The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING MAY 8, 1885 PRICE ONE CENT

WORK AHEAD!

A Hot Time Predicted for Col. Otter.

ALL THE INDIANS ARMING.

Further Details of the Battle With Poundmaker.

A TRAP THAT DIDN'T WORK.

The Body Guards Fortifying Humboldt.

THE FIGHT AT FISH CREEK.

Interesting Letter from a Member of the 90th.

NOW HE POPPED OFF THE INDIANS.

The Bravery of the Grenadiers—Communication of a Worthy Soldier of Canada—The Northcote at Fish Creek and Being Turned Into a Vessel of War—File Hill Indians Troublesome.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Another account of the fight at Battleford reports that on Saturday morning nineteen head of cattle were seen on the hill at Cut Knife creek when the troops started in pursuit of them. The scouts led, followed by the remainder of the contingent, when suddenly they came upon the tepees. The Indians at once opened fire, having laid a trap for our men whom the Indians and halfbreeds surrounded. The enemy made a charge and attempted to capture the guns. They came within twenty yards, but were repulsed in gallant style by the mounted police under Col. Herchmer. B battery and the Gatling opened fire, mowing the enemy down, and kept it up. For half an hour the battle raged fiercely, and then wavered as the Indians drew off, only to return to the attack again in stronger force. The troops behaved admirably and routed the enemy on every side.

Otter intended following up his success by attacking the Tepees, but the men were exhausted from fatigue of the march; want of sleep and the fight, besides the breaking down of the gun carriage, and he therefore concluded to retire again upon Battleford, which he did, taking his wagons and killed and wounded with him, except one, Private Osgoode of the guards, reported missing. They reached home at ten.

The dead were buried on Monday.

It is believed from the number of warriors in the fight that Big Bear and other Indian chiefs have effected a junction with Poundmaker.

The Indians expended nearly all their ammunition in the fight of Saturday.

A Price on Riel's Head.

CALGARY, May 7.—It is stated that Capt. Stewart, who is in command of 200 Mountain Rangers in the Cypress Hills district, near the American frontier, has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for the capture of Riel, if the latter should attempt to escape across the boundary.

Otter Has His Work Cut Out.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—A despatch from Edmonton announces that the hostiles to the north and east are in numerous bands.

All the Indians west of Battleford are in war paint.

Settlers have all fled.

Scouts from the Northwest say Col. Otter will have a fearful time of it.

There is a perfect panic in the Eleanor districts. Scores of homesteads have been burned.

The Northcote at Fish Creek.

FISH CREEK, via Humboldt, May 6.—The steamer Northcote and barges arrived this morning with large quantities of supplies and a portion of the Midland battalion and a Gatling gun in charge of Capt. Howard, U.S.A. The vulnerable parts of the Northcote will be barricaded with timber when going down the river. She will move simultaneously with a small force of troops by land either to-morrow or next day.

The news of the death of Col. Kennedy, commander of the 90th, in London, England, was received to day. The officers assembled and passed resolutions of regret and condolence with the family. Col. Kennedy's two sons leave for Winnipeg to-day.

The File Hill Indians.

FORT QU'APPELLE, May 7.—Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, after several hours' search, returned unable to capture the File Hill Indians who stole horses and plundered settlers' houses. Subsequently the Indians sent for Col. O'Brien, A. McDonald, Hudson's Bay company's factor, and Allan Macdonald, Indian agent, to meet them at a halfbreed's named Fisher. These gentlemen proceeded to the place named, where they found the Indians in waiting. Indian Agent Macdonald read Governor Dewdney's proclamation, when they agreed to return to their reserves and to give up the stolen horses and to restore all articles appropriated from the settlers. Little faith is, however, placed upon the promises, as the sentries were fired upon last night.

The Body Guards.

WINNIPEG, May 7.—Advices from Humboldt state that the Body Guards are making the best use of their time there. They are constructing a fort which they think they will easily be able to hold against any enemy likely to attack. A diligent scouting of the Batoche trail and the district has failed to discover any enemy. Prairie fires are to be seen burning in all directions and occasionally alarm the sentries, who call out the garrison. The only danger is that the disaffected Indians may stampede the horses. Notwithstanding the cold and windy weather the men continue in good health and spirits.

Mr. Herty, correspondent of the London, Eng., Standard, passed Humboldt yesterday en route for Gen. Middleton's camp at Fish Creek, as did also Lieut. Freer, who takes the place of Capt. Wise, A.D.C., wounded at the Fish lake fight.

How Will Hughes Pelted Two Indians

The following graphic account of the fight at Fish Creek was received by Samuel Hughes of the collegiate institute, from his younger brother, William, yesterday. Mr. Hughes is in the 90th battalion (Winnipeg) and served in the left wing, the movements of which he more particularly describes. He was formerly a member of the 65th battalion and an excellent shot.

