GENERAL MIDDLETON.

DID HE ORDER THE ADVANCE AT BATOCHE! -HOW HE EXAGGERATED THE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED-HIS INSULT TO THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS-"A FOOL OR A D-D FOOL."

Some time after the conclusion of the North-West campaign, Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton issued an official report of the military operations of the column that served under his direct command in the field. The report is long and it purports to be exhaustive. Up to the present time, however, that report has never been criticised, and, in the interest of historical truth, we think the time has come to review that document with cool impartiality. This is a task that few men acquainted with the occurrences, with which the report deals, could undertake. tions, of one kind or another, from telling all they know, and so the 'official report" is in all its details and for all time to come. It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing for Major General Middleton that the late gallant and respected Lieut. Col. Williams, of the Midland Battalion, is dead, or the report in question, as well as some other incidents of the campaign, might be brought to the notice of the Dominion House of Commons, of which the deceased officer was a member. But, in justice to his memory and for truth's sake ; in proof of the danger which even Major Generals commanding run in departing from the strict line of official exactness in their reports, now-a-days, we submit this criticism to the scruteny of the men who were at the front on the now famous day of May 12th, ISS5, at Batoche. Here it is: -Ou page 5 of General Middleton's report, he says that, "after the men had had their dinners, they were moved down to take up the old positions and press on " Now we must remember that the men had been three days at these "old positions" and by the words "press on," General Middleton implies that he ordered them to charge the pits and drive the rebels from their stronghold. If he does not mean this, what does he mean by the words "press on?" There is but one interpretation to be given to these words, and that is, that the General ordered them to take up their old position first and then "press on." If this is true, bow does it happen that the skirmish line was not supported by artillery at the commence-ment of the fight, or how does it happen that the gunners, who remained in the corral, got no orders good, bad, or indifferent, to support the men who were, as they all believed, going to a charge? According to the only intelligable merning that can be taken from these words "press on," that day was to witness the serious struggle for the pits, and yet General Middleton allowed the skirmish line to go at the concealed enemy without a gun to cover their advance and to keep down the fire of the enemy! We cannot ask Lieut.-Col. Montezambert, who had command of the guns, to give us his version of the affair, but we know, beyond all cavil, that Lieut. Col. Montezambert got no orders from General Middleton to have his guns ready, and yet the General says that he emmanded the troops to move down to their "old positions and press on!" If General Middleton did intend to take the pits and press on," why was Captain Howard or Lieut. Col. Montezambert, or the mounted nen, not told to get ready to help the skirmish ino that was about to make what was, that morning, thought might be a serious charge well concessed enemy But that is l ot all. It he intended to take Batoche, how it that he ordered the men to get 30 rounds of ammunition only. On the first day the troops had an unlimited supply of cartridges, 10, 50, 60 rounds, all they wanted, but on he next day they were confined to 30 rounds. proof positive that he never intended to press on," but that he merely sent the men own to while away their time, waiting for which, we think we the "regulars," can circumstantially prove, he sent Lord Bielgund to order to his resoue. Which horn of this dilemma will General Middleton refer? On the other hand, is it not true hat the General was eating his dinner when It is idle to call it by any other name. We he advance on the pita was made? Is not true that his horse was not even addled? Is it not true that one of his A.D.C.'s (Lieut. Freer) left the General in e corral and came down to the skirmish ne, half a mile away, when he heard the Midlanders and afterwards the Grenadiers heer as they advanced on, and then over. he rifle pits in front of them? Is it not rue that not one of his staff can truthfully ay, or has said, that he ordered an advance n Batoche that day, or can deny that it was only when the Midlanders and the renadiers were over the pits, and had driven e enemy to the houses, that Majoreneral Middleton appeared on the scene at ll? Batoche was a small affair. It was all even for a skirmish, but that morning, when the skirmish line of about 250 men alvanced on those rifle pits, the enemy in which for three days builled Major-General liddleton and 900 men of all arms, the Midanders and Grenadiers had reason to believe that the risk might be a desperate one, and whatever credit is due to the officers who nade that advance, let us give it to those who deserve it-Lieut. Col. Van Straubenzie, who pushed on the brigade, and the gallant Williams who pushed on the Mid-landers. These are the two men who first led the advance, and these two were a short time afterwards assisted by Col. Grassett, of the Grenadiers. So far as we could see, or so far as we could learn, General Middleton had nothing to do with it, and the "press on" was on after consideration written in order to eprive those entitled to the credit their share whatever honor was going. We doubt if seir was a man present at that affair who will deny the truth of this statement, or if a pension of \$500 a year. No soldier ever there is such a man we want to hear earned his titles and his money casier, or from him, and if he can throw any light on deserved them less. hat event, which will be favorable to General Middleton, the columns of THE Post are open to his reply. And we wish to emphasize this wint in the Major-General's report, because t was principally owing to his supposed connection with the attack on the pits that lay that he received his K. C. M. G. and was oted \$20,000 by the Parliament of Canada. But, let us continue. After describing the hight of the few rebels, who were in the pits, and the "route" of the enemy, the general in his report says: " As it was getting dark, and my men were tired out, I did not attempt o persue." Well, to this statement we would the question—What was the matter with the mounted men? Why were Boulton's couts, and French's scouts, and the Intelli-ence Corps not out cutting off the retreat along he trail leading over the prairie to Gardiboy's

