

MAY 6, 1885.

citizens by responsible organs of English opinion for their century of loyalty and submission to the British crown. These are the sentiments of gratitude with which the French are repaid for having fought and bled to maintain their connection with England. This is the language used to the descendants of a DeSalaberry, a Dambourges, a DeBelleville, a Cartier and a thousand heroes who on the field and on the platform fought and labored for the British cause. If the French Canadians ever expected anything else at the hands of their conquerors, they can now meditate upon their huge mistake. The slander and hatred voiced by Sir Napier Broome and the *Saturday Review* are finding a loud and persistent echo in some of the Ontario journals. They are not the stray sentiments or the wild language of unreasonable demagogues, but the calm and deliberate statements of educated, intelligent and representative English writers and speakers. This makes the slanderous attack all the more bitter and repugnant, and should teach the French-Canadian, as the Irish in Ireland, the Arab in Egypt and the Sudan, the Dutch and the Boers in South Africa, the Americans in the United States have been taught, not to put their trust in the British Lion.

The *Catholic Mirror* of Baltimore is forging ahead in the ranks of Catholic journalism in the United States. Prosperity has attended its career and the *Mirror* now appears in a regal garb of regal dimensions. Its staff has also been increased and strengthened ready to do greater work in the cause of true enlightenment. Our contemporary is justly proud of the position it has attained, and it has our hearty congratulations upon this evidence of its prosperity and success.

THE DR. CAHILL MEMORIAL.

TO THE IRISH PEOPLE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—More than twenty years ago the spirit of the Rev. Daniel William Cahill, D. D., winged its way to its eternal home. On his death-bed in Boston, United States, America, he breathed a fervent prayer that his body should be carried back to Ireland and buried in his native soil. With this view, his sacred relics were then embalmed and laid in a temporary resting-place in Hollywood Cemetery; but the troubles consequent on the civil war so distracted the minds of Irishmen in the States at that period, it was deemed advisable to postpone the transmission of his remains until a more favorable opportunity should arise. Again: the public mind in this country being always more or less engrossed by matters demanding immediate attention, obstacles arose from time to time which delayed the fulfillment of the dying wish of the illustrious deceased. At length, some twelve months ago, this Committee was appointed in Dublin, and undertook the duty of fulfilling Dr. Cahill's dying request. We sought and obtained the co-operation of our countrymen in Boston and New York—who nobly joined hands in the holy work—and we are now in the proud and happy position to announce that our efforts have been successful, and that his remains were deposited in their final resting-place in Glasnevin, on 9th March, 1885, close by the tomb of the great O'Connell, whom he loved, and followed in life, and wept over in death. Both in America and at home, our holy Church chanted her most solemn requiems in sad but grateful remembrance over the dead soldier of her altar; and the great public funerals which took place in Boston and New York, in escorting the remains to the steamship Wyoming; the spontaneous demonstrations of love and respect in Queenstown and Cork, on their arrival, and the large public funeral in Dublin—all testify to the veneration in which the memory of Dr. Cahill is held, and his patriotic labors appreciated. It would be impossible to recount in this address the great services rendered to faith and fatherland by one whose name was once a household word in Ireland, and whose fame spread through Europe and America. Suffice it to say, whether we take him as the unrivalled theologian, unselfish patriot, matchless orator, brilliant scholar and scientist, we find every impulse of his generous heart, every creation of his colossal mind, devoted to the welfare of his creed and country; and truly may it be said that no man of his time contributed more to the moral and intellectual advancement of our race. Now that the honor of laying him to rest in his "own loved island of sorrow" has been reserved for the Ireland of to-day, the labor of love will be sadly incomplete indeed until a fitting monument is raised above his tomb, to proclaim his virtues to generations yet to come. Encouraged by the display of national sympathy evoked by the translation of his remains to Ireland, and taking it as evidence that the work of the committee has the approval of all Irishmen, we confidently appeal to you for funds to aid us in erecting the proposed monument, feeling assured the nation that has never forgotten to honor her illustrious dead, will now gladly contribute towards perpetuating the memory of the great Dr. Cahill.

