

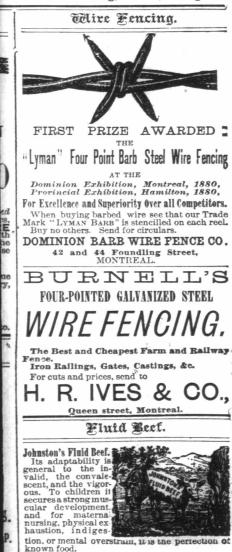
and no better opportunity has ever been offered to

e being rapidly taken and settled upon. Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from imbered, and are almost universally good r is removed. of such magnitude as to call for all the the lands will produce-this will enable

ilt at various points along the line, and Furnaces are t St. Ignace. th in winter and summer, make these lands par-The lands adjacent the railroad are offered at e of timber, etc. The lands are at your very

465-13

Land Commissioner, and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.



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THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO. MONTREAL.455-13

THE WEEKLY MAIL, printed and published every Thursday morning by THE MAIL PRINT-ING COMPANY, at their Printing House, cerner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, CF W BUNTING, Managing Director,

laws is making great headway in England. Thousands of farms are lying idle, and the in the midland counties. THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

SIE A. T. GALT TO BE PRESENT ON BEHALF OF CANADA--ENGLAND'S ACTION STILL DOUBT-FUL.

having the appearance of compromising it on the subject of bi-metallism. No alteration of

The agitation for the revision of the land

LONDON, April 16. The statement that it is practically decided that England shall be represented at the monetary conference is certainly premature. The Government is unwilling to take any step

A TENNESSEE TRAGEDY.

the terms of invitation have yet been signified Cowardly Murder of a United States Mar-shal—Shot in the Dark by Distillery Men. o it, and should it send a delegate, he would be merely a spectator. But even that much yet is undecided. Mr. Evarts' party arrived WASHINGTON, April 19.—The Internal Revenue Office is in receipt of the following account of the killing of United States marshal Henry Seagraves, in Summer county, Tennessee, on the 10th. Mr. Seagraves left Nashville on the 7th, and went to Summer country or collection of some execution in London on Thursday night. They have not seen any members of the Government, and are not likely to, as the Ministers are all out of town. Sir Alexander T. Galt called op the party to-day. Sir Alexander will probably county to collect money on some execution. He was accompanied by a young man named watch the proceedings of the conference on the part of Canada. Mr. Evarts' party go to Cox, who says that he went to a new distil-lery, saying he had an execution against the proprietor, and if they did not pay it he would have to levy on their property. After Paris to-morrow. The London correspondent of the Liver-

pool Post says the Marquis of Hartington has consented to send a delegate to the monetary conference on behalf of India, who will not, nowever, participate in the decisions of the conference.

THE NIHILISTS.

house of MITS. Weatherstord, intending to feed and get supper, and come home at night. After supper they got ready to start. Mrs. Weathersford got a lamp and went with them to the barn to help tosaddle their horses when they heard a couple of shots fired at or near the house of a coloured man, who lived near by. They blew out the lamp and started to investigate the cause of the firing. When LONDON, April 15. A St. Petersburg despatch says .-- Of 204 students charged with violating the rules of the university here, 18 have been sentenced to on and 71 to arrest for several days. to investigate the cause of the firing. 100 have been reprimanded and 15 acquitted. A Moscow despatch says:—One hundred and they were within a few yards of the coloured man's house Mr. Seagraves asked who was there, and they asked who he was. He told forty students have been rusticated for a year for holding an illegal meeting. Six political prisoners will be tried by a military court here at the end of April. Three are of noble rank, named Kashintzff, Schedrin, and Prizlakoi; one is the son of a priest, two are women, one the wife of Dr. Bozomslitz, and the other the wife of a tacher there, and they asked who he was. He told them and they fired, killing him instantly. They then tried to get the negro to go to the house and get some valuables, but he refused. They then forced him to go, after which they rifled the dead man's pockets, taking his fire-arms, watch, papers and money. They then left. Philling who makes the report, says he left. Phillips, who makes the report, says he thinks that with a sufficient force he can sethe other the wife of a teacher. A St. Petersburg despatch says :- All the Nihilists, except Hessy Helfmann, condemned

cure the murderers. for connection with the Czar's assassination, namely. Russakoff, Michaeloff, Kibaltschitisch, AN EPIDEMIC OF STRIKES. Jeliaboff, and Sophie Pieffosky, were hanged this morning. Order was not disturbed. The New York Carpenters-Railroad Strikes at Louisville-Fall River Weavers Out-The Cincinnati Strikes.

