The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.

A LIVELY canvass is in progress in this Riding. Meetings are held almost nightly, and frequently continued into the small hours of the morning. Mr. Cotton Scatcherem does not counterbalance the weakness which attaches to his being a non-resident by able speaking or an average acquaintance with the political questions of the day. The advocacy of his cause is mainly left to other speakers. Mr. WATERS, who has a glib tongue, dilates on the worth of "independence;" Major WALKER discourses on the purity of election; Mr. G. W. ROSS, M. P. for the West Riding, displays his gratitude to the Premier for giving him his full sessional allowance last session, though he was not entitled to it, by speaking by the hour; and there are some minor lights who fill up the time when the luminaries are absent. Mr. LAVIN is well supported by Dr. WOODGATE, President of the Liberal-Conservative Association, and Messrs. ALEXANDER and ELLIOTT, both of these speakers; and Mr. E. F. [illegible] in the Riding on other business [illegible] meetings. In fact. A recent [illegible] Mr. Mr. [illegible] with [illegible] ...ction caused [illegible] this impression.

...) latest statement is [illegible] demanding the construction [illegible] and we must do something. But I am satisfied that is the river ... money to go on with it. The only ... can do is to throw a few millions money away, in order to pacify the people whilst I retain power. Ten days ago, while in Sarnia, Mr. Mackenzie told his (Mr. Elliott's) brother-in-law that he adopted this course in order to stop the clamouring of that country. And he (the speaker) believed this was the real state of matters now —Mr. Mackenzie being anxious to retain office at all hazards."

The declaration put into the mouth of Mr. MACKENZIE thoroughly describes his policy on the railway question. Never was a man more thoroughly at sea than he is, and it only needed the confession of his chief organ, that he is about to adopt the policy of his predecessors in reference to the construction of the railway, to prove how uncertain all his actions up to this time have been, and how worthless were the criticisms made by him on the policy which he formerly denounced and ridiculed.

The Opposition in North Middlesex do not hide from themselves that they are engaged in a struggle to snatch from the enemy a constituency which it has held for a quarter of a century. They are, however, most hopeful of the result. They are strengthened by the conviction that the intelligent yeomanry of the riding no longer regard Mr. MACKENZIE as that he painted himself when he was in opposition, or his Government as capable of managing the affairs of this great Dominion. It is a cheering sign that in such a constituency as contested at the polls should have lost the one-sided character which has attached to it in so marked a manner for so long a time.

TROUT FISHING IN ALGOMA.

FROM Sault Ste. Marie papers of recent dates it appears that up there the battle rages hotly on the speckled trout question. Early in spring Capt. WILSON, who is Collector of Customs and Overseer of Fisheries, issued a notice to the effect that no speckled trout were to be taken before May 1, and then only by persons to whom official permits had been granted. This was in accordance with law, and in doing so Capt. WILSON was but performing his duty. But it so happened that the editor and one of the proprietors of the Grit sheet published at the Sault, the *Northern Light*, wanted to go fishing for speckled trout, and being supporters of the powers that be at Ottawa, they made bold to believe that no prosecution instituted against them for breaking the law could succeed. So they started out with a good supply of fishing tackle, including an axe with which to cut holes in the ice, and then in print dared the Fishery Overseer "or any other man" to molest them. The loud boasting of the *Northern Light*, and the use of the words "we are in a position to state," and other expressions of like purport, make it almost certain that those zealous Grit sportsmen had actually written to Ottawa asking to be allowed to defy the law, and that the Department granted this illegal request. The plea is set up that the prohibition of speckled trout fishing before May 1 was a hardship to poor settlers; but this pretence is demolished by the *Pioneer*, which shows that it is lake trout and whitefish that poor settlers and the half-breed population depend upon for food during the winter, and not speckled trout. The latter is a sportsman's fish, and not one to be caught in large numbers or a staple article of food. Americans, however, have been in the habit of catching speckled trout on the Canadian side and shipping them to Detroit, where they sold for half a dollar a pound. In this there was a profit to somebody, but with the ruin of our speckled trout fishing as the consequence. It was to stop the wholesale destruction of this much-prized fish the regulation which Captain WILSON sought to enforce was made. And it is not creditable to the Ottawa Government that it should teach defiance of the law by allowing even Grit editors to sit at naught simply because they are supporters of the Party. Such a thing should not have been tolerated, much less allowed.

