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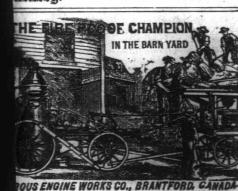
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THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by The MAIL PRINT ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronta. C. W BUNTING, Managing Director,

Introduction of the Land Bill in the Commons.

PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

A Meeting of Bishops to Con-

ENGLISH OPPOSITION TO THE BILL.

Disturbances on the Increase Over Ireland.

THE CASE OF THE FENLAN COLEMA

RESIGNATION OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLL

DUBLIN, April 6.

from the same county. A process-server was attacked by two hundred women armed with sticks and stones at Ballinamore. His police escort fired on the women, mortally wounding a girl named Byrne, and severely injuring another. The girl who was killed was twenty warred.

Mr. Gladstone in rising to introduce the Land bill in the Commons was enthusiastically cheered. The House was exceedingly crowded. Mr. Gladstone said the bill would deal both with the relations between landlords and tenants, and with subjects which may be grouped as requiring advances from the Exchequer. He said it was the most difficult question he ever had to deal with in the course of his political life. He felt satisfaction at exchanging the dreary work of repression for legislation of an improving and reforming character. The grounds which induced the Government to deal with the land question were not that the Irish landlords were bad—not that appeals to the passions of the Irish duestion were not that the Irish landlords were bad—not that appeals to the passions of the Irish people had been made by persons whose wild proposals are little removed from schemes of public plunder, but because the Irish land laws contain peculiar provisions which prevent the prosperity of the Irish tenants. According to the report of the Bessborough Commission the Irish people declare they do not desire expropriation of the landlords, or the confiscation of the property of others, but desire to cultivate in security the land of the country, and enjoy the fruits of their labour, paying a fair rent for lands. These being the views of the Irish people, we have a broad hasis on which to proceed to found legislation. It is not just to say legislation is necessary because of the faults of the Irish landlords. They have stood a trial, and, as a rule, have been acquitted, though the pro-

lords. They have stood a trial, and, as a rule, have been acquitted, though the proceedings of a limited number of them have been arbitrary, harsh, and cruel. This is partly, but not solely, the reason for the necessity of the legislation we are about to introduce. He then referred to the partial failure of the Land Act of 1870, which he attributed mainly, though not wholly, to amendments which the Government has disapproved of. He reviewed the reports of the Richmond and Bessborough commissions, which, notwithstanding the conflicting authorities' recommendations, had been of the greatest service to the Government. The Richmond commission, with one dissentient, and the Bessborough commission unanimously, agreed in recommending the establishment of a court to deal with differences between landlord and tenant regarding rent. The two great questions to be dealt with are, first, the relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland; second, the advances from the public exchequer. He declared that never, as a Minister, had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the tonics and propositions Lord Carlingford, better known as Mr. Fortescue, formerly Secretary for Ireland under Mr. Gladstone's previous administration, has been appointed to succeed the Duke of Argyll as Lord of the Privy Seal in the Cabinet

The Paris Intransigeant publishes this morning a telegram from Miss Anna Parnell, making the startling assertion that two inoffensive women have been shot in county Mayo for refusing to submit to eviction. It is said, adds Miss Parnell, that the Government has ordered the poor Irish in the west to be shot down without pity. Rochefort makes the most of this communication. THE "IRISH WORLD."

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S SUCCESSOR

The Standard says the most powerful argument advanced by Mr. Gladstone in favour of the bill is the existence of certain defects in the Land Act of 1873. It strongly con-

In the Commons to-day, Mr. Forster, in replying to Lord Churchill, said it was difficult to stop the circulation in Ireland of papers published abroad. If, however, the Irish World contained such articles as were cited, he would feel called upon to ask the advice of the law officers. the public exchequer. He declared that never, as a Minister, had he submitted any measure with a greater sense of the enormous moment of the topics and propositions involved. Nothing that can be legitimately done, he said, by a Government for the promotion of legislation, shall we hesitate to do to procure the passing of an effective measure to deal with the land question of Ireland. He examined and justified in detail the principles of the measure, beginning with the right of assignment or free sale, which he declared already existed by common law and custom. Before the Act of 1870 the interest which the tenant had to assign was so small as to be worthless. Under that Act the tenant's right, in the shape of compensation for disturbance, became something sensible and considerable. It had been recognized by every member of the Bessborough commission. The minority of the Richmond commission acknowledged it, and the majority had not a word to say against it. The present bill does not introduce unregulated tenant right. Provision is made for preventing it from passing into extravagance, and for protecting the just rights of landlerds by bringing into fair competition the tenant's right to assign and the landlord's right to get what his land is reasonably worth. The salient point and the cardinal feature of the bill is the institution of a court to take cognizance of rent, which will not be debarred from taking the law officers.