Contributions to the fund will be received and duly acknowledged if forwarded to the undersigned, at the Mansion House, Dublin, or lodged in the National Bank or its branches, to the credit of the Fund.

Signed on behalf of the Dr. Cahill Memorial Committee,

JOHN O'CONNOR, Lord Mayor, Chairman.
E. J. KENNEDY, High Sheriff.
WILLIAM MEAGHER, M.P., Ex-Lord Mayor.
CHARLES DAWSON, M.P., Ex-Lord Mayor.
JOSEPH DOLLARD, Treasurer.
JOHN FAGAN, Treasurer.
PATRICK CAHILL, Hon. Secretary.
JOSEPH M. STAR, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, May 1.—Rev. Geo. Curley, master of the Charter House, London, is dead.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison died here to-day. The surplus of his estate is estimated at two to five millions.

PARIS, May 4.—Auguste Dumont, founder and editor-in-chief of a number of Paris newspapers, is dead.

LONDON, May 4.—James O'Connell, member of Parliament for County Antrim, Ireland, is dead.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

THE CHURCH PARADE YESTERDAY.—DEPARTURE DELAYED—THEIR PROBABLE DESTINATION.

At 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon the Montreal Garrison Artillery mustered at their armory for church parade and turned out about two hundred and seventy-five strong. A large crowd assembled in the vicinity long before the regiment marched out, and all along the line of route to St. Paul's Church the crowd was dense. The artillery presented a creditable and most soldierlike appearance, and as they marched through the streets headed by their colonel, the brigade major of 5th military district, Lt.-Col. Worsley, and their chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Barclay, they were universally admired by the thousands of citizens who turned out to see them en route. The regimental chaplain preached the sermon and took for his text Exodus xvii. 15, "And Moses built an altar and called it 'Jehovah Nissi,' the Lord I saw." In an eloquent discourse he showed the men what would be their duty, and he hoped they were one and all animated by a fervent trust in God. He felt sure that they would work with unity and each man do his duty as if the result of the whole campaign depended upon himself. At the conclusion of the sermon the chaplain announced that the collection would be devoted to the fund for the aid of the families of those who went to the front, and the services were then brought to a close by the choir and congregation singing the national anthem. The regiment then marched back to their armory, the crowd all along the line of route being greater than when they started. Before dismissing the men for the night, the colonel addressed them, and said that before going to church he had received a communication to the effect that the regiment would start this morning for the North-West, as before stated, but since his return to the armory he had learned by telegram that the corps under his command would not now leave until further orders. Colonel Oswald received yesterday the sum of \$2,000 from the government, which will be subsequently distributed among the families of those going to the front.

WHERE ARE THEY GOING?

Many have been the rumors about town as to the destination of the Garrison Artillery. There is no doubt that if they do move out of Montreal their first stay will be at Winnipeg, but from pretty good authority it has been ascertained that they may move from there a good deal further west, in fact as far as British Columbia. Most people who have taken an interest in the affairs of the Riel rebellion must be aware that General Middleton has sufficient men now under his command to fight the half-breeds and Indians who have joined them, and besides many more are on their way to the front. Should the General have wanted more troops to aid him it is rather unlikely that the government would have sent a corps of garrison artillery to fight sharpshooters in the field. The duty of garrison artillery men is to man the heavy guns of forts, and not to do skirmishing duty. Naturally critics have been enquiring why the Montreal garrison men have now been ordered to the front, and on enquiry it has been found that their true destination would have been British Columbia. A few days ago the chances of a war with England and Russia were much more than they are to-day, although peace looks a very long way off. Europe, in fact, is generally uneasy, and should war take place there might be a chance of England having great difficulty in sending her troops to India via the Suez Canal; by this route she can land her troops in three weeks at Bombay from Portsmouth, but should anything happen to the canal she would have to adopt the old route via the Cape of Good Hope, which is a three months' voyage, or else make use of the Canadian Pacific railroad, which would be a far shorter and easier route. In case the British government determined to send her troops through Canada, it would be necessary for her to have a certain amount of efficient troops in British Columbia. There are plenty of heavy guns there, but no men to man them. So it is not at all extraordinary that such a fine and well drilled artillery battalion were picked from Montreal for this duty. The instructions now are to wait for further orders, which no doubt means waiting for cables regarding the Anglo-Russian question.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE CHINESE AROUSED.

