The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR — THURSDAY MORNING MAY 14, 1885 — PRICE ONE CENT

BATOCHE TAKEN.

...ing to organize the Kentucky Rifles in the mountains of Virginia line when Harry Watts

The Rebels Routed by the Bayonet.

A MAGNIFICENT CHARGE.

All Honor to the Gallant Grenadiers.

THE MIDLAND TO THE FORE

More Fine Work by the Brave Winnipeggers.

A SAD LOSS OF LIFE.

Eight Killed and Upwards of Thirty Wounded.

LIEUT. FITCH NO MORE.

General Middleton's Report to Ottawa—He Pays Tribute to the Noble Bravery of our Men—Release of the Prisoners.—Riel's Vain Notifications.

Batoche has fallen. As intimated in yesterday's despatches, our gallant volunteers—soldiers, veterans, we may now call them—were clamorous to attack with the bayonet the rebels in their trenches and rifle pits. At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon Gen. Middleton, judging that the ammunition of the rebels was nearly exhausted, and that they showed decided signs of being badly discomfited by the incessant hail of shrapnel and rifle bullets, at last gave the long looked-for order.

Early on Monday morning the firing was resumed, our men gradually advancing well to the front, the sharpshooters and B and C companies of the 90th battalion holding an excellent position along the crest of the hill directly south of the rebel position and dropping in shot after shot with great precision. Here both Sergt. T. Mitchell of the Grenadiers and his brother, Sergt. C. M. Mitchell of the 90th battalion, did effective service. Each sharpshooter picked his man, and after quietly watching him till steady, "drew a bead" on him. The effect of each shot was anxiously looked for by the boys, and according as it was a miss or a hit the marksman was laughed at or applauded by his companions. Meanwhile the Winnipeg field battery was sending an occasional shell wherever one was wanted. At one time the guns would be trained on a group of Indians or halfbreeds far beyond the rifle pits along the river bank, and when the shells would explode in their midst a general skedaddle would take place. At another time their black muzzles would be directed far away over the river where rebel sharpshooters still held a few houses. In this direction some excellent firing was made, several shells penetrating and badly wrecking the buildings. In another part of the field—or more correctly brushwood hills—A Battery was feeling the enemy and sending shells wherever the rebels showed themselves. The scouts, led by Col. Boulton and the brave Capt. French were reconnoitring the enemy's position preparatory to the grand final assault while all along the front of the slope the sharp and continuous roll of musketry, and the gradual advance of the entire line under cover all pointed to a speedy termination of the struggle which had already lasted nearly three days. General Middleton himself rode from point to point of the entire line carefully watching through his glass the lie of the rebel entrenchments and making notes for subsequent use.

Thus the fight lasted until the afternoon when the general summoned the field officers commanding the various corps to an informal council. He briefly laid out the plan of attack, instructed each officer what was to be that one's special object and cautioned them to impress on the men the necessity of being firm and calm, yet bold as true Britons. The officers joined their respective commands and quietly informed their men of the plan of action, and with difficulty suppressed the cheers that would break forth at the to them welcome news. The firing continued at intervals; but the majority of both officers and men were hitching up scabbards, freeing their wristbands, fastening sword knots, loading their revolvers, taking off coats, etc. All were impatient. While this was all going on a flag of truce arrived from Riel to the effect that if our men did not cease firing on their houses they would kill the prisoners. General Middleton instructed him to remove the women and children to a particular house and he would not fire on it. Riel again sent a messenger thanking the general for his kindness, and stating that he would collect the women in one house and let him know, but on the envelope wrote in pencil that unless Middleton retired with his forces and granted him an interview he would still kill the prisoners. The message came too late. Gradually the lines had been advancing, and now the word "Charge!" was heard all along the line. Forward the men bounded with a yell that echoed and re-echoed down the broad valley. The Royal Grenadiers and the two Midland companies in their bright scarlet, springing along as if every man were a trained racer. The 90th Winnipeg men as nobly responded to the order, and their wild cheer was not unheard amid the general din. Officers, waving their swords and their cocked revolvers, were everywhere leading and cheering on the men. Down the declivity toward the lower part of the village the avalanche of scarlet and rifle green swept. Nothing could withstand the terrific onslaught. Every one vied with his comrade to be first in the trenches. On first hearing the terrible cheer that broke from our lines the rebels sprang to their feet. Some showed signs even then of wavering, but many of them coolly settled themselves to receive the charge and to die game. They fired deliberately, and several of our brave fellows, among them Lieut. Fitch and Capts. French and Brown, all shot through the heart, Lieuts. Laidlaw and Helliwell, and Sergts, Jacques and Mitchell—yet, nothing daunted by the steady fire and determined aspect of the emeny—

"Right onward pushed our Grenadiers,
All stern and undismayed,
With thousand armed foes before
And few behind to aid.