A Dublin despatch says two brothers named Nally, of Claremorris, have been arrested under the Corcion Act. LAND LEAGUE COURTS.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has addressed a circular to the magistrates throughout Ireland, requesting their co-operation in stopping the illegal holding of League courts, and reminding them that all persons taking part in the proceedings of such courts are liable to arrest under the Coercion Act.

has been made the subject of a demonstration almost unequalled in the history of Ireland. When the fatal result was announced the country for miles around was lit up by bonfires burning on every eminence in celebration of the event. From Ballaghaderin to French Park, and from Clagher to Coughelyn the whole population turned out to celebrate in this fashion the sad occurrence. The authorities are doing all they can to quell the dangerous excitementspringing up and spreading with alarming rapidity. The military and police in large bodies are being drafted into the locality, and whenever people gather in menacing crowds counter demonstrations of force are made.

Much uneasiness is caused by the The Times says the Land bill covers the entire area of a widely extended complication of questions, and leaves no inch of ground untouched. It has been warmly and hopefully received by the great body of the Laberal party, although the Duke of Argyll was unable to reconcile a support of it with his rigid economical principles. able to reconcile a support of it with his rigid economical principles.

In the House of Lords to-day the Duke of Argyll said he heartily approved of every measure which could tend to increase the ownership of land in Ireland, but he thought the Government scheme tended to paralyse the ownership of land by placing it under limitations unknown in any civilized country. Under this scheme neither landlord nor tenant would be owner. Ownership would be in the commission or in abeyance. This would result injuriously to the agricultural interests of any country, especially Ireland. He felt he could not as an honest man be responsible for recommending the scheme as a whole to Parliament. He repretted to sepa-

LONDON, April 8.

setting in from the west and south. Night after night the Dublin wharves are crowded by young stalwart men and well-dressed women of the peasant class taking passage to Liverpool, there to embark for the United States and Canada. The numbers, which last week were covered by tens, are this week up to the hundreds, and before the season is well

meeting of the episcopal body on Tuesday to consider the Land bill, and determine if possible upon some course of united action in regard thereto. The importance attached to the subject is marked emphatically by the holding of the meeting on Tuesday of Holy Week, a date of the greatest inconvenience for the bishops, who must all be back in their respective dioceses on Wednesday night to celebrate the all-important functions of Maunday Thursday. Nothing but a sense of the greatest urgency could have caused the meeting to be held at such a time. The meeting is convoked, not by the primate, the Archbishop of Armagh, but by Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin. It is assumed that he must have been especially empowered by the Pope to exercise this act of authority, which he could not do under ordinary circumstances. If this surmise is correct—and it is not easy otherwise to account for the convocation of the whole episcopal body of Ireland by the Archbishop of Dublin—it would indicate that the Holy See is determined to throw in the weight of its influence with the moderate section of the hierarchy, and to restrain the clergy from favouring excessive popular demands.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE LAND BILL. The Morning Post says :- " The Oppos tion are not by any means prepared to accept the Land bill with childlike confidence in the good intentions of Ministers. On the con-trary, they will determinedly oppose many of its provisions, on the ground that they are in-consistent with the rights of property."

London, April 10.