THE FINANCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE estimated receipts and expenditure of British Columbia for 1876 come to us in the newspapers of that Province. The estimated receipts are $383,936, of which $207,000 come from the Dominion in the shape of subsidy. The other principal sources and items of revenue are: Land sales, $10,000; land revenue, $4,000; free miners' certificates, $10,000; mining receipts, $8,000; licences, $27,000; fines, forfeitures, etc., $10,000; fees of office, $4,500; reimbursements in aid of expenses, $8,000; road tolls, $32,000; school tax, $16,000; real estate tax, $60,500; personal property tax, $8,000; income tax, $5,000. The estimated expenditure, irrespective of the liabilities of 1875, is $451,967, or nearly $70,000 in excess of the receipts. To this sum, however, is added $263,350 as the liabilities of 1875, making in all $714,427 to be provided for, or $451,067 more than the estimated receipts. This is not a satisfactory state of things; but it may not be as bad as it looks. Mr. WALKEM, the late Premier, replying to a most meagre statement from Mr. HUNTER-DUVAR, the Finance Minister, said that from the alleged indebtedness of the Province must be deducted $130,128, which the Dominion Government owes on Dock expenditure, and $150,000 which had been paid after the Estimates were brought down; so that in fact there was a balance to the credit of the Province. On the other side, however, we know that the Local Government have applied to the Dominion Government for a loan of half a million of dollars. If the Province is not in debt, why want to borrow so large a sum, or any sum? Whatever may be the explanation of this discrepancy, one thing seems to be clear, that the Province is spending annually more than its receipts; and we know, according to so excellent an authority as Mr. PICKWICK, that must be the end of such an unfortunate state of things.

A WORK OF RECONCILIATION.

AN ancient "Reformer" is reading his *Weekly Globe* of last week. He is of the iron-clad persuasion, believing in all purity and sanctimonious of faith that he is "liberal," whatever that may be, and that his Party is the Party of purity and Mr. Brown a model of consistency. This aged man has never heard anything to the Party's detriment, for the *Weekly* is carefully edited, and mention of the "big push" letter, CAUCHON, the Election Trials, &c., even in the most casual way, is banned. The venerable mind is placid and serene in the enjoyment of the belief that the Party was so it is now and ever will remain, the same in all things, steadfast, immutable, upright, undeviating, and consistent as consistency itself. The old man's eye lights on a cut of Archbishop LYNCH; and he gazes for the first time on the features of a Roman Catholic prelate. He sees in the face murder, treason, rapine, greed, and ignorance, all the villainies in fact, the *Weekly* of twenty years ago described as the characteristics of the Romish hierarchy. He calls to him his sons who will soon have votes to mark how the face beams out Mr. Brown's word-painting of long ago. He tells how men like Archbishop LYNCH, whose face is there before them, sent the martyrs to the stake and hunted the Covenanters like wild beasts; how they served the devil in Heaven's name by the wholesale massacre of the early Reformers, and how, but for Mr. Brown, they would kindle the fires in this Canada and extinguish civil and religious liberty forever. How can they repay Mr. Brown for this great deliverance and preservation? "My sons," says the aged sire, "you will soon be placed on the assessment roll, perhaps even before you are lawfully entitled to vote for, thanks to Mr. Brown again, we have been taught always to elect an assessor of the right stripe; then vote for his men as your father before you, and if you can well afford it, spend a dollar on the convension of a neighbour for his sake."

We leave the old man seeking to reconcile to the satisfaction of his audience the sketch in the *Weekly* of 1876 with the sketches in the *Weekly* twenty years ago, as follows:

1856.	1876.
1. The Irish papists come in swarms to our shores.	1. Job[illegible] Lynch almost known as our patriotic citizen.
2. Dr. Lynch is the Romish Bishop of Toronto, and his colleagues, the Romish priests, are his willing tools.	2. Dr. Lynch is the recognised head of a large and influential section of the community in this Province.
3. Whilst standing forth as the advocate of justice to his co-religionists, he has been careful not to remove the disabilities of those who look to Catholic Rome for protection.	3. Whilst standing forth as the advocate of justice to his co-religionists, he has been careful not to remove the disabilities of those who look to Catholic Rome for protection, with some degree of success.
4. He is nearly as venomous against the social reforms as for the religious principles and influence of his own denomination.	4. He is nearly as venomous against the social reforms as for the religious principles and influence of his own denomination.

HEAVY DRY GOODS SALES IN NEW YORK.