THEY DESIRE RUSSIA TO SETTLE THEIR FRONTIER QUESTION.

TIENTSIN, May 4.—The English fleet has occupied Port Hamilton. The Chinese protest against the act as a violation of the integrity of Corea.

TIENTSIN, May 4.—The dispute between China and Russia regarding the frontier of Manchuria has become acute owing to the non-arrival of the Russian members of the delimitation Commission and the constant postponement of the date of their arrival at the place of meeting. The Chinese commissioners have been ready several months to begin work, and the failure of the Russian commissioners to meet them has caused the Chinese government to fear that the same course pursued by Russia respecting the Afghan frontier will be followed in this case. Now that the difficulty with France in relation to Tonquin has been settled China has become more courageous and has demanded that Russia fulfil her part of the agreement. It is said China has intimated that she is quite prepared to enforce her claims in regard to the frontier. The Chinese say the Russians have been constantly encroaching upon Chinese territory since the Ignatieff agreement of 1890.

A VICTORY FOR FRANCE.

To an interrogative Lord Granville said the government had sanctioned the seizure of the *Bohagore* Egyptian without giving an opinion as to the legality of the action. France having demanded the reopening of the office of the paper and the punishment of the persons concerned in the act of seizure, England caused a legal enquiry to be made, and ascertaining that the suppression was unwarranted, England, without disclaiming any share of her responsibility for the act of seizure, advised Egypt to apologize to France and to allow the paper to reappear.

CHOLERA INOCULATION.

MADRID, May 4.—It is believed the experiments made at Valencia have established the success of the system of cholera inoculation. The virus inoculation produced a tumor on the patient, which was severely prostrated in about 24 hours, but generally recovers entirely within 48 hours. All provinces of Spain have sent doctors to Valencia to study the system.

THE NORTHWEST INSURRECTION.

Matters Quiet and the Enemy Invisibly.

WINNIPEG, April 29.—Discontent evidently prevails among the Indians in the Qu'Appelle district. Sioux Indians report that half-breeds threaten to massacre them if they don't join Riel, and they further state that it is the announced intention of the half-breeds to rise and attack the fort and also to capture the supplies which are now going north for Gen. Middleton's forces. It is the intention of the government to have the Sioux Indians brought to the fort and placed under military protection. Mr. T. W. Jackson, a member of the North-West Council, has been threatened on several occasions by the half-breeds and will remove his family. Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, in anticipation of trouble occurring, has fortified the town and taken other measures for defence. Arms and ammunition were served out yesterday afternoon to the citizens of the fort, mounted infantry sentries were placed on all surrounding hills last night, and a hundred men were kept under arms all night. The cavalry here brought in Norbert Welsh, a half-breed, who recently arrived here claiming that he had been plundered at Batocbe by the rebels. He was captured with a wagon which is supposed to contain supplies for the rebels, being taken north by him.

A despatch from Calgary announces that Gen. Strangely with the advance will wait the left wing of the 65th battalion, so as to effect a junction with it at the Battle river. Lieut. Coryell's scouts had advanced to within twenty-five miles of Edmonton. Rev. Mr. McLeod and his family were supposed to reach Edmonton on Monday. Seven hundred Crees are at the Battle river. They are not believed to be hostile, as they are assembled to cheer on the troops. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Col. Osborne Smith's battalion began their march north. Company No. 4 remains doing garrison duty. Major Hutton's troop of mounted rifles, forty-six strong, formed the advance guard with Lieutenant Landers. Fifty-eight heavy wagons accompanied the division, the rear being guarded by sixty of the mounted rifles under Lieut. Dunn. The 92nd battalion were preceded by the fife and drum band. They crossed the bay at the west fork, and started camp two miles north of the Bow, starting early next morning. They were in excellent spirits, and orders to march were received with cheers. The panic at Edmonton, according to latest news from there, was as great as at Battleford. Capt. Griegbach of the mounted police, took charge of all available forces, police and volunteers, with headquarters at Fort Saskatchewan. Both Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton were put in a state of defence. At the former place there were thirty-five women and children, and at the latter sixty or seventy more. There are two brass cannon at Edmonton, but small arms and ammunition are scarce. In view of the early arrival of General Strangely with the troops the panic has subsided. The troops of the Edmonton division have, besides stores, 19,000 rounds of Snider ammunition and 2,000 rounds of Winchester. The division will push its way north of Edmonton as fast as possible. The Alberta Mounted Rifles are armed with Winchester repeaters. Each man carries 200 rounds besides small arms and knives. The 7th Fusiliers are under orders to proceed to Calgary from Swift Current and will be replaced by the Halifax Battalion. Many of the 65th are suffering from snow blindness, the snow being very in the Red Deer country.

