The Weekly Mail.

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MURDER IN BRUCE COUNTY.

Abraham Davis Accused of Slaying Three Indians.

The Case at Osgoode Hall—An Application for Bail Refused.

At Osgoode Hall, on Friday, before Chief Justice Hagarty, application was made for bail in the case of Abraham Davis, who was indicted at Wakerton Assizes for the murder of three Indians at Cape Hurd, in the county of Bruce, in January, 1874. His Lordship refused to interfere, without the consent of the Crown. The informant in the case is George Nelson, who is son-in-law to the prisoner, and the story he tells is a most startling one. Condensed from the papers produced in court and stripped of its legal phraseology, the information is to the following effect:—

Nelson, who is a labourer at present living at Southampton, is married to the prisoner's daughter, and lived with his father-in-law. In January, 1874, the latter and Nelson went to Cape Hurd for the purpose of burning wreck-ge which had drifted upon the beach, for the sake of the wrought iron nails which it contained. Cape Hurd is about three miles distant from the place where the prisoner lived. On the day they went to the beach, they both stayed out all night, sheltering themselves in a structure of boards which they erected, and protecting themselves from the coldness of the night by a fire which they kindled. While they were engaged in building the fire, three Indians came to where they were. One of them spoke to Nelson, and shook hands with him and the prisoner. While Nelson was speaking to the Indians, Davis took up his rifle, a double barrelled one, and sat down beside the fire. The Indians withdrew a short distance and built a fire for themselves. Davis and Nelson then completed their camp and ate some lunch which they had brought with them. After the repast, Davis told Nelson that these Indians had stolen some lumber from him, and that his son was going to shoot them, but was deterred from doing so by Davis, who feared that the Indians would turn upon them and kill them all. He said further that he always intended to have satisfaction out of them for stealing the lumber, and that he wouldn't get a better chance than was presented that night. There would be no danger in destroying them, as he would tie up the sail and rudder, put the bodies in, and send them adrift upon the lake. Until Davis drew his attention to it, Nelson had not noticed a boat drawn up upon the beach. He had not seen any boat with the Indians as they had come to camp on foot. Davis tapped his rifle and remarked, "There's the lady that is good for two of them, and we's good for the other one with the axe." Then he made threats against the lives of several others, whom he mentioned, because they had offended him in various ways. He worked himself into such a passion that he trembled and foamed at the mouth. He remained this way for a couple of hours, when he said, "Are you going to help me kill these beggars?" Nelson tried to persuade him not to carry out his design, but he took Nelson by the collar and dragged him out of the camp. Nelson tried to free himself, but Davis threatened to hit him with the axe, and fearing that the threat would be carried into execution, he went along quietly. Nelson again tried to dissuade him from his purpose, but as he was speaking Davis raised his rifle and fired. Two Indians were lying sleeping by the fire, and as the rifle was discharged they threw up their hands and fell. The third one jumped up and was making towards the boat, when Davis fired the second barrel. The Indian did not fall until he reached the boat, when he leaned across its bow. The night was very dark, and as Davis ran towards the wounded man, with his gun clubbed, he fell, and dropping the rifle, could not recover it on account of the darkness. He got up, ran towards the fire, where there were two axes. He grasped one of the axes, and going to the boat, he struck the Indian on the side of the head and felled him. Davis then carried the bodies to the beach and placed them in the boat. He then put a lot of stones in her and shoved her afloat. When she was well afloat he struck her side with an axe and shoved her as far on the water as he could. Nelson could hear the water gurgling in through the hole Davis had made in her. Then he came back, and hunting up his rifle, loaded it, and asked if Nelson would ever tell on him. Not receiving any answer, he raised the gun, and pointing it at Nelson's head, made him promise that he would never tell about the occurrence. "If people didn't know you were around here, I'd shoot you too." Both men then returned to camp, and Davis again began frolicking at the mouth. They went home in the morning, and Nelson lived with his father in law until the spring, when he was ordered out of doors. Nelson did not inform upon Davis until last winter. He says that a constable came to Nelson's house concerned in a trial in which Davis was charged with making threats, came to him and told him if he did not tell all he knew about Davis he would be arrested. Nelson then laid the information before a justice of the peace at Walkerton.

NOT GUILTY OF MURDER.

Acquittal of Mrs. Sabourin, the Woman who Killed her Brutal Husband.

OTTAWA, April 23.—At the Assize Court this morning Catharine Sabourin was placed on trial on the charge of having murdered her husband at Billings' Bridge, in the county of Carleton, on the 25th of January last. The particulars of the case are familiar to the public. The fatal occurrence was the result of a drunken fight between husband and wife, in which the latter used an axe inflicting such wounds that death ensued two days after the affray. The Hon R. W. Scott was the Crown prosecutor in the case, and Messrs. N. Sparks and Wm Mosgrove appeared for the defence. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The imprisonment seems to have told on Mrs. Sabourin, who appeared pale and haggard. The members of the Sabourin family, consisting of four girls, from 20 to 12 years of age, and two small boys, were in Court, the large ones having been summoned as witnesses in the case.

