ILTON, BRUSSELS. CARPETS

RNING, MAY 10th,

REET EAST,

nto Street, Toronto.

For Sale.

Marquette Railroad Company LE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES,

BERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula

Land Commissioner, nd McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan. Machines.

CER SEWING MACHINE



8 KING STREET WEST, to The Mail Office. ORGE DAWSON, Manager.

Wholesale Dry Goods.

WM. PARKS & SON COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS,

New Brunswick Cotton Mills ST. JOHN, N.B.

COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, single and double and twisted. CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in quality and colour to that imported.

These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and

A GOLD MEDAL at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal. Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamil-on, London, and St. John.

AGENTS: ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.

Guns.



JUST RECEIVED BY S. S. POLYNESIAN,

English Breech-Loading Guns INCLUDING

SCOTT AND GREENER HAMMERLESS. AND OTHER HIGH GRADES.
Send six cents for 95-page Illustrated Catalogue.
CHAS. STARK, 52 Church st., Toronto.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY, at their Printing House, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, C. W. UNTING, Managing Director.

Prince Leopold to be Created

VOL. X. NO. 477.

Duke of Albany. OSTPONEMENT OF THE OATHS BILL

NTI-JEWISH RIOTS IN POLAND,

LONDON, May 13. In the House of Commons this evening the bject of the new Parliamentary Oaths bill me up. Mr. Henry Labouchere asked the overnment if they intended to expedite the ll, or to suffer it to be postponed until such a te date in the session that its passage would ove impossible. Lord Randolph Churchill,

The correspondence about commercial treaties and tariffs between England and France has been issued. The French ambassador thinks that the excitement in England, in regard to the treaties, is unnecessary. Earl Granville, on the contrary, says it will be satisfactory to know that France does not contemplate a departure from the status quo. LONDON, May 14.

There was a great gathering last night at the Mansion House of the Evangelical Alliance, delegates from every nation being present. Dr. Bevan, who represented the United States, spoke at length of the increased energy of the Romish Church in the Southern States since the close of the war.

United States.

London, May 15.

The new French duties are regarded with alarin, more especially as English exports to the United States show a steady falling off. In consequence of the prohibitory tariff it has become clear to politicians of both parties that unless something is done quickly English trade will be seriously if not permanently injured. The advocates of a retaliatory policy, or of reciprocity of tariffs, are making great headway among the manufacturers and artizans. Influential politicians who not many years ago would have scoffed at the idea of returning to a system of protection are now talking of clapping a duty of 25 per cent. on French wines and fifty per cent. on French silks. The general trade of the country is more depressed than usual at this season of the year, and unless there is an extraordinary improvement.

of which some of Sir Stafford Northcote's followers began to boast when Sir Wm. Harcourt was beaten at Oxford on his returnring for re-election, after having received the Home Secretaryship, seems to have set in in earnest, the Conservatives having gained hine seats, counting 18 votes on a division, during the past year, partly through the seasession of the Irish vote from the Liberals.

THE SHEEWSBURY ELOPEMENT. (Lord Shrewsbury will marry Mrs. Munday, with whom he eloped a short time ago, as soon as her husband procures a divorce. Lord Shrewsbury has already settled a large sum upon her. People wondered by what means the lady's brother so quickly discovered the flugitives' hiding place on the Continent. It is now said that at the proper time their whereabouts was judiciously communicated by Mrs. Munday herself.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AFGHANISTAN. A Calcutta despatch says:—According to reports from Cabul the Ameer, who has probably already left Cabul, will attack Herat from Candahar in co-operation with one of his generals operating from Afghan Turkestan. It is said Ayoub Khan has reached Fara with 2 000 treory so an engagement will probably 3,000 troops, so an engagement will probably take place within a few days.

LONDON, May 16.

It is stated that Prince Leopoid, the Queen's youngest son, will be created Duke of Albany on his next birthday.

St. Petersburg advices state that the Emperor has accepted the resignation of General Melikoff and appointed General Ignation to succeed him. The change creates great Aneasiness in political circles.

