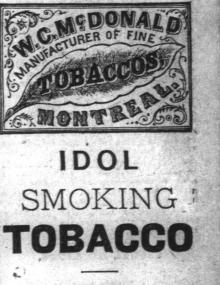




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THE WEEKLY MAIL

s published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and de-patched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.00 s year.

ents for casual in twenty cents per

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circu-sting from every Post Office and prominent point in Datario, and iargely in the sister Provinces of Que-mario, and iargely in the sister Provinces of Que-

ther of The Mail will not be responsible sion to print, or error in, legal or other other berond the amount actually paid ion

THE WEEKLY MAIL-Printed and published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, as the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City a

FIRST-RATE HAMBLE. llion for sale. For further " The trial of the Nihi

ight hand, cutting it a third a the fleshy part. A man n anet fell off the root of a h

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THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23. 1880.

The Herald Madrid correspondent raphs as follows :-Otero's conduct yesterday and last n ed the greatest coolness and co The only refreshment of which ould partake during the entire day w omelette and some coffee. He held issal in his hand most of the time and an omeletie and some coffee. He held missal in his hand most of the time and a peared to be reading or lost in though He refused to pray or recits a rosary wi the chaplains until late in the evenin when he asked for the simoner of t palace. As he could not see him, he end by confessing to the vicar of San Ild fonso. Up to this time he had be confident that his sisters and adv cate would succeed at the pala At his request the Captain-General Madrid and the Dake of Sesto, chief of t Reyal household, went to the chapel a held a long interview with the prison but nothing of what was vasid has be made known. He was visited in t prison by the chief civil and milita authorities during the night. I was the myself at midnight, and the surgeons the prison told me that the prisoner h confessed. He still refused food or drin and his pulse, which was over 112, w

EXECUTION OF OTER

The Would-Be Regicide Garot in Madrid.

CALM AND COOL TO THE LAS

The Young Queen Pleading for Mercy.

blic Feeling in Madrid-The Views Ministry-Scenes at the Execution

> N. Y. HERALD BURBAU. LONDON, April 14.

confessed. He still refused food or drin and his pulse, which was over 112, w irregular. He looked pale and anxiou and refused to see his sister, whose tes and grief distressed all who were presen He even refused to reply to a touching le ter from her.

OUTSIDE THE PRISON. When I again entered the prison at ha

When I again entered the prison at has past seven this morning,' the streets an open ground before the building were co-ered with a dense erowd, the majority h ing women, who chattered, laughe jostled and pushed the guards and polic of whom there was a strong force. Of the staircase 1 found the brothers of to Order of Peace and Charity waiting will are guarden will be compared to with large green candles, ornamented v green ribbons, and having the red me green ribbons, and having the red meda on their necks. The principal authoritis of Madrid were in the chapel with th regisles, who wept at a touching exhort tiyn from the civil Governor. The pri-oner had passed a quiet night, rising befor four to hear mass. He partook of th sacrament and at last expressed repen ance. He still exhibited great coolnes refusing all food but wine and bisonit He made a long confession during the nigh to the chaplain of the royal palace.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR DEATH. At eight this morning precisely the judg gave the signal for departure, and the regioide descended to the gate of the prison, preceded by priests bearing a or offix, by police and magistrates, and the br there of Pas y Caridad with lighted taper the prisoner was attired in a black as violet robe, a round cap, a scapularium o his shoulders, his fettered hands graspin an image of the Virgin. Several of the prisets and brotherhood entered the prise van with Otero, while others headed the procession with a crucifix borne aloft. The crowd, which was still composed chief of women, pressed around the escort; an when it arrived at the Plaza, where the women, pressed an numbered less than 10 000. In front the gibbet, which stood on a low platforn was the bench upon which the culprit sit Death is caused by the pressure of an iro bar shirt, which causes instant strang lation. Two carabineers from Valladol had preceded the arrival of the regicide. The ground was guarded by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, with fixed bayonet The morning was beautiful and the st glided the wooded mountains in the di tance. When the regicide ascended the south of the was deadly pale and his hand trembled. The troops formed a larg square round the scaffold. The execution are seated the regicide on the bench an overed his head.

THE EXECUTION.

THE EXECUTION. At fourteen minutes to nine the signs was given and the prisoner was garretted life sseming to be almost instantly extin guiahed. The body will be exposed unt the brotherhood carry it to the cemetery

the brotherhood carry it to the cemetery where a corner is reserved for oriminals this stamp. In ministerial and official of cles there is no talk of the prisoner havin made any political revelations. He simple expressed contrition for his orime, and r commended his brother and sister to the protection of the authorities.