tions of any kind were made for cutting off the retreat of the enemy. The mounted men were allowed to leave the corral, and wander down, as spectators, to the rear of the akirmish line, and it was thus that that gallant Irlahman, Captain French, came to be in the affair at all, if General Middleton had intended to take Batoche, he should have ordered his gunners out to support the attack, and he should have ordered his mounted men to be in their saddles either to cut off the retreat, if he succeeded, or if the nature of the ground did not warrant such an operation, they should have been used to make a demonstration on the right that would have prevented any of the enemy from retreating along the trail which leads acres the prairie. Instead of that the mounted men left their horses in the corral, wandered down to see the show, and, so far as the General was concerned, the affair was a go asvon-nlease for them and all concerned,

And, still following the official report, we find in the next paragraph these words:—
"We found 21 of the rebels dead on the ground in the vicinity of the houses, and two which the report deals, could undertake. Nearly all the men who were with General Middleton's column are still either in the Middleton tell us that he "countregular services, in the militia, in receipt ed," or authoritively heard, that there were regular services, in the initiation, in federal ed, or authoritively heard, that there were effection, or dead. The few who lare at liberty to speak, and they are very, very few indeed, are prevented by consideration and importance to the event General Middleton not only discovered some "we" who "found 21 of the rebels dead on the ground danger of being received without question, in in the vicinity of the houses and two dead men on the river bank below the cemetery," but he quotes "a Catholic priest" as "reporting the following morning that the loss of the rebels in the four days was—"lat day, 4 killed and 5 wounded, 2nd day, 2 wounded, 3rd day, 3 wounded, 4th day 47 killed, and 163 wounded." 163 nonnded." Up to the present we do not think that we have exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism, but when we see a statement like this we feel inclined to allow our pen to have play. Let us see, the figures, alleged to have been given by a "Catholic priest," are, "total 51 killed, and 173 wounded." That is a whopper! Or if not wounded." That is a whopper! Or if not as they have, the power to do so, they were perhaps General Middleton will be good bound to use all possible elemency towards enough to tell us the name of the "Catholic Riel and his people. priest" who "reported" so serious a loss to the earny at Batoche and we will write to him at once and ask him what he knows about 1. This allowed the men adverse to Riel and his people, having declared upon their oath that Riel deserved about it. This alleged "report" was certainly not made by the Catholic priest who had charge of the mission at the Batoche, and who remained in his home, between the two fires, during the four days fighting, for in his published diary he made particular mention of the immense amount of ammunition wasted and the very small numbers of casualties on | ing a general rule and a well known principle either side! Who then was it! Or was it a magnified delusion of some one who, like the General himself, wished to exaggerate the importance of the affair and make tens out of units and units out of nothing at all? The highest figures we ever heard given as the number killed the last day at Batoche were 18, and as for wounded, no man who was present ever saw half a dozen. In fret, all the wounded men that were found in the Halfbreed camp at Batoche were two. One of these was found in a tent and he was that any honest man, after having read it dying, the other was sitting in a Red River over and compared every part of it with the cart and holding a child in his arms. But facts as they really are, cannot help coming "51 killed and 173 wounded" for the "four to the conclusion that the government had days," and "47 killed and 163 wounded!" no good reasons to act as they did. That for the last day is gross exaggeration. We Riel was sacrificed to a cry of hatred and of do not believe that there were "47" and vengeance, and consequently that the govern-"163" Halfbreeds and Indians, all told, in the pits at Batoche on the last day of the fighting. General Middleton further on in troubles of last year. his report says there were "at least 600 of them, many of whom were which has spread not only in