimonial purpose—not otherwise, from the feminine point of view. Clara and Charles walked on for some time, murmuring to each other of constancy and devotion. Then silence ensued, which she was first to break. "Charles," she said, "I don't know what my father means by going on in this way."

"Eh! how is that?" replied he, blankly, startled from his mighty castle-building in the air.

"Oh, for goodness sake," she exclaimed, petulantly, "don't say, 'Eh!' Anything in the world but that;" and she stopped her ears. "I would rather you'd shoot at me than do that."

"Well, my dear Clara, I will not do it again; but I was thinking of our future, and my mind did not come back readily from the golden land of hope and love."

"Hope! what hope have we got? You know it will soon be winter, and we can't keep on meeting this way forever, even if it should always be summer. It is not proper."

Charley shook his head. The masculine mind fails to grasp the immense importance which the feminine attaches to that phrase, "It is not proper."

"Now, Charley, listen to me. Oh dear, there is another of pa's sayings. They drive me crazy, yet I find myself using them. He is ruining me every way. But, Charley, see here now. I have a notion of trying to get you into the house, where we can, at least, see each other oftener, and some good may come of it."

"Then in one of two ways I die. Either your father sacrifices me, or I kill myself trying to talk to him."

"Now, Charley, be serious. Talking to him has not killed me. Several times recently I have heard him say—for you know, as I have told you, he has the most aggravating way of thinking aloud—'If I only had a deaf man, a very deaf one—if fortune would only send me such a one! I don't know what he wants with one, but I propose to find out. You shall be his deaf man."

"But I am not deaf, and you see it is a deaf one whom he wants."

"But can you not pretend to be?"

"I might; but would it be fair?"

Oh, Charley, are you going to make me try to persuade you to be near me?"

"No, no; I am convinced already," replied Charley, gaining a kiss by his surrender.

The deceit determined upon, a few minutes sufficed to arrange the details of their plot. Then ensued a tender parting, and they separated—she to regain the house by way of the garden; he to approach it, as a stranger, from the road.

As they disappeared the sharp nose of Major Joseph Vanqueleur appeared from behind a tree near where the lovers parted. That worthy, on being left alone in Mr. Murchso's private room, had gone through an elaborate toilet. From the breast pocket of his coat he took a small package, which on being opened revealed a "folding paper bosom," of snowy purity, and a stout piece of white paper. A few minutes' work with the scissors upon the latter converted it into a very respectable collar. Polishing his shoes he discovered a couple of places where the leather was broken. A bottle of ink, which he found upon the table, tinted the skin of one foot and the stocking upon the other, so as to conceal those breaks. Donning the bosom and collar of paper, he felt himself completely dressed, excepting gloves. A protracted search in his pockets brought forth two, of different sizes, and both for the left hand. Selecting the best fitting, he put it on, and carried the other with jaunty ease, conspicuously, without putting it on. Several times during this metamorphose of the grub into the butterfly there had been knocks at the door, but he remembered too well the part he was playing to hear them.

As he stepped forth, resplendent in what an actor would term his "faked up" costume, a ghost in gentility, and went toward the door opening upon the garden, he heard the voice of Mr. Murchso behind him, saying, "Ah! I was just coming for you. I wanted to see you." He walked on without turning his head, and for his constancy was rewarded by hearing the old man rub his hands together and chuckle, "Good! good! There is no doubt. He is really as deaf as a post." He strolled on through the garden into the beautiful park, and still on, until voices attracted his attention. No vulgar curiosity moved him, and no man cared less for mere lovers than he did, but as an adventurer he was prudent. All about this place interested him at present. He felt himself on the enemy's ground, his wits his weapons, and could not afford to throw away a possible advantage in the battle. So he watched earnestly the interview between Clara and Charley. Although too far off to hear a word of their conversation, he saw enough to prompt the reflection, "If that were to be my future wife, I should need to be blind as well as deaf." He walked on, untroubled, not knowing who they were, and not caring. With a wife who had brought him a good dower he would have been a model husband. After a little time he seated himself to review the situation calmly, to consider what Fortune possibly had in store for him."

Meanwhile Charley, obeying his instructions, presented himself at the door of Mr. Murchso's residence, and was formally ushered by Clara into the parlour where her father sat writing a letter. Touching the old gentleman upon the shoulder to call his attention, his daughter informed him, by means of the mute alphabet of the fingers, which she found less exhaustive than conversation, "Here is a gentleman to see you."

Mr. Murchso lifted his eyes, expecting to see the major returned from his walk. Instead of him he beheld Charles, bowing gravely. "Do you wish to see me?" he demanded, suspiciously; for he believed that he remembered that face.

Charles made no answer beyond an interrogatory stare.

Clara continued wagging her nimble little dimpled digits—a charming alphabet—until she had spelled out, "He says he is deaf."

"Eh? What? No, no!" ejaculated papa. "I have seen that face before. He came here sometime to see you, and he is not deaf at all."

Clara screamed at the top of her voice in the young man's ear, "Father says he does not believe that you are deaf."

Never before did he have any idea of the strength of her lungs. "Oh yes—oh yes, unfortunately," he answered. "The kick of a horse has injured my hearing beyond recovery."

"Eh! what is it?" inquired the old man.

Charles repeated his fiction in stentorian tones, and seemed to himself more guilty for his loudness.

"If it were really so," thought the good father, in a conversational tone, "he would do as well as the other, and, I have no doubt, would please my daughter better. I might as well humour her a little if I can. But it can not be. A cannon would, of course, destroy one's hearing more effectually than a horse could. This fellow would get well. That would never do. Still, I must not send him off too abruptly. Clara might retaliate by being obstinate about the other."

"Who is 'the other?'" Clara and Charles simultaneously asked each other. They looked at that model parent too intently in their anxiety to observe that "the other" had just arrived at the door, and, withdrawing a little to one side, stood listening.

"I am very sorry, Sir, to learn of your misfortune," said the old gentleman, in an ordinary tone, to Charles, who was not to be caught so easily.

"A little louder, if you please. I am quite deaf," he responded, with an air of intense attention.

The major, at the door, had already recognized the parties whom he had seen the park; and this announcement surprised him so that for an instant he thrust his nose beyond cover in getting another look at the young man. "Ha!" thought he; "a nice little trick, I believe, they are playing on papa. Lucky that I know my ground."

The father repeated his remark of sympathy more distinctly, and had the satisfaction of hearing the stentorian reply, "It is, indeed, a very warm day."

Again, in a still louder voice, he offered his condolence; and Charles responded, with cordiality, "Thank you. I accept your invitation with pleasure."

Mr. Murchso grew purple with yelling, "How long have you been deaf?" despairing of ever making his regrets known.

Charles heard this time, and answered, "Only about two months."

"Confound the fellow!" soliloquized Mr. Murchso. "He thinks I asked him to dinner. Well, I rather like that idea. He and the other are both more deaf than I, so I shall be in an excellent position. I will hear everything naturally, without any trouble. Yes; decidedly he shall dine with me."

The major began to find this rival dangerous, and deemed it time to enter upon the scene. With a charming air of unconscious innocence he walked in. Mr. Murchso happened to be looking toward the door as he entered, so saw him, and greeted him with a shout: "I am glad you have got back in good time for an introduction to my daughter before dinner. Clara, my child," turning toward her, "I present to you your future husband, Major—" And he hesitated at the name. The major was too wise to assist his memory, and merely bowed with extreme politeness.

"Confound his name! I have forgotten it," the old gentleman went on. "Never mind. He has, to some extent, the same affliction as myself; but you are so used to it that you will not mind that."

"I don't know about that arrangement," thought the major. "My price will be high if I sell out to this firm."

The old man turned to introduce Charles, and looked to Clara for his name.

"Ford," her fingers told him.

"Mr. Ford, Major—. I don't remember his confounded name!" was Mr. Murchso's formal introduction—the first part of it very loud, the last much lower.

The two gentlemen bowed stiffly to each other.

"So this Robert-Macaire-looking fellow is 'the other,'" spoke Charley to Clara in an under tone, concealing the motion of his lips.

"A wretch who says 'eh!' also. Heaven forbid!" she answered, with the same precaution. "What a rascally looking 'other' he is! Oh, it can not be! It is only a test of your hearing. The idea of such a scarecrow!"

Not a line in the placid "made-up" countenance of the major betrayed his consciousness of their compliments.

Meantime the old gentleman rang the large stand-bell on his table, holding his ear down near it as if to hear, and then looking with an unsatisfied expression at the hammer. The prompt entrance of a servant dissipated his doubt. He had rung. "Have the table laid for four instead of three," he ordered.

The man nodded, and went out.

"That fellow, who is only a servant, can hear everything," grumbled the old man.

Charles walked away to the window, and stood there, looking out.

The major approached Clara. "I have had the pleasure of seeing you once before, Miss Murchso," he said.

"I am sorry you do again, you villainous-looking old fellow," replied that impulsive little lady, in a tone which she was confident he could not hear.

"A little louder, if you please," was the bland response of the imperturbable major.

The servant at this point re-entered, touched Mr. Murchso on the sleeve, and shouted in his ear, "A gentleman in the drawing-room wishes to see you."

The old man arose, and saying, in a voice which would have almost startled the Sphinx, "Excuse me a moment," went out, followed by the servant.

Charles rejoined the major and Clara. She took off from the table a little piece of tatting, over which she might bend her head, and conceal the motion of speaking to her lover.

The practised eye of "the other" detected the feint, and he determined to "counter" by conducting the conversation if possible. He knew that he would not hear compliments if they spoke. "I have never," said he, "so deeply regretted my affliction as at this moment, since it robs me of the pleasure of hearing your natural voice, which, I am sure, must be all of melody."

She looked at him, but did not answer.

He went on:

"Happily, nature seeks to make amends to the victim of so great a misfortune by rendering more acute other senses to take the place of the one of which he has been deprived. I can not hear your sweet voice; but I feel that, from the motion of your lips, my heart would read and understand the words you uttered. Try, my dear young lady—try if the magic of your speech will not cause the poor deaf man to hear."

"Do you really think so?" she asked, looking at him with doubt.

"There; you said, 'Do you really think so,' did you not?"

"Yes," she answered, amazed.

"There; and again you said, 'Yes.' Ah! I can not hear others, but I can hear you. They speak to my ears, but you to my heart."

"And I shall punctuate by punching your head pretty soon!" exclaimed, in an under tone, Charles, who viewed with rage this courtship directly under his nose—this audacious infringement, as he deemed it, of his personal rights.

"No, no; not for the world, Charley dear!" pleaded Clara, turning the back of her head toward the major's keen eyes, while she pretended to seek for something on the table. "You would betray that you can hear, and then all would be lost. But I begin to fear that my father was in earnest, or this horrible creature would not talk so to me."

"Then your father is crazy as well as deaf!" proclaimed the excited Charles. "The idea of his marrying you to this thing, robbed, body and raiment, from a dozen graves. Who is he? Where did he come from? I have a notion to—"

The major calmly interrupted his frenzied speech, as if quite unconscious of it being made. "As I told you once before, I have had the pleasure of seeing you. I did not then know the happiness in store for me; yet it was but a short time since—less than an hour ago—in the park."

She looked up at him quickly, with reddened cheeks, and echoed, "In the park!"

"There; you said again, 'In the park.' You see, I understand the motion of your lips. Yes, when you were tenderly parting with this young person who is here now."

She gazed at him aghast, and Charles ejaculated "The devil!" Clearly an *exposé* was to be dreaded.

The major proceeded, innocently: "It shows me that you have a kind heart to take such an interest in one who suffers from my own great affliction, and gives me much hope for our future happiness together. You possibly even think that you love this young person now; but you are inexperienced—it is only sympathy which you feel for him. A woman of the world would see that he is gawky, self-conceited, and stupid; but you do not. I admire all the more the innocent freshness of your heart."

Clara could not say a word. She puzzled her little head with wondering whether this terrible stranger had divined their secret, and what desperate deed her father would do if he discovered it.

"Oh, great Heavens! I shall have to brain this fellow," groaned Charles.

"Hush, hush!" she murmured.

"I thought you said 'Hush,' but was not sure," said the major, with a look of guileless pleasure. "Yes, you are right. I was thoughtless to speak so plainly, and am only consoled by the reflection that his feelings could not have been wounded by hearing me. Poor young man!" and he gazed upon Charles with exquisite sympathy; "you are indeed to be pitied. Fortune was cruelly unkind in robbing you of one of your senses. You so much needed them all to get through life."

Bitter as it was, Charley felt that, with those piercing eyes upon him, he must maintain disguise, and made a superhuman effort to do so.

Clara relieved him by quickly and loudly addressing the major. "Allow me, gentlemen, to show you my garden while waiting for dinner;" and placing herself between them, she led them out into the open air.

They had been gone but a few moments when Mr. Murchso returned, his eyes sparkling, his step light, and his manner joyous. "Ah! joy, joy!" he exclaimed; "I can hear, I can hear! That great doctor, that good doctor! He has saved me! Justly he is celebrated! When I had given up hope, and thought he was never coming, he came, like an angel, and in five minutes caused me to hear. My cavities were obstructed, after all; but the organism was right, and now—now I can hear, natural voices, music, birds, everything. I can hear, I can hear; and it seems to me doubly terrible to have been deaf. Deaf—ah! that reminds me I have two deaf men to dinner to-day. If that good doctor could only have remained I might have talked with him; but to sit and howl for an hour into the obstructed cavities of two deaf wretches—oh! it is abominable. And to think that I was on the point of giving my daughter to one of those monsters! I shudder when I think that in one week more I would have had a deaf son-in-law; a fellow who would be eternally ejaculating, 'Eh! what is it?' Oh! that would be infernal. Well, but how am I to get rid of him? Yes, and of that other one, for whom I believe my daughter has a ridiculous fancy, in spite of his diabolical defect?"

He sat down to reflect. Just then two persons entered the room behind him. He did not turn his head, for as they came in he heard the voice of his daughter, and he sat still for the mere pleasure of listening to her speaking. She was saying, "Oh, Charley dear, do control yourself. I know he is an aggravating wretch; but you must not betray that you hear him, or he will surely tell pa, and pa would be furious if he knew how we have tricked him.

Pa was furious already; but he waited for further developments.

"If that fellow knew," rejoined Charley, "that I am not deaf at all, and were trying to drive me wild, he could not say more than he does."

"And this is my fine fellow who suffered by a horse!" thought the old man.

Charley called Clara's attention to her father, sitting at the table.

"No matter; he can not hear us," said she.

"What a soulless old ruffain your father must be, to think of marrying you to such a beastly fellow!" remarked the exasperated lover.

It was an unpleasant thing to do, but the old man winced and kept silent.

"Be quiet a little while, Charley," urged Clara. "I will manage it. You must fool papa, and I will find some way of sending off that protégé of his with a flea in his ear. Him for a husband, indeed! I'd run away with you first, Charley."

"The idea of your going through life," said he, commiseratingly, "with a speaking-trumpet in each hand, and a surrounding chorus of 'Eh! what is it?'"

"Oh, Charley dear, I'd die first. One is bad enough, even if he is my father; but two! Oh no."

"My poor little darling," said her lover, kissing her for consolation.

Mr. Murchso even heard the smack of that kiss, but still was silent, determined to unmask fully this perfidious plot against his plans and peace.

"There comes that wretch now," exclaimed Clara, looking out of the window. "I am afraid to have you stay here, Charley. Go and sit down in the arbour until you are called for dinner. That will be soon. Do not come when the bell rings, for pa may be watching to see if you hear it. I will come for you."

"How horribly cunning this little minx has become!" thought papa.

Charles growled, "I'd like to knock their heads together," and went out.

Scarcely had he stepped from the door when the major entered, holding in his hands a beautiful big butterfly, and saying:

"I caught it, Miss Clara; but you have no idea what a chase the little beast led me. If he could have know that your beautiful hands were the prison to which he was destined, I do not think he would have fluttered so."

