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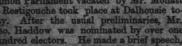
The boat race on the Type fohn Higgins of Shadwell an Watson Boyd of Gateshead, f

Mr. Haddow Flo ted by Acc

f snow in the wo

found apparently drank or said taken to lington street by the police, and taken to the station. She says she drank but the one glass of ginger wine, and it is suppo she was drugged and robbed. Detecti McVeitty and Canning are looking the c

The unc



It is said that in case of Dr. Larne, L.P.P., for Port Neuf, being appointed to M.P.P., for Port Neuf, being appointed to the registrarship of the county, the candi-dates for his seat is the Legislative Assem-bly will probably be M. Legen Brosseau, of the Courier Du Canada, and M. Marcotte.

THE WEEKLY MAIL by CHRISTOPHER W. BU corner of King and Bay

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n Post Office.

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sking for a suspension of hostilities while rmistice negotiations are in progress, but Russia is not expected to accede to the re-uest. A suspension of hostilities will.

to sulted in the Shadwell man being declared and referring to Mr. Haddow as a supporter

and referring to Mr. Haddow as a supporter of it. Mr. Haddow replied again, declaring that he was independent, and that he would pursue such a course as would best serve the interests of the country. Mr. Ritchie was not nominated, and Mr. Haddow was elected by acclamation.

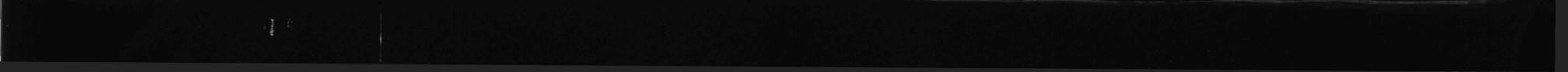
Shoemakers' Strike.

In Quebec there is some talk of indiving the Mayor and the Corporation for misder meanour. The manner in which the civic government is carried on causes much in-dignation, and the proposal to substitute Commissioners for the Council is growing in favour. At London, a merchant named Pickering has been robbed on the Dawn Mills and Oil Springs road, by three highway-men, who took \$500 from his person. The robbers drove a waggon across the road and compelled him to stop. He knocked down one with a club, but was finally over-powered. The Grand Trunk railway gives notice in

up.

Brownaker's Strike.
 Brownaker's Strike.
 Borons, Jan. 12.—The labour troubles at firms representing four fifths of the about firms of the theory on a single that they renounce connection with a labour organizations. The result will probably be a general lock-out.
 The Crispins met at headquarters has a general lock-out.
 The Crispins met at headquarters has a first the diagonal and the beneral the first the first

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

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CANADIAN. Mr. 1. Smith, Thisonburg, paid over 660,000 for grain during the fall of 1877. Uxbridge cheese, sent to England, has been pronounced equal to Cheshire cheese. The deficit in the Quebec city treasury is nuch more than thirty-five thousand doland an excellent one in the Comministion :-"O most mighty God and merciful Pathet, who hast compassion upon all men and hatest nothing that Thou hast made ; who wouldst not the death of a sinner but

cresting Summary of News.

# HORRORS OF THE WAR.

e London papers' war correspondents awful details of the horrors of Plevna Flens of which in a summary it is imto give more than a summary it is in an beings lying lit mman beings lying like sheep in the ets; houses filled with dead; hundreds tohing their hands feebly heavenward a morsel of bread or a drop of water, a morsel of bread or a drop of water, and no help that could be commanded to deviate their suffering or save the wretchcreatures from their painful death. When the Turks made the sortie they left he sick and wounded, of whom there were housands, entirely without attendants. thousands, entirely without attendants. There was never a regular hospital in Plev-na, the sick being transported to Sofia, and the small ambulance corps was at all times insufficient to care for the wounded, even before the town was surrounded. Of course the attendants at the hospitals ght only of their own safety when the ortie was made, and they joined their lot with those who tried to break through the ssian lines. The day and night of the tle passed, and the sufferers received no battle passed, and the sufferers received no food or water, and their festering wounds were undressed. The following morning the Russians entered and took possession, and made the day one of rejoicing with the visit of the Czar and the Imperial Staff ; but this celebration of the event, however about it may have assemed to the victors but this celebration of the event, however short it may have seemed to the victors, was a long season of horrible suffering for the wretched, helpless captives, who stretched their skeleton hands in vain to-wards heaven, praying for a bit of bread or a drink of water. Neither friend nor foe was there to alleviate their suffering, or to give the trifle needed to save them from a painful death, and they died by hundreds; and before the morning of the third day the dead crowded the living in every one of those dirty, dimly-lighted rooms which served to shelter the wounded from the cold and wet, but confined them in a foul and fetid atmosphere of disease and death. and fetid atmosphere of disease and death. It was only on the morning of the third day, after these wretched, tortured crea-tures had been left to their fate that the Russians found opportunity and means to begin, first, the separation of the living from the dead, and then the care of the former. One or two of the strongest raised themselves and fixed their hideous, sunken eyes with such a beseeching stare on those who had come to free them from the comwho had come to free them from the com-pany of the dead, that it would have softened the hardest heart. The small room, dimly lighted by a high window, with one pane of glass, was crowded with the forms of thirty or forty ragged, filthy, human beings. Many of these forms were motionless and scarcely and the groans motionless, and scarcely audible groans were heard from one or two who raised with difficulty their bony hands to their lips, to signify their need of food. - There

were faint whispers of "Some water! Some water!" piteous to hear. Three open peasant'sox-carts were all that were a vailable for the removal of the dead, and fifty soldiers to carry the bodies from the rooms to the carts, and bury them in the ditches. As fast as possible bread and water were distributed, and the feeble wretches fought each other with their last ath in their greed for the nourishi Some propped up against the wall slowly ate until the unmistakable pallor came ate until the unmistakable pailor came over their faces, and their eyes were fixed in death. Even the effort of eating the long-needed food was too great for their waning strength. The living clutch at the remaining morsel in the dead man's hand, struggle for it with all their feeble power, and curse each other and wrangle over the spoil, perhaps to fall dead themselves be-fore they can eat the bread. After a day or two some of the Bulgarians were com-pelled to serve in place of the soldiers, and pelled to serve in place of the soldiers, and they set themselves about the hated task with a brutality terrible to witness. They drag the bodies down the stairs by the legs, the heads bumping from step to step with sickening thuds, then out into the court through the filthy mud, where 'they sling them into the cart with the heads or legs hanging over the side, and so continue to pile up the load. And not only so, but living and dead without stopping to decide the question. The others cry, "Devil take him ! He will die before to-morrow, any way. In with him." And so the living goes in with the dead, and is, tumbled into the grave. the dead, and is tumbled into the grave. I have seen this myself, and the mau who has charge of the disinfection of the hospi-tals and burial of the dead, told me he tais and burial of the dead, told me he doubted not that such cases occurred sev-eral times daily. When the three carts are full they start away through the streets toward the ditches outside the town. The horrible load jolts and shakes, and now and then a body falls out into the mud and in draged into the art arring the window of the house in which I have sought a few minutes of quiet to jot down these notes, and which overlooks the long main street of this little town, I see the ruin progressing fast. To give an idea of the scene in this street it needs to be photo-graphed in panorama and thus presented in its ensemble. Word-panting gives but a feeble notion of it, because the simultaneity of the incidents is lost. Thus, if I say that the Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians are bat tering in doors and shutters with the butt ends of their muskets, slashing window frames to pieces with their revolvers throwing off locks with their revolvers throwing the contents of houses and shop into the street, still it is only two or thre houses that the reader pictures to himself while what I want to describe is going or on both sides of the way all down the main street of Elena while what I want to describe is going on on both sides of the way all down the main street of Elena, which is a good deal more than a mile long. In the byways, too, so far as they lend themselves to such work the depredators are at work howing and hooting, drunk with the joys of spoliation and red-hot with the excitement of destruc-tion." As we descended the hill, we cam suddenly, lying in a grip in the hill-face upon a Bulgarian wounded in the leg an unable to walk. In an instant, before could recognize the danger, a ruffan wa unable to walk. In an instant, before could recognize the danger, a ruffian wa off his horse, and before my eyes cut th poor wretch's throat with a hideous, gash ing stroke of his yataghan. There layth quivering body before me with the blood gurgling from the gash, and the Bashi wa already on his horse, and he and hi companions laughing over the exploit It was done in an instant. Had been only ten yards further in advance I should have saved the man. ENGLISH CAVALEY AND CANADIAN HORSES ENGLISH CAVALRY AND CANADIAN HORS Mr. Tattersall, the well-known horse reeder, in a letter to the *Telegraph* says "The weak point with the Turks he Mr. Tattersall, the well-known horse breeder, in a letter to the *Telegraph* says. —" The weak point with the Turks ha been their cavalry, and I know that an in quiry was recently made in England if i contract could be taken for 3,000 horses to send to Turkey, and at what price. I an not at liberty to state the answer. Bu where are the horses to be got if the con tract is accepted ? For the last Autum Mancouvres, out of 2,000, from 1,500 to 1,800 came from abroad ; and they mus come from abroad if we want them our selves. Of course, if any Continents mation was fool enough to a ttack England we could find horses for our own hom use. But suppose we wanted 5,00 horses to send abroad—what then? What would they cost, and where could the be got? From America and Canada, n doubt, in time. But wars now are rapid i their progress, and, as the lawyers say Time is the essence of the contract.' And when you have got them, what are they ave got them, what are t