LONDON, May 17. Mr. Gladstone's long and earnest speech in the House of Commons last night greatly exhausted his strength. Towards the close of his speech he was observed to be suffering, and once or twice it was thought he would not be able to go on. His indomitable energy, however, carried him through, and after making one of the most thrilling, and of

fective speeches ever heard in the House he sat down amid a torrent of applause. Soon afterward he left the House, and drove to his residence in Carlton terrace. The strain from the excitoment of the night proved too great for his strength. To-day he is seriously ill and confined to his bed. Not a little fear is expressed concerning him, as his health has never been good since his partial recovery from the illness which prostrated him last summer. His secretary, however, states that while the prostration of the Premier was very great early this morning, he has now greatly recovered and is nearly well. He says he will be completely recovered to-morrow, and will be able to take his seat in the House on Thursday night.

BISMAECK AGAIN DRYLATED. ercial Relations of England

Prince Bismarck has again sustained a defeat in Parliament. His projects for the triennial budgets instead of annual reports of the financial condition of the empire, and for quadrennial instead of annual sessions, have been rejected by a large majority. The Prince is said to manifest great exasperation.

THE PLAGUS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

Every steamship calling at Queenstown for the past week has been inspected by a Government official accompanied by Miss O'Brien, authoress of the article detailing the horrors of emigrant ships. It is believed the charges will be completely refuted. The sexes are completely separated, and the arrangements on most steamers are as follows:—Men who are alone are assigned to the forward part of the ship, unmarried women to the after part, and married people amidships. Sometimes, when a section has been unduly crowded, young women are assigned to quarters with the married people. This is the only point to which the inspector is likely to take exception.

The number of smallpox patients at the London hospital, during the past fortnight, was 1,247. was 1,247.

John Rea, solicitor of Belfast, well known for the riotous seenes he created in court when defending participants in party processions, was found dead in bed, having suicided

A Papal bull issued to-day modifies many of the conclusions of the committee of Cardinals. The general scope of the bull lessening the parochial system is believed to impede Catholicism. The bull is specially in-

A Vienna despatch says.—The anti-fewish crusade is reported to be spreading rapidly throughout the Austro-Hungarian empire. From nearly all the villages in which the From nearly all the villages in which the Hebrew population is numerous outrages are reported. Among them is an account of the horrible murder of a Jewish family consisting of husband, wife, and three children at the Hungarian village of Larpas.

The houses of the Jews have been wrecked at Odessa. It is reported that a Jew was thrown into the fames of a burning house by the scools of Tarpay.

in their homes in the event of disturbances. RUSSIA'S INTERNAL CONDITION.

DEFIANT NIHILIST PROCLAMATION—RE-TRENCHMENT IN THE ARMY-A MINE DIS-COVERED AT ST. PETERBURG.

LONDON, May 17.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Nihilists have answered the manifesto of the Czar by a proclamation, saying they accept the war forced upon them, and are confident of victory, and adding that if one of them is killed ten are eager to take his place.

The Russian Minister of War contemplates great retrenchment in his department, such as the abolition of numerous, military districts, the reduction of officials, the dissolution of various military commissions, and economy in the pay of generals.

At St. Petersburg yesterday an ensign found a mine of thirty-seven pounds of genpowder under the stone bridge at the steamer landing in the street leading to the Tsarskoe-Seloe railway station.

Two naval lieutenants have been arrested at Cronstadt for abstracting a quantity of dynamite from the imperial mining department. COVERED AT ST. PETERSBURG.

burg of persons connected with the revolu-tionary party. It is rumoured that another attempt has been made on the Czar's life by worse.

AN ELECTRIC MOTOR.

The stated that Prince Leopold, the Queen's younggest son, will be Created Dake of Albany on his nest birshelsy.

A Vichnis correspondent says.—"The speculations about the cause of the Princess Stephanic's sudden tearin outburst during the marriage ceremony on Tuesday were famued afresh last evening by a despatch from Paris announcing that a young American artist there had attempted suicide by opening the arteries of his arms. It was at once whispered around the Palace that the young artist was nono other than the Princess and the princess in the result of the rine we electric railway, which runs believe the rine whether the railway Parish and the princess in the result of the result of the railway and press to take part in the trail of the princess in the result of the resul

The importation of thoroughbred horses to this country will be very large this year.