"For little fellow!" said Clara, in a kindly tone, taking the fragile tenderly, and at once, as if by accident, letting it escape. "Ah! there he goes again. Well, let him fly. Liberty is sweet, and moments are precious in his short life."

"Is it not strange," exclaimed the major, "that I understand almost every word you utter?"

Clara eyed him sharply, and then looked toward her father.

"Oh no," he answered to her look; "I hear him no more than he hears me. By-the-way—speaking of an abrupt question—but are you very much attached to that guileless youth who has just gone to air himself?"

"Sir!" said Clara, indignantly.

"Do you fancy yourself very much in love with him?"

"You have no right to ask me such a question, Sir. It is impertinent from you."

"Not at all. I have the right of your prospective husband."

"You never will be my husband. I'd kill myself—or, rather, I'd kill you first."

"Pluld you! Indeed! You are getting violent. That is bad. Do not excite yourself. I think your father would regard his promises to me as more binding than your little love passages in the park with somebody else."

"Why do you persecute me? I do not love you, and never could. I hate you!"

"That is very probable. But you ask me why. I will tell you frankly. For a poor deaf man, a comfortable home; the companionship of a beautiful women, whose voice his heart understands; the joys of a family surrounding him in his declining years, and the means to gratify tastes for little luxuries, for which he may have had the misery of a keen appreciation without the ability of previous enjoyment—all these things are of very great importance."

"But I tell you, then, I love another man."

"That is very probable—in fact, I know it. Well, I am philosophic. With roses thorns always grow. You love another. That is not singular. A great many men's wives do. The barbaric vice of jealousy is dying out."

"Clearly you only wish to marry me for what pa will give you with me?"

"That is not an unimportant consideration when one marries a woman who is already in love with another man, and a father-in-law who is such a terrible nuisance, and a selfish old dunderhead to boot."

"Do not abuse my father, Sir. I think we can arrange this matter without that. How much money will you take, and go away and never come back, or let us see your ugly face again?"

"In a pecuniary estimate please to remember that great charm which you possess for me, that my heart understands you, and you alone; and that is a great deal to a poor deaf man. I know almost all you say."

"I think sometimes that you understand all; that your heart, as you call it, hears everything you choose from everybody."

"A while ago, my dear young lady, I said that you were inexperienced and unsophisticated. I retract that injurious expression. Your perceptive faculties do you honour."

"Then you admit that you do hear everything?"

"I believe that we all hear alike well, except your unfortunate parent, my prospective father-in-law."

"And I hear, too, you infernal scoundrel, and I'll see you hanged first!" shouted the infuriated old gentleman, springing up and advancing, as if for the demolition of the astonished major, who nimbly retreated to the opposite side of the table.

"Oh, pa, you hear?" gasped the affrighted girl, sinking into the nearest chair.

"Yes, I hear. You'd run away, would you?" and striding to the door, he yelled at Charles, who sat in the arbour a few yards away, "Here, you young rascal, come here."

Charles sat calmly gazing upon the earth, the air, and the sky, but never once looked towards his caller.

This pertinacious maintenance of the fraud maddened the old man, who, snatching up a book, hurled it at him, and struck him.

The young man turned, obeyed the angry parent's imperative gesture, and came in, with an innocent, "Eh! what is it?"

That overflowed the cup. Catching him by the collar, the old man shook him violently, ejaculating, with frenzy, "If you ever say that again I'll murder you!"

"Oh, papa, papa, don't hurt him!" shrieked Clara, alarmed for her lover, and rushing to his rescue.

"What the deuce does he mean by shaking me up as if I were a cocktail?" inquired the almost breathless victim.

The major would have fled if the door had been on his side of the table; but it was not, and he groaned in spirit.

"It means that I have regained my hearing, in order to learn that I am a 'soulless old ruffain,' and you would 'like to knock my head' against somebody else's," proclaimed the outraged one.

Freeing himself by a vigorous effort, Charley straightened up, and spoke out courageously, like a man. "Yes," said he; "if you have the idea of marrying this good and lovely young girl to that rascally old adventurer over there, for the gratification of some insane whim of yours, I don't hesitate to say again, what I think, that you are a soulless old ruffian, and deserve to have your head knocked to all eternity; and I'd like to do it."

"Spoken like a man, and I respect you the more for saying it, for I begin to believe you're about right," replied the old man, who was not so bad a fellow as he had seemed while deafness warped and perverted his disposition. "As for him"—and he looked savagely at the major—"I forgot him for a moment, I was so may with you;" and he started for him.

"Excuse me, but I think there is a mistake somewhere," pleaded the major, dodging round the table to avoid the avenger.

"Oh! there is a mistake, is there?" shouted his irate pursuer. "Do you know who I am? I'm a 'selfish old dunderhead,' and I'm going to prove 'a terrible nuisance' to you. Do you hear?" And he made a vicious clutch after the major, who was only saved by the agility of his thin legs.

"Hold on a moment; let's reason this thing calmly," besought the titled one, still "on the keen jump" round the table. "We can't talk at this rate, you know."

"Well, what have you got to say?" demanded Mr. Murchso, almost breathless, and quite willing for a rest.

"Just this," replied the major, painting. "Were not my expressions correct? Now that you can hear again, I see that you don't like a man to say to you, 'Eh! what is it?'" Mr. Murchso here made another drive at him, which he eluded, and went on: "You can imagine what a nuisance you were, and then just think of your notion of bringing another such creature into our family, to make your daughter miserable, merely to humor your fancies; and of picking up an adventurer like me, of whom you know nothing, as your chosen man."

The angry look faded away from the old man's face as he extended his hand, and said, "Major, I forgive you; I did deserve it all."

The major cordially grasped the offered hand, for he loved peace better than war.

"Yes. I forgive you both," continued Mr. Murchso, giving his other hand to Charles.

"But see here, major," demanded Charley; "you and I have a little account to settle yet."

"Who began between us?" retorted the major. "Is it my misfortune or my fault, do you think, that I look like 'a thing robbed, body and raiment, from a dozen graves?' Would I not be fat, and go clad in purle and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day if I could, do you think?"

"Let's shake hands and cry quits," proposed Charley, who was a good-hearted young fellow, and blushed as he remembered his ungenerous insult to the man's poverty.

"And now," said the major, as he shook hands, "that my role is ended, permit me to doff my borrowed plums as Major Joseph Vanqueleur, and introduce myself to you as plain Gus Wight, who 'has seen better days,' and is better known as Clarence Fitzherbert Booth Macready, dramatic reader and teacher of elocution. I propose giving on entertainment next week in the main hall of the adjacent town, and shall feel highly honoured if you will give me your attendance and countenance on that occasion."

"You may depend upon us," Mr. Murchso assured him. "After dinner we will—"

At this instant a terribly loud dinner-bell was heard violently clanging just outside the door.

"Heavens! what an infernal uproar!" exclaimed the old man, who, for the first time at this hour, failed to curse the faint summons of this self-same bell. "Stop that bell—stop it!"

"Silence that dreadful bell!" shouted Clarence Fitzherbert Booth Macready, dramatically.

The servant, deafened for the moment by his own din, poked his head in at the open door, with his left hand to his ear, inquiring, "Eh! what is it?"

Mr. Murchso charged fiercely upon that domestic, and the others followed laughingly to dinner.

CASEY'S ADVENTURES.

A Mountain Mail Carrier who Lived for Ten Days on Tobacco and Snow.

(From the Helena [Montana] Independent.)

Casey carried what is known as the horseback mail, but which is, in fact, carried by a two-wheeled vehicle like a sulky, from Sun river to the Twenty-eight Mile springs. On the 27th ult. he started from the former place. There was a blinding snow storm at the time, and the track across the prairie was wholly lost. As he did not reach the end of his drive at the appointed time it was assumed that he had lost his way, and this theory proved to be well founded.

There were not wanting brave men, both at Helena and Sun River, to undertake the search for the missing man; but their most arduous efforts were in vain. On the 3rd inst. Mr. Rowe reached Benton, and was informed of the circumstance. The weather was fearfully cold; but this did not deter him from the attempt that humanity dictated. Mounted on a horse he set forth, and in due time found a dim track where it seemed probable that Casey had left the main road. Following this his labours were rewarded on the 5th inst., by finding the driver about twenty miles north of twenty-eight mile springs.

When Casey was found, he was sitting in his cart, which the horse was drawing slowly and painfully along. He was in a doze, and Mr. Rowe shouted to him once or twice before he was aroused to consciousness. It was then found that his right foot and leg were frozen to the knee, and that his left foot was in the same condition. It is believed that his injuries are not serious, and that he will not suffer the loss of either limb. His story was soon told; and with his recollection of his experience, and what Mr. Rowe learned in his search, the tale is wonderful beyond fiction.

The driver had been wandering over that trackless prairie for ten days and nights without food or shelter, and with a temperature never above zero. All this time he had moved in an almost perfect circle and had picketed his horse and camped every night in almost the same spot. More remarkable still, he had daily passed within a mile and a half of the Twenty Eight Mile House, which was his destination. All this time, amid sufferings that would have crushed an ordinary man, Bob Casey had only one thought, that he must stay with the mail and get it through, whatever befell him. And he did; not a single package was lost.

Starving, half frozen and dazed by exposure and privation, it was not of himself he thought; his duty was still uppermost in his mind. Here was heroic stuff; how many such can the postal service boast? During all these terrible days and nights the only thing that passed his lips was tobacco and snow. He had with him a goodly supply of the former article at the start, and as day wore into night and night into day he began hoarding it with as much avidity as ever did a miser his gold.

At the last meeting of the Almonte Board of Education statements of the school attendance for January were submitted, which were as follows:—In the High School the number on the roll was 123, with an average attendance of 114; and in the Public School the number on the roll was 318, and the average attendance 277. A motion that the Bible be read once a day in all the schools by each pupil capable of reading elicited a good deal of discussion, and finally the matter was allowed to stand over.

MISCELLANY.

A sure cure for sleeplessness is to imagine you have got to get up.

What comes after death? Why, the undertaker, of course!

The man that never smiled again did not take his blue ribbon in vain.

"I hope I see you well," as the bucket said when it touched the water.

Question to be asked of a man in the rogues' gallery:—Are you often taken that way?

Lawyers are never more earnest than when they work with a will—that is, if the estate is valuable.

Alcohol was invented by an Arabian over 900 years ago, and people have been drinking his health ever since.

The man who sighed for the wings of a bird did not, apparently, know that the legs were much nicer eating.

If you wish to pay your debts you have paid them. Your creditors cannot deny that there has been a pay-meant.

He saw a negro smoking a new meerschaum. "Thunder!" he exclaimed; "why, the pipe's colouring him!"

The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm hole in an appie for his companion to bite from.

"What were the worst results of the Civil War?" cried a Democratic orator. "Widows!" shouted Jones, who had married one.

An orator delaring that Fortune knocked at every man's door once, an old Irishman said, "When she knocked at mine I must have been out."

Delicate consideration for the elephant: Considerate little girl—"Please, Mr. Keeper, will it hurt him if I give him a currant out of my bun?"

Says Giles, "My wife and I are two, yet faith I know not why, sir!" Quoth Jack, "You're ten, if I think true—she's one and you're a cipher."

"I say, Jack, which would you rather, that a lion tore you to pieces, or a tiger?" "Why, you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a tiger to pieces."

When Katherine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity that a man should be arrested for strapping his skate.

The Chinese Encyclopædia meets a long-felt want; no family should be without it. It is published in Pekin, and has only 5,020 volumes. Price, $7,500.

Topic:—Geological discussion.—Principal: "Was it

MISCELLANY.

A sure cure for sleeplessness is to imagine you have got to get up.

What comes after death? Why, the undertaker, of course!

The man that never smiled again did not take his blue ribbon in vain.

"I hope I see you well," as the bucket said when it touched the water.

Question to be asked of a man in the rogues' gallery:—Are you often taken that way?

Lawyers are never more earnest than when they work with a will—that is, if the estate is valuable.

Alcohol was invented by an Arabian over 900 years ago, and people have been drinking his health ever since.

The man who sighed for the wings of a bird did not, apparently, know that the legs were much nicer eating.

If you wish to pay your debts you have paid them. Your creditors cannot deny that there has been a pay-meant.

He saw a negro smoking a new meerschaum. "Thunder!" he exclaimed; "why, the pipe's colouring him!"

The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm hole in an appie for his companion to bite from.

"What were the worst results of the Civil War?" cried a Democratic orator. "Widows!" shouted Jones, who had married one.

An orator delaring that Fortune knocked at every man's door once, an old Irishman said, "When she knocked at mine I must have been out."

Delicate consideration for the elephant: Considerate little girl—"Please, Mr. Keeper, will it hurt him if I give him a currant out of my bun?"

Says Giles, "My wife and I are two, yet faith I know not why, sir!" Quoth Jack, "You're ten, if I think true—she's one and you're a cipher."

"I say, Jack, which would you rather, that a lion tore you to pieces, or a tiger!" "Why, you goose, of course I'd rather a lion tore a tiger to pieces."

When Katherine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity that a man should be arrested for strapping his skate.

The Chinese Encyclopædia meets a long-felt want; no family should be without it. It is published in Pekin, and has only 5,020 volumes. Price, $7,500.

Topic:—Geological discussion.—Principal: "Was it colder or warmer a hundred years ago than at present?" Pupil (honestly): "I really can't recollect sir."

A country subscriber sends us the following atrocious conundrum: Why is a man who looks at Barnum's giantess like an ancient Emperor? Because he sees her, the great.

Adolphe to Araminta, on their way to church:—"How I would I were the prayer book you clasp so lovingly." Reply:—"How I would you were, for then I could shut you up."

"With the wind at the velocity of fifteen miles an hour, a well-handled iceboat will travel sixty miles per hour." That's what one would call "running before the wind."

First woman—Bless me, Emily, you don't look as well as usual—indeed, I do not think I ever saw you looking as old as you do to-day. Second woman—My dear, I never was as old as I am to-day.

A poor Irishman, seeing a crowd of people approaching, asked what was the matter. He was answered:—"A man going to be buried." "Oh," he remarked, "I'll stop to see that, for we carry them to be buried in our country."

The Mahrattas had a simple but effectual method of discovering wealthy Hindoos. They poured water on the leaves the people use instead of plates to eat their rice from; if it ran off the man was rich, because he could afford clarified butter, whereas the poor have only salt.

A newly-married lady made her first plum-pudding the other day. "I aimed to make a good pudding," she said to her husband, who is a rifleman, when the dish was served. "You aimed well," he replied, as he inhaled its delicate fragrance. "Yes," she said, "I made a plum scenter."

Two old Scotch topers were found by a friend, after the fourteenth tumbler, gripping one another by the hand while mandlin tears ran down their cheeks. When they were asked the cause of their grief, one of them exclaimed, "Eh, mon, we're just greetin' owre the sair burden o' the National Debt!"

A little boy, whose father was a rather immoderate drinker of the moderate kind, one day sprained his wrist, and his mother utilized the whiskey in her husband's bottle to bathe the little fellow's wrist. After a while the pain began to abate, and the child surprised his mother by exclaiming:—"Ma, has pa got a sprained throat?"

An Eastern poet having seen "glimmering on the dumb, cold lips of dawn, Pale languors of inscrutable unconcern," a Western critic inquires whether "the fellow who happened to be out about the same time, feeding his hogs or splitting wood for his wife to get breakfast with, noticed that remarkable phenomenon?"

A gentleman who is no longer young and who never was handsome, says to a child in the presence of its parents: "Well, my child, what do you think of me, eh?" The little one makes no reply, and the gentleman continues: "Well, so you won't tell me what you think of me. Why won't you?" "'Cause I don't want to get licked."