The Committee of the Legisture ap to select a form of prayer for the of the proceedings of the Chamb find an excellent one in the Commina "O most mighty God and m Father, who hast compassion upon a and hatest nothing that Thou hast who wouldst not the death of a sim that he should rather turn from his si saved ; mercifully forgive us our tree and receive and comfort us, who are and wearied with the burden of ou The confession in the last clause wor afford lively satisfaction to the coun At the annual meeting of the afford lively satisfaction to the country. At the annual meeting of the Sonth Grenville Liberal-Conservative Association, held in Prescott on the 10th inst., the fol-lowing officers were elected ---W. Ellin re-elected President ; J. Stitt, Vice-Presi-dent for Prescott; Geo. Longley, Major Checkley, Vice-Presidents for Augusta ; John Graham, A. Carmichael, Vice-Presi-dents for Edwardsburg ; W. Bennett, Secretary ; J. Flynn, Assistant-Secretary ; J. Haynen, Treasurer ; J. Huntingdon, C. Lemon, W. Stitt, jr., Auditors ; F. J. French, J. Reynolds, Legal Counsel. The following were elected delegates to the Conservative Convention to be held in this city next week: ---Walter Shanly, William Conservative Convention to be held in this city next week :---Walter Shanly, William Ellis, W. T. Benson, F. J. French, James Reynolds, James Cairns, John Dumbrile, J. C. Irvine, E. McGannon, A. Carhichael, W. C. Dinwoodie. There was a large at-tendance, several spirited addresses, and increased enthusiasm in view of the ap-proaching general elections. The Stratford Beacon thus relates what happened to a greenhow heiling form

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The Stratford Beacon thus relates what happened to a greenhorn hailing from Shakespeare, County of Perth :---" He re-ceived his pay from the farmer with whom he had been working, and resolved to have a spree. Hieing to Stratford, he purchased a leather valise, some clothes, and then some whickey. The result of the latter was a night in the look-up and an interview with the P.M. who demanded \$5 for his trouble, which was paid. Having some-thing left our drouthy friend resolved to have another glass and then go, but one followed another until the previous day's sport was repeated to the tune of \$6.75, but as our hero's dimes were all done, the magistrate gave him credit on condition that he would clear out. Wending his way eastward he thought he would take a nap on the green sward, where, with values nap on the green sward, where, with values for a pillow and his overcoat for a blanket, he was soon in the arms of Morpheus. On he was soon in the arms of Morpheus. On awakening he found to his intense disgust that his overcoat, hat, and values were gone, the latter being replaced by a flat stone. He now says that Stratford is the anest town from Tipperary to Texas."

A very melancholy case of self-destrucion is reported from the village of Crediton, on the L. H. and B. railway, a young lady named Mary Jane Lewis, aged 2 years, having taken her own life by ting her throat from car zor. It seems she was staying with her other, Mr, Wm. Lewis, and on retiring other, Mr, Wm. Lewis, and on retiring tting her throat from ear to ear with a or the night borrowed his razor for the dleged object of removing a splinter from her finger. After the family had retired to rest she appears to have escaped from the house by her bedroom window and committed the act in the yard, where next morning she was found lying dead with her face upturned and a bloody gash in her throat. The cause of her self-destruction s buried in mystery, as she appeared to be good health and had no apparent ouble. She was, however, of a quiet and retiring, almost gloomy, temperament. She was employed all last year as assistant was employed all last year as assistant teacher in the Crediton public school, and obtaining a certificate at the late examina-tion was appointed teacher at Sharon. On Monday evening on leaving school she wrote on the black board these words, Time is short."

PEOPLE WHO ARE PAID .--- Anybody wo think. to hear the way the Globe speaks of Mr. W. H. Frazer, Secretary of the manu-facturers' Association, that he had been guilty of a most reprehensible piece of . Why, it appears from the Globe

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

Raw young horses, good for draught pur-poses, to draw guns and baggage waggons, but not cavalry horses. A cavalry horse is like a cavalry man. You cannot improvise him. He takes a good deal of long and patient.teaching, and his education is a matter of time. All this tends to show that what I have always argued is right; that what I have always argued is right; that what I have always argued is right; that we ought, like all the Continental Powers -Russia, Germany, Austria, and now France again—to have national breeding-studs, and so have a good supply of the right sort of horses when required, and at a cheaper rate. The figures you gave yees terday of the number of horses in the dif-ferent countries speak volumes. Besides America and Canada, we could in time get horses frem Anstralia, but, like many other good things, they would come ' too late."

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business. Why, it appears from the Globe that he actually receives pay for his ser-vices as organizer of meetings of manufac-turers held in various parts of the country. This conderants the man at once. What business has Mr. Frazer to take money for making the arrangements which are neces-sary for the holding of these various meet-ings at which the Government's fis-cal policy is a variously demonance. policy is so vigorously denounc-Do not the Globe writers who evoke columns upon columns to show that the country was never in a better or more prosperous condition than it is at present, all through having a good Grit Government in power, give their ser-vices to that paper for nothing and merely for the glory of aiding the party? To be sure they do. And does not the perambusure they do. And does not the perambu-lating Secretary of the Reform Association at Toronto live on air, giving his services to the party gratu tously, merely taking a meal here and there at the hands of some unsophisticated but sympathetic farmer in order tokeepup therequisitefighting weight? Why, certainly. Who ever heard of a good "Reformer" taking pay for work done on behalf of the party? Of course not. Even Mr. George Brown re-fused compensation for his services at ased compensation for his services at Vashington, although, singular enough, there was a sum of something in the vicin-ity of five thousand dollars charged for the trip, and paid for by the people of Canada. What strikes us as singular enough, is that What strikes us as singular enough, is that the Reform Association can send out its Secretary to organize meetings all over the Province while the manufacturers are denied a like privilege, and their Secretary is roundly abused whenever he dares to show his nose. We may be excused for asking whether the Grits have come into possession of the country, as well as of the Treasury benches, and whether none but Treasury benches, and whether none but the faithful is to be permitted to hold meetings and express opinions on matters of vital importance to themselves and the country at large.—*Peterborough Review*.