In connection with the Land bill it is said Mr. Chamberlain and other Radicals hope to strike a similar blow before long at the English land owners. If the present bill is rejected by the Lords the Radicals believe there will be a great uprising in the country, and a new Parliament will be elected specially

A Cork despatch says:—Mr. Parnell at the banquet here this evening traced the history of the Land League. He denounced the desertion of seventeen members from the Irish party as the cause of the Coercion bill. The first portion of the Land bill, he said, was full of doubtful points and pitfalls. He defied anybody to tell accurately hew it would work. It would be the duty of the Irish members to improve the bill as far as possible in its passage through the House, and see that its working be as advantageous as possible to the tenants. The second portion of the bill was by far the most important. He looked thereto for very important results, but believed the compulsory expropriation of bad landlords to be a far easier and more effective method of protecting tenants. He strongly denounced emigration, which he declared was a scheme for clearing out the small tenants. Any bill that did not largely reduce the rents would and ought to fail to satisfy the tenants. Mr. Parnell, in addressing the people afterwards from his hotel, warned them against thinking the battle was won, and said it had only just commenced.

THE THREATS AGAINST THE PREMIER. It is stated that on receipt of the reports from New York that Fenian skirmishers were about to make arrangements for the murder of Mr. Gladstone the police took precautions in the district where Mr. Gladtone is staying.

London, April 11.

It is stated that the whole Tory and Whig interest will become an active unit against the Land bill. The landed interest is expected to do some strong speaking against the bill.

Mr. Finnegan, M. P., (Liberal and advanced Nationalist) in a speech to his constituents at Ennis to-day, gave great credit to Mr. Gladstone for the Land bill.

Mr. Dillon, at a meeting at Neagh, Tipperary county, to-day, condemned the Land bill as incomplete and complicated, and warned the tenant farmers against accepting it.

A mob stoned some policemen in West Limerick, wounding three.

ment measured by braiging into fair competed to the thought of the landlord's right to get what his land is reasonably worth. The salient point and the cardinal feature of the bill is the institution of a court to take cognizance of rout, which will not be debarred from taking court options of tenure and salognment. There are strong grounds for making a reserve to the court optional who do not desire the institution of the court optional who do not desire the interference of this court. Every existing tenant might call on the court to fix judicial range that the fifteen years, during which there could be not certain specified covenants. The Uister nusbom remains as now at the tenants. The Uister custom remains as now at the tenants will have the protection of certain specified covenants. The Uister custom remains as a now at the tenants will have the protection of court of the feature when he was assailed with the result which is no deplocrable. When Armstrong fired the first shot, which killed a peasant, he was felled to the ground by a blow from a stone, and atter his commission three persons, one of which mans to 2500 yearly. The court have final authority over land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of which mans to a perfect jelly. He was precisely the name. At the inquest the doctors described in head as having been beaten into a perfect jelly. He was free and the courts with power to purchase leads from a personal consistent and the protection, and his brain was final authority over land cases. It is to consist of three persons, one of which main and resell them, retaining the title as a guarantee for the courts with power to purchase leads from a personal constant that the protection of Killumaph police brain and result shall be mader to seast emigration. The viril to a process document of the League, but the protection of Killumaph police brains and will be mader to assist emigration. They will be made to be assist emigration. They will be made to be counted for the courts with power to purc

Much interest was felt in the arrival of the steamship Australia this afternoon from London, on account of her being several days overdue, and because it was supposed she carried the Fenian Coleman, one of the parties charged with attempting to blow up the Mansion House in London. The Coleman whose name was on the passenger list turned out to be a mild-looking Englishman, a native of Great Yarmouth, Norfolkshire, and who resided at Richfield Springs, N.Y., where he engaged in farming. He had spent the winter in England with his relatives, and attending to business. He was greatly surprised whe the pilot brought aboard a newspaper cortaining reports that the English Government was trying to capture him before his arrive here on a charge of being implicated in Fenian plot. Coleman mentioned

A STRANGE INCIDENT which occurred as the Australia was leaving the London docks. A steerage passenge complained that the vessel was not clear and said he shouldn't go in her. The mathen signalled a small host alongside, go over the side of the steamer, and pulle ashore. This man, he thought, boarded it Australia as a passenger to throw the deterives off the scent, and then, as the vess left, got off and returned ashore. Some the passengers say they under tood the Fenix Coleman was aboard under another name, as

New York, April 10.