A gentleman was in Dublin a short time ago, and being desirous to know what progress Home Rule was making among the lower classes, he asked a car driver what he thought of it. "Home Rule, is it?" said the man, giving a cut to his horse. "Go on wid ye! Home Rule! Sure we know nothin' of Home Rule except the Dublin Corporation—and they gives us these blessed tramways!"

An Indian surgeon, knowing that native ladies would sooner die of consumption than allow a doctor to examine their chests in the ordinary manner, proposes that the microphone be used to convey the auscultatory sounds to the ear of a surgeon safely housed at a distance. The Rajah of Baroda also suggests that the microphone might be found available in discovering water by magnifying the sound of subterranean streams.

The Japanese Government has authorized the issue, by a Japanese publisher, of an edition of the Book of Genesis, in Chinese, prepared for the Japanese by the insertion of the *kun-ten*, the work of the American Bible Society. This is the first portion of the Scriptures the publication of which in Japan has been authorized by the Government stamp; and, in view of the great distaste which the authorities have long entertained to the introduction of foreign religions, the fact is significant.

A correspondence of the Neilgherry *Excelsior* tells of a tiger cub which is in the habit of smoking up all his master's cigar stumps. He secures these luxurious bits as they are thrown away, and after his master has retired to bed "gets a light" from the kitchen, and enjoys a quiet smoke every night. "Mehemet Ali," he says, "used to have a tame animal of this irascible species, to which he regularly handed over his hookah after enjoying his own after-dinner sedative. The animal waited patiently for his turn, and then puffed away."

The rate of taxation for support of common schools in New York State for 1878 is one and one-eighth mills on the dollar. The amount raised was $3,099,812. The revenue this year will be $170,000 less.

A new rule in the Yale University faculty that any upper-class-man detected molesting a freshman, shall be dropped into the next lowest class, no matter how high his standing, has prevented hazing this year, and the freshmen occupy the juniors' place without hindrance.

THE LADIES' CORNER

CAKE MAKING.

CORN STARCH CAKE.

Two coffee cups pulverized sugar, three-fourths cup butter, cup corn starch dissolved in a cup of sweet milk, two cups flour, whites of seven eggs, two teaspoons cream tartar, teaspoon soda mixed thoroughly with the flour; cream butter and sugar, add starch and milk, then add the whites and flour gradually until all is used. Flavour with lemon or rose.

COFFEE CAKE.

Two cups brown sugar, one of butter, one of molasses, one of strong coffee as prepared for table, four eggs, one teaspoon saleratus, two of cinnamon, two of cloves, one of grated nutmeg, pound raisins, one of currants, four cups flour.

COFFEE CAKE.

One cup brown sugar, cup molasses, half cup butter, cup strong coffee, one egg or yolks of two, four even cups flour, heaping teaspoon soda in the flour, teaspoon cinnamon, teaspoon cloves, two pounds raisins, fourth pound citron. Soften the butter, beat with the sugar, add the egg, spices, molasses, and coffee, then the flour, and lastly the fruit dredged with a little flour. Bake one hour in moderate oven or make in two small loaves which will bake in a short time.

COCOA-NUT CAKE.

One cup butter, three of sugar, one of sweet milk, four and a half of flour, four eggs with whites beaten to a stiff froth, a teaspoon soda, two of cream tartar, one grate cocoa-nut.

CARAMEL CAKE.

One cup butter, two of sugar, a scant cup milk, one and a half cups flour, cup corn starch, whites of seven eggs, three teaspoons baking powder in the flour; bake in a long pan. Take half pound brown sugar, scant quarter pound chocolate, half cup milk, butter size of an egg, two teaspoons vanilla; mix thoroughly and cook as syrup until stiff enough to spread; spread on cake and set in the oven to dry.

CINCINNATI CAKE.

Pour over one pound fat pork chopped fine one pint boiling water, two cups brown sugar, one of molasses, one tablespoon each of cloves and nutmeg, and two of cinnamon, two pounds raisins, fourth pound citron, half glass brandy, teaspoon salt, three of baking powder, and seven cups of sifted flour. Bake slowly two and a half hours.

CUP CAKE.

One pound flour, one pound sugar, half pound butter, eight eggs beaten separately, a nutmeg, a cup milk, two teaspoons yeast powder; cream butter with half the flour; mix yeast powder with the remaining portion of the flour, sift it into the batter, add the sugar and eggs which have been beaten together, and put it all into the pans.

CIDER CAKE.

Six cups flour, three of sugar, one of butter, one of sour cider, teaspoon soda, four eggs; beat the eggs, butter and sugar to a cream, stir in the flour, and then add the cider in which the soda has been dissolved.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

One cup butter, three of brown sugar, one of sweet milk, four of flour, yolks of seven eggs, nine tablespoons grated Baker's chocolate, three teaspoons baking powder. This may be baked as a layer cake, making a white cake of the whites of the eggs, baking in layers, and putting them together with frosting, alternating the layers.

DELICATE CAKE.

Three cups flour, two of sugar, three-fourths cup sweet milk, whites of six eggs, half cup butter, teaspoon cream tartar, half teaspoon of soda. Flavour with lemon.

DELICATE CAKE.

One cup sugar, small half cup butter, half cup sweet milk, whites of four eggs beaten to a froth, one and a half cups flour, a teaspoon baking powder, two of lemon, a cup seeded raisins. Bake slowly.

DELICATE CAKE.

Four cups fine white sugar, five of sifted flour, one of butter, one and a half of sweet milk, one teaspoon soda dissolved in the milk, two of cream tartar, whites of sixteen eggs; stir sugar and butter to a cream, then add whites of eggs beaten to a stiff froth, next add flour, then the milk and soda; stir several minutes, and then add cream tartar and flavouring. This makes a large cake.

EVERLASTING CAKE.

Beat together the yolks of six eggs and three-quarters of a pint white sugar, add one and a half pints blanched and shelled almonds, half pound sliced citron well floured, and the whipped whites with one and a half pints sifted flour; pour one and a half inches thick in well-greased dripping-pans, bake in a quick oven, and, when done, cut slices one inch thick across the cake, turn each slice over on its side, return to oven and bake a short time. When cold place in a tin box. These will keep a year and a half or more, and are nice to have in store.

EGGLESS CAKE.

One and a half teacups sugar, one of sour milk, three (level) of sifted flour, half cup butter, teaspoon soda, half teaspoon cinnamon, half teaspoon grated nutmeg, teacup raisins chopped and well floured.

SALEM ELECTION CAKE.

Four pounds flour, one and a half of sugar, half pound butter, four eggs, one pint yeast, and spice.

OLD HARTFORD ELECTION CAKE.

Five pounds sifted flour, two of butter, two of sugar, three gills distillery yeast or twice the quantity of home brewed, four eggs, gill of wine, gill of brandy, one quart sweet milk, half an ounce of nutmeg, two pounds raisins, one of citron; rub the butter and flour together very fine, add half the sugar, then the yeast and half the milk (hot in winter, blood-warm in summer), then add the eggs, then remainder of the milk, and the wine; beat well and let rise in a warm place all night; in the morning beat a long time, adding brandy, sugar, spice, and fruit well floured, and allow to rise again very light, after which put in cake-pans and let rise ten or fifteen minutes; have the oven about as hot as for bread. This cake will keep any length of time. For raised cakes use the yeast made from Mrs. Buxton's recipe; if fresh made, it is always a perfect success for cakes. This recipe is over one hundred years old.

APPLE FRUIT CAKE.

One cup butter, two of sugar, one of milk, two eggs, tea-spoon soda, three and a half cups flour, two of raisins, three of dried apples soaked over night and then chopped fine and stewed two hours in two cups molasses; beat butter and sugar to a cream, add milk in which dissolve soda, then the beaten eggs and flour, and lastly the raisins and apples well stirred in; pour in pan and bake an hour and half.

FRUIT CAKE.

One cup butter, one of brown sugar, half pint molasses, two eggs, cup sour milk, tea-spoon soda, pound of flour, one of currants, one and a half pounds raisins. Flavour to taste.

FRUIT LOAF-CAKE.

One cup butter, two of brown sugar, one of New Orleans molasses, one of sweet milk, three eggs, five cups sifted flour, two teaspoons cream tartar in the flour, teaspoon soda in the milk, tablespoon cinnamon, one nutmeg, one pound raisins, one of currants, quarter pound citron (citron may be omitted, and half the quantity of raisins and currants will do). Put flour in a large crock, mix well with cream tartar, make a well in the centre, put in other ingredients, having warmed the butter and molasses a little; mix well together with the hands, putting in the fruit last after it has been floured; bake two hours in a moderate oven. This will make two commonsized loaves.

FRUIT CAKE.

Five cups flour, five eggs, one cup butter, one of lard, two of sugar, one of molasses, one pound raisins, one of currants, half pound citron, half teaspoon soda, and a half teaspoon cream tartar.

FRUIT CAKE.

Three pounds butter, three of brown sugar, beaten to a cream, three of flour, six of currants, six of raisins, after seeds are removed, one of citron sliced thin, three glasses brandy, twenty-eight eggs, one ounce cinnamon, one of grated nutmeg, three-quarters ounce cloves, half ounce mace; roll the raisins, currants, and citron in part of the flour.

FRUIT CAKE.

One pound brown sugar, one of butter, one of eggs, one of flour, two of raisins, two of currants, half pound citron, a nutmeg, tablespoon cloves, one of allspice, half pint brandy, and two teaspoons baking powder. After baking, while yet warm, pour over cake a half pint wine. This makes the cake delicious.

EXCELLENT FRUIT CAKE.

One and a half pounds raisins, one and a fourth pounds currants, three-fourths pound citron, pound butter, pound sugar, one and a fourth pounds flour, ten eggs, two tablespoons lemon, two teaspoons yeast powder, and a fourth pound flour mixed in the fruit.

Spring Walking Costumes.

The street dress must be dark, short, and unobtrusive to make it suitable for walking in different kinds of weather and in a crowded thoroughfare. The present styles of dress adapt themselves to every requirement of in and out-door life, and the best styles can therefore be relied upon for a certain degree of permanence. The "Mathilde" walking skirt, for example, is more fashionable to-day than when first issued, and will be good for a year to come. The "Griselda" walking skirt is another excellent design for walking dresses, and either of these may be used for spring costumes with entire certainty that they will not be likely at present to lose their popularity. With these skirts, which require but a moderate amount of material, and are exactly adapted to the all-wool materials or the pretty mixed fabrics of silk and wool, may be employed the "Clementine" or "Pamela" basques, the "Melanie" or the "Balsamo." The "Melani" is pretty and youthful, very stylish for a combination of silk and wool, or wool and velvet.

The "princess" walking costume is a still excellent model, and forms a charming design for spring dresses for street wear, in conjunction with a long jacket or fichu draped and knotted at the back. Ladies who wish it can revive for house wear the French waist, with its belt and simple skirt, trimmed with two or three narrow flounces, and cut so as to clear the ground. This is really a pretty dress, in delicate striped or checked ginghams for medium-sized slender women, and very convenient for wear with aprons of silk or muslin.

Charming spring suits are in preparation in gray and fawn shades and small designs which quite cover the surface. They are made short with a draped polonaise, or deep, close basque and trimmed skirt, the flounces, being kilt-plaited or triple box-plaited and spaced between. The sleeves are demi-long and filled in with fine plaitings of crepe lisse, and the garniture consists of a combination of blue and wine-coloured ribbons, arranged with more or less profusion. Nothing can be more picturesque to a street costume than the straight mantelet, knotted in front, to complete a dress which is of one solid colour, or of two shades of the same colour, with hat to match. The fashionable shade of the season for these complete costumes is no longer the pale mastic, but a deeper shade, verging to coffee-colour, and fawn is also considered very distinguished.

ULSTERS.

These useful outdoor garments will hold their own for travelling and riding cloaks, and are being made in a larger variety of materials than when first introduced. In addition to the improved waterproof cloakings in dark gray, navy-blue, brown, and black, ulsters are made in long-haired mastic cloths of different shades and fancy patterns, so that they are suitable for the coldest weather, and as the warm weather approaches will reappear in mohair, alpaca, and in summer silk and in all the gray shades of linen.

More dressy garments partake still of the dolman shape, although they are cut very close to the form, and remind one very much of the "visite" of twenty years ago, of which they might be called a graceful modification. Unless the garment is cut in the same material as the dress, there is little variety in colour or fabric. The soft camel's-hair cloth has superseded the drap d'ete, and the trimming of rich passementerie and crimped fringe, which falls from the upper side, and has no apparent heading, is the most used and decidedly the most graceful of textures.

Princess Thyra's Dowry.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A despatch from Copenhagen says, to the great mortification of the royal family, the Danish Chambers have refused to pass the law submitted to them by the King granting to Princess Thyra, now Duchess of Cumberland, a dowry of 120,000 crowns, about $35,000, to be invested in the name of her Royal Highness, and revert at her death to the Danish exchequer. This refusal was scarcely expected, although the discontented members of the Chambers had given tokens of their anxiety to administer a rebuff to the King. The proposed law stipulated that neither the Duchess nor her husband should be allowed to contract a debt, but it added that if they did, the Duke should not be responsible for the debts of the Duchess, nor *vice versa*, nor revenue of the Duchess be made liable for debts contracted by either or both. Notwithstanding all this and the comparative smallness of the sum asked for, the Chambers, by a considerable majority, have refused to vote the money. The other provisions of the marriage contract between the Princess and the Duke provides that the Duke of Cumberland settles upon the Duchess an annual revenue of 50,000 reichsmark, or about $10,000 for her personal use, which is to be paid in advance by monthly instalments as long as the marriage lasts. If the Duke dies before her Royal Highness, a sum of 750,000 reichsmark, about $35,000, is to be paid to the Duchess as a first charge on the property belonging to the Duke at the time of death, annually, and by monthly instalments.

A COMPLICATED CASE.

A Woman Gets a Divorce from her Second Husband to Sue her First for Alimony.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—Mary Nolte was married to Adolph Nolte in 1853. The ceremony, which took place in this city, was not performed by a priest, Nolte being an atheist. A short time afterwards Nolte deserted his wife. In 1867, believing Nolte dead, Mrs. Nolte married one Henry Angus, of Brooklyn. In 1876, learning Nolte was alive, she secured a divorce from Angus, and commenced a suit against Nolte for divorce, and a motion was made in the Supreme Court, Kings co., for $200 a week alimony and $250 counsel fee. Nolte, who is the proprietor of a German newspaper in Rochester, in this State, has been married to a native of that city for twenty years, by whom he has seven children. The Court decided that sufficient proof of the alleged marriage in 1853 had not been offered, and denied the motion for alimony and counsel fee.

The salary of the British Minister in Russia is £7,800 a year.

AGRICULTURAL.

FALL WHEAT.

(Continued.)

INSECTS.

THE MIDGE.—In the perfect insect state, is a small two-winged fly, somewhat resembling a musquito, about one-third its size, and of a bright yellow colour. Early in summer it lays its eggs between the chaff of the newly formed heads of wheat. The eggs hatch and produce small bright orange yellow worms or larvæ, which, when fully grown, in three or four weeks, are scarcely the tenth of an inch long. These minute insects, by their ravages have occasioned in the whole country a loss of hundreds of millions. The destruction is usually the greatest in moist seasons, as the flies only lay their eggs in a moist air, and cannot endure a dry one; hence they are found at work chiefly in the night and on cloudy days. When the worms get their growth, they crawl down the straw when it is wet with rains, and form minute cocoons just beneath the surface, from which they emerge the next season in the fly state for reproduction. Many of the worms have not left the heads when the wheat is drawn in, and the straw continuing dry, they remain until threshed out with the grain, from which they are separated in the fanning mill, and in this state are well know to farmers, sometimes whole bushels being thus obtained in the screenings. They should either be burned or fed under shelter to pigs or poultry; if thrown out, they will produce new swarms of flies. The best remedies for the ravages of the midge are the selection of such varieties of the wheat as are least affected by it, and such good culture and management generally, as will bring early and heavy crops. A badly drained field, unmanured and imperfectly cultivated, has in some cases been nearly or entirely destroyed by the midge; while another field alongside, well managed in every respect, has nearly escaped and yielded a heavy crop. If the lesson which this insect teaches—namely, that the best cultivation only is attended with success—could be learned and adopted by every farmer, it would prove a blessing instead of a disaster.