There was an immense concourse of spec-tators, and the excitement has not been LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.—Some of the strikers at the Louisville and Nashville paralleled by any event since the Russian capital was thrilled by the story that the

Ozar had been torn to pieces by a Nihilist bomb on March 13th. At the appointed hour freight depot have gone to work again, and the trouble is probably nearly over. the victims of the law were taken from NEW YORK, April 19. -Only seventy of the their cells and placed upon a hurdle drawn

2,400 carpenters who struck for \$3.25 per day yesterday still remain out, the bosses having by four horses, and surrounded by a strong body of mounted troops. The cortége pro-

deepened towards depression is severely felt even mund Smith, and Samuel M. Feller, of Philamidnight into a stupor delphia, as trustees for the mortgagee. The matter was put into the hands of a detective, from which he was with difficulty roused. He then took nourishment up to half-past and he found that the valuable document had one. About two he became comatose, breathbeen lying in a closet at the Grand Pacific hotel. There it had been swept up with an accumulation of rubbish and dumped into an alley. An Italian ragpicker had carried ing with much difficulty. Drs. Kidd and Bruce at once applied the usual restoratives, but for the first time since his illness they failed to produce their effect, and it became evident that death was imminent. Lord it off, and after a long search it was found at a junk-shop. It was not publicly known be-Barrington, Dr. Quain, and Sir Philip Rose fore that the Pennsylvania Company had were hastily summoned. Sir Philip Rose and Dr. Quain only arrived a few minutes before the end. Five minutes such a mortgage on its property. before he expired his breathing became slow and gentle, and his face placid. The heart's

action and pulse continued a few minutes after the breathing ceased to be apparent. His friends and nurses continued round the bed a few minutes after the pulse ceased, as the end was so quiet it was difficult to realize that he was so quiet it was timour to realize that he was dead. All were deeply affected. For a few moments before his death he was perfectly conscious and calm. His refusal to take nourishment, combined with the renewal of the spasmodic attacks caused by the sudden re-turn of the cold wind from which he suffered

so much in the earlier stages of his illness, together produced a state of complete exhaustion When the final moment arrived, he died as a weary man in health falls quietly and softly asleep. Mr. Ralph Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield's brother, was summoned as leaving there late in the evening they started home, and about sundown stopped at the house of Mrs. Weathersford, intending to soon as the more alarming symptoms set in, but arrived too late to witness the end. PUBLIC MOURNING.

The fact that Lord Beaconsfield died with out receiving any constitutions or sacraments of the Christian religion continues to be conmented upon, and certain curious surmises are drawn. The Queen is said to have re-When ceived the news of the Earl's death with great sorrow. The Daily News and Globe appear in deep mourning. Expressions and manifes-tations of sorrow are heard and seen all over the city. Flags are displayed at half-mast, and there is a general appearance of mourning and lamentation. Joseph Boehm, the sculptor, has taken a successful cast of Earl Beaconsfield's face.

He several times during his illness stated his behigt that he would die. One doctor says

ier in the nic

A PITIFUL SCENE.

When Lord Beaconsfield regained conscious-ness he called Lord Rowton to his side, feebly grasped his hand, and attempted to smile, and the next moment peacefully breathed his last. Lord Rowton broke down in utter grief, and his sobs, mingled with those of the old valet, filled the chamber of death and gave knowedge of what had occurred to the other members of the household. There was no clergy man with the Earl at the time of his death, nor has one visited him during his illness.

THE PARTY LOSS.