Baptiste Sabourin, who was first called, testified that his father assaulted her mother, who used an axe in defence, striking several blows, but none after the deceased fell on the floor. She said her father often forced her mother to drink liquor, and at times when she refused, he threw the liquor in her mother's face; that on one occasion he bit a piece of her mother's chin off, spitting the morsel out of his mouth; that deceased was in the habit of late years of ill-treating her mother, calling her, at times, hard names.

Julia Sabourin corroborated the evidence of her sister in every respect.

David Sabourin, brother of the deceased, stated that he visited the house the day after the row, when he found his brother suffering from wounds inflicted on his person. The prisoner told him she went out of doors to get a stick with which to defend herself, but coming across the axe, picked it up instead. Mrs. Sabourin was hard-working and industrious. He was present the time that his brother bit the piece out of her chin.

Dr. MACDONALD, being sworn, testified that he was called in to give medical attendance to Octave Sabourin, the injured person, his death. He found a wound on the back of his head on the right side, from which the brain protruded. The skull was fractured, there was another wound severing the ear, and about three inches in length. The thumb of the right hand was also cut. The wounds were caused by some sharp instrument. He thought an axe might have made the wounds. Death was undoubtedly caused by the injuries on the head. He held a *post mortem* examination, and came to that conclusion from the facts then elicited.

Dr. WHITEFORD stated that Sabourin's life could not have been saved under any circumstances.

Mr. Justice PATTERSON charged the jury in a very able address, and after a short consultation the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Charles Reade, for an author of his reputation, has managed better than most writers to keep the knowledge of his personal life from the public. Very little is known about him, and yet, in the number and virility of his works, he is one of the foremost writers of the day. Like Dickens, he delights to take up subjects which lead to reform, and have noise in them, and has been apparently indifferent as to the opinion the public might have of him. He was born in 1814, and was graduated at Magdalen College, Oxford, some twenty years later. He is said to be very fond of his old college, where he had a Fellowship. In 1843 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and thence passed into the field of authorship. In his books, two points crop out very sharply; one is his pronounced opinion of an anti-Malthusian, the other, his profound contempt for the art of Government as understood in these days. He has none of the qualities of an orator or a popular tribune, but this does not prevent his being ambitious. He talks very much as he writes, and is strong in the belief that his books will live. He usually names his own terms to editors, and has what he asks. For a story in the *Cornhill* he was paid at the rate of three guineas a page, with absolute right of reproduction. His earliest literary work, dated in 1852, "Masks and Faces," was a comedy; his first novel, "Peg Woffington," appeared in 1853, and his authorship has alternated every year between the two, up to the present date. He is now in his sixty-sixth year, and looks like a middle-aged French gentleman. He has a bright face, a strong vigorous glance of the eye, and wears a full beard. His head is slightly bald. He dresses strictly in the conventional style. His latest work is the adaptation of M. Zola's "L'Assommoir" for the English theatre, and is entitled "Drink."

The wildest dream never surpassed the romance of the widow of the third Napoleon sailing from England to touch at St. Helena on her way to look upon the spot in Zululand where fell the fourth and last Napoleon. The Empress is said, as she left, to have looked sadly broken, and her hair has turned gray.

The annual meeting of the principals and superintendents of the deaf and dumb institutions of the United States and Canada will be held at Northampton, Mass., from May 25th to 28th.

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms for Sale, inserted in this column, 50 words for 50c.; each additional word, 1c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

FARM FOR SALE—IN TOWNSHIP of Clinton—Two hundred and thirty-seven acres; good orchards, water and buildings. Address, HENRY TEETER, Smithville. 422-2

FOR SALE—TEN GOOD farms in Nottawasaga and Sunnidale. Apply to LAIDLAW & NICHOL, Stayner, or J. D LAIDLAW, Toronto. 422-1

67 ACRES FOR SALE—FRAME buildings and unfailing creek; about 60 rods from railroad station and salt well. JAMES WILSON, Blyth P.O. 422-4

$1,600 WILL BUY 100 acres, 30 cleared, loam soil, good settlement, near Shelburne. Apply WM. BAILEY, Orangeville, or ADAMSON & CO., Hamilton.