THE QUEEN PLEADING FOR THE CRIMINAL

protection of the authorities. THE QUEEN PLEADING FOR THE CRIMINAL The Herald Madrid correspondent al mails the following, under date of Api 11th :--It has been no easy matter is Senor Canovas Del Costello, the Spam Prime Minister, to decide King Alfonso allow Otero to be arcented. The your Queen had been horribly frightened the attempt made on het husband's life peoember 30th last, and so nervous he the attempt made on het husband's life peoember 30th last, and so nervous he the attempt made on het husband's life of the remained for some time afterwar that on two cocasions she near fainted at the deor of the Atool On another day while waiting in the arm and gave a loud scream as a poord dressed lad came up and begged for the freedom of his father who was in priso the health for several weeks after the a tempt of Otero was so much shaken the her regal duties, and seems now to easy work, she recovered sufficiently to ream her regal duties, and seems now to easy popular among the gentler half of her and picots; and that popularity had increases ince the Queen had an interview with the atomation of obtaring a pardon of the whet has again and again spoken of it would-be assassin of December 30th, the her health the court should, as in the case Monta in waiting. It was at first interest indices in waiting. It was at first interest basis in annary, 1879, remove to o of the royal country weats during the exect

ed that the Court should, as in the case Monoasi in January, 1879, remove to o of the royal country seats during the exec tion of Otero; but the plan had to be aba doned, her Majesty firmly declining to to Aranjuaz palace. The Ministe were perplexed at finding so powe full a mediator enlisted in favo of the regioide; and week att week the final decision was delayed until last Canovas thought he could no long delay the meeting of the Council. If it on Saturday without the presence of King, and both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice declared to the counsel for the Crown had expressed the decided opinions on legal grounds again a reprise, which neither the circu attinues of the case nor the harden attinue of the crown had cut justify.

THE FINAL DECISION. Political considerations were also a duced by Senor Canovas to demonstrate his fellow Ministers that Spain could r abow clemency to regloides when Prus and Germany had severely represed if attempts, and also that the Cabinet whi had executed Moneasi could not possi commute sentence of Otero. For the reasons the Council unanimously decid to advise the King to allow the sentence

THE FINAL DECISION.



CANADIAN ITEMS.

Clearwater is the name of a new town about to be started three miles west of Crystal City, Manitoba.

Mr. Thomas Bawden, of Blyth, formerly of Exeter, has been left a legacy of several thousand dollars by a lately deceased rela-tive in England,

Mr. Geo. Johnston, of lot 6, concession 13, Stephen, is the fortunate possessor of a very prelific ewe. On St. Patrick's day she gave birth to five lambs.

she gave birth to five lambs. J. E. Tetu, Dominion Immigration Agent here, has received instructions to put the immigrant buildings at the rail-way, Emerson, Man., into good shape. The second annual ploughing match in Vaughan township will take place on Wed-nesday, April 28th, on Mr. A. McQuarrie's farm, bt 292 Ath con. Vander, and

farm, lot 22, 4th con. Vaughan, near Maple. Over \$400 in prizes will be awarded.

awarded. It is estimated \$25,000 a week will be put in otroulation by the Chandiere mill owners throughout the entire seasen. The sooner operations begin the better. The prospects of a brisk summer at the Capital are remarkably good. Messrs. Simon Gallinger, John Gal-linger, James Robertsen, J. Yuill and Robert Drysdale, of Lanark village, and a number of others left on Tuesday morning for Manitoba. Mr. J. W. Dennison also left with a car load of horses. left with a car load of horses.

Mr. Charles McMurchie has sold his farm, on the 17th concession of Grey, near Walton, to Mr. McAllister, of the same township, for the sum of \$2,200. The farm contains fifty acres. Mr. McMurchle refused \$2,800 for it three years ago.

The Windsor, N. S., Mail has heard of a good many young men from the counties west of Hants who have gone to the States seeking to better their fortunes, and failing to secure employment, have returned convinced that there was "no place lik

Mr. Joseph Pappin has shown us a goose egg of gigantic proportions, the product of an English goose and gander which he bought last year. The egg weighs twelve annees, measures nine inches all but an eighth round it lengthways.—Peterboro Design

The funeral of the late Mr. Samuel Nay-Ine runeral of the late all. Samuel Nay-lor took place recently from Welcome, and was one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the township of Hope, the cortege being over a mile in length. There was a short service at the house by the pastor, Rev.

service at the house by the pastor, Rev. W. Kenley. A Canada Southern railway brakeman, named William O'Brien, was killed while coupling cars in the yard at St. Thomas on Thursday night. He caught his foot be-tween the guard and the rail and fell parallel to the track, the cars passing over his leg, completely shattering it. The limb was amputated, but he died soon after. after.

Messrs. Geo. McQuay and Robt. Travis, of Aurora, have entered into co-partner-ship for the manufacture of lace leather, and tanning all kinds of furs and hides. These gentlemen have leased the rear por-tion of the large building at the south end, at one time used for a brewery. Workmen are now busily engaged fitting the place up for extended operations.

A coloured woman named Mrs. Nash was found dead in bed in her house in Sandfound dead in bed in her house in Sand-wich last Sunday morning. She was be-tween fifty and sixty yers of age, and lived all alone. The last time she was seen alive was on Friday, and as she had been com-plaining for some time, her neighbours got alarmed and entered by the window, when they found her dead, and decomposition already set it. The children of Mr. John Hutchinson

assembled at his residence, Aurora, last Tuesday, to celebrate the fiftieth, or golden anniversary of his nuptials. There were nine sons and daughters present; also a number of grandchildren. We un-

EXECUTION OF OTERO.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

carried out. Sense balace and osday night to the palace and ing, to whom he explained the r Ministers' decision, and for

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LOVE AND FINANCE.

e effect of so improving the way out that it is stated to be

the heart spoke at the age of 16; nowa-days it waits before it becomes the home of tenderness. The young girl of to-day ambitious and vain, marries at 18 for post ton in a French Salon-The Cost of a Wife.

