Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1885.

AN ENQUIRY FROM THE NORTH-WEST ANSWERED.

A correspondent signing himself W. J. Bishop writes as follows, from Prince Albert, N. W. T., Feb. 20th:

"To the Editor.—Would you kindly give me such information as you possess as to the climate, soil and resources of British Columbia; the length and coldness of your winters; what kinds of fruit succeed with you; the cost of living and prices of articles commonly entering into household use; what market you have for farm produce, and the wages paid mechanics and others.

"I am going to get out of the territories as soon as I can and should like to go to Vancouver. I have been fifteen years too long here now, having spent the prime of my life in this infernal country of seven-month winters, aggravated by Ottawa misrule.

"I may say that at least one of my neighbors intends going with me if possible, but of course it will be some time before we can get away. I forgot to ask how land can be got, and the prices and terms both of government and private lands." W. J. Bishop.

Prince Albert.

British Columbia is acknowledged to possess the finest and mildest climate in Canada. The winters are brief and, near the coast, very mild. The cold weather is short in duration, seldom lasting more than a week or two and the thermometer seldom or never reaches zero. In the interior it is much colder, but there, also, it does not last very long. Our soil is good, in many places exceptionally rich. On Vancouver Island there are large arable tracts still unexplored and on the mainland there are numerous valleys whose fertility would amply reward the husbandman. It is claimed that all varieties of fruit could be raised here, even peaches and grapes. Near the coast and on the island the hardier fruits attain great perfection and all kinds of farm produce are raised. The market for the production of the farm is good, the supply at present not being at all equal to the demand. The cost of living is probably a little higher than in the Northwest. Board and lodging in Victoria may be had for from $6 a week upwards. Clothing is cheap, and the ordinary articles of household use may be about ten per cent higher than in the east. As for wages, carpenters get from $2.50 to $3.50 a day; masons from $3 to $4; bricklayers the same; farm laborers from $25 to $30 a month with board. Household servants and cooks get from $15 to $30 a month. Land can be had by pre-emption on the railway lands of the C. P. R. or on the Island railway belt for $1 an acre and there is plenty to be had. Private land near Victoria sells at from $100 to $250 an acre; on the mainland it is much lower ranging from $10 upwards. The labor market is well supplied.

DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE.

Before deciding on any plan for draining the city it is well to examine into as many different methods as we can hear of, and to judge of the workings of each. Our situation would seem to point to the bay and straits as the natural outlet for the sewage of the city, but beside the well-known cry against the expense of this plan, many authorities are now protesting against it on the ground that it is a wasteful process which must in time rob the earth of its fertility. On economical grounds it is urged that the manures should not be so wasted but should be returned to the soil. In contradiction to this, again, a theory has been lately given out with regard to London, England. Noticing that the take of fish is always much larger on the southwest coast of England than on the southwest coast, some one has conjectured that the emptying of London's sewage into the Atlantic through the Thames furnishes food for the fishes, and that the food supply of the country is increased as much by dumping the sewage into the sea as it would be increased by using the sewage to manure the land. Be this as it may, processes have been discovered by means of which sewage is filtered and the solid portion returned to the land. The Hamilton Spectator calls attention to a report in the Sanitary Enquirer of the method adopted in Leyton, England, a city of about the same size as Hamilton. We take the extract from the Spectator, thinking that it will be of equal interest in Victoria:

The normal flow of sewage at Leyton is about 1,600,000 gallons in the 24 hours; of that they treat a little over 1,200,000 gallons, and the 300,000 gallons of untreated sewage flowing into the tanks between 10 p.m. and 4 a.m. is so weak and diluted that the tank which receives the night's flow is always the sweetest in the morning. The principal amount of sewage flows into the tanks by gravitation, only 300,000 gallons requiring to be pumped. This is done about twice a day. Johnson's filter-presses are used, and Mr. Dawson, the surveyor of the Leyton local board, says that "the working of them has been eminently satisfactory in every sense of the word. Whether the sewage cake or the pressed sludge is of any value as a manure or not, it is all removed free of cost as soon as it is made. The pressing is a serious item in the expense." The presses are worked 14 hours a day and get about 15 tons of pressed sludge per diem. Lime is added to the sludge before is is pressed. Mr. Dawson tried sand, ashes, gypsum, soot, black ash and sawdust, but nothing would do but lime. He says:

"We have four tanks, each about 150 feet by 60 feet, containing 300,000 gallons all working independently, having opposite each a penstock connected to the treated sewage channel. We generally have 3 working, the other being cleared out; the side and walls are formed of cement-concrete, faced and coped with Staffordshire blue bricks. The bottoms of the tanks are of concrete, one foot in thickness, and rendered in cement-mortar three quarters of an inch in thickness. The tanks are emptied by means of a floating arm in each that reduces the water to within about a foot of the sludge. It is then pumped back into the works and re-treated. After the superabundant water has been cleared, the sludge flows into a channel, from there into a sump 20 feet deep and 4 feet 6 inches square, thence it is pumped up into the sludge-tank, where again so much of the water is strained off into the sewer, and gets re-treated; the sludge, after getting its proportion of lime, flows into the receivers in the press house by gravitation, and from there into the presses, where it takes one hour and a quarter before it is properly pressed. It takes two days to clean out a tank, so that each tank is cleared out every eight days."