SPLENDID FARM—TWO hundred acres—Guelph township; two miles from City Hall; buildings and fences good; land unsurpassed. ALEX. LUTTRELL, on premises, or WM. HART, Land Agent, Guelph. 421-6

$5,500 FARM FOR SALE—Lot 9, 7th Con. Yarmouth, 100 acres; within a few rods of corporation limits of the flourishing town of St. Thomas. Land selling close to it for $200 per acre. TUDVILL BROS 421-4

FARMS FOR SALE—A FULL description of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEO. S. HARRIS & CO., Real Estate Agents, London, Ont., or to our Branch Office, Temple Chambers, Toronto street, Toronto. 391-52

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE Township of Bertie—one hundred acres of land; good gravelly loam; four acres of orchard fruit of all kinds; good plank house, 24 x 26; barn and stables; plenty of water; two miles from Fort Erie; one mile from G. T. R. station; one and a half mile from Southern and Western stations. For particulars, apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH COWTHARD, Fort Erie, Ont 420-5

FOR SALE—IN A BLOCK—nearly 7,000 acres, in Westminster, District British Columbia, with a frontage of one mile and three quarters on Fraser river, well watered, timbered with fir, cedar, pine, maple, alder, etc. Steamboat owners pay high for cordwood at river; joins Langley township; two roads established lately from Langley to his boundary; does not overflow; considerable portion first quality; none worse than second; Pacific railroad must pass either through it or along side; three miles from Yale road; price $5 per acre cash, or time with interest. For particulars address HENRY MATHERS, New Westminster, British Columbia.

SPLENDID FARM OF 150 acres for sale; 9 miles from the Town of Chatham, County of Kent; 110 acres under good cultivation; balance bush. On this farm is a good dwelling house; barn 36x80; stable for 8 horses; carriage house; large cattle shed for 50 head of cattle and a shed of sheep; ice house, root house, milk house, all of brick. Good well of spring water, stoned up; 1 cistern 21 feet wide by 14 feet in depth, lined with brick and cemented. Large variety of all kinds of fruit, pears, peaches, apples, cherries and small fruits. Arrangements can be made for immediate possession. Purchaser can also have the growing crop at valuation. This is an extra good farm. Post office, church and stores within 5 minutes' walk of farm; telegraph office 30 rods from house; station on the Canada Southern Railway, 2 miles from farm. Soil A 1. Price, for the 150 acres, $6,500; easy payments. For further particulars, enquire of the owner, Rev. WM. KING, Buxton Post Office, Raleigh, Co. Kent. 422-1

PREMIER FARM OF THE West for sale—220 acres, situated on Talbot street in the Township of Oxford, in the County of Kent. There are 185 acres, under the highest cultivation and free of stump and stones. The soil is rich clay loam. A living stream runs through the entire length of the farm. The whole farm is well fenced, one line fence built last year costing nearly $400. Schools, churches, post office, blacksmith shop, &c., adjoining the farm. The farm is in full view of Lake Erie, with a fine avenue running down to it, on which is situated the docks, warehouses, &c. The farm has a large and fine frame dwelling house, with large hall, brick cellar, well-house and wood-house attached, and with soft and hard water; large frame barns, stables, driving sheds, ice house, servant's house, &c. There are some 70 acres of very fine fall wheat now in the ground and some 50 acres of spring crops. The woods yield the best of pasturage. The magnificent farm was formerly owned by the Right Hon. the Prime Minister of the Dominion. The entire farm will be sold at $60 per acre all through, the entire crops given in free, and possession immediately. References by permission submitted to the following prominent gentlemen, most of whom know the farm for over a quarter of a century:—His Honour Judge Wells, Chatham P.O.; John Lee, Esq., ex-Warden Co. Kent, Highgate P.O.; John Mason, Esq., Reeve of Orford, Highgate P.O.; Henry Watson, Esq., Clerk of Oxford, Clearville P.O.; Professor George Buckland, of the Department of Agriculture and Arts, Toronto; Wm. Mortimer Clark, Esq., Barrister, Toronto, and Richard Monk, Esq., ex-Mayor, Chatham. A first-class team and new agricultural implements will be sold to purchaser at valuation. The wheat raised on the farm last season weighed 63 lbs. to the bushel. As a first-class stock and grain-producing farm it is not surpassed in Ontario, and at the price asked is an immense sacrifice. Only some $6,000 of the purchase money required down. Good terms for balance. For plans of the property and further particulars apply to the undersigned, GEORGE G MARTIN, Proprietor, Box 360, Chatham, or HARRY BLACK, Esq., Official Assignee, Chatham.

Farms Wanted.

Advertisements of Farms Wanted, inserted in this column, 50 words for 50c.; each additional word, 1c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

IMPROVED FARMS WANTED for insertion in third catalogue for distribution amongst British emigrants. Firms supplied on application to WM. J. FENTON, Hamilton, Ont.