the province of a compliment to the French Canadians, and during the last day's skirmish. He goes continent, and even across the Atlantic. No from bad to worse. Numbers come to him with doubt these and any other reasons which may which it was attempted to raise in the minds numerical case. To pile up the dead and have been given are open to discussion. To of the English people, a feeling of distrust exaggerate the number of the living enemy discussing them I can have no objection. But regarding the people of Canada, and when would be to increase his own importance. for a journal who seems to put a pride in its he got to England he was asked was it Now, there was not a man at Batoche who can independence and in its dealing fairly with true that the French Canadians were truthfully any that he was asked was it truthfully say that he saw twenty living public matters generally, I fail to understand half-breeds or Indians during the last day's how it can venture to convey to its readers fighting. We were there and we only saw six or seven, one or two of whom were a mile off, on the other side of the river, and the coat tails of the remainder were all we could see as they were running through the bluffs. We have put this question to scores of men who were present, and in every case the answer was the same, "I did not see a soul," or "I saw two." or "I saw four," and only in one case did we ever hear a man say that he saw more than a dozen. And yet there were, according to the "Catholic pricat," no less than "47 killed and 163 wounded !" This is a fiction. deny that any "Catholic priest" ever said anything of the kind. "Catholic priests," like all other clergymen, are not habitual liars, and no "priest" or no "parson" ever said that there were "47 killed and 163 wounded" on the fourth day of fighting at Batoche on May 12th, 1885. Now, all we have said to-day has reference to facts within our own knowledge. We are not circulating 'hearsays" or "rumors," but we are stating facts with which every man who was at Batoche that day is acquainted. And if Major-General Middleton's official report contains so many doubtful statements, or wilful and mischievous exaggeration of the occurrences of one dayhow many equally doubtful statements and how many other mischievous exaggerations is it likely to contain through all its pages One thing we know for certain, that at the front every officer under his command was either "a fool" or a "d-d fool," just like "our troops in Flauders." The very men whom he mentions in his despatches as having distinguished themselves he insulted every day in the week. He insulted Col. Williams in presence of the day in the week. writer of this article, and we know too well that if that gallant gentleman had lived that Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton would have to walk the plank or the Canadian people would at least know the reason why. But we have said enough for one day. Some other time we shall tell something more and help to still further enable the Canadian public to better understand the class of man the Parliament of Canada voted \$20,000 to, and the British Government made a K.C.M.G., and granted

OBSEQUIES. The funeral of the late Mr. Patrick Sharkey took place this morning and was largely attended. The cortege left the deceased's late residence, 1340 Notre Dame street, shortly after 7.30 o'clock, and wended its way to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass was chanted, Rev. Father Quinlivan celebrant, after which the procession reformed and proceeded to the Cote des Neiges cemetery. The chief mourners were Mr. Michael Sharkey, son of the deceased, and several nephews. The deceased was a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

ressing? That some of the rebels retreated that direction we know, for one of them FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS reras found dead two miles, or thereabouts, quire no Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms om Batoche, two days afterwards, when the column was again en route. But no prepara-

THE RIEL AGITATION.

SENATOR BELLEROSE EXPLAINS ITS FULL SIGNIFICANCE AND RAISON D'ETRE.

To the Editor of THE POST:

Str,-The Montreal Daily Star having refused to publish the following letter, which is an answer to an attack made by that newspaper against French Canadians, I beg of you the favor to insert the same in your first issue, and by so doing show to the public the great independence of that journal and its spirit of fairness.

Jos. H. BELLROSE. St. Vincent de Paul, Feb. 24.