THE MIDGE.

HESSIAN FLY.—(*Cecidomyia destructer*), as well as the midge (*Cecidomyia Tritici*), was imported from Europe, where both have proved more or less injurious to wheat. The perfect insect considerably resembles a common musquito, but is a little smaller. It appears early in autumn, lays its minute reddish eggs on the upper sides of the leaves, where they hatch, and the minute worms crawl down the sheaves until they reach the bottom of the pocket formed by the union of the sheath and straw. Here they suck the juices and injure its growth, often causing it to wither and die. In about six weeks it changes colour, much resembling at this time a small flax seed. The following spring it passes to the pupa state, and afterwards to the perfect fly, making its second or spring attack on the crop. The injuries of this insect are shown by the broken and half prostrate straws scattered through the wheat field before harvest.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The Hessian fly has been eluded by sowing the grain so late as to be beyond the reach of the autumn insects—although this lateness has proved detrimental by inducing liability to winter-killing and rust.

The best remedy, generally speaking, like that for the midge, is the production of strong, heavy, early crops by good general management.

THE JOINT WORM much resembles the Hessian fly in its mode of attack, but differs by occupying the substance of the sheath, straw or joint, producing hardened vegetable tumours—instead of merely resting between the sheath and straw, like the Hessian fly. In some of the Southern States it has proved more destructive to this crop than any other insect. As it remains in the straw through autumn and winter, it may be destroyed and its ravages lessened by burning the straw.

THE GRAIN WEEVIL (*Calandra granaria*) deposits its eggs by boring a small hole into the grain, where it hatches, and the larva eats out the interior, leaving only the bran or shell. Kiln drying is recommended.

There are several other insects that occasionally prove destructive to wheat, but the preceding are the most formidable.

BLOODY MILK.

This condition is usually due to inflammation of the whole or a portion of the udder, and it is sometimes confined to one or two quarters. It may also depend upon digestive disturbance, fever, or too rapid acid fermentation of the milk. The cow's udder should be examined to ascertain if any undue heat, swelling, hardness, or inflammation of parts exist, in which case the parts should be fomented with warm water frequently, and some stimulating liniment applied. The milk should be drawn frequently, in order to prevent the udder from caking. It may be well to give a dose of laxative medicine, such as a pound of Epsom salts, dissolved in a pint of warm water, to which should be added an ounce of ground ginger, and the whole administered in one dose, preferably in the morning before feeding. During a week, feed sloppy or steamed food, and give only small quantities of upland hay. Keep the animal indoors for a while.—*Western Rural.*

HOW THE FORESTS ARE USED UP.

To make shoe-pegs enough for American use consumes annually 100,000 cords of timber, and to make our lucifer matches 300,000 cubic feet of the best pine are required every year. Lasts and boot trees take 500,000 cords of birch, beech, and maple, and the handles of tools 500,000 more. The baking of our bricks consumes 2,000,000 of wood, or what would cover with forest about 50,000 acres of land. Telegraph poles already up represent 800,000 trees, and their annual repairs consume 300,000 more. The ties of our railroads consume annually thirty years' growth of 75,000 acres, and to fence all our railroads would cost $45,000,000, with a yearly expenditure of $15,000,000 for repairs. These are some of the ways which American forests are going. There are others, our packing boxes for instance, cost in 1874, $12,000,000, while the timber used each year in making waggons and agricultural implements is valued at more than $100,000,000.—*N. E. Homestead.*

The Agricultural Society of France on Friday unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government to follow the example of England in prohibiting the importation of live American cattle.

Robt. McAlary, of Moncton, N. B., has in his possession a piece of pine wood taken from the heart of a stick which was nearly fifteen inches in diameter, and in which is embedded a spruce bud. The scales of the bud are clearly discernible, and there is nothing to show that it has not had its resting place in the centre of the pine tree for probably half a century. This is what might be called a real curiosity, and the fact will be a study for scientists.

A good Cotswold sheep has a large, wide frame, with abundance of valuable wool, a large head, eyes wide from each other across the forehead, not long from the eye to the nose, jaw deep and tapering to the mouth, ears long and fine, the head well covered with wool, a grand arched neck, set on high-feeding up to the ears, ribs well sprung out from the back and chines, a prominent, full, expanded chest, deep fore-flanks, wide back and loin, rump nicely formed all round from one loin to the other, heavy leg of mutton, good and full in the twist, moderate sized bone, feet small, clean, and upright in the posterior or fetlock joints.

DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Western Ontario Association—Second Day.

INGERSOLL, Feb. 20.—The Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention resumed this morning, at 9.30, the President in the chair.

After the opening proceedings, a paper by Mr. John H. Kell, on

DAIRYING IN THE UNITED STATES,

was read by Mr. Hazzard. The paper contained some very excellent suggestions, and strongly urged on the dairymen of this country the manufacture of nothing but a first-class article.

On the motion of Mr. CLARKE, seconded by Mr. Wilkinson, the paper was laid on the table and referred to a committee composed of Messrs. Ballantyne, Caswell, Perkins, Chadwick, and Hamilton.

Next followed an interesting paper by Prof. L. B. Arnold on

CHEESE AND CHEESE MAKING,

which elicited considerable discussion.

In answer to a member as to whether he had had any experience in drawing off the whey early, or of heating to 98 degrees, Mr. Arnold said he had, with good results, but a good deal depended on the distance the milk was drawn, for in some instances the whey was liable to get riley. The member said the idea was that the milk being drawn a great distance particles of butter form, which, on being heated, melt and pass off in the whey. Mr. Arnold replied that that was so.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Feb. 21.—The convention resumed this morning at 9.30 a.m., E. Casswell, in the absence of the President, occupying the chair. Mr. Scott delivered a short address on the production of cheese. In his opinion so long as our dairymen manufactured a first-class article, they would realize fair prices. Touching a question which had been brought up the previous evening, Mr. Lossee moved, seconded by Mr. Mott, and it was resolved:—"That in the opinion of this meeting, it should be a principle among factory men not to take milk of a patron who has had bad milk rejected by a neighbouring factory." Carried.

The committee appointed to report on Mr. Ream's paper commended the same in so far as it related to the legitimate dairy interest; while at the same time they expressed their dissent regarding certain paragraphs reflecting discredit on the individual acts of certain parties, and was suggested that that portion of the same be expunged from the published proceeding.

The report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Ballantyne, seconded by Mr. Grant and resolved, "That it is advisable to market cheese positively weekly and to establish depots at the principal centres, such as Ingersoll, Stratford, London, and Woodstock, and that factory men sell weekly and ship to depots that may be fixed upon."

A long discussion followed, which occupied the forenoon, but on being submitted the resolution was carried.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for carrying the same into effect.

The convention in the afternoon transacted very little business of importance. Votes of thanks were tendered to the speakers present and also the late President, Mr. Hopkins. This closed one of the most successful conventions held here.

AMERICAN BUTTER ABROAD.

A Letter from Col. Shaw, ex-United States Consul at Toronto.

MANCHESTER, Eng., Jan. 26, 1879.

Editor Ogdensburg Journal:—I notice in your *Weekly Republican and Journal* of the 26th of December, a short and admirable article in reference to butter-making. The point you made is a very important one, and I believe too little attention is bestowed upon the art of producing good butter with us.

In England American butter has a bad reputation. This arises from a variety of causes, the chief trouble being that of the really inferior grades that are sent over here for sale. Kiel and Irish butter bring from 34 to 36 cents a pound retail, and from 32 to 34 at wholesale, at the present time, whereas the best American butter would wait long for purchasers at 28 cents a pound at retail. The reasons for this great difference in prices are numerous:—

First—American butter is not only salted too much, but poor and impure salt is used. The result is that the butter "goes wrong" after it arrives here, or *en route*.

Second—The methods for placing our butter on the market are very objectionable. There are no reliable agents who make it a study to fairly and properly grade the butter and hold themselves responsible for its being as represented. A cargo arrives at Liverpool, is placed on sale at auction and, as a rule, goes off at low figures. What is needed is a radical change in the management of this branch of our trade in this country.

Third—The English like fresh, sweet butter, and will pay well for it always. Our farmers need to salt their butter less, and then market it promptly when ready. Now, fresh butter is always saleable here, and at good prices. To do this, connections should be made direct from our best butter-producing counties in Northern New York with the great centres in England, so that quick and sure avenues may be opened for this industry. I am assured by butter dealers here that bad salt is one of the chief causes of our failure in getting better prices for our butter in this market.

Fourth—I send you a small package of Irish butter for exhibition to such of your farmers as desire to see and sample the "best in the market." This cost me 36 cents a pound. I mention this merely to explain what a loss our farmers are subject to owing to the present manner of producing their butter. Let us see: Four cents a pound would place butter from your city on sale in Liverpool—pay all freights, commissions and insurance. Now, with a good reputation it would sell readily here to-day from 30 to 32 cents a pound. I submit that St. Lawrence County farmers have a deep interest in bringing their product up to a better standard, for these figures would net them 26 to 28 cents a pound in Ogdensburgh to-day. I write you in great haste, because I feel it a sort of a duty to state such plain facts as may benefit my many friends in your county. In brief, I am confident that these hints, if heeded, will prove useful to a large and hard-working class of people in your section. The butter sent herewith will tell its own story, for a practical illustration of what stands at "the top o' the market" always gives the greatest satisfaction.

Faithfully yours,
ALBERT D. SHAW.

PHENOMENON AT BOW PARK.—An incident occurred at Bow Park farm (of the Hon. Geo. Brown), about four miles from this city, a few days since, which created quite an excitement in the neighbourhood. When darkness settled down over the scene the day before, there was no sign of what occurred during the silent watches of the night. In the night one of the employés heard a deep rumbling sound. In the morning he told what he had experienced, and declared that he had heard the shock of an earthquake. The mystery was soon solved, for on proceeding along the roadway a sight that struck amazement into every witness, was revealed. An acre or more of the earth had sunk nearly forty feet, and the tops of trees were just visible on a level with the surface. The earth on the sides of the chasm is quite perpendicular, and the query is, where has that acre of land gone to? It is not a land slide, but a complete disappearance. Some think that it is caused by a quicksand bottom, and others that the river had washed a strata out beneath. Whatever the cause, the occurrence is a startling one in our staid and tranquil neighbourhood.—*Brantford Expositor.*

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Address by Government Inspector McEachran.

The Energetic Action of the Government—The Grand Trunk and Through Transportation.

MONTREAL, Feb. 21.—At a meeting of the Veterinary College here, the Government Inspector of Cattle, Dr. McEachran, delivered an address in connection with the cattle disease. He remarked that he was in a position to say that nothing would be left undone that the Government could do to prevent the introduction of so fatally insidious a disease as was pleuro-pneumonia. He had been appointed by the late Government to make a sort of quarantine, and a comparatively small amount of money was placed at his disposal which did something, not enough by any means. He could say, however, that the moment the question was represented to the present Minister of Agriculture, himself a farmer, means were taken of the most energetic character. Remarks had been made suggesting a joint commission of the Dominion and American Governments. The idea was a good one, and so far as he was concerned should receive his support. He described the commission on which he had been for the Government, told how he had found the disease, what it was like, and gave statistics to show the virlulence of the malady. He condemned the appointment at Boston, remarking that if the American Government thought to do away with a disease such as pleuro-pneumonia with any half-way measures, they were simply mistaken. The British Government would scarcely be satisfied with any but professional appointments. In any case, they would rely more more readily on their own inspection at the ports of arrival. Western cattle came under the stringent measures used in England, because there was every probability of the cattle becoming tainted with the plague during transmission. To prevent this latter misfortune, the co-operation of steamboat owners and railway men was required, and, further, proper parties should be placed upon the vessels in charge of cattle in transit, the present manner of treatment being simply disgraceful. He quite agreed that the stock before leaving port should be subjected to a rigid examination by an inspector appointed by the Government, so as to prevent overcrowding, and secure cleanliness and ventilation for the animals in transit, and concluded by saying that the Canadian people, especially the agricultural community, could hardly realize the benefits which must accrue from the prompt action taken by the Government in the matter. The introduction of such a calamity here would be ruin to our farmers, and would entail a serious injury to a branch of commerce rapidly developing, which, if properly fostered, may certainly reach the enormous proportions represented by him to the late Government nearly four years ago.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Mr. Hickson, the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, has been in active communication with the Government here respecting the recent orders-in-Council in regard to the importation into and transportation through Canada of United States cattle. The Government has, it is understood, intimated that if the Western States of the Union will take the necessary steps to guard against the contagion spreading into their territories which are at present free from it, the Government will use all their influence with the British Government to permit of the shipment of cattle from the Western States through Canadian ports. Mr. Pope is sparing no exertions to ameliorate the evil effects of the recent action in England, and is now, it is understood, incessant communication with the authorities at Washington, with the view of getting them to take active steps to prevent the spread of the disease in the States.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

A Dangerous Thing to Treat—What it is like.

(From the Kingston Whig.)

The veterinary surgeons are now treating a new horse disease, with the nature of which they are not very well acquainted. It takes the character of a blood poison. Its presence is first detected in the shape of a little pimple below the fetlocks, which in time bursts and remains open for some time, while from it escapes a quantity of putrid and very offensive matter. Those who attend the horses so afflicted are required to be extremely careful, as we have heard of instances in which hostlers have been made to suffer severely. One farmer on Wolfe Island visited the city a day or two ago, having both arms fearfully swollen. His flesh had, apparently, been poisoned by the fetid matter when cleaning it from the diseased horses belonging to him. Another farmer, living in Bellerville or vicinity, is also reported to have had one of his arms so much poisoned that amputation was the only safeguard, and probably the only means of checking the swelling and disorder. We cannot say that the disease is contagious. Dr. McIntosh, V.S., of this city, believes it liable to spread, from the fact that the infectious matter may be communicated from one horse to another if they tread in the same footsteps, and "probably it is contagious so far as that goes." But few horses are attacked so far, and possibly the disease may be more rare than general.

AVOIDING COLDS.

Instructive Talk by a New York Physician.

(N. Y. World, Feb. 18.)

In the course of "Medical Talks" at Association Hall it came the turn of Dr. Beverly Robinson last evening to discourse to the young men on the subject of Colds and their Consequences. Dr. Robinson is instructor in Laryngoscopy at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. His lecture was practical and highly instructive to a perverse generation, his greatest remedy for "Colds and their Consequences" being "Don't allow yourself to take cold."