FARMS PURCHASED — PERSONS having improved farms for sale throughout Ontario will find purchasers by sending particulars, stating acreage, improvements, locality and price to W. G. MURDOCH, Solicitor, Toronto. 399-5 2

Live Stock

Advertisements of Live Stock for Sale or Wanted, inserted in this column, 20 words for 50c.; each additional word, 3c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in The Mail.

FOR SALE—THOROUGH-BRED Durham bull; 3 years old; red roan with registered pedigree. CHAS. ROSS, Grovesend. 422-2

WANTED — 200 HORSES — The undersigned will be at G. C. Tumlin's stables, 56 George street, Toronto, until Friday night, May 7th, to purchase 50 draught mares and geldings, also 50 good strong driving and saddle horses and 100 street car horses. All must be sound and in good condition, from 5 to 12 years old. Will be at Barrie, May 8th; Thornbury, May 10th; Owen Sound, May 12th. HENRY ELLSWORTH. 222 1

The Work of Molly Maguires.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., May 4.—Last night Thos. Fennell, foreman of Richardson colliery, was shot by a concealed assassin and severely wounded. Fennell's father was compelled to leave the region recently on account of acting as juror in the case of Munley, a Molly Maguire hanged in 1877 for the murder of mine boss Sanger. This is the second attempt on the life of young Fennell since his father's flight. It is believed to be the work of the Mollies.

Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia cures Neuralgia, Face Ache, Gout, Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sore Throat, Erysipelas, Bruises and Wounds of every nature in man or animal. The remarkable cures this remedy has effected classes it as one of the most important and valuable remedies ever discovered for the cure and relief of pain.

W. M. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N.Y.—Your Liniment Iodide Ammonia has cured my rheumatism.

T. S. CLARKSON,
Tivoli, Dutchess County, N.Y.

Giles' Pills cure Neuralgia.

Wanzer's new nickel-plated sewing machines are now everywhere in demand. All wearing parts of hardened steel and adjustable; beauty and elegance with all the sterling qualities are combined in the Wanzer. Examine one before buying; it costs nothing.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Return of Prince Orloff to Paris.

A NIHILISTS' NEST IN LONDON.

The Gladstone Ministry Opposed to the Fortune Bay Award.

Strike of North of England Iron-workers.

THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN THE COTTON TRADE.

A Special Bill to be Proposed to Meet Bradlaugh's Case.

LONDON, May 4.

The award claimed by the United States for the Fortune Bay difficulties will be persistently contested by the Gladstone administration.

FUGITIVE NIHILISTS IN LONDON.

The Scotland Yard detectives state that the whereabouts of the author of the Winter Palace explosion is known in the Metropolis, and that a whole nest of fugitive Nihilists is in our midst. Sheviteh, the reported author of the Winter Palace explosion, is a brother, not the nephew, of the Governor of Kalouga.

PETROLEUM IN RUSSIA.

A Paris despatch says the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the duties on petroleum brought out the fact that American petroleum is threatened with a formidable competitor in the shape of a French company, formed to work oil wells in the valley of Kutan, Russia, where the supply is unlimited. It is stated that at Bakon a well yields 28,000 bbls. of petroleum a day.

DESTINED FOR A SOLDIER.

Albert Edward, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, will, in all probability, make another short cruise on board one of her Majesty's ships prior to his entry at one of the military schools as he is destined for the army.

NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

A new ocean steamship company is contemplated, the vessels of which, if the company can be floated, will ply in the between the Mersey and one of the United States ports contiguous to Canada.

MONTENEGRO'S NEW TERRITORY.

The Prince of Montenegro declares he has no intention of fighting with the bands which have taken possession of the evacuated territory, and if war be necessary, it will be declared against the Turkish Government, which is the real author of the resistance to the execution of the convention. A Constantinople despatch says the Ambassadors have presented a note to the Porte, asking for a categorical statement whether it intends to re-occupy the ceded positions in Albania and hand them over to the Montenegrins.

MONGOL AND MUSCOVITE.

A well-informed St. Petersburg correspondent writes that war between Russia and China is nearly certain.

ENCROACHMENT ON HAMBURG RIGHTS.

Not only is Prussia trying to deprive Hamburg of its rights as a free port, but Bismarck has already introduced restrictions concerning the importation of cattle, which will give much annoyance and be a considerable drawback to the trade of the city with the rest of Germany. It is also proposed to connect Berlin directly with Altona by a new railway. Most of the Schleswig-Holstein trade passes through Altona and Hamburg, so that this proposition is made simply to avoid the Free City. These proceedings excite the utmost indignation in Hamburg. Public meetings are being called to protest.