Not swifter pours the avalanche
Adown the steep decline
That rises o'er the parent springs
Of broad Saskatchewan.

Scarce swifter shoots the bolt from heaven
Than came the glittering band
Right up against the guarded trench,
And o'er it steel in hand—
In vain their leaders forward press,
They meet the deadly brand.

Onward our brave fellows pressed still down the slope, through the valley, among the houses and far away on the plain beyond the remotest rifle-pit. The rebels made a bold stand. They fought well, and thus won the admiration of our fellows. Or to express in the sentiments of another—

"The halfbreed's heart is stout and true,
The halfbreed's arm is strong,
The halfbreed's foot goes seldom back
Where armed foemen throng:
But never had they faced in field
So stern a charge before,
And never had they felt the sweep
Of Canada's volunteer corps."

The steamer Northcote, in company with another were seen coming up the river where they had been delayed taking on wood. It was hoped they would intercept the fugitives; but it has since been learned that the majority of those not wounded or slain escaped across the river and are fleeing westward toward Poundmaker's reserve. There is still a faint hope that Col. Irvine with the police may have dragged themselves out of Prince Albert and have intercepted their flight; but judging by Irvine's past action the hope is extremely faint. It is pretty certain, too, that Riel, Dumont, and several of the other leaders have made track. They did die "with their backs to the field and their feet to the foe," but simply "did their speedy utmost" to win the distant prairie.

The rebel losses are not yet known but they are certainly large. Many of their brave fellows who stood their ground and did not follow Riel's example by running away, were bayoneted where they stood by the irresistible Grenadiers and their brethren in arms.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—The following is a complete list of killed and wounded in the three days' fighting:

Killed.

Gunner Wm. Phillips, A battery, Quebec.
Private T. Moor, No. 3 company, Royal Grenadiers, Toronto.
Capt. John French, scout.
Capt. Brown, scout.
Lieut. Fitch, 10th Royal Grenadiers, shot through the heart.
W. P. Krippen of Perth, a surveyor.
Private Halditsy, 90th Winnipeg battalion.
Private Fraser, 90th Winnipeg battalion.
Of the foregoing the last six were killed on Monday, the first on Saturday, and Private Moor on Sunday.

Wounded.

TENTH ROYAL GRENADIERS.

Major Dawson, slightly in the ankle; able to limp about.
Capt. Manley, slightly in the foot.
Capt. Mason, flesh wound in the thigh.
Staff Sergt. T. M. Mitchell, slight wound in the eye.
Private R. Cook, in the arm.
Private G. Barbour, slight scratch in the head.
Private G. W. Quigley, flesh wound in the arm.
Private J. Marshall, in the calf.
Private H. Wilson, slight wound across the back.
Bugler M. Vaughan, in the finger.
Private Scovell, slight flesh wound.
Private Stead, slight flesh wound.
Private Cantwell.

THE 90TH BATTALION.

Corp. Gillies, Pte. Young.
Sergt.-Major Watson, Sergt. Jacques,
Pte. O. A. Wheeler, Pte. M. Erickson,
Private Kemp.

SURVEYOR SCOUTS.

Lieut. Garden.

CAPT. FRENCH'S SCOUTS.

Trooper Cook.

A BATTERY.

Driver Jas. Stout, Gunner Charpentier,
Gunner Fairbanks, Gunner Twohey.

MIDLAND BATTALION.

Lieut. Geo. Laidlaw, Corp. Halliwell,
Lieut. Halliwell, Pte. Barton.

Private Barton, wounded in the groin and thigh, is a member of No. 3 company (the 45th battalion contingent) Midland battalion. His home is in Cartwright township, north of Bowmanville.

Lieut. Laidlaw, also of No. 3 company Midland battalion, is a son of George Laidlaw of Toronto. He is a graduate of the Royal military college, Kingston, and joined the Midland battalion as subaltern to Major Hughes five weeks ago. He is very popular with both officers and men.

Lieut. J. Helliwell, No. 1 company, Midland battalion, is from the 15th battalion Argyle light infantry, Belleville.

Corporal Halliwell is his brother. The wounds of both are slight.

The General's Report.

OTTAWA, May 13.—In the house of commons the hon. minister of militia this afternoon read the following official despatch from General Middleton, received here at 5 o'clock this morning:

"BATOCHE HOUS, May 11.

"Have just made a general attack and carried the whole settlement. The men behaved splendidly. Rebels in full flight. Sorry to say have not got Riel. While I was reconnoitering this morning, William Astley, one of Riel's prisoners, galloped up with a flag of truce and handed me a letter from Riel, saying: "If you massacre our families I shall massacre the prisoners."

"I sent an answer that if he would put the women and children in one place and let me know where it was, not a shot would be fired at them. I then returned to camp and pushed on my advance parties, who were heavily fired on. I so pushed on until I saw my chance, and ordered a general advance. The men responded nobly, splendidly led by their officer, Col. Straubenzie. They drove the enemy out of the rifle pits. After the rifle pits had been carried they forced their way across the plain and seized the houses, and we are now masters of the place. Most of my forces will be bivouacked there.