THE past week witnessed what were probably the heaviest sales of dry goods that ever took place within as many days in New York. On Tuesday one firm sold 8,000 packages of domestic fabrics, constituting the product of a number of eastern mills, the proceeds footing up to $1,250,000. It is estimated that the sale was attended by fully 2,000 customers from all quarters of the Union. Another very heavy sale of the same class of goods —peremptory and without reserve—was announced for Wednesday. These sales appear to have been ordered by the directors of the leading Eastern mills, assembled in council, for the purpose of bring about some practical conclusions of great importance to "the trade." One explanation of the bold move in that is intended to "touch bottom" at once, to establish the very lowest prices that goods can be sold at, and so make new conditions favourable for a rise in time to come. The full effect of these great sales is not yet apparent, and results are watched for with much interest by mercantile men generally, as well as by those whose business is with dry goods only.

DISMISSAL OF COL. LAURIE.

WE find this paragraph in the Halifax *Daily Reporter* of the 19th inst.:

"Col. Laurie has been removed from the position he has so long held in connection with the Militia of the Province. We can lately be more than to express our deep regret, which will be shared by all classes in the Province. That he is an efficient officer—that he has been most active in his efforts—that he has looked after the interests of the forces in Nova Scotia with untiring industry—that he is one of the best officers in the Dominion—these are probably the reasons for his adoption of a course which seems to be the policy of the present Government in all matters.

"The Militia of the Province, we regret the smile action of the Government."

We desire to see some light thrown on this dismissal. There may have been ample reasons for it, but they must be weighty to justify the act. Col. LAURIE has done much for Nova Scotia and the Dominion. A gentleman of means, he devotes a large portion of his time without pay, but, on the contrary, at much cost to himself, to bringing out young Canadians from England and continually settling them in Canada. He was examined last session by the Commons Committee on Emigration and Colonization, and his evidence was most interesting. Such a man deserved consideration from the Government; if our contemporary is correct, he has been treated harshly, if not unfairly. Such conduct on the part of the Government, though it may not prejudice him in the political or philanthropic efforts, is no great incentive to men of his class to exert themselves in the country's interests.

DEATH OF MR. ADAM GORDON, M. P.

A despatch from Port Perry announces the death of Mr. Adam Gordon, M. P. for North Ontario, which occurred on Saturday morning. Deceased was ill only four days. Mr. Gordon, after having served in various municipal offices for North Ontario, was returned to Parliament in 1874 as a supporter of the present Government. He was in his forty-sixth year.

REVOLUTION IN TURKEY.

At last a revolution, in progress in Constantinople, has actually been accomplished, as far as a change in the head of the Turkish State is concerned. A cable despatch received Tuesday morning stated, on the authority of a telegram from Berlin, that the Sultan ABDUL AZIZ, had been dethroned, and that MURAD EFFENDI, his nephew and the heir presumptive, had been proclaimed Sultan. Following this announcement received yesterday from Constantinople, an official announcement received by the Turkish Minister at Washington says that the change was made in accordance with the unanimous wish of the people. It appears to have been effected very quietly, probably as a result of very complete preparations made by those who had the direction of the movement. In times gone by a dethroned Sultan would not have been allowed to live, for probably the Turks of our day may be content with the consignment of their ex-monarch to secure confinement in some gaol or dungeon. We've announced that the latter had been his fate, it would not be easy for outsiders to ascertain the real truth of the matter—whether the Sultan has or has not been put to death or merely imprisoned.

The deposed Sultan is the second son of MAHMOUD II., was born in August 9th, 1830, and ascended the throne in June, 1861, on the death of his elder brother, ABDUL MEDJID. He was in his death left six sons and eight daughters, but the succession then went not to any of the deceased monarch's children, but to his next elder brother, according to the Turkish law, by which the sovereignty must always pass to the oldest male member of the House of OTTMAN, whatever relationship to his predecessor he may bear. This being the case, it is quite possible that the Turkish throne, if it stands, may yet be occupied by a son of the Sultan just deposed. All the Sultan's children born within the harem are unmentionable bastards, no matter what race their mothers may have been, or whether free women or slaves. The law of the Koran being observed, the master of sovereignty which has just taken place, no violence is done to either the religion or the loyalty of "true believers;" and the brief ejaculation, "it is the will of God" will be the comment of every devout Mussulman on the event. MURAD of Christ reckoning, now proclaimed Sultan, was born September 21st, 1840, and is therefore nearly thirty-six years of age, or almost a boy younger than his immediate predecessor. Of his character we know nothing at this distance, but from the promptitude with which the change was made, and the ease with which it was effected, we may conjecture that the Turks believe him to be some important personage, such a man as they want at the head of affairs at this crisis.

