

The Free Press, LONDON, ONT., Monday, March 30, 1885.

RIEL.

Riel's mission in Manitoba last June was to go to the North-west and organize an insurrection on their behalf. He seems, however, to have preferred the "main chance," and accordingly made overtures to the Dominion Government for a sum of money. He named \$5,000 as the price of his peaceful departure. The offer was declined. He then began to talk loudly, to bluster among the half-breeds, and to persuade the Indians that they were defrauded, that the country belonged to them, and that it was their duty to fight for their rights. Time was when Riel could cut a political figure in this country. He had the protection of Archbishop Tache, and a large share of sympathy from French-Canadians generally. To-day he is simply an outlaw, a bandit leader of bandits, renounced by his former influential friends, unrecognized by his Church, a person with whose adventures no section of honorable politicians can decently temporize—one in short to be "smashed" in the most literal sense with the utmost possible expedition.

When Riel returned to Manitoba last year he was interviewed by a reporter, and spoke in the fullest justification of his rebellion in 1870, including the execution of Thomas Scott. Archbishop Tache was not at home at the time of the rebellion. When asked what would have taken place if his Grace had been present, he replied that perhaps ten Scouts would have been shot instead of one, for the reason that he (Riel) was the leader, and would have brooked no interference. "No man," said he, "has ever changed my opinion." The priest, Father Lestrange, tried to prevent the execution, but could do nothing. Riel said that Scott was condemned by a council after he had tried to bayonet his guard, and refused to keep his parole.

When Woleley's forces arrived at Winnipeg to quell the rebellion, Riel was still there, but left the country shortly after the advice of Archbishop Tache, who gave him \$1,000 for his expenses, some years afterwards. Riel returned to Manitoba, despite the reward offered by Hon. Mr. Blake's resolution in the Lower House for his capture, and was elected to Proucher. At that time Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was in power at Ottawa. Riel went to Ottawa, was registered in the House, and remained there in the lobby and at his hotel for four days. He then left for the North-west, and was subsequently banished from the country for five years, taking up his residence in Montana, as stated above.

Riel is a French-Canadian of Scandinavian descent. The name, he says, was originally Riellon. His ancestry lived in Limerick county, Ireland, for a long time. They came to Canada 200 years ago, and lived in Quebec. His grandfather was in the Hudson Bay service.

READY! ATE, READY!

The activity and preparedness of the Dominion Government throughout the present emergency, has been such as to strike the whole country with admiration and increased confidence. While the presence of one or more British regiments would be regarded with satisfaction, the resources of the Government are found to be more than equal to the demands upon them. The men are ready, armed and drilled, the transport service is such that it can be relied on. The advantage of the Lake Superior section of the C. P. R. as a national highway is now apparent. Although it might expedite matters to permit of the Washington authorities to forward men and materials of war through United States territory, yet troops can be despatched over the line north of Lake Superior with but little comparative trouble, there being but a break of 45 miles to compass by other means of conveyance. This once passed, the forces would pass on to Qu'Appelle without further trouble, within two days at farthest. At that point there are already abundance of facilities for the prairie journey of 200 miles to the scene of the outbreak. The Hudson Bay Company have drafted into the service some 250 waggons and as many horses as are needed for the purpose. In fact everything has been advanced with a celerity, precision, and amplitude of detail, which gives assurance that the Dominion authorities are thoroughly alive to the occasion, and ready and willing to put forth every energy that is required to quell the disturbance. In presence of what has taken place, in the slaughter of brave men already, and the trouble which still menaces, the voice of faction must be still. There is but one sentiment among the people to-day, which is that all ordinary issues, all party ambition should be relegated to the rear, while the country unites in the unflinching exercise of its power for the restoration of peace and order. No doubt in due time the ring leaders of the movement will be secured and punished as their traitorous and murderous conduct deserves, while their misguided victims will be dispersed or brought to a better understanding. Behind the military power will go the Commission already appointed, armed with justice and fair play for all who choose to lay their case before it.

THE INDIANS LOYAL.