Speculation is already rife as to the imme diate political consequences which will follow the Earl's death. In Liberal circles the opin-ion is expressed that the event will be a dis-

for the Dusiness taskes of his grandtather, had a son who was to shine in public life, and yet he himself, is that son has related, "not only never entered into the politics of the day, but did not even understand them."

but did not even understand them." Benjamin Disraeli was born on the 21st of December, 1804, so that when he died as Lord Beaconstield, he was in his seventy-seventh year. He was duly received into the Jewish Church ; but with the initial rite his formal connection with Israel ended. He was yet of tender are when his father who had become tender age when his father, who had become inoculated with the doctrines of Roussean while at Paris years before, finally renounced his connection with the synagogue. His son, at the instance of Rogers, the poet-banker, was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the 31st of July, 1817, being, according to the parish register, "said to be about twelve years old." Of Disraeli's education little is known; but to judge from some apparently autobiographical reminiscences in his two earliest novels, he had to assert himself lie in that direction.

earliest novels, he had to assert himself against prejudices of race even at that early time. He was for a short period afterwards in an attorney's office at his father's wish ; but his attention was chiefly occupied with romances, and he never was articled. He first came distinctly before the world in 1890 when in his twenty second year Ambitions he confessedly was, but the charge of indifference to principle cannot fair-ly be made against a statesman who lived when the Duke of Wellington and Peel fore-swore every principle of their lives by intro-ducing the Catholic Emancipation Act. They were fully justified by the necessity of the time, and Lord Beaconsfield himself, as a democratic Tory, accepted from time to time all clear indications of popular will. The Reform bill of 1867 was a measure far more in 1826, when in his twenty-second year. "Vivian Grey" then made his first how to the public, and appears to have taken "society" by storm. There were keys of it, as more by storm. There were keys of it, as more than half a century later we have been fa-voured with keys to "Endymian." Lord Beaconsfield's chara er, as illustrated by this and succeeding work of fiction, may form the about of reflection nereafter. It may suf-face to say that throu hout them there runs a a vein certainly anteniographical. The in-fluence of race and southern origin is t manifest throughout. The exaltation of imagination above reason, admiration for strength of will as the only essential to success Reform bill of 1867 was a measure far more Reform bill of 1867 was a measure far more liberal than any that had been suggested by the Liberal party. It "levelled up," to use his own expressive phrase, instead of levelling duwn; and the best evidence of his windom is to be found in the fact that it has remained, through all the changes of administration; for fourteen years. Lord Beaconsfield's appear-ance at Berlin was his first essay in diplo-many and yet it is a matter of history that. manifest throughout. The exattation of imagination above reason, admiration for strength of will as the only essential to success in life, run through them all. One sentence in "Coningsby" will illustrate our meaning :---"Man is only truly great when he acts from passions; nevet irresistible but when he ap-peals to the imagination. I wen Mormon counts more votaries than Bentham." Utili-tarian ethics were an abomination to him; and in spite of his reverence for his father, which was certainly profound, and his own literary success, he was not fond of literature. The great virtue he admired was courage, and in his earlier novels he defined his own ambi-tious sims in life in the most insiste mamer. His ardent love of the Semile race is im-pressed upon every one of his works---indeed it was part of himself, and imparted its flavour to his fiction; as it gave a tone to his foreign policy. macy, and yet it is a matter of history that, not even excepting Bismarck, he commanded attention at the conference to an extent conattention at the conference to an extent con-ceded to no other diplomatist. Much has been made of the Afghan war, for which he was hardly responsible, and the Zulu troubles, for which he was not responsible at all. He was undoubtedly, above all things, an Imperialist, and the project, at which he once hinted, of Imperial federation, was one of those dreams, which naturally flit across a vivid imagination. We do not believe that Lord Beaconsfield was ever insincere in pub-lic life; on the contrary, it appears to us lic life; on the contrary, it appears to us that beneath that cold and impassive exterior there lay a fire of personal conviction, indomitable, because it was real and potent. The time has not yet come for a complete re-view of the illustrious life which has just been brought to a close. In time the angu-larities which alone attract cursory inspec-