FISH CREEK, April 26, 1885.

DEAR SAM,—Yours of the 8th inst. came to hand on Wednesday, 22nd inst., and was gladly received. We were then camped at Clarke's Crossing, 210 miles from Qu'Appelle. We marched from there on Thursday morning and camped for the night three miles from here. On Friday morning we resumed our march, and at about 9.30 o'clock our irregular cavalry, who were in advance acting as scouts, were suddenly hurled back by a terrific volley of rifle shots, and here and there an empty saddle told of the sad and terrible effect thereof. We at once extended in skirmishing form and advanced, C company infantry school extended on our (90th Batt.) right. A battery came quickly forward and we gradually drove the rebels back, and here and there their trail was marked by a dead or dying halfbreed or Indian. As they retired they separated into three bodies, one retreating to the left, one to the right and the main body slowly on their chief stronghold which is a natural fortification of immense strength wherein they had entrenched themselves so as to make it almost useless to attempt to capture it or drive them out. We were on the left wing and completely routed our foe, stormed them from a very large and deep ravine, drove them up the slope, captured two farm houses, and by a well directed fire completed their rout by eleven o'clock. The centre of the column had already begun to fire on the breeds and Indians in the fortification and we now closed on their right flank and kept up a spattering fire on any devil that showed his head. Firing continued thus briskly for more than an hour at a range of four hundred yards when we advanced to closer quarters, and now a roar deafening to hear was kept up continually intermingled with the booming of the cannon. On their right the breeds were forced to retire, which they did very stubbornly and our troops had to lie low or it was certain death. We had to keep under cover all the time, and though we did it well, we could not keep out of sight of all the redskins, and every few moments told the sorrowful tale of some of our poor fellows, either dead or wounded. Gradually we worked closer and closer, and about three o'clock ten of the 90th and five of A battery (rifle men) had gained possession of the creek which runs down the centre of the ravine, and Sam, I have it to say, I was the first man who crossed the creek and to gain possession of its banks. Here we held our own and fought for over an hour within fifty yards of the red devils. While here two of the battery boys were shot dead, and a third wounded, while one of our poor fellows lay cold and another terribly wounded At this stage we were ordered to retreat as the battery was going to shell the fortification. We made our retreat safely carrying our wounded and one dead man with us. The battery now gave them a dose of six shells and when that ceased the rebels did not have much to say. It was now about 5.30 and had been raining from 3 p.m. We lay under cover picking off any one we saw until it grew pretty dark when we were relieved by the Royal Grenadiers who I forgot to say were on the opposite side of the river, but with the assistance of a scow they were brought across, and we are now all together. The major general ordered a retreat at six o'clock as it was pretty certain the breeds were well cleaned out, and he said he would sacrifice no more life to clear the ravine as we had done our work well. When roll call was answered we found that we had nine dead men and forty-two wounded. Sam, we did our own duty and though I was in the hottest of it and had many a close call I am thankful to say I came through all right. We did not bother them at all yesterday [Saturday] as there was none of them to bother, they having skipped out, carrying their dead and wounded along. We laid them out in good style and nearly a hundred of their horses lie dead over the field or were caught by us. Will Canniff, of our company, was wounded in the arm early in the fight, but is doing well. Riel is said to have been in command of the rebel forces. We are going forward as soon as some more grub arrives, and hope to give Mr. Riel one of the worst thrashings ever a man got. Sam, I had three battery men shot down beside me by two Indians not twenty yards from me, and they two fell by my rifle. I fired at a number of others, but cannot vouch for any but the two. I've been on picket three nights in succession, and we are all on day and night work. We have made a great march, and the 90th are good stuff. I've no time to write others; show my letter to Jim and then send it home. Give my love to all and remember that if anything happens to me I die game, but hope we will pull through all right. I send you a few flowers pulled on the battle field which is now a terrible sight with dead horses and a few Indians whom they did not or could not carry away. As ever, WILL HUGHES.

A Gren. Tells Experiences.

Corporal Vincent E. Ashdown, No. 1 Co. of the Grenadiers, writes to his parents as follows:

"FISH CREEK, Apri 28, 1885.

"I would like if I could to modify some of the reports which, though the facts may be bad enough, are sometimes exaggerated I fear. I am glad to say that through God's good providence I am still alive and well, which, as you no doubt have heard by this time, is more than many poor fellows can say.

"On Friday last a terrible battle was fought, which lasted from 9 o'clock a. m. until sun-down, and I find now that the total deaths are nine and many wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known as the Indians and breeds carry off all their dead.

"The 90th ran through the ravine yesterday and said it was covered with marks of the great slaughter the cannon caused.