AN AMERICAN QUACK IN RUSSIA.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that one Dr. Gough, claiming to be a commissioner deputized by the United States Government to investigate the ravages of diphtheria in Russia, has succeeded in rendering himself offensively conspicuous in that city. He claims to be the possessor of a specialty which is an infallible remedy, and for this is severely criticized, both by medical and Governmental authorities. Dr Gough retorts that the cause of their prosecution is professional jealousy.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

OPERATION OF THE REPRESSION LAW EXTENDED FOR FOUR YEARS — DEPUTIES CALLED TO ORDER FOR SEDITIOUS UTTERANCES.

BERLIN, May 4.

In a debate on the third reading of the Anti-Socialist Bill to-day, the Reichstag rejected an amendment proposed by Herr Leichensperger, that the law should continue in force one year only, and adopted the bill by 191 to 94, prolonging the operation until September 30th, 1884, and providing that the law empowering local authorities to refuse right of residence to persons already expelled by them should not apply to members of the Reichstag, or other legislatures who remain at the seats of their respective legislatures during the sessions. During the debate Herr Liebknechb was called to order for insulting a Deputy, and Herr Hasselman for saying German workmen were being forced to act the same as Russian anarchists.

The President of the Reichstag had a conference with Bismarck, and it was settled the House should close on the 11th of May.

DETERMINED TO STAND OUT.

The Consett iron workers at a meeting called for the purpose of considering the present relations between the iron masters and themselves, decided by a majority of 4 to 1 to maintain the strike until their terms were agreed to.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S CASE.

APPOINTMENT OF A SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TO CONSIDER WHETHER AN ATHEIST CAN BE PERMITTED TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

LONDON, May 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, the question of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh's seat came up for discussion. In a well considered and temperate speech Mr. Bradlaugh claimed that he should be admitted on making an affirmation instead of taking the oath. He quoted in support of his claim the fact that by virtue of the provisions of the Evidence Amendment Act of 1829, he and all other Atheists were permitted to give evidence in courts of justice, although they did not call on God to witness their truthfulness, nor say that they believed God had forbidden them to take an oath. The Speaker, Mr. Brand, said he had grave doubts as to the effect of the Act referred to, and did not think it applied at all to the oath required of members of Parliament. He, therefore, wished the House to decide the question. Lord Cavendish referred to the precedent in the case of Baron Rothchild, who was elected before the passage of the law permitting the House to dispense at its pleasure with the provision requiring members to swear "by the true faith of a Christian" and moved for the appointment of a select Committee to consider the case. Sir Stafford Northcote seconded the motion, and the House voted to appoint the Committee.

A SPECIAL BILL FOR BRADLAUGH.

In the event of the law not allowing Bradlaugh to make an affirmation instead of taking the oath required of members of the House, a bill will be immediately introduced to legalize such affirmation.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

STRIKE OF NORTH OF ENGLAND IRON-WORKERS—THREATENED LOCK-OUT IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, May 4.

Upwards of seven thousand ironworkers are on strike in the North of England against the five per cent. reduction awarded by the arbitrators. A mass meeting to deliberate on the future action of the strikers will be held to-day.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Burnley masters, in support of the Blackburn masters in their notice to spinners and card room hands of a reduction, have decided to suspend the rule requiring notice before discharging their hands. The Blackburn operatives are very determined, and it is feared if they strike, another lock-out will ensue, involving the majority of Lancashire manufacturers.

FEMALE WEAVERS FOR THE UNITED STATES.

The emigration agent at Accrington, Lancashire, has received applications from the United States for one hundred female weavers of heads of families. The first batch will sail for Boston on the 15th inst.

A PROUD WOMAN'S AGONY.

She Drowns Her Two Children and Attempts to Perish with Them.

ELMIRA, N.Y., May 4.—At Penn Yan this morning, Mrs. George Woodruff, during the temporary absence of her husband from home, about six o'clock, took her two sleeping children from bed, one aged six, the other aged one, and, going to the cistern, drowned both. The husband on returning found all three in the cistern. The mother was standing with an infant in her arms dead. The other child was in the water, which was about the woman's waist. Efforts to resuscitate the children were useless. Before finding them Woodruff discovered a note addressed to him lying on the table as follows:—"Dear George,—You will find the children in the cistern and, before you see me, I shall be in eternity. I cannot live another day in such agony." She had previously informed her husband, she had several times made up her mind to kill the children and herself, but could not bring herself to it. An examiner special states the probable cause of Mrs. Woodruff's insanity was inability of the family to pay their debts. The unfortunate woman is highly regarded, and their impecuniosity and her proud spirit probably so preyed on her mind as to render her insane. When the wife was discovered, she made desperate efforts to take her own life. The coroner's jury rendered the somewhat remarkable verdict that the mother was guilty of wilful murder in drowning the children. She is insane now, and there is little doubt she was so when the deed was committed.

