The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING APRIL 17, 1885. PRICE ONE CENT.

A DAY'S MARCH

Gen. Middleton Nearing the Rebel Fort.

WILL THEY SHOW FIGHT?

The Important Question Agitating the Troops.

OVER THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Col. Otter Starts off Across the Prairie.

A DELEGATE FROM CALGARY.

The Settlers Threaten to Take Up Arms.

OPPOSED TO COMPROMISE.

What Might Happen if Riel is Settled With.

NO SIGNS OF THE ENEMY.

Col. Oulmet's Strange Conduct—Sympathy of the French Battalions With the Rebels—Depredations Around Battleford—How the Besieged People Are Situated.

The 7th Fusiliers arrived at Winnipeg yesterday morning and in the evening took the train for Qu'Appelle.

The Governor-General's Body Guard, armed with Winchesters, left Winnipeg yesterday morning under orders from Gen. Middleton to push forward in his wake.

The Midland battalion under Col. Williams has arrived at Swift Current and gone into camp with the 35th battalion (the Simcoe Foresters), under Col. Tyrwhitt, to await orders. It is expected that they will be instructed to push on after Col. Otter to-day.

Col. Otter's column has crossed the ferry at the South Saskatchewan, and has commenced the march across the prairie to Battleford, which it is hoped will be reached by Saturday week, the distance being about 160 miles. All the men are reported well and marching in excellent form.

Major Boulton's mounted infantry overtook Gen. Middleton on Wednesday night, the Grenadiers with a nine-pound gun being then twelve miles behind. Major Boulton's corps and C infantry will make a dash for Clark's crossing to secure the ferry. The remainder of the column marched to within eight miles of the crossing yesterday and camped for the night.

Major-General Strange's force at Calgary comprises the 65th Montreal, 315 strong, 150 scouts under Capt. Stewart, 250 men of Col. Osborne Smith's light infantry, 60 scouts and 50 mounted police under Inspector Steele, making a total of 825.

Gen. Middleton's command encamped on Wednesday night at Vermilion lake, and 32 miles from Clarke's crossing. Yesterday 24 miles were marched, and to-day the command anticipated making the crossing if all goes well. Clarke's crossing is on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, 45 miles from Carlton, and 24 or 25 from Batoche's crossing, the rebel headquarters. The country is open and the river banks devoid of wood. The river bank is 250 yards wide. There are very few settlers, but there is a telegraph office on the main line for Battleford with a branch line to Prince Albert, via Duck lake.

The Toronto ambulance corps, No. 2, arrived at Winnipeg yesterday morning. They left for Qu'Appelle last night.

Gen. Middleton's force comprises the 90th battalion, Winnipeg, 316 strong; Winnipeg field battery, 54 strong; A battery, 100 strong, C infantry, 42 strong; 10th Royals, 265 strong; Capt. Todd's sharpshooters, 51 strong; Capt. French's scouts, numbering 40, and Major Boulton's mounted infantry, numbering 60; total 928. The column has with it six 9 pound guns and two gatlings.

Col. Otter's command comprises C infantry, 52; Queen's Own, 280, and B battery, 100, with 30 scouts; total 462. Col. Otter has with him two 9 pound guns.

The 9th battalion (Quebec Voltigeurs) will leave Winnipeg for Qu'Appelle to-day.

Will There be a Fight?

WINNIPEG, April 16—As the time draws near for Gen. Middleton to reach Riel's supposed stronghold at Batoche's crossing, the question everywhere discussed is, "Will there be a fight?" Some say there will be, and a bitter one. Others declare Riel is too cunning to risk a regular engagement; that he will either keep himself and his force completely out of sight until Gen. Middleton has passed and then follow in his rear and harass him until he reaches Prince Albert, or that a prolonged parley will be held, resulting in an arrangement.

One report declares that Gen. Middleton will insist upon the surrender of the party who took part in the Duck lake fight and that the rebels give up their arms before he enters into any negotiation with them. If these demands are not speedily complied with it is said he will immediately open fire. But there is an old saying that before you cook your hare you must first catch it, and no sight even has yet been caught of Riel or any of his men. Scouts have scoured the country in all directions, but beyond a few apparently wonder-struck Indians nobody has been seen. In fact for all that appears reports say the country might be a howling wilderness. Certainly nothing like an enemy has hovered in sight.

In spite of constant contradictions reports continue to be received of Indian depredations in the Turtle mountain district. A letter from Wakopa received states definitely that a band of one hundred American Indians passed through there on April 13, going north, apparently to join Riel. They killed some sheep, threatened settlers in many instances, and forced entrances into houses. The residents make an urgent demand for weapons and ammunition wherewith to defend themselves if no troops can be spared.