The cost of the work is as follows:

Land, 12 acres	$35,000
Tanks, buildings, and machinery	73,500
Cottages for men	4,500
Fencing and laying out land	2,000
Total, about	$115,000

A modification of such a plan might be found suitable to Victoria.

HOW MR. DUCK WAS CLASSED AT THE LAST ELECTION.

After the last general election for the local house returns were published of the result which gave the names and political leanings of the various successful candidates. Referring to the papers of the day it is seen that the Victoria City delegation elect was classed as follows:—

Beaven (Govt.)	459
Davie (Opp.)	399
DUCK (IND.)	368
Drake (Opp.)	361

Whatever those who profess disappointment at Mr. Duck's acceptance of office may urge to the contrary it is impossible to judge that gentleman by any other standard save that of his address, in which he stated,

"If elected I shall, in the discharge of my parliamentary duties, *pursue a straightforward* and INDEPENDENT course, supporting all measures which, to my mind, are designed to increase the prosperity of the province, while, at the same time, to look closely after the interests of this district I will make an especial study.

"Believing there can be no great political issues involved in the election, in regard to which there can be a difference of opinion, therefore there can be no legitimate party lines drawn in this province, and all should unite in honest endeavors to work harmoniously and diligently to further the best interests of the whole people, *I shall, if honored with your successful support, vote at all times conscientiously and* WITHOUT REGARD TO PARTY."

WAR ESTIMATES AND PROBABILITIES.

The English army estimate is now before us, and the expense of the current year is put down at £17,905,000. The regimental numbers for the current year are: In the regular service as infantry of the line, 142,194; reserve, 53,250; militia, 141, 334; yeomen, 14,405; volunteers, 261,417; regular army of India, 61,597, making a total of 653,772. It will be seen from these figures that the regular army, home and India, amounts to 200,000 men, not a very large number to be kept on foot by an empire embracing a population of nearly 290,000,000. The naval estimate for the year 1885-6 is set down at £13,090,000. This, however, includes the cost of conveying troops, amounting to £265,000. There are 33 ships building in the government dockyards, 11 of which are ironclads, 5 protected and 4 partially protected with plate, 2 dispatch vessels, 3 steel torpedo cruisers, 5 composite gun vessels, 2 steel gun torpedo vessels and steel lighter. Together they will form an additional tonnage of 16,714 tons, to be built this year; 11 ironclads take 10,516 tons; Callingwood 6,100, Edinburgh 6,150 tons, Inperience 5,000 tons, Warspite 5,000 tons. The Bay Bow, which is to be built by contract, will be 6,600 tons burden. There are 16 unarmor-plated ships, with 2 dispatch vessels, 2 steel torpedo cruisers and 1 composite vessel, 4 new gunboats, and 4 first-class and 2 second-class torpedo boats. These will make an aggregate tonnage to be built by contract of 9,488 tons. Twelve of 12,614 tons are to be completed this year, and 14, with a tonnage of 14,423, next year. A considerable sum will be spent on fortifications at home and coaling stations abroad.

THE AFGHANISTAN TROUBLE.

It is daily becoming clearer that Bismarckian diplomacy is at the bottom of the Afghan mischief. The German chancellor had certain points to make at the expense of England and how could he better serve them than by inducing the Russians to threaten England's Indian frontier? The apology—or explanation, if the reader prefers the term—of Earl Granville in the house of lords was the most humiliating ordeal a British minister has ever been called on to endure; and if an early dissolution were to take place the disapprobation of the British public with the Gladstone government would be immediately manifested. While Germany was engaged in developing her colonial policy and snubbing Great Britain, Russia was creeping stealthily towards the Afghanistan frontier, and almost before Gladstone became aware of the presence of the Russian troops in any considerable number a small army had crossed the border and occupied a pass which possessed great strategic importance. The selection of Lord Dufferin as viceroy of India was wise. He had been minister to Russia and while there gained an insight into Russian designs. This knowledge has been invaluable in shaping the British policy recently and the decisive stand which Gladstone has assumed on the Afghanistan question has resulted from information supplied by Dufferin. The most disquieting rumors were afloat in London last night. It is certain that the Russians have not retired across the border, as they were required to do. It is now said that their advance guard has had a skirmish with Sir Peter Lumsden's small force and that two of the latter were killed. Meanwhile, England is arming. The Queen's proclamation calling out 200,000 men was issued yesterday. There will be a ready response. Great fleets are being prepared for sea, the working force in the arsenals are employed night and day and foreign countries are being drawn upon for provisions and ammunition. No one will say that the situation is not grave, the more so because none seem able to fathom the policy of Germany, a nation which is indebted to Great Britain's assistance in 1814 for its existence to-day. The tension between Great Britain and Russia is too great to be long sustained. Something must give way soon, and a few hours, or days at most, may decide the question of peace or war. If the Russians will not retire there will be war. England can never become the laughing-stock of nations and those who provoke her will find that she is as full of pluck and fighting men as in days of old. If Bismarck does not encourage Russia there will be no war. She is really bankrupt and can raise money to carry on a great war only in Germany. If the latter refuses financial aid then the Russian eagles will retire. That is the situation to-day. A word from Bismarck would settle the question at once. As he has obtained all the concessions he wanted it is probable that he will interpose in the interest of peace.