Sir John Macdonald's trip to England will last only six weeks, voyages included. / During his absence Hon. D. L. Macpherson, who is a member of the Cabinet without portfolio, will act as Minister of the Interior.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1881.

THE DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSON

THE OLD AND THE NEW The Revised New Testament Issued on Tuesday.

The revised New Testament has been issued to the public. The title describes the work

The most significant epochs of history for more than two thousand years have been punctuated by new versions of the Scriptures. Those periods of ferment and change which are now recognized as the beginnings of the several great transitions by which the leading nations of our race have reached their present states of development have each been preceded by a fresh appearance of the Bible in the language of that people which was to lead in the approaching movement—by its reappearance, moreover, in a way which attracted conspicuous attention.

Five centuries before Christ the Jews returned to Palestine from their long captivity in Babylon. They found Jerusalem in ruins, part of their lands desolate, and part possessed by foes. Their morals were degraded, their religious culture efficied, the knowledge of their sacred books gene. They did not even know that those books existed. They were a broken, helpless people, for they had lost the wisdom which had been the life of tacir fathers.

Che' the reading."

In sprobably means that the readers translated out of the Ancient Hebrew tongue which the people had forgotten during the captivity into the current Chaldee, which they understood.

At this time the national literature was weeded under the supervision of Ezra, and the Canar partially formed. Two-thirds of the Old Testament was shaped substantially into the form in which we have it now.

In the two centuries following the moral force of the Jews grew so vigorously that their good fame reached Greece and gave them favour in the sight of Alexander. They alone among Oriental peoples were passed uninjured, undisturbed, and probably honoured with important benefits by the Macedonian conqueror.

Geath dissolved his dream of universal empire, but the map of the Orient was re-made. The sovereignty of Central and Western Asia and of Egypt was divided among his generals. One seized Syria, another Egypt. The two powers fought as rivals. Palestine lay between. It became the threshold over which each must march to attack its competitor. Sometimes the Holy Land was occupied by one, sometimes by the other. As the dust flies beneath the tramp of buffaloes, the Jews were acattered from their native land, until a far larger number of them lived outside of Palestine than could be found within its borders. Many of them settled in Asia Minor and Egypt, and all the countries bordering the Mediterranean received large numbers of them. Few of these Jewish exiles understood Hebrew. The language spoken in Palestine was less similar to it than Italian is to Latin. The language of the exiles was a form of Greek. It was the speech of commerce, of science, and of literature throughout the greater part of the Roman Empire. It was more widely diffused than Latin. Few even of the Jews in Palestine could read the Hebrew Scriptures. Of the exiles fewer still. Gradually there grew among these Hellenic Jews an imperative desire to have their Bible in a language they could read. Precisely how this longing was gratified we do not know. We cannot say who translated the Septuagint. The wild and self-contradicting legends of its origin leave when sifted small residuam of historic fact. But it is certain that less than a century before Christ the entire Old Testament had been translated into Greek, and that the work was done at Alexandria. This version circulated throughout the Empire. It became the Bible of the Jewish race, excepting a small portion in the East. It was the Bible quoted by Stephen in the Temple, read by the Eunuch in his chariot, cited by Paul and James in their epistles.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Europe passed the last bridge toward modern civilization. The fifteen century brought to her problems never presented to the race before. Her salvation depended on their right solution. The fourteenth century gave the key. The Mohammedan power, which for more than three hundred years had inspired Christendom with dread, established an empire in Europe when the first Amurath entered Adrianople. The stealthy advance of the dreaded Turk did not retreat until he had conquered Constantinople. The terror inspired throughout Christian nations by this occupation of Adrianople we can but feebly realize.

as he gave the world John Wyeliffe's

been preceded by the appearance of a new version of the Bible in the language of the people who had the principal work of the time to do, each version coming in a way that attracted conspicuous attention.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

A Treaty of Peace Signed by

FRENCH INFLUENCE IN TUNIS SECURED

The Bey Compelled to Give Up

London, May 12 A Tunis despatch says:—M. Roustan, the French consul, yesterday, asked the Bey to grant an audience to General Breard, and the Bey fixed four o'clook in the afternoon as the time. General Breard read to the Bey a treaty in ten articles, the principal of which is that there shall be a French Minister-resident in Tunis charged to watch the execution of the treaty. The Bey asked until nine in the evening for consideration, but signed the treaty at eight. He requested that the French troops should not enter Tunis, but the French had no intention of taking that step. The interview between the Bey and General Breard was marked by great courtesy and A TREATY SIGNED.