On New Year's night one of the most terrible cases of death by drowning, or from exposure, that has ever been chron-icled, occurred on the Grand river, about icled, occurred on the Grand river, about half a mile east of the Caledonia iron bridge. The victim's name was Robert Robinson, who worked and also lived on the Jackson farm, near the Village of Cale-donia. He left his home on the morning of the 1st inst. for the village to have a "good time generally," and after imbibing pretty freely of "king alcohol," started to return home about nine in the evening. The night was very dark, and having no light, it is supposed he must have wandered to the right, crossed the flats, and not knowing where he was going, walked into the river, where he was found next after-noon lying on his back. An inquest was held on the body on the 3rd inst. Several witnesses were examined, and many porteld on the body on the 3rd mst. Several vitnesses were examined, and many par-iculars were elicited from them. It ap-pears that Mrs. Ritchie, who lives near the ron foundry, just before 10 o'clock of the vening, heard crise coming from some one pparently as if in great distress, ran over to the Town Hall and informed D. Doyle to the Town Hall and informed D. Doyle what she had heard, and thought that it must be some one in the river, as she heard great splashing of water. Doyle, who was accompanied by a man named Johnston, at once proceeded down to the spot whence the cries came. After waiting there for some time, and not having heard any one, but seeing a light on the other side of the side crites came. After waiting there for some time, and not having heard any offe, but seeing a light on the other side of the river, they naturally came to the conclusion that if there was a man in the water he had been assisted ont by some one on the other side. Both Doyle and Johnstom started for home, but on arriving at Mrs. Ritchie's house the man was again heard crying and calling for "Mary to bring him a light." They being fully convinced, however, that the man had got out, did not go down again to the river. Nothing more was heard or seen of deceased until nearly noon the next day, when Mrs. Robinson becoming alarmed at the prolonged absence of her hushand, went in search of him, and called at the workshop of Mr. Martineau's to make some enquiries concerning his, whereabouts. Some workmen thinking he might possibly be drowned, went in search of him, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon found his body near the shore of the south side of the water, the rest of the body being cov-ered with a thin coating of ice. The de-mand how a the shore of the south side of the water, the rest of the body being cov-ered with a thin coating of ice. The deered with a thin coating of ice. The ceased leaves a wife and two children,

bagging factory, Brooklyn, and was order-ed out. He struck a match against a bag of jute, and in a moment it was in flames, which rapidly extended. There were 130 girls employed in the upper part. The passage ways being in flames, they all escaped by the windows which opened on the root of a neighbouring shed. The flames were confined to the lower part of the building; total loss \$8,000. A few months ago it was said by some that it would be impossible to get juries to award damages against the State of Pennsylvania for railway property destroy-ed by the rioters last July. But verdicts against the State have been found, never-theless, for about \$700,000; which is, how-ever, only a fourth or a third of the damage done. Still, as the railway companies were themselves largely to blame for what happened, the public may settle down to the belief that something like substantial justice has been dome after all. Mr. Beecher's annual auction of pews in

Mr. Beecher's annual auction of pews in Mr. Beecher's annual auction of pews in Plymouth church, Brooklyn, has not been financially successful this year. The rentals of the pews are fixed, and then they are put up for whatever premiums they will bring. The total amount of premiums this year was \$24,171, which, with the rentals fixed, makes the aggregate of the sale \$36,929, which is \$10,467.50 here then the sale of 1877, and 823 200.50 

929. Is Beecherism at a discount? Or is it all owing to the hard times? Many theories have been started to ac-count for the recent explosion in a New York confectionery manufactory, but it ap-pears probable that the right one has been touched upon at last, if the main fact stated be true. Somebody writes to the New York *Tribune*, saying that there were thirty pounds of chlorate of potash in the building the day of the explosion, to be used in the manufacture of lozenges. So much of that material would have an ex-plosive force equal to that of one hundred and twenty-five pounds of gunpowder, quite sufficient to account for what happened. Saltpetre—the nitrate of potash...is what gives explosive force to gunpowder, and its kindred salt, the chlorate of potash, is far more powerful in its effects, while also mach more easily exploded.

PETTITS' EYE-SALVE.

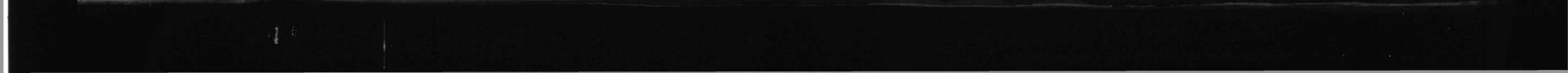
An Infailible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Electricion of the Lachryma Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is present to the public with the assurance of its of ciency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, wheth induced by scrofulous origin or otherwis weakness or defect of vision, diminish

weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a discased state of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose voca-tion requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in re-storing a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The ma-terials of which it is made are pure, per-fect, and costly, compounded with elabo-rate care and exactness, afe in its appli-cation, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye washes. RING-worm and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofu-lous origin, or resulting from whatever catase, yield to the cleansing and healing powers of PETHTY'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE

lous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing and healing powers of PETIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few ap-plications. The proprietors of "DR. J. PETIT'S AMERICAN EYE SALVE," while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be recorded as constructivity. PETITIT & BARKER.

PETTIT & BARKER, Proprietors, Fredulia, A. NORTHROP & LYMAN,



THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO. FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

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planed of the loose manner in which the appropriations were spent on the Hastings road, the foreman being a non-resident in the district where the work was going on and paying but little attention to his trust. He referred to the hardship suffered by certain municipalities in Hastings under the High School Act. Dr. Preston said the School Act was too complicated to be nonularly understand, and

omplicated to be popularly understood, and advocated its consolidation. The school system was also too costly. He regretted that the Exemption question had not been taken up by the Government. In South Leeds, the Licence Act had not worked well, the local commissioners living at the the back settlement. One of the commis-sioners, a good Reformer, was dropped last year, and he accounted for his dismissal on the ground that the Commis-sioner of Public Works had told him at Brockville that he would have "to look after their own party friends

aimants' politics or creed. Mr. Fraser denied that he gave any such lived in the rear of the county, while the place of meeting for the Leeds Commis-sioners is Brockville, in the front. Dr. Preston said he had stated the con-

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versation exactly as it took place. It was not a private conversation. Mr. Wigle said the Licence Inspector for South Essex lived in North Essex and was from nine to thirty miles away from the taverns in his district. He thought the Government should have put a clause in the address regretting the absence of Mr. Neelon and the inefficiency of the "White-wash Act" passed in his behalf. Dr. Hunter entered into the subject of the depression in trade, which he attribut-ed largely to the exodus of farmers' some from the country into cities and their de-sertion of the pursuit of agriculture for mer-cantile business for which they are unfitted. He said the Dunkin Act was wholly abor-tive. He had no hesitation in saying that tive. He had no hesitation in saying that in the County of Grey, where the Dunkin Act was in force, there was almost freetrade in whiskey. After recess, Mr. Richardson rose to speak but Dr.