EUROPEAN JOTTINGS

A society has just been formed at 1 under the following short and euphon title :- "Der Kunftighinisichnichten

also a number of grandchildren. We un-derstand a very pleasant time was spent by the re united family. The sged couple were the recipients of a number of valu-able gold presents. After a painful illness of two years duration, Mr. Wm. McDonald, of Brus-sels, succumbed on Monday evening last. He was for nearly all his life-time a real-dent of the county of Huron, having spent his earlier years on the London road. He was a cousin of Hon. James McDonald, Minister of Justice, but unlike his rela-tive, was a staunch Reformer. He was buried on Wednesday afternoon. The farmers of Blanchard are becoming

burled on Wednesday afternoon. The farmers of Blanchard are becoming interested in the establishment of butter factories in their midst. This is a move in the right direction. There has been too much carelessness in making butter in Can-ada, and as a consequence the Canadian article is a poor selling commodity in the English market. With the establishment of factories, however, throughout the coun-try, we may reasonably expect an improve-ment.

ment. Mr. F. D.' Gilly, late of the Home Office, London, England, while on his way to the Bird Tail Creek district, Man., for the purpose of securing a new home for him-self, was taken ill, and died at the Portage often a vary short illnass. The deceased after a very short illness. The dec

after a very short illness. The deceased gentleman, it appears, caught cold on his way to Manitoba, through exposure, and his illness subsequently developed into pneumonia, which proved fatal. The de-ceased leaves a wife in Ontario. Two fat cattle, fed by Mr. J. Russell, 7th concession Pickering, were sold for the English market, and weighed the enormous weight of 5,000 lbs., being 2,600 and 2,400 lbs. respectively. It took two days to walk them to Duffin's Creek. The buyer found that there was only one beast in

Ibs. respectively. It took two days to walk them to Daffin's Creek. The buyer found that there was only one beast in Canada heavier, and in order to beast it he agreed with Mr. Russell to take the heaviest back and feed it for another year at \$9 per month. Mr. Russell had a conveyance made especially to carry it back in. -U2-bridge Journal. The Brussels Post says :-Mr. George Forman, of Strational, has just obtained a pension from the United States Government of \$96 a year for life—and \$1,630 in a lump sum arrears—for Mrs. Margaret Hodgkinson, of Brussels, who lost her husband in the late war. Mr. Forman has been engaged for some years in the case, the difficulty being (besides evidence from England) in tracing up and getting evidence of the comrades of the soldier, who were most of them dead or dispersed since the close of the war. Ald. Jones showed us this morning a very rich specimen of gold quartz, which he brought with him from the North-West. He says the specimen was taken from what is known as the Arctic mine, between Winnipeg and Thunder Bay. The mine with the proper machinery will prove a bonanzs to the fortunate owners. He gives a glowing description of the wond draft resources of the North-West and its extraordinary fertility. The emigrand its year has set in wonderfully early, and the number of people from Europe who propose to settle there this season will be universed and the form Europe who propose to settle there this season will be universed and the number of people from Europe who propose to settle there this meason will be universed and the season will be universed and the number of people from Europe who propose to settle there this season will be universed and the season will be universed and the form Europe who propose to settle there this season will be universed and the form Europe who propose to settle there this season will be universed and the season w and the number of people from Europe who propose to settle there this season will be unprecedented.—St. Catharines

will be unprecedented.—St. Catharines Journal. Mr. Geo. Grossman, that well-known American horse buyer, says the Richmond Hill Herald, was at Falmer's Hotel, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of buying horses tor shipment to the States. About forty fine-looking horses were offered for sale. These animals were heavy-draught geldings, from two to eight years old, and heavy-draught fillies rising three years. Mr. Grossman examined the horses close-ly, and bought five of the class he re-quired, all heavy-boned, sound, and free from blemish. One of the mares, purchas-ed from Mr. Gowan, of the 3rd concession, Markham, is rising four years, weighs 1,370 lbs., and was sold for \$160. Another mare, coming three, weighing 1,340 lbs. 1,370 lbs., and was sold for \$160. Anoth mare, coming three, weighing 1,340 lbs and got by Scotsman and a Wallace mar was bought from Mr. Wm. Robinson, f an equally good price. Mr. Daniel Stom of the 3rd concession of Markham, sold herse rising three years, and weighin about 1,380 lbs., for \$140. Good price were paid for all the animals purchased but Mr. Grossman did not find many t suit him in every particular.