To the Editor of the Montreal Daily Star: SIR,-1 much regret to find in your issue of the 13th inst., amongst many other incor-

rect statements, the following:-... The movement that was to have awent Sir John from power for the crime of not remembering that Louis Riel was of French-

Canadian race.... A statement which is well calculated to atir up feelings of races. I was surprised to see you following such a course, when you could not ignore the divers reasons given over and over again, in support of the views held by those who have and are still charging the government with the murder of Riel, and when you know that the question of nation ality had nothing to do in the present case. Among the many newspapers who have pubished these reasons THE POST (Montreal) of the 26th January ultimo has done so. These

MARONE MIC: lst.—That according to moral laws, any party who may be the cause of why a crime is committed is himself a criminal, and consequently that the government of the day, having by their bad administration of the Northwest territories during the past eight years provoked the people of that country by starving them and otherwise, they are responsibile for the rebellion, and as a logical consequence of such a responsibility, having,

mercy, the government, responsible as they are for the rise of this quiet people, were in

duty bound to grant such mercy.

3rd,—That considering the whole evidence as it now stands before the public, the least that can be inferred is that there is a strong doubt as to Riel's mental capacity, and it be that the accused party has a right to have 'Catholic priest' at all? Was it not the the benefit of any doubt which may exist, he could not be put to death.

4th. -That the government during last session and during the troubles, having refused to alter the old laws of the North-West Territories, and make them somewhat uniform with the laws of the provinces, have shown a determination to deal unjustly with those people.

5th.-That the memorandum of the late minister of justice, Sir A. Campbell, is such ment is responsible for the death of the halfbreed chief and of all the other victims of the

Such are some of the causes of the sgitation statements or assertions which facts do not bear out.

The present agitation is nothing but a movement in favor of justice and humanity. Whether the victim is an Englishman, a Scotchman, an Irishman or a French Canadian will surely not change the issue. Why then should you indulge in such a work as that of stirring up such feelings of races. Is the cause you are advocating such a bad one in your own estimation, that you believe you could not defend it if you should use proper means.

I am a constant reader of your journal. I was induced some years ago to do so on account of its independence. I would be very sorry, indeed, if it should turn out that I was mistaken.

Jos. H. Bellerose, St. Vincent de Paul, Feb. 15.

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.

AN ORDINATION SERVICE. Last week a grand and impressive cere

rony was held at the chapel of the Providence Convent, St. Catherine street, the occasion being the ordination of two priests. The ser-vice commenced at So'clock, and was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. The chape was crowded with priests from the Seminary and different parishes of the city, as well as the many friends of the ecclesiastics. Among the many clergymen present were the Rev. Fathers Troje, Filiatrault, Moreau, Frechette, Therian, Chaput, chaplain of the convent, Reid, Dageaais, Dupuis, Morin, Doucet, Meunier, S. Laporte, C. Laporte, O. M. S. Bouin, Decells, Guertin, Dion, Lavallée, Saillout, Donnelly, of the Bishop's Palace, Kelly, L. S. Casabon, L. E. Casabon, Forest, and many others. The two young ecclesiastics who were ordained priests were Messrs. Denis Casabon and N. Hague, from the Grand Seminary. The former will take the position of curate in one of the parish churches of St. Hyacinthe.

An ordination took place at St. Michael's college, Toronto, Sunday morning, Rev. Thomas Lucey being raised to the priesthood by Archbishop Lynch. Father Lucey comes from Holyoke, Mass., and received his theological training at the seminary, Montreal, and St. Michael's college.

"COERCION CHILDERS."

LONDON, Feb. 27.-Hyndmann, Williams Burns and Champion, the Socialist leaders, were again brought before Sir John Ingram, at Bow street police court, to-day. Hyndmann complained of the course of the magnetrate and Mr. Childers, the home secretary, declaring that they were prejudiced against the defendants, and exhibited that prejudice. He dubbed Mr. Childers "Coercion Childers" Colonel Henderson, who was at the head of the police at the time of the riots, testified that he saw no signs at the meeting of a premeditated attack

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destrrys all kinds of worm.