The result is not yet known. It is said the Beyintended to fly with his Ministers, family, and treasures to the holy city of Kairouan, but was entirely surrounded by French troops, and finding himself caught in the toils, signed the treaty, granting all the guarantees demanded.

OPINION OF THE ITALIAN PRESS. A despatch from Rome says.—In commenting upon M. de St. Hilstone circular the Italian press unanimously, trge calmness, prudence, and patience. Sumor Crispi's paper says it is a slap in the face, and a humiliation which France has haughtily inflicted upon Italy. La Liberta says it is useless to point out that insolence slid disloyalty are apparent in every line and word. The Opinione believes the stupid and vulgar accusations of the French press against the Italian consul were made at the instigation of the French Government.

LONDON, May 15. A change is coming over the attitude of England towards France by her conduct in regard to Tunis and reactionary commercial policy. The Tunis matter may lead also to ill-feeling between France and England in regard to Egypt.

THE SCENE AT THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY THE SCENE AT THE SIGNING OF THE TREATY.

A despatch from Tunis says the scene at the palace was very painful when M. Roustan demanded the Bey's signature to the treaty. The princes sent message after message imploring the Bey to sign the treaty, as they leared that if he falled to do so he would be deposed in favour of his younger brother. There is great excitement in Tunis. A protest will be presented to the Sultan.

The Bey's REPORT TO THE SULTAN.

LONDON, May 16. In the House of Common to night Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was asked whether the English Government could recognize and approve of the ready which France and extorted from the Bey of Tunia. In ropy to this question Sir

Charles said that until full papers relating to this matter had been presented to Parliament it would be desirable to delay discussion upon the subject. The impression prevails that England has been too slow in manifesting her disapprobation of the treaty in question. The arrangement which France has made with Tunis is now an accomplished fact, and remonstrances against it or expressions of disapprobation

possession of authentic information before action is taken.

The French had an engagement on Sunday with the Kroumirs, who lost heavily. The French had eight wounded. The French troops have been ordered to occupy Tunis in consequence of Ali Bey's note to the Porte.

The President of the Council of Ministers at Constantinople telegraphed the Bey of Tunis that the Porte has protested against the treaty with France, which is a violation of the Sultan's rights, and null and void.

The extreme Italian Republicans met at Florence to-day, and sent a strong protest to Victor Hugo against the French violence at Tunis.

Tunisians to its over population. Without absolutely pledging the future, he re-affirms his former statement, that France has not the slightest idea of annexation.

A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Compressed Electric Energy Packed in

Sir William Thompson, F.R.S., of the University of Glasgow, has received from M. Camille Faure, of Paris, the discoverer, a box of electric energy. A gentleman writes to the Times this morning as follows:—"On Monday last in Paris a Faure battery, or pile secondaire, was charged with its electric fluid direct from an ordinary Grove battery in my presence. The receptacle consisted of four Faure batteries, each about five inches in diameter and seven inches high, forming a cylindrical leaden vessel, and containing alternate sheets of metallic lead and minium wrapped in felt, and rolled into spirals, wetted with acidulated water, and Fresh perparations have been taken at Warsaw against the anti-Jewish disturbances announced for to-mo row.

An Odesse despetch says the military are bivouscked throughout the city, and the gov-bivouscked throughout the contact the mount of the french and may be the perfection of France this morning comments to the conduct of the French and may be commented to afford, are of such that the contact the mount of the french and may be commented to afford, are of such the conduct of the French and may be commented to afford, are of such that the contact the mount of the french and may be commented to afford, are of such that the contact the mount of the french and may be commented to afford, are of such that the contact the mount of the french and may be commented to afford, are of such that the contact the french and may be commented to afford, are of

Lively Times in Western Ontario—Fences,
Trees, and Barns Levelled—A Boy Killed
by the Fall of a Tree.