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is that Mr. BLAKE was so complete a

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THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23. 1880.

is the third with the contrast of the contrast of the demined and to their efforts and the section of contrastence of the demined and to their efforts and the section of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is in a large measure at close of contrast is contrast in a difference of the candidate. Large the contrast is contrast in the softh of March, an attack being mater was attacked and the from the 30th of March, an attack being mater which was occupied as the Conservative provide is striking. The scheme proportion completely verseked. This sort of person ware badly injured. On the sort of the stat is close of the stat is close of the stat is closed is inguenes the contrast is contend at the impression largely prevalent, that the impression largely prevalent, is harding the close of pepular politics had become or person completely verseked. This sort of the the impression largely prevalent, is harding the close of pepular politics had become or pepular politics had become or pepular politics had become or trikingly apparent in the source strikingly apparent in the source striking is pepular to the stat we close the states. The close is striking is pepular by the record. saved more to the familiar one, that churches saved more to the State than they received from it by the moral influence they exerted upon those who might otherwise become oriminals. It is noted that the working of the Ballot Act during the English elections proved in every respect more satisfactory than in the contest of 1874. The voter has become contest of 1874. The voter has become more familiar with the system, in proof of which the Leeds *Mercury* points out that, out of 37,332 ballot papers distributed in that dity, only 141 were rejected by reason of defective marking, which is a small proportion as compared with the number thrown out at the time of the previous election. The rapidity with which the result is determined is also greater than formerly—Leeds papers being examined and counted within air hours of the close of the poll. The experience of other large constituencies was similar, showing that the ballot has passed from the experimental to its practical and permanent stage. We are pleased to note the fact that the

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

(Continued from Second Page.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 19 OTTAWA, April 19. When the House adjourned at the clock on Saturday morning, Mr. D omnos was still speaking, and makin on every point of view, an exceller peech. This afternoon he resumed, wit very sign of perfect preparation. In r tion to the Carnaryon arbitration, which as o unfairly, if not so treacherously bandoned by Mr. Mackenzie's Govern ent, Mr. DeCosmos takes up the case of the Ontarlo boundary award, and quote as indignant denunciation by Mr. Mill ad the Globe of the men who are allege have broken this latter award. The nguage of Mr. Mills and the Globe is cer-indy strong and pointed, and tells with to have broken this latter award. The language of Mr. Mills and the Globe is cer-tainly strong and pointed, and tells with immense force against the men who no only abandoned, but confess that they shandoned, the solemn obligation of the Garnaryon terms, an abandonment which Lord Dufferin denounced as treacherou and disgraceful. Mr. DeCosmos also quoted from leading writers on inter-mational law, who branded with stron-language all perfidious abandonment of binding obligations. He rubbed these quotations well into Mr. Blake, whose striking pose as a moralist is so remark able in this Parliament. This part of the argument was admirably conducted by Mr. DeCosmos. He also took up the case of the Intercolonial railway, and asked what would have happened if that road had been delayed as desired by the Domin-ion Government. Yet the Intercolonia railway was not a more binding obligation than the Pacific railway. Mr. DeCosmos also dealt in a very sharp and foroible way with Mr. Mackenzie's statement that he had not intended to bind the road, but only called for tenders to find out the cost of the work, while, at the same time, he had entered into a con-tract to carry rails from Victoria to Yale for the purpose of beginning work "in the spring." Mr. DeCosmos demanded a reply to that, as it weuld interest the poople of canada to know how their money had been gent by the late Government. At this poth Sir Charles Tunper inter-

At this point Sir Charles Tupper inter-rupted Mr. DeCosmos, who had said that At this point Sir Charles Tupper inter-rupted Mr. DeCosmos, who had said that this contract for carrying rails was of the value of \$30,000. Sir Charles said he had made a mistake in that matter. At this all the Opposition pricked up their ears and leaned forward, like drowning men to grasp at a possible straw. Sir Charles said that he had been misinformed in that mat-ter. The Opposition ears pricked forward more prominently. Sir Charles said he wished to explain. At this all the Opposi-tion smiled, as if saying with one breath, "Now we've caught you." Sir Charles said that the value of the contract in ques-tion was \$34,000, not \$30,000. At this the Opposition ears flattened down again, the Opposition ears flattened down again, the smiles died out, the grins were suspended, and the Ministerial laugh greeted the incuncement. It was a very pretty little

Mr. DeCosmos having rubbed well into the Opposition, individually and collec-tively, the perfidious and unjustifiable nature of their conduct towards British Columbia during all the whole term of Mr. Mackenzie's rule, proceeded to state cer-tain objections which he had to the Burnard Inlet route. Among his other proportions, he stated that the people of British Col-umbis said a far higher proportion of tax-nation-five British Columbians paying as nuch to the revenue as 200 Ontarians, as 150 Quebeccers, or 40 Nova Scotians, or 30 Yew Branswickers, or 10 Prince Edward danders. This statement was somewhat musing as well as striking, perhaps more musing than absolutely correct. Mr. Mr. DeCosmos having rubbed well into Cosmos, finding Mr. Blake in his seat, k him in hand on his statistics. He

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Attorney-General will make the appoint-ments on the eve of his departure, trust-ing to time and absence to heal the wounded hearts he will leave stricken wounded hearts he will leave stricke behind him. At any rate, it is utter intolerable that matters of so much in portance should be left thus without a tention. ... Ministers have little enough to do at any time, and they might con-trive, if only for decency's sake, to per form that little with vigour and promp titude.

EDITORIAL NOTES. Sector Sector Sector

Had Mr. Blake been one of the men sent to spy out the land of Cansan, he would have explained away the clusters o grapes and gone into opposition against Caleb.

Another industry ruined by the N. P. The proprietors of stove foundries in Hamilton have decided to accede to the request of their employés for an increase in wages, and have raised the pay of moulders ten per cent., which puts matters on the same basis as in 1875.