The latest fashionable amusement for young women is painting harlequin chairs.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26. THE ADDRESS TO THE CROWN,

Mr. Everett (St. John city) in moving the address, referred to the generally prosperous condition of the country, and attributed any failures, not to the N.P., but to the fact that in many cases manufactories had been started without sufficient capital. Having referred in complimentary terms to the services of the militia in the North-West, he said that the rebellion would have the effect of raising our national sentiment. With regard to the fisheries, he said that since the closing of United States ports against them they had commenced to learn that the people of Western Canada were fish-cating people, and he felt that the time was coming when our people would be unwilling to return to the state of affairs which existed up to a year or two ago. He did not believe, either, that the people of the United States had sufficient fish in their own waters to supply their own demands were they debarred from entering our harbors. Mr. Ward (Durham) seconded the address,

traversing its terms in somewhat similar

Mr. Blake complained of the late meeting of the House, and criticised the reference in the speech to the possible necessity for increasing the marine police in the event of the failure of the fishery negotiations with the United States, and compared this announcement with the pledge he understood to have been given by the Government last year that a satisfac-tory arrangement would be made with regard He denied the truth of this question. the clause in the which speech stated that the country was in a prosperous condition, and expressed the belief that the existing commercial depression was large y brought about by the operation of the fiscal policy of the Government. With reference to North-West development, he regretted that various railway lines constructed in the North-West had been allowed to create enormous capital accounts, far in excess of their value or of the cost of construction, and upon which the people would have to pay taxes and tolls in future, and he hoped that the serious attention of the Government would be directed to this, in respect to those roads to which charters may be granted in the future. The proposal to grant representa-tion to the North-West Territories was only in accordance with the policy the Opposition had for years advocated. With reference to the proposition in the speech to send a force to main-tain order he did not, at the present moment, wish to express an opinion. It was for the Gov ernment, who were supposed to be possessed of the best information on the subject, to present to the house at the proper time such information as was at their diaposal and as the public interest would permit.
Having renewed the Indian question,
Mr. Blake referred to the punishments
the government had found necessary to inflict to restore order in that country. He b-lieved the circumstances justified, if they did not demand, such information, but he believed also that a fair opportunity ought to be given to the administration to produce the necessary papers. It had been rumored that some of the supporters of the government, who differed from them on a single question, proposed to challenge the judgement of the house by an amendment on the address. As an humble member of the house, interested in the regular course of its proceedings, he would deprecate any such step. He believed the proper course would be to give the administration an oppor-tunity to produce information, after which the question could be intelligently discussed. In conclusion, Mr. Blake said the ministry was unworthy of confidence, though there was only one appeal to the country and he hoped a general election would come soon.

Sir John Macdonald replied, and said he did

not think the leader of the Opposition was so anxious for a general election as he pretended to be. Having proceeded to justify his recent speeches in England, the Prime Minister paid how it can venture to convey to its readers he had his forty years' experience in Canada to back him when he said that. There was no portion of Her Majesty's subjects, no matter what their language or what their origin, more loyal to the Empire or to the Crown of England than the French Canadians. This was his language, and he would ask his French Canadian triends-those who opposed as well as those who supported the Government-if they were not the sentiments of the French Canadian people of Canada. He complained that the leader of the Opposition during his visit to England had said nothing in favor of Canada. Yet American land agents published his speeches in pamphlet form. Touching upon the fishery question, the Prime Minister said the Opposition censured the Government for not having, two years ago, opened negotiations for a renewal of reciprocal relations. But there was a depth of degradation involved in that proposition, which would have met with an indifferent refusal from the United States Covernment. But he had glowing hopes that unless frustrated by unwise and factious expressions of hon, gentlemen opposite and their friends, the Morrison bill would in many important particulars provide for a free terchange between the two countries. The right hon, gentleman concluded by a refe countries ence to the Indian question and deprecated th

bitter tone of the leader of the Opposition.

After a few words from Sir R. Cartwright, who condemned the appointment of the Minister of Justice, Mr. White, Mr. Davis and Mr. Mitchell, the address was carried and ordered to be engrossed and presented to the Governor General by members of the Privy Council. The House adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

OTTAWA, March 1.

Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) introduced a bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, so as to allow prrties, who have objections to taking the ordinary oath, to give their evidence on affirmation, and Mr. Mulock one further to amend the Consolidated Act.