THE C. P. RAILWAY.

The Canadian Pacific railway is in a very critical situation. It was not till just before the present session of the Dominion parliament that there was any suspicion in the minds of the general public that the company was in difficulties. As soon as the session opened rumors began to fly with regard to the increased aid that was to be asked of the government. The latter disclaimed all knowledge of it until about two weeks ago when the railway company submitted the following proposition: That the government should relinquish its lien for $30,000,000. This being done the company would issue 5 20 preference bonds to the extent of $30,000,000 upon the unencumbered road. The company would then hand over $15,000,000 of these bonds to the government, together with 7,500,000 acres of land valued at $2 an acre, in consideration of the surrender of the mortgage for $30,000,000. The $15,000,000 worth of bonds remaining would be disposed of by the company, the proceeds being applied to the completion and equipment of the road. But to enable the company to pay off the floating debt the government was asked to advance for immediate use the sum of $4,000,000 which was to be repaid out of the proceeds of the bonds. The government has refused to entertain the proposition and the affairs of the road are at a standstill. In spite of the excuses that were made it was feared that this was the case when survey work was stopped at Coal Harbor, and now the company's goods are in bond, ship carg es are held from delivery, and the paper of the company is dishonored. It can hardly be doubted, however, that the government has taken the wisest course. Had they given up their lien upon the railway they would have been giving up that best security—a first mortgage—and no offer which the company could make would recompense the government for that loss. The company have announced that it will be impossible for them to complete the whole road by the 1st of June, 1886, according to the conditions under which the grant was made and it will not be surprising if the government now take the whole thing into their own hands.

Nanaimo Section.—During the last few days the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway company have disbursed in the neighborhood of $18,000 in wages alone. Messrs. Bell and Patterson are at present examining the work done between Chemainus and Nanaimo with a view of making a bid for its completion. They will return to this city to-morrow. Work, it is thought, will in any event be resumed in the course of the coming week.

Easter Meat.—L. Goodacre received 101 cattle by the Louise yesterday and some choice Easter mutton.

THE INTERIOR.

Ignorance or Malice Exposed.

Rapid Development of the Country.

A Horrid Murder--Police Protection Required.

Eagle Pass Landing, March 16th, 1885.

To the Editor.—Sir,—A short time since a letter appeared in the Victoria Times, subscribed "An Eagle Pass Correspondent." In that letter the writer, from either excess of ignorance or excess of malice or, possibly, a compound of both, gives utterance to a lot of twaddle which, to those posted, is significant only of personal spite. Assertion is no proof. One fact is worth a thousand unsupported affirmations and the only importance to be attached to the aforesaid writer's words is the self-importance which they may be supposed to give him from seeing them in print. After the Eagle Pass waggon road was completed the Hon. Mr. Smithe, premier, and G. B. Martin, M. P. P., went over the road to see if it was built according to contract. They found it fulfilled all the requirements called for, expressed entire satisfaction with it, and made a corresponding report of it. But the Eagle Pass correspondent, who has never been over the road, knows more about it than the above-named gentlemen and with a modesty fully equal to his experience would persuade them that they visited the road at a time when it was impossible for them to form a proper estimate of it. It is to be hoped the "correspondent's" disinterested efforts to enlighten the honorable gentlemen and the public will be duly appreciated.

PROGRESS.

On account of the snow being so deep Mr. G. B. Wright has done very little work on the right of way during the winter, but he has put in and completed the piers for the Columbia bridge and Mr. McKenzie, the builder, is now at Columbia preparing to put the bridge across the river. The last named gentleman has brought over a sawmill and is putting it up to cut lumber for the bridge. Mr. Wright is, at present, at the end of the track, taking in goods, and work will soon start up at a lively gait. The spring has opened fairly. The weather is fine and warm and the snow is fast disappearing. The town at Columbia is rapidly developing in size and affords good business opportunities to that energetic class of traders which is willing to share in the start of a new colony and to grow with its growth.

MURDER MOST FOUL.

But with the progress of the neighborhood comes increased need of governmental aid in the suppression of lawlessness and crime. Already no less than eight whisky dens are flourishing in defiance of the law, and to-day comes in the news of another murder committed. The body of the murdered man was found behind a pile of ties, about fifty feet from the road and about a mile from Columbia. The victim was identified as W. Leonard, a late employé of G. B. Wright. He had just been paid off and, it is reported, left camp with about $70 on his person. The supposed incentive to the murder was avarice, and if such a sum was sufficient to move the perpetrator of the crime to such an outrage it is not likely that he will stay his hand here when he finds he can carry on his depredations with impunity.