The revival of Grand Trunk securities has led to discussions on its early history. It is not generally known that the origin of the not generally known that he origin of the railway's name is to be found in the canal between the Mersey and the Trent, to which its constructor, the famous en-gineer Brindley, gave the name of "The Grand Trunk" in 1765. This canal was built to connect Hull and Liverpoel, and is ninety-three miles in length.

The project for the establishment of large cotton mills in the St. Croix Valley, N. B., is progressing favourably. The N. B., is progressing favourably. The town of Milltown has voted to take \$30,-000 stock in the enterprise, the amount secured being now about \$100,000. The people on the Maine side of the river are taking a decided interest in the scheme, and a large meeting has been held in Calais, Me., to promote the object.

Calais, Me., to promote the object. Petroleum prospects in Cape Breton are smoouraging. Boring has for some time been carried on in an irregular fashion and last year several companies went to work vigorously and have met with complete success. The wells of one company com-posed of Pennsylvanians are estimated to yield 200 barrels per day, the oil being of a quality adapted for refining purposes. Extensive machinery is to be introduced so soon as navigation opens in that quarter and the industry will add largely to the resources of the Island. While the people of Dufferin are excited about their vacant shrievalty, the United Counties of Prescott and Russell want to know when Mr. Mowat will appoint a succulation in that kingdom, and the substi-tution of a system under which contracts may be made for payment in gold, silver or paper at the option of the parties. Italy is too poor a country to adopt the gold basis, and if specie payment be resumed, either the double standard or silver alone will be adopted. In either case a large demand for silver is anticipated. It is estimated that within ten years after the paper currency was established in 1866 £30,000,000 in silver was exported and very little now remains in the country. Its remonetization will necessitate the importa-tion of a large amount, and its effect upon the market value of that metal will be watched with interest by the bi-metallists.

discussion of the causes of accidents to brakemen and the best means for their

brakemen and the best means for their prevention has not proved fruitless, as it was feared might be the case. The railing along the running beard on the tops of the cars, which was recommended by several of our correspondents last winter, is to be adopted on the Grand Trunk Railway. It is to be hoped that the other railroads will follow their example in this matter, and that measures will be also taken to render the frogs safe. The dangers of car-coupling abould not be lost sight of. It is to the oredit of the Grand Trunk management that they have not waited for legal com-pulsion before undertaking to provide for the safety of their brakemen. Their hu-mane policy will, we doubt not, be duly apprecised by their employ 6s.

The reliable section of the secti The friends of the rag baby will regre to learn that Italy contemplates the aboli-tion of the legal-tender paper new in cir-culation in that kingdom, and the substi-

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Good News.

ed it internation THOMAS BRANIGAN, 127 West 27th street, N.Y.

Merritt, of St. Catharines, was a member of the Government, a commission was ap-pointed to ascertain the sites of the battles fought during the war of 1812-13 and erect monuments to mark those historic spots. A few of the battle fields were visited and ome rough stones piled up, but the task of the commission was left uncompleted, in so far as the erection of any fitting and permanent memorial is concerned. The oorrespondent urges that the task should be taken up where they relinquished it, and suitable enduring monuments erected to mark the sites of the battles and keep in ind early Canadian valour and patriotism. The suggestion is a good one, This is a matter in which we are far be of the Concord skirmish, can forget the massive, lofty shaft of granite, visible for "minute man" with plough-handle in one hand and gun in the other, with the so-companying noble quatrain by Emerson. "A first or derits brees untried." Mere the shot heard round the world." Canadian history abounds with memories as glorious and herolo which are largely unapprecisited by our ewn people, to may Geod News. No more Chills and Ague in this section, Our Druggist is selling an article called "Acut Conquence." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Inter-mittent or Billows Fevers. The Proprietor of the Acut Conquence has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales are immense in Ague districts, to purfies the blood, Liver and other Score-tory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable pre-paration, Price, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Two doses will stop the chills. 419-con

Asthma.—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

which the population of British Columbia was put down at 10,000 people. Then he quoted from the Walkerton speech, in which it was put at 2,000, and finally from his last speece, in which it was put at 12,000. With reference to the 2,000, Mr. DeCosmos explained that he was quoting from the Globe newspaper, whereupon Mr. Blake explained that he did not "swear either by or at the Globe." He did this in a rather manner.

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world at large, sculptor or post in a manner to indelibly appress them upon the visitor to the oslitics which they have hallowed. othing would tend to foster the spirit of anadian nationality more than opriate though not necessarily e an apr elaborate commemoration of the warike eeds of our ancestors, which the present eneration are in danger of ignoring alto-

The system of district staffs is disproportionately expensive, considering the strength of the militia force. The total expenditure for staff purposes was last expenditure for staff purposes was lass year \$62,170, or nearly 10 per cent. of the whole expenditure. Of this sum, upwards of \$23,000 was paid for salaries and ex-penses of the deputy adjutants-general, and \$16,000 for brigade majors, who, how-ever useful they might be as organizers in time of war, are utkerly useless and ma-necessary in time of peace. It would be far better to merge the deputy adjutants-general and brigade majors in the more appropriate title of district staff officers, and let one officer do the routine work for each district. By this means a saving of about \$25,000 could be effected, as in the smaller district the staff officer could act maller districts the staff officer could act as district paymaster and quartermaster also. This sum, and \$40,000 from the also. This sum, and \$40,000 from the annual allowances for care of arms and drill instruction—oharging the care of military properties against the revenue derived from them, and applying re-funds for purchase of stores and ammunition— would effect a saving of as least \$100,000, to be applied towards increasing the facili-ties for drill by means of camps of instruce-tion, and reducing the tension which now so diagreeably affects the force when any requirement, costing money, has to be applied for. In the interests of economy and of the active militis force, these mat-ters demand consideration. ters demand consideration.