"If you start to walk home from a down-town office," he said, "and carry your overcoat on your arm because walking makes you feel warm, you are liable to take cold. Therefore don't do it. If you should take the same walk after eating a hearty dinner your full stomach would be a protection to you, but even then my advice would be don't take the risk. A person properly clothed may walk in a strong wind for a long time without taking cold, but if he sits in a room where there is a slight draught he may take a severe cold in a very few minutes. Therefore don't sit in a room where there is a draught. Unless you are affected by peculiar nervous conditions you should take a cold sponge bath in the morning and not wash yourself in warm water. Plunge baths in cold water are not recommended, neither is it necessary to apply the sponge bath all over the body. Occasional Turkish baths are good, but those who have not taken them should be advised by a physician before trying them. Warm mufflers worn about the neck do not prevent you against taking cold, but on the contrary renders you extremely liable to take cold as soon as you take them off. They make the throat tender. Ladies ought to wear warmer flannel underclothing than they now do if one may judge from the articles one sees hanging in the show windows of the shops. People take cold from inhaling cold air through their mouth oftener, perhaps, than by any other way. Ladies dress themselves up in heavy furs, go riding in their carriages, and when they get home wonder how they got that cold. It was by taking in the cold open air and thus exposing the mucous membranes of the throat. The best protection under such circumstances was to keep the mouth shut. If people must keep their mouths open in a chilly atmosphere, they ought to wear a filter. Above all be careful of your feet in cold, damp weather. Have thick soles on your shoes, and if caught out in a rain which lasts so long as to wet through your shoes despite the thick soles put on dry stockings as soon as you get home. But in cold, wet, slushy weather don't be caught out without overshoes. Rubbers are unhealthy, unless care is taken to remove them as soon as you get under shelter. They arrest all evaporation through the pores of the leather. Cork soles are a good invention. When you go into the house or your office after being out in the cold, don't go at once and stick yourself by the register, but take off your coat, walk up and down the room a little, and get warm gradually. Warming yourself up over a register just before going out in the cold is one of the worst things you can do. Never take a hot toddy to warm yourself up unless you are at home and don't expect to go out of the house again till the following morning. In short, make some use of your common sense, and thus emulate the lower animals.

HOG CHOLERA.

Spread of the Disease—Official Information at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Information continues to be received at the Department of Agriculture relative to hog cholera. This demonstrates the fact that the disease is not only infectious but contagious. It is also shown that other animals taking the disease from them can transmit the same back to the previous source. This has been made apparent by Dr. Law, of Cornell University. The only way yet suggested for the prevention of the spread of the disease is by killing the animal. It is estimated that swine of the value of twenty or thirty millions perish every year. The former appropriation to enable the Department to investigate the subject was $10,000, and a similar amount will be appropriated this year for the same purpose.

OVER THE FALLS.

Two Men Drowned in the Niagara River.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Feb. 19.—Ralph Glasco and Edward Halfhide were drowned in the Niagara river to-day. The bodies were probably washed over the Falls.

THE TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

Departure of the British Ship Osprey.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says the citizens of Sitka supplicated the commander of the

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A Liverpool cable despatch of Friday to the New York press quotes a leading grain circular of that day as follows:—"At this market to-day wheat was 1d per cental dearer, but, with a small attendance, business was moderate. For flour there was more inquiry at full prices. Corn was in fair request at the extreme prices of Tuesday."

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and the sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe:—

Date.	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. eq'l qrs.	Maize. qrs.	B'ley. qrs.	Beans. qrs.
Feb. 6, '79	1,401,000	74,000	389,000	88,000	3,000
Feb. 7, '78	1,273,000	65,000	577,000	29,000	27,000
Jan. 30, '79	1,397,000	65,000	286,000	102,000	8,000
Jan. 23, '79	1,390,000	62,000	299,000	117,000	6,000

Dornbusch's London evening *Floating Cargo List* makes the following comparative statement of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports:—

Date.	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. eq'l qrs.	Maize. qrs.	B'ley. qrs.	Beans. qrs.
Feb. 6, '79	1,437,322	81,581	466,495	65,093	4,294
Feb. 7, '78	1,295,113	81,816	467,908	32,571	27,481
Jan. 30, '79	1,420,759	75,212	365,526	95,718	8,337
Jan. 23, '79	1,387,358	62,181	316,561	73,655	4,521

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Feb. 26, 1879:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	136	....	......
Toronto	120	....	......
Ontario	....	69	......
Merchants'	77	76	12 at 100
Commerce	101½	100¾	2 at 101,
Consolidated	49½	48½	3 at 48½
Dominion	111	....	5 at 110
Hamilton	97	....	......
Standard	73	....	......
Federal	100½	....	......
Imperial	98	....	......
Molson's	....	....	......
Loan and Savings Cos.			
Canada Permanent	174½	....	5 at 173
Freehold	....	....	......
Western Canada	146½	146	5 at 146½
Union	139	....	......
Canada Landed Credit	131	128	......
Building and Loan	104½	....	......
Imperial	108	....	......
Farmers'	114	....	......
London & C. L. & A. Co.	138	....	......
Huron and Erie	....	....	......
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	125	120	......
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society	129	....	......
Canada Savings and L.	....	....	......
London Loan Company	111	....	......
Hamilton Prov. and L.	113	....	......
National Inv. Co. of Canada	....	102½	......
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co.	104½	103¾	......
Insurance, &c.			
British America	113	111	......
Western	152	150	......
Isolated Risk	....	....	......
Canada Life	....	201	......
Confederated Life	....	133	......
Consumers' Gas	....	117	......
Dominion Telegraph	72	....	......
Globe Printing Co.	141	137½	......
Railways.			
Toronto, G. & B. Stock	....	....	......
" 6 p.d. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	....	....	......
" 8 N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds	....	....	......
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. Stock, 6 p.c.	....	....	......
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.	100	98	......
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	101½	100	......
Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.	98½	97½	......
City Toronto, 20 yr. 6 p.c.	....	99½	......

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, firm; corn, quiet; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, firm; corn, quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, firm; corn, quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—wheat, 175,000 to 180,000 quarters; flour, 130,000 to 135,000 barrels; corn, 100,000 to 105,000 quarters. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet, but steady; corn, dull.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

PRODUCE.

The market since our last has been at once inactive and excited with prices of everything, except barley, advancing. The inactivity has been due to the fact that holders have steadily refused to sell, as they hope for still higher prices; and the excitement has been due to an active demand from buyers at advancing prices, but still too low to tempt holders, and as both have been thus hopelessly apart very little business has been done. Stocks varied but little during last week, and stood on Monday morning as follows:—Flour, 23,279 bbls; fall wheat, 83,370 bushels; spring wheat, 224,571 bushels; oats, 12,250 bushels; barley, 129,475 bushels; peas, 43,780 bushels; rye, *nil*; corn, 250 bushels, against corresponding date last year:—Flour, 26,160 barrels; fall wheat, 114,810 bushels; spring wheat, 365,821 bushels; oats, 10,628 bushels; barley, 291,452 bushels; peas, 17,171 bushels; rye, *nil*; and corn, 650 bushels. Outside markets have been firm in most instances. English quotations show an advance of 1d on spring and white wheat; and of 2d on club and red winter wheat; markets to-day were firm. At the beginning of last week grain improved, and there was greater confidence in all branches of the trade. The Provincial markets experienced a better demand for English and foreign wheats, many quoting an advance of 6d to 1s per quarter. Off-coast cargoes met with an improved demand, and advanced 6d; for shipment received more attention and was dearer. On the spot wheat further advanced, which seems to have checked business subsequently, but did not stop the upward movement, as a further advance occurred on Friday. The receipts continue to be large. The total supply of flour and wheat from imports and home deliveries in the week ending on the 15th inst. was equal to 502,500 to 530,625 quarters v. 411,000 to 420,624 quarters weekly consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 94,500 to 110,001 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 800,000 to 840,000 bushels, against an average weekly consumption in 1877 of 1,261,124 bushels v. 1,390,774 bushels in 1876, and 773,853 bushels in 1875. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom has again increased, and stood on the 20th inst. at 1,425,000 qrs, being an increase of 75,000 qrs for the week, against 1,475,000 qrs on the 6th inst., and 1,375,000 qrs at the corresponding date last year. Further cable advices to the 18th inst. report large supplies of home-grown grain, but nearly all of it in bad condition; the soil is said to have been too wet for spring tillage. A comparison of the total stocks of wheat and flour in the kingdom at the close of the last six years shows them to have been ower at the end of 1878 than in any year since 1874. From non-arrival of English mails we are this week without our usual advices of the Continental markets. It appears, however, that the yield of the South Australian wheat crop harvested in December, 1878, is expected to give an available export surplus of 200,600 tons of merchantable wheat and 20,000 tons of shrunken wheat. The new wheat crop of Chili harvested in December is reported to be an abundant one, with seven cargoes on passage Jan. 31 from that country for the United Kingdom. There has been but little change in the situation on this continent. In the western markets prices have varied but little. In New York last week white wheat was in demand for export but the market generally has been quiet. Wheat has been coming forward less freely. Shipments of wheat from western ports in the weeks ending on the 15th inst. were 503,323 bushels, against 546,825 bushels the previous week, and 1,336,472 bushels the last four weeks, against 4,670,332 bushels the corresponding four weeks in 1878. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1,728,006 bushels, against 1,607,295 bushels the previous week, and 1,616,778 bushels the corresponding week in 1878. The export clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 1,332,089 bushels v. 1,305,910 bushels the previous week, and for the last eight weeks, 10,233,002 bushels, v. 8,528,031 bushels the corresponding eight weeks in 1878. The visible supply of grain comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and the rail shipments from Western lake ports:—

	1879. Feb. 15.	1879. Feb. 8.	1878. Feb. 16.	1877. Feb. 7.
Wheat, bu	29,786,750	20,604,148	9,285,439	11,088,627
Corn	10,301,246	9,523,838	4,835,817	11,077,124
Oats	2,346,964	2,345,967	2,981,715	3,073,460
Barley	4,290,291	4,541,203	3,735,914	3,865,435
Rye	1,252,361	1,321,811	719,212	1,073,022
Total bu.	39,088,712	38,326,465	21,558,177	30,177,668

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	Feb. 20, 5 p.m.	Feb. 21, 5 p.m.	Feb. 22, 5 p.m.	Feb. 24, 5 p.m.	Feb. 25, 5 p.m.	Feb. 26, 5 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	10 0	10 0	No report.	10 2	10 0	10 0
S. Wheat	8 0	8 1		8 1	8 1	8 1
R. Winter	9 0	9 2		9 2	9 2	9 2
White	9 3	9 3		9 3	9 4	9 4
Club	9 6	9 8		9 8	9 7	9 8
Corn, new	4 7	4 7		4 7	4 8	4 7
Oats	5 6	5 6		5 6	5 6	5 6
Barley	5 0	5 0		5 0	5 3	5 3
Peas	6 5	6 5		6 5	6 5	6 5
Pork	49 0	49 0		49 0	49 0	50 0
Lard	34 0	34 3		34 6	34 9	35 0
Beef	71 0	71 0		71 0	71 0	71 0
Bacon	26 6	26 6		27 0	27 6	28 6
Tallow	36 0	36 0		36 0	36 0	36 0
Cheese	49 0	49 0		49 0	49 0	49 0

FLOUR—The demand has continued to be active at firm prices, closing with a further advance, all week; but of late holders have not been inclined to sell, and sales have consequently been small. Superior extra has advanced about ten cents, and sold on Friday at equal to $4.25 here. Extra was active on Thursday and Friday, when considerable sales were made at prices ranging from $4 to $4.05, or equal to those prices here; but since then it has been quiet. Fancy has remained inactive but held higher. Spring extra has been in steady demand and sold on Friday at equal to $3.75 and $3.80, and on Tuesday at equal to $3.77½ here and $3.80 f.o.c. The market to-day was quiet but firm, with equal to $3.80 bid for spring extra, and extra wanted at $4.05 f.o.c., but no sales reported.

BRAN—There was one car sold last week at $10 on track, but it was subsequently offered at $9.75, with $9.50 bid.

OATMEAL—Has been steady and sold at equal to $3.50 here, with the same price since refused. Small lots have been steady at $3.80 to $4.

WHEAT—The market was in a state of semi-excitement last week with an active enquiry but no sellers; since then the demand has been rather quieter, but holders have steadily refused to sell, and consequently there has really been nothing doing. In the absence of transactions it is difficult to quote prices, but we should say that buyers could have been found to-day at 95 to 96c for No. 2 fall; at 92c for No. 1 spring, and 88c for No. 2 spring, but at what prices holders would sell we cannot say. The values of other grades, as well as can be judged, stood at quotations. Street prices rose to-day to 85 to 98c for fall, and 75 to 94c for spring.

OATS—Have been very scarce and advancing; on Monday one car of Canadian sold at 31c on the track, and on Tuesday another brought 32c; these prices would have been repeated to-day. Street prices 32 to 34c.

BARLEY—The market has continued to be dull and inactive but we should say that it is the turn better than in the preceding week. No. 1 has remained purely nominal. No. 2 sold on Thursday at 65c on the track and on Monday at 70c f.o.c., but the latter we should judge to be for a very choice sample. Extra No. 3 has been inactive with sellers at 56c and buyers at 53c f.o.c. No. 3 has been offered at 45c with 42c bid and refused. Uninspected sold by sample on Monday at 48c for a lot of street barley equal to extra in all but colour, and at 46c for another lot. The market closed quiet but steady with a sale of one car of No. 2 at 67c f.o.c. and former prices bid for other grades. Street prices have ranged from 40 to 72c.

PEAS—Have been quiet but in demand and rather firmer; one lot of No. 2 changed hands on Monday at 60c f.o.c., and No. 3 would probably have found buyers at 57c. Street prices are unchanged at 58 to 61c.

RYE—Remains unaltered at 50c.

SEEDS—There has been some activity in clover; cars for export have sold here and outside at $3.60 to $3.75; dealers are retailing at $3.90. Timothy is easier and retailing at $1.65 to $1.75. Lots of Alsike are worth $7.

HAY—Pressed has been offered by the car-lot at $11, but no sales reported. The market has been well supplied, and prices have been easy at $6.50 to $11, with the general run from $8 to $10.

STRAW—Receipts have been fully sufficient, and prices have been weak at $4 to $5 for loose, and from $5 to $7 for oat-straw in sheaves.

POTATOES—Cars have continued scarce and wanted at firm prices; one car of early rose brought $1, but this price we should regard as exceptionally high; other sales have been made at 93 to 95c for cars on the track, which prices would have been repeated to-day. On the market receipts have been small, and prices firmer at $1 to $1.05 per bag.

APPLES—Offerings have been small, and prices have been firmer; good sound lots of cooking qualities now bring $1.50 to $2 per barrel, with all offering wanted.

POULTRY—There has been but little coming in, and all has been readily taken at firm prices. Fowl have been bringing 55 to 65c. Ducks have been very scarce, and selling at 65 to 75c. Turkeys have been readily taken at from 80c for poor hens, to $1.50 for fine gobblers. Geese have been offering very sparingly, and worth 60 to 90c.

FLOUR, f.o.c.

Superior Extra, per 196 lbs	$4 25 to	$4 35
Extra	4 05	4 10
Fancy and Strong Bakers	3 85	3 90
Spring Wheat, extra	3 80	3 85
Superfine		none.
Oatmeal, per 196 lbs	3 40	3 60
Cornmeal, small lots	2 25	2 40

BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.

Extra	$3 80	$3 90
Spring Wheat, extra	3 60	3 70

GRAIN, f.o.b

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs	$1 00	$1 02
" No. 2, "	0 96	0 98
" No. 3, "	0 88	0 93
Red Winter	0 88	0 90
Spring Wheat, No. 1	0 92	0 95
" No. 2	0 86	0 88
" No. 3	0 82	0 85
Oats (Canadian) per 34 lbs	0 31	0 32
Oats (American)		none.
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs	0 93	0 95
" No. 2,	0 65	0 67
" Extra No. 3	0 53	0 55
" No. 3	0 42	0 45
Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs		none.
" No. 2,	0 60	0 61
Rye	0 50	0 00

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, new, per bush	$0 85	$0 98
Wheat, spring, do	0 75	0 94
Barley, do	0 40	0 84
Oats, do	0 32	0 34
Peas, do	0 55	0 61
Rye, do	0 50	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 25	6 00
Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs	5 50	6 50
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	5 00	5 50
Chickens, by pair	0 55	0 65
Ducks, per brace	0 65	0 75
Geese, each	0 60	0 90
Turkeys	0 90	1 50
Butter, lb. rolls	0 16	0 20
" large rolls		none.
" tub dairy	0 13	0 15
Eggs, fresh, doz	0 20	0 21
Potatoes, per bag	1 00	1 05
Apples, per brl	1 50	2 00
Onions, per bag	1 50	0 00
Tomatoes, per bush	0 60	0 65
Turnips, per bag	0 30	0 40
Carrots, per bag	0 50	0 60
Beets, per bag	0 55	0 60
Parsnips, per bag	0 50	0 60
Hay, per ton	7 00	11 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	7 00
Wool, per lb	0 20	0 00

FREIGHTS.