It is reported that Coleman, suspected in connection with the Mansion House plot, actually arrived here yesterday under an assumed name, and was taken in charge by armed members of the Fenian brotherhood, who swiftly escorted him to a place of concealment. Coleman is reported as saying that he had nothing to do with the Mansion House affair, although he knew something about it. Five men, he asserts, were concerned in it. It is stated that the English consul has taken steps towards securing the arrest of Coleman and O'Donnel.

BROOKLYN, April 11. At a Land League meeting here yesterday, Mr. Parnell's mother stated that Mr. Gladstone had made overtures to her son, and also to herself, saying: "Only let your son pull with us, and he will be the saviour of Ireland."

### THE TUNIS DIRPICULTY.

An Engagement Between the French Troops and the Marauders.

INSULT TO A FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE.

The Ouestion in the French Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, April 11.

Intelligence from Tunis says the Bey has decided to refuse to co-operate with the French troops, and is determined to act independently on his own side of the fronter. The Bey has sent a protest to the foreign consuls at Tunis accusing France of violating his rights, as well as those of the Porte and friendly powers. The Italian Government has declined to accede to the request for the despatch of a squadron to Tunisian waters. It is reported the Turkish general Hussein, residing in Italy, and who is a declared enemy of France, has been invited to come to Tunis. The strength of the marauding tribes is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

A Tunis despatch says:—Hostile demonstrations have been made outside the house of the French consul, but he refuses to leave his post until ordered by his official superiors. Five hundred marauders crossed the French frontier yesterday and attempted to carry off cattle. They laid siege to a block house occupied by the French outposts. Reinforcements were sent, and the Zouaves and Chasseurs attacked the enemy. The fighting lasted an hour and a half, when the raiders retreated. The French lost fifty nine men. The loss of the marauders was considerable, but they carried off nearly all their dead and wounded. Hostilities have now commenced in earnest, and the population of Algeria are greatly excited. OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

A Constantinople despatch says:—The Russian consul at Tuni has informed the Russian ambassador here that the Bey of Tunis has requested him to communicate a protect against the Frenchiviolation of Tunisian territory, and to ask the co-operation of Russia in protecting the rights of the Bey and the Sublime Porte.

A Paris despatch says ... In the Chamber of Deputies to day, the Premier said the state of affairs on the Tunisian frontier was intolerable. The Government intended to chastise the marauders and take steps to prevent a recurrence of their aggressiens. He said: "France does not desire coaquests, but intends to save the future of Algeria. We shall go as far as necessary to secure that future, and when the Chamber assembles we will render an account of our conduct." An order of the day expressing confidence in the Government was adopted by 339 to 131. The Senate has adjourned until May 12th.

Paris, April 12.

Paris, April 12.

The Voltaire to-day publishes a singular despatch from its Philippeville correspondent, stating that the Tunisian pherals had offered General Ritter an indemnity of 300,000 francs on condition that the forward movement of the French troops should be stopped. Gen. Ritter of course declined.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Maritime Provinces.

Halifax, N.S., April 12.—The House of Assembly to-night was engaged up to midnight in discussing a resolution moved by a member of the Government, that a conference be held with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island with regard to the abolition of the Legislative Councils in the Local Legislatures of these provinces, and evidently meaning an appeal to the Imperial Parliament to change the Act. of Confederation. Several speeches were in de on both sides of the question, but the resolution for a degicrance passed the Assembly by 25 to 2.

Re-election of Mr. Bradlaugh for - Northampton.

INCREASE OF EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

Discovery of a Plot to Blow up the London Custom House.

The Life of Her Majesty the Queen Threatened.

RELIEF FOR THE SCIO SUFFERERS.

RESH OUTRAGES BY THE BOERS

The hominations for a seat in the Commons om Northampton are Bradlaugh, Radical

Mr. Forster, in the House of Commons last night, said the evictions of tenants in Ireland had increased to 215 during the past month. The Government was watching them with the greatest attention, but it would be contrary to all precedent to make a statement anticipatory of the Land bill,

The authorities of the Custom House.