"Right in the heat of the action, Astley came back with another message from Riel as follows: 'General, your prompt answer to my note shows I was right in mentioning to you the cause of humanity. We will gather our families in one place, and as soon as it is done we will let you know.' On the envelope Riel had written as follows: 'I don't like war, and if you do not retreat and refuse an interview the question remains the same concerning the prisoners.'

"Our losses I am afraid are heavy, but not so heavy as might be expected. As yet I find it is five killed and ten wounded.

"This is all I know of it at present.

"The prisoners are all released and safe in my camp; among them Jackson, a white man, who was Riel's secretary. He is not wounded seriously. MIDDLETON."

Hon. Mr. Caron also read a press despatch in regard to the steamer Northcote. The announcement of Gen. Middleton's victory was received with loud applause in the house.

On Board the Northcote.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—The following despatch was received this morning from Capt. Bedson:

AT THE FRONT, May 11, via Humboldt, May 12.—On board the Northcote.—We ran the river. The rebels kept up a hot fire on us for six miles. Only three men were wounded. I got a ball through my coat, but I am not hurt. Hugh John Macdonald is with me and is all right. The troops are still fighting. We ran out of the wood and had to go down the river. Will go back to assist the troops after wooding. The rebels are about five hundred strong.

The City in Mourning.

Toronto was in mourning yesterday and there is now no saying how much deeper that mourning will become. Several flags were flying at half-mast out of respect to the memory of Lieut. Fitch and brave Private Moor of the Royal Grenadiers, who met their deaths in the treacherous rebel rifle pits at Batoche. Universal sympathy is expressed for the families and relatives of the young gallants.

THE HONORED DEAD.

A List of Those Who Have Lost Their Lives in the Northwest.

KILLED AT DUCK LAKE.

Constable G. T. Gibson, N.W.M.P.
Constable G. P. Arnold, N.W.M.P.
Constable Garrett, N.W.M.P.
Capt. John Morton.
W. Napier.
C. Page.
James Blakey.
S. C. Elliott.
Robert Middleton.
D. Mackenzie.
D. McPhail.
Joseph Anderson.
Alexander Fisher.

KILLED AT FROG LAKE.

T. T. Quinn, Indian agent at Frog Lake.
Father Fafard.
Father Marchand.
John Delaney, Farm inspector.
J. A. Gowanlock.
Geo. Dill, farmer.
Charles Gouin.
William Gilchrist.
Two Lay Brothers.
John Williscraft.
James K. Simpson.

KILLED AT FORT PITT.

Constable Cowan, N.W.M.P.

KILLED AT FISH CREEK.

Lieut. Swinford, 90th.
Private Hutchinson, 90th.
Private Ferguson, 90th.
Private Ennis, 90th.
Gunner Demanolilly, A battery.
Arthur Watson, School of infantry.
D'Arcy Baker, Mounted infantry.
Gunner Cook, A battery.
Private Wheeler, 90th.
Gunner Ainsworth, A battery.

KILLED AT CUT KNIFE HILLS.

Corporal Laurie, N.-W. M. P.
Corporal Sleigh, N.-W. M. P.
Trumpeter Burke, N.-W. M. P.
Private Osgood, Ottawa foot guards.
Private John Rogers, Ottawa foot guards.
Private Dobbs, Battleford Rifles.
Bugler Foulkes, C company.
Teamster Widner, Regina.

KILLED AT BATTLEFORD.

Frank Smart, shot on picket.
Instructor Payne.
Baptiste Lafontaine, scout.

KILLED BY INDIANS.

John Walkinshaw.
Albert Harkness.
Barney Fremont, rancher.

KILLED BEFORE BATOCHE.

Capt. John French, leader of scouts.
Lieut. Fitch, Royal Grenadiers.
Capt. Brown, Boulton's cavalry corps.
W. P. Kippen, Surveyors' corps.
Private Frazer, 90th batt.
Private Hardisty, 90th batt.
Private T. Moor, Royal Grenadiers.
Gunner Phillips, A battery.

OTHERS WHO HAVE PERISHED.

Private Marwich, Halifax batt., from exposure.
Private Blois, 9th batt., from fever.
Private Marais, 9th batt., from pneumonia.
Father Fourmond, murdered at Batoche.

We here have a list of 63 killed, besides whom 112 have been wounded and Big Bear holds between forty and fifty prisoners, including Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney, whose experience it is easy to believe, as has been said, is worse than death.

Killed in Action.

Prince Albert volunteers	10
90th Winnipeg battalion	8
Northwest Mounted Police	7
A battery, Quebec	4
Scouts	4
Battleford volunteers	3
C School of Infantry	3
Governor-general's foot guards	2
10th Royal Grenadiers	2

Poundmaker Runs Away.