APPROPRIATING A COALING STATION.

Protest from Costa Rica against United States Aggression.

PANAMA, April 24.—Gen. Guardia recently visited the commander of the U. S. steamer Adams at Golfo Dulce. The American commander assured the Costa Rican magnate his orders were very explicit to select a proper place for a coaling station, prepare the ground, and deposit as much coal as he could spare. In the event of meeting opposition from the authorities, he was advised to use his own judgment as to the amount of resistance he would employ, but to report the matter to Washington. Gen. Guardia has decided to send a special envoy to Washington to investigate the matter.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

A Good Life Taken by a Worthless Drunkard.

CINCINNATI, O., May 4.—Col. R. M. Goodwin shot and killed his brother Dr. John R. Goodwin, at Brookville, Indiana, this afternoon. Dr. Goodwin was President of the Brookville National Bank and was lay delegate to the general conference now in session here. His brother served in the army during the war and has since been intemperate. Dr. Goodwin was mainly instrumental in having him placed in an asylum in Indianapolis. He was discharged yesterday and reached Brookville on Thursday. Dr. Goodwin returned from the conference on Saturday night and did not return to-day. The shooting was probably done under temporary insanity or in revenge for a supposed wrong in sending him to the asylum.

San Francisco's Mayor.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors last evening, the Judiciary Committee expressed the opinion Mayor Kalloch is unscrupulous, unprincipled, devoid of integrity and fidelity to public interests, and that the time had arrived for people to express their condemnation of his acts, and recommend prompt action to vindicate the name of the municipality by judicial enquiry into the Kalloch case. The motion to adopt the report was put by Mayor Kalloch, who announced it was carried. Throughout the reading of the report and resolution Mayor Kalloch appeared unmoved, appearing to consider only the dignity of his position as presiding officer.

A Race for a Wife.

POLLOCKVILLE, N.C., May 4.—Yesterday Moses Miller and Alex. Bibb, both favoured suitors for the hand of Miss Loyd, obtained marriage licenses at the same time at the court house, each with the intention of first presenting it to Miss Loyd. A race to reach her residence, a mile distant, ensued. Miller arrived first, and Bibb followed soon after, and fell fainting in the doorway from his exertion. Miss Loyd said the man who won the race was the best runner, but the man who fainted was the most ardent lover, and married Bibb.

A Whole Family Burned to Death.

RICHMOND, Va., May 4.—The house of Martha Jones, coloured, in the suburbs of Christianaburg, was burned yesterday morning. Mrs. Jones, who was evidently deranged, refused entrance to the neighbours until the fire attained great headway, and she and her five children were burned to death.

He Would not Leave.

CINCINNATI, May 4.—In Wayne county, a man named Powell, who was witness of a murder committed last fall by a man named Phillips, refused to be driven from the court. On Thursday night masked men attacked Powell's house. Powell struck three of them down with an axe. Mrs. Powell was shot in the arm. The maskers returned. Powell fired and killed the leader, who proved to be John William Smith.

The board of aldermen at London, Ont., have limited the amount to be spent on new exhibition buildings to $50,000.

LABOUR RIOT IN QUEBEC.

Renewal of the Ship-Labourers' Troubles of Last Year.

Several French-Canadians Wounded—A Number of Arrests Made.

QUEBEC, May 3.—Two of the leaders of the Union Canadienne ship-labourers have been arrested for firing on the old ship-labourers' society. It seems now that about sixty of the former society were on their way to unload the s.s. Quebec, lying in the stream, when the old society interfered, which caused a disturbance. The Union men being armed, fired on their assailants, who dispersed. Some time ago the members of the Union Canadienne Ship Labourers' Association declared they would work on the ships on half and half principles, that is, the labour should be done by half Frenchmen and half old country people. This was the beginning of the storm which culminated to-day. Little wranglings between the two nationalities continued until this afternoon, when open revolt showed itself. The Dominion Line steamer was all ready to discharge, and Mr. Macpherson, the agent, had secured his gang of workmen. They happened to be French Canadians. While at work on the steamer, they were attacked by a gang of old country labourers, who assaulted them with stones and missiles to such an extent that the men were forced to leave the vessel. The steamer then put off into the middle of the stream.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

In the middle of the day about 600 men assembled in little Champlain street. Some went into a store, where a general row broke out among them, in which sticks and stones and other missiles were freely used. Men in the store, including the secretary of the Union Canadienne, Mr. Wiseman, found themselves in a trap and were forced to fly. In the *melee* which ensued, several pistol shots were fired. There were few policemen on the ground, but detectives Skeffington and Martin were early there. One man was shot, it is feared, fatally. Up to a late hour he had not been found, and some fear that he was thrown into the river. His name is reported as Lapointe. Three men, all French Canadians, were rescued from the howling and angry mob with great difficulty. They were badly beaten about the head with an iron bar. They were conveyed to the police station and had their wounds dressed by Dr. Colin Sewell, who has been in attendance on them for some time. Several arrests were made including Wiseman, who is held chiefly as a witness. The wildest excitement prevails. Mayor Brosseau, the only elected chief magistrate, was early at the police office, suggesting measures. The Lieutenant-Governor was also in consultation with the Mayor. The chief of police is doing his utmost, but on all sides it is feared this is

BUT THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE.