GRAND TRUNK RATES.—Remain unchanged, and from Toronto to the undermentioned points they now stand as follows:—Flour to Kingston, 25c per bbl; Gananoque to Prescott, 30c; Edwardsburg to Montreal, 35c; St. Lambert to St. Johns, 45c; to St. Hyacinthe, 47½c; St. Liboire to Lennoxville, 50c; Waterville to Coaticook, 55c; Danville to Chaudiere, 50c; Doucett's Landing to Point Levis, 55c; Cacouna to Metapediac, 65c; to St. John, 65c; to Halifax, 70c; to Miramichi (for Newcastle), 65c; Point du Chene and Pictou, 70c; Dansville and McAdam Junction, 65c; to Carlton, 65c. Rates on grain one-half of the above per cental.

THROUGH RATES TO ENGLAND.—Through rates *via* Dominion and Beaver lines *via* Montreal stand this week as follows:—Flour, $1.08 per barrel, and wheat 44c per cental to Liverpool. Beef and pork in barrels, 58c; boxed meats, tallow, and lard, 58c to Liverpool, per cental; butter and cheese, in lots not under 15,000 lbs, 63c to Liverpool. Oil-cake, 53c to Liverpool, and — to Glasgow. Oatmeal in bags 50c, and flour in bags 50c to Liverpool. Clover, 58c per cental. Apples, $1.20 per barrel in 100 brl. lots.

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has been fairly good at firm prices all over.

BUTTER—The enquiry has continued in force since our last, but as holders have been seeking for an advance and buyers have refused to pay it, the movement has been small. Choice qualities have been firm, and selections of dairy have sold to a small extent at 13c, and in one instance at 14c; store-packed has been quiet, but fine lots have sold at 9c in one case and at 10c in another, the latter being for a selection; medium and inferior have been inactive, but may be regarded as worth from 5 to 8c. Box lots have been coming forward very slowly, and have been steady in price at 12 to 14c for choice, and down to 8c for inferior. Street receipts have been slightly on the increase and pound rolls easier at 16 to 20c, but 13 to 16c for tubs and crocks of dairy.

CHEESE—Has continued quiet and unchanged, with sales of small lots at from 8 to 9c for really good qualities; inferior might be had down to 5c.

EGGS—Receipts have increased and have been sufficient for the wants of buyers; prices have declined considerably, and round lots of fresh are not worth over 19 to 20c. Street receipts increasing and fresh down to 20 to 21c.

PORK—Has been quiet and steady but unchanged, with sales of small lots at $13, and car-lots offering at $12.50, but none selling.

BACON—The was no movement reported in round lots, but an enquiry has been heard, and we believe that buyers could have been found for lots of 1,000 sides at 5½ to 5¾c for Cumberland, and 6½c for long-clear. Small lots have been selling more freely at 6 to 6½c for Cumberland, and at 6¾c to 7c for long-clear. Rolls and bellies have been firm at 8 to 8½c; and shoulders have been offered at 5c.

HAMS—The market seems to have been very quiet, but prices steady at 8½ to 9½c for smoked, the general run being 9c for small lots. Green from the block have sold at 7½c. Pickled are nominal.

LARD—Stocks seem to be small; the enquiry seems to be increasing, and prices advancing; it seems probable that round lots of tinnets could have been sold at 8½c; small lots bring 8 to 8½c, and pails 9 to 9½c; tierces in small lots are worth about 7½ to 8c.

HOGS—Have continued scarce, but the demand seems less active, with a downward tendency in prices; one car sold on Monday at $5.25, and two cars on Tuesday evening at $5.15, which figures probably represent the range to-day. Street receipts have been small but sufficient, and prices easier at $5.25 to $6.

SALT—Has remained unchanged in price. Liverpool coarse in small lots sells slowly at 85 to 90c, and fine dairy at $1.40 to $1.70, the latter for small lots. Goderich has sold fairly well at 85c for cars, and 90 to 95c for small lots.

DRIED APPLES—No movement has been reported in round lots; but we should say that they would still bring 3½ to 3¾c; small lots sell slowly as before at 4 to 4½c.

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Has been quiet all over, as all are now well stocked and do not care either to push sales or buy more prior to the budget.

TEA—There has been less movement going on than previously, but still some enquiry has been heard at firm prices. Young Hyson has sold in lines at 45c, and 46c for firsts; and at 25c, at 28c, and at 30c for thirds. Japans have been quiet; still they are firm in sympathy with an upward movement in New York, two lines of medium sold at 34c. Blacks have been inactive; the only sale reported is that of one line of poor Pekoe at 37½c. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots: Young Hyson, common to fair, 23 to 26c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 30 to 37½c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 60c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 60c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 65c; Souchong, 35 to 60c; Scented Pekoes, 45 to 55c.

COFFEE—Seems to be generally quiet and easy; there was a lot of Mocha in half-mats, to arrive, at 29½c; other sorts have been inactive. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Government Java, 27 to 29c; Singapore, 21 to 23c; Rio, 17 to 18½c; Jamaica, 26c.

SUGAR—The market has remained quiet and prices weak, though no actual fall can be reported. Porto Rico occasionally sells in small lots at 7½c. There is still nothing doing in English or Scotch refined, and quotations may be regarded as almost nominal. American yellows have been quiet, but have sold to a small extent at 7½ to 7¾c for medium. Granulated alone can be said to have been active; prices show little change with sales of several lots of 50 and 100 barrels at 8½c, and in one instance at $8.45 per cental. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers' lots:—Porto Rico, per lb., 7c; Cuba, none; Barbadoes, none; English and Scotch refined to bright choice, 8 to 8½c; medium, 7½ to 7¾c; do., low grades, 7 to 7½c; New York yellows, dark, 6¾ to 7c; bright yellows, 7½ to 7¾c; Extra C, 8 to 8½c; Dry Crushed, 9½ to 10c; Granulated Standard, 8½ to 9c; Off-Standard, 8¾ to 8½c; Cut Loaf, 9¾ to 10c.

SYRUPS—Some sales have been made on New York account on p.t., but at steady prices as the tendency across the line is upwards. Prices here are steady. Quotations are as follows:—Common, 42 to 44c; Amber, 47 to 52c; Amber choice, 56 to 58c.

FRUIT—There has not been much business doing, but prices have been firm all over. Valencias have advanced with sales of one lot of 500 boxes at 5½c, and another at 5¾c, and a smaller lot at 5¾c, but we should say that none could be had to-day below the highest quotation. Other sorts of box fruits have remained inactive and firm. Currants have been very quiet and seem to be unchanged. Prunes have advanced about half a cent with sales of lots of 25 and 50 kegs at 4½c, but they are now held higher. Nuts are unchanged. Prices are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots:—Raisins, layers, $1.50 to $1.65; Valencias, 5¾ to 6c; new seedless, none; Sultanas, new, 8½ to 9c; loose Muscatelles, new, $1.60 to $1.80; Currants, 1878, 4½ to 5c; choice, 6 to 6½c; old, 2 to 3c; Filberts, 8 to 8½c; Walnuts, 7½ to 8c; Almonds, 14 to 15c; Prunes, 4½ to 5c; Brazil nuts, 7 to 7½c; Lemon peel, 22 to 23c; Orange do, 20 to 22c; Citron do, 24 to 27c.

RICE—Has been scarce, there is nothing doing in round lots nor do they seem to be offering; small lots still bring $4.50.

FISH—Lake fish has been very active, a good demand having set in and it having been met by holders; sales having been made at $2.50 to $2.75 for round lots of white-fish and $2.50 for trout. Some old Labrador herrings have sold at $3.00; but besides this there is nothing doing in salt-water fish. Quotations stand as follows, the outside prices being for retailers' lots:—Herrings, Labrador, bbls, $5.00 to $5.25; Salmon, salt water, $15.50 to $16.00; Codfish, new, per 112 lbs, $4.75 to $5.00; boneless, per lb, 6 to 6½c; Whitefish, half-bbls, $2.75 to $3.00; Trout, $2.50 to $2.75; Mackerel, bbls, $10; half-bbls, none; Sardines, ¼'s, 10 to 10½c; do. ½'s, 18½ to 19½c.

TOBACCO—Has been firm in price with manufacturers not inclined to press sales. There was one lot of Solace sold at 18c in bond and one lot of Navy 3's at 32½c in bond. Rough-and-Ready has been wanted but not offered. Quotations are as follows:—Manufactured 10's, 33 to 37c; do. ½'s, 6's, and 8's, 37½ to 45c; Navy, 3's, bright, 48 to 54c; Navy black, 37 to 40c; Solaces, 35 to 42c; Extra bright none; Virginia, 80 to 90c.

LIQUORS.—Have been quiet and in job lots, no movement has been reported. Quotations are unchanged as follows:—Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o.p., $2.25 to $2.30; Demerara, $2.20 to $2.30; Gin—green cases, $4.00 to $4.50; red, $7.75 to $8.50; Wines—Port, $3.50; Sherry, $3.75; Champagne, per case, $10 to $22; Brandy, in wood, $2.75 to $3.50; in case, Sazerac, $8.00 to $8.50; do. Otard's, $8.75 to $8.25; do. Hennessy's, $10.25 to $10.50; do. Martell's, $9.75 to $10; do., Jules Robins, $7.50 to $8.00; do., Vine-growers' Co., $9.00 to $9.50; do., Jules Bellerie, $7.00 to $7.50; Whiskey, common, imp., 32 u.p., 93 to 95c; Old Rye, $1.07 to $1.10; Malt, $7.07 to $1.10; Toddy, $1.07 to $1.10; Spirits, $1.05 to $1.07; Native Wine, per gal, 65c to $2; do. do., per case, $3.30 to $6.00; Native Brandy, per gal., $1.40 to $2.50; do. do., per case, $5.05 to $8.50; white wheat whiskey, $1.15.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been rather quiet during the week.

BEEVES—The total receipts have been on the increase, but those of really first-class quality have fallen off; of heavy steers fitted for export there have been none offered, nor have they seemed to be wanted. The only first-class coming forward have been a few light steers in separate cars, which have usually been picked for the local market and sold at $4.25 to $4.50. The supply of second-class has been fairly good, but it has sold well at from $3.50 to $4, according to quality. Third-class have been offered in increasing numbers, and have been slow of sale and weak in price at $2.75 to $3.25.

SHEEP—Have remained generally unaltered all week, with offerings small but sufficient. Prices have remained steady at $5.50 to $6 for first-class, of which scarcely any have been offered, and $4 to $4.50 for second-class, which have been scarce.

LAMBS—The supply has increased, and has been equal to the wants of buyers. Spring lambs have begun to be enquired for, but none have yet been offered. Prices seem rather easier. First-class, dressing not under 45 lbs, have been selling at $3.75 to $4.25; second-class have been unchanged at from $3 to $3.50.

CALVES—The enquiry has improved, and all offering have been readily taken, as would still more had they been offered. Prices have been firm, but no actual advance can be reported. First-class, dressing not less than 120 lbs, have been worth $7.50 to $9, and a few extra choice heavy weights may occasionally bring $10. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been steady at $4.50 to $6.50.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

TRADE—Remains generally unchanged.

HIDES—Green have been offering quietly but probably as many as were wanted; cured have been selling steadily in small lots at 7c. for No. 1 inspected and 7½c. for steers.

CALFSKINS—Green have been offering rather more freely and selling readily at unchanged prices.

SHEEPSKINS—Have shown no change during the week; the range for choice green has been as before from 90c. to $1.12½c. and country lots have been steady at 75c. to 85c.

WOOL—The market has shown no sign of improvement, notwithstanding some activity in the States. Still there has been some little movement in small lots at 20c. for fleece and at 19c. for super and combing which prices would have been repeated yesterday.

TALLOW—There have been but little offering and prices have remained steady at 5¼ to 5¾c. for rendered and 3½c. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, $6.00; No. 2 inspected, $5.00; No. 3 inspected, $4.00; Calfskins, green, 8 to 10c; Calfskins, cured, 11½ to 12c; calfskins, dry, none; Sheepskins, 85c; Wool, fleece, 20c; Wool, pulled, super, 19 to 20c; extra super, none; Wool, pickings, 8 to 10c; Tallow, rough, 3½c; rendered, 5¼ to 5¾c.

LEATHER.

The business continues to be limited almost entirely to small sales to country shoemakers and harnessmakers; there is no demand whatever for round lots either in town country. The price of small lots continues generally unchanged, and their orders are generally mixed. Concessions would be made on round lots of buff, pebble, upper and splits; but the offer of concessions does not seem to attract buyers. There is a slight enquiry for russets, but at low prices only; the sale is almost entirely in No. 2. Oils remain generally steady at former prices.

Prices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 20 to 23c; Slaut. Sole, heavy, 22 to 26c; Slaut. Sole, light, 23; to 26c; Harness, 25 to 30c; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 22c; Hemlock Calf, 35 lbs, per doz., 60 to 75c; Oak Harness Leather, 35c; Oak Belting Leather 30 to 34c; American Oak Harness Backs, 50c; Upper, heavy, 32 to 35c; Upper, light, and medium, 36 to 40c; Kip Skins, French, 95c to $1.10; Kip Skins, English, 70 to 90c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 65c; Splits, large, 24 to 27c; Splits, small, 21 to 24c; Russetts, 30 to 40c; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock, light, 45 to 55c; French Calf, $1.20 to $1.40; Cod Oil, 45 to 50c; Straits' Oil, 38 to 42c; Gambier, 5½c; Sumach, per ton, $95 to $100; Degras, 5½ to 6c; Buff, 13 to 16c; Pebble, 13 to 16c; Enamelled cow, 17 to 18c; Patent cow, 17 to 18c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal Markets.

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1,700 bbls; sales, 200 bbls; market quiet but firm at unchanged rates. Quotations are:—Superiors, $4.70 to $4.75; extras, $4.50 to $4.55; fancy, $4.30 to $4.35; spring extras, $0.00 to $4.25; superfine, $4.00; strong bakers', $4.30 to $4.50; fine, $3.40 to $3.50; middlings, $2.90 to $3.00; pollards, $2.75 to $2.90; Ontario bags, $1.95 to $2.00; city bags, $2.20 to $2.25; sales, 200 bbls strong bakers' at $4.50.

GRAIN—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Nominal.

ASHES—Nominal.

Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, Feb. 26, noon.

WHEAT—Quiet; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.01½; extra, $1.02; amber, $1.01½ for cash; $1.01½ bid; $1.01½ asked for March; $1.02½ bid for April; No. 2 red, $1.01½ for cash; $1.02½ for March; $1.05 bid, $1.05½ asked, for May.

CORN—Firm; high mixed, 38½c for May; No. 2, 35½c bid, 35½c asked, for cash; 38½c for May; rejected, 34½c.

OATS—Nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 46,000 bush; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 23,000 bush; oats, 1,000 bush.

Milwaukee Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26, 1.05 p.m.

WHEAT—Hard, $1.02½; No. 1, 99½c; No. 2, 92½c for cash; 92½c for February; 92½c for March; 93½c for April; No. 3, 78½c.

Detroit Markets.

DETROIT, Feb. 26, 12.35 p.m.