"You see, we were advancing on either side of the river—the 90th, C Co. and A battery on one side, and the 10th and Winnipeg field battery on the other. The attack was expected on our side, but when we had skirmished over four miles we heard shots on this side and soon a scout came down to the river and said the general was surrounded about one mile inland, and to hurry across. This we could not do as we had to wait for the scow to came down from Clark's and it was about 4 when we arrived, just in time to cheer the 90th, who had fought as bravely as soldiers ever did, and were pretty well played out.

The hardest fighting was when C company and some of the 90th drove the enemy back on the right and thus broke their ring, after which they drove them from bush to bush till they took refuge in the ravine, where they had dug rifle pits, which we in time surrounded and kept them there till we retired to camp.

"Our company was the last to retire, and then you should have heard the yell the Indians gave. I shall never forget it. They have retired now some miles back. What effect the battle may have to settle things we do not know, but the general thinks they will not make such a stand again.

"We are now having a good rest and living away up in G. We are getting lots of apple sauce. We expect the Midland battalion and two Gatling guns, when we will probably advance, and when we reach Prince Albert I guess our work will be nearly done.

"I am glad to hear you are keeping well and cheerful. As for myself I don't feel the least bit afraid. God has taken care of me so far, and I trust in Him for the rest.

"The prairie wolves woke us up last night. I looked out, the moon was shining full, and I could hear them. They were down in the ravine feasting on the dead horses, which number about 75, all belonging to the enemy. The boys in my tent are a steady lot, and we seldom retire without singing over Moody and Sankey's hymns and reading our bibles which were sent by the Upper Canada Bible society, Toronto. I did not take one as I had one.

"I have received a lot of papers which I pass around, as I am afraid all the boys have not so many kind friends as I have, for I seem to get the lion's share.

"I must tell you again I am real well and have plenty of clothes," &c., &c.

Instruction Wanted.

Lyman Dwight received the following despatch yesterday from Lieut. Hume Blake, of the Q.O.R., now on the way to joining the regiment at Battleford:

SWIFT CURRENT, N.W.T., May 6.

Arrived this afternoon. Queen's Own car here. Grenadier's still to come. Gen. Laurie in command of the base, has no instructions from Ottawa to forward supplies. Advise citizens' committee to notify the militia department. Urge immediate instructions direct to Gen. Laurie. HUME BLAKE.

The Fund Rolls Up.

Mrs. Edward Blake, treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of the following subscriptions to the volunteers' supply fund:

Already acknowledged	$2072
Col. Gzowski A.D.C.	150
Mrs. R. Merritt, St. Catharines	25
Thos. Thompson	15
Mrs. C. Patteson	10
John Duff, Clover hill	5
J. Easterbrook, Nassagaweya	5
John Farin, Belleville	5
Geo. Le Mesurier	5
A Friend	4
A. G. McLachlan, Leaskdale	2
Fred. Ru-ton, Georgetown	1
Four little children	1
Total to date	$2301

Campaign Notes.

A correspondent at Calgary says that place is strongly fortified, has in fact been converted into a perfect Woolwich.

Corp. Laurie of the mounted police force, who was killed in the Poundmaker fight, is a native of Windsor, Ont., aged 28. He has a brother also in the police.

The Toronto Red Cross corps reached Battleford on Sunday last in time to do good service in caring for the men wounded in the engagement with Poundmaker.

The Stoneys, who have always been faithful, complain that both food and ammunition have been withheld from them. They say that unless they can kill ducks and rabbits they must starve.

Col.-Sergt. Donnelly of the Terrapin received the following yesterday from his partner, Col.-Sergt. Cooper of the Q.O.R.:

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., May 7.—Wounded in the thigh: doing very well. GEO. COOPER.

Pte. Lloyd, wounded at Poundmaker's, belongs to K company, Q. O. R., having gone as a substitute for another student to enable the latter to win a scholarship. He is a divinity student of Wycliffe college.

Private Geo. E. Lloyd, of the Q.O.R., wounded in the shoulder in the battle of Poundmaker's reserve, was a student at Wycliffe college. He was born at Brighton, Eng., and came to Canada three years ago. He went to the Northwest in place of Private Mustard, who desired to go in for a scholarship.

The McLeod Gazette vigorously protests against the withdrawing of any more police from that district, and pertinently says: "It seems a strange thing that as long as the country is quiet a full force is kept here, but the moment any danger is threatened they are withdrawn."

The following notice was issued on Monday afternoon last: "Wanted—On her majesty's service, for 20 days, 100 armed, mounted men; pay, $4 a day and found. W. Stiff, captain commanding volunteer force at Edmonton. H. B. fort, 13th April, 1885." No adequate response was made to the call and the matter was dropped.—Edmonton, N.W.T., Bulletin, April 18.

The correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press, with the expedition going north, writes to that paper that Gen. Middleton "sees no reason why the people of Macleod and Calgary should be in such a funk." Different here, Gen. Middleton. If you are in no greater funk than the people of Macleod, you will do very nicely. There have been no funking at Macleod. Every thing has gone on here as usual, and with the exception of raising a mounted corps there has been nothing out of the ordinary. The people of Macleod are not the kind that funk.—Macleod Gazette.

Handsome checked washing silks (guaranteed pure silk) for thirty-five cents per yard at the Bon Marche.

Quiet Times at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, May 7.—Mr. Waddell erected a temporary tollgate on York street this morning but before noon it had been demolished again.

John George, county constable, Beverley, was fined $2 and costs at the police court this morning on two of each offences for shouting on the public highway. He was also bound over in $200 to keep the peace.

"Arbor Day."

To-day is the one set apart by the minister of education to be known throughout the province as "Arbor Day." It will be a holiday in every rural and village school in Ontario where the trustees have agreed with the views of the minister. The teachers have been enjoined to carry out the following program as near as possible:

Arrangements should be made during the forenoon for levelling the school grounds properly, laying out walks to the rear and front, and making such walks passable by means of gravel or plank.

Where the soil is suitable a few flower beds might be laid out, or a part of the ground sodded or seeded down with lawn grass seed.

In the afternoon the trees selected for ornament or shade should be carefully planted in the presence of the pupils. Soft and hard maples, elms, basswoods, walnuts, birches, chestnuts, or other deciduous trees are preferable for purposes of shade. Spaces might be left for the evergreens, which should not be planted before the first week in June.

On the following Friday afternoon the teacher might spend an hour with his pupils discussing Canadian forestry and the different species of trees and shrubs to be found in Ontario, their uses, commercial value, characteristics, etc.

In the cities the day will not be celebrated.

A COOL CUSTOMER.

A Cracksman Intimidates a Whole Family, Gets all the Booty He Wants and Levants.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 7.—Early this morning a cracksman visited the house of Charles Ray, a millionaire, cut all the telephone, telegraph and burglar alarm wires and then cut his way through the rear door. After searching the lower part of the house a masked robber awakened two servant girls, held a revolver at their heads and made them call Mrs. Ray, telling her they were sick. When Mrs. Ray opened the door a burglar told her if she uttered a word he would blow her brains out. She was bidden to call her husband and the burglar made the women stand in line under penalty of death. When Ray came he was ordered to get all his cash and jewelry, which he did, the burglar covering him with a revolver. Jewelry and money amounting to nearly $1000 was handed the robber, which he pocketed and then made Ray escort him to the front door and let him out. An alarm was raised but the thief escaped.

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Unveiling of a Bust in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, May 7.—James Russell Lowell unveiled a bust of Coleridge, the poet, in Westminster abbey, to-day. The bust was placed between those of Shakespeare and Campbell in Poets' Corner. A panegyric was delivered by Mr. Lowell. Among those present were Baron Houghton, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and the entire Coleridge family. Dean Bradley and Mr. Lowell entered the chapter house arm in arm. Dean Bradley spoke briefly and in reply Mr. Lowell said: "All the waters of the Atlantic cannot wash out of the consciousness of either England or America that we hold our intellectual property in common. The literary traditions and fame of those who shed lustre upon our race remain an undivided inheritance." The statue bears the simple inscription, "Samuel Taylor Coleridge."

PLYMOUTH PLAGUE.

The Trouble Clearly Traced by the Physicians to the Water.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., May 8.—Four deaths occurred during the night from the plague; 21 new cases are reported. One physician is prostrated with the disease and another exhausted from overwork. Many cases of destitution are reported and food is being distributed by a relief committee. It is believed the disease is typhoid fever.

Physicians have traced the plague to the water. At the head of the waters of mountain streams supplying Plymouth with water is a house in which typhoid fever has prevailed during the last three months. The excreta of the sick were thrown into the closet forty feet from the stream and washed into the stream by the March rains. The fever broke out about two weeks after the stream was polluted and thus far a thousand persons have been poisoned. About 85 have died and deaths occur daily. There were five deaths up to noon to-day.

Lovely wide colored dress silks in all the newest shades, wholesale price $1.50, for one dollar at the great bankrupt sale now going on at the Bon Marche.

Beaten by the Workmen's Families.

NORRISTON, Pa., May 7.—A serious riot occurred at the quarries of the Conshohocken stone company to-day. On Monday the men struck for an increase and were notified to present themselves this morning for pay due them. When foreman Jacobs went to the quarry this forenoon he was assailed by the wives and children of the quarrymen who were hidden in cars and adjacent undergrowth. Jacobs was mercilessly pelted with stones and lime. The latter filled his eyes, almost blinding him. He was knocked down and painfully injured.