The government did well in sending the French battalions against the Indians in the extreme west of the territories instead of against Riel. Even now there are signs of dissatisfaction at the errand upon which they are on, and sympathy is openly expressed by the men for the rebels, whom they declare have real and grievous grievances. Unfortunately this feeling is shared by their commanders, Col Ouimet and Amyot, who, in spite of the military doctrine that teaches soldiers that their duty is but to do and die, by their manner and conduct actually fan the smouldering fire that needs but very little more to break out in something very like mutiny. For one in his position the course of Col. Ouimet is considered extraordinary and likely to have a most pernicious effect. Without obtaining permission from the general commanding he has left his regiment at Calgary and is now on his way to Ottawa, there, it is understood to air his opinion of things in general, but particularly as regards the administration of the militia and interior departments.

There is a very strong feeling here against any compromise with Riel. If any is reached without some one being punished, it is certain that there will be more trouble than the government wot of, the people being greatly incensed at the bare idea of such a thing. Crozier's conduct at Duck lake is thoroughly approved of by the large mass of citizens. He first called upon the rebels to lay down their arms. They refused and immediately assumed a hostile attitude. He then did what his uniform commanded, fired on them. They were in arms against the law that it was his duty to enforce. If he had known the strength of the opposing force it is possible he might have been a trifle more cautious and awaited reinforcements before taking the aggressive, that is supposing he did assume that attitude, and evidence is not wanting to prove that he was first attacked and merely acted on the defensive.

It is thought here that Mr. Royal before returning to Ottawa found means to communicate with Riel by runner and that the latter sent him his terms of peace A so-called rebel dictating his own terms to a government supported by a military force is somewhat ludicrous.

The commissioners have reported the issuing of 240 script settlement claims at Qu'Appelle.

A serious phase of the situation is the state of public feeling in the district surrounding Calgary. The settlers there are largely from Montana and British Columbia, and neither have nor ever had any sympathy with "Canada," meaning the eastern provinces. They think the laws oppressive and the interior department officials objectionable. These men would hail with delight annexation to the United States or any change that would give them relief from their present tax masters. Frequent meetings have been held at which their grievances have been aired and extraordinary unanimity has been displayed. People think the agitation is confined to only a section, but as a matter of fact it is general. Yesterday W. W. Fadden, a delegate from Calgary, arrived here on his way to Ottawa, where he has a series of important resolutions passed by the white settlers of the district to present in regard to their grievances. He asserts that Riel was among the settlers two weeks ago, disguised as an Indian, and that 600 whites volunteered to support him, as they believe his demands were right. When asked if the whites would take up arms, he replied: "Yes, they would; and they will do so if something is not done at once by the government. I have found that the people of Winnipeg seem to take no stock in the threats of the whites at Calgary. But they will soon find out that they are in earnest. The whites of Calgary will just as soon take up their rifles as the half-breeds, and it is about time that this was understood." Whether the story of the ubiquitous Riel having been among them is true or not it is certain that Mr. Fadden believes he was and only goes to show the credulity of these men, who will undoubtedly cause trouble if something is not done by the Ottawa government and that right speedily.

Affairs at Battleford.

BATTLEFORD, April 16.—The situation here is unchanged. Terrible fear is expressed by the weaker portion of an immediate attack by Indians. Constant reports of depredations in the vicinity come to hand and it is felt certain that their success in their frequent marauding expeditions will at length embolden the red savages to try an attack upon the barracks. If it is made in force there is little apprehension that the attack can be repulsed, that is if the members are not overwhelming, but what is most feared is some sneaking method, such as one of the fiends creeping inside the stockade and setting fire to our main shelter. Then the confusion and the slaughter would be terrible. From the fact, however, that the telegraph is allowed to remain standing the inhabitants are disposed to consider the situation not so hopeless as might appear. When all means of communication were cut off there was much more despondency than there is now. Prayers are offered up for succor three or four times a day.

Scouts have been sent out to scour the country with instructions to venture as far as possible with the hope of falling in with the force under Col. Otter that is on the way to our relief. Fear, however, is felt that the colonel's command is not strong enough and may be overpowered before getting here.

Small bands of Indians continue to prowl around and drive off cattle, burn and plunder farmhouses.

It is stated that some of Big Bear's band have been seen near here, which is thought to signify that the whole country has been devastated between Fort Pitt and Victoria, a distance of 129 miles, and that they have returned here for more fuel to satisfy their voracious appetites. Another discouraging report is that the Indians have returned from Poundmaker's reserve, which may mean an attack before it is possible for any relief to arrive. One thing is sure, our defenders will fight to the last, and if defeated, it will only be after a sanguinary contest.

The earthworks around the fort have been completed.

