ms For Sale.

nd Marquette Railroad Company,

ALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES,

MBERED LANDS in the Northern Peninsula
f Michigan,

gion in the world. These lands are situated in the counties
Marquette and embrace many thousands of acres of the
igan.

wa and Mackinac are tracts of what are known as the
many advantages over the prairie lands of the West, as
of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of
he land being generally sufficient for the settlers' use in

ffered at the low price of from $4 to $4.50 per acre, one-
ler's option, at any time within nine years, with interest

nds, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to
and intending purchasers will be wise by availing them-
as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.
of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from
more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good
when the timber is removed.
er peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the
ood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the
he land.
eibuilt at various points along the line, and Furnaces are
at Point St. Ignace.
abour, both in winter and summer, make these lands par
rman. The lands adjacent the railroad are offered a
m, value of timber, etc. The lands are at your very
plans.
tion, address 465-13

G, Land Commissioner,
ry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.

Sportsmen's Goods.

CLIMAX

$6.50

BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUN

ZULU, $5.50

We guarantee the barrels to be of *Decarbonized Steel*, and will shoot equal to a gun costing 10 times the price and equally safe. With each gun we give 25 reloadable shells, box wads, box caps, and set of reloading tools. The "Zulu" is the same quality of gun as the "Climax," but not so well finished.

Send 6 cts. for our 96-page Illustrated Catalogue of Fire-arms, Watches, Plated-ware, Jewellery, &c., &c.

CHAS. STARK,
52 Church Street, Toronto

Starr's Kidney Pad.

THE STARR

KIDNEY PAD,

THE REMEDY, BY ABSORPTION,
FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES,
and Complaints attendant thereon.

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY CURES LAME BACK, *the only permanent cure for Lame Back*, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passages, *causing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micturation, etc., Inability of Retention, and suppression of, and Involuntary Urine, etc.*, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorrhœa, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and ailments the Urinary System (*only*) is subject to. MOTHERS, use Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it. Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them.

Prices—Child's Pad, $1.50; Regular Pad, $2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, $3.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent free by mail (*plain wrapper*) on receipt of price, by the

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.,
31 King Street West, Toronto.

Wire Fencing.

FIRST PRIZE AWARDED
THE
"Lyman" Four Point Barb Steel Wire Fencing
AT THE
Dominion Exhibition, Montreal, 1880,
Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, 1880,
For Excellence and Superiority Over all Competitors.

When buying barbed wire see that our Trade Mark "LYMAN BARB" is stencilled on each reel. Buy no others. Send for circulars.

DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO.
42 and 44 Foundling Street,
MONTREAL.

BURNELL'S
FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL
WIRE FENCING.
The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway Fence.
Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c.
For cuts and prices, send to
H. R. IVES & CO.,
Queen street, Montreal.

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 varieties required.
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 Hamilton, London, and St. John.
AGENTS:
ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal.
WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.
444-52

Tobaccos.

BLACKBIRD
NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of
THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.
MONTREAL. 455-13

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. BUNTING, Managing Director.

The Toronto Weekly Mail.

VOL. X. NO. 471. THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1881. PRICE THREE CENTS.

Gov. Gen. See Office

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Meeting of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate.

CONSTRUCTION ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED

Prosecution of a Female Spiritualist in London.

GREAT FLOODS IN SPAIN.

Illness of the Earl of Beaconsfield.

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES IN TUNIS.

Fearful Earthquake and Loss of Life in the Levant.

MR. GLADSTONE'S BUDGET SPEECH.

LONDON, March 31.

At a shareholders' meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company to-day all the necessary financial arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of the work were completed, and the construction of the main line is to be pushed on both the eastern and western sections as rapidly as possible. Three hundred and fifty miles of railway west of Winnipeg is expected to be in operation by the close of the present year. The company has also resolved to build a branch line from a point near its eastern terminus to Sault Ste. Marie, and another branch from the western trunk line beyond Red River in the direction of the coal fields and the international boundary. A provisional agreement for the acquisition of the Canada Central railway by the company was also concluded.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE.

The Court of Appeals sustains the decision of the Lower Court that Mr. Bradlaugh had not the right to take an affirmation instead of the oath. Mr. Bradlaugh will appeal to the House of Lords. To-night in the House of Commons Mr. Henry Labouchere, who is Mr. Bradlaugh's fellow-member for the borough of Northampton, moved for the issue of the Speaker's writ for a new election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion. The writ will probably be issued. Mr. Bradlaugh will be a candidate for re-election, and Mr. Labouchere will canvass the borough and speak in his favour. It is the intention of the Conservatives to contest the election to the utmost of their power, and the contest will be a sharp one. Should Mr. Bradlaugh be returned he will present himself to take the oath which he refused before to do, but his right to do so will be challenged on the ground that his conviction in the case just decided has disfranchised him and made him ineligible forever after to sit as a member of Parliament.