Lexington Spring Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7.—First race, one mile, Malaria won, Eros 2, Silvia 3; time 1.48¼. Eros paid $117.90 for a place. Second race, 5 furlongs, Bankrupt won, Wanderoo 2, Brookfull 3; time 1.04¼. Third race, ⅞ mile, Lord Clifton won, Anna Woodcock 2, Banna 3; time 1.17¼. Fourth race, one mile, Judge Jackson won, P. Line 2, Worth 3; time 1.57¼. Woodlake fell breaking the horse's neck and hurting Sweeney, his rider, slightly.

A Big Reduction.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 7.—Mrs. John Tench, whose mind was impaired, died yesterday. Deceased had not spoken or partaken of food or water for over two months. Her weight was reduced from 240 pounds to seventy-five.

The Professor Salied for $400.

NEWARK, May 7.—The jury in the case against Prof. Boyenson, charged with slapping David Tovey and causing the boy's deafness, returned a verdict of $400 against the professor to-day.

The Illinois Deadlock Broken.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Weaver (republican) has been elected senator for the 34th district by about 200 majority. This will give the republicans a majority on a joint ballot.

Handsome merveilleux dress silks, wholesale price $1.55, for $1 at the great slaughter silk sale now going on at the Bon Marche.

The Irish Local Government Bill.

LONDON, May 7.—The Irish local government bill will probably be introduced in parliament during the present session. The measure provides for popularly elected councils in each county, whose duty shall be to conduct the administration of business hitherto relegated to the grand juries. Provision is made for a central council in Dublin, to be elected by the county councils. The council will discharge the functions of boards of education and public works, etc. It is also meditated to abolish the lord-lieutenantcy and create a secretary of state for Ireland, but this is still undecided. It is not likely that the measure will be passed this year.

Gordon's Epitaph.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Tennyson has written the following epitaph, which is to be suitably placed in Westminster abbey, in memory of Gen. Gordon:

Warrior of God, man's friend while here below,
Thou live'st in all men's hearts, for all men know
This earth has borne no simpler, nobler man.

Mrs. Weldon Gets Something Handsome.

LONDON, May 7.—Mrs. Weldon was awarded $50,000 damages this afternoon in a suit against Gounod for libel, slander, breach of contract and assault.

The greatest bargains ever shown in sateen and cashmere colored embroideries, worth forty to seventy-five cents per yard, selling for fifteen cents at the Bon Marche.

UNPROVOKED AGGRESSION

MR. GLADSTONE ONLY USED THE TERM IN A PICKWICKIAN SENSE.

Earl Granville's "If"—Russia's View of the Arbitration Understanding—Proposed Honor for Lord Churchill.

LONDON, May 7.—The more the situation is reviewed the more is England's course regarded as a complete surrender to Russia on all the most important points at issue. The St. Petersburg government has done nothing but agree to arbitration on an incident that, let it be decided whichever way it may, cannot detract from the prestige gained by proving it was in earnest in its actions and was powerful enough to pursue any course it thought proper. For the present Russia can afford to wait. She has seized a large portion of territory at little cost that will enable her when her railway is run through, to throw a strong army before the gates of Herat in a very short time—before England has aroused to the fact that she is moving at all. England previously to the Penjdeh affair did not know for long after she had commenced operations what her intentions were and when the Gladstone government did become suspicious she had already advanced well beyond her original boundary. The consent to arbitration will give Russia an opportunity to mass her troops at convenient points, from which they can be comparatively easily handled. The impression on the unreasoning Central Asians will be that Russia has pitifully consented to spare her rival all the indignity she can while pursuing the even tenor of her own course of aggression. Mr. Gladstone has made a great mistake in not having formulated his demands and stood by them. The Russians are unscrupulous and cunning in fence and before any arbitrator must have the best of it by reason that they will dumbfound their opponents with stretches of the truth. They will in short go to any length to gain their point. Again, it was not Russia who proposed arbitration, and thereby threw a doubt on the testimony of her own officers, but England. Russia, on the other hand, by agreeing to arbitration, piously held up her hands and said "See how truthful and sincere we are. We are in the right and, having nothing to fear, consent to this arbitration which our rival, who cannot trust her own officers, desires." The general impression appears to be that it would have been better for Mr. Gladstone to have at first accepted Gen. Komaroff's statement with the simple remark "don't do it again." As it is, General Lumsden is in the position of having been first asked to give his testimony and then being bluntly told "We do not believe you, but shall investigate your veracity." It is a pleasant situation for an officer to be in who thought he had his country's confidence and who when asked certain questions answered them categorically and straightforwardly. If England, with the facts before her and a supposed prejudice in his favor, cannot place implicit faith in his statements, how can a foreign potentate be expected to? If Mr. Gladstone did not intend to accept his reply as final why did he ask it at all? Such appears to be the views of the opposition and of the people at large. The government can scarcely be defended in the present parliament, however strong popular opinion may run against it. The facts still remain, however, that the majority of the by-elections have gone against it, and that its majorities during the present session have been remarkably small, as witness the fourteen on the Egyptian policy vote and the three the other night on the voters' registry bill. Another fact is that several liberals besides Lord Brabourne have seceded, although they have not thought their course sufficiently important to make any fuss over it as the former plain Knatchbull-Hugessen has done. A report that aggravates the situation is that while Russia pursues her armament Great Britain has partially suspended her preparations both at home and in India.