Whatever questions may have arisen concerning the half-breeds of the North-west, it is satisfactory to be assured that the Indians are likely to remain loyal. It would be greatly surprising to find them otherwise. They have everything to gain by continued allegiance, and everything to lose by an imprudent course. They are the wards of the Government. They are all, or nearly all, under treaty. They have accepted the advance of civilization as an inevitable condition. The railway has met with no hostility from them. The white settlers have gone in as peaceful conquerors. There have been no feuds of race, no angry collisions of white and red men. The Government have done fairly and even generously by the Indians. They have furnished them with seed, farm implements, and instructors in agriculture and the breeding and care of cattle. They have started schools and encouraged them to build civilized houses; they pay them annual allowances, and grant them necessary food. Some hands respond more readily than others to these efforts in their behalf. There are thirty and the Indians, as there are white men. Some are quick to gather "household sticks" around them, and in their dwelling may be found "a clock, a stove, a coal oil lamp and churn," and to adopt the dress of civilization—such is the usual report—while others remain content with a wigwam and blanket, and such substance as can be most easily procured. The Stoney which two or three years ago were the hardest to deal with, are now the best workers, while the bands of the Carlton Agency do not so readily adapt themselves to new conditions. The Government have done their best for them, however, in buying their surplus crops at market prices, and administering the expenditures therefor beneficially to the Indians, in establishing industries amongst them. In teaching them the use of tools and encouraging their natural ingenuity in every way. But the crops of these people were not good last year, what with drought and frost, and their staple food of the muskrat and white fish is growing scarcer. There is therefore some destitution among them. But as their sole remaining dependence is upon the Government, why should they quarrel with it? Let them but leave their reserves, a d-o-ve either as outland bands or individuals, and their material resources would speedily vanish. They would die off like flies. They must be loyal in order to live.

Yet there are amongst them bad spirits. The headman Beardsly, mentioned in the despatches, is given to sulks and obstinacy. He has an idea that the Government ought to make him a Big Chief, and no doubt he would get promotion if better disposed, but as he refuses to keep a garden, and persists in living in a bark lodge, he is passed over. "Big Bear" is another "cranky" spirit. The report says he is still at Fort Pitt. He went there with his band two years ago, and promised to take a reserve, but has not kept his promise. He sent tobacco to all Indians to go to Fort Pitt, to be paid with his band, promising them an increase of annuity money. He has a habit of trying to entice peaceful Indians away from their work. As, for instance, last year, when the hands of Lucky Man and Little Pine were getting in their crops, Big Bear and his party went over from Pitt, and induced them to leave off work. A Third Day followed, and the headmen's rite ended in a general row. Since then, however, they have given no trouble. It is not their interest to do so. They will most likely remain loyal, or at least neutral, and may perhaps be induced to join in putting down the insurgents.

FORT CARLTON.

The evacuation of Carlton by the Police, and its burning by accident, as stated, form a striking and suggestive event in the present trouble. The place consisted of a few official wooden buildings within strong walls. It formed the centre of a pretty landscape, with woods on either side, and the River Saskatchewan before it. There was, probably, a considerable amount of food and ammunition stored there, but whether these were destroyed in the fire or fell into the hands of insurgents the report does not specify. It is made clear, however, that they were not removed by the Police when they left for Prince Albert. And the combined circumstances tend to show that the situation had grown serious, that the fort was menaced, and presumably untenable by so small a force. And an evacuation being decided on, the "accidental" burning of the fort must be regarded as a fortunate occurrence, preventing it from being made a base of operations by the insurgents.

The Hedgeson Standard, referring to new Parliament Buildings, says:—With the addition of a safe building in which to place the records of the Crown Lands department, the present buildings are plenty good enough for years to come. The talk about the health of the members suffering is all nonsense. They spend about six weeks every year at Toronto, and put in on the average about three hours per day attending to their duties in the Legislative buildings. Of course the Toronto papers are full in support of the scheme, as it is one which will greatly benefit the city, but we doubt if the farmers of Ontario are willing to lock up so large a sum of money, from which the province will derive no interest, merely for the sake of beautifying Toronto, and giving Government favorites a chance to "feather their nests." It is as well, also, to recollect that the sum first voted for such an enterprise is never sufficient to complete the work undertaken.

"The tendency of trade is in the right direction," is the suggestive line which commences a Montreal commercial report.

THE INDIANS OF DUCK LAKE.