WINNIPEG, May 13.—A telegram from Battleford announces that thirty women and a large number of children have decided to take advantage of the facilities offered for leaving Battleford and proceeding east in safety, and will leave by trail to Swift Current to morrow. A mounted escort will accompany the party past the first woods, about thirty-five miles, distant, after which it is thought no danger need be apprehended.

The wounded continue to improve and will probably be removed to Winnipeg when the steamers begin to run.

Scouts just returned from Poundmaker's reserve report him having disappeared. They captured two ponies. The scouts went up between two rivers and camped during Monday night in the woods at Thunder Child's reserve. In the morning they approached the edge of the late battlefield at Cut Knife Hills and surveyed the scene of the bloody fight. The surrounding country was all on fire. The scouts express the belief that he has returned into the woody fastnesses and ravines at Sounding Lake or Two Ponds which are 30 and 39 miles due west.

Eight scouts leave to-day, taking three days' rations, and will endeavor to discover where the Indians have gone.

Private Weston of the Governor General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, was wounded in the left hand by the accidental discharge of his revolver. The bullet has been extracted and the wound is healing rapidly.

The Burial of Our Dead.

The expressions of sympathy with the families bereaved by the fighting in the Northwest made yesterday by all our citizens from the lieutenant governor down were numerous and heartfelt. Several prominent citizens called in The World office and said that it would be proper that Toronto should follow the example of Winnipeg and give a public funeral to those members of our volunteer corps and also to the members of C school of infantry stationed in this city who were slain on the field of battle. Among those to make this suggestion were James Cooper and ex-Ald. Turner.

Lieut. W. C. Fitch.

This gallant young officer was the only son of J. C. Fitch, of Fitch & Davidson, wholesale grocers of Yonge street. Deceased was 26 years of age, and received a commission in the Royal Grenadiers about one year ago. He was well-liked in the city and belonged to several of our best athletic organizations. Lieut. Fitch surprised his most sanguine friends by his gallantry at the front.

Captain Manley's Wound.

Captain and Adjutant Manley, of the Grenadiers, was wounded in the foot while on a reconnoitering expedition. A telegram from his adjutantship yesterday says that the wound although painful is not dangerous.

Col. Grasett and Major Dawson.

A World reporter last night visited the mother of Col. Grasett at her residence at 38 Peter street. The amiable old lady said she had heard no word from the gallant colonel since 10 o'clock Tuesday night, when she received a telegraphic message from him to the effect that he was remarkably well. Mrs. Grasett takes a deep interest in the campaign, and spoke feelingly about the fate of poor Lieut. Fitch and Private Moor.

Mrs. Dawson, wife of Major Dawson, was also heard from. At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon she received a message from the major, which stated that he was doing very well, and that his wound was but slight. Mrs. Dawson is not at all pleased with the hideous looking caricatures that some of the city papers have been inflicting upon the public as photographs of our own brave officers. The cut that the Globe and Telegram published of the gallant major was enough to shock the average citizen, let alone the partner of his life. The artists on these papers should give the people a rest. They have enough legitimate trouble to bear.

THE DOG SHOW OPENED.

An Encouraging Attendance Greets the Crack Canines.

The long-looked-forward-to dog show in the pavilion of the Horticultural gardens opened yesterday. A treat had been promised and in every way the promise was fulfilled. As regards quality and interest the exhibition as a whole may be pronounced ahead of last year's, although the entries are perhaps not quite so numerous. The attendance throughout the day was good but to-day it will probably be twice as large. The judges made good time and got through the greater part of their work, Dr. Niven of London, Ont., taking the spaniels and rough-haired terriers, John Davison of Michigan the setters, pointers, hounds and colleys and R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia the big dogs and terriers.

The feature of the show was probably a grand shipment from the kennels of J. E. Thayre, Lancaster, Mass., comprising four perfect bull-dogs, three deer hounds and some fox terriers, including two English champions. The entries unfortunately got misladi in the post and consequently they compete for prizes in their respective classes under protest. It may, therefore, happen that Messrs. Bingham, Paterson, Mills and Malloch will yet be recorded as winners in these classes.

Benvenon, the great greyhound, had the misfortune to lay open the muscle of his forearm while jumping a barbed wire fence on the grounds and W. R. Bingham's champion Vakeel was run over and had his leg broken on the way to the gardens.

Among the visitors yesterday were the lieutenant-governor and party, who unanimously pronounced it the best show outside only one that had been held in America.

RIOTING IN LONDON.

Collision Between a Whisky Mob and the Police.