WINNIPEG, April 30.—The news of the detention of the steamer Northcote is confirmed. She is stuck at a point ten miles below the bow of the South Saskatchewan. The following is a list of the sick and wounded who will have to be left behind with the hospital corps on the march being resumed.—Capt. Clark, Lieut. Swinford, Privates Hiskop, Harris, Stovell, Matthews, Code, Jarvis, Caniff, Lethbridge, Kemp, Bruce, Capt. Gardner, Privates Perrin, King, Dunn, McDonald, Cummings, Jones, R. Jones, Wilson, Morrison, Woodman, Imrie, Asellin, Layland, Mahwinney, Wainwright. The rest have rejoined their respective corps. Dr. Orton wishes the hospital corps to be brought on here till such time as the sick can be removed by steamer. All the dead were buried on the field except private Ferguson, whose body is being sent back at special request.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 30.—A scout arrived in camp from Prince Albert to-day and reports that he heard that the rebel loss in Friday's fight had been heavy and that the Indians deserted the half-breeds largely in the fight. It is reported also that J. Dumont, Gabriel's brother, was killed. This latter is generally believed, as the description corresponds exactly with the man shot by Capt. Forrest. All was well at Prince Albert when he left. He confirms the report that Albert Monkman is with Riel and that the stores at Batocbe were burned on Tuesday. A large number of arrests has been made by the police at Prince Albert, all suspected of disaffection being seized. Amongst them is Thomas Hawley, a Scotch half-breed, brother of the General's interpreter. Monkman is one of the leaders of the rebellion. The wounded will be sent to Saskatchewan, fifteen miles above Clarke's Crossing, probably to-morrow.

Further examination of the ravine at Fish Creek reveals facts that would show the fight to have been extremely hot. The rebels were strongly entrenched, yet there is no longer any doubt of their loss being severe. Fifty-five good horses were found dead in the ravine, also the bodies of three Indians who were too near our lines to permit of their friends successfully carrying them off. The fire of the batteries must have created consternation among the rebels.

ARCHBISHOP TACHE'S COMPLAINT. Archbishop Tache was interviewed to-day upon the situation in the North-West. His Grace was feeling much dejected, and upon enquiry as to the cause, he confessed that he was very much annoyed at the way some English papers treat the French-Canadians. On all hands they were accused of disloyalty. It seemed to be entirely forgotten that the blood of the fathers and grandfathers of the present French-Canadians was spilt in fighting for the British flag. The British flag to-day were it not for the loyalty of the French-Canadians. In proof of this he referred to the time of the rebellion in New England, when the old French opened communication with the French-Canadians, thinking they could easily be induced to join with them against England. The French-Canadians refused to join, and in the battles which followed near Quebec the blood of his ancestors was freely spilt in defence of this country. His ancestors were attending college, and in their college suits turned out to defend their adopted country and save the honor of the British flag. Every one knows how French-Canadians labored in 1812-14 and 1856 during the troubles. The courage and loyalty of De Salaberry and his followers will not soon be forgotten. His father served in De Salaberry's regiment. It is now long since the very word "Canadian" was