Replying to Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Mc Lelan said that, without deducting the assets of the Dominion, amounting to \$72, 791,837, the gross debt at date is \$281,314,-532. Of this amount \$14,862,869 is represented by temporary loans from banks or

other parties in Canada or elsewhere. In answer to Mr. Coursel Sir John Macdonald said in consequence of certain representations the Government caused an enquiry to be made by two medical practitioners as to the accountability of Louis Riel since his conviction, and also procured a remort from the visiting surgeon of the prison on this subject. These reports will be laid before the House at once, if moved for.

Mr. Coursol moved that the reports referred to be brought down.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The reports of the Department of Marine, Inland Revenue, Department of Justice, Trade and Navigation Returns and Auditor Reneral's report were brought down.

In answer to Mr. Cameron (Huron), Mr. Chapleau said only the evidence had been published in the Riel blue book, but if it was desired the argument could be printed. The house adjourned at 4,20.

IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The Cork corporation, by a vote of 31 to 10, has adopted a resolution favoring an Irish parliament in Dublin, and declaring that the concession would not involve separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA JAMES O'KELLY'S LETTER.

A Chapter of Parliamentary History

Doings in Westminster-The Business and Debates of the Week Described by an Irish M.P.

> HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY. WESTMINSTER, March 1, 1886.

Parliament opened its proceedings last week rather sadly. Some absurdly honest members thought but, as the conquest of Burmal was undertaken for the benefit of British trade, the British taxpayer should pay for it. The House refused to accept such a Quixotic view and solemnly voted that the Indian people should pay. A new member, Mr. L. M'Iver, a retired Indian civil servant, had the bad taste to allege that the Indian people were very poor, and to recall the unpleasant fact that two mil-lions died of starvation while Lord Baconsfield was spending thousands in organizing files in honor of the newly invented Empress Queen. The House consoled itself with the reflection that the Indians must die anyhow. Better they should die paying to support the British En

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

The debate lacked fire owing to the absence of the late Secretary for India. Lord Randolph was absent in Ireland preparing the Orange army to cross the Boyne as soon as home rule was granted. On Wednesday His Lordship returned from the Ulster expedition looking washed cut, more like a seasick girl than a military hero. Orange whiskey evidently did not agree with his frail Lordship. He tried to slip into his seat unobserved, but the Parnellites, who refuse to take Lord Randolph seriously, greeted him with ironical cheers. The demonstration was received by the House with discreet laughter. Lord Randolph dolph put on a bold face, smiled at his cuemies in rather a sickly way and devoted himself in rather a sickly way and devoted himself vigorously to training his mustaches, which grow with an equal curl at either end. Wrapped in silence, he sat out the day's proceedings, pondering gravely, no doubt, whether or not some Irish members would unkindly publish certain letters and memoranda on home rule, written in a handwriting which common people might assume to be Lord Randolph's.

THE ORANGE PARTY The proceedings of the House are constantly enlivened by an uncivil was, waged between the Orange Irish and the Parnellites. The Orange group are a lively set. They enter the arena like young colts, plunging and kicking all around. They frequently come to grief at question time. They have organized a daily htany of outrages, with responses, evidently modelled on church procedure. Major Saunderson gets up and asks about the woes of a boycotted widow, as told in a lotter written to an Orange paper, Mr. Johnston, of Ballykil-beg, asks the House in his most solemn tones to pity the condition of the poor Irish farmer, burning with a desire to pay rack rents to his good and virtuous landlord, only the villainous League won't allow him.

A WORDT WAR.

The House listens attentively, looks grave for a minute or two, finally sees the joke, and Ballykilbeg sits down amid ironical laughter, wondering, poor man, what has so tickled the honorable members. Then Colonel Waring-the Orange leaders affect the militia-comes to the rescue with a notice of some offersive disorderly question. The Parnellites cap these questions with others still more offensive, and then Mr. Sexton or Mr. O'Connor appeals to the Chair if Orange questions are not disorderly and in-admissable. In such cases the Speaker rises and censures the over-ardent patrict from Ulster and the cheers and jibs of the l'arnellites and Radicals. Bowled over on the unac-customed points of order, the Grangemen grad-ually subside, but the next day up they come ually subside, but the next day up and some smalling and the conflict is renewed. The new men are gradually getting to know the rules of unable to give.

The Welsh members of the Liberal party. debate, thereby becoming more formidable, and a wordy war between Orangemen and Parrell-

GOOD TEMPER.