LONDON, May 13.—A riot occurred this afternoon between the mob and the police for possession of the Nelson monument in Trafalgar square, where 10,000 men had assembled to make a demonstration against the government's budget proposals to increase the duties on spirits and beer. The crowd was very unruly, a large portion of it consisting of an element in search of sport. The police found themselves unable to maintain order and the pressure on the speakers and resolution readers compelled them to mount the pedestal of the Nelson monument. When the speeches were resumed they were rendered inaudible by the uproar among the roysterers. The police intervened to secure silence for the orators, and a great struggle ensued between the mob and the police for possession of the monument. The row lasted nearly an hour. The promoters of the meeting and the police were finally compelled to retire leaving the crowd singing in triumph Rule Britannia. The mob then surged down to the front of the National club which faces Trafalgar square. Every person entering or leaving the club building was mobbed. The attitude of the crowd was so menacing that the club doors were closed and a messenger despatched to Scotland yard for additional police. At 9 o'clock the rioters were still in full possession of Trafalgar square and Northumberland avenue was occupied by a mob of many thousands. The police by this time had been largely reinforced and had charged a number of times upon the mob and had made several arrests.

Seats for Mr. Barrett's Engagement.

The sale of seats for Lawrence Barrett has opened well and promises to continue brisk.

VICTORIA CONVOCATION.

PRINCIPAL NELLES COMES OUT FOR FEDERATION.

The Medallists, Prizemen and Honor Men—Conversazione.

The annual convocation of Victoria university took place at Cobourg yesterday, when there was a large attendance of professors, doctors, clergymen, students and friends of the college. Alumni hall was crowded on the occasion, and the whole proceedings passed off in the most successful manner. Principal Nelles, chancellor, presided. There was a large deputation down from the Toronto school of medicine. On Tuesday night a meeting of the alumni was held to discuss the question of removal to Toronto and entering into the proposed federation. The discussion lasted until 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, and the verdict arrived at was in favor of the change. The same question was the topic of Principal Nelles' address at convocation this afternoon. He favored the change, and in all his references to it he was cheered to the echo.

In the evening a brilliant conversazione in honor of the day was held at the Arlington hotel, the large and well-furnished rooms and corridors of which were thrown open to the numerous friends of the college. All the best people of the town were present, and a most enjoyable evening spent by all.

The medals were presented in the afternoon as follows: Prince of Wales gold, J. T. Lillie. Silver do., J. H. Sanderson. Gold medal in metaphysics, R. Mair. Gold medal in classics, J. T. Lillie. Gold medal in natural science, J. H. Sanderson. Gold medal in modern languages, E. W. Bruce. Silver medal in metaphysics, R. C. Bowles. Silver medal in classics, H. C. Colbeck. Silver do., in mathematics, W. S. Williams. Silver medal in natural science, E. S. Bean. Silver do., modern languages, W. J. Chisholm.

Honor Men—First class metaphysics, Fair, Bowles, Ferguson. Second class, E. C. Nicols. First class in classics, Lillie and Colbeck; second class, Fowler and Williams. First class in natural science, Sanderson, Bean, Follick. First class in modern languages, Bruce and Chisholm.

Punshon prize and valedictory, R. C. Bowles; Wilson memorial prize, W. Williams; Clarke, prize, J. A. Ferguson; Ryerson prize, C. I. C. Moore; Walbridge prize, S. C. Ryckman.

Gold medal in Theology, A. C. Courtice, B.A., Toronto university.

Chancellor Nelles delivered his annual address in which he touched upon the present condition and future prospects of Victoria university and defined his position on federation in accordance with the action of the recent conference on the 9th of January. The following extracts are taken from the learned Chancellor's address and bear on the question of federation.

The christian church has at length so divided itself into sections, and, on the other hand, the subjects of university teaching have so multiplied and extended, that the relation of the church to the university has become a difficult problem to solve. In this province of Ontario, we have long had a perpetual and embarrassing conflict on this great matter. Every sect cannot have a genuine university, and the legislature cannot recognize the claims of one sect over another. And thus between the necessities of the state university, and the rival necessities of a number of denominational universities, we have at last reached what may be called a kind of deadlock in our educational progress. We may, therefore, well begin to inquire, and the growing spirit of christian union enables us to inquire with hopefulness, whether all the churches of Ontario cannot combine in one national university, and with advantage to the common interests of science and religion.

The ever-enlarging proportions of the modern university call for funds and appliances commensurate with the variety and extent of the work to be done. It may be said that young men at college do not need to cover all this wide field of study, and are in fact not able to do so. This fact rather increases than lessens the difficulty, for it necessitates many special courses of study, and therefore an increased number of teachers, together with a greater variety of buildings, libraries, collections, and other appliances. We may hold different views as to the wisdom of so much specialization, and of making room for such a range of elective and optional work, but the necessity is forced upon us.