pronounced with contempt by English and Scotch people, because it was associated with the French. Now the meaning has been changed, and instead of being resented as "French-Canadian," we are simply spoken of as "the French," and it is not long since a member of the Local Parliament referred to us as foreigners. After having fought and died for the country for generations, is it not hard to be insulted on all hands, to be told we are disloyal, to be represented as having no interest in the country; in fact, to be called foreigners. I believe two-thirds of the population in Ontario actually think we all come from France, instead of remembering that we were in this country before them. There is one important point which seems to be lost sight of entirely, and that is that our religion binds us to loyalty, and it would be directly against our religious principles to go into rebellion. With regard to the accusation that we sympathize with Riel in his movement, I can only say that my sympathy is of a nature of father towards his child doing wrong. The boy Riel was brought up by me, and it is a wrong that I deeply grieve over his erring ways.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 1.—A despatch from Clarke's Crossing states that Gen. Middleton, fearing delay in moving north might enable the rebels to recover from their defeat at Fish Creek and strengthen their position at Batocbe, has decided to advance without waiting the arrival of the steamer with the hospital stores, and an engagement may be looked for within the next few days. The rebels will undoubtedly fight again. Reports that the rebels are short of ammunition are probably untrue, as large quantities of it were obtained during their first raid upon the stores at Duck Lake and Batocbe, since which time arms and ammunition have been taken from them from all white settlers. S. L. Beeson, supply and transport officer, has gone up the river to the steamer Northcote to make arrangements for forwarding supplies, ammunition and the galling guns.

THE McLEOD DISTRICT.

A despatch from Medicine Hat states that a freighter named Pierson, who travels between there and McLeod, had all his horses stolen on Wednesday night by Indians. He left the Hat last Monday with a full load of goods. On the return trip to McLeod, he had only got twenty miles when his horses were stolen. He is left in a bad fix. Col. Amyot sent two companies of the 9th Battalion of Quebec to Fort McLeod to strengthen the garrison there.

Reports from Battleford received to-day state that all is tranquil. The residents have returned to their houses and are endeavoring to restore order out of the chaos produced by the raid of the Indians. The result of the visit of the redskins was seen in the weeks of anarchy, provisions hoarded and houses empty.

Col. Quimet reached Calgary last night, and left early this morning to join his regiment, the 65th, of Montreal.

Captain Stewart, with mounted cowboy scouts from the ranches, is closely guarding the Cypress Hill trails for fugitives from the north, while Inspector Macdonald, with a detachment of mounted police, is at Wood Mountain, and Captain White, with five scouts, at Moose Mountain. The frontier is, therefore, pretty well in hand.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of his brother being wounded, Sidney Swinford, the youngest of the family, telegraphed to General Middleton offering his services, which were accepted, and he has gone to the front. Captain Swinford, the eldest brother, is captain and quarter-master of the 90th Battalion and is stationed at Qu'Appelle.

The Ottawa ladies are to organize a movement for the assistance of the families of volunteers who have gone to the North-West. The Ottawa sharpshooters, who are at present in Battleford, will shortly be the recipients of 52 novel little articles called housewives. They were made exclusively by the 25 young ladies who compose the broom brigade which recently distinguished itself before the public. These housewives are neat in design and finish. They consist of a turkey-red case lined with yellow (the broom brigade colors), in which is neatly deposited the necessary domestic requisites for a soldier.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 1.—News from the West this morning announces the death of Lieut. Swinford, Company "C" 90th Battalion, who was shot in the temple in the late battle of Fish Creek. The remainder of the wounded will be taken to-day to Clarke's Crossing.

MURDER OF A PRIEST.

WINNIPEG, May 3.—Archbishop Tache has received a telegram that Father Fourinaud has been killed by half-breeds at Batocbe, and also that the news of the massacre of the priests has been confirmed. The priest whose death is reported has since 1865 been parish priest at Batocbe. In that year he passed through Winnipeg en route to his mission, and stopped with Archbishop Tache. He has never been seen since, however, and neither has he been seen by his Grace. He is a Frenchman by birth, and joined the Oblate Fathers in 1860. Archbishop Tache has decided not to observe the anniversary festivities usually held at St. Boniface to-morrow on account of the death of three priests.

LT.-COL. QUINET SICK.