There need be little doubt of the fact that the change which has just taken place in Constantinople means war, or at least preparation for the inevitability of war. The statesment of the weak and worn out ABDUL AZIZ is in effect the Turkish reply to the proposals recently agreed upon by the three Imperial Chancellors at Berlin; and it means that the Turk will fight, unless Russia deems it prudent to recede from the rather advanced position which she has taken with regard to the Turkish insurrection. We had before been informed that the Porte would totally decline the Berlin proposals, and the remark has been freely made that England's refusal to endorse them has helped much to do with the bolder attitude now taken. On the other hand, it may have been the case that the British Foreign Office was, in advance, well advised of what was coming in Constantinople, and therefore declined to be a party to proposals which, if pressed, would be sure to bring on war immediately. We learn that at Salonica the news of MURAD EFFENDI's accession was received with "general "approbation," a statement of dubious meaning, under the circumstances. If it means that approbation was general among the Christian as well as the Mohammedan population of a city in which the former are considerably in the majority, then this must be because of the expectation that the new Sultan will not only put down the insurrection, but will grant substantial reforms. But we are to remember, meanwhile, that he comes to the throne, not prematurely as the result of a movement made by the ultra-fanatics among the Turks—by those whose policy is not conciliation but combat. Taking into account the changes recently made, while the ex-Sultan yet lived, together with the last great change of all, it certainly seems as if it was what the French call a "Government of combat" that has been established at Constantinople. The other day it was stated that in Bulgaria the insurgents had laid down their arms and submitted, but up to the latest date we hear of the spread of the insurrection in other Provinces, with strong expectations of foreign assistance entertained. It now lies with Russia to say whether the immediate consequence is to be peace or war. The new Sultan's first important act will almost certainly be to proclaim that the insurrection must and shall be put down; but, if advised by England, he will probably add that submission will be followed by important concessions to his Christian subjects.

The rise of Turkish securities from three to five per cent, in price in London yesterday seems to show that in financial circles war is not apprehended. But the more correct explanation, will probably turn out to be the expectation that the new Sultan comes to the throne pledged to a policy of both personal and governmental economy. He might be as extravagant as any Sultan ought to be, and still spend, or waste, rather, only a third or a half of what his predecessor was in the habit of doing. Within the circumstances attending the birth of the new Government point to it as a fighting Government, if anything, the fact that the Turk is at last turned at bay in the face of Europe may be a principal reason for the present replacement of that nation upon him all along the line which has so long been expected.

We have received a letter from Mr. J. M. Walker, the gentleman referred to by our special correspondent at the Philadelphia Exhibition, as having had to pay percentages to M. PRERAULT on the work done by him for the Canadian Commission. Mr. WADE's contradiction of the charge made by our correspondent. We have at the same time private letters from our correspondent, intimating that the information was given to him on the very best authority, and that he has every reason to believe it absolute correctness. We gladly publish Mr. WADE's denial, while placing side by side with it the assurance of our correspondent. As the matter stands, it is for Canadian Courts we do not feel disposed to make fuller or further reference to it now.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

Mr. Brown, M.P.P., before his Constituents.

WHITBY, May 27.—Mr. N. W. Brown, M.P.P. for South Ontario, met a number of his friends and supporters in the Town Hall, on Friday evening, whom he addressed, in the way of rendering an account of his stewardship. Mr. Brown was called to the chair by James McCraight, J.P., ex-Reeve of Pickering. The large room was filled, and the adjoining one was well filled. The Chairman explained that Mr. Brown, inasmuch as he had been unable to address the electors in that part of the Riding during the contest, felt it his duty to take the earliest opportunity of thanking them for the cordial manner in which they had supported him in the election, and to explain his conduct generally in the House of Assembly as their member. He dwelt briefly upon the difficulties which Mr. Brown had to encounter, and the ordeal through which he had to pass, in defending his seat on the election petition, which had been presented with so much bitterness by his opponents.

Mr. Brown, after thanking the electors of South Ontario for all they had done for him, proceeded in a conversational and friendly way to review the record, in favour of curtailing the expenditure of the Crown Lands Department; his efforts in the Public Accounts Committee on the immigration policy of the Government; against the appropriation for the Toronto Industrial Exhibition; the Incorporation Bill; against placing the large sum of $50,000 in the hands of the Governor-in-Council, without responsibility for its expenditure; in favour of Mr. Bethune's Jury Bill; on the Revenue Bill, against the whitewashing of Captain Nelson, and finally the course taken by him on the License Bill, which he had hoped would, if not, he now condemned as an arbitrary measure in the carrying out of a principle, which was adopted partiality shown by the Government nominees. On these topics and others he explained his view and action, which met with the marked approval of the meeting. He also, in reply to questions put to him, gave explanations as to his course in Parliament, and seemed disposed to regret the action of the Opposition leaders, who were cunningly opposed to his on the subject of Local Improvements.