The New Zealand Government appears to be dealing with the remnant of the unfortunate Maori tribes a good deal after the fashion of the United States in its the fashion of the United States in its treatment of the Indians. A military force of some strength has been marched into the Waimate Plains on the west coast, from which the surveyors were ejected by the natives some nine or ten months since, and under the protection of this essort surveying and roadmaking are to be gone on with, and the land parcelled out among white settlers. The only title put forth by the whites to the territory in dispute is that it was confiscated at the close of the last Maori war. It is claimed on behalf of the natives that since that occasion their last Maori war. It is claimed on behalf of the natives that since that occasion their title to it has been recognized by the Government. The legal aspects of the question appear somewhat involved but the present Government has evidently come to the determination to simplify mat-ters by taking possession, regardless of Maori rights. It is a, bad, pernici-eus policy quite independent of its being morally indefensible. The Maories, though few in number, are a brave warlike race and their spirit is by no means breken by previous defeats, so that if the New Zea-ianders persist in an act of spollation they may find a costly and bloody native war on their hands-which to take the lowest view will prove ten times as expensive as view will prove ten times as expensive as if they had paid an equitable price for the Territory.

The uncertainty existing as to the legal method for counting the votes for President, or rather the votes for Presidential Electors, is ominous of coming trouble in the pending American campaign. The Washington Congress has repeatedly dis-cussed the situation, but has done no-thing, each party in turn fearing to loss by the changes proposed. A resolution has been reported from the Committee of the House of Representatives on this open.







has been reported from the Committee of the House of Representatives on this ques-tion in favour of a constitutional change in the mode of electing the President, by which the Electoral College would be abolished, and the people vets directly for the candidates. Each State would, as at present, have as many electoral votes as it has Senators and Representatives in Con-gress, but, instead of all the electoral votes being cast for the candidate who re-oeived the majority of the popular vote of the State, they would be divided in pro-portion to the popular vote received by each. An analysis of the last six elections shows that Presidents Buchanan, Lincoln and Hayes were all elected upon a minor-ity of the total vote cast, and the dispro-portion between the popular and the elec-toral vote is striking. The scheme pro-posed is ingenious but hardly practicable, so far as the present contest is concerned, as it would require an amendment of the constitution, which can only be effected by a popular vote showing a majority in its favour in three-fourths of the States. The time is too short for that.

The Colonies and India says that nothing has been more strikingly apparent in the election speeches of the various candidates before Britlah constituencies than the un-namous expressions of good will towards the Colonies, and the desire to cultivate fordial relations with them. It contrasts the general interest taken in the subject, evaluing from the wonderful progress made the colonies, and Australia within the lash progress and Australia within the subject, evaluating from the wonderful progress made the decades, with the former spath, and progress in the subject, evaluation of the colonial relation, it con-rating the Mearal were opposed to the formation of the Colonial relation, it con-rating the Mearal were opposed to the progress of the relation, it con-rating the Mearal were opposed to the formation of the Colonial relation, it con-rating the their satisfies of the fub-relation of the relation of the fub-rating the their satisfies of the subject progress for their past sins of omain the of the number of candidates through the of the number of candidates the subject is not the number of the Colonial con-text and it may safely be predicted that in the daring enough to throw a deab protocol the Colonies and their may is then represented at home in such as protocol in the daring the taken to have not the daring enough to throw a deab protocol the Colonies and their fub-rotance that, ere many years are over, in the sate and the subject in the the taken to the protocol in the daring the subject and their fu-protocol in the daring the subject and the subject of in period federation have had hither to protocol in the taken to exercise so in the daring enough to throw the disting so is the subject and the subject and the subject of the man be the colonies and their fub-period the decide as but the exponent of the Empire. Uphill work as the advocates of in period federation have had hither to provide decide as but the exponent is the is the advocation in to that of pro-subject and is subject and in the subject and is the term and it. The present elections is the decide as but the exponent is the is deca is the elections in to before British constituencies than the unanimous expressions of good will towards

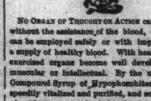
Good News.

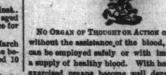
No more Chills and Ague in this section.' Our Druggist is selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the ours of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittent or Billous Fevers. The Proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales are immense in Ague districts. It purifies the blood, Liver and other Sereorgans so effectually the of return even when per them for years. Entirely vegetabl paration. Price, 50 cents and \$1 per will stop the chills.

Asthma.-The tortures and agonier Astimute - The control and agone endured for six years, none but those thave have suffered with this terrible dis-banknow. My life was miserable. Isoperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iod Separation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide Immonia. It gave me instant relief. Sed it internally as well as externally. THOMAS BRANIGAN, 127 West 27th street, N.Y.