Harry Nashe's house, nine miles north, was burned yesterday. Other fires were seen last night in different directions. Two Indians seen by a halfbreed woman were pursued by the police, and when last observed were crossing the Saskatchewan on a cart-wheel.

The Stonies told sympathisers at the upper settlement yesterday that they would burn the barracks and go south. Precautions were taken against a surprise, but no attempt has yet been made.

We have had no mail from the east for nearly a month. The weather is unpleasant.

From the Front.

HUMBOLDT, April 16.—To-night we are camped eight or ten miles from Clarke's crossing, which we shall probably strike about noon to-morrow. A strong reconnoitering party, including one nine pound gun, under the command of Capt. Drury, sixty cavalry under Major Boulton, and forty infantry, Gen. Middleton accompanying, have left for the crossing; the remainder of the command will follow more leisurely. Col. Grassett's force, Royal Grenadiers, is close by, and will get to Clarke's crossing on Friday evening. It is hoped the steamboat from Swift Current will be at Clarke's by Friday noon, with supplies of food and forage, soon to be much needed.

There is no news of Riel to-day, but as we are in the enemy's country strong pickets are on duty, and the force now marches in close order, with wagons in double rank. The whole country is being thoroughly scoured by scouts.

There was a heavy rainstorm again last night, rendering camping very uncomfortable. Indian signals were noticed on the hills for a circuit of eight miles. The troops made an early start this morning.

Reports state that Riel has no intention of attacking Prince Albert, but has sent three runners to Qu'Appelle to ascertain if the troops are being forwarded. They will ask the government to give the basis of treaty.

A report that Fort Pitt has been captured, although no such information comes from Battleford, with which place we are in daily communication, is generally credited.

Col. Irvine has been instructed by messengers sent to him by Carrot river to move upon the rebel rear, provided he can leave Prince Albert withopt risk to the women and children. Flour is scarce at Prince Albert but beef is plentiful. The rations now are a pound and a half of flour daily. Rebel supplies are also getting low and they are compelled to kill their own cattle.

The general impression is that by the time the Dominion forces reach Duck lake Riel will not be in British territory.

No apprehensions are now entertained for the safety of the residents at Saskatoon or vicinity. All persons having friends at these places may rest assured that they are perfectly safe.

As the troops advance the feeling that they are on a wild goose chase is increasing. All are longing for something to pop at, something to relieve the tediousness of the march, but from appearances that something is as far off as ever. However, ere the sun sets on Saturday there may be a different tale to tell. All that we are afraid of is that Riel's forces may appear a veritable Will-o'-the-wisp and dissolve into innocent-looking parties of two or three upon whom it would be a sin to fire and almost to challenge.

A Garrison at Clarke's Crossing.

WINNIPEG, April 16.—Gen. Middleton has intimated that it is his intention to establish strongholds at Clarke's Crossing, as a base of supplies for Northwest points. It will be strongly garrisoned, and supplies can be forwarded to it both by overland route and by the Saskatchewan.

Everything is satisfactory around Ft. McLeod and along the international boundary.

The 91st battalion, under Col. Scott, passed this afternoon, 435 strong. Many of the officers and men served in the Red River expedition. They are to be known as the Manitoba Grenadiers, and leave for the west to-morrow morning.

The 9th battalion (Quebec Voltigeurs) have received orders to go west to-morrow.

Capt. White's fifty-two scouts were inspected by Col. Jackson this afternoon and will start west at once.

An Unbeliever and a Scoffer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 12.—O'Dynamite Rossa is like a gas meter; men may come and men may go, but he never stops chinning.

President Cleveland is not troubled with malaria, but he shakes almost every day when office seekers shake him by the hand.

The idea of a few measley halfbreeds and half starved Indians composing the remnant of Little Shell's band in the Turtle mountains donning war paint is the funniest morning paper hoax sprung this spring. An Indian with genuine war paint on in that district would find himself occupying a stall in a dime museum before he had a chance to whet his jook knife.

LOUIS RIEL.

Chaplains Wanted for the Troops.

From the Canada Presbyterian.

Some one asked Sir John Macdonald the other day, in the house, if any arrangement had been made for sending chaplains to the Northwest with the troops. The premier answered that a number of physicians had been sent to take care of their bodies, but he was not aware that anybody had been sent to minister to their spiritual wants. Since then we have seen it stated that one or two priests have gone along with the Quebec battalions. The protestant bodies should send two or three ministers forward, and send them at once. Surely we should not be behind the Catholic church in caring for the spiritual wants of our people. Perhaps it is better that the different denominations represented in the force should send chaplains than that they should be sent by the government.

To the Brandon Ladies.

Editor World: I have been waiting for some one else to write, but as I have not seen any indications yet, I step into the breach myself.