The authorities of the Custom House today received a second warning of a plot to
blow up that building with dynamite and
gunpowder. A similar warning was received
some few days ago, but it was regarded as a
hoax, and little attention was paid to it, although the authorities in charge took every
precaution to prevent the execution of the
threat. This second warning is more explicit,
and seems to point to a real conspiracy. The
Custom House is situated in Lower Thames
street, not far from the Tower of London.
It contains the offices of the secretary, the
surveyor-general of the port, the comptroller
of accounts, statistical departments, and the
long room. The building itself is not of a
very imposing appearance, but the business
done within its dingy walls is immense. In
addition to the outside care of police, it has
its own special corps of watchmen, and is
moreover guarded night and day by a detachment of the military from the Tower
near by. Within the last few days this
guard has been doubled. PLOT TO BLOW UP THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The English Consul at Syra telegraphs to Earl Granville, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, regarding the great earthquake at Scio, and states that provisions are greatly needed, and that the authorities demand 4,000 texts for the shelter of the inhabitants. The villages are nearly all destroyed, and in Scio there are only fifty houses left standing. Whole villages have entirely disappeared, and the victims are estimated by thousands.

The Lord Mayor has opened a subscription or the relief of the sufferers by the Scio arthquake. Nearly ten thousand pounds are been raised.

Dissessions have arisen in the Cabinet, and there is great excitement. The Duke of Argyle, Lord Privy Seal, has resigned, and

THE SCIO EARTHQUAKE.

London, April 8.

The House of Commons has adjourned till the 25th inst., and the House of Lords till the 5th of May.

A SWEDISH COUNT ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

A Newcastle despatch says the Boers are daily infringing the peace terms, looting property of the loyalists, refusing to surrender farms and houses, and assaulting the proprietors if they attempt to take possession. The law is powerless.

WILL OF THE LATE MR. CARLYLE. The Times this morning prints the will of the late Thomas Carlyle. It is a most remarkable document, recognizing immensities of worth, especially in the silent classes in America, and it fulfils his fond notion and bequeathes the books he bought and used in writing his lives of Cromwell and Frederick to Harvard University, as a testimony of respect to the alma mater of his many American friends, and in token of his kind feelings and obligations to New England. NOTES.

It is reported that 407 persons died from plague in Mesopotamia.

The Oxford Election Commissioners report that corruption extensively prevailed in the past three elections in that constituency.

The chief feature in Mr. Gladstone's budget has been largely overlooked namely, the provision extinguishing the sixty million pounds of permanent debt by turning short into long annuities.

Various threatening notices concerning the Queen led to extraordinary precautions being taken on her recent journey to the Isle of Wight. Foreign Socialists are believed to be at the bottom of these threats. THE GREEK FRONTIER QUESTION.

An Athens despatch says it is believed the Government will not reply to the note of the Powers on the frontier question for some days. England has sent a message to Greece saying that in case of war she must not expect English help. Greece has also been, told that as Turkey made offers no foreign power can prevent the Turks from assuming the offensive. Owing to the great pressure placed on Greece, it is thought she will abstain from war.

A despatch from Paris announces that rince Pierre Napoleon died at Versailles on iday.

effigy. A correspondent sends terrible reports of the Transvaal disorganization.

It is reported in Paris that ex-Marshal Bazaine has challenged Admiral Juarez, French Ambassador at Madrid, for alleged discourtesy, and it is said the Admiral will decline to fight.

Handbills are being circulated offering £300 to anybody bringing to the Social-Democratic Club the letter Bismarck wrote to Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary, attructing the Government to prosecute Freiheit.

The parkiamentary election at St. Ives to-day to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Sir Charles Reed (Liberal) resulted as fol-lows:—Ross (Conservative), 517 votes; Pen-darves (Liberal), 395.

A SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC. President Brand, of the Orange Free State, on returning from Natal was received by a great demonstration along the route. He expressed a conviction that the terms of peace between Great Britain and the Transvaal now being arranged by the Royal Commission would unite all the nations of South Africa, and pave the way possibly to a union under one government of the white people of the continent.

The jury in the case of Mrs, Susan Willis Fletcher, the pretended spiritualist, after being absent an hour and a half returned with a verdict of guilty. The judge sentenced Mrs. Fletcher to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

THE DUKEDOM OF BRUNSWICK A Berlin despatch says it is rumoured that an arrangement has been effected at the suggestion of the Crown Princess by which the Duke of Brunswick will, on the occasion of the approaching jubilee of his accession, receive the title of Grand Duke, and abdicate in favour of the Duke of Cumberland.