POLICE NEEDED.

We need local officers, good and efficient men, who can act at once, and it is the duty of the government to provide such. I know that a body of men is apt to defer the consideration of matters which would call for instant activity in an individual, but I trust that in the members of the government, the blood of even one man will be sufficient to stimulate their efforts towards inducing the executive to carry out what it has undertaken to perform. Prevention is better than cure, and while supineness means prostitution and parsimony can only result in increased loss of life and money, a little present, prompt action will prove efficacious, humanitarian and economical. Gutta.

C. P. R. Freight.

To the Editor.—Although aware you do not share in the general opinion of the exorbitance of charges squeezed from the up-country merchants by Messrs. Onderdonk & Co., for the possible reason you do not feel it, you will, I have no doubt allow free ventilation of opinion, no matter how diverse or opposed to your own ideas it may prove.

The grievance I draw attention to is no fancied one, but one as real as it is serious. As an instance, my bill on goods from Toronto to Port Hammond this spring amounted to $75, and from Port Hammond to Spence's Bridge $129. Another merchant's bill on goods from England to Port Hammond was between $70 and $80, and from Port Hammond to end of track $200 additional.

These facts must open the eyes of the fortunate lower country merchants and make them feel thankful that they are where they are were it not for the reflection that must occur to them that the effects of this monopoly react on them as well as on the whole of the up-country customers. Not only are we thus made to pay "by the nose" but also all our goods remaining unmoved for twenty-four hours are charged storage. When it is known that but few merchants are within fifty miles of a railway station it becomes apparent how impossible it is to avoid this latter charge.

Mr. Onderdonk cannot retort by saying "I never solicited your freight, you are therefore at liberty to take it by any other route you prefer," for the very good reason that he has taken especial care to buy out or press out of existence all attempting competitors. It is therefore very evident he is more than anxious for all the custom he can possess himself of.

In conclusion, is there no remedy to these shameless extortions? are our representatives at Ottawa powerless to improve matters?

Up-Country Merchant.

The New Minister of Finance.

To the Editor:—The nucleus of a small opposition object to the elevation of Mr. Duck to the ministry for party reasons and in order to hoodwink the people, charge him with inconsistencies of which he is not guilty. If Mr. Duck obtained opposition support by a subterfuge the electors and not Mr. Duck were responsible, for in his answer to the requisitionists he disclaimed party vassalage. In accepting a portfolio he is simply acting in the best interests of the country, and giving Victoria that representation which its varied interests and numbers demand. And as Mr. Beaven is voiceless and impotent under existing circumstances, and Mr. Davie remuneratively engaged otherwise, Mr. Duck is the only eligible person for the position. As to Mr. Duck not endorsing the full policy of the opposition, no really intelligent person could; and of the general measures which he supported the country is now being benefited therefrom.

Mr. Duck as a conservative radical—if such a term may be used—is in closer affinity with the interests of workingmen than his so-called traducers, who are merely harping on cap-trap phrases to sow seeds of dissension in their ranks. Others, again, are jealous of the honor conferred on him and are struggling for popular notice, a thing which they have never merited and, if entrusted with it again, would be as insincere in the future as they have been in the past. Two or three boons have been conferred on the working class by Mr. Duck, and more will follow if scope is given for the exercise of those natural inclinations which bind his interests with those of the people. To oppose such a man merely because it weakens an opposition already enfeebled for want of intelligence and expansion of mind is absurd, and to obtain his defeat even if it were possible by introducing an opposition member, would be criminal to the best interests of the city, an act which neither workingmen nor business men will endorse. Scrutator.

THE RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

Moral and Intellectual Condition of the Peasantry.

Russia has too lately been the stage of the acitivity of the anarchists not to be stongly interested in the events now taking place in London. Here there is only one opinion concerning these acts of vandalism, even among the extreme revolutionary party, and if it were difficult to meet with persons who approve of these cowardly manifestations and useless and wanton sacrifices of human life. Except the Russian terrorists, such as Hartmann, Lavroff, Prince Krapotkine and others, the so called nihilists cannot be considered as solidary with the heroes of dynamite, now filling the world with the noise of their exploits, that fraction of the party called the "Terrorists" being small in number and having lost all credit. The murder of Emperor Alexander II did not bring forth the expected results, but only tended to tighten the knots of absolutism. Russia at present offers no favorable arena for the development of anarchism, every man being a proprietor on a small scale, for every one of the 60,000,000 of moujiks has a bit of ground, or can have it if he care to. The misery of the Russian rural population comes from its utter want of intellectual development and its moral darkness; in great part also it is due to the vice of drinking, which has taken possession of the peasants during the last thirty years. But it is a fact worthy of note in these times that in Russia and Siberia no man need die of hunger, whereas abroad circumstances and conditions have rendered the struggle for mere existence terrible, and the anarchists have some reason in Germany, France, or England to hope for support among the population. The discontent in Russia is not among the people, but among the intelligent classes who thirst for a more liberal form of Government and a wider scope for the development of their intellectuaul capacities, now cruelly cramped and paralyzed. The real revolutionists are the "intellectual proletariat," growing alarmingly in size and strength.