The better disposed people regret the occurrence very much, fearing rightly enough that the frequent occurrence of such riots is calculated to materially injure the port as a place of business. The streets are full of people, and as the night is very dark it is feared that later on there may be trouble. So far the military have not been called out, but there was much talk of it this evening, and hopes were expressed that if military should be called on, a sharp example would be made of the rioters. The wounds of the three men at the police office are flesh wounds, painful but not dangerous, though the head and faces of the victims are much swollen and a good deal of blood flows. Three or four attempts were made to rescue the prisoners from the police, but the effort failed. Detective Skeffington is the hero of the hour, and too much praise cannot be given him for the prompt manner in which he acted.

QUEBEC, May 4.—No further trouble has occurred in connection with yesterday's riot. The ship laborers, however, had the satisfaction of seeing the steamship Scotland arrive in port and proceed to Montreal without stopping. They claim that such can be done so long as the water is so high in Lake St. Peter, but as soon as it falls too low for vessels or steamers fully laden to pass through the channel, then they will be certain that employment must be given them. Further disturbance is, therefore, certain when that time arrives. The parent society declare their positive intention not to allow the members of the Union Canadienne to work at reduced rates. They affirm that $4 per diem is not too high a price, as many of them are obliged to remain in Quebec during the winter season, and so are dependent on their savings for a livelihood at that time. On the other hand the new society adhere to their reduced rates of $2 per diem, and are willing to work at that rate if protected in so doing.

MONDAY'S RIOT.

No fatal result has so far attended yesterday's doings, nor is such now apprehended, but the fact remains the same that peaceful citizens were shot down in cold blood, their only offence being an effort to gain an honest livelihood. It is now known that by the advice of the Rev. Father Godbout, *cure* of St. Roche, the French district of the city, the members of the new society went to their work yesterday unarmed; that they will do so again is highly improbable, especially as it is known that members of the parent society are not only all armed with revolvers, but in many instances are possessed of repeating rifles, which were purchased in the States and brought here this spring by members returning from Pensacola.

THE CITY'S PROTECTIVE FORCE.

It is not to be forgotten that Quebec now has a very different man for Mayor than last year, and it is confidently expected that he will use vigorous measures to prevent any further trouble. In the meantime, the only protection to the city is a well disciplined police force, who are themselves seeking higher pay than 80 cents per diem, at which rate they say they cannot afford to risk their lives.

INJURY TO THE CITY'S COMMERCE.

All this while the shipping business of Quebec is going to Montreal, and it is feared that owners of vessels and steamships will refuse to carry freight to Quebec this season on any terms whatever. Efforts are being put forth to interest the Dominion Government in the matter, inasmuch as it affects the commerce of the country. Meanwhile the Provincial Government are considering the question in every form, recognizing their responsibility for the peace of the Province.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Some few days since a Liberal caucus was held here in order to arrive at a programme to be carried out during the next session of the Local Legislature. The old one of "economy and retrenchment" was proposed, but immediately abandoned as being impracticable, and it was finally determined that the Opposition should form themselves into a company of free lances, with Mr. Joly as their recognized leader. It is, however, whispered he will follow the example of Mr. Mackenzie, and be succeeded by Honore Mercier, Solicitor-General in the late Administration, who, it is well known, covets the position.

THE DISPUTED RAILWAY.

The Levis and Kennebec railway matter entered on a new phase to-day, the rival board of directors having seized on the road,

BURNT TO DEATH.

Two Children Set Fire to a House and Perish in the Flames.

UXBRIDGE, Ont., May 4.—This morning two little children, a son and a daughter of Mr. Wm. Fulton, farmer, residing about three miles from here, were burned to death in their father's house. It appears, from a statement of the oldest daughter, a girl of about eight years of age, that one of the children lighted a piece of birch bark and threw it into a wood box, which immediately ignited. They were so frightened that the two shut themselves up in an adjoining room. The girl, after ineffectual efforts to get them out, caught up the youngest child and ran to tell her parents, who were at some distance from the house, but who found, on reaching the scene of the conflagration, that all their efforts to save the children were in vain.