Gen. Lumsden's Summons.

LONDON, May 7.—In the house of commons this afternoon Lord Fitzmaurice said the instructions sent to Gen. Lumsden do not cancel his appointment. He has not been summoned to London to advise the government about the frontier. The boundary commissioner's escort will remain with Gen. Ridgeway, who will carry on the work of the commission.

Earl Granville's "If."

LONDON, May 7.—Earl Granville, in the house of lords this afternoon, replying to a motion by the opposition for the production of papers in the Russian controversy, said: "I do not believe that if England was going to wage war against Russia, we should wage it at a disadvantage and with every advantage in favor of Russia." He denied that the government's military policy had been a constant failure, and denied also that Russia would go to Herat.

The motion for the production of papers was withdrawn.

On 'Change.

LONDON, May 7.—The stock market closed depressed owing to the news of the occupation of Penjdeh. Less confidence prevailed in regard to the satisfactory settlement of the Anglo-Russian difficulty. An unconfirmed rumor that Mr. Gladstone was about to resign weakened prices. The continental bourses closed weak.

Mr. Gladstone Enjoys a Choice Morsel.

LONDON, May 7.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions, said although on the receipt of the first telegram he had described the Penjdeh affair as an act of unprovoked aggression, he had never presumed that the facts in his possession were unquestionable. Within 24 hours afterwards news containing important qualifications was received. He had no doubt that when Lord Dufferin, after his return from the conference with the ameer, described the Russian attack as an act of unprovoked aggression without any qualifications, the viceroy's statement was warranted by knowledge in his possession. Russia had since denied that Col. Alikanhoff had ordered the Turkomans to make any attack. The report that Col. Alikanhoff had issued such an order was made to England by Capt. Yate and his party who were in Penjdeh during the battle, but it had been ascertained since that neither Capt. Yate nor any of his party were aware of any other foundation for the report than that of rumor.

Mr. Gladstone refused to say whether Lord Dufferin approved the government's course toward Russia in the Afghan dispute.

Honors for Lord Churchill.

LONDON, May 7.—A movement has been started to secure the presentation of the freedom of the city to Lord Randolph Churchill "in recognition of his services to the British nation and Indian empire." The movement grows out of his recent attacks upon the government.

Another Chance for England to Give Way.

LONDON, May 7.—The conference between Earl Granville and Baron De Staal arranged for to-day on the Russo-Afghan boundary question, was postponed, as De Staal is awaiting communications from St. Petersburg.

Negotiations continue on the demand of Earl Granville that Russia's assurances that her troops will not advance to Herat shall take the form of a treaty. It is reported that De Giers maintains that a simple expression of such intention is sufficient pledge. De Giers has instructed Gen. Komaroff to prepare a detailed report of the advance on Penjdeh as a basis for reference to the arbitrator.

Russia's Next Chance.

PARIS, May 7.—The Republique Française predicts that the Afghans aggravated by heavy taxation will rebel, and that anarchy will reign in Herat, thus giving the Russians an opportunity to intervene on the pretext of establishing order in the name of the ameer. The present peace, the Republique thinks, is only a truce.

Indian Loyalty.

BOMBAY, May 7.—A feeling of great serenity prevails at the prospect of peace. There is no danger of native loyalty being impaired. It is believed war would retard the internal reforms introduced by Lord Ripon.

Lord Dufferin's Resignation.

LONDON, May 7.—The Post asserts that Lord Dufferin has resigned as viceroy of India in consequence of the disastrous effect upon British prestige in India of Mr. Gladstone's weak and timorous policy. The Daily News on the other hand asserts that Lord Dufferin warmly approves the Anglo-Russian settlement.

A Russian Hero.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—Col. Zakrjefski's report of the battle on March 30 is identical with Gen. Komaroff's. He admits the Afghans were armed with poor rifles, but says their guns were better than the Russians'. He asserts the Afghans numbered 5000, while there were only 1500 Russians. He brings two captured Afghan standards. The colonel is the hero of the day.

Admiral Popoff has been entrusted with the defence of the Black sea ports.