I think we in Toronto ought to express our thanks to the ladies of Brandon for their kindness to "our boys." We can imagine how much they would think of such thoughtful kindness, and how good cake and coffee would taste after salt pork and hard tack.

Still these young ladies must not forget that we have the first claim on them, and one which we will not readily relinquish, so we hope that in the day of their power they will not use it too ruthlessly. Nor while the "boys" young (?) and tender (?) hearts are melted under the influence of their smiles and coffee seek to win them from their allegiance to the "girls they left behind them."

ONE OF THEM.

Toronto, April 15, 1885.

Campaign Notes.

Heaney, the sick man of No. 4 Co., Grenadiers, is improving.

A telegraph line from Swift Current to the South Saskatchewan was completed last night.

Major Walker, late of the mounted police, has been placed in command of the home guard at Calgary.

St. Paul, Minn., hardware firms report that they have had a picnic in disposing of firearms and ammunition to Manitobans.

The British Columbia authorities will swear in special constables to do duty on the railway during the absence of the police.

F. G. Livingstone of this city has received information that Farm Instructor Clink, his brother-in-law, is safe in Battleford.

Gen. Middleton is said to be extremely popular with all ranks and to have a happy faculty of inspiring confidence in all around him.

The Alberta Mounted Rifles have been uniformed in Montana cloth, brown slouched hats, mounted police riding breeches, and troopers' boots.

Sergeant Standfield of the 7th (London) is down with inflammatory rheumatism, and will be sent home from Winnipeg.

"No shaving" is the rule in the expedition, and by this time some mothers would have difficulty in picking out their own boys.

The Illustrated War News will be out again to-day. The pictures are quite realistic, and depict in the most graphic manner the situation in the Northwest.

During the march of the 7th Fusiliers across Lake Superior, William Mercer, a member of the pioneer corps, was lost, and it is feared has perished by the wayside.

Rev. Mr. McWilliams, formerly of Streetsville, and now incumbent of the Presbyterian church at Prince Albert, N. W. T., is, with his family, among those besieged by Riel's forces at that place. The manse is used and occupied as a fort or blockhouse.

It is said in a despatch from Winnipeg that hay delivered at Clarke's crossing from Qu'Appelle costs the government $400 per ton; the freight from Qu'Appelle to Clarke's crossing is $220 per ton. The government pays $20 per ton. There are other expenses up north. Five hundred tons per month are being consumed. Winnipeg despatches usually give it up pretty strong, but $400 a ton for hay is a trifle too steep.

In an interview with a reporter for the Montreal Witness, Hon. Wm. Macdougall said he was made the scapegoat for the blundering in 1869 and 1870, and he predicts that two men will be made the scapegoat in the present instance. He says further: "I have no hesitation in condemning the present Indian policy of the government, and the present disastrous state of affairs might have been averted by employing those who had experience among the Indians and halfbreeds of the Northwest."

The following corps have recently been authorized to be raised in Manitoba and the Northwest territories for actual service: A battalion at Winnipeg under Col. Osborne Smith; a battalion at Winnipeg under Col. Scott; a company at Regina under Capt. D. T. D. Scott; a company at Birtle—Capt. James H. Wood; Rocky mountain rangers—Capt. John Stewart; mounted corps—Major Boulton; company a Battleford—Capt. Gisborne; company at Emerson—Capt. Charles Whitman; company at Calgary; company at Yorktown, Assiniboia, Major Thomas Charles Watson; a company at Qu'Appelle, Capt. E. W. Jackson.

KIDNAPPED FROM HAMILTON.

A Little Girl Stolen by Her Grandmother and Taken to the Bridge.

HAMILTON, April 16.—W. H. Rowe, manager of the Palladium of Labor, has been arrested and bailed until to-morrow on a charge of criminal libel, preferred by F. L. Harvey, publisher of another labor paper entitled Justice. Rowe said Harvey defrauded his creditors and fled from justice in the United States.

At the organization of the baseball league yesterday the following umpires were appointed: Fred. Dyson, Guelph; J. Flynn, Hamilton; T. Gillean, London; J. E Thompson, Woodstock; Chas. Maddock, Guelph; W. Jeffers, Toronto; W. L. Crowfoot, Hamilton; J Henigan, Hamilton; Geo. Bell, Toronto; Jas. Taylor, Guelph; F. Wood, Hamilton. They will be paid $5 a game and expenses by the home club.

The case under the adulteration act against W. G. Dunn & Co. was dismissed by the magistrate to-day. John A. Macdonell, of Toronto, appeared for the prosecution.

Capt. G. B. Smith has 45 names on the roll for the cavalry corps. He wants five more names before forwarding the petition for the enrolment of the corps to Ottawa.