there calls and placed upon a hurdle drawny for a burdle drawny fo

nion preserved him from the blancers. He declares London is in a ferment of der of attempting to reverse the policy of Sir Robert Peel. The same subtle imaginative faculty which prompted him on occasion to excitement, that spies are as numerous as at St. Petersburg, and that detectives go around in all manner of disguises; that the attempt on erratic measures, gave him also a clear vision of the possible as if by instinct. Few men the Mansion House was only the beginning of the end. When Gladstone and his Cabinet who could boast of genius, and relied upon it, have ever succeeded as Disraeli succeeded. He was neither a student of blue-books nor of disregarded the warnings to discontinue the disregarded the warnings to discontinue the arrests and convictions operations were be-gun by burning the Liverpool docks, causing damage of two million pounds. This pro-duced a salutary effect on the Government. He says more surprises are in store for them. It was war to the knife with Irishmen. He was strongly of common that the presentions anything else except men and manners, the ever-varying phases of opinion, and his own proper attitude towards them. It may be said that he was a mere worshipper of sucthe state of the was a mere worsnipper of suc-tives; yet, is a matter of fact, no public man ever passed so many years in waiting for it. The leadership of the Conservative party, which fell to him by common consent on the sudden death of Lord George Bentinck, he could hardly have foreseen when he entered upon the gruesde against Sir Bohert Peel was strongly of opinion that the precautions taken to protect Gladstone were by no means unnecessary.

LONDON, April 18. Mr. Dillon, in speaking at Donegal to-day, openly repudiated the resolution which de-clared the Land bill an honest attempt to upon the crusade against Sir Robert Peel Certainly the road to power and fame did not ettle the land question. Ambitious he confessedly was, but the

MR. PARNELL AT GLASGOW. Mr. Parnell, in speaking at Glasgow to-day, asserted that the Land bill would crush the small tenants. The Irish race every-where, he said, would no longer submit to

trifling. AMENITIES OF TEXAN LIFE.

Seven Fatal Shooting Cases in Five Days-A Handy Man with His Shooting Irons,

ELPASO, Tex., April 19.-Seven deaths from LiPASO, 1ex., April 19.—Seven deaths from pistol shots have occurred within the past five days, three of them at the hands of Marshal Studemire. The last occurred about eight o'clock last night. As the marshal was walk-ing the street with a friend he was met by Wm. Johnson, ex-city marshal, who carried a shot-gun, and demanded of Studemire to hand or merticin have. The latter refused where over certain keys. The latter refused, where-upon Johnson fired and wounded Studemire in the foot. The latter returned the fire with his revolver, killing Johnson. Other parties across the street opened fire upon the officer, but without effect, and ran when advanced on by the marshal.

THE MANUFACTURING BOOM.

Some of the Fruits of the National Policy. ST. CATHABINES. April 19.-General activity is observable everywhere among the manu-factories. MacDonald's pulp mill is undergoing extensive alterations, and new machin-ery is being added. Phelps & Co.'s hammer works, a new industry brought into life by the N. P., is having a new flume added and a water-wheel. Battle & Co.'s: pulp mill, at Thorold, is being improved with a new, via-duct. All the mills and other industrial

establishments along the line of the canal are undergoing a general refitting for the business of the coming season, which promises to be unusually good. unusually good. HALIFAX, April 19.—In an article on "The Fruits of the National Policy," the *Evening Mail* says a pulp mill is to be established at Liverpool, and a glass factory at New Glas-gow that will employ 150 hands. This enter-prise will consume quantities of coal, and the proprietor, a Mr. Beech, from Ontario, has contracted with the mines for a supply of contracted with the mines for a supply of coal at 50 cents per ton. Hansport is going into the manufacture of agricultural imple-ments on a scale that promises to drive both American and Ontario manufacturers out of

the Maritime Province market. Windsor is subscribing a capital for a cotton factory. Wolfville is increasing its hosiery workshops. Kentville, Amherst, Truro, and Annapolis Activitie, Annerst, Artic, and Annapoins are entering upon new lines of manufacture hitherto unknown in Nova Scotia. The Pic-tou and Cape Breton coal mines and the Londonderry iron works are doing a tremen-dous business. The Amherst boot and shoe factory is being greatly enlarged.