Mr. Bradlaugh, addressing his supporters at Northampton, said if re-elected he would take the oath and immediately ask leave to introduce a bill substituting affirmations for oaths.

LONDON, April 1.

The House of Commons to-day ordered a fresh election for a member of Parliament for Northampton in place of Mr. Bradlaugh, who is unseated by the late decision of the courts. It is understood that Mr. Bradlaugh himself will be a candidate for re-election, and if re-elected he will make no further objection to take the oath as required by law.

The parliamentary section of the Home Rulers decided that the Irish vote of Northampton shall be thrown against Bradlaugh at the coming election. Bradlaugh's appeal to the Lords is intended to test the question whether Bradlaugh is liable to penalties. If the Lords decide against Bradlaugh it is understood the Government will introduce a bill remitting the penalties imposed.

THE IMPORTATION OF OLEOMARGARINE.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Maxwell moved that steps be taken to ensure that such of those compounds resembling butter imported from the United States as are harmless shall only be sold under distinctive names, and that importation and sale of those dangerous to health be prohibited altogether. Mr. Chamberlain said the result of the motion would be absolute prohibition of the importation of butter from other countries. There was no need for alarm on the part of the farmers, for there was not the slightest proof that the introduction of substitutes for butter reduced the price of good butter. The evidence showed that some of these compounds were wholesome as butter, and there was no proof that any of them were injurious to health. The motion was negatived by 75 to 59.

LONDON, April 2.

Although it is hoped that Lord Beaconsfield is for the time being on a fair way toward recovery his general condition is still regarded with great anxiety, and speculation has been rife as to who would succeed him in the leadership of the Tories. Lord Cairns' bitter attack on the Government policy is regarded in Parliamentary circles as a decided bid for the leadership. It is generally admitted that Sir Stafford Northcote's chances are very slight. There will probably be a severe struggle between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cairns for the first place. The latter, with his accustomed shrewdness, secured a good start. Lord Salisbury, however, is a formidable rival, as he is connected with the great territorial English families. His elevation, too, would be in keeping with the traditional policy of the Tory party. Lord Cairns is only a "Law Lord," that is to say, a lawyer promoted to the peerage for party services. He is, however, regarded as the ablest parliamentarian in the Conservative party.

ELECTRIC LIGHT EXPERIMENTS.

The only notable event of the week in London has been the illumination of the business quarter of the city with the electric light on Thursday night. The Brush company had thirty-two lights replacing 132 gas lamps. Siemens had six great lights hoisted on tall poles and twenty-eight small lights. The streets seemed like day, one could easily read newspapers in any part of them. The outlines of the great public buildings about the Bank of England were brought out with strong effect.

THE MURDER OF THE CZAR.

The investigation in regard to the murder of the Czar resulted in the arrest of one Kibaltschitsch, son of a priest, who made a full confession, including a statement that he manufactured bombs similar to those used by Rousakoff. An order was issued prohibiting the importation of easily inflammable substances.

BOATING DISASTER ON THE THAMES.

In consequence of the very high and excessive wind on the river Thames on Saturday night many small boats were capsized, and while it is certain that six persons were drowned, there is no reason to believe that more perished, as the bodies are coming ashore at Chiswick.

LONDON, April 4.

During the high wind of Saturday two eight-oar boats capsized on the Thames off Chiswick and six persons were drowned, and it is feared others perished.

LONDON, April 5.

Four of the leading directors of the North-Western Railway Co. and one of the company's managers start at an early date for the United States, where they intend to thoroughly inspect the working of the American railway system with the view to the introduction in England of some features in which the American railways surpass the British. The deputation will travel over all the trunk lines, commencing in New York and concluding in San Francisco.

PROSECUTION OF A SPIRITUALIST.

The trial of Mrs. Fletcher, the self-styled spiritualist, on a charge of having received money under the false pretence of being able to furnish certain desirable information through spiritual agencies, but which proved a snare, is now proceeding before Judge Sir Henry Hawkins in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Montague Williams prosecuting.

Counsel believe that a conviction will be secured and a penalty inflicted sufficient to serve as a warning to this class of swindlers.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SCIO.