Mary Horton, a little girl living here with Miss Gleason, who had legally adopted her, was kidnapped to-day by Mrs. Lizzie McGurk, 60 years of age, who came over from Philadelphia to take the girl home. She only got as far as Suspension bridge, when she was arrested and brought back here. She is the child's grandmother, but has no legal claim on her. It is not likely a prosecution will follow.

COLLISION WITH A RUSSIAN.

The Steamer Main Runs into and Sinks a Muscovite Bark.

HALIFAX, N.S., April 16.—Capt. Christoffers of the steamer Main reports colliding with the Russian bark Kalaja on Monday morning. The steamer's lights were all in place at the time, but the officers state that the bark's were not visible. The Main struck the Kalaja on the port side just aft of the cabin and tore right into her. Before the boats could be got ready to launch eleven men from the wrecked vessel came alongside and were taken aboard. They reported three still missing. The steamers sent in search of these. Two of them were found floating to pieces of wreck and rescued, but the third, a Russian Finn, who was at the wheel at the time of the disaster, was lost. The steamer received a great hole in her bow about four feet above the water line but shipped no water.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSIONS.

Queer Occurrences That are Puzzling the Sagacious New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The mysterious explosions which a month ago startled the tenants of the Soney apartment house in the upper part of the city recurred with increased force on Saturday night, and have since continued daily. This morning a terrific explosion occurred displacing the furniture, cracking walls and creating a semi-panic among the occupants. The tenants say the explosions are similar to the discharge of cannon, and seem to come from the centre of the building. Owners of the property have instituted all manner of investigations to ascertain the cause of the disturbances without success. Many theories are advanced, and the explosions are variously attributed to dynamite, settling of the buildings, blasting in the vicinity and steam in the pipes. None of the causes mentioned when thoroughly examined were sufficient to convince the most credulous that they produced the reports. Experts are completely nonplussed and the tenants are seeking other quarters.

Devoured by Rats.

POINT PLEASANT, W. Va., April 16.—The bodies of an old woman called Granny Galloway and two grandchildren, aged 8 and 10, who lived on the outskirts of the town were found in bed partially devoured by rats. They evidently perished during the last cold spell.

Gen. Grant Makes a Bolt for Lunch.

NEW YORK, April 16.—General Grant continues to improve. His throat was examined to-day and the local disease was found to have improved with the patient's general condition. The general feeling is that the general is much better. He suddenly started down stairs and joined the family at lunch, taking everybody by surprise. He partook of some solid food without difficulty, much to the delight of all.

ANNEXATION OF PENDJEH

GEN. KOMAROFF ESTABLISHES AN ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Gladstone Badly Badgered in the House—Friendly Conferences With the Russian Minister.

LONDON, April 16.—Lord Granville, being asked this afternoon if it was true that the government had agreed upon ceding Penjdeh to the Russians, said "I must really decline to answer all these unauthorized and always inaccurate reports."

Replying to Lord Salisbury Earl Granville said that the government had not yet received from Sir Peter Lumsden an answer to their request for a report upon the correctness of Gen. Komaroff's story of the Penjdeh incident. He did not believe Russia had yet received a reply from Gen. Komaroff to the czar's request for a further explanation of the reasons which induced him to attack the Afghans. The British ambassador at St. Petersburg had telegraphed that it was unlikely Russia would receive Gen. Komaroff's reply for some days.

Mr. Gladstone, answering interrogatories in the house of commons this afternoon, said the government had no reason whatever to believe that any such demand had been established as that reported of Russia's demand for Penjdeh.

Mr. Bourke, conservative, asked whether the Russian ambassador had suggested as part of the terms of the Anglo-Russian understanding that Pendjeh be annexed to Russia.

Mr. Gladstone answered: "There is no reason whatever to believe that any such demand has been made. No assurances have been given or received by either government regarding any particular points on the Afghan frontier."

Mr. Gladstone said there had been friendly conversations [laughter] between Earl Granville and the Russian ambassador and others competent to assist, but no assurance had been given or received regarding points on the disputed frontier. Mr. Gladstone had no doubt Russia has established an "administration of Penjdeh." [Laughter.] In answer to an enquiry, the premier said he was not present at the conversation referred to. [Jeers.] He had no reason to believe that any suggestion or demand had been made by Russia up to the present time.

The Condition of the Navy.

LONDON, April 16.—At a large meeting of citizens to-day the Lord Mayor Fowler presiding, Wm. Henry Smith, ex first lord of the admiralty and present member of parliament, Wm. E Forster, Sir Edward James Reed, ex chief constructor of the navy, and a number of other prominent Englishmen, in strong speeches urged the government to take immediate steps to secure the supremacy of the English navy over all the navies of the world.