The obvious facts of the case, and even the very word university, seem to rebuke us for the appropriation of the name to anything else than a place where all sound means of discipline can be employed, and all forms of knowledge cultivated, with the best facilities of the age. Such a university we need for the province of Ontario, and assuredly it cannot be said that we have such a university now. There is not one of those now in existence, not even the Provincial university, that is not complaining sorely, and with good reason, of the want of adequate resources, and the case is rendered the more embarrassing from the fact that, at a distance of a few hours travel, the well-endowed universities of a foreign country present every attraction to draw away Canadian youth. Meantime the several universities which we have are so related to each other, and have inherited such a stubborn old quarrel between opposing systems, that, instead of working as allies, they are rather playing a game of reciprocal obstruction and enfeeblement. The evil has reached a point where it must be met, and the most feasible mode of meeting it is by some plan of consolidation, such as would secure for the country a stronger and worthier university than is possible under the present order of things. If without doing violence to the great principles on which Victoria college was founded, we can aid in building up a proper national university, and can even help to supply some elements in which we have felt the University of Toronto to be deficient, and can moreover give the Methodist people the full advantages of this improved constitution, then I maintain that no sectarian divisions, no undue regard for local interests, no sentimental attachment to an older order of things for which the occasion has largely passed away—none of these things should induce us to block the way to a great public good by opposing in the legislature the improvement of a national institution which we profess to uphold, and which, in a new country like ours, will at the very best fall short of the true ideal.

And now the federation of colleges affords an opportunity for the churches to join hands in giving a more positive christian character to our higher education, and apparently in the only way in which it can be fully done. Why should we let the opportunity pass? If we had no provincial university and the denominational colleges had university teaching as a whole in their own hands, the case would be greatly altered. But it is evident that a large part, and perhaps an increasingly large part of this academic work is done by the provincial university, and the question is whether the Metnodist church will do her share in the work or prefer an isolated and less influential position. I have tried to forecast the disastrous results to the Methodist church which some of our friends prophesy from this scheme, and when I have summed them all up, and at the very worst, I can only find the following: First, improved intellectual advantages for all the youth of the country, including of course the youth of the Methodist church; secondly, the same religious safeguards which we possess at present; thirdly, a wider range of religious influence; fourthly, increased facilities for the theological training of our ministers; lastly, all of these with a smaller or at least more productive outlay of money on the part of our church than is possible under any other arrangement.

It will easily be conceived that I have not arrived at my present convictions without much anxious thought, nor without a sense of personal responsibility as well as sacrifice of personal feeling. I had the honor of being one of the first students who first matriculated in Victoria university, in the year 1842, and I have had an official relation to the institution since 1850. My life's best energies have been put forth in her venerable halls, and I will bear no part in doing injury or dishonor to the institution. But I am a Canadian as well as a Methodist, and I am a lover of all sound learning; and finding, as I believe, all important interests likely to be promoted by this scheme of academic federation, I am inclined to give it my support. The final acceptance of the scheme on our part must, of course, lie with the general conference of the Methodist church; but if the conditions demanded by our board of regents be fairly complied with, I shall regard it as a calamity to the country should the measure finally fail of going into effect.

A BANKRUPT BENEVOLENT ORDER.

The United Order of Foresters in the Hands of a Receiver.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 13.—Judge Davis, upon application of Charles Bliss, of New York, has appointed J. E. Somes, of this city, receiver of the United Order of Foresters. The liabilities are $40,000, of which $37,000 is from death losses. The assets are very small. The insolvency is due to loss of membership, and not to any shortage of the officers.

From the New York Times, May 12.

Mr. Bliss, who is chairman of the executive committee of the Foresters, said last evening that the order was first organized in this city by A. B. Caldwell under the name of the Independent Order of Foresters on the mutual insurance plan. The members were divided into three classes, with policies of from $500 to $3000. Instead of having a reserve fund there was an assessment upon the death of a member. The failure to establish a reserve fund Mr. Bliss believed to be the cause of the virtual dissolution of the order. At first the membership increased rapidly; lodges were established in various cities throughout the country, and soon 10,000 names were enrolled on the books. Among these were many respectable citizens, and the total assessments then averaged only $1.50 to $2 per month. As the order grew older, new members did not come in so rapidly, while the death rate increased. In 1881 the debt amounted to $74,000, and was growing larger every month. It was then decided to reorganize the association on a better basis, and the name United Order of Foresters was adopted. The $74,000 due to the beneficiaries of deceased members was assumed by the new organization, and extra assessments were levied upon the members to clear the debt, but many refused to pay, and entire lodges dropped out. However, the debt was successfully wiped out, and for some time it seemed as though the order would again prosper, but people were afraid to join, and last August there was another debt of $25,000 due to beneficiaries. The death claims for January and February of the present year alone amounted to $24,000, while the membership had dwindled down to 9,000. In April the liabilities were $40,000 and the assets only $2000, and many of the members and the officers came to the conclusion that it would be best to wind up the affairs of the order.