Mr. Richardson rose to speak but Dr. Hunter claimed the floor and rambled into a disquisition on the magistracy. Mr. Richardson discussed sub-soil drain-ing, education and joint stock companies He regretted that the Government had ig nored the Exemption question. Mr. Creighton thought the country was not satisfied with there being six mem-bers in the Administration, two in Europe-two stamping the country and two attend-ing to public business. Mr. Monk criticised the speech for its emptiness and Mr. Roseverar commented of

Mr. Monk criticised the speech for its emptiness and Mr. Rosevear commented on it in a very humorous speech. Mr. Sex-ton, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Flesher, Mr. Ross. Mr. Graham, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Bell, who made some telling hits against exemptions. Mr. Grange, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Patterson continued the debate. Mr Mr. Grange, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Lyon, and Mr. Patterson continued the debate. Mr Cameron referred to the enormous increas in crime in 1877 'and to a paragraph in Capt. Prince's report on the Central Priso reflecting on Judge Mackénzie. Mr Mowat replied briefly. Mr. Macdouga spoke on the Boundary question complain ing of the Government's delay in the mat ter. After a few words from Mr. Mowa in reply, and from Mr. Wills on genera subjects the address was carried and th debate brought to a close at 12.25 a.m. After the presentation of the Publi Works report for 1877 and a few routin motions, the Houseadjourned at 12.39 a.m.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

TTENDAY, Jan. 15. After routine, Mr. Wood, in answer Mr. Lauder, said a commission had bee appointed to enquire into the value, etc of prison labour in connection with the Central Prison, and its report was include in that of the Prison Inspector. M Mowat, in answer to Mr. Deacon, said the Government would bring down a measu for the preservation of timber in Crow lands.

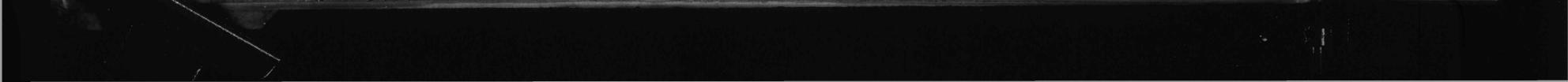
for the preservation of timber in Crow lands. Mr. Lander moved for a return relative to the law costs, etc., for 1877, in come-tion with the Mercer estate. He showed in reply to some remarks of Mr. Mowa-that the firm of Edgar, Fenton, & Co., he been paid large bills of costs which had n been taxed. He also called attention the fact that the Government had pa-Blake, Kerr, & Boyd \$40 a day, or \$371 all, for prosecution the charge brought

Blake, Kerr, & Boyd \$40 a day, or \$371 al, for prosecuting the charge brought Mr. McKellar against Mr. Rykert. Mr. Macdougall protested against the Mr. Macdougall protested against the Mr. Edgar ; it was a matter which show have been kept within the control and ma ecement of the Attorney-General's office Mr. Mowat should the payment in co-mon with the Rykert prosecution we constitutional. Mr. Hardy laid on the table the Public Accounts for 1876. The House adjourned at 4.15 p.m.

A Case of Thirty Years' Standing.

EAST AURORA, N.Y., May 22, 1 urs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons :

Gentlemen, —I was troubled with dy pepsia for thirty years, and tried sever medicines advertised for the cure of the distressing complaint without deriving a benefit from them. About a year ago commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRI and after using altogether twelve bottles find myself entirely cured. I consider to case one of the worst I ever heard of, a I take great pleasure in recommending to ake great pleasure in recommending t invitas Syncy to all dyspeptics, belie g that it will be sure to cure them. Yours respectfully, J. T. BOWEN. Sold by all draggists.



The Public Works Report. THE report of the Com blic Works for 1877 was pre the Chamber last night after the carr ing of the Address. The railway works in progress the year comprised a total length of s miles on ten different lines, eight which were under construction the before. The two new lines comme during 1877 were the Stratford Lake Huron and the Kaministiquia Prince Arthur's Landing railway. former is an extension of the Port D and Lake Huron and now extends Stratford to Listowel, a distance of 27 miles, 18 of which are already ballasted. The Kaministiquia road runs from the Landing to the Canada Pacific terminus on the Kaministiquia. The milea opened in 1877 was as follows : tratford & Lake Huron railway.... Kingston and Pembroke..... Lake Simcoe Junction..... Victoria railway (in Lindsay)..... 14 Hamilton & North-Western railway 114 Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay... 26 Total ..... The statement of expenditure on the principal public institutions of the Pro-vince up to 31st December last, with the total expenditure on each since 1867, is as follows : Total since 155,000 16,000 ford..... Guelph Agricultural Colford. 149,000 17,000 41,000 15,000 474,000 Central Prison..... Normal School, Ottawa School of Practical 800 95,000 (old and Science Toronto, (new building) ..... 17,000new)76,000 The total amount expended on pubc institutions and public works du the year was \$318,800, and the total from 1867 to the close of 1877, \$3,238. 000. The Central Prison account, our aders will observe, is rapidly reaching the half million ; Mr. SANDFIELD MAC DONALD proposed to build it for \$125,000 The Agricultural College is another costly institution, and as yet its usefulness remains to be demonstrated. The expenditure on Drainage account ring the year was \$11,400, and the otal since 1870, when the Act came in orce, stands at \$360,000.