Mr. BICKELL, Reeve of the Township of Whitby, who accompanied Mr. Brown, was also called upon to speak, and in a few telling remarks, which had the ring of sincerity of his hearers, strongly condemned the extravagance, incompetence, and corruption of both the Ontario and Dominion Governments, whose political dishonesty, he said, had well earned them the designation of the "Ananias Government." He had been a good Reformer, he said, but he now claimed that the Conservatives were the true Reformers.

Mr. THOS. CHESTER spoke to the same effect, and in other appropriate remarks denounced the License bill as an unconstitutional and tyrannical measure, and were emphatic against the Jury Bill, which the License Commissioner from Pickering, for his unworthy conduct.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. JOHN A. BROGINS, of Cherrywood, seconded by Mr. Joseph Ellis, and resolved, "That this meeting had heard with much pleasure and satisfaction the address of our member, Mr. N. W. Brown, M.P.P., as to his course and votes in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; that we consider it some satisfactory, and believe Mr. Brown worthy the continued confidence and support of the electors of South Ontario."

Mr. THOMAS BURTON then moved, seconded by Mr. Thos. Chester, "That this meeting indignantly protests against, and condemns the License bill, as a measure calculated to retard the progress of Temperance, but one designed for political purposes, calculated to work injury and demoralization in the ranks of the temperance sioners, without accountability to the public, and to curtail the liberties and privileges of the people."

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

HAMILTON, May 29.—Yesterday morning there was another attempt at murder and most terrible tragedies that ever occurred in this part of the country. At about ten o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of this village were thrown into the highest state of consternation by the report that Dr. Walker, a decidedly well known in the village, had shot his wife and then committed suicide. The report proved only too true. The scene of the tragedy was Baker's Hotel, and soon after the news had spread a large crowd of people had collected around. From what can be learned the particulars of the sad affair are as follows:—

The unfortunate woman Walker and his wife were in an upper room at the hotel in question, when a quarrel arose, when an altercation took place between them. It commenced concerning some trifling thing and Mrs. Walker taunted her husband with having another wife somewhere. This apparently enraged Walker, who left the room and went down for a revolver and he drew a revolver and fired two shots at his wife. Mrs. Walker ran downstairs, such a position that she received both bullets in the side, but she succeeded in the confusion in reaching the door, when she fell a lifeless corpse on the sidewalk. The unfortunate woman was a sister of Mr. Jacob Ballstock, road, Liverpool, and also to serve notice at his office, in South John street. No one appeared for the defendant, and a peremptory order for substituted service was made.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

The Duke of Cambridge, in presiding over the meeting of the Kolapore Cup Committee, announced that an Australian team was coming over to the competition, to Wimbledon, and would join the Canadians in shooting for the Kolapore Cup and other prizes.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

The *Globe* says, that Mr. Cowan's Licensing Board bill that it proceeds on the assumption that the amount of drunkenness in the Province is dependent on the number of public-houses. This assumption is very far from being proved. Indeed, Mr. Cowan's measure is a significant fact that on the reduction of public-houses by about one-fourth in Stockholm the drunkenness has doubled in that town; and he further maintained that a system of open licensing in Holland had led to a decrease of drunkenness. The truth is, the more the question is considered the more it is seen that intemperance is a disease, and not a vice, and that the cure must be applied to the muscles of the law, and on the reduction of public-houses by about one-fourth in Stockholm drunkenness doubled in that town; and he further maintained that a system of open licensing in Holland had led to a decrease of drunkenness. The truth is, the more the question is considered the more it is seen that intemperance is a disease, and not a vice, and that the cure must be applied to the muscles of the law, and on

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD AND ALLAN STEAMERS.

From Liverpool, May 30.

CANADIAN CASES IN THE ENGLISH LAW COURTS.

Judgment has been given by the Judicial Committee in the appeal case of the Mayor and Corporation of Montreal v. the Hon. Louis T. Drummond. The case involved an important point as to the depreciation of property by an Act of the Corporation of Montreal. Mr. Justice Drummond, the respondent, brought an action against the corporation for injury to his houses and land in Felix street, near the Grand Trunk railway, one end of which had been closed for the public safety under a by-law of the corporation. A verdict was given, which had been confirmed by the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench. The corporation appealed to her Majesty in Council, and the question was whether Hon. Mr. Drummond could recover. Sir Montcyn Smith gave judgment, holding that Mr. Drummond could not recover the damages in the form of action he had brought, and they would advise her Majesty to reverse the decision of the Canadian Courts, and the respondent must pay the costs.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, before the Master of the Rolls, a motion was made in the case of the Attorney-General of Canada v. Hawes and substituted service at the place of business and private residence of Mr. Hawes, was ordered to be out of the jurisdiction. Mr. Miller supported the motion in behalf of the Government of the Dominion. He said that Messrs. John and Richard Calvert Hawes, of Liverpool, formerly acted as agents in this country for the Dominion of Canada, and in that capacity received certain sums of money which ought to have been handed over to the Canadian Government, but which they retained as commission. A suit was instituted against them as co-partners, but Richard Calvert Hawes denied such co-partnership, and was dismissed from the suit; since then Mr. John Hawes has gone out of the jurisdiction. His Lordship: Whom do you propose to serve in the place of Richard Hawes? Mr. Miller: We propose to serve John Hawes' wife at his private residence, 5 Sandhurst road, Liverpool, and also to serve notice at his office, in South John street. No one appeared for the defendant, and the peremptory order for substituted service was made.