WHEAT—Easier; extra, $1.01½; white, 99½c for cash; 99½ for March; $1.01½ for April; $1.03½ for May; $1.05½ for June.

RECEIPTS—31,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 bush.

Oswego Markets.

OSWEGO, Feb. 26, 1 p.m.

WHEAT—Steady; white State, 98c to $1.05; No. 2 red Wabash, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee spring, $1.05; No. 1, hard Duluth spring, $1.12.

CORN—Firm; No. 2 Western, 45c; rejected, 42c.

BARLEY—Quiet but unchanged; extra bright Canada held at $1; No. 1 bright at 98c; No. 2 bright, 95c; low grades, 80c to 88c.

RYE—Nominal; Canada held at 52c in bond.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.

COTTON—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 21,000 bbls; sales, 12,000 bbls.

RYE FLOUR—Steady at $2.75 to $3.25.

WHEAT—Spring, unchanged; winter, dull and slightly in buyers' favour; receipts, 152,000 bush; sales, 3,000 bush.

RYE—Unchanged.

CORN—A shade lower; receipts, 104,000 bush; sales, 8,000 bush, at 43½ to 47c.

BARLEY—Dull.

OATS—About steady; receipts, 13,000 bush; sales, 24,000 bush; 32 to 35c for mixed western and state; 33 to 36c for white do.

PORK—Unchanged.

LARD—Dull, at $7.05.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 2.10 p.m.

WHEAT—Quiet; sales, 150,000 bushels; No. 2 red at $1.13 for cash; $1 13½ for March.

CORN—Quiet; sales, 80,000 bush; steamer at 45c; No. 2 at 46 to 46½c.

OATS—Quiet.

BARLEY—Quiet; Canada at 85c to $1.10; state at 65 to 85c.

TALLOW—6½ to 6¾c.

DRESSED HOGS—4¾ to 5¾c.

WHISKEY—Quiet.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 26, 9.20 a.m.

CATTLE—Receipts, 510; shipments, 187; market rather slow, about last week's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 500; Yorkers at $3.90 to $4.10; Philadelphias, $4.60 to $4.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 4,600; market weak.

UNION STOCK YARDS, N.Y., Feb. 26, 11 a.m.

CATTLE—Slow, at $8 to $10.25; receipts, 1,079.

SHEEP—Slow, at $5 to $6; receipts, 1,879.

JERSEY CITY, Feb. 26, 11 a.m.

CATTLE—Quiet; receipts, 1,920.

SHEEP—Steady, at $4.50 to $5.50; receipts, 2,000.

LAMBS—Steady at $5 to $6; receipts, 800.

HOGS—Firm at $5.12½ to $5.75; receipts, 5,070.

BIRTHS.

LEPAN—At Guelph, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. L. A. LePan, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of a son.

CUMMING—At Maplehurst, Colborne, on the 19th inst., the wife of T. Wallace Cumming, of a daughter.

RYERSON—At 171 Victoria street, on the 21st February, the wife of C. Egerton Ryerson, Esq., of a son.

ROBINSON—On the 19th inst., in London South, the wife of Ed. J. Robinson, Esq., of a daughter.

LUMBERS—At 128 Seaton street, on Saturday, 22nd February, the wife of John Lumbers, of a daughter.

HOLWELL—At Portland House, Kingston, Jamaica, W. I., on the 8th instant, the wife of Fred. H. C. Holwell, Esq., H. M. Customs, of a daughter.

GILMOUR—At Dunain, Port Hope, on the 23rd inst., the wife of J. D. Gilmour, Esq., Quebec, of a daughter.

ANDERSON—On the 24th inst., at 373 Queen street west, Toronto, Mrs. Anderson, widow of the late Alexander Anderson, of a daughter.

EATON—At Carlisle, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. George Eaton, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MYLES—WORTS—On Thursday, 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, Robert Myles, of Toronto, eldest son of James Myles, Esq., Quebec, to Maggie, youngest daughter of Jas. G. Worts, Esq., Lindenwold, Toronto.

COOK—GORDON—At Guelph, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. James Carmichael, rector of Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Rev. Geo. B. Cook, assistant minister, to Rosa Joanna, third daughter of Capt. Gordon.

MUIR—REDDIE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th February, 1879, by the Rev. Robert Wallace, William W. Muir, of Belleville, Ont., to Margaret Olivia, second daughter of Mr. Hugh Reddie, of Toronto.

BEEMAN—HENAULT—On Tuesday, 18th inst., at the residence of the uncle of the bride, Dr. Clements, Napanee, by the Rev. J. J. Bogart, M.A., Rector, Milton I. Beeman, M.B., to Miss Lillian Henault.

CAIRNS—WATSON.—On the 20th February, 1879, at The Manse, Orangeville, by the Rev. W. E. McKay, Mr. James Cairns, of the township of King, to Miss Christina Watson, of the same place.

MACRAE—MORSON—At St. Mark's Church, Niagara, on February 18th, by the Venerable Archdeacon of Niagara, A. M. Macrae, of St. Catharines, to Laura Maud, youngest daughter of Frederick Morson, Esq., M.D., of Niagara.

SMELLIE—MACRAE—On the 25th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Charles Leycaster Ingles, M.A., rector of Stamford and Drummondville, Robert Scarth Smellie, barrister, of Toronto, to Mary Lucy, eldest daughter of Alex. S. Macrae, Esq., of Drummondville, Ont.

PAPST—GRANT—In Georgetown, on the 19th inst., at the residence of Mr. L. Grant, brother of the bride, by Rev. John Pringle, B.A., Mr. Charles W. Papst, of Seaforth, to Miss Isabella Grant, of Georgetown.

HOGAN—EADIE—On the 20th inst., at Arlington street church, Boston, Mass., by the Rev. J. F. W. Ware, assisted by the Rev. John Cordner, D.D., Mr. Henry Hogan, to Miss Margaret Eadie, both of Montreal. No cards.

MUNNS—NEWTON—On Feb. 19th, by the Rev. Dr. Topp, at the residence of the bride's father, Gerrard street west, George Munns, to Miss Addie Newton, third daughter of George Newton, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—On the 19th inst., Mrs. Rebecca Allen, aged 60 years. Her end was peace.

HODGENS—At London, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Mary Frances, the beloved wife of Edward Hodgens, and daughter of the late James Westland, aged 29 years.

BREADON—In this city, on the 18th instant, Mr. Thomas Breadon, aged 64 years.

MAGUIRE—On Wednesday night, the 19th inst., Mr. Andrew Maguire, aged sixty-nine years and six months.

BULL—At Downsview Place, Downsview, on Feb. 19th, Cecil Perkins Holtby, only son of Walter J. and Julia Bull, aged one year and nine months.

GILLESPIE—At the residence of her son, Brooklyn, N.Y., on the 11th instant, Mary J. Gillespie, mother of G. C. & J. Gillespie, of this city, in the sixty-seventh year of her age.

GREEN—On Wednesday evening, February the 19th, at 72 Gerrard street east, the Reverend Anson Green, D.D., in his 78th year.

BRIGHT—In this city, on the 21st inst., Mary, the beloved wife of Thomas Bright, aged 38 years.

BRYDEN—On the 23rd inst., at Knox College, Mr. John Bryden, student, aged 26 years.

PETTIGREW—On the 23rd inst., at his father's residence, 42 Homewood avenue, Thomas Allen Pettigrew, aged eleven months.

BRODIE—On February 24th, corner of Parliament street and Wilton avenue, Annie, only daughter of James and Louisa Brodie, aged 2 months 3 days.

WYNNE—At Montreal, on 24th February, Mary Lynch, wife of John Wynne, aged 30 years.

HOPE—At Hamilton, on the morning of the 23rd inst., Catherine Lucy Turner, wife of Robert Knight Hope, merchant.

SCOTT—On Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 103 Simcoe street, Thomas W., son of Hugh and Annie Scott, aged 3 years 7 months and 4 days.

BELL—In Kingston, on the 23rd inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. John W. Bell, aged 22 years.

IRWIN—In Brockville, on the 23rd inst., Lena Kate, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Irwin, aged 6 years.

RAVEY—In Montreal, on the 23rd inst., Mr. Daniel Ravey, aged 104 years and 4 months, a native of the County Monaghan, Ireland, and father of Mr. Partrick Ravey, carter, of this city.

Situations Vacant.

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE. 357-52

$9 A DAY TO AGENTS.—Something new. Outfit free. Address, RIDEOUT & CO. Box 1120, Montreal, Que.

Business Chances.

WANTED — PARTNER TO join the advertiser in a manufacturing business in Montreal P.Q. Twenty thousand dollar business can be done on a capital of $3,000; cash business and a year's orders on hand. Address P.O. Box 871, Toronto, Ont.

Financial.

$10 to $1,000 Invested in Wall street Stocks make fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything.

Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall st., N.Y. 341-52

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY METHOD FOR THE PIANOFORTE.

This very popular and good Method has had a thorough trial at the Conservatory, and has been largely used in other places.

It differs from other Methods in being composed of Three Parts or Books.

PART I. for the First Grade of Learners, has 72 pages, the Elements, Five-finger and other Exercises, easy Studies and Tunes, and is in itself a good, easy Instruction Book.

PART II. for the Second Grade, has 83 pages, more difficult Exercises, Scales, and Studies, and a number of Pieces from the works of great Masters.

PART III for the Third Grade, has 116 pages, Grand Scales and Arpeggios, with a few good Studies and a few difficult Pieces.

Price of each part, $1.50. Complete, $3.25.

The Musical Record, Dexter Smith, Editor, mailed for 6cts. Circulates 20,000 per Month. Music, News, &c. $2 per year.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON.

C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 & 843 Broadway New York. 2-5

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVEN second-hand brass band instruments, almost new. Apply to THOMAS TATE, Mansfield, Ont. 360-3

A GOOD FARM TO RENT—200 acres, 175 cleared; near Palermo, township of Trafalgar, county of Halton. Apply to H. M. SWITZER, Palermo, Ont. 358-3

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of 100 acres within four miles of Brampton. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM BRODDY, Brampton. tf

FOR SALE, NEAR HORNBY, Trafalgar, County Halton, 100 acres, spring creek, good buildings, good orchard; terms easy. Address WILLIAM IRVIN, Brampton. 360-2

FARM LANDS IN DYSART and adjoining townships, and lots in the village of HALIBURTON, terminus of the VICTORIA RAILWAY. C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager Can. Land and Emigration Company, 50 Front street east, Toronto. 344-26

150 ACRES, ADJOINING village of Palermo, Co. Halton; 25 acres timber, rest in high state of cultivation. Two frame dwellings, good outhouses; two orchards, choice fruit. Terms easy. HURD & ROBERTS, Hamilton. 354-tf

FARM FOR SALE IN BEVERLY—the old homestead of subscriber, 170 acres, 140 cleared; superior farming land, lying on either side of macadamized road, at Sheffield; good buildings, fences, orchard, three wells and running spring. Very cheap; payment made very easy; perfect titles. For particulars address proprietor, JOHN ENNIS ESQ, Sheffield. 358-8

FARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES—Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County, 180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required on a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway —1½ miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O. 333-u

FARM FOR SALE—LOT 2, 15th con., Orford, Kent county, 150 acres, 85 clear of stumps; watered by river Thames; two miles from Thamesville; good orchards; three dwellings; barn, stables, &c. Will be sold in 50 acre lots, or together, as suits purchaser. For terms &c., apply to owner on the premises, or Box 102, Thamesville, MATTHEW McMAHON. 357-5

FIRST CLASS FARM FOR sale, 100 acres, 3rd con., lot 14, township of Howard, 6 miles from Ridgetown; school house and churches close to the property; 90 acres cleared, the balance well timbered; a good frame house; frame barn, frame driving house, frame granary, brick root house, good bearing orchard, two wells of water, 13 acres of fall wheat, 25 acres of meadow, 20 acres fall ploughed, the balance good pasture; price $5,000. Apply to THOMAS W. CONNER, Selton Post Office. 357 13

IF YOU WANT A FARM OR HOME with independence and plenty in your old-age, the BEST THING IN THE WEST is the ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE R. R. LANDS IN KANSAS. Circulars with map, giving full information, free. A. S. JOHNSON, Acting Land Com'r, Topeka, Kan. 357-8

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

CHEAP FARMS. CENTRAL NEBRASKA. No Fevers or Ague—Title Perfect.

Union Pacific Railway Co. has the best farming, grazing, stock raising, fruit growing, gardening land in the world for sale—$3 to $8 per acre—10 years credit, 6 per cent. interest. Central Nebraska, the garden of the West, is within forty-eight hours ride of Toronto, all rail route, in the same latitude as Northern Spain and Italy. The most healthy and temperate climate known, well watered by pure streams, near the best markets, east or west, on the line of the only railway across the continent, near growing towns, good schools, churches, stores, telegraph, and post offices. Fuel cheap, taxes low. Pamphlets, maps, guides, and all information free on application, personally or by letter, to SAM. BEATTY, General Agent, Land Department, U. P. Ry., Rossin House Block, York street, Toronto. LEAVITT BURNHAM, Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha, Neb. 353-13

Farms to Rent.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD FARMS—100 acres in one; and 200 in the other: both well improved; nine miles from town of Chatham. Terms etc., address R. MARTIN, Bothwell P. O. 360-2

For Exchange.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—two new houses in Toronto, cash value $6,000; for a good farm near railway or town. Address 314 Adelaide street. 360-tf

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

Mr. GEO. MILLER, of Markham, Ont., will sell On Wednesday, March the 12th, 11 Young Bulls and 19 Cows and Heifers.

Terms—8 months' credit on good security.

Also, a farm of 100 acres, being the east half of the east halves of lots 19 and 20, 9th con., Markham. 361-2

CHANCERY SALE OF STEAM SAW MILL in the Village of Victoria Road, in the County of Victoria, and of valuable Timber Lands in said County.

IN CHANCERY—McTAGGART V. THOMPSON.

Pursuant to the decree made in this cause, and with the approbation of James Shanly, Esquire, the Master in Chancery at London, there will be sold by public auction, by Mr. Alexander Tytler, auctioneer, at his auction rooms on Dundas street, in the City of London, on Thursday, the 13th day of March, 1879, at noon, the following property, that is to say:—

Parcel 1.—The northerly 37 acres of lot number 4, in the 1st concession of the Township of Bexley, in the County of Victoria, as described in the patent thereof; the easterly 91 acres of lot number 4, in the 1st concession of the said township; lots numbers 4, 5 and 7, in the 2nd concession of said township; the north half of lot number 6, in the 3rd concession of said township; that part of lot number 7, in the 3rd concession of said township, containing 40 acres, more or less, and described as commencing at the north-west angle of said lot number 7, thence south 16 degrees east 6 chains, thence north 24 degrees east 66 chains 67 links, more or less, to the eastern limit of the lot, thence north 16 degrees west 6 chains, thence south 74 degrees west 66 chains 67 links, more or less, to the place of beginning; lot number 6, the east half lot number 7 and lot number 12, in the 4th concession of said township; the west half of lot number 12, in the 8th concession of said township, and lot number 57 north of Portage Road, in the Township of Eldon, in said County of Victoria.

Parcel 2.—That part of Lot No. 32, in the 11th concession of the said Township of Eldon, known as the mill reserve, with the steam saw-mill erected thereon, and village lots No. 6, north of Richmond street, and 5 and 7, south of Richmond street, according to Henning's plan thereof; an undivided half interest in village lot 4, west of and fronting on Victoria road, according to said plan, and an undivided half interest in that part of said Lot 32, not laid out into lots, and the interest of the parties to this suit in the two-story frame dwelling house adjoining the said mill property.

Parcel 3.—About two million feet of sawed and other lumber, and a quantity of lath and shingles upon and about the said mill and premises.