The Russian Understanding.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 7.—The Official Messenger announces that in consequence of divergence of views in the Russian and English cabinets it has been decided to submit the question of the interpretation of the March agreement to an arbitrator, meanwhile both nations agree to resume the frontier negotiations on a different basis. The principal points of the frontier will be fixed by previous understanding, the demarcation of the frontier on the spot, the placing of indicating posts being reserved for the joint commission. The outposts of both sides will not be withdrawn from their present positions until after the arrival of the joint commission when, as fast as the direction of the frontier line is fixed, the frontier points will be occupied by troops of the parties concerned. It will then be the duty of each to maintain order and security in its respective territory.

Peace Points.

The Russians have completely won over the Sarakh-Turcomans.

The Afghan troops not having received their pay are inclined to be mutinous.

Col. Zakrjewski has arrived with a full report of the Penjdeh affair and delivered it to the czar.

It is reported that a small force of Russians with four guns now occupy Penjdeh, but that a strong force is concentrated within easy distance and is being increased every day.

CONVICT LABOR COMPETITION.

How the Government is Shutting Out the American Article.

Dominion Appraiser Fraser has been in the city for a couple of days, consulting the dry goods and hardware trades about the classification of goods under the revised tariff. These trades are the most directly interested in this matter. Mr. Fraser was in Hamilton yesterday, and to-day he will visit London. To-morrow morning he has another appointment in Toronto, and in the evening he will leave for Ottawa.

Mr. Fraser has prepared an important list of articles that are manufactured in the prisons of the United States, and which are now excluded from coming into Canada by one of the tariff resolutions of the present session of parliament. The variety of the list is appalling. In the Michigan state prison, located at Jackson, large numbers of hay-forks are manufactured. Since the restrictive resolution was passed large quantities of these forks were brought into the dominion, disguised as having been made by free labor. The government has allowed several importers to export these convict-made goods, on the plea that they were ignorant of the resolution; but it is said all such goods will be seized in future if found inside the dominion, no matter how they got in. The free labor of Canada will now have no reason to fear competition from the convict labor of the United States, but it still has to compete against the labor of our native prisons.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

The Toronto Sympathizers Elect a Delegation to the Montreal Meeting.

About thirty prominent citizens met in the rooms of the Young Men's Liberal club in the arcade yesterday afternoon, in answer to a circular issued by the promoters of imperial federation. Col. Gzowski was voted to the chair and Jehu Matthews acted as secretary. A meeting will be held in the Windsor hotel, Montreal, to-morrow afternoon for the formation of a Canadian branch of the Imperial Federation league, and to this gathering the meeting of yesterday was asked to send delegates. The circular issued by the Montreal provisional committee says a series of resolutions will be presented, setting forth the principles of the league, the object of the organization and the means to be adopted for its attainment. Officers will be elected.

A resolution of sympathy with the movement was passed, and the following delegates were appointed: Col. Gzowski, G. R. R. Cockburn, M. A., David Blain, Thos. Hodgins, Q. C., Frank Turner and Jehu Matthews. The gentlemen will leave for Montreal this evening.

A Feed at the New Fort.

The officers of the Toronto Garrison Battery gave a dinner at the New Fort last night. Capt. McMurrich presided. The invited guests present were: Col. Gzowski, A.D.C., Col. Gillmor, Col. Gray, Col. Alger, Major Hamilton, Capt. Mead, Capt. Blain, Lieut. Beatty, Lieut. Myles and Geo. M. McMurrich. The band of the battery furnished music.

THE FRENCH IN CANADA.

REMARKS THAT AROUSED THE IRE OF QUEBEC M. P.'S.

The Mail's Bantling Repudiated by Both Parties—The Senate's Amendment to the Scott Act.

OTTAWA, May 7.—Mr. Charlton asked, was the interest due by the Canadian Pacific on May 1st paid?

Sir John Macdonald said: "No. The government believed it better to allow the money to be used in the construction of the road. The sums received by that railway from the government were: On account of the subsidy, $21,274,341; on account of loan, $20,097,600.

Mr. Caron, replying to a question, said that it was impossible to give the cost of the expedition to the Northwest.

Mr. Blake asked if was the intention to make any modifications in the arrangements with any colonization companies?

Sir John said the matter was under consideration.

Mr. Blake asked when the papers connected with the new terms to the Canadian Pacific would be laid on the table?

Sir John said, placing the papers on the table, "Now, not to-morrow."

Mr. Bergeron read an article from the Toronto News reflecting on the French Canadians and asked the two leaders to say what they thought of it.

Sir John said he had been vilely abused by that paper himself and repudiated the sentiments contained in the article.