In January of the present year Russia came to an agreement with Prussia concerning the propriety of treating political criminals as ordinary criminals, and of giving them up to the country to which they belong. The recent scandalous events in London will no doubt hurry on the ratification of this treaty, which, from the last news, is to extend its action over all Germany. The Russian papers are uniform in the expression of the hope that England and the United States will not refuse to join in this coalition, which was long ago attempted, but was always broken by the resistance of the British and American Governments, which, refusing to enter into this league of defense, thereby paralyzed all the attempts made to organize a system of resistance to a party which employs such means as dynamite to attain its purposes.

Though the Russian secret police and agent are infinitely superior to the English, having passed through so much experience during the last few years, the anarchists succeed in eluding them, and the stories some of them could tell would surpass in interest the most fantastic romance ever invented. An example is that of the agent Soudeikin, whose murderer was the anarchist Degay, who introduced himself as a secretary and perseveringly served his enemy during more than a year, worming himself every day further into his confidence until the favorable moment came to strike his victim down.

A few days after the London explosions the anarchists thought well to give a reminder of their existence to the Russian Government by blowing up a little wooden orthodox church in the town of Jacobstadt, near Riga. Who the author of this action was, no one knows, as the accident was at first attributed to fire and the criminal had plenty of time to escape. There are malcontents enough in the Baltic provinces, though these provinces are in much more flourishing state than all the rest of Northern Russia, and enjoy all sorts of liberties and privileges. Still, it is true that all the reforms of the last reign have not been applied there. For example, the new juridical reforms have not yet been introduced, and the peasants continue to live as they did before being tenants of the barons, for, not having been serfs, they required no emancipation. The barons often transgress the law and not infrequently tyrannize over their tenants, but it is sufficient to traverse the Baltic provinces and compare their flourishing state to the miserable, dreary, deserted, unpopulated interior Russian Governments, that of Smolensk for instance, to understand that no comparison can be drawn between them. The poor, benighted, superstitious, overtaxed and everlastingly neglected moujiks, or Russian peasants, can never bear comparison with a sober, industrious, thrifty Protestant population such as that of the Baltic provinces, or Finland, and Russia would be the most mighty empire in the world if she could be in a great scale what Finland is on a little scale. But as this essential difference has its source in the character of the races, than which nothing can be more directly in opposition, no amalgamation can ever take place. Russian Russia will remain Russian and German Russia German. No efforts to Russianize those provinces have ever had any effect, or ever will have, the German culture being far too superior to the Russian. As to Poland, that is another question. Russia has always been as much disposed to crush the aspirations of this nation and to make her feel all the weight of the yoke as she has been generous, liberal and indulgent toward Finland and the Baltic provinces.

FLIGHTY FRENCHMEN.

Disgraceful Doings at a State Ball in Paris.

Paris, March 11.—The second last Elysee ball of the season, given by President Grevy, was disturbed by an irruption and instant ejection of six dudes with red cravats. Fashion still firmly decress white ties for evening parties. It was attended by fully 5,000 people. Some of the other guests became unmistakably drunk, and misbehaved themselves in such an outrageous way that they had to be expelled, and some of them were handed over to the police. It is stated that a number of the invitations fell into the hands of unscrupulous speculators, who sold them to men and women of a doubtful character.

Indispensable.—There are some simple remedies indispensable in every family. Among these, the experience of years assures us, should be recorded Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. For both internal and external application we have found it of great value; especially can we recommend it for colds, rheumatism, or fresh wounds and bruises.—*Christian Era.* 27

Eastern Canada Mail.

(Per Northern Pacific Railway.)

A Winnipeg dispatch says: Wilson, a keeper in the lunatic asylum, was brutally murdered this afternoon by an insane woman. The particulars are kept secret.