Parcel 4.—One span of grey horses, 8 pairs of bob-sleighs, 1 lumber waggon, 1 pair of trucks, 1 set of double harness, and all other the personal property of the said parties to this suit on the said mill premises, and in the said dwelling, consisting of household effects and furniture, and milling and other articles.

Each parcel will be sold separately, and each parcel will comprise one lot. The purchasers of parcels 3 and 4 will be required to pay cash at time of sale, and the purchasers of parcels 1 and 2 will be required to pay down at time of sale a deposit of 10 per cent. of their purchase money to the Vendors' Solicitor, and the balance into Court within one month thereafter without interest.

All the parties to the suit have the right to bid at the sale.

In all other respects the conditions of sale are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars will be made known at time of sale, and may be had by applying to the Vendors' Solicitor, to Messrs. Jones & Moscrip, Solicitors, St. Mary's, or to the auctioneer.

Dated 11th February, A.D. 1879.

J. SHANLY, Master in Chancery at London.

W. R. MEREDITH, Vendors' Solicitor, 74 Dundas street west, London. 361-2

Medical.

CATARRH

Is a terrible disease. Its fearful effects are corruption running down the throat, weak eyes, deafness, loss of voice, loss of smell, disgusting odors, nasal deformities, and finally consumption. From first to last it is ever aggressive. Ordinary treatments are worse than useless. Thousands suffer with this disease without knowing its nature or the great danger in neglecting it. Many thousands are dying with consumption who a few years or months before had only catarrh. If neglected while a cure is possible, it may rapidly develop, and the symptoms of quick consumption announce that it is too late.

CONSUMPTION The terror of humanity that yearly carries thousands to an untimely grave, not sparing the young, talented, nor beautiful. ASTHMA which makes life so miserable its victims almost WISH for DEATH. Minister's SORE THROAT, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS, and BRONCHITIS the advance guard heralding the near approach of *consumption*. For these diseases the most thorough, successful and pleasant treatment is

CARBOLATE OF TAR INHALANTS Satisfaction always guaranteed. INHALANTS are more powerful than words can tell or pen express. *All Fatal Epidemics* are propagated by Inhalation. So *potent for evil*, it is now made most *powerful for good*. It does not require *ten minutes* to demonstrate the value of Carbolate of Tar, *the most healing remedial agent known to science*. Balsams and cordials of the most healing and soothing properties are so combined with Pine Tree Tar that the mere breathing converts them into a dense smoke or vapor. This is *inhaled*—taken right to the diseased parts. No heat, no hot water, simply *inhaling* or *breathing* it, and you feel its healing power at once. This treatment is endorsed by physicians everywhere, and highly commended by thousands who have used it with perfect satisfaction. "Your methods of treating catarrh and consumption are certainly very effectual. So-called 'hopeless cases' need not despair."—CHAS. HAMILTON CASS, M.D., Louisville, Ky. "I am so well pleased with your Carbolate of Tar Inhalant that I would not part with it at any price."—J. J. BENNINGTON, 3506 Elm St., Philadelphia.

HOME TREATMENT sent to any part of the United States or Canada, to be returned if not satisfactory. As the oils and balsams condense on the air passages and lungs, their capacity is wonderfully enlarged and the hollow chest soon becomes rounded and full. To consumptives beyond the possibility of cure the Inhalants always give great relief, and often cure cases considered hopeless. CATARRH, so very difficult to treat, and so seldom cured by other methods, readily yields to this painless and pleasant remedy. It is remarkable how quickly these ulcerated sensitive membranes are healed by breathing the vapor and forcing it into the diseased cavities of the head and out of the nose. Inhalation is the only method by which this terrible and almost universal disease can be permanently cured. Send for Circular and full particulars. *When writing, please name this paper.* Address

Dr. M. W. CASE, S. W. Cor. Tenth and Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Dominion Telegraph Company intend to apply to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next session for an Act to amend its Acts of Incorporation, whereby the Directors may be empowered to lease its lines or any portion thereof and generally for such other amendments in relation to the mode of conducting the Company's business as may be deemed expedient.

By order of the Board,
F. ROPER, Secretary.

Toronto, 19th Dec., 1878. 352-tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, at its next session, by the CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, to amend their Act of Incorporation, (34 vic., chap 54) and amending acts (37 vic. chap. 88) by striking out or repealing sub section 5, of section 13 of the act of incorporation aforesaid, and to authorize the said association to invest in the security of their own policies or any of them, and also to invest in securities in Great Britain and in the United States of America.

And to make legal and effectual discharges or releases throughout the Dominion, for monies or otherwise by Executors, Administrators, Guardians other Trustees, or representatives given or executed according to the laws of any Province.

And for other amendments and purposes.

BEATY, HAMILTON & CASSELS, Solicitors for the said Association, 13 Adelaide street east.

Toronto, December 19th, A. D., 1878. 351-tf

NUMBER 305.

A By-Law to raise by way of Loan the sum of Five Thousand Dollars for the Purposes therein Mentioned.

Whereas, the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke have resolved to expend the sum of five thousand dollars in building and repairing bridges and culverts throughout the said township, and to carry into effect the said recited object, it will be necessary for the said Corporation to raise the sum of five thousand dollars in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, it will require the sum of twelve hundred dollars to be raised annually by special rate for the payment of the said debt and interest as also hereinafter mentioned.

And whereas, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said Corporation, irrespective of any future increase of the same, and irrespective of any income in the nature of tolls, interest or dividends from the said work, according to the last revised assessment roll of the said municipality, being for the year eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, was one million, six hundred and thirteen thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars.

And whereas, the amount of the existing debt of the said Corporation is as follows:—

Principal, the sum of $530, and interest none.

There are no arrears of either principal or interest.

And whereas, for discharging the several instalments of principal and the interest accruing due on said debt, as the said instalments of interest become respectively payable as hereinafter provided, it will require an equal annual special rate of five-sixths (5-6) of a mill in the dollar in addition to all other rates to be levied in each year.

Such instalments and interest to be as follows:—

Year.	Principal.	Interest.
1st January, 1880	$ 900	$300
" 1881	950	246
" 1882	1,000	189
" 1883	1,050	129
" 1884	1,100	66

Be it therefore enacted by the Corporation of the Township of Etobicoke,

1\. *That it shall* be lawful for the Reeve to raise by way of loan from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same upon the credit of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of five thousand dollars, and to cause the same to be paid into the hands of the treasurer for the purpose and with the object above recited.

2\. *That it shall* be lawful for the said Reeve to cause any number of debentures of the said municipality to be made for the said sum of five thousand dollars, and interest thereon at six per cent., corresponding to the above instalments of principal and payments of interest together in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, and that the said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and be signed by the said Reeve.

3\. *That aforesaid* debentures shall be made payable in five years at furthest from the day hereinafter mentioned, for this by-law to take effect at the Bank of Toronto, in Toronto, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4\. *That aforesaid* debentures shall bear interest at and after the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable on the first day of January in each year at the Bank of Toronto, aforesaid.

5\. *That for the purpose* of providing for payment of the said annual instalments of principal and the payments of interest as hereinbefore set forth, an equal special rate of (5-6) five sixths of a mill in the dollar shall in addition to all other rates be raised, levied and collected in each year upon all the rateable property in the municipality during the continuance of the said debentures, or any of them.

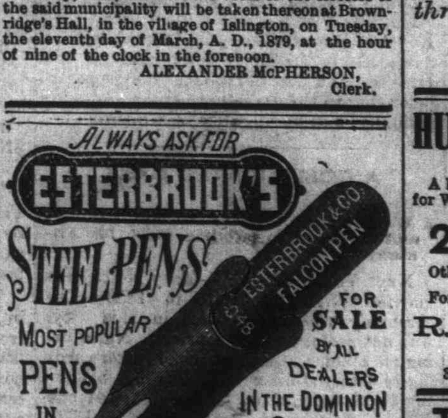
6\. *That this by-law* shall take effect and come into operation upon the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

7\. *That the votes* of the electors will be taken on this by-law on Tuesday, the eleventh day of March, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon at the following place, viz.: at Brownridge's Hall, in the village of Islington, in said township, and Alexander McPherson, clerk of the Council of said township shall be Returning Officer to take the votes at said place.

8\. *The Clerk* of the Council of said Township, shall, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of March, 1879, at said Brownridge's Hall, in said village of Islington, at five o'clock in the afternoon, sum up the number of votes given for and against this by-law, and on Tuesday, the fourth day of March, 1879, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the Treasurer of said Municipality, in said village of Islington, persons shall be appointed to attend at the polling place and at the final summing up of the votes by the clerk respectively on behalf of the persons interested in and promoting or opposing the passage of the by-law respectively.

Take notice, that the above is a true copy of a proposed by-law, which will be taken into consideration by the Council of the Municipality after one month from the first publication in *The Weekly Mail*, the date of which first publication was the fourteenth day of February, 1879, and that the votes of the electors of the said municipality will be taken thereon at Brownridge's Hall, in the village of Islington, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of March, A. D., 1879, at the hour of nine of the clock in the forenoon.

ALEXANDER McPHERSON, Clerk.



FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Farm is For Sale or to Rent

Advertisements of that class are inserted in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each insertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILY MAIL, 20 words for 25, cents, and each additional word, 1½ cent.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS.

For the last TWENTY years this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the *safest guide* to reliable Tobaccos.

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS, MONTREAL.

TRADE MARK.

The undersigned offers to the Trade these various descriptions of MANUFACTURED TOBACCO, IN BOND, in quantities of not less than 25 boxes or 50 caddies.

UNRIVALLED BRIGHT SMOKING TOBACCOS.

BRITISH CONSOLS Short 8s, in Caddies of 30 lbs.

TWIN GOLD BAR, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

QUEEN, 8s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PILOT, Rich Mahogany, 8s, in boxes of 60 lbs.

NAPOLEON, Rich Mahogany, Thick Sweet Chewing, 7s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

SOLACES.

No. 1, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

ROYAL ARMS, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

VICTORIA, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

BRUNETTE, 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

CELEBRATED BRANDS OF BLACK SWEET CHEWING TOBACCOS

NELSON NAVY, 2s, 3s, and 6s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

LITTLE FAVORITE, 6s and 12s, in Caddies of 20 lbs.

PRINCE OF WALES, 12s, in boxes of 110 lbs.

TIN STAMPS similar to those opposite the Standard Brands above named are affixed to every plug, and will serve as a guide to desirable goods and as a protection against inferior quality.

All the above named brands of Tobacco in full supply by all the FIRST CLASS *Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.*

W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

HURRAH FOR MANITOBA.

A large party will start by special first-class train for Winnipeg on the

26TH MARCH.

Other parties will start each ten days afterwards

For particulars address with three cent stamp.

R. W. PRITTIE, Manitoba Land Office, 35 COLBORNE STREET, TORONTO. 356-8

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched 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.

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto

AFFAIRS IN AFGHANISTA

Death of the Ameer Co firmed.

Yakoob Khan Negotiating for Peace—A tack on the British Rear Guard.

LONDON, March 1.—The Viceroy of I dia has received the following from Yako Khan, son of Shere Ali, Ameer Afghanistan:—

26th February

News has been received here of the death of father on the 21st of February. As my father an old friend of the British Government, I send information out of friendship.

CALCUTTA, March 2.—The Viceroy India has received a letter from Yako Khan making overtures for a renewal friendly relations.

LONDON, March 2.—A Calcutta despat states that Yakoob Khan will be told th future relations depend wholly on himse It is probable that the Viceroy will not i sist on the army entering Cabul if the neg tiations proceed smoothly.

A Lahore despatch says that there some talk of a coming war with t Afreedes, but the best judges think it not worth while.

LONDON, March 1.—A Tashkend despat says that the Afghan ambassadors were r ceived by Gen. Kauffmann yesterday. Th Russian general, Rasganoff, who accompanie the Embassy, says the disposition of th Afghans inclines to resistance. Notwith standing the efforts of partisan of the English at Cabul, who ac as spies on the Afghans, who calum niate the Russians on every occasion the Ameer in Afghanistan was everywher received with acclamation by men an children. Ten thousand people came ou from Tashkorogan to meet him. Th Ameer announced wherever he went hi determination to continue the war agains the British. General Rasganoff says tha neither the Afghans nor the British are doin much in war movements at present. Th war will last a long while unless th Afghans find a good general, whic they may do. They have good soldier but detestable commanders. They posse two hundred cannons scattered over the territory, and numerous cavalry, which i incomparable in quality, and could destro the invaders if properly handled. If th Ameer should die Yakoob Khan woul continue the war.

LONDON, March 3.—The Viceroy of In dia telegraphs General Stewart that ther are reports that General Biddulph's rea guard had been attacked at Kushi-i-Nokhu by 2,000 Alizai Duranis. The enemy wa repulsed with the loss of 150, and pursue till nightfall. The British lost a majo and five natives killed, and a colonel an eleven natives wounded.

NEWS FROM ABROAD

EUROPE.

Lord Dufferin arrived at St. Petersbur on Tuesday.

There now have been six cases of crema tion in the town of Gotha.

A cable despatch states that the widow of Charles Dickens is dangerously ill.

A brisk official correspondence is progressing between Germany and Denmark.

Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador in London, is about to visit St. Peters

An avalanche near Marburg, Austria, killed twenty-one persons and destroyed nine houses.

The condition of Dr. Butt is not improved, and there is still ground for grave apprehension.

Work has been commenced on the buildings for the International Exhibition at Madrid in 1880.

A Rome despatch says the Pope has notified Dr. Newman that he will be created a Cardinal.

A medical commission has been appointed to investigate the alarming prevalence of diphtheria in South Russia.

A Copenhagen despatch says the King of Sweden has undertaken to act as mediator in the North Schleswig question.

A Tirnova despatch says there seems little doubt that the Russian occupation of Bulgaria will be prolonged six months.

A criminal enquiry into the affairs of the Cronstadt Bank has been opened, and the Managing Director of the bank has been arrested.

The Vienna *Political Correspondence* says the Russians have taken measures to frustrate a design of the Bulgarians to burn Adrianople.

Dr. Blan, German Consul at Odessa, has committed suicide, it is believed, in consequence of a severe reprimand from his Government.

A despatch fram Baku, a Russian port on the Caspian, reports that General Lazareff is expected there with 20,000 men, reinforcements for Gen. Kauffmann in Khiva.

A Berlin despatch says postal communication with England may practically be said to be cut. The channel storms delay the packets, and snow drifts block the rails.

A despatch from Madrid says Captain-General Campos advocates tariff reforms to develop trade between Cuba and the United States, and the repeal of the sugar duties.

The River Theiss in Hungary has overflowed and inundated immense tracts. Szegedin and many other towns are greatly endangered, and troops with pontoons have started to save life.

In view of the alarming increase of small-pox, typhus fever and other infectious disorders in Switzerland, the Federal Council have appointed a commission to confer on measures for its prevention.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in replying to a deputation, said that the Government would use every effort to secure the emancipation of slaves in Cuba, and had very recently made such representations to Spain.

There are fifteen feet of snow in Schleswig. Several persons were drowned in Lake Geneva, in Switzerland, during the recent storm. The damage in the canton of Vaud alone amounts to ten thousand pounds.

It is announced that Prince Napoleon has been recommended to Lord Chelmsford, commander-in-chief of the South African forces, as extra aide-de-camp. He will shortly be gazetted with the local rank of captain, unattached.

The Princess Louisa Margaret, niece of the Emperor William, on Thursday night gave a farewell reception at Berlin, previous to starting for England to be wedded to Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, at Windsor, on the 13th inst.

The royal castle of Terouern, seven miles from Brussels, has been burned. No lives were lost. The ex-Empress Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, who has been insane for many years, resided in the castle. She was safely removed.

Despatches from Berlin remark that apprehensions exist in official quarters in Germany at the parliamentary successes of the Left in France, and the approaching return of the Communists, who are ex-