Chatham, Ont., May 16.—It has been reported in town to-day that the rain and windstorm of Saturday blew down fences, trees, and
three barns in the township of Raleigh. Also
that three cows were killed by falling trees.
A boy is reported killed near Charing Cross
by a tree striking him, breaking his legs and
crushing his skull.

A report from Wallaceburg says the rainfall
was tremendous along the river Sydenham,
and the thunder and lightning terrific.
Lightning struck the chimmey of the Wesleyan Methodist church, tearing up a portion
of the roof, and making a rent in the end
wall. The storm played havec with railfences and orchards, and in some instances
doors and windows were blown along the
Lake Erie shore in the vicinity of Buckhorn.

A YOUNG RUFFIAN.

demanded the Bey's signature to the treaty. The princes sent message after message imploring the Bey to sign the treaty, as they feared that if he failed to do so he would be deposed in favour of his younger brother. There is great excitementin Tunis. A protest will be presented to the Sultan.

THE BEY'S EXFORT TO THE SULTAN.

The Bey of Tunis telegraphed to the Porte on Thursday as follows:—"The French general came to my palace with a body of cavalry and submitted a treaty recognising a French protectorate for signature, stating that he would not leave the palace without an answer. Seeing I was under pressure of a superior force, the French army being near my residence, I was obliged for honour's sake, and for the prevention of bloodshed, to sign without examining or discussing. I was constrained by force. Several of the powers have replied to the Porte's recent circular to the effect that the Sultan's suzerainty over Tunis is not clearly defined in the existing treaties. The Porte has resolved to protect against the French abuse of force.

DISCONTENT AT TUNIS.

The Bey declines to furnish the foreign representatives with copies of the treaty with France. It is stated that the French will occupy the Goletta. Great discontent prevails among the Moslems, who are preparing a protest to the Sultan.

THE SULTAN TO THE RES.

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Bey saying:—"On no account sim any convention proposed by France, We shall sand a special commission to Tunis with two menof-war."

Sixty or phan lads arrived out on the steamship Sardinian for the Home at Galt.

vails among the Moslems, who are preparing a protest to the Sultan.

THE SULTAN TO THE BET.

The Sultan has telegraphed to the Bey saying:—"On no account sign any convention proposed by France. We shall send a special commission to Tunis with two menoi-war."

It is stated that the treaty provides for a war indemnity, French protection, and a surveillance from the frontier and coast by the occupation of places thereon. The French and Tunisian Governments will arrange for the payment of the public debt. France engages to protect Tunis against all foreign powers. The French ambassadors and consuls will represent Tunis abroad. The French occupation ceases when the Bey shows that he can ensure security on the frontier.

London. The pursuer mounted a horse and beat the parties to the city, having a constable on hand to arrest them when they arrived.

Sixty orphan lads arrived out on the steamship Sardinian for the Home at Galt.

The Scott Act prevents the purchase of liquor in Sarnia, but it does not stop the people from drinking. Anyone who wants to imbibe crosses to Port Huron, drinks as much as he desires to drink, and returns to Canada full of American whiskey, upon which he pays no import duty. The results of the passage of the Act in Sarnia may be summed up as follows:—People who want to drink, drink as usual; the revenues from duties and licenses are lost; the ferry-boats and Port Huron saloons are doing an excellent business. It is to be feared that Sarnia's sudden prohibition fit is not a genuine concession. It re-

Assassination of a Bailiff near

Loughrea.

The State of the Country Becoming Daily More Alarming.

ARRESTS UNDER THE OCERCION ACT

London, May 12.

A bailiff named Connors, serving under Lord Dunsdale, was fired at and mortally wounded at Dooken, near Loughres, last night. The shot was fired from behind a hedge, and the ball lodged in Connors' lungs. Two strests were made.

No fewer than five arrests were made to day under the Coercion Act. The most important was that of John Heffernan, poor law guardian at Cork, and a prominent member of the Cork Land League. He was charged with inciting persons unlawfully to take and retain possession of land, and to riot and assault. Four men charged with "boyeotting" were arrested near Castlebar and taken to Galway.

Archbishep Croke, writing to Mr. Parnell, says:—"You are the chosen and trusted

LONDON, May 17.

Accounts from Ireland agree that the recent numerous arrests there have not checked the agitation. Accounts from Ireland agree that the recent numerous arrests there have not checked the agrication.