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MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

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weetness for winter use? Whether butter can be thus preserved so as to be good, sweet, old butter, with out rancidity or bad flavour, is a ques-tion which we believe can be answered in the affirmative, and we propose to dis-cuss it under the heads, viz. :- As to the place of storage, the package, and the

1. As to the place of storage :--

The first requirement is that it must be a cool place. A cellar or other apart-

The first requirement is that it must be a cool place. A cellar or other spart-ment, the temperature of which rises above 60 degrees Fahrenheit, we do not believe will keep butter well under any conditions. Most cellars show a tempera-ture of 65 to 70 degrees. A deep cellar protected from the hot rays of the sun, and remaining uniformly below the tem-perature of 60 degrees, sweet and proper iy ventilated, is without doubt one of the very best places of storage for butter. 2. The package :--Batter, to remain sweet, no matter what the temperature, must be preserved from contact with air. In mid-winter, even, butter exposed to the air will become bad; in summer this will occur in much less time. The perfect butter package, therefore, will be air and water-tight. The butter must be immersed (surrounded) by very strong, pure brine-or possibly, as some recommend, by strong brine with a little saltpatre and refined sugar added. It matters little what the shape, size, or material of the package is provided this object is attained. As it was intimated at the beginning of this paper, butter can only remain avwest, and must be expected to have a certain aroma and fresheare of our only remain sweet, and must be expected to lose a certain aroma and freshness of new butter. No long kept butter can be ex-pected to remain in the class of fancy but-ter. A fancy or expensive package, there-fors, is hardly in place in handling butter of this grade unless it is really better than a cheaper one, and is so accepted by the trade. Now we known of no style of package so acceptable to the trade in but-ter, all things considered, for accomplish-ing the end desired, than the old style cak firkin. Properly prepared by soaking in hot brine, afterwards in cold, and handled in the approved methods, we consider it quite are reliable as any other, and de-cidedly cheaper than any other we know of. We express this opinion with our pre-sent knowledge of the trials made in this direction.

AGRICULTURAL. REEPING BUTTER IN SUMMER.

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3. As to the contents :-

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WHAT NOT TO KILL.

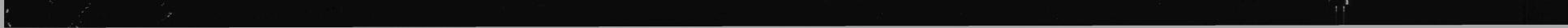
The French Minister of Finance has done good deed in causing a placard to be costed which it would it would be wise for

boys, and others what creatures not to kill, as follows :--Hedge-hog-Lives mostly on mice, small rodents, sluge, and grubs-animals hurtful te agriculture. Don't kill the hedge-hog. Toad-Farm adjustant; he destroys twenty to thirty insects per hour. Don't kill the toad. Mole-Is continually destroying grubs, larve, palmer worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in the stomach. Don't kill the mole.

mole. Birds-Each department loses several millions annually through insects. Birds are the only enemies to contend against them vigorously. They are the great cater-pillar killers and agricultural assistants. Children, don't disturb their nests. Lady-bird-Never destroy, for they are the best friends of farmers and horticultur-ints, and their presence upon aphis-ridden plants is beneficial.

EXPERIENCE IN TOP-DRESSING.

EXPERIENCE IN TOP-DRESSING. I am a thorough believer in the theory that all manure should be put either upon or close to the surface. I have made manure, and every one confirms me in this belief. And yet I often use manure for other than fertilizing purposes, and then put it under the ground. I tills heavy will, very tenacious of moisture, and I manure my corn and potatoes in the hill, for tear of protracted spring rains; and though I know I do not get so much bene-fit from the surface when the season in



had left temporary traces upon him. She wondered very much how it had impressed him and what he was thinking about, And after a short time he told her. "Ye must be lonesome," he said, "arter stayin' down that. It's nat'ral. A body day't how must be as it themashe

"Ye must be lonesome," he said, "atter stayin' down thar. It's nat'ral. A body don't know until they see it themselves. It's gay that. Lord, yes! it's gay, an' what suits young folks is to be gay." "Some of the people who were there did not think it was gay," Louisians said, a little listlessly. "They were used to gayer places, and they often called it dull, but it seemed very gay to me." "I shouldn't want it no gayer myself," he returned seriously. "Not if I was young folks. Thar must hev bin three hundred on 'em in thet thar dinin-room. The names o' the vittels writ down on paper to pick an' choose from, 'an fifty or sixty waiters flyin' round. An' the dressin'! I sot an' watched em' as they oome in. I sot 'an watched em' as they oome in. I sot 'an watched 'em all day. Thar was a heap o' our'osities in the way of dressin' I never seen before. I went into the dancin'-room at night, too, an' sot thar a spell an 'watched 'em. They played a play. Some on 'em put little caps an 'aperns on, an' resettes an' fixin's. They sorter danced in it, an' they hed music while they was doin' it. It was purty, too, if a body could hev follered it out." "It is a dance they call the German," and Louisians remembering with a mare

could hev follered it out." "'It is a dance they call the German," said Loudniana, remembering with a pang the first night ahe had seen it, as she sat at her new friend's side.