THE ALABAMA AWARD.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Bates, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said the report that the Government had a proposition as to the disposal of the amounts awarded by the tribunal at Geneva in claims of Great Britain against the United States, was premature. The Government had not yet received the report of the Commission which had been appointed to consider the claims, and that Commission would not finish its sittings until the 22nd July. It appeared that there would be a surplus of several millions, and it was a more decided reaction in the other direction, the decrease in the wage rate generally throughout the country, in spite of the prosperous times, can barely keep out of the workhouse. Agricultural labourers, who are most severely affected by the semi-paralysis of some of our principal industries, is suggestive of a great and widespread change in the economic conditions of their live."

ITEMS.

Among the candidates for the post of Chief Superintendent of the Birmingham police are 6 lieutenant-colonels, 16 majors, 1 adjutant-general, 1 quartermaster, 1 volunteer captain, and 9 naval officers.

Mr. McArdle, a Liverpool Town Councillor has been sentenced to imprisonment for six children from diphtheria—a disease (the local papers says) which has become almost epidemic in Liverpool.

We hear of the death of Mr. J. M. Spellen, long known by his contributions to the London newspapers, and especially to the Grand Banquet given in Guildhall by the Corporation of the City of London, in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales, on their Mediterranean squadron, and the Channel squadron. Not being a naval writer, he could not, of course, make any remarks on this subject, as I might be orders, and the book for which he wrote him were flogged. He waited till five o'clock to see the chief, but as he did not appear he hastened to his office, but he departed twice, and the crew and officer were flogged again. He then succeeded in getting away from the ship, and "Sam" Chapman is safety, thanks to his being an excellent swimmer. The same evening Captain Able wrote to the naval authorities, acquainting him with the outrage, and on April 22nd her Majesty's gunboat Ariel arrived off Half Jacque, the chief was summoned on board, and on his presenting himself he was severely reprimanded and left to reflect on the health of the Princess. After what he has said, and the kind way in which he has spoken of her both years, and that she always takes the greatest interest in everything that concerns the welfare and happiness of her adopted country." (Loud cheers)

THE BALHAM POISONING.

The London papers contain columns of evidence, and letters, in the Balham case, in connection with this case, far too lengthy and numerous to abridge even into a moderate compass, and too long for insertion. The case has excited extraordinary public interest, and that, acting on instructions of the Home Secretary, Mr. A. K. Stephenson, Secretary to the Treasury, has already taken measures to have the case fully investigated. Witnesses attending the death of Mr. Bravo, Chief Inspector Clarke, of the Home Secretary, Mr. A. K. Stephenson, Secretary to the Treasury, has had a long consultation at the office of the Solicitor to the Treasury. No information has been given as to the purchase of the large quantity of antimony, which the medical evidence proved that Mr. Bravo employed, although a shop-to-shop enquiry is being instituted. The metropolitan police are making a diligent enquiry, and there is said they are daily obtaining important information and their receive innumerable letters.

CONTINUED DECLINE OF PAUPERISM.

We read in the *Globe* :—"It is satisfactory to see that pauperism continues to decline, and that there is no stagnation of trade. The monthly comparative return just published shows a diminution in every division of England and Wales, except Yorkshire. In fact the percentage of pauperism seems now to have reached its lowest point, and there is a recovery in trade once more sets in motion the influences that cause it to diminish. It is only wonderful that it has not been a more decided reaction in the other direction, both the Ontario and Dominion Governments, whose political dishonesty, he said, had well earned them the designation of the "Ananias Government." He had been a good Reformer, he said, but he now claimed that the Conservatives were the true Reformers.