Dominion Board of Trade. The eighth annual meeting of the Doinion Board of Trade commenced at Ottawa on Tuesday with a fair attendance of lelegates from local Boards. After routine siness and the adoption of the report of the Executive Council of the Board, the President, Mr. Adam Brown, of Hamilton, delivered an interesting address, in which he touched upon nearly all the subjects of ommercial interest at present before the country, including Reciprocity with the United States, trade with the North-West Territories, the Fisheries award, the win-ter port, Protection and Free Trade, Canadian-built ships abroad, &c. After dis-cussion a question raised by Mr. Clemow (Ottawa), on the desirability of making the inspection of butter, hides, and fish com-pulsory was referred to a Committee to re-port on to-day. In the afternoon the dele-gates from the National Board of Trade of the United States were introduc-ed and each delivered an ad-dress. The Stamp Act was considered and a resolution favouring its reneal having han-built ships abroad, &c. City dress. The Stamp Act was considered and a resolution favouring its repeal having been proposed, an amendment moved by Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Montreal. was carried, to the effect that the law should e so amended as to allow either the maker or holder of a note to stamp it, and that the law should be further extended by the issuing of stamped paper. Col. Walker, of London, moved a resolution, which was carried, recommending an amendment to the Weights and Measures Act, cancelling the clause compelling traders to take their scales to the inspector's office for examination, and preventing the sacrifice of exist-ing weights. A resolution moved by Col. Walker, and seconded by Mr. Thomas Walker, and seconded by Mr. Thomas White, favouring reciprocity with the United States was, after a discussion in which the American delegates participated, adopted. Mr. Patterson, of Montreal, in-troduced a resolution recommending a re-duction in the number of smaller ports of entry, in order to ensure constance information duction in the number of smaller ports of entry, in order to ensure greater uniformity in the valuation of goods entered for duty. This proposal met with considerable oppo-sition, and an amendment moved by Mr. Thomas White was finally carried, simply urging the Government to continue their efforts to secure the object desired. At the Dominion Board of Trade meet-At the Dominion Board of Frate that ing Wednesday the report of the committee appointed on the previous day to consider the question of the inspection of butter and hides was received and adopted. The report recommends that municipalities be empowered to make the inspection of butempowered to make the inspection of but-ter compulsory whenever they consider it necessary. A resolution from the Hamil-ton Board of Trade urging the Government to enquire into the present state of manu-facturing industries in Canada, and the general working of the tariff, was adopted without debate. After a long and inter-esting discussion on the sugar duties, and several amendments to the original resolu-tion had been voted down, on the motion of Mr. Patterson of this city the question tion had been voted down, on the motion of Mr. Patterson of this city the question was relegated to a committee of nine to report upon to-day. Committees were also appointed to report to-day on the subject of wreeking on the lakes and on the com-pulsory inspection of fish. A resolution moved by Mr. Mackenzie of Hamilton favouring the transfer of the duty on malt to ale and beer was carried. A motion made by Senator Skead, of Ottawa, asking that the Customs duty on pork bar-rels and all packages containing meat be remotion made by Senator Skead, of Ottawa, asking that the Customs duty on pork bar-rels and all packages containing meat be re-pealed, was lost. Some discussion having taken place, a resolution was passed express-ing the regret of the Board that the inland carrying trade of the Dominion still labour-ed under the injustice of not having the same privileges on canals and rivers of the United States as our neighbours' vessels enjoy on ours, and pointing out that a remedy for the grievance was provided in article 27 of the Washington Treaty. Mr. Dobell, of Quebec, moved a resolution, which was adopted, to the effect that it was desirable the Board should communi-cate with the Associated Chambers of Com-merce in England with a view of organizing a confederation of representatives from the Boards of Trade of all the dependencies of Great Britain, to meet in London once a year, or as often as thought advisable, in order to draw closer the trade relations of the colonies and the Mother Country. A resolution was also adopted seeking the good offices of the Dominion Government towards procuring through the assistance of the British Government the registration in France of Canadian built vessels on terms of equality with those of Great Britain. Mr. Woods of Quebec read a paper on pilotage in the St. Lawyence and moved a resolution containing suggestions made therein which was carried. Col. Wal-ker, requested leave to withdraw a mo-tion of which he had given notice relating ker, requested leave to withdraw a tion of which he had given notice rela too of which he had given notice re-to a change in the place of meeting notice of an amendment was given c-ing the time of meeting and leaving appointment of the place in the ham the Executive Council. A committee appointed to report on the insolvancy and the Board adjourned until to-day

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# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.



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OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

We are progressing-several new mem ormation concerning Red River Wheat. ling and blacking harness by J. B. A., is teo well worthy of perusal. There is enty of room yet for more correspon

GRICULTURAL.

THE "TUMBLE" IN PRICES OF SHORT-HORNS.

Our American exchanges are just now full of the decline in the price of short-norms as evinced by sales during the year inst close 1, and latterly by the failure of a number of Kentucky breeders. A corres-pondent of the Live Stock Journal says :-as come at last. Not so soon as I exome for the good of the country, but much ell-meaning, but misguided men, who are been caught in the storm. Of course, allude to the fearful "tumble" in the prices of short-horns which the present eason has witnessed. Yes, it has come, and I can truly say that I am glad of it. Not that I rejoice in the losses that have Not that I rejoice in the losses that have been entailed upon those who have been "caught" by this "tumble;" on the con-trary, those unfortunate gentlemen have my warnest sympathy, but the general good is above and beyond that of individ-uals. \* \* \* \* It has happened with short-horns—just as it always will happen with any breed or race of animals when that breed or race becomes unpased by neural-that the quality of the animals when that breed or race becomes unusually popular—that the quality of the in indication in the breed; and whenever that state of affairs how excellent it may be, deterioration will at once begin. Whenever a breed becomes so popular that every individual, no matter what its defects may be, is kept for the advector of the state of the state of the state when the state of the state of the state of the state what its defects may be, is kept for the advector purpose of perpetuating the race, the culmination of its excellence and popularity has been reached, and thenceforth deterioration is inevitable. \* \* \* In the rage for short-horns that has prevailed for ten In the rage rears past, we have lost sight of the cardinal years past, we have lost sight of the cardinal principle, that the excellence of a breed can be maintained only by a careful and watchful observance of the very same neans by which that excellence was origin-illy produced—careful selection of the best, indicious coupling, and a releadless weeding but of all inferior animals. In opposition to this inevitable law, what have we been doing for ten years past?

Why, every poor, scrawny, scragy, flat-ibbed, narrow-chested, rough, long-legged short-horn calf that has been dropped in America or England, since 1865, has been cept for breeding purposes. No matter what it was or how it looked, if it had a igree it would sell, and it was sold, and

has perpeturted its defects. The Live Stock Journal itself advises the breeders to remember that they are farm-ers, and that when the market for breed-ing animals is slack they should make beef, pork, and mutton, and not make their business one of snowledge ness one of speculation pure and sim-

The True Kentuckian reports five new information in the second state of the second be made of one-half or more of the bull calves that are dropped, it will be no disdvantage to the race, and but linge to the profits of the breeder. and but little dam-

OILING AND BLACKING HARNESS. STR,-I hope the following

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be of use to some of your subscribers All harness that is in constant use should washed, oiled, and blacked at least twice ear. When it is to be oiled, unbuckle the parts and wash the surface clean in the parts and wash the surface clean with strong soapsuds. Any coating of gum which the soapsuds will not remove may be removed by a little turpentine or benzine. Then warm the leather through and through. As soon as it is dry on the sur-tace, and before it is dry to the centre, apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Linseed oil will make the barness dry and apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Linseed oil will make the harness dry and stiff. Apply the oil with a paint brush or swab, the harness lying on a bench or smooth board. The small pieces may be dipped in a pan of oil and drawn out slowly between the thumb and fingers to wipe off the ex-cess of the fluid. By using a large pan one en oil a harness in a few moments neatly

can oil a harness in a few moments neatly and thoroughly, and without wasting any oil. As soon as the oil has dried in, a coat of leather varnish should be applied.-J. B. A. SEED WHEAT.

DEAR SIR, --Westminster wants to know what spring wheat he should sow ; let me advise him to try the *Red Fern*. I have grown it now for four years, and am sure there is no other which will yield as good crops. It is the same wheat which was sold some years since under the name of *Removesium*. nporium. WOLFE ISLAND. WOLF E ISLAND. We can corroborate Wolfe Island's report of the Red Fern. It is undoubtedly a good, afe wheat, and about the only wheat we know of which is good in all varieties of soil. It is bearded and has gone under

oil. It is bearded and has gone under everal names, two of which are given by Wolfe Island. It was also known as Golden Hobe. A few weeks since Mr. Rennie, of Foronto, shipped a car-load of Red Fern to the Agricultural Department at Washing-on by their order. They propose to dis-tribute it in their north-western territory or seed. Last fall Mr. Rennie shipped a car-load of seed wheat and a car-load of eed barley to Washington for distribution by the Agricultural Department. These acts speak well for our Canadian seed prains, especially as the fall wheat chosen s an American variety, and was selected olely on account of the quality of the grain and its purity.