"German, is it ?" be said, with evident satisfaction at making the discovery. "Waal now, I ain't surprised. It hed a kinder Dutch lock to me-kinder Dutch

kinder Dutch look to me-kinder Dutch an' furrin." Just then Nancy announced that his supper was ready, and he went in, but on the threshold he stopped and spoke again : "Them folks as was here," he said, "they'd gone. They started the next mornin' arter they was here. They live up North semewhare, an' they've went thar." After he had gone in, Louisians ast still for a little while. The moon was rising and she watched it until it climbed shove the tree-tops and shope bright and clear. and she watched it until it climbed shove the tree-tops and shone bright and clear. The one desperate little sob broke from her—only one, for she choked the next in its birth, and got up and turned towards the house and the room in which the kerosene lamp burned on the supper table. "I'll go an' talk to him," she said. "He likes to have me with him, and it will be better than sitting here." She went in and sat near him, resting her elbows upon the table and her chim on

She went in and sat near him, resting her elbows upon the table and her ohin on her hands, and tried to begin to talk. But it was not very easy. She found that she had a tendency to fall back in long silent pauses. in which she simply looked at him with sad, tender eyes. "I stopped at Casey's as I came on," he said, at last. "Thet thar was one thing os male me late. Thar's—thar's some-thin' I hed on my mind fur him to do fur me."

"For Casey to do ?" she said. He poured his coffee into his saucer and nswered with a heavy effort at speaking

"I'm agoin' to hev him fix the house,"

down and went on with the same serious air of having broached an ordinary subject-"Goin' to the Springs has sorter started me off," he said. "Seein' things diffrent

oes start a man off, Casey an' his men'll

does start a man on, "Costy an end of the behave Monday." "It seems so sudden," Louisiana said. She gave a slow, wondering glance at the old smoke-stained room. "I can hardly fancy it looking any other way than this. It won't be the same place at all."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1880.

rable, I more that get it back at a in the protection of the seed flects of excessive moisture and

THE AGRICULTURAL COMMIS- cise the powers and authority with which clothed by the law for the purpose of o clothed by the law for the purpose of the store of without and th

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

7

He glanced around, too, with a start, His glance was hurried and nervous. "Why, no," he said, "it won't, but —it'll be stylisher. It'll be kinder onfa-mil'ar at first, but I dessay we shall get used to it—an' it'll be stylisher. An' style —whar thar's young folks, thet's what's wanted—style."

wanted-style." She was so puzzled by his manner that she ast regarding him with wonder. But he went on talking steadily about his plans until the meal was over. He talked of them when they went back to the porch together and sat, in the moonlight. He scarcely gave her an oppertunity to speak. Once or twice the idea vaguely occurred to her that for some reason he did not want to talk. It was a relief to her only to be called upon to listen, but still abe was

to talk. It was a relief to her only to be called upon to listen, but still ahe was puzzled. "When we git fixed up," he said, "ye kin hev your friends yere. That's them folks, now, as was yere the other day from the Springs-when we're fixed up ye mought invite 'em-next summer, fur in-stants. Like as not I shall be away my-self an'-ye'd hev room a plenty. Ye wouldn't need me, ye see. An', Lord 1 how it'd serprise 'em to come an' find ye all fixed." "I should never ask them," she cried, impetuously. "And-they wouldn't come

impetuously. "And-they wouldn't come if I did." I did." . "Mebbe they would," he responded,

gravely, "if ye was fixed up." "I don't want them," she said, passion-ately. "Let them keep their place. I don't want them. "Don't ye," he said, in his quiet voice.

" Don't ge, Louisianny ?" And he seemed to sink into a reverle and did not speak again for quite a long

(To be Continued.)

The western extension of the Canada Central railway was opened for traffic on the 15th inst., from Mackey's Station, distance of forty-seven miles. Three

Central railway was opened for traffic on the 15th inst., from Mackey's Station, a distance of forty-seven miles. Three trains each way per day. The appears from accounts in the Russian Press that there are three hundred oblidren in Saghalien belonging to the convicts re-cently deported thither, and that they are suffering from want of the very first neces-saries of life. A number of beneficient provisions and clothing for these destitute and involuntary exhiles in Saghalien. It would seem that, while providing for the necessities of the convicta, the authorities of Saghalien do not undertake to keep alive their families as well. In April a further transport of criminals will be made to the island. A write the providing for the second in the good ship Nijnl Novgorod. A writ has been issued at the suit of Mr. Walter Boden, magistrate, and de-famation of character, uttered in a public meeting. Mr. Plimsoll, for slander and de-manyasing cards issued with Mr. Boden's name attached, "when they found a magistrate who sat upon the bench, and whose business it was to dispense justice, issuing a card which was an implied false-hood, and putting his name to it, he thought it was a very deplorable spectacle. They might have a different opinion if they liked, but he would tell them that a man who was capable of any conduct like that was not fit to act upon a bench of the seciety of honourable men either." magistrates, and he maintained he was not fit for the society of honourable men

The owners of American petroleu The owners of American petroleum de-posits will before loag have to encounter a considerable amount of opposition in view of the the discoveries of this valuable oil in Hanover and Russia. The beds in the latter country are comparatively bound-less, extending for a distance of 1,500 miles along the Caucasus range, from the Caspian to the Black Ses. At the present time, however these are but the distribution in to the Black Sea. At the present time, however, there are but two districts in this large area where any systematic efforts are being made to obtain the petrolenm. One is in the valley of the Kuban river, where two wells have been sunk by a French company. The other district is near Baku, on the Caspian Sea. Many wells have been sunk here to the depth of 3C0 feet, having a daily yield of 28,000 barrels of orade petroleum,