He Should be in Grandstone's Place.

LONDON, April 16.—Karl Blind, the distinguished German revolutionist, in a letter to the Peace Arbitration association declining to attend its conference to-day, says as the czar's government is manifestly showing such brutal violence, and as its final aim is India, arbitration between England and Russia would be useless and would encourage further aggression on the part of the ruthless despotism which has shamelessly broken the most solemn pledges. England must make a firm stand, he says, if India is not to be lost. It is a question of action, now not of words.

War Echoes.

It is considered certain that an Anglo-Turkish alliance has been formed.

Lloyds is doing a big business insuring merchant vessels at increased rates.

Count Schouveloff has left St. Petersburg for London on an important mission.

It is thought in Turkey that Russia is merely procrastinating and that ultimately an advance will be made on Herat.

M. Lessar says arrangements for the cession of Pendjeh to Russia are proceeding favorably. He thinks the ameer will agree.

Vessels of all nationalities are crowding into the Black sea to transport grain from Russian ports before an outbreak occurs. Eighty-seven English vessels arrived in one week.

The Afghans after their defeat at Pendjeh took refuge at Herat. Gen. Komaroff has organized a provisional government for Pendjeh. He says a forward movement is unnecessary.

The London Times thinks that while England is shilly-shallying the Russians make good their positions and intend finally to provoke a quarrel. England will then be left.

A Russian journal states that the Afghans are dissatisfied with the ameer's agreement with Lord Dufferin and are in open revolt. It is also said that at Herat threats are openly made against Abdurrahman Khan.

The Vienna Tagblatt says the last days of England's power would be the last days of European liberty. One cannot understand the German sympathy for Russia, whose overgrowth would certainly imperil Germany.

The opinion in St. Petersburg is that England in forming an alliance with the ameer had committed herself to a dangerous policy. The Russians make no secret of the fact that they are only awaiting an excuse for invading Afghanistan proper.

The Tories declare that Mr. Gladstone has been playing a big game of bluff and has been overmatched. If it were not that internal dissensions would have a serious effect upon the situation, they would at once precipitate a discussion by moving a vote of censure. Gladstone's name is cursed everywhere.

The London Daily Telegraph stated that the czar had telegraphed the Russian minister in London that war would be deplorable for both countries and that the minister had telegraphed that the English government gladly accepted the communication. Mr. Gladstone took the trouble to deny the statement in the commons.

The World is the first paper we pick up when our exchanges come in. So say nine out of every ten editors in the country.

Another Case of Ignorance.

PARIS, April 16.—Gen. De L'Isle telegraphs from Hanoi April 15, that two thousand Chinese troops unaware of the conclusion of peace attacked Kep on the 14th inst., and were repulsed beyond Badle. The French lost one killed and seven wounded. The garrison at Hong Hoa made a sortie and dispersed the Chinese detachment which attacked the French gunboats conveying envoys to Hong Hoa to give notice of the cessation of hostilities.

The Situation in the Soudan.

SUAKIM, April 16.—The British troops have occupied Otao, eight miles west of Handoub, without opposition.

The natives report that Osman Digna's forces have gradually dispersed, as the British have occupied places upon which they depended for water and forage.

INTOXICATED ACTRESSES.

A Violent Assault Committed Upon One by Another.

NEW YORK, April 16.—In the police court this afternoon Miss Margaret Jewett, known on the stage as Maggie Arlington, was defendant in a case of assault preferred by Ruth Adelaide Greenfield, otherwise Adelaide Cherie. Both are well-known actresses. Miss Greenfield alleges that while she was dining in Abottsford flats on Sixth avenue, March 12, Miss Jewett, who also had apartments there, entered the dining-room "looking very merry." Miss Jewett told Miss Greenfield she had passed a very pleasant day with "a perfect gentleman," son of a former governor of Connecticut, and remarked: "It's very odd I never meet a gentleman but he wants to marry me." "That's a chestnut," said Miss Greenfield smilingly, as she tripped away. Soon after Miss Greenfield heard Miss Jewett's voice saying: "It's a wonder that I didn't brain her with the castor." And still later Miss Jewett asked Miss Greenfield if she knew she was going to brain her. Miss Greenfield told her she didn't dare do it. Thereupon the defendant threw plaintiff on a lounge, put her knees on the prostrate woman's chest and choked her, using abusive and vile language. Outsiders who were attracted by Miss Greenfield's cries assisted the latter to her apartment. Doctors were called and the plaintiff was found to have bruises on her head, face and stomach. During the night plaintiff asserts Miss Jewett made several attempts to enter her room to further maltreat her. Miss Greenfield was laid up for weeks and was still weak. Miss Greenfield has also begun a suit for $20 000 damages. Miss Jewett declined to make a statement. Her answer in the civil suit is a general denial, and charges that Miss Greenfield was intoxicated and assailed her chastity.