Ottawa, March 15.—Some time ago it was discovered by the Halifax Customs authorities that a large consignment of geographies from the well-known Edinburgh firm of Thos. Nelson & Son had been fraudulently entered under the clause in the Tariff Act of 1883, which permits books over seven years old to be admitted free. These geography books had the date "1876" printed on the title page, but it was found that they contained the figures of the census of Canada taken in April 1881. The Customs appraiser could not understand how Nelson & Son had managed in 1876 to guess with such accuracy the figures regarding population, the number of religious creeds, the places of birth, etc., ascertained five or six years later; and accordingly referred the matter to Ottawa. Attention having thus been attracted to Nelson & Son's shipment, it was immediately discovered that in other schools publications sent to New Brunswick, and which also bore that date of 1876, the original title page had been removed and a new one neatly pasted in, so that the books might be passed through the Customs under the free clause. An investigation has been going on for some time in relation to a very large number of packages of books entered at Toronto before the failure of James Campbell & Son, the agents of Thomas Nelson & Son. The experts employed by the department have reported to the effect that the Royal Readers, for such was the name of these publications, had for a long period been intentionally invoiced by Thos. Nelson & Son, of Edinburgh, to "T. Nelson & Son of Toronto, on account of James Campbell & Son," at a large undervaluation. Certain letters have been seized which written by Thomas Nelson to Campbell & Son and which establish the fact of systematic undervaluation, and also the further fact that the prices named in the invoices were not to be the prices on which a basis of settlement was to be made on the final adjustment of the accounts between Thomas Nelson & Son and Campbell & Son.

Kingston, March 13.—To-day the two Crooks, formerly of Detroit, were sentenced to 14 years each for the murder of a Jew peddler during the winter. They robbed the the man and left him tied up. He was frozen to death.

Toronto, March 15.—John Eddys, 18 years, of age, was struck by a train while crossing the track at Queen street last night and had his left foot run over. The leg was amputated at the hospital.

About 9 o'clock to-night two brothers, Robert and William Duplex, went to McCuaig's house, in rear of 9 Terauley street, and demanded drink. The occupant of the house refused, and two Italians named Francisco Relosi and Frank Feole went to his assistance to put the Duplexes out. A free fight ensued, during which Relosi stabbed Robert Duplex sixteen times with a knife in different parts of the body. Wm. Duplex was stabbed in two or three places, and McCuaig had his head severely cut. Constable Hart on hearing the row went into the house and was knocked senseless by a blow supposed to be from an axe. The Italians then bolted but were shortly afterwards arrested. Robert Duplex was taken to the hospital where his wounds are considered fatal.

The number of sudden deaths reported during the past week has been alarmingly above the average. Last evening Miss Rhennie was found dead in her house on Gerrard street, and this forenoon Mrs. Scott, of Bathurst street expired while talking to a friend in her own parlor.

Ottawa, March 14.—Orders have been given by the Senate authorities that hence forth the reporters' tables in the Senate chamber are to be for the exclusive use of representatives of the two leading Toronto papers—not more than one reporter from each paper to be admitted at the same time. These tables are placed at each side of the Speaker's chair, and are the only accommodation provided for the press in the Senate chamber.

Tobogganing goes on actively here still. A serious accident happened at the Tuque Bleue slide last evening, when seven persons, some of them ladies, were thrown over a high fence and severly injured. One gentleman received an injury to his spine which will lay him up for some time. The number of serious accidents at this sport here this winter has been very numerous.

A great suit for two hundred miles of Government land in this province is on the tapis here. The Quebec Government is claiming the estate from the heirs of Mingan, who held the seignory. Hon. J. C. Abbott is for the heirs.

The case of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company against Edward A. Goff, formerly president, and who absconded from here some years ago to Boston while under bail, was commenced in court here to-day. The suit is brought to recover $40,000.

Halifax, March 14.—The death is announced of L. M. Wilkins, an ex-judge of the Supreme court of Nova Scotia. It occurred at his residence in Windsor this evening. Judge Wilkins in his time was one of the most widely-known and popular politicians in the maritime provinces, and in the House of Assembly and on the bench was known as the "stately bird." The deceased, who was in his 80th year, had been ill only a few days with inflammation of the lungs.

Quebec, March 15.—Quite a sensation was caused here yesterday through Archbishop Taschereau writing a letter to the Irish national association prohibiting them from carrying the American flag on the 17th of March, on the ground that the action might be misunderstood and taken for one of disloyalty. Immediately upon the receipt of the letter a meeting was called and the matter discussed. Mr. M. A. Hearn, Q. C., president of the association, was appointed as a deputy and called upon his Grace. An interview was granted, when it was found that some probably discontented office seeker had entirely misrepresented the case. Mr. Hearn stated that it was customary for French Canadians to carry the flag, and he thought that Irishmen should have the same privilege, especially as their spiritual advisors, the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers, were all from United States. He could not see no real object in denouncing the privilege. His Grace thereupon allowed the flag to be carried.

The report of the Quebec Bureau Veritas for January show a total of 101 vessels of all nationalities lost at sea during that month, of which eighteen were steamers and eighty-three sailing vessels.

Hamilton, March 16.—A girl named Flett alias Wellisas Bush, is in jail here on a charge of causing the death of her child by leaving it in the snow near Stoney Creek about a week ago. Albert Weaver has been arrested as an accomplice.

The supreme court of Canada this afternoon declared the Dominion elections in Levis county, Que., and West Northumberland, Ont., null and void, and unseated Messrs. Belleau and Guillet, the sitting members. Both were Tories.