An Athens despatch says:—The Government are sending a number of surgeons and some money to Scio to relieve the overwhelming distress caused there by the earthquake on Sunday.

The *Daily News* Vienna despatch announces that thirty villages in Scio were destroyed by the earthquake, and forty thousand people left destitute.

A Constantinople despatch says the latest accounts from Scio estimate the number of victims to be five thousand. All foreign men of war stationed at Smyrna have started for Scio. Mr. Longstreet, the United States Minister, ordered the corvette Galena to proceed thither with succour. Castro, the largest town, is almost in ruins. Four hundred corpses have already been found. About thirty towns and villages in Scio and on the mainland opposite likewise suffered.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS IN SPAIN.

A Madrid despatch says:—Minister Fairchild recently renewed his representations to the Spanish Government, pointing out the absolute necessity of reform in the regulations allowing the directors of the Custom houses in Spain and her colonies to inflict exorbitant fines for the slightest infraction of the rules by foreign vessels. The Cabinet is disposed to concede very little, as the fines are a source of revenue and a prize money to the officials. Other countries are also insisting on reform.

LORD BEACONSFIELD'S ILLNESS.

Lord Beaconsfield's condition still creates much solicitude throughout the country. The latest bulletin to-day states that Drs. Kidd and Quain hold his symptoms to be upon the whole more favourable, the fever having diminished. The patient is said by his physicians to be depressed by the weather, raw, cold winds having prevailed for two or three days. One of the three physicians who have the principal charge is constantly in attendance at his bedside, carefully watching for any change.

The *World* says if Beaconsfield recovers he will probably formally resign the Conservative leadership at the close of the present session of Parliament.

THE CZAR AND THE CONSTITUTION.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that at an extraordinary meeting of the Slavophil society, Aksakoff, editor of the Moscow *Russ*, maintained that the country did not require a constitution on account of the intimate connection between the monarch and people, which did not exist in western Europe. Prince Meretteinski and Attorney-General Potsdonostseff drew up an address to the Emperor which was numerously signed.

NOTES.

Lord Dufferin, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, will succeed Mr. Goschen at Constantinople, and Mr. Augustus Paget takes Lord Dufferin's place at St. Petersburg.

A Berlin despatch says Prince Carolath has obtained a divorce from his wife. It is said Count Herbert Bismarck's marriage with the divorced lady will soon take place. The Count now appears to be reconciled with his father.

Rev. Henry Varley will contest Northampton against Bradlaugh. He says, in his address to the electors, "A man who denies the existence of the Divine law-giver is unfit to legislate." The Conservatives will also put up a candidate.

THE TRANSVAAL TROUBLES.

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY ATTACKED — A STRONG PROTEST BY CONSERVATIVE LEADERS —DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, April 1.

The first attack on the Government's policy in the Transvaal was made by Lord Cairns (Conservative) in the House of Lords last night. He alluded to the announcement in the Queen's speech that the authority of the Crown would be promptly vindicated in the Transvaal. He entertained grave doubts whether in surrendering territory the prerogative of the Crown would not be stained. He emphatically protested against handing hundreds of thousands of British subjects back to as bad a system of slavery as ever existed in the world. The Government, he argued, had no security the Boers would accept the decisions of the commission. He concluded by a general demunciation of the terms of peace in a peroration of striking eloquence, which elicited an outburst of cheering.

Lord KIMBERLY replied that there could be no doubt if the war had continued the greater part of South Africa would have been involved. He said he was convinced that for some years there had been no slavery in the Transvaal.

The *Daily News* Capetown correspondent reports that resolutions were unanimously passed in the House of Assembly expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of the Transvaal war.

Lord CRANBROOK mainly attributed the rising in the Transvaal to the speeches of Mr. Gladstone at Midlothian.

Lord SALISBURY said it was the same wretched story as that of Candahar, and would raise disgust which would be fatal to the future power of England in South Africa. The subject then dropped.

In the Commons this afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote, amid loud cheers from the Conservatives, intimated that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach intended to give a notice of motion on the Transvaal question, but desired to know first whether any more information was obtainable.

THE FLOODS IN SPAIN.

ALARMING INUNDATION AT SEVILLE—THREE SUBURBS AND SIXTY STREETS UNDER WATER —GOVERNMENT RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS —THE LOSS IN THE CITY ALREADY ESTIMATED AT $1,000,000—FORTY MILES OF THE ADJOINING COUNTRY SUBMERGED.

PARIS, April 4.