The St. Petersburg city police are to be increased by 750 soldiers. General Kauffman, Governor of Turkestar has had a stroke of paralysis. A Berlin despatch says General Skobeleff is retracing his steps eastward, and this attracts much attention.

The Berlin police have forbidden, under the Socialist law, a meeting which Bebel was to address at Munich. Naru-Kissar, the most advanced fort on the road to Merv, has been taken by surprise by the Turcomans, and the entire Russian garrison killed.

Notwithstanding the contempt alleged in certain quarters for the reported Fenian plot against the life of Mr. Gladstone, extra police continue to be employed watching its development at Liverpool and Queenstown.

CABINET CRISIS IN ITALY.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY ACCEPTED BY THE KING—THE TUNIS QUESTION'S BEAR-ING ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, April 9.

A Rome despatch says:—The King has summoned Lecchia and Farina, presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, to confer upon the ministerial crisis. It is understood Farina declined to form a new ministry. The Times Rome special says:—The Tumis question was merely a pretext which gave an opportunity to the Right and the factions of the Left under Nicotera and Crispi to overturn Cairoli, and open the door of office to those cutside.

The King has accepted the resignation of ING ON THE CRISIS.

THE CHIOS EARTHQUAKE. CENES OF HORROR AND DESTRUCTION-FEA FUL DESTITUTION AMONG THE SURVIVORS-HUNTING FOR THE REMAINS OF THE VICTIMS

A Chios despatch says:—The Medical Commission is considering the expediency of covering the rubbish in the fortress with earth, as there is no hope of saving any lives, and the disinterment of the dead might produce an epidemic. It is now believed that throughout the whole of the island, which contained 70,000 inhabitants, 6,000 or 7,000 were killed, and 25 per cent. of the survivors wounded. The Freuch, British, United States, and Austrian gun vessels in the harbour are doing all in their power to assist the authorities in the work of relief. Only ten inhabitants of Chesme were killed, but many houses are in ruins, and 30,000 people are without shelter.

The Times' Chios correspondent telegraphs as follows:—"I have just arrived from Constantinople, and find pictures of desolation such as are rarely witnessed. The town looks as if it had been terribly hombarded. Hundreds of houses are transformed into shapeless masses of ruins, under which lie unburied an unknown number of victims. The majority of the remaining houses are already cracked and roofless, and may fall at any moment. Nearly every building in the town has suffered. The inhabitants wander about anxious to search for missing relatives or lost property, but are afraid to risk their lives in the perilous work of clearing away the rubbish. Many who would willingly expose themselves to danger are prevented by their friends or the police. Fear, grief, and despair are depicted on nearly every face. All have a sad or tragic tale to tell. The first shock was felt on Sunday afternoon at half-past one. Immediately houses began to fall, and wild shrieks were heard on every side. Then followed an awful silence of some minutes. The terrified survivors gradually ventured into the uarrow lanes, reached the open spaces, and shortly afterwards another terrific shock completed the devastation. Then it remained quite until sunset, when the island again began to shake throughout as severely as before. All night the shocks succeeded each other at short intervals, each prec

London, April 10.

The British ship Thunderer has arrived at Chios with physicians and a large quantity of

Choos what physicians and a large quantity or provisions.

A correspondent at Chios telegraphs that he has visited the south-eastern part of the island and found Menita, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and the villages of Manastir, Virnos, and Philitia masses of ruins. Not a single house escaped. English and American physicians are assisting the survivors.

## POSTSCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, April 14.

THE TOO TT ACT.

and in Hamilton on Wednes day.