Ottawa, March 15.—It is reported that Mr. George Stephen has addressed to Sir John Macdonald a letter stating that unless the government at once grant assistance to his company the work of construction on the Canadian Pacific railway will be stopped. Mr. Stephen has also intimated that it will be impossible to complete the whole road by the 1st July, 1886, in accordance with the conditions upon which the loan of last session was granted.

Tweedsmuir, March 16.—A furious storm from the east set in on Saturday and continued all the next day. Seven men on their way from Cockburn's Landing to Bruce mines were caught in it, but managed to reach a fisherman's hut four miles from the latter place on Sunday morning, but three of them were so exhausted that they had to remain while the rest proceeded to Bruce Mines for assistance. The relief party on their return found two of them, Robert and Simon Van Norman, badly frozen, but they will recover. The other man, George Forongo, of Mount Forest, was so badly frozen that he died a few minutes after their arrival. It is still drifting and blowing furiously from the west. The roads are all blocked.

Winnipeg, March 14.—The Northwest Indians are dying in large numbers from a singular disease, the first symptoms of which are stiffening of the knees and joints from which death soon follows. Chickenpox and diphtheria have taken off many more, and they are in a generally starving condition.

Toronto, March 17.—About one o'clock yesterday, while King street was crowded, a man stopped in front of the window of Forbes & Co., brokers, raised his knee and knocked it through the plate glass window. He then thrust his arm through the hole, seized a bowl which he thought full of gold coins and bolted. He found, however, that the bowl was made of India rubber, the top being shaped to imitate coins and then gilded over. He threw it away and continued his flight, escaping. The people were paralyzed at the daring nature of the theft.

INHUMANITY TO A BABY.

The name of Rose Dreyer, aged 26, of 210 Madison street, was on the returns from the Seventh precinct at police head-quarters yesterday charged with assault in the second degree. She had been arrested on Saturday night by Ward Detectives Cornelius Leary and Creed. The woman is the wife of Louis Dreyer, a pawnbroker, who has for some time been doing business at 85 Division street, and they have been married for two years. For the greater portion of the time, the husband alleges, the conduct of Rose has been anything but that of an exemplary wife, and no more than one occasion he has been forced to remonstrate with her. Several times she had left home, but a reconciliation has always been effected. At the time of the last separation Dreyer came home and found that his wife had all the furniture taken away from the house and with his six children by a former wife had gone to Brooklyn to live. Dreyer succeeded in tracing her out and had her arrested for taking the furniture and leaving him. They became reconciled, however, the charge was withdrawn and the family returned to New York to live. The woman's promises of reformation were not fulfilled, however. She neglected her family, frequently stayed away from her home all night, and when she was at home made the lives of her husband and stepchildren miserable by her violent outbursts of temper and a system of petty persecutions that rendered it unbearable.

About three weeks ago she came home after having been out all the previous night and went into the room where the servant girl, Lena Cohen, was washing and dressing Rose's little stepdaughter, aged 3 years and 6 months. For some trifling misdeed of the child, Mrs. Dreyer snatched it from the arms of the servant girl, and taking it to the stove, which was almost red-hot, deliberately set the baby on it. The heartrending screams of the tortured baby did not move the inhuman woman and the child was held on the stove till its body was burned in a horrible manner. The chances are that its injuries will make it deformed for life, even if it does not die. The servant girl and two little sons of Mr. Dreyer were present when the atrocious act was committed, but their screams and efforts were unavailing for a time to turn the woman from her infernal pleasure. They have all three made affidavits to the facts as stated above. At the time of the outrage Mr. Dreyer was down in bed with rheumatism and has been confined ever since. For this reason no action was taken at the time.

The conduct of the woman continued even worse than ever. On last Friday night she was away from home all night. When she returned Saturday morning her husband remonstrated with her. She became enraged and after poring out her wrath in a torrent of abusive language she went to a shelf filled with crockery and commenced throwing some heavy teacups at him. He was helpless and though he dodged the flying missiles as well as he could he was considerably cut around the head. After the crockery had been exhausted she continued her work of destruction by breaking two plate-glass mirrors and destroying nearly all the rest of the furniture that could easily be destroyed. After she had done all the damage she could the woman left the house. In the meantime the husband had sent one of his sons to the Seventh precinct station-house for help. Detectives Leary and Creed were sent in answer to the call, but arrived too late to secure the woman. Dreyer told the whole sad story of his troubles and the detectives began an active search for the woman. On Saturday night they succeeded in finding her in the house of a cousin at 86 Norfolk street. When the officers told her she was under arrest she at first made a show of resistance, but then concluded to go peacably to the police station, where she was locked up. The officers then began a search for the servant girl, Lena Cohen, who had left Dreyer's employ after the burning of the baby. She was found yesterday afternoon and signified her willingness to testify against Mrs. Dreyer. It was resolved to make a charge of assault in the second degree against the woman for her brutal treatment of the child, making no mention in the complaint of she assault of her husband.

Dreyer has the reputation of being a respectable, hard-working man and in his troubles with his second wife has the warm sympathy of his neighbors. When he married Rose he was a widower with six children. From the first the woman seemed to take a dislike to the children and was constantly beating them.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Proposed visits to Germany and Ireland.