Good temper is displayed, both sides taking hard knocks philosophically and enjoying a good hit, whoever makes it. Nothing like the intense bitterness of the struggle between the English Liberals and Parnellites during the Forster regime has yet appeared, in spite of the wild talk about lining hedges with riflemen and repeating the glories of the Boyne. Since the Orange party appeared in the House English opinion has visibly inclined toward the Parnellites. The narrow bigotry and political inteler-ance of Orangeism has aroused a feeling of aversion among Englishmen of all parties. They begin to understand how intolerable life must be in a country where such men have absolute control over the machinery of government.

A STRANGE PRATERNIZATION.

The week's Irish business closed with an ex traordinary scene of fraternization between the Orange group and the Parnellites. M O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, made motion in favor of the purchasers of glebe lands getting the advantages allowed other tenant purchasers under the recent land legislation. Colonel Waring served the opportunity, which he said might nener recur again, of acting with the Pernellites on this occasion Mr. Dillon was followed by Lord Ernist Hamilton in a clever maiden speech, in which he referred in a very friendly way to his nationalist countrymen. Wonderful to relate, the Secretary of the Treasury rose to complete this marvellous exhibition of harmony by agreeing on behalf of the Treasury that the desired reforms should be granted by Parliament.

UNLUCKY MR. CHILDERS.

The purely English business has developed little interest or excitement, notwithstanding the efforts made to turn the recent riots to poli tical account. Poor, good-natured Mr. Childen cems born under an unlucky star. He wrecked the last Jovernment on his whisky budget and s scarcely twenty-four hours in office when his department comes within an ace of destroying Mr. Gladstone's new government. However, the attack on Mr. Childers was manifestly un fair and it came to nothing.

CONVENIENTLY DEAD.

The Conservatives discovered another mare's nest in the hissing of the Queen at a banquet to the workingmen members of Parliament. This attack was directed against the Attorney Gen eral, Mr. Charles Russell, for not protesting against the insult offered to the Queen. Mr. Russell, however, was conveniently deaf and did not hear the hissing. Lord Hobbouse, who acted as chairman, was equally deaf, so the House wa asked to announce that the hissing was only partial and did not amount to a demonstration requiring signal reproof on the part of Her Majesty's Attorney-General. There are a good many English members willing to hiss a king or queen, but they do not think the time has come to show their hands. Royalty 13 slowly but surely losing ground in England. The Prince of Wales thinks it will last his time, but His Royal Highness may be mistaken.

JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE PANAMA CANAL. Paris, Feb. 27 .- M. Rousseau, delegate ap

pointed by the government to inspect work on the Pansma canal and to report as to the feasi-bility of the construction, telegraphs that he is on his return homeward, in company with the chief engineer. It is reported he apprised the Government that it was useless for him to await the arrayal of the Count DeLesseps, and that the French delegates are not in accord with the views of Charles DeLesseps on the questions of cost and time in which it is possible to construct the canal. The report of M. Rousseau, and also that of M. Jacquet, are said to be adverso, and that the Government has decided to refuso authorize the emission of lottery obligations in connection with the canal construction.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITY OF THE MAYOR-THE WARD CONTESTS. The following are the official returns of the

elections yesterday :-

MAYORAI	TY.	
Ward. F	Beaugrand.	Decay.
St. Antoine	1.918	453
St. Ann's	671	475
St. Lawrence	666	122
West	389	13
Centre	195	62
East	130	92
St. Louis	487	349
St. James	372	756
St. Mary's	229	750
Hochelaga	41	78
	5,698	3,141

The following are the returns of the A manic elections :-	lder-
CENTRE WARD.	
Hamelin	255 243
Majority for Hamelia	12
WEST WARD.	
White	125 194
Majarita for Wille	
Majority for White	31
ST. ANN'S WARD.	
McShane	214
Kennedy	548
Majority for McShane	200
ST. MARY'S WARD,	
Martineau	518
Roy	413
Granger	212
Majority for Martineau	105
ST. JEAN BAPTISTE WARD.	
Lamontagne	537
Grenier	475
Majority for Lamontague.	62
IN A REPORT AND A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCR	

BRITISH POLITICS IN PARLIA-MLNT.