Col. Quimet, while en route to the north, was suddenly taken sick at Calgary. Dr. Henderson pronounces it impossible for the gallant colonel to go on. He has contracted a severe cough, and is now lying in hospital here. Captain Brishbois is with him.

THE NORTHCOE APOLO.

A despatch announces that a rise of water in the Saskatchewan had enabled the steamer Northcote to move off the sand bar, and that she had started for Clarke's Crossing with the Midland Battalion, getting guns and hospital supplies to join General Middleton. The steamer Minnow left Swift Current to relieve the Northcote on Thursday.

RIEL GETTING BLOODTHIRSTY.

Riel has issued a proclamation to the half-breeds who refuse to come into camp, to do so at once, or he will murder them. All attempts of the half-breeds to induce the Sioux Indians to revolt, have failed around Qu'Appelle. Indian Agent McDonald, who visited them, left them plenty of food, and obtained a promise that they would stay on their reserve. Large supplies of rifles and ammunition arrived last evening at Fort Qu'Appelle, and went north this morning under escort of the 12th and 35th Battalions, under command of Major Barnett, as far as Houghton, where they will be met by Lt.-Col. Turnbull. Major Walsh is at the fort, and doing good work with the Indians and half-breeds.

WIRELESS DOWNS.

There is no news from the west since yesterday on account of the wire being down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. Much anxiety prevails as to whether the steamer Northcote has reached her destination or not. If the steamer has arrived there is little doubt but that General Middleton will resume his march upon the rebel stronghold at Batocbe to-morrow. The Governor-General's Body Guard were also expected to reach Fish Creek to-day or to-morrow morning.

PRINCE ALBERT.

Mr. Wrigley has advised from Prince Albert to 30th April. Provisions were then getting low, but there was not such scarcity as to cause great anxiety. They had received no word from General Middleton for a week. The rebels were still at Batocbe on both sides of the river. The courier from Prince Albert, who arrived at Humboldt on Friday, reports Capt. Moore, wounded at Duck Lake, as not doing as well as at first, and the attending surgeon says his leg must be taken off.

MOOSEJAW A BASE.

A detachment of the 7th Fusiliers are to be stationed at Moosejaw, which is to be made the new base of supplies by trail for Clarke's Crossing and Saskatchewan. A party of medical men under Deputy Surgeon-General Roddick, of Montreal, consisting of Dr. Pelletier, assistant-surgeon and druggers Schmidt and White, of Montreal, and McDonald and Rae of Toronto, arrived yesterday. The druggers are all cross-year men. The party is to go to Clarke's Crossing under charge of Mr. James Ross, the member of the North-West Council for that district. The wounded left for Saskatchewan on Friday morning attended by an escort.

HUMBOLDT, N.W.T., May 4.—The telegraph line has now been down for two days. A courier just arrived from General Middleton's camp reports all quiet up there. The men are anxious to move. The General is awaiting for Gatlings on board the Northcote, which is aground eighty miles up the river from the camp. He has sent men to bring them overland and they are expected in seven or eight days. The wounded have arrived at Saskatchewan. The Body Guard are all well.

THE ADVANCE FROM CALGARY.

WINNIPEG, May 4.—A despatch from Calgary announces the return from Edmonton of Rev. Mr. McDougall's Stoney guides, who preceded Gen. Strangely's expedition north. They left Edmonton on Tuesday morning. The major-general with the right wing of the 65th was only two and half days' march from Edmonton when the Stonies passed him. The left wing, under Capt. Perry, was one day behind Gen. Strangely.

Several half-breed refugees, men, women and children, from the north have arrived at Calgary. Lieut. Gov. Dewdney has telegraphed the mounted police authorities to render them assistance as they are loyal. Rev. Father Laconche reports that the half-breeds of the St. Albert and Edmonton districts generally are obedient to Bishop Grandin's advice. They are ready to fight against the hostile Indians and want to do so to show their loyalty.

THE EDMONTON DISTRICT.