Speaking on the Land bill in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone said the Opposition were playing with edge tools in making Ireland the battle-ground of party. If the bill was defeated, a Conservative Government would have to pass a larger bill.

Michael Brennan in, a speech at Ballyronsuns declared that a year hence any Reformer who proposes to compensate the landlords will be laughed off the platform. He characterized the Land bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against rent. He said the anti-slavery movement in America commenced by offers of compensation to the slave-owners, but slavery was washed away in blood. He said the people should make it impossible for the landlords to collect their rent. He thought the cry recently raised in some parts of Europe of "Land and Liberty" would be found to be the rallying cry of the Irish race the world over. They must not waste time in the discussion of the Land bill, but must make the country hotter, make it impossible for the landlords, assisted by the police and seldiers, to collect their rents. A Dublin correspondent thinks the advocacy of such a programme by Kettle and Brennan indicates that they are commissioned by Mr. Parnell to test public opinion, to see whether the idea of a general strike against the payment of zent would be accepted.

A tabe containing either dynamite or gun cotton with a fuse attached was thrown into the doorway of the central police station at Liverpool last night. A loud explosion followed, and many windows were broken, but nobody was hurt.

Bogus Degrees.

BUFFALO, May 17.—A propos of bogus medical colleges a prominent dentist of this city has received the following scaled circular, dated Delavan, Wis:—

"Dear Sir, —By mail I send you the Wisconsin Dental College announcement. Should you conclude to take a full or part of the term we will give you practical instruction, which will be to your advantage. However, if you do not desire a college course, I take the liberty to make you this offer. Fill the blanks in the enclosed printed statement and return. If satisfactory to the faculty will send you in a cylinder-box by express, c.o.d. \$12, an agent's honorary diploma and degree of D.D.S. (Doctor of Dental Surgery) with your name artistically hand-printed. This diploma is 22 by 17 inches, elaborately engraved on parchment with the signatures of the faculty and the College seal. Should you receive this compliment from the Wisconsin Dental College we shall expect your influence by way of assisting us to students in the future.

"Respectfully your servant, "George Morrison, "President."

The enclosed printed statement is very simple in its reconstructions.

PRICE THREE CENTS. SCRIPT.

MAIL OFFICE, THURSDAY, May 1.8

THE REVISED TESTAMENT A Scathing Criticism of the Work by the

The Revisors Stigmatized as Pedants

and Grammatical Purists. The Old Renderings and Familiar Associations Description of the Sake of Syntax.

REVISION OF THE REVISION NECESSARY.

cork Land League. He was charged with inciting persons unlawfully to take and retain possession of land, and to riot and assault. Four men charged with "boycotting "were arrested near Castlebar and taken to Galway.

Archbishep Croke, writing to Mr. Parnell, says:—"You are the chosen and trusted leader, not alone of the Irish people, and I recognize you fully and faithfully as such. You state that your abstention from voting cannot influence the second reading of the Land bill. Its final acceptance or rejection cannot therefore arise until after it has been discussed in committee. Why take a step which, while it can do no good, may split the party and create a division you deplore?"

London, May 13.

In the House of Lords to-day, Viscount Middletom asked whether the Government was disposed to take any steps for the better protection of peaceable subjects in Iraland. Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, said the Government regretted that its hopes of the result of the recent legislation for the maintenance of order in Iraland had not been realized. Seventy-two persons are in custody under the Protection Act. The

A demonstration against the new Italian ministry took place yesterday at Milan. The troops charged the people, and several persons were wounded. In Florence harricades were raised. There is to be another great demonstration have to sink

Halifax, N.S., May 18.—Coal sh from Picton have commenced this sear renewed energy. The Halifax Comp making great exertions to open up th making great exertions to open up their net seams, and in a few months will be raisin coal from the new mines on as large a scale is they formerly did from the Foord and Cap pits. The three new mines now being open will be able to produce a thousand tons

Caught Tartars.
San Marcia, New Mexico, May 18.—Two
masked men who stopped the stage twenty
miles from here, were shot dead by the

ELIZABETH, Pa., May 18.—Mrs. and her two children were drowne sinking of a leaky boat in which