The executive committee held a meeting in this city the latter part of last month, Mr. Bliss said, and decided to ask for the appointment of a receiver. Many of the best members had resigned, while the bad ones remained, and this fact also determined the course of action. As J. E. Somes, the supreme treasurer, resided in Terre Haute, and was thoroughly acquainted with the affairs of the order, Mr. Bliss was authorized to ask for his appointment as receiver. Mr. Somes, it was said, would make a strong appeal to the different courts of the order on behalf of the beneficiaries of deceased members, and it was thought that he would thus be enabled to pay at least 25 per cent. of the indebtedness.

A reporter of The World called on Mr. Richard Baker, district deputy master of the Canadian Order of Foresters, last night at his residence in Victoria street. Mr. Baker was asked if the above action would affect the Canadian order in any way. "No," he said, "not in the least. In 1879," he continued, "three hundred foresters seceded from the independent order at Brantford and formed themselves into the 'Canadian Order of Foresters.' There has been a good deal of ill-feeling between the two branches since the split. The Canadian order is in a perfectly sound and prosperous condition. We have a membership of over 4000 in the dominion and a surplus of $12,000 after all outstanding death calls are paid. I do not know the present condition of the independent foresters in Canada or how they will be affected by the bankruptcy of their American brethren."

TURNING IRON INTO STEEL.

A Suit for $100,000 Arising Out of the Marscell Process.

In the court of chancery yesterday morning, before Mr. Justice Boyd, a suit in which the plaintiff claims $100,000 was begun. George Marscell, the inventor of a certain process of converting iron into steel, brought action against William Bell, the well-known organ builber of Guelph, Wm. J. Bell and A. W. Wright, to recover $100,000 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff alleges that he was induced by defendants to make an extensive test of his process at the old steel works in Niagara on Feb. 14 and 15, 1883. A number of experts and newspaper reporters were present. If the test proved successful defendants were to form a company for manufacturing steel by plaintiff's process. Plaintiff further alleges that the test proved satisfactory and that he divulged the process to Mr. Bell's son. The defendants then refused to carry out their contract. The defence is that the defendants were never satisfied with the result of the tests. A large number of witnesses will be examined before the case is finished. Arnoldi, Howland & Ryerson appear for the plaintiff and Mr. Osler, Q.C., and Christopher Robinson, Q.C., for defendants.

LOCKING UP THE THUGS.

A General Cleaning Out of Crooks Inaugurated by the Detectives.

The detectives have at last begun a crusade against the crooks and thugs that now infest the city. It is said they will all be locked up if they do not leave town. The first haul was made last evening, when Salter Seymour, Jack Sheehan and William Watson were roped in as vags, having no visible means of support. While the detectives have their hand in they ought to rid the city of the crooked gang of both sexes, young and old, which nightly haunts the region of Wellington, Lower York, Lower Simcoe and Front streets.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

Mrs. Katherine Main, aged 116, died at Kalamazoo, Mich., yesterday.

The Seamen's union at Chicago has voluntarily submitted to a reduction of wages from $2 to $1.50 a day on account of low lake freights.

Marine Matters.

Though navigation has been open some time business is very dormant.

Arrivals yesterday: Schooners, Helen from Lake Shore; E. R. C. Proctor, Charlotte; Mary, St. Catharines; E. K. Hart, Charlotte, and the Clara Youell, Jessie McDonald, Baltic, Jessie Drummond, Magnus and Bentley; Propeller Armenia.

Departures: Helen, Lake Shore; Saint Louis, Hamilton; propeller Cuba, wheat and merchandise, Montreal.

The Armenia is loading with wheat at the Northern.

The General Sessions.

Before Judge Boyd yesterday Ann Jane McMullen and Agnes Howard were charged with stealing silverware from Lilly Howard at 52 Albert street. They were convicted and remanded for sentence. A true bill was brought in against John Wilkes for larceny, and he was placed on trial, convicted and given a month in jail.

A Young Ottawaite in Trouble.

Thomas Johnston, aged 18, who says he belongs to Ottawa, was arrested by Policeman Geddes last evening on a charge of stealing a breast-pin, a finger-ring and $1.60 from Robert Abraham of 102 George street. Johnston boarded with Mr. Abraham and was turned out Tuesday. Yesterday he came back and stole the articles. The jewelry was recovered.

Suffocated by Sewer Gas.

A man named Hughes, who is said to live on Widmer street, was asphyxiated with sewer gas at the chemical works on Soho street last evening. He was regarded out of danger late last night.

TALKING AGAINST TIME.

THE OPPOSITION STILL DISCUSSING THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Maritime Province Members Have Their Innings—A Probable All-Night Session—Accident to the Member for Addington.

OTTAWA, May. 13.—In the house of commons a number of petitions from Ontario were presented against the dominion franchise bill this afternoon.

After the usual distribution and prayers by the speaker, Sir Hector Langevin moved that when the house do adjourn to-day it stand adjourned until half-past 1 o'clock Friday afternoon next.