Send The World to your boy who is off to the front. We will see that he gets it regularly.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BUFFALO.

The Express Newspaper and Other Offices Burned Out.

BUFFALO, April 16. Shortly before 6 o'clock this evening as one of the porters in the Morning Express office was lighting the lamps in the news room one of the oil tanks above the printers' cases took fire. In a very short time the whole room was in flames. They spread so rapidly that the reporters and the editorial staff were driven through the rear windows. Geo. E. Matthews, one of the proprietors, had his face badly scorched in getting his father, J. N. Matthews, out of his private office. The fire spread through the building with great rapidity, soon reaching the lithographing department, owned by Edward Hoffman, on the third floor. From here the fire caught in the job department of the Express on the fourth and fifth floors, which was also totally destroyed. G. H. Dunstan, lithographer, was also burned out, as well as the O'Neil wagon company on the first floor. About 400 hands will be thrown out of employment. The Express is owned by J. N. Matthews, while the job department is the property of Matthews, Northrop & Co. The building was of brick, five storys on Exchange and four on Washington street.

The head waiter at the Southern hotel has positively identified the body at the morgue as that of Preller.

The losses in the express fire amount to $215,000, of which J. N. Matthews and Matthews, Northrup & Co., printers and lithographers, lose $140,000, fully covered by insurance; G. H. Dunstan & Co., $40,000, insured for $25 000; Dresbecker & Wiel, $25,000, fully insured.

MAXWELL'S MOVEMENTS.

The Murderer of Preller Believed to Have Gone to New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—While Maxwell was at the Palace hotel he was unable to open the trunks he had with him and sent for a locksmith. After the trunks were opened a large quantity of burned papers were found in the grate. It is supposed these were Preller's letters. He also had a watch for which he had no key. It is believed Maxwell sailed for New Zealand on the steamer Cape of Sydney under the name of J. C. Beauquir. If he lands at Honolulu he may escape; if not, and reaches New Zealand he will be apprehended.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—A despatch has been received from San Francisco which settles positively the question of the identity of Maxwell, the description tallying with that obtained here, and also that he is on the steamer City of Sydney. The Australian authorities have been cabled to arrest him on arrival.

Another Railway Combination.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Representatives of eastern and western trunk lines to-day decided to form a central traffic association. It will embrace all roads east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio river, ending at the western termini of the New York trunk lines. Current rates will be maintained until June 1.

A Fenian Scare.

There are strangers in town of a suspicious look, and those who know say they are fenians. Two men came into The World office yesterday wanting to unfold fenian plots. Three days ago a stranger was found upstairs in government house. Mrs. Robinson happened to be passing and asked his business. He said he thought it was a public building and that he was just looking around. He was shown out by one of the servants, but information that has since come to the knowledge of the government detectives would indicate that he was a Buffalo fenian.

Dull With Hotel Men.

The hotel men complain that there is very little travel at present. The season has so far been so unseasonable that country merchants will not come to town. The cold weather that we have been having is just knocking business stiff. Yesterday offered an apology for spring. When a World reporter was going home early in the morning he heard a robin chirping his little lay. The business men of the city are all waiting for warm days and the welcome face of the provincial purchaser.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S Knight.

These clever artists will be at the Grand opera house the first three nights of next week in their new and funny play, entitled Over the Garden Wall. The Montreal Herald says: "All that can be said about the plot of Mr. Knight's new piece is that there is a baby in it, which keeps turning up at frequent intervals and getting everyone into trouble, a couple of impecunious young nephews, a henpecked husband, an absurd Irish domestic and several charming ladies all mixed in a medley of songs, dances and comical situations amidst the incessant laughter of every body on and off the stage."

The Toronto opera company are rehearsing diligently for their presentation of Pinafore at the Grand opera house on April 27 and 28.

Montford's museum it the place to enjoy a good night's fun. The performance is one of the best of the season.

A DOMINION FRANCHISE

SIR JOHN'S BILL UP FOR ITS SECOND READING.

Sir Richard Cartwright Moves an Amendment Which, of Course, is Rejected—Negotiations With the C. P. R.

OTTAWA, April 16.—Replying to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Leonard Tilley said up to date the Canadian Pacific had received twenty millions on account of the loan of last session, and twenty-one millions on account of the original subsidy. To complete the portions now being built by the government would require $660,000.

Replying to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdonald said negotiations with the Canadian Pacific on the subject of better terms were in progress. The company were asking more than the government were prepared to grant. As soon as an agreement is reached the papers will be put in possession of the house.