DEAR STR.—I have read your remarks bout Rod River wheat, and your experi-nce and mine are alike. I found all the eed from there to be dirty and mixed, and, or these reasons, not what I want to use or seed. The reason of this mixture in lanitoba seed wheat is that after the grass-opport destroyed everything the Govern-ent brought in a quantity of seed wheat on across the border, taking whatever have observed they brought in as, of course, dirty and very much mixed, nother thing which spoils the sample of lanitoba wheat is the fact that whatever theat shells out in harvesting lies in the round all winter and comes up with the ew crop in the spring. No doubt "Flint" is right concerning

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he last thing in the fall, the seed does not sminate until the spring. The system of gricultars in Manitoba is at present ex-edingly simple. They plough in the fall, ad in the spring, when three or four makes in depth is thawed out, they sow heir wheat. The heat from above starts he seed and thaws the ground underneath. This keeps the ground nice and moist until he plant is strong and healthy. Wheat as been grown year after year on the same round for forty years. The Manitobans stimate that wheat at 60 cents pays them a well as \$1 pays us.

AR SIR, -- Will some of your sub-re who tried the white Russian wheat car say how they liked it ? FEEDING PIGS.

dent of the Live Stock Jour-



YORK ASSIZES.

ces of Frisoners by Chief J Hagarty. James McDonald, convicted of the fe ony of forgery on the Dominion Bani asked for the mercy of the Gourt, as h had a wife and two young children. His LORDSHIP said that when he was boy they punished such crimes as this b hanging, and it was not until 1829 that the desth penalty had been abolished ; than was nothing the law was more severe upo than forgery, but he was thankful that the extreme penalty had been done away with Under the present law he could send him to prison for life, but he would only commi-him for two years, and hoped that on h discharge he would try to lead a betty life.

Frank Meeker, convicted of shootin Frank Meeker, convicted of shooting Joseph Dain, of Yorkville, with intent to murder, said that he had nothing to say. His LORDSHIP said he did not know a more lamentable case than this. He had thought it over, and it had cost him many sleepless hours, but he could not look upon it other than a dreadful case. He was ex-ceedingly sorry for the prisoner, and pained at the position in which he had placed his family. The prisoner's mother had come to him and conferred with him on the case, but other than express his sorrow he could ramity. The prisoner's mother had come to him and conferred with him on the case, but other than express his sorrow he could do nothing for her. The prisoner had a pleasant and happy home, but he had thought proper to leave that home and enter on a course which could surely result in no good. If the unfortunate man Dain had died within the year the prisoner would have been placed on trial for mur-der and would without doubt have ended his days on the gallows, but Provi-dence in this had been merciful, and spared the life of his victim and saved him from a felon's death. The highest penalty of the law for such a crime was imprisonment for life, but after a great deal of consideration he had come to the conclusion not to send him to prison for that term. When men entered on the course which he and Leavitt were pursuing, they generally gave little thought to religion, indeed it affected them not at all ; but when they felt the result of their misdeeds and were subject to medof their misdeeds and were subject to med-itation in a prison cell they changed their opinion and came to consider that a rebigious, honest, life was in the long run the most profitable. When he left prison he would be no longer a young man, but would be one with all his youthful hopes blasted, and while in prison he conjured him to turn

his thoughts to religion, which alone could is thoughts to religion, which are prepare him olace him for his lost life and prepare him olace him existence. His Lordship then for a better existence. His Lor sentenced him to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The prisoner was considerably affected by the Judge's remarks.

## Attempted Rape.

at A Woodstock despatch says two young een named Dougal Macleod and Angus onnson were brought before Justices f the Peace Barr, Van Valkenburg, and A. P. Miller, of Norwich, on a charge of attempted rape preferred by Sarah Jane Hunt. From the evidence given before the Magistrates, it appears that on the evening of Thursday, the 3rd inst., Miss Hunt had been from home, and was returning about dusk. On the railway track, near the east town line of Norwich, she met prisoners Macleod and Johnson. One of them spoke to her and asked her to stop. She paid no to her and asked her to stop. She paid no attention to what they said, but proceeded on her way. Macleod and Johnson went up the track a short distance, and then turned and followed Miss Hunt. Having caught up to her, one of them made improper proposals to her, offering her money, which sherefused She was then seized and thrown apon the She was then seized and thrown upon and ground, when they attempted to carry out their evil design, but she fought them so well that they failed. In the scuffle she tore a piece off Johnson's coat, and o tore off a scarf which was also tore off a scarf which was round his neck. Her cries for help attracted the attention of Mr. Sam. Cornwell, who lives in that neighbourhood. At first he did not anticipate that anything wrong was going on, but, her cries still continuing, he went down in that direction. Macleod and Johnson, seeing him approach, ran away. When Cornwell reached the scene of the scuffle he found Miss Hunt on the ground in a theroroughly exhausted condition, so in a thoroughly exhausted condition, s much so that she was hardly able to wall alone. Everything indicated that a vio-lent struggle had been going on. The piece of coat and scarf which she tore off ient strugge piece of coat and scarf which she tore her assailant were picked up and produced her assailant were recognized by Mrs. n court, and were recognized b Johnson, mother of the prisoner, as vitted for ing to her son. They were committee trial, and are now in Woodstock gaol.

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# THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1878.

## The Extradition Case.

In the Court of Queen's Bench his Lordship, Chief Justice Harrison has delivered judgment on the motion of Mr. J. K. Kerr, Q.C., to discharge out of custody the prisoner Charles E. Williams who is detained in gaol here Williams who is detained in gaol here on a charge of having committed a forgery in Chicago. His Lordship having recited the laws governing the extradition of pris-oners, said he would have to discharge Williams, as the Act of 1877, under which proceedings had been taken against him, was not in force in the Dominion, her Mawas not in force in the Dominion, her Ma-jesty's Government not yet having signed the order-in-Council making it enforceable. The prisoner was thereupon released from cus-tody. He did not enjoy liberty long, how-ever, as he was shortly afterwards re-arrested by Sheriff Officer Bright, who had the necessary warrant in his noncession

the necessary warrant in his possession. In the afternoon Williams was brought be-fore Judge McKenzie, the County Crown Attorney, having instituted new proceed-ings against him. The prisoner was de-fended by Mr. KERR, Q.C., who said that he pro-

Mr. KERR, Q.C., who said that he pro-posed to test the validity of the present proceedings which he contended to be irregular. He consequently wished that there would be no enlargement of the case. He argued that his Honour had not power to issue the warrant, which he had done detaining the price of the case in the the detaining the prisoner in custody. In the second place he did not consider the infor-

mation was sufficient. His HONOUR held that the information was sufficient to detain him. His HONOUR thereupon enlarged the case until Wednesday, the 16th inst.

## Improved Prospects of Canadian Railways.

oath's Journal, Dec. 29th, referr Herapatk's Journal, Dec. 29th, referring to the Great Western of Canada, says :--"The traffic for the past week (ending Dec. 21st) amounted to £19,520, against £12,880 for the corresponding week. The working return for the month of November shows an increased traffic of \$30,400, and a *decreased* expenditure of \$7,200, making the profits more by \$37,600, or upwards of 50 per cent. increase " On the improved prospects of the Grand

on which the Grand Trunk now stand compared with its former position. It is now firmly on its legs as a sound steel rail way, efficiently equipped, uniformly guaged well connected, at' peace with its neigh bours, commercially managed, and all i wants to render it completely successful i an increase in its paying business—the ver thing it is now getting. We look forwar to next year, 1878, to supply much of thi required addition, but be it remembered that if 1877 pays a half of its 1st preferent dividend out of real traffic profits that wi be something in the way of improvement be it also remembered—which we thin many forget—that hitherto the Gran Trunk in its worst days has never failed provide about £400,000 traffic profits, suf-cient to pay all its pre-preferences, inclu

cient to pay all its pre-preferences, inco ing the debenture stock interest. Grand Trunk is, indeed, now, clear of its original great difficulties. It has at this day to improve in its net to earnings—which, we repeat, it is doing -----

The Protestant school population of city of Belleville is 1,609 as shown by census just completed.