New York, March 17.—A cable special from London of March 16th says: The Prince of Wales will have his fill of pageantry during the next two months. He starts for Berlin on Wednesday, accompanied by his brother, the Duke of Edinburgh, and his son Prince Albert Victor. The occasion of this princely visit is the eighty-eight birthday of Emperor William, which is to be celebrated with great pomp on Sunday next. The representation of England on this occasion will be notable, as it will be the first time the two heirs-presumptive of the British throne have been on German soil at the same time. The attendance of the Duke of Edinburgh is somewhat significant. He is the only one of the Queen's sons who has shown a strong predilection for naval, or, in fact, any kind of warfare. He is commander of the pet squadron of the British navy and the husband of the only daughter of the late Russian Czar. He is also a Major-General in the Prussian army. His absence from the fleet which he nominally contro's will not seriously impair its efficiency, but some of the newspaper critics think so distinguished a naval commander might be better engaged on the eve of war with Russia than in dancing attendance upon the German Kaiser because that potentate had the good fortune to live through his eighty-seventh year. The wags of the Whig and Radical press describe the occasion of the prince's visit to Berlin as a new "trip to Canossa." They say Lord Granville's apologetic speech and the parading of all the available English princes at Germany's chariot-wheels show that Bismarck has accomplished his purpose of convincing England that she must play second fiddle in the European orchestra.

As soon as the Prince of Wales can escape from the Berlin ceremonial he will have to hurry back to England and embark for Dublin. Great preparations are in progress for his reception in Ireland, and the festivities will be very elaborate, although they will be chiefly promoted and participated in by the aristocratic classes. The prince and princess will be the guests of Earl Spencer and his countess during the time they remain in Ireland. When they visit the south of Ireland their headquarters will be at Earl Kenmare's seat the Killarney House, at Killarney, County Kerry. The earl will not have the pleasure of welcoming the prince, as he will be absent from home for family reasons, but he has ordered that no expense be spared to provide suitable entertainment for the distinguished guests, and Lord and Lady Spencer will do the honors of the mansion in his absence. No addresses of welcome are to be delivered by the local corporations and societies of the tradesmen.

THE NORTHWEST REBELLION.

Rumored Slaughter of Mounted Police--Reported Shooting of Riel--Troops Being Hurried to the Front.

Winnipeg, Man., March 25.—Nothing is talked of here save the rebellion, and as reports come in the excitement increases. A report has been received that while a detachment of mounted police was proceeding to reinforce Fort Carlton, the insurgents attacked it, killed 15 of the police and wounded others. Another report is circulated that Riel has been shot. The rebels have captured and imprisoned 40 whites and have taken possession of more stores. Four Indian chief and their bands have joined the insurgents, who now number over 1000 hardy men, all well armed. A dispatch from Edmonton to the Hudson Bay Company says that 400 half breeds located at that vicinity are holding secret meetings and organizing for action. The insurgents have seized several private stores and are commencing the Hudson Bay Company's trading posts. General Middleton, Commander in chief of the Canadian militia, will arrive Thursday to take command of the expedition. The Nineteenth Batallion and field battery will proceed to-morrow, and General Middleton will follow by special train to overtake them.

Later—Intelligence has just been received confirming the report of an engagement between the insurgents and the police and the slaughter of the latter.

Ottawa, March 25.—It is understood that orders were issued this afternoon that 400 men of battries A and B be dispatched at once to the northwest to aid the Manitoba militia in coping with Riel's outbreak. It is also stated that the government has telegraphed to Washington asking permission to send troops through the American territory.

Ottawa, March 25.—The excitement over the Riel rebellion grows daily. Every bit of information is eagerly sought and the members of the government and chief officials are besieged with inquiries for news. They state this evening that nothing further has been received from the northwest. Col. Irvine is expected to arrive at Carlton this evening, but before anything can be obtained from him, owing to the wires being cut, messengers will have to drive ninety miles to Humbolt. At the Cabinet council this afternoon the whole question was discussed.

Winnipeg, March 25.—The excitement over the rebellion in the Saskatchewan country increases hourly. The entire city is in an uproar. The first column of troops left for the west to-day by special train. Thousands of people assembled at the station and cheered as the troops rolled out. The remainder of the troops, including the Winnipeg field battery, the Winnipeg troop of cavalry, and the remainder of the Nineteenth battallion, will leave by special train to-morrow. General Middleton is expected here in the morning from the East to take command of the expedition.

It is reported that many Indian tribes are rising. Peapot's band of 1500 are holding war dances, and others are doing likewise. It is believed that Peapot and others will attempt to capture the barracks at Regina. The garrison is weak and the very first detachment forward goes there. The telegraph line northwest of Humbolt has been cut, and the operators are imprisoned. The mails in that vicinity have been seized by the rebels, who have confiscated the mail contractor's horses and the stations.