Sir John Macdonald said the government would assume charge of the insolvency bill so as to get an expression of opinion from the house.

Sir John moved the second reading of the franchise bill. He said it was time the anomaly of the legislatures saying who should elect members of the house of commons was done away with, and that one uniform franchise should prevail over the whole dominion. His bill would be an enlargement of the franchise in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. In Prince Edward Island and British Columbia where manhood suffrage exists, it would be a curtailment. He believed female suffrage was certain to come in the near future, but that point in the bill the government would leave an open question so as so test the feeling of members.

Sir Richard Cartright complained of such an important bill being suddenly sprung on the house. The country was expecting it and at such a late date in the season and with the attention of the people directed to the Northwest the bill could not receive that notice from the press which its importance demanded. The premier's plan of leaving important measures till the close of the session and then pushing them through was bringing parliament into disrepute. If this bill were pressed other important parliamentary business must necessarily suffer. He moved "That in the opinion of the house it is not possible at this late stage of the session, and having regard to the present condition of public business, to discuss the bill satisfactorily."

Sir Hector Langevin claimed that the house was in full possession of all the facts, and could discuss them intelligently.

After Mr. Cameron (Huron) had spoken, Mr. Wright made a forcible appeal to the members to support the female suffrage clause in the bill. He would like to see it still further extended so as to include married ladies.

Messrs. Fleming, Weldon, Lester, Davies, Foster, Charlton, Dawson and Mills also spoke. A division was taken: For the amendment 59, against 104.

On motion of Mr. Laurier the debate was adjourned.

An extravagant broker says: I've got to buy two Worlds, one for my wife and the house and one to read on the cars.

MURDERED AND MUTILATED.

Horrible Tragedy at Paris—A Wealthy Lady Beheaded by a Servant.

PARIS, April 16.—A horrible tragedy was discovered here to-day. A wealthy lady, the wife of an extensive manfacturer of dyed cotton yarn and cloths, was found murdered and mutilated in her bedroom this morning. Her husband had been away for a year, conducting a cotton dying factory at Pondicherry, India, in which he employs 8000 hands. The lady, who was reported to be immensely wealthy, lived in retirement in Paris with one female and one male servant. When the maid went to awaken her mistress this morning she found the lady's remains, dressed in her night robe, lying on the floor. The head was completely severed from the body, and the victim had also been stabbed in the lower part of the abdomen. The male servant, who is believed to be the murderer, fled.

The Mallow Riot.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Bannerman, in reply to a question by Mr. Parnell in the commons as to the government's attitude concerning the attack by the police upon an Irish member of parliament at Mallow, said that the government justified the police in what they did. Mr. Parnell asked for a government inquiry under oath into the affair. Mr. Bannerman said the government declined to order such an inquiry.

The busy merchant has always time to go over The World at breakfast or on the way down town in the cars.

PERSONAL.

Andrew Crawford, of the firm of Wyld, Brock & Co., left yesterday for Europe to make fall purchases.

All the members of the Ontario government are in town and council meetings were held on Wednesday and yesterday at 3.30 p.m.

Hon. Mr. Fraser went west on Tuesday as a witness in a case at Chatham. He returned yesterday.

Edward Pierrepont, secretary of the American legation at Rome, is dead. He had been ill some weeks. The United States is now without a representative at the Italian court.

It is said to be on the cards that D. F. Burk, late of the Ontario bank at Port Arthur, will be the liberal candidate for the legislature in West Algoma, and that the election will come off early in July.

G. W. Yarker, general manager of the Federal bank, with Miss Yarker, returned home yesterday morning from Winnipeg, where he spent a fortnight upon business combined with a pleasure holiday.

Canada.

Examination of Candidates for the Mounted Police.

Question—Under what circumstances do we find the Indian really good?

Answer—When he is dead.

The Patience Rehearsals.

Mr. Editor: Please say that if Baren Syke does not practice the part of Bunthorne more assiduously there is fear of E.C.R. being cast for the part.

Also that the boys who took part in the minstrel performance must abstain from anything "burnt corky" in Patience. They are not compatible.

ALFRIDA.

The World will keep you posted on the events of the day.

Fair Followed by Foul.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, April 17 1 a.m.—*The pressure continues high over the lake region and is increasing in the eastern provinces. It has also increased slightly in the Northwest. The weather is fair and slightly milder everywhere from the lakes eastward. In the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle districts the temperature ranged from 2° to 17° with fair weather, and along the north Superior shore from 32° to 39°, also with fair weather.*

Probabilities: Lakes—Fresh to strong northeast and north winds; fair, followed by cloudy weather and local showers in the southern portion to-night; not much change in temperature.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Anchoria from Glasgow.
At Plymouth: Moravia from New York.
At Bremen: Elbe from New York.