DEAR SIR, —I hope the following notes may be of use to some of your subscribers :— All harness that is in constant use should be washed, oiled, and blacked at least twice a year. When it is to be oiled, unbuckle all the parts and wash the surface clean with strong soansuds. Any coating of cum all the parts and wash the surface clean with strong soapsuds. Any coating of gun which the soapsuds will not remove may be removed by a little turpentine or benzine. Then warm the leather through and through. As soon as it is dry on the sur-face, and before it is dry to the centre, apply the oil. Neat's-foot oil is the best. Unseed oil will make the ed oil will make the harness dry and stiff. Apply the cil with a paint brush or swab, the harness lyingon a bench or smooth hoard. The small pieces may be dipped in a pan of oil and drawn out slowly between

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SEED WHEAT. DEAR SIR, - Westminster wants to know

hat spring wheat he should sow ; let me lvise him to try the Red Fern. I have rown it now for four years, and am sure here is no other which will yield as good rops. It is the same wheat which was add some years since under the name of

B. A.

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DEAR SIE, -- I have read your remarks bout Red River wheat, and your experi-ace and mine are alike. I found all the ed from there to be dirty and mixed, and, those reasons, not what I want to use r seed. The reason of this mixture in Manitoba seed wheat is that after the grassamitoba seed wheat is that after the grass-oppers destroyed everything the Govern-ment brought in a quantity of seed wheat from across the border, taking whatever hey could get. The seed they brought in was, of course, dirty and very much mixed. Another thing which spoils the sample of Manitoba wheat is the fact that whatever wheat shells out in harvesting lies in the round all winter and comes up with the new crop in the spring.

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as \$1 pays us. DEAR SIR,-Will some of your sub-thers who tried the white Russian wheat ear say how they liked it ?

FEEDING PIGS.

dates at Examinations of the Department :-The conditions under which an appeal shall be entertained, in respect of an examination for a third-class certificate, or for admission to a High School or for the intermediate, or for a second-class non-professional examination which appeal may involve the re-perusal of the answers given in are as follows :-I. Such appeal shall be made within one month after the promulgation of the result of the examination by the Department.
The grounds of such appeal must be specifically stated.
3. A deposit of two dollars with the Department must be made, which deposit will be returned to the person appealing if his appeal is sustified, but otherwise to be forfeited.

vanilla. ICED CAKE. — Mix thoroughly one half pound of flour, one half pound of ground rice, currants, one quarter pound sugar, one quarter ounce mace and cloves, some mixed peel, a few bittrr almonds pounded.

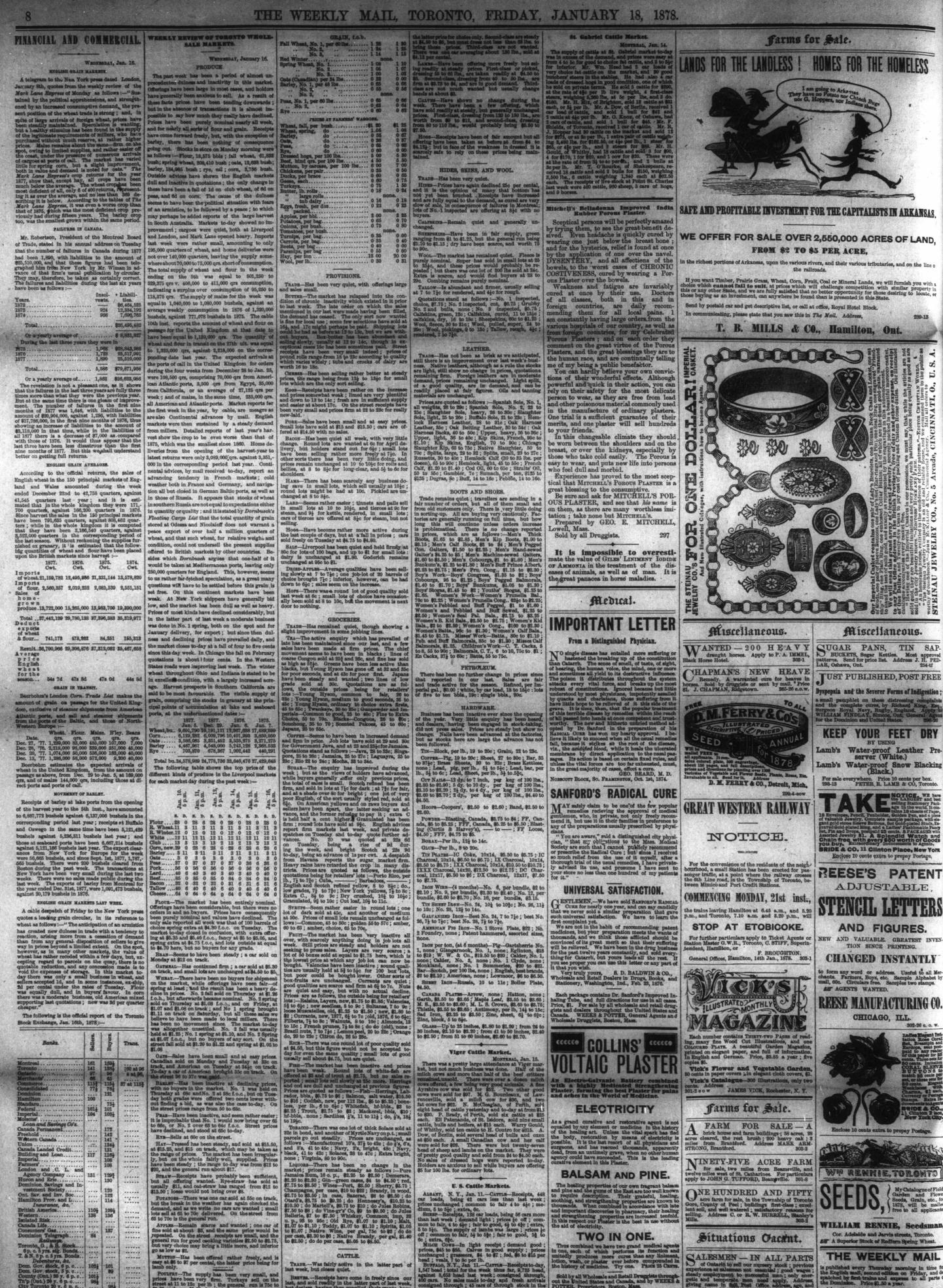
stove-pipe pre-tin pan, put in the mixture, and bake it in a loaf. It will require very long and steady baking. Like all others that have yeast in them, this cake is best when iresh. I the state of the priests. I hope you will not think it out of place to write to me and let me know all about your establishment and how you came to start in it.