ST. JOHN, N.B., May 4.—In the parish of Rothesay last week, two children of Guy and Charlotte Marr were in a building partly filled with straw, which caught fire. One of them, a boy four years old, was burned to death. The other escaped.

THE FATAL BOTTLE.

Too much Whiskey leads to a Drowning Accident in the Thames.

LONDON, May 4.—Edward Bradley, a tailor, was drowned in the river some three miles below this city this forenoon while boating in company with a friend named James Tolton. They had with them a couple of bottles of liquor, and probably under its influence Bradley began rocking the boat from side to side in a spirit of bravado. He was cautioned to desist, but would not. At length he lost his balance and fell into the water. Tolton sprang to his help, but also fell, or was dragged in, and in saving himself had to leave Bradley to perish. He came to the city covered with mud, and reported the fate of his companion, when men were sent with grappling irons to search for Bradley's body. They have not yet been successful. The body was found to-night at about ten o'clock, at the water works dam, by draining off the water. Deceased leaves a wife and two children.

A JUVENILE THIEF.

A Lad of Eight Years Prosecuted by His Father.

OTTAWA, May 4.—This morning a man named Beaupre had his son, a little fellow of eight years of age, charged at the Police Court with stealing a pair of boots from his store. The little fellow, who looked most intelligent, pleaded guilty, and asked for a summary trial. The father gave evidence in the case, and made application to have his son placed in the House of Correction. The Police Magistrate stated he would pass sentence on the culprit to-morrow, remarking, at the same time, that the house of correction for a child of that age should be at home.

Additional Supplementary Estimates for 1880 and 1881.

OTTAWA, May 3.

Further estimates for the year ending 30th June, 1880, were laid on the table this afternoon. They are as follows:—

Civil Government	$ 7,241 66
Police	747 25
Penitentiaries	3,101 00
Legislation	7,380 73
Public Works and Buildings Chargeable to Income	2,642 76
Fisheries	3,152 82
Mounted Police	26,000 00
Miscellaneous	36,257 07
Collection of Revenue	2,500 00
Dominion Lands	9,009 01
Railways and Canals Chargeable to Capital	125,244 10
Total Chargeable to Capital	$255,244 10
Total Chargeable to Income	95,396 02
Grand Total	$222,640 12

A number of items in the $95,396—which is all that can be added for comparative purposes to the estimate of expenditure for the year—are of an imperative character, such as Sir Alex. Galt's salary to June and contingencies of his office, $6,333; House of Commons service, $7,380; grant for Hull sufferers, $7,000; refund to weights and measures' officials, $2,897, and so on. The largest amount of the $125,244, chargeable to capital is for providing the River du Loup section of the Intercolonial railway with rolling stock, and as the road is being now managed with such brilliant success, the country will not begrudge a necessary expenditure. The figures of the estimates for 1880 will have, of course, to be altered, and the estimated deficit of $528 increased on paper by at least the $95,396 chargeable to income on these supplementary estimates, but the Finance Minister will probably make a statement on that subject.

The Supplementary Estimates for 1881 were also brought down to-day, as follows:—

Civil government	$ 16,900 00
Police	638 75
Legislation	6,200 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	5,000 00
Immigration and quarantine	11,000 00
Pensions	8,866 66
Railways and canals, chargeable to capital	3,242 00
Public works and buildings, chargeable to income, as follows:—	
Ontario	10,000 00
Quebec	4,000 00
Nova Scotia	2,691 00
New Brunswick	22,480 00
Manitoba	30,500 00
North-West Territory	10,000 00
Total	$ 79,671 00
Total public works, &c., &c., chargeable to income	$148,545 37
Ocean and river service	$ 55,000 00
Fisheries	6,000 00
Indians	2,500 00
Collection of revenue, as follows:—	
1. Excise	$ 4,500 00
2. Intercolonial railway	23,000 00
3. Welland canal	25,000 00
4. Dominion lands	6,621 00
Total chargeable to income	$311,734 38
Total chargeable to capital	3,242 00
Grand total	$314,976 38

The Finance Minister, it will be remembered, calculated on receipts and expenditures as follows:—

Estimated revenue	$ 25,507,000 00
Estimated expenditure	25,067,203 00
Estimated surplus	$500,797 00
Subtract supplementary estimate chargeable to income	$311,734 00
Remaining surplus	$189,063 00

It will thus be seen that even with the addition of the Supplementary Estimates the figures of the Finance Minister remain favourable for a surplus.

Accident in a Ten-Pin Alley.

OTTAWA, May 4.—A boy who was setting up the pins at McCafferey's Amusement Hall, City Hall square, was struck in the head with a ball last evening and severely injured. He was picked up unconscious, and had to be taken to his home.

The Age of Miracles

is past, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will not raise