Mr. Blake said he regretted the tone of this article; also one in the same paper reflecting on Col. Ouimet and his regiment. The News was formerly run in connection with the Mail but had since started for itself. It was now run by one Shepperd, but Riordon, the proprietor of the Mail, held a mortgage on the property for $75,000, while it was not worth one-tenth of that amount. It had been stated that he (Mr. Blake) was connected with The World. He denied this, saying he never had the remotest connection with that paper either personally, financially, politically or in any other way whatever.

The house then went into committee on the franchise bill.

There was considerable talk amongst members on the action of the senate in amending the Scott act by allowing light wines and beer to be sold in counties where the law is in force. The general feeling is that the amendment will be rejected in the commons. The conservative members are kicking at the action of the senators which will necessitate them taking a stand that will expose them to the resentment of either the liquor sellers on the one hand or the temperance men on the other.

Elegant wide Duchess dress satins in all the handsome shades for eighty-five cents a yard at the Bon Marche.

PERSONAL.

Wm. Ward, first Earl of Dudley, is dead.

Mr. and Mrs. Goldwin Smith have returned to the Grange.

Baron Fitzgerald will probably be appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

C. C. McCaul returned from Benton on Thursday morning. He is burned about the color of an Indian, and looks like a 49er from a long distance back.—Macleod Gazette April 25.

Lady Lonsdale was married in London yesterday to Earl de Grey, son of the Marquis of Ripon, late viceroy of India. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Pembroke, and a few immediate friends were present.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, widow of the commodore, was buried yesterday on Staten Island beside her husband. Mrs. Vanderbilt was only 46, was a Miss Crawford of Mobile, Ala., and married the commodore at London, Ont., in 1869 greatly to the public surprise.

L. L. Hooper of Exeter, who graduated with first-class honors at Toronto school of medicine, and obtained his degree of M.D.C.M. at Victoria university, leaves the city to-morrow for London and Edinburgh, where he will spend a year in the best hospital, taking a post graduate course. The doctor's many friends wish him bon voyage, a successful career, and safe return.

Learning to Catch Fish.

It must not be supposed the members of the Ochtwan sporting club confine their operations to the stalking of deer in our northern forests. With three exceptions all are adept anglers, and for years passed have whipped the streams and lakes of Ontario from one end of the province to the other. The three members who have heretofore not distinguished themselves in this peculiar branch of sport are Messrs. Henderson, Taylor and Massey, and at a special meeting of the club called for the purpose of considering the matter the following resolution was carried by a majority vote, viz.: "It being the opinion of this club that members should be as proficient with the rod as with the rifle or corkscrew; and in view of the fact that three members (Henderson, Taylor and Massey) are totally ignorant of the first principles of fishing, be it therefore resolved that said members devote at least five days in May to acquiring a knowledge of the art, and further that an instructor be engaged to accompany them on the trip or trips." The three delinquents loyally accepted the situation, and the day following having secured the services of a celebrated professional made preparations to take lesson No. 1 yesterday. Morning's Hills, on the T. G. & B. railway, was selected as a likely spot, a small lake there being one of the Ochtwan preserves, and for there they took train yesterday morning. Being provided with everything in the way of reds, flies, tackle, &c. (bought at wholesale for spot cash), also worms at 5c. lb. No doubt our friends will render a good account of themselves. Friends wishing a mess of "speckle" for breakfast Sunday morning will please meet the T. G. & B. train Saturday night.

Many Happy Returns of the Day.

To Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, minister of finance for Canada, born at Gagetown, N.B., May 8, 1818.

On the March.

From the McLeod Gazette.

One of the boys left the ranks at the old town the other day to do a little business on his own account.

Officer in Command.—Halt! Where are you going?

Trooper.—Oh, you fellers go on; I'll catch up to you before you get far.

Reverend Mulligan Will Observe.

From the Week.

The moderation of The Toronto World in its discussion of the Sunday newspaper question—irritated as it has been by illiberal persecution—is in creditable contrast with the language of some gentlemen who make much louder pretences to "brotherly love," and whose vocation is to preach even though they may not practice that sumum bonum: "Do unto others."

Frowning Horizons.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, TORONTO, May 8, 1 a.m.—*An area of low pressure covers the lake region, and the pressure is high to the maritime provinces and throughout the southwest. The weather has been mostly fair from the lakes to the Atlantic, with a few showers in Ontario and Quebec. In the Northwest it has been fair and cool; the temperature ranging from 25 to 38. The west cone is displayed at lake stations.*

Probabilities—Lakes: Strong winds and moderate gales from the southwest and northwest; cloudy to fair, comparatively cool weather, with a few showers.

Steamship Arrivals.

At New York: Amerique from Havre; Grecian Monarch from London.

At Southampton: Rhider from New York.

At Moville: Anchoria from New York.

At Havre: Normandie from New York.

The great slaughter silk sale commences this morning at the Bon Marche, being the entire silk stock of a wholesale bankrupt estate. Come early.