out of the sinking craft in a boat and made for the shore, but the waves were so high, and the gale so strong, that the boat upset, and her occupants disappeared in the surf. The spot where this casualty occurred was between the breakwater and the headwas between the breakwater and the head-land. The captain and Trecartin, who were both from Carleton, St. John, managed to get hold of the upturned boat, and clung to her for a time. Their position, as seen from the shore, caused great excitement, and Capt Geo. Carron, Mr. Sweet, and another man proceeded to the steamer Dufferin, then in port, got out the his-boat, and endeayour-ed to reach the strugging men, but in vain. The wind and waves were too strong for them, and ere long the captain and his assothem, and ere long the captain and his asso-ciates had all perished. The bodies of Capt. Quinlan and Trecartin, were afterwards recovered.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES. Rathbun & Son are about starting a car-

Athlun & Son are about starting a car-building shop at Desermito. Mr. Snowball, M. P. for Northumberland, N.B., predicted that the N.P. would ruin the lumbermen. He still runs his mill at Miranich, and according to the local papers employs twenty-two men and turns out thirty thousand per day.

thousand per day. The Bruce Telescope wants some one to open a factory in Walkerton, regardless of the fact, so ably demonstrated by Sir Richard Cartwright, that factories should not be en-couraged, as inconfacturers are robbers. The relescope is pointed towards protection. The Baltimore Hereid calls the stiention of its readers to the fact that the Dominion of Canada has within the last few years de-veloped an energy which changes altogether veloped an energy which changes altogether. her character as a friendly rival of the United States in the marts of the world. Our re-vised tariff is credited with a marked increase

in the number of our manufacturing indus-tries, and our future prospects are spoken of in the most flattering terms. The Sherbrooke Gazette thinks that "there is no good reason why publishers in Canada should not have as good a price for their papers as our neighbours over the border, as everything connected with the expense of

printing a paper costs as much here as in that country." Our contemporary reasons that, as a fair price secures a good article, the pay-ment of such a price inures to the benefit of

both publisher and purchaser. People who have been misled into the be-lief that free trade is doing wonders for the manufacturers of Great Britain should listen to the confession of the London *Globe*. "It s notorious," says that paper on March 31, "that British exports to foreign countries are declining at the very same time as the im-ports of foreign goods into England are in-creasing. If the process now going on con-tinue, our manufactures will, before long, have mainly to rely upon the markets of ou have mainly to rely upon the markets of our own colonies, as we are being shut out by degrees from the markets of the Continent." This state of affairs is to be regretted, but it only shows that free trade, unless adopted by

all nations, is not what it is alleged to be. Apologising for Sir Richard Cartwright's commercial heresy in taking shares in a glass factory founded under the reign of a "legal-ised robbery," to quote himself, the London organ says :— "Sir Richard has confidence in a sounder fiscal policy, and does not believe that any legitimate industry requires to be put in Mr. Tilley's leading strings or requires pap from Grandma Macdonald's nursing bottle." "Sir Richard," "Mr. Tilley," and "Grandma Macdonald" is too awfully witty and logical for anything. We feel like a crushed tragedian. Hearing a fellow speak patronizingly of Milton, as a poet, Charles Lamb went behind him, lamp in hand, to examine his bumps, for the purpose of seeing where he carried so much brains. There would seem to be an orbellent expression for a phronologist, with a tantors, in the senctum of our clever and courteous contem-porary. all nations, is not what it is alleged to be.

porary,

FOR A SUDDEN COLD. - Take one teaspoon-ful of Perry Davis' Pam-Killer in a cup of het-water, well awcetened with lonf sugar. It is better to take this dose just before going to bed.

foreign policy. In politics Mr. Disraeli was a curious mix-ture in those days of contradictory creeds. Of late years it has been the fashion to call him a renegate Radical. Yet, now that his tion will have been softened in historical per-spective, and the world will then view, rounded and complete, the romantic, unique, and admirably well-adjusted life of Benjamin