Our Madrid correspondent telegraphs as follows:—The floods at Seville are most serious. The Minister of Public Works left by a special train to-day with eight engineers, taking with him $9,000 from the Cabinet. King Alfonso has placed his own private purse at the disposal of the authorities to relieve the sufferers. Sailors and royal engineers have been ordered from Carthagena and Cadiz with boats and provisions, as food is falling short in Seville. Last night many houses in the city gave way by the force of the water. The authorities lodged several hundred of the poor in the public buildings and churches. Three suburbs and about 60 streets have from one to 27 feet of water in them. The people are living in the upper storeys. The police are taking food and provisions by boat. Twelve hundred men are working to strengthen the dykes and railway embankments. All the valley and country beyond seems an immense lake. The tops of trees, churches, and roofs just appear above the waters, which sweep along cattle and crops, and the river, which is five miles broad before it enters Seville, is rushing over gardens and quays and entering the lovely St. Elmo Palace. Vessels keep their anchorage with much trouble. In Seville proper the alarm is considerable, as three-quarters of the town are hourly fearing inundation if the water sweeps away the railway embankments. Trains run with difficulty. The line is cut in three places between Seville and Cordova. All communication is stopped in the south toward Huelva and Cadiz. The authorities already estimate the loss at Seville to be over $1,000,000, and in the country districts it is impossible to make any estimate at present. The holiday week and fair festivities will probably have to be suspended, causing a heavy loss to the population. The gales have extended to the south coasts, to the Straits of Gibraltar, and even to Malaga and Murcia. The authorities decline to state the loss of life. The Cortes will be asked to vote a large supply for the relief of the flooded districts. The river has inundated four square miles of the town and forty of the country around its mouth.

A Seville despatch says the inhabitants of the Triana suburb are being rescued in boats from the first floor windows of their houses, except some who prefer to remain at home. It is still raining. From the towers of the cathedral the country appears one vast lake. The inundation is the most serious this century. The gas works and Duke de Montpensier's palace and many streets in the upper part of the town are flooded.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

MR. GLADSTONE'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—PROPOSAL FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT—ESTIMATED SURPLUS FOR THE PRESENT YEAR OF £7,285,000—TO BE APPLIED TO THE REDUCTION OF THE INCOME TAX.

LONDON, April 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone rose at 5.25 o'clock to make his budget statement and was loudly cheered. He said the gross revenue for the past financial year was £84,041,000, showing an increase of £1,341,000 over the estimate, and a total increase from taxation of £378,000. Mr. Gladstone proposes somewhat to ameliorate the brewers' licenses in favour of private brewers, and intends to reduce the duty on foreign beer about a shilling and a penny, and also to augment the duty on imported spruce beer. He said the expenditure last year was £83,810,000, or £714,000 less than the estimate, and the surplus revenue over expenditure £933,000. The time had now arrived, he said, for proposing the conversion of short annuities into longer annuities, with the view to the reduction of the debt. He proposed to pay off sixty millions in twenty-five years. He estimated the expenditure for the year just commenced at £84,705,000, and the revenue at £85,990,000, which would leave a surplus of £1,285,000. He proposes to take a penny off the income tax and apply a small sum to the construction of barracks. These measures, he said, will consume the whole surplus and leave an estimated deficit of £275. The extra penny of income tax which is to be remitted produced last year about one million pounds. He proposes annually to reduce the duty on silverplate by threepence per ounce until the whole duty of eighteenpence disappears, and replace the variable duty on different kinds of foreign spirits by one of ten shillings and fourpence on each gallon of standard spirit of all kinds. He expects this will produce an increased revenue of £180,000. He proposes various changes in the probate legacy and succession duties, but nothing of a very sweeping nature. He said the anomalies existing in connection with this subject would be grappled with when the law of inheritance was dealt with. He concluded by stating that the final result of all the changes he proposed would be for the year just commenced an estimated surplus of £295,000.

After a short discussion on Mr. Gladstone's statement, resolutions forming the foundation of bills to give effect to the budget proposals were agreed to.

LONDON, April 5.

Mr. Gladstone at the end of his speech in the House of Commons last night said this was his eleventh and probably his last budget. In enforcing the arguments in favour of the more rapid reduction of the debt, he pointed out that during the two years to March, 1880, while the population had increased one per cent. and the expenditure 2 1-16 per cent., the revenue had actually declined ½ per cent.

The *Times* says Mr. Gladstone's speech last night of over two hours was delivered without any perceptible abatement of his characteristic energy.