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SPONCE CARE.—Six eggs and four cups of sugar, beaten twenty minutes, with two tea spoonsful cream of tartar, five cups of flour, one teaspoonful soda, dissolved in half a cup of cold water, to be added after the flour. Flavour with lemon. CREAM FOR CARE.—Measure a pint of new milk—reserve half a cupful, putting the remainder into a tea-kettle boiler, or if that is not at hand, a small pail, which place in a kettle of water over the stove.

that is not at hand, a small pail, which place in a kettle of water over the stove. Beat two eggs and stir into them one small cup of sugar and two and a half tablespoonsful of flour (not corn starch). Stir these into the milk when it boils. Stirring all the time until it thickens. Do not let it boil. When cool flavour with reading







FRIDAY, Jan A Cologne Gazette special says the Ru ians are before Philippopolis. A battle mminent, and foreign consular representives have demanded a suspension of arr twenty-four hours to send away no combatants. Not much reliance can be pla this, nor on the Constantinople of his morning, saying Suleiman Pasha, af fighting his way from Tatar Bazardjik Philippopolis found the P Philippopolis, found the Russians there great force, and fought a desperate batt on Tuesday, succeeding in clearing t road to Adrianople and continuing his it that thither force for the second secon thither. Any news favourable the Turks would be officially reported fr Constantinople, while the Russian's bu Constantinople, while the Russian's bul tins probably require several days to a through. The official account of the capture

the Schipka Pass states four pashas, 2 officers, 25,000 prisoners, and 81 guns w captured. The Russian loss was 5,4 The Russian vanguard occupied E Saghra and Yeni Saghra, both evacuat and burnt by the inhabitants. Gene Skobeleff captured Tatar Bazardjik a Vetrenowa.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs the the Porte has abandoned any hope Suleiman Pasha being able to reach Adria ople, and the Turks are preparing

A Pera despatch says it is understo the British fleet is preparing to lea Vourla for Besika Bay. ROME, Jan. 17.—The funeral of Ki Victor Fummannel to day was very import

Note, Jan. 1...-The function of K Victor Emmanuel to-day was very impr sive. The procession was an hour and half in passing. In addition to the offic portion of the procession, which we mile long, there were 2,700 der tations from all parts of the Kingdom. The costumes in the offic coston ware magnificant. The Ore portion were magnificent. The ( Prince of Germany, with the sentatives of Austria, Portugal, Baden walked abreast. Seventy The Cro banners heightened The Pantheon, w which

was reached about four. The car on whi he remains were borne was the same m the funeral of King Charles Albe

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## English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.

London-Floating cargoes - Wheat, at opening, quict; corn, quict; cargoes on passige and for ship-ment-wheat, at opening, steady; corn, quict. Mark Lane-Wheat, at opening, beavy; corn, heavy. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week:-Wheat, 190,000 to 195,000 qrs; corn, 110,000 to 115,000 qrs; flour, 75,000 to 80,000 bbls. Liver-pool-Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quict; corn, steady; American western mixed corn, per qr of 480 Ibs, 28s 6d Canadian peas, per r of 504 Ibs, 36s 6d don-Floating cargoes -- Wheat, at opening

as been offered rather freely, and in 7 per cental, the latter price being for CATTLE.

TRADE.-Was fairly active in the latter part of last week, but closes quiet. Party acts to 34 per central, the inter price being for isnth only. POULTRX-The supply has been very small, and prices have been very firm. Turkeys sell on the street at 11 to 12c per lb ; the general run is 75c to 0 \$1.25 each, or \$1.50 for choice. Ducks are scarce and firm at 55 to 70c. Genes are steady at 60 to 75c, and fowi at 60 to 45c, and occasionally 50c per pair. Box-lota are steady, and bring 9 to 10c for turkeys and ducks, and 6 to 7c for chickens and genes.

FLOUR, Lo.c.

and
and the starwork, but closes quiet.
Baswas, --Receipts have come in freely since our fasts work, but closes quiet.
Baswas, --Receipts have come in freely since our fast work, but dealers, having then supplied their wants, have you thout finding buyers. Prices consequently close easier, with hast work's advance lost on the lower grades. First-class have not increased proportion-divide by with other grades and have remained steady at 34.75 to 45. Second-class have declined 25c and will you be bring over \$3.75 to 54. Third-class are very at 55.00 and a car of steers averaging 1,000 lbs., sold at \$35.50 a lot of 28 head of rough mixed averaging 1,000 lbs., sold at \$35.50 a lot of 28 head of rough mixed averaging 1,200 lbs., st 44.55 per cental.
Staus--The supply has increased and closes fully equal to the wants of buyers. Sales, however, have per cental, live weight, or \$5.75 to \$6.50, per head.

 Imperior Extra, per 196 lbs
 \$5 00
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 Extra
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 5 35

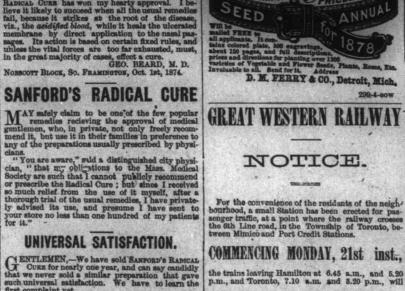
 Fancy and Strong Bakers
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 Spring Wheat, extra
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 Superfine
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 4 30

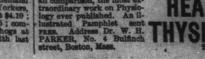
 Oatmeal, per 196 lbs
 4 30
 4 30

 Corrimeal, small lots
 2 90
 3 00



Vick's Ca

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NOTICE. For the convenience of the residants of the neigh-bourhood, a small Station has been erected for pas-senger traffic, at a point where the railway crosses the 6th Line road, in the Township of Toronto, be-tween Mimico and Port Credit Stations. COMMENCING MONDAY, 21st inst., the trains leaving Hamilton at 6.45 a.m., and 5.20 p.m., and Toronto, 7.10 a.m. and 8.20 p.m., will STOP AT ETOBICOKE.

For further particulars apply to Ticket Agents of tation Master G.W.R., Toronto, C. STIFF, Superior F. BROUGHTON. General Offices, Hamilton, 14th Jan., 1878. 303-1

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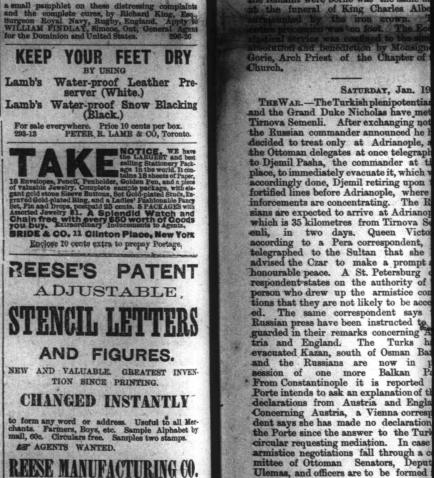
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respondent states on the authority of person who drew up the armistice con tions that they are not likely to be acce ed. The same correspondent says Russian press have been instructed to guarded in their remarks concerning A tria and England. The Turks he evacuated Kazan, south of Osman Ba and the Russians are now in p session of one more Balkan P. From Constantinople it is reported Porte intends to ask an explanation of the declarations from Austria and Engla Concerning Austria, a Vienna corresp dent says she has made no declaration the Porte since the answer to the Turk circular requesting mediation. In case armistice negotiations fall through a o mittee of Ottoman Senators, Deput Ulemas, and officers are to be formed a committee to direct military mean Philipopolis was occupied by Gen Skobeleff on Wednesday. -

TUESDAY, Jan. 2 Beyond the bare statement that urkisk plenipotentiaries arrived at alik on Svnday, there is nothing orted relative to the armistice. In initiah House of Commons last nigh tafford Northcote stated the Governm The English Government is reported to provide the states of the Relevant multished this morning were incom-the English Government is reported ave proposed that a conference of overs shall take place immediately in a terms of peace are known, and the

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