AN EXCITING AND ENERGETIC FIGHT

Result of the Ballot—The Act Defeated by a Large Majority,

HAMILTON, April 13.—The all-absorbing topic to-day was the Scott Act, which was voted on. Both parties came to the contest well organized and determined to win. The anti-Scotts, owing to the numerous interests at stake, appear to have had the best organized, certainly the greatest number of, workers, and secured all available cabs, but private city conveyances and teams from the country are placed at the disposal of the Scott Act Association. At nine o'clock, when the polls opened, a number were ready to your mid at none of the twenty-nine polling places did business appear to lag. Each party had an outside checker, who marked off each man as he thought he voted. At noon the anti-Scotts said they were ahead, but no reliance could be placed on the figures before the total vote was counted at the close of the poll. Business was almost suspended, so absorbed did all appear in the contest. Bets were very cautiously made or accepted. The Ladies Temperance Union sustained a daily noon prayer meeting for about six weeks. To-day the meeting lasted from nine until five, and was well attended.

The majority against the Act is upwards of

The majority against the Act is upwards of

THE WESTERN FLOODS

The Missouri at Last Gradually Subsiding.

MILES OF TERRITORY UNDERWATER Great Suffering and Much Destruction of

YANKTON, April 13.—The Missouri is gradually subsiding. The ice is piled to the height of from ten to thirty feet along the bank, on the bars, and at the bottoms. Yankton is filling with refugees from the low lands. Outside help is needed, as the resources of the citizens is not adequate. Thousands of people are homeless, and all they possessed has been swept away. Nearly all the stock on the low lands—hundreds of thousands of head—drowned; and farm houses and villages are either submerged or floating about in the water. At Green Island of twenty houses but one remains, and the ice is from ten to twenty feet deep. The bottom from here to Sioux, 60 miles long and I to 20 miles wide, is still under water. Yankton parties are still out in yawls bringing in people. The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway which rans over the bottom is still under water, its only means of communication with the outside. Yankton is almost destinate of fuel and about of provisions. The winter the Left under Nicotera and Crispi to over-turn Cairoli, and open the door of office to those outside.

The King has accepted the resignation of the ministry.

The King has accepted the resignation of the ministry. shelter for about 1,000, and is making great efforts to supply clothing, fuel, and provisions from its limited store. So soon as the gorge breaks the boats can be sent below for supplies. All the railroads north and west are snowed in. The damage to steamboats an property is \$80,000, including two boats sunk Eight steamers are lying high up on the io and far inland. The losses to property it general are very great. The season of floods has only begun. The entire Missouri slope is buried in snow.

Lord Beaconsfield's Condition LONDON, April 13, 10.30 a.m.—Lord Beansfield is restless and not inclined to take

CHICAGO, April 13.—A corner in the pork market is reported as ended by the cornered parties paying \$100,000.

Stricken With Small-Pox. GLOVER'S GAP, W. Va., April 13.—This place is panic-stricken on account of small-pox. Trains pass through without stopping. The doctors are all sick, and there is nobody to bury the dead. Those who can are already leaving the town. The disease is spreading to Burton village. The Governor was telegraphed to send somebody to bury the dead, he replied that the county authorities should attend to it.

A PLUCKY FRENCHMAN.

Santa Fr., April 12.—On Saturday at a Railroad Camp forty miles west of Chama e desperado from Texas named Baker with two companions rode up to each store and salcon and robbed each proprietor of all his money and valuables. At the last store, kept by a Frenchman, the roughs collected every man in the place, numbering forty, marshalled them into line under their six-shooters, and compelled them all to take a drink at the Frenchman's expense. Baker then made all st on the floor and started away threatening to shoot any who mound. As he turned the Frenchman sprang thou him, took away his revolvers, and shot him dead. The other man then rose and fired a volley at the other roughs, wounding one, but both escaped.

LOVERS AS KIDNAPPERS

An Engaged Couple Steal Two Children for an Expected Reward.

New York, April 8.—William Cullen, a driver on a street-car, and Ann Collins, a servant girl, were arrested on Friday on a charge of attempting tokidnap Carrielarvine and Sofia Graeffer, both aged 3 years. The children were playing together on the sidewalk, and with the promise to give them some candy, the man and woman carried them away. Some of the neighbours saw the incident, and the parents of the children were notified. Pursuit began at once, and the alleged abductors were found with the children in their arms, waiting for an east-bound car at the Franklin avenue station. The children were taken by their parents, and the arrest made.

The man and woman both denied that they had any intention of keeping the children, asserting that they had merely brought them to see the cars. They admitted that they were engaged to be married, but were so poor that they could not have the ceremony performed.