THE NIHILISTS AND THEIR DOINGS.

LONDON, March 31.

Herr Most, of *Die Freiheit*, has been indicted for publishing a libel concerning the late Czar and urging people to commit murder outside of her Majesty's dominions. Mr. Poland, in opening the case against Most, said there was no wish to interfere with the freedom of the press. Most had a right to publish anything a British subject might publish. He then read the article in the *Freiheit* of the 19th inst. Some persons in the court who applauded the passage lauding the murder of the Czar were ejected. Mr. Poland pointed out that the article contained a direct incentive to murder the Emperor of Germany, who was described as "crowbile grapeshot Prince of Prussia." The Act provides that persons inciting to murder were guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable to penal servitude for a maximum term of ten or a minimum term of three years, or two years' imprisonment at hard labour. It would be a scandal to justice if the Act were not enforced against the person connected with the publication of such articles. The evidence of the police was taken detailing the arrest of Most, and the fact that he described himself as editor of the *Freiheit*, that he owned the authorship of the article, and said he expected the prosecution.

Judge Ingham, after hearing the arguments, remanded Most for a week. He refused to take bail in the case although good sureties were offered. The judge also ordered that all the *Freiheit* property seized by the police should be held except the money belonging to the prisoner, which he allowed to be returned to him. Judge Ingham refused under any circumstances to allow either Most or his friends to have possession of the *Freiheit's* type and presses during Most's incarceration, but ordered the police to keep possession of it, thus virtually suspending the paper.

A MINISTERIAL EXPLANATION.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt read extracts from the obnoxious articles in *Die Freiheit*, and pointed out its revolting character. He said its attacks even included one on the President of the United States. The Government thought it would be a grave offence from a domestic as well as from an international point of view to ignore the article. It was a domestic crime and a breach of public morality to incite murder. No Government would do its duty if it allowed a refuge in a free State to be converted into a hotbed of incitement to assassination. The Government acted of its own accord, and was not instigated by foreign powers.

"DIE FREIHEIT" TO BE RESUSCITATED.

The London Socialists have decided to reissue *Die Freiheit* from a new office.

LONDON, April 4.

It is reported that the Czar the other night on retiring discovered under his pillow a communication bearing the official stamp of the Nihilists, warning him that if representative government and a liberal constitution were not granted to Russia within six weeks from his accession, he would, by resolution of the executive committee, suffer the same end as the deceased monarch.

A Berlin despatch says the Reichstag to-day, with only three dissenting voices, adopted Herr Windthorst's motion requesting Bismarck to endeavour to bring about an agreement among the powers according to which they will undertake to impose penalties upon their own subjects and foreign residents for assassinating or attempting to assassinate the heads of States, or inciting to such assassination, and deliver up on the demand of the Government of his native country any foreigner guilty of assassination or attempt to assassinate. Herr Windthorst said the motion was only intended to serve as a basis for an arrangement between the various Governments with a view to prevent the right of asylum being abused for fostering assassination. The motion would derive weight from the fact it had not originated in high quarters, but was the representatives of the people.

IMPORTANT PROJECTS.

A North-West Colonization Scheme—New Franco-Canadian Steamship Line.

OTTAWA, April 5.—Mr. Joseph E. Perrault submitted to the Government yesterday the plans of the Union Commerciale Franco-Canadienne Company, of which he is the secretary, in order to endeavour to obtain the subsidy of $50,000 voted during the last session in favour of a fortnightly line of steamers between a French port and Montreal in summer, and Halifax, N.S., in winter. The company which he now represents as a delegate to the Canadian Government has a subscribed capital of $2,400,000, and is composed of French and French-Canadian capitalists. Its purpose is a three-fold one. First, the establishment of a line of steamers which, should the Government grant the subsidy, would be crossing the Atlantic in a couple of months. Secondly, the colonization of a tract of the North-West with substantial settlers well provided with means, those who are not will be assisted in their efforts by a colonization society possessing a capital of $500,000, which will undertake to settle an area of 100 square leagues within the term of ten years. The society is prepared to advance to intending emigrants not only their passage money, but to give them a furnished dwelling, agricultural implements, a yoke of oxen, and sufficient provisions to enable them to await the reaping of their first crop. The whole advance to be reimbursed to the company in ten equal payments bearing interest at six per cent. Thirdly, the company intends making a special exhibition of French products at the provincial Exhibition to be held in Montreal this fall. Should the Government grant the subsidy the company will begin operations at once, as it is anxious to have settlers at work in the North-West as early as the first days of July.