News from Edmonton shows the populace there to have been just as terrified as those in Battleford. Fort Saskatchewan is in a very poor condition for defence. There are no cannon and only twenty-five government rifles, some breech-loaders, revolvers and shot-guns, to some fifty-five men, police in added. They have three weeks' provision and have a good well dug in the fort, while for nine years water has been hauled in for a third of a mile from the river. Capt. Griegbach has greatly strengthened the defence. Nearly one hundred women and children were at the mercy of the Indians should they have risen before the arrival of the troops.

FURTHER INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Beaver Lake settlement has been cleared out and pillaged, but no one murdered, and news comes that the Hudson's Bay post had also been pillaged by the Stonies, the best fighting Indians in the North-West. Victoria has been menaced, but nothing done there as yet. At Saddle Lake the government stores have been seized; also at Peace Hills, and trains of carts were stopped and looted on the main trails between Edmonton and Calgary.

THE FROG LAKE HORROR.

News has been received by way of Victoria, confirming the Frog Lake massacre. The two priests were killed because they prayed for the dying. Five men who were building a mill at Frog Lake were also killed. Six escaped. This was done by Big Bear's band and some half-breeds who purchased Mr. Delaney and another white man from the Rev. Mr. Quinlan, the Church of England missionary at Union Lake, and his wife were taken prisoners and stripped by the Onion Lake Indians, but were sent into Fort Pitt unharmed.

THE SASKATCHEWAN RISING.

A telegram from Medicine Hat announces the Saskatchewan river rising rapidly. The water in the Bow and Elbow rivers has risen eighteen inches during the past three days. This means an immediate further rise in the South Saskatchewan, of which they are the principal tributaries. The Athabasca have about been completed at Swift Current crossing, and will be sent down the river at once with supplies for Gen. Middleton.

FATHER NORMAN'S MURDER.

Archbishop Tache has received a telegram confirming the report of the killing of Father Fourinaud at Batocbe. He was killed by the Indians for refusing to grant them absolution for rebelling against the government.

FOR THE TORONTO MEN.

Mr. Hume Blake (a son of the Hon. Ed. Blake) arrived this morning in charge of the supplies and delicacies being sent out by the citizens of Toronto for the volunteers of the Queen City. He proceeds to join his regiment after he has discharged his mission.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 4.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Hon. Mr. Mills said:—I would like to say that I have received a communication from Qu'Appelle in which I have been informed that the commissioners the government have appointed have been engaged for some time settling half-breed claims, that they have issued scrip as was issued to the Manitoba half-breeds, and that the half-breeds have gone to join Riel at Batocbe's Crossing. If this is the case the government should consider whether this state of things should be continued.

Sir John Macdonald.—The commissioners have sent at Qu'Appelle and Regina; they have issued a number of orders and it may be that scrip has been granted. It may be, but that some of this scrip has been used for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition, I do not know. It may be, if arms have been bought, that it has been for a legitimate purpose. The news from Qu'Appelle is most satisfactory as to the tone and spirit of the half-breeds there. I think I may, under the circumstances of the question, ask the Minister of Militia to read a telegram he has received from Col. Turnbull.

Hon. Mr. Caron.—I have received a telegram from Col. Turnbull, who is in command of the School of Cavalry. It is dated Touchwood, May 3rd, 1885, and reads:—
"Have ridden all around an important Indian reserve with Indian agent; no fear of any rising, and all Riel's runners have left without success, so ostensible that I expect to hear of considerable desertions from the rebel camp. All supplies on this route perfectly safe. The arrival of the cavalry has given confidence to all the settlers along the route, who intend coming

in a body to call upon me and thank the Government for the prompt protection given. From the information I have heard, Riel suffered much greater loss than is generally supposed, and I do not believe the end is far off. The Cavalry School are in excellent health and spirits, the horses rather overworked, but that cannot be avoided. Great praise is given by every one for the excellent arrangements throughout the expedition, and any one who grumbles is not fit to be a soldier."

A WIDE SPREAD EVIL.

The great source of consumption and of ugly sores is scrofula in the blood. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the entire system and cure scrofula, as well as the more common blood humors.

CANADIAN NEWS.