The house then resolved itself into committee on the franchise bill. The point first discussed was Mr. Weldon's amendment to exempt New Brunswick from the operation of the bill.

Messrs. Davies and Casey kindly took charge of New Brunswick, including the bay of Fundy, for a couple of hours.

Mr. Vail kept Nova Scotia in the foreground for an hour longer. He was replied to by Mr. Tupper, who pointed out that no member of the opposition had ventured to impugn the bill as unconstitutional, or to assert that such a measure was not provided for by the act of confederation. He held that this parliament had in previous years passed acts by which the mode of conducting elections for members to serve in this house was governed, had by like enactments provided all the machinery for dominion elections, prescribed the duties of returning officers, regulated the franchise qualification for members to sit in this house, made straight laws governing the conduct of candidates in elections and provided without dissent for the additional machinery prescribed by these acts. Having done all this without reference to existing provincial laws, he held that the present bill was only a fuller development of the constitutional rights of this parliament to prescribe a uniform franchise upon which members could take their seats in this house.

The house having divided on Mr. Weldon's amendment, the motion was negatived by a vote of 74 nays to 36 yeas.

The talk was then resumed by the member for West Elgin (Mr. Casey), who held the fort until 6 o'clock, and returned to his post on the house resuming at 8 and talked until 10, when Dr. Landry mounted guard against the danger of further progress.

To-morrow being a holiday, the house will probably sit well on toward daylight, as members can sleep throughout the day, morning prayers one day in seven being deemed sufficient spiritual wrestling by public men battling for the freedom of the country.

Mr. Bell, member for Addington, was present in the house this evening, having returned from his home at Desmond, where he was present at the time of the destruction of his residence by fire last week. Scarcely any of his household effects were saved, whilst himself and one son escaped the flames with difficulty by jumping through a window from the second story. Mr. Bell is yet suffering considerably from injury received in one leg and an arm broken in the leap for life.

The member for Addington is one of the most popular and respected members of the house and his peers extend him most cordial sympathy in his severe loss.

The arrival of fine weather has set members to singing "Home, Sweet Home," a goodly number have shaken hands, repairing arrangements and have left to look after the family potato patches, from which so much is hoped for in furnishing supplies for next winter.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S MISSION

He Goes to Effect a Loan of Several Millions.

MONTREAL, May 13.—Sir Leonard Tilley and his deputy, Mr. Courtney, left by the Delaware and Hudson train yesterday en route for England with the intention of floating a new loan. Following are the particulars of the purpose to which the loan is to be devoted: The floating debt of the dominion government is understood to amount to $18,000,000, while the amount required for capital expenditure this year with the cost of the Northwest expedition will reach $5,000,000, half of which will be required for the subsidy payments and balance of the loan to the C. P. R. Of the loan of 1860, which matures July 1, $5,000,000 has been extinguished through the sinking fund, and $25,000,000 remain, of which it is believed that $20,000,000 will be retired by an exchange into a short date 4 per cent. bond at par. The new loan will, therefore, be in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. If the finance minister succeeds in retiring the loan as proposed a saving of $250,000 a year in interest will be effected.

LOCAL NEWS PARAGRAPHED.

This is the anniversary of Ascension day.

The examination of candidates for call to the bar are in progress at Osgoode hall.

John Stokes, county engineer, had his overcoat stolen from his office yesterday afternoon while away at the post office.

Ellen Loughead, aged 40, while temporarily insane, yesterday afternoon jumped into the bay at the foot of Yonge street. She was speedily rescued and locked up. She begged that she be allowed to drown herself.

The Queen's Own on Parade.

The Queen's Own turned out 360 strong at the usual weekly parade last night. The regiment was put through battalion movements, squares and company drill in Adelaide, Richmond, Victoria and Queen streets. When the boys returned to the shed Major Hamilton made a stirring address. There will be another drill to-morrow night, and the regiment will parade to St. Luke's church on Sunday.

The Queen's Own will go into camp at Orillia on May 23 for three or four days. The officers do not like the idea of putting their men under canvass without knapsacks.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Ald. Turner, while continuing his business in Toronto, will remove permanently to his charming country residence, Lakehurst, Oakville.

Continued Fine, Warm Weather.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE. TORONTO, May 14, 1 a.m.—*The pressure continues highest in the eastern portion of the continent and lowest in the Northwest territories. The weather has been fine and warmer from the lakes to the Atlantic. In the Northwest it has been fine and very warm, the temperature during the day ranging from 70 to 79.*

Probabilities—Lakes, St. Lawrence and Gulf, light to moderate winds; fine, warm weather.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Father Point: Bristol from Montreal; Latania from Glasgow.

At New York: Waesland from Antwerp; St. Germain from Havre.

At Glasgow: State of Alabama and Circassian from New York.

At Hamburg: Rugia from New York.