SPRING ASSIZE COURTS.

A Newspaper Libel Case at London—The Canadian "Post" Libel Case at Lindsay.

LONDON, April 5.—Among the cases of general interest tried at the assizes was the following:—

Howie v. Kent.—Action to recover damages. The action was brought by the plaintiff, Margaret Howie, against the defendant, Wm. Kent, under circumstances which have passed during the time Lord Campbell was Attorney-General in England. It appears the wife, whose husband has been killed under certain circumstances, to recover damages for herself and children. The particulars of this case have frequently been detailed in the newspapers, so that more than leading facts need not be reproduced. On the 21st July, 1876, a load of wood was brought to the city by Mr. Howie, from Lucas, and delivered at Dr. Fenwick's residence, at the corner of Richmond and John streets, just opposite the property of the defendant, Mr. Kent. In the evening of the day when the wood was delivered, a row occurred in Mr. Kent's yard, where several persons were engaged. A fight took place between two men, named Collins and Hodgins, the latter being knocked down and severely beaten. Mr. Kent interfered, and pulled up Collins by the collar, when he was in turn attacked and struck several times. Mr. Howie, who was standing with Dr. Fenwick at the time, becoming aware of the occurrence, crossed the street with the intention of preventing serious results, it is surmised. During the transactions which followed Howie was struck down with a spade by Kent, who in turn was attacked by a one-armed man named Kennedy. Howie died on 10th of July from the effects of the wound. At a criminal trial subsequently a bill of "manslaughter" was thrown out by the grand jury. In 1877 a civil suit for damages was instituted, and the jury returned a verdict for $2,500. This was set aside by the court, on the ground that undue sympathy had been excited in the minds of the jury. The present is a new trial of the same case. The jury returned a verdict of $1,500 for plaintiff.

LINDSAY, March 5.—The libel case of Wm. Grace, chairman of the School Board, against Charles D. Barr, proprietor of the *Canadian Post*, in which $5,000 damages were claimed, was tried here to-day at the assizes before Mr. Justice Galt. The case arose out of a criticism in the *Post* on the actions of the Chairman and three other members of the Board in re-engaging a teacher of alleged intemperate habits. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

An Outraged Wife—A Father's Guilt and a Son's Crime—Sensational Shooting Affray in Chicago.

OTTAWA, April 4.—A woman who suspected her husband of paying his attentions to another woman shadowed him last night, and made things rather lively for a time. She caught them in the act of embracing, and there and then proceeded to chastise them both with the aid of a horsewhip.

DETROIT, Mich., April 4.—Benjamin Trego, a prominent citizen of Irving township, provoked an altercation with Martin Lexter yesterday, and killed the latter by a blow from an axe. The general belief is that Trego is insane.

DERBY, Ind., April 4.—An old man named Richard Welch on Friday saw his son, Mont, watching him as he was entering the house of his paramour. He fired five shots at his son, but missed him. On Sunday Mont and his mother, who had been consulting a lawyer about proceeding against the old man, met him on the road. The latter drew a revolver and said, "One of them must die." Mont quickly fired three shots, killing his father. The son and mother then coolly walked off.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 5.—A sensational shooting affray occurred yesterday evening in West Madison street. L. H. Atcherson, bookkeeper of the School Furniture Manufactory, suspecting his wife, made some holes through the ceiling of her room. Then pretending to leave home he secreted himself with a friend upstairs. Discovering his wife in *flagrante delicto* with A. H. Burnham, bookkeeper for a Chicago club, who rooms in the same house, Atcherson fired two shots at the guilty pair, but did not hit them. His wife fired four shots out of the window, and her screams alarmed the police, who arrested her husband. She claims there was nothing criminal in her relations with Burnham, but admits criminality with Mortimer Gall, a well-known sportsman, and says she wanted a divorce from her husband.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Fatal Collision with the Police in County Mayo.

FOUR OF THE CROWD KILLED.

Agitation for the Release of Davitt.

PROVISIONS OF THE NEW LAND ACT.

LONDON, April 2.

At the Dublin land meeting to-day Mr. Dillon spoke about the collision between the people and the police at Coolavin, and declared that four innocent men had been murdered by English law. He expressed a hope that their blood and the curse of their children might rest on the Prime Minister and the Irish Secretary. He said:—"Keep your eyes on traitors who are framing land bills and have no mercy on them."

AN EVICTION RIOT.