HUMBOLDT, April 29.—Elections for aldermen and Mayor took place in the city to-day. Unusual interest was taken in the contest for the mayoralty. Two conservatives were candidates, the present Mayor, James O. Mackintosh, and Joseph Setton, president of Halifax Liberal-Conservative Club, who was defeated by five hundred and fifty-nine, Mayor Mackintosh carrying every ward except one, which gave Setton a majority of four.

QUEBEC, April 29.—It appears the arrangements of the North Shore are that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk railways will have running powers, while the North Shore Syndicate will still be the actual possessors. There are three directors in the joint arrangement: Messrs. Senecal, Wainwright and McDougall for the Grand Trunk Railway, and Messrs. Vanhorne, Stephen and Angus for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The arbitrator, or the seventh director, is to be appointed by the Government, and will be chairman.

A GOLDEN OPINION.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Haysard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

MR. JUSTICE O'CONNOR.

Last week Mr. Justice O'Connor opened the Assizes for the County of Carleton for the first time. The occasion was taken advantage of by the members of the Bar, the Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., its senior member, acting as spokesman, to present him with an address congratulating him upon his elevation to the Bench. He made an appropriate reply. Since his assumption of judicial functions Mr. Justice O'Connor has been kept busily employed at duties of an arduous nature. His first Assize Court was that of the County of York, where he was daily engaged for several consecutive weeks. Since then he has been occupied with the regular business of the Queen's Bench Division. He is now on his first circuit, and is winning for himself the reputation of being a careful, painstaking judge. We are sure we echo the sentiments of Mr. Justice O'Connor's many friends in the city, when we express the hope that he may be long spared to fill the honorable position to which he was recently elevated.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

A SAD NEGLECT.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill-health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promote a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels.

At a meeting of the Irish Catholic Beneficent Society, held in the hall, Dupre lane, Friday evening, the following were nominated for the respective offices: viz. President, Mr. Arthur Jones; 1st vice-president, Mr. John Dwyer; 2nd vice-president, Mr. P. A. Cutler; secretary, Mr. Joseph McCann; assistant secretary, Mr. Thomas McMahon; treasurer, Mr. Patrick Corbett; collecting treasurer, Mr. Loughlin Coughlin; assistant do, Mr. James McCormack. The balance of the offices were deferred till next Thursday evening, the 7th prox. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president, Mr. John Power, for his prompt action in relieving the sufferers by the flood at Point St. Charles with fuel and provisions, and carried unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

A THROAT CURE.

A cure for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Haysard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

A religious profession took place last week at Ville Marie. Owing to a slight indisposition His Lordship Bishop Fabre was unable to attend. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father J. B. Dupuis, parish priest of St. Antoine de Kitchieff, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Rousseau and J. Dupuis as deacon and sub-deacon. The Rev. Father M. O'Donnell, of St. Denis, acted as master of ceremonies. Three sisters pronounced their last vows, and eight young ladies took the veil. The following pronounced their last vows: Sister Ste. Marie de la Nativité, Sister Ste. Marie de Jesus, and Sister Ste. Marie de la Reparatrice. The young ladies who took the veil were Misses Welsh, Desrochers, Henaolt, Tache, Daigle, Holt, Lemoine and Belanger.

EASILY CAUGHT.

It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Haysard's Pectoral Balm, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies.

BON VOYAGE.

Mr. John Hughes, of H. M. Customs, and ex-captain of the Young Shamrock Lacrosse Club, left on last Friday evening for Marysville, California, in which place he intends to take up his residence. A large number of his friends assembled at the depot to wish him a bon voyage and success and prosperity in his new field of labor.

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on request of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 306 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 ct.

THE GRAND TRUNK EMPLOYEES.

The employees of the Grand Trunk railroad held a mass meeting on Monday morning, on Sebastopol street. After considerable discussion they all agreed to go to work on the Grand Trunk terms, and at 7 a.m. were at their various places of business. Thirty policemen were sent from the different stations in town to the chief, sub-chief Maher and chief Detective Cullen were present. This precaution was taken in case of any trouble, which happily did not occur. The Police authorities state that they never saw a more orderly crowd of men, and did not hear one profane or disrespectful word with regard to any one, one