The Toronto Weekly Mail. THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1881. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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sider the Measure.

FATAL ENCOUNTERS WITH THE POLICE.

An Immense Tide of Emigration

Police-Sergeant Armstrong, who was dreadfully injured in the affray at Clogher, county Mayo, last Saturday, died this morning. The whole district around Ballaghadereen is in the most excited condition. It is little short of civil war. Another horrible affray is reported

MISS PARNELL'S BOMANCES.

ARRESTS UNDER THE COERCION ACT.

The Land bill has been received with more or less favour by all sections of the press. Agitation upon the bill has already commenced in the north of Ireland, and the measure is being warmly discussed throughout Ulster. Three meetings will be held next week to consider it.

LONDON, April 9.

cluded by saying that justice is to be the principle to guide England in regard to Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. FORSTER stated that the Government would be prepared to make advances to tenants for the purchase of perpetual quit rents, this being a point which Mr. Gladstone omitted to mention in his speech.

The bill was then read the first time.

men and women who are a loss to the country they leave and a great gain to the country that gets them.

MEETING OF BISHOPS.

The Irish Catholic bishops are to hold a meeting of the episcopal body on Tuesday to consider the Land bill, and determine if possible upon some course of united action in regard thereto. The importance attached to Lord Etomo, Inberti-Conservative, gave notice he would oppose the Land bill by an amendment declaring the bill to be economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE stated the lead-Sir STAFFORD NORTHOOTE stated the leaders of the Opposition were not responsible for Lord Elcho's motion in opposition to the Land bill. The bill, he said, involved such important financial and political questions that they did not know how they will attack it.

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says regarding the Land bill, the general impression is that no bill of such importance was ever better received. The extreme Irish members will probably take as much credit as they can for having forced the measure on the Government, and will accept the bill, which will probably pass the second reading May 1st by a very large majority. There is universal admiration of the skill with which the bill is drawn, and of the provisions whereby the rights of the tenant apwith which the bill is drawn, and of the provisions whereby the rights of the tenant appear to be protected in every conceivable case without injustice to the landlord. The Conservatives, while not denying the magnitude of the proposals, don't appear to be violently averse to the provisions of the bill.

The Post says Mr. Gladstone delivered his speech with unabated vigour, and it was remarkable for his well-known power of lucid explanation of details. It makes a sweeping attack on the landlord-tenant clauses, and says it goes far in the direction of the principles of the Land League, and proposes a change in the principle of Irish land tenure which Mr. Gladstone ten years ago would have condemned as revolutionary.

It is estimated that 90 of the 103 Irish members will vote for the second reading of the Land bill. Public opinion regards this as the greatest scheme of Mr. Gladstone's

charged with making a clean sweep of all landed privileges. THE CORK BANQUET.

London, April 11.

It can be stated on the best authority that the executive council of skirmishers at a meeting in this city a few evenings ago considered the matter of the shooting to death of two men at Ballaghdarin, county Mayo, on the previous Saturday by the police. It was decided that their deaths were brought about by the enforcement of Mr. Gladstone's Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone was declared guilty of murder, and sentenced to death. How the sentence is to be executed is now the question under consideration. They consider the Queen a nonentity, and hold the Premier to be the responsible ruler. New York, April 10.

London, April 7.

Shocks of earthquake continue at Scio, and are fast completing the ruin. Of four thousand inhabitants of the village near Kastro only 150 are known to be alive.

A despatch from Upsot, Sweden, says it is announced that Count Hamilton, Chancellor of the University, has been arrested on a charge of forgery, the amount involved being over £40,000. The names counterfeited include those of the King and Queen. FRESH OUTRAGES BY THE BOERS.

The election for member of the House of Commons from Northampton to fill the vacancy caused by the unseating of Mr. Bradlaugh resulted in the re-election of Bradlaugh. The poll stood:—Bradlaugh (Radical), 3,378; Corbett (Conservative), 3,253. THE QUEEN THREATENED.

Mr. Yates' evening paper the Cuckoo has moved a failure, and has been stopped after inflicting heavy loss on all concerned.

Brigands near Salonica have captured an Englishman, and demand £15,000 ransom.