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The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. JOHN A. BROGINS, of Cherrywood, seconded by Mr. Joseph Ellis, and resolved, "That this meeting had heard with much pleasure and satisfaction the address of our member, Mr. N. W. Brown, M.P.P., as to his course and votes in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; that we consider it some satisfactory, and believe Mr. Brown worthy the continued confidence and support of the electors of South Ontario."

Mr. THOMAS BURTON then moved, seconded by Mr. Thos. Chester, "That this meeting indignantly protests against, and condemns the License bill, as a measure calculated to retard the progress of Temperance, but one designed for political purposes, calculated to work injury and demoralization in the ranks of the temperance sioners, without accountability to the public, and to curtail the liberties and privileges of the people."

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

Attempted Wife Murder and Suicide.

HAMILTON, May 29.—Yesterday morning there was another attempt at murder and most terrible tragedies that ever occurred in this part of the country. At about ten o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of this village were thrown into the highest state of consternation by the report that Dr. Walker, a decidedly well known in the village, had shot his wife and then committed suicide. The report proved only too true. The scene of the tragedy was Baker's Hotel, and soon after the news had spread a large crowd of people had collected around. From what can be learned the particulars of the sad affair are as follows:—

The unfortunate woman Walker and his wife were in an upper room at the hotel in question, when a quarrel arose, when an altercation took place between them. It commenced concerning some trifling thing and Mrs. Walker taunted her husband with having another wife somewhere. This apparently enraged Walker, who left the room and went down for a revolver, and he drew a revolver and fired two shots at his wife. Mrs. Walker ran downstairs, such a position that she received both bullets in the side, but she succeeded in the confusion in reaching the door, when she fell a lifeless corpse on the sidewalk. The unfortunate woman was a sister of Mr. Jacob Ballstock, road, Liverpool, and also to serve notice at his office, in South John street. No one appeared for the defendant, and a peremptory order for substituted service was made.

THE KOLAPORE CUP.

The Duke of Cambridge, in presiding over the meeting of the Kolapore Cup Committee, announced that an Australian team was coming over to the competition, at Wimbledon, and would join the Canadians in shooting for the Kolapore Cup and other prizes.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

The *Globe* says, that Mr. Cowan's Licensing Board bill that it proceeds on the assumption that the amount of drunkenness in the Province is dependent on the number of public-houses. This assumption is very far from being proved. Indeed, Mr. Cowan's measure is a significant fact that on the reduction of public-houses by about one-fourth in Stockholm the drunkenness has doubled in that town; and he further maintained that a system of open licensing in Holland had led to a decrease of drunkenness. The truth is, the more the question is considered the more it is seen that intemperance is a disease, and not a vice, and that the cure must be applied to the muscles of the law, and on

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

The Dowager Duchess of Carnarvon is dead.

Mr. Jury, sister of the Tichborne claimant, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for perjury.

A Protestant school in the Province of Pontevedra, Spain, has been closed by order of the Minister of Justice, at the request of the clerical authorities.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, will shortly marry one of the daughters of the ex-King of Hanover.

A special to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Copenhagen says Prince Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, is ill, and it is feared he has taken ill and the King of Greece contracted fever at Rome.

The London *Court Circular* announces that the Prince of Wales is suffering from inflammation of the veins of the leg, and will be compelled to keep in the house for some days. A rumour on the Stock Exchange says the attack is more serious than this announcement indicates.

Replies to enquiries made in the lobby of the House of Commons, show that the British Government doubtless intends to arbitrate Winslow's case in the United States, and its only difficulty is to find a means of doing so gracefully. Members of Parliament of all parties agree as to the justness of the surrender.

The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech at the Liberal Club dinner, last night, at the City Liberal Club House, London, stated that the situation of foreign relations in the east was grave. Earl Granville said he believed there was some unnecessary alarm about the immediate future. Still the Government had to deal with a state of things involving the anxious consideration of the statesmen of Europe.

The London *Standard* of Monday morning says one hundred tons of gunpowder and a million cartridges have just been shipped at Portsmouth on Saturday for Malta, and the Mediterranean fleet. This is quite independent of the ordinary supply. The ordinary Portsmouth on Saturday that all the available workmen were to be placed at work on the ships which are nearest to seaging condition. The turret-ship Thunderer is understood to be the first whose turret of his trunnions and opened the safe in the store downstairs. The books and papers were seized and about $106 in bills carried off, besides some Canadian silver. A quantity of American silver was left behind; also two gold watches on a stand beside Mr. Blake's bed. Entrance was gained through an unfastened window in the rear of the premises. Some footmarks outside this window look like those of a boy.