Details of yesterday's fatal encounter between the people and police at Clogher, near Ballaghadereen, in county Mayo, have been received. A large body of police went to protect a process-server in the service of writs on the estate of Mr. Arthur French. A crowd of country people made a fierce attack on the constabulary, who were ordered to fire upon them. The volley took fearful effect. Two men were shot dead, four or five were severely injured, and about thirty others were wounded.

THE IRISH EXODUS.

The steamer Austrian, from Glasgow, shipped 123 young men and women of the farming class at Galway Bay as emigrants for the United States. Preparations for emigration are being made throughout the country. The steamer will call at the same port fortnightly for passengers.

FOR THE RELEASE OF DAVITT.

A committee representing all sections of Irish nationalists and English democrats is forming in London to agitate for the unconditional release of Davitt. The agitation will be extended to the United States, Canada, and Australia.

LONDON, April 5.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. O'CONNOR (Home Ruler), called attention to the increase of evictions in Ireland, and appealed to the Government to take steps to restrict them.

Mr. FORSTER said those who advised the people to pay no rent were partly responsible for the evictions. He hoped the Land bill would bring about a better state of things.

Mr. GLADSTONE declared that never in his knowledge had any Government exercised greater care or bestowed more anxious labour on the consideration of any proposal than the present Government had on the Land bill.

LAND LEAGUE RECEIPTS.

At a meeting of the Land League to-day at Dublin Brennan announced the receipts for the past week were £2,597, including £1,256 from the Irish National Land Industrial League of America. £50 was voted for the families of those killed at Clogher.

THE IRISH ARMS BILL.

The Dublin *Gazette* contains a proclamation ordering that on or before the 7th inst. every person in the following places shall lodge at the nearest police station all arms and ammunition they possess for the purpose of obtaining licenses:—Several baronies in county Donegal, the counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Longford, Mayo, Roscommon, Monaghan, Sligo, and Westmeath, part of Kilkenny and Queen's Counties. The counties of Limerick and Cork, the town of Galway, seven baronies in Tipperary county, and several counties are also proclaimed with regard to the sale of arms without a license.

LONDON, April 6.

The Land bill will come upin the Commons on Thursday. It grants free sale, fair rent, and fixed tenure. Rents are to be fixed by the courts, and are to stand fifteen years. Any outgoing tenant refusing increased rent is to receive ten times the value of the increase. A tenancy is saleable to the highest bidder, subject to the landlord's pre-emption, or reasonable veto. Compensation for disturbance is seven, five, or three years' rent.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

Two Young Men Meet Their Death While Out Duck Shooting.

BROCKVILLE, April 4.—A sad drowning accident occurred here this morning at about five o'clock. Two young men named Arthur Wright and H. Fraser, accompanied by Fraser's brother-in-law, left here early this morning on a duck-shooting expedition, and when they were about a mile up the river it is said their boat was capsized by coming in contact with some floating ice. Mr. Wilson, who resides close by, heard cries for help, but on proceeding to the shore could only see one person, Fraser, who was clinging to the boat. Fraser was soon brought to land and conveyed to Mr. Wilson's residence, where he now lies in an unconscious state and unable to speak. No trace can be found of the other two men, and it is feared they have been drowned. It is not known positively as yet whether Wright and Fraser's brother-in-law were in the boat at the time of the accident. Some persons claim that Fraser had left Wright and his brother-in-law up the river, and was returning to town to work. Be this as it may, nothing definite is known as to the fate of the other two, and it is hoped that Fraser will recover so that he can say if the other two went down. Two physicians are attending Fraser now.

11 a.m.—The bodies of the two young men, Wright and Russell, have just been recovered by grappling within a few feet of where the accident occurred. The water was about 30 feet deep. Fraser, the man who was rescued by Mr. Wilson, has recovered, although he was badly frozen. The following particulars are learned regarding the accident:—When the party had gone about a mile they encountered some thin ice, and endeavoured to pull through it, but the sharp ice coming in contact with the bow of the boat stove a hole through it. It immediately filled. Russell started to reach shore, which was about one hundred feet distant, as best he could through the ice. When he had gone a short distance Fraser, who was clinging to the boat, shouted for him to come back, which he did, but was so overcome by the coldness of the water that he sank before reaching the boat. Wright, the other victim, it appears, clung to the boat, but soon became numbed with the cold and let go his hold and sank. The bodies were brought to town, and an inquest will be held this evening. Russell is about fifteen years of age and a resident of Prescott. Wright is about twenty-four, and a resident of this place. He is an only child, and much sympathy is felt for his mother.

A Seduction Case.