To the question, what is the social condition of the Indians of the Duck Lake region? the answer is that it is one of steady progress. The aborigines have been well looked after by the Government. The band of Chiefs James Smith and John Smith, situated near Fort a la Corne and on the south branch of the Saskatchewan, have erected some good cottages, and have shown more and more disposition to adopt civilized industrial habits, but their main dependence for a living is still upon hunting and fishing, which they pursue with considerable success. Around Green Lake the farming instructor has given the Indians fresh courage. New houses have been erected, and the area of cultivable land has been increased, and a considerable quantity of new fencing has been made by them. The Indians of the Snake Plains are sustaining themselves by the products of the soil, the fruits of their own labor. Their houses are also increasing. Well managed schools are on each of these reserves. The Government has offered a bonus for the erection of a grist mill for the better accommodation of these Indians, and it is proposed to follow out this policy generally, a grant of money for the purpose having been voted at last session of Parliament. The Indians of Duck Lake are said to have a superior advantage in the good flour mills of the neighborhood. Thirteen bands are superintended from the Indian Agency at Carlton. The returns received show the number of Indians resident upon the reserves, and the quantities of produce raised last season on the reserves belonging to these Indians to have been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Resident Indians (1,291 souls), Land broken (3,827 acres), Roots grown (4,910 bushels), Hay cut (35 tons), and Proceeding westward from Carlton (16 teachers and professors, six gentlemen and 10 ladies).

Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., has the finest buildings and furnishings for the purpose in Canada; a full staff of 16 teachers and professors, (six gentlemen and 10 ladies); an enrolment (last term) of 125 students—90 of whom were boarders; and complete courses in music, fine arts, literature and commercial training. Reopens after Easter Holidays, Tuesday, April 7th, when five more resident students can be received. For announcement, &c. Address PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B. D.

The health report of St. George's, Hanover square, London, for the year ending 31st March, 1884, which was lately published, gives the death rate at 15.70 per 1,000, which is much below the average for ten years. Of the sub-districts, Mayfair has the lowest death rate and also the lowest birth rate, and Belgrave the highest in both instances. The mean duration of life in St. George's parish has increased by nine years since 1870.

A PRINCIPLE FORTUNE.—A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and the organs in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all the organs.

The Grand Jury of Coweta county, Ga., is so united in their opinion that the sale of spirituous liquors in our county has been far in excess of the necessary wants of the people for medical purposes, and it further that the Legislature should amend the law that "each licensed druggist be required to advertise once a month in a newspaper published in the county the names of all persons to whom they dispensed during the previous month, and the quantity purchased by each."

WHERE TO KEEP IT.—Keep it in your family. The best remedy for accidents and emergencies. For Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Soreness, Sore Throat, Croup, Rheumatism, Chills, and Pain or Soreness of any kind, is that marvelous healing remedy, HAYWARD'S YELLOW OIL.

Recent medical science seems to be of value in correcting certain popular delusions. Contemporary historians believed that the pious and unfortunate Queen Catharine of Aragon, died by foul means from slow poisoning. Dr Norman Moore, however, who has investigated the true cause of death in several historical characters, has discovered, after a careful examination of notes made by the person who embalmed the body of the Princess, that she really died of melanotic sarcoma of the heart.

SURE TO CONQUER.—The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated. The best remedy for coughs and colds is Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old.

fine weather will see our usual harbinger of summer—the robin—if there are any left. Although spring work has been retarded, so far active operations have been made by farmers to vigorously prosecute spring work as soon as the ground will permit, and it only wants for a week or two of fine weather to see the plow going and the seed sown.

"JINGOISM."

This political sarcasm took its rise in England in 1877, at the time of the war between Russia and Turkey in that year. It will be remembered that Lord Beaconsfield, who was then Prime Minister, threatened Russia that if she did not retire her aggressive attempts on Constantinople he would call not only British but Indian troops to stop the onward march of Russian ambition. In order to make good his threat Lord Beaconsfield actually procured the landing of 5,000 or 6,000 of the Indian forces at Cyprus. The war feeling in England ran then very high, and to the threatening attitude of Great Britain at this time the advances of Russia were then arrested. Various patriotic songs were sung nightly at the concert halls to loud applause, and that which seemed to tickle the ears of the people most was one with the celebrated "Jingo" refrain, as follows:—

"We don't want to fight, But 'by Jingo' if we do, We've got the ships, we've got the men, And we've got the money too."

This Jingo song was sung, bawled and yelled everywhere, on the streets and in all places of popular social resort. The English peace party, therefore, dubbed all those who favored the war party as "Jingos," and their creed as "Jingoism."