On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in a lumber yard in close proximity to the mills owned by Hon. John Stevenson, Sarnia, and it was fanned into a stiff breeze, and in a few minutes the fire had full possession of the mill, which was completely destroyed, together with all the machinery, 30,000 feet of matched lumber in the mill, and about 50,000 feet of lumber in piles about the mill. The fire engine was quickly on the spot, and did good service, but the flames could not be controlled, and having a large amount of property. The insurance was allowed to expire on the 15th inst., and the estate insured in the office of Messrs. Hamilton, Gwynne and Cassels, and the following is a copy:

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

J. John Wilkinson, of the Town of Bowmanville, in the County of Durham, Publisher, plaintiff, and Thomas Fitzpatrick, defendant.

1. That I am the defendant herein.

2. On the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1875, there was published in the *West Durham Herald* a libel complained of in the affidavit filed on the application for the rule calling on me to show cause why an information should not be filed against me by the Hon. John Simpson; portion of a letter from the Hon. George Brown to the Hon. John Simpson, in a copy of said newspaper marked "A," herein annexed as an exhibit, and marked "B."

3. That the following is an extract from the circular letter referred to in the said libel:

"Hon. JOHN SIMPSON, Jan. 17th, 1874.

"Sir,—

"DEAR SIR—Will you sign? I am not disposed to oppose Mr. Gibbs on personal grounds in the approaching election. Mr. Gibbs has laboured long and hard to promote the interests of Canada, I now ask my friends to support your friend, the present Government for the following reasons:

"Because many of the men forming the present Government are my personal and esteemed friends.

"Because, if the present Government is sustained, I will be able through them to get justice for our party (*as it has approximately not otherwise*).

"Because, if they are sustained, our bank and other interests will be safeguarded from mischievous legislation; and, lastly, because strength to subdue best guarantee of safety and prosperity to the country.

"There are very exceptional cases, such as this, where a party must accompany his leader, even when he is wrong, rather than weaken the Government, which, with all its faults, is the best we can have at present. We could carry all three divisions easily but for the cash against us; and if we carry them in spite of all the cash they can muster, we therefore carry a great moral victory.

"Yours, &c., JOHN SIMPSON."

4. That the said letter of the said Hon. John Simpson was, or purported to be, in reference to the publication of what purported to be a similar letter to the said Hon. John Simpson, made by the said *West Herald*, a true copy of which is hereunto annexed as an exhibit, and marked "A."

5. That from the fact of the said Hon. George Brown having written the said letter to the said John Simpson, inviting and soliciting his aid to a fund which I verily believe and believed was intended to be used corruptly, and for the purpose of corrupting the electorate, and that the said Hon. John Simpson had not in any way repudiated the said application to him, or manifested either indignation or surprise at the request thereby made (as I verily believe he did not), and from the fact of the said Hon. John Simpson, the said Hon. President of the said Ontario Bank) having issued the said circular for the illegitimate purpose of corruptly influencing those to whom it was addressed, or amongst whom it was circulated, and from the fact that it appears (as I have reason to believe and do believe) that the said Hon. President of the said Ontario Bank had, at the request of the said Hon. President, obtained much larger deposits from the Government Government succeeded to power, and a cordial invitation will be extended to be up to the time of the publication of the article complained of, at ardent and active political partisan of the party supporting the present Government, I became convinced that the said John Simpson was not sincerely desirous of the party supporting the present Government, I became convinced that the said John Simpson was not sincerely desirous of the said letter to be resorted to or countenanced for the purpose of promoting the political ends he had in view, and desired to see accomplished; and I further became convinced that the information which I had given to me as hereinbefore mentioned, and which was subsequently in substance published in the said *West Herald* newspaper in some or one of the articles complained of as libellous, was true in fact.

HON. JOHN SIMPSON VS. THE "WEST DURHAM NEWS.

Motion for a Criminal Information

The above case came before the court of Queen's Bench at Osgoode Hall on Saturday afternoon, on a rule requiring the defendant to show cause why a criminal information against him should not issue. The Hon. J. H. Cameron, Q. C., and Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiff in the case, the Hon. John Simpson; and Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., with whom was Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., for the defendant, Mr. John A. Wilkinson.

Mr. Cameron said that the articles which it was alleged were libellous were published in a newspaper of which the defendant was proprietor on the 5th, 12th and 19th of November, 1875. He contended that a criminal information should not be granted. Firstly, because application for it had not been made with that promptitude which the practice of the Court required. Secondly, because there had been no formal authority subject of the charges the defendant had made, and lastly, because the plaintiff had himself shown by his conduct that it was not desirous of an extraordinary remedy, he sought. Having read the affidavits of Mr. Simpson on which the rule had been granted, Mr. Cameron went on to say that the articles of which he Mr. Simpson complained were published by any means the first in which