A FIELD DAY EXPECTED ON BEXTON'S MOTION TO CRNSURE CHURCHILL-OF-POSED TO HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 2 .- As a result of the recont Conservative meeting at the Corleton Club, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Comments last night pressed Gladstone to allow the dis-cussion of Sexton's motion against Lord Randolph Churchill to take place on Tuesday night, Gladstone reglied that the course suggested would be most unfair; that the House should first consider motions that have precedence over Sexton's. Gladstone was not inclined to yield. A strong whip has been assed urging Conservative members to be present to-night in event of discussion of the motion, which Tory leaders hope will attain the importance of de bate on the Government's Irish policy. The Parcellites doubt whether the motion will be reached to night. In case it is reached it is thought that it will be postponed indefinitely, Sir Henry James (Liberal), formerly Attorney

General, speaking at Lancashire last night, said the creation of the Irish Parliament would call into existence a power, the fear of whose hostility England would ever resist. Neither he
nor Lord Hartington intended to form a
new party, but would lovally support
Gladstone's general policy. "Mr. Gladstone'
added Sir Henry, generously effered me the
Lord Chancellorship, and afterward an important office in the House of Commons. I was
compelled to dec'ine both these offers in the
absence of pledges which the Government was

have united in intimating to Gladstone that it will be impossible for them to support any proposal tending to the establishment of a separate parliament in Ireland.

MADRID EXCITED.

PTRAORDINARY RUMORS CONCERNING THE QUEEN REGERT'S CONDITION -POSSIBILITY OF A POSTHUMOUS MALE HESE TO THE THRONE -AN " AUSTRIAN CONSPIRACY."

MADRID, March I -There is a great deal of

excitement here over the conflicting reports of the condition of Queen Christina. Last week it was rumored that the Queen Regent had had a premature childbirth. To day it is positively asserted by the Regent's adherents that no such mishap has occurred, that she still expects to be acconclied next month, and that there is as good a chance as ever that the will present to Spain a posthumous male, here to the throne, which event will do away with many of the complications surrounding the question of the succession. These latter statements are strengthened by the fact that, although eleven days have clapsed since the Regent's alleged fausse couche, no preparations are making for he coronation of Princess Mercedes as Queen of Spain. If Queen Christina had lind a fause couche, it is probable, in the present critical state of Spanish politics, that Mercodes would be crowned with all possible spead.

AN "AUSTRIAN CONSTIBACY."

There is a wild rumor in Republican ourcles to the effect that the Queen Regent did have a fausse couche on the 15th inst., but that this fact is denied in pursuance of what is called an "Austrian conspiracy" to produce a false here to the throne next month with the claim that he was born to Queen Christina and is the son of the late King. This appears to be a most absurd slander, but its authors speak of the great mystery now surrounding all the occurrences in the palace, the Regent's retual to see the spanish physicians attached to the royal house rold and her sole reliance upon Dr. Riedel, a physician whom she brought from the Austrian

CHRISTINA'S PRECABBOUS CONDITION.

Court.

They say that Queen Christina well knows the Spanish people will not tolerate the long Regency that must elapse before Mercedes, who is not yet six years old, becomes of age, espe-cially as the Regency would only be followed by the reign of a woman, and that the Regent, seeing that her tenure is so precarious, is inclined to adopt any expedient, however derper ate to strongthen her position.

ST. JOHNS ELECTION.

Sr. Johns, Que., Feb. 27.—The municipal elections were held here on Thursday and Friday. There was a lively contest, three canringy. There was a lively contest, three candidates for the mayorally being in the field, Messrs. Duncan McDonald, W. Brosseau and John Black. Mr. Brosseau resigned after the first day, and at the close of the poll Mr. MoDonald was declared elected by a majority of 28 votes. Brief addresses were made by both candidates, after which there was an imposing demonstration in favor of the mayor elect.

Alongside the main Mersey tunnel a smaller one, seven feet in diameter, is carried. This exists solely for the sake of ventilating the larger one, and out of it the air is sucked by exhaus fans with such force that it is mid the whole body of the atmosphere is changed every seven minutes.

It is calculated that the disestablishment of the Church of England would set free funds equal to \$917,500,000, of which, after the payment of all claims by the clergy fer compensation and similar demands, there would remain a net gain of \$500,000,000.