Proceeding westward from Carlton, the reserve in the Eagle Hills, occupied by Chief Red Pheasant's Band is arrived at. These Indians added to the quantity of cultivable land on the reserve by breaking up forty-seven acres of fresh soil, making the area of land now under cultivation two hundred acres. The root crops were fairly abundant. They made stronger fences and improved their buildings during the year. There is a school in operation on the reserve. In the same locality—Eagle Hills—three bands of Stoney Indians are settled upon a reserve adjoining that of Red Pheasant, and although they only became residents thereon two years ago, they made remarkable progress in farming and in building; they also had large crops of roots last season; and they ploughed, planted and fenced their fields in excellent style.

There are six bands and reserves managed by the agency at Frog Lake, which was removed from Fort Pitt to the latter place last season, as it is a more central point for the reservation of the district. The following is a statement of the area of ploughed land and of the quantities of cereals and roots raised last season on the reserves within this agency, and the number of Indians resident thereon:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Quantity. Includes Indian resident on reserves (1,900 souls), Land ploughed and fenced (152 acres), Roots grown (4,920 bushels), Grain (470 tons), and Hay saved (485 tons).

It will seem that the Indians in the disturbed region are fairly comfortable and progressive, and show a satisfactory disposition to adopt the permanent modes of subsistence of their white brethren.

SPRING PROSPECTS.

There has been nearly three months and a half of steady sleighing, and good roads at that, and if farmers have not fully got through with their winter's work it has not been the fault of the season. It may be said, however, that farmers have got well through with their work, and are only too anxious to have spring open up. The great advantage of a long spell of sleighing is not so much the facilities for farm traffic for the time but the roads are left unimpaired, and in a good condition for spring travel. Had even our best roads been put under the pressure of three or four months of heavy teaming, unless a heavy outlay for gravel and repairs had been made, they would now be impassable. The winter has been the best for all farm operations. The condition of the wheat has been everything that could be desired. The ground was frozen early in the season whilst the plant was strong and healthy, and no deterioration has taken place since by exposure and alternate thawing and freezing. Those who have recently examined their fields represent the wheat as green and healthy in appearance, and the ground solid. The winter, although long and the frosts severe, has been typical of what a Canadian winter is expected to be. Socially, people have enjoyed themselves; they have had good health and have been fairly prosperous. As the month of April draws nigh, with sunny days and frosty nights, the work of sugar-making is commencing; but this is getting to be an institution of the past, and but few farmers now look to the sugar bush as a source of profit. Indeed, with few exceptions the maple woods are cut down, and in the whole country side there are only enough trees left to barely make maple syrup. This depletion of our forests in the course of a few years will prove a national calamity. The experience of the present winter should have been sufficient to show farmers the necessity of more trees for shelter from the sweeping winds. And if a hot summer intervenes, the use of trees for shade, as condensers of vapor, and as influencing the mean temperature, will be fully borne out. We have every indication now that warm weather will rapidly ensue. The crows have come forward for the last few days, and their movements have a spring-like appearance. The song-birds have not ventured out as yet, but a few days of

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! THE LATEST DESIGNS IN Spring Overcoating SUITINGS AND WEST OF ENGLAND TROUSERS! Fabulously Low Prices for Cash. GLEN'S, THE TAILOR, 415 RICHMOND ST. 1885! EASTER! 1885! HOLIDAYS. EXCURSION FARE! between Stations on the Grand Trunk Ry. Return tickets will be sold at First-class Single Fare and a third, good for one journey on Thursday, April 2nd, Friday, April 3rd and Saturday, April 4th, the return trip to commence not later than Tuesday, April 7th, 1885. Tickets will be available only for continuous passage each way. JOSEPH HICKSON, Gen. Manager, Ottawa. NOTICE TO CREDITORS. In the Surrogate Court of the County of Middlesex, in the matter of the estate of the late Thomas Peel, deceased. THE CREDITORS OF THOMAS PEEL, late of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of December, 1884, are, on or before the fifth day of April, A. D. 1885, to send by post prepaid, to Richard Maxwell McEllenham, of the said City of London, the administrator (pendente lite) of the said deceased, their claims and demands, ad rem and description, the full particulars of their claims (verified by affidavit), the nature of the securities (if any) in which they are or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefits of the division of the said estate. Dated at London this 18th day of March, A. D. 1885. R. M. McELLERHAM, Administrator pendente lite.

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