LONDON, April 4.—The only case tried at the assizes to-day was that of Henry Humphrey v. Wm. McLean. This was an action to recover damages for the seduction of a young woman named Agnes Humphrey, the daughter of the plaintiff. Mr. E. Meredith appeared for plaintiff. No defence was offered. The only witness called was Agnes Humphrey, the person seduced, who at present resides in London township, and is about twenty years of age. The family came to this country from Scotland some four years ago. She had known the defendant for four years, during which time he had frequently visited their house, and he was the father of her illegitimate child. The jury assessed the damage at $750.

POSTAL NEGOTIATIONS.

An Effort to Prevent the Mailing of Swindlers' Circulars, etc.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31.—Negotiations are pending between the Post Office Department and the postal authorities of Canada to prevent the posting in Canada of United States publications mailed there to subscribers in the United States for the purpose of evading the higher rates charged under the United States postal laws. It has also been proposed to the Canadian authorities to prohibit the circulation in the mails between the two countries of letters or circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, or similar enterprises. Correspondence of this character is immitable in the United States but not so in Canada. Parties engaged in such schemes go to Canada and mail large numbers of circulars to parties in the United States.

A QUEER STORY.

A German Woman's Tale of Ill-Treatment at London—Drugging and Robbery.

LONDON, March 31.—A German woman tells the following story to the police:—"My name is Josephine Smyth, and I came from Detroit last night in search of my brother-in-law, whose name is Huffman. I understood he lived in either London or St. Thomas. When I got off at the Great Western railway station in the city I enquired of several persons if they knew where my brother-in-law lived. A well-dressed gentleman, who spoke German, said he knew him, and was just going in the direction of his house. I got into the rig with him and he drove to a large frame house. After getting inside, he told me my brother-in-law had removed to another house. He asked me to have a glass of wine, which I offer I accepted. I don't know whether it was drugged or not, but from that time I don't remember anything till I was getting out of the buggy on this street. My conductor said, 'Your brother-in-law lives there,' and drove away. Mrs. Crane took me in and has treated me very kindly, finding I was stupefied. On examination, I found I had lost $14 in money, besides a gold watch and chain. I believe the man robbed me, but I can't say how." She was sent to St. Thomas, and the police will try to ferret out the perpetrator of the outrage.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A Young Montreal Lady taken Ill on the Street and Dies.

MONTREAL, March 31.—Of late the number of sudden deaths here has been very numerous, but none more startling or more to be regretted than that of Miss Agnes Greenshields, of this city. It appears that Miss Greenshields left home yesterday afternoon in her usual health to do some shopping in the city. She called at a store on Notre Dame street, where she took suddenly ill. A cab was called, and a gentleman who was in the store at the time started to take her home. Before getting to Craig street she seemed to faint, when the cab was driven hastily to Dr. Kennedy's, on Bleury street, but he was not in. Several other doctors' residences were tried with like result. On coming to Dr. Reddy's, on St. Catherine street, Miss Greenshields was carried in there and a medical man sought for. Dr. Lapthorn Smith was found, and he attended at once, but his skill was of no avail, as the young lady was then beyond all earthly aid. Dr. Reddy soon arrived, and advised nothing for her friends, as he expected her to breathe her last at any moment. This was done, and within fifteen minutes of being taken out of the carriage she peacefully passed away in her twenty-first year. What adds to the painfulness of this sudden bereavement is the fact that Miss Greenshields was engaged to be married shortly to a young merchant in Toronto, where her married sister resides.

PLAIN TALK TO FENIANS.

Some Sensible Advice from a Leading Irish-Canadian—The Status of the Irishman in Canada.

MONTREAL, March 30.—Captain Kirwin writes to the *Witness* a sensible letter in which he gives his Irish fellow-countrymen in the United States belonging to the Fenian organization some wholesome advice in regard to their rumoured intention of invading Canada. He says:—"We have here what we consider one of the best forms of government in the world. Why should our happiness be disturbed, our social relations destroyed, and our commercial hopes ruined by an assault upon the institutions we are bound to protect? No honest resident of this country can escape from the obligations which residence and protection afford him." "The Irishman here," he remarks, "has no fault to find with crown or constitution in this country, and he sees no reason why others should manufacture faults for him. Whatever barriers there may be in the way of Irishmen in Canada we must not forget that the United States are not free from barriers and prejudices too. Take it all in all the Irish people here are as well off as they are in any part of the world. As a matter of choice, many of us prefer the system of government under which we live to any other. We have the stability of the mon