

Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent physician. Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints...

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians. "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs..."

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying." For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

CHAPTER III.

"Women gone nearly crazy!!!!!!" From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

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as follows:—W. Quinn, nephew of the Indian agent at Frog Lake, arrived at Edmonton on Wednesday, having made his escape from Frog Lake at the time of the massacre. The circumstances connected with the tragedy were not recounted, owing to the lack of time, but the names of the victims were given as follows:—T. Quinn, Indian agent; John Delaney, farm instructor; Rev. Father Laford, Rev. Father Lamarche, and Mr. and Mrs. Gowanlock, and two other men whose names are unknown. Mrs. Delaney, wife of the farm instructor, is a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. Mr. Quinn was unable to say what had become of the Hudson Bay Co.'s agent, Mr. Cameron. The same message stated that Battleford was surrounded by 1,000 Indians, but nothing is said of any fear of an attack. Advice received by Hudson Bay Company yesterday, via Edmonton and Calgary, stated that the Indians at Saddle Lake had raided the government warehouse at that point and left their reserve to go and join the rebels. There are 90 of them on the reserve, their chief being Little Hunter. The farm instructor is O. Carson, and the Indians are Crees.

On Tuesday, April 10.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Sir John confirmed the massacre at Frog Lake. In reply to Mr. MacKenzie, who asked if there were any refugees at Fort Pitt, the Premier said he believed there were very few people there, it being a mounted police station situated between Battleford and Edmonton, occupied by 25 men. "Whether or not," Sir John continued, "they will hold their own at Fort Pitt or move eastward towards Battleford, which is nearer than Edmonton, I don't know. I expect to hear very shortly what further has happened, and shall communicate it to you all from time to time, without delay." Sir John then gave formal notice that he would move the house into committee on Tuesday next on the proposal to increase the North-West mounted police to one thousand men, of which your readers have already been informed.

THE VICTIMS' ANTECEDENTS. Mr. Quinn, the Indian agent who was killed, has been employed by the Dominion government in the Indian department since 1869. He was in Minnesota at the time of the great Indian massacre there. His father's place was destroyed and with his parents he managed to escape. He was educated at St. Louis, Mo., college and spoke three Indian languages, Cree, Assiniboine and Sioux, as well as French. He was the only Sioux interpreter in the North-West for many years and rendered valuable services to the Dominion government. He married about three years ago a Cree girl of Red Pheasant's band, near Battleford, and had some Indian blood in his own veins. In his last report to the Government he stated that he had some trouble in persuading the Indians to return to their reserves for payment. Big Bear had sent tobacco to all the Indians at Fort Pitt and he had to pay for it with his hand, promising them an increase of annuity money. Big Bear, who is now getting old and is railed by bad spirits in his mind, has made repeated promises that he would go to the reserve and as often broken them. He has been lately joined by an old fellow of his named "Li the Poplar," who a few years ago married into the Crow band of Indians. It is difficult to say what the result of his influence might lead to. He has already made several threats. The Indians in his district were very poor in clothing, never having much given to them, and if they worked continuously and faithfully on the reserves they could not earn any clothing for themselves. He concluded by recommending that Lucky Man be deposited from his temporary position of chief, which he now occupies. He is utterly worthless, and was paid as an ordinary Indian at last payment.

Indian instructor Delaney, who met a similar fate as poor Quinn, formerly resided near this city. In 1879 he was appointed Indian farm instructor; two years ago he returned from the North-West and married Miss Fulford, whose parents reside on the Aylmer road, about five miles from here. This unfortunate young woman, who is now held captive by the Indians, and whose fate is even worse than death, was very popular among the Indians. A gentleman who saw her but two months ago, and who is now in the city, says when he bade her good bye she was instructing some of the Cree squaws to make their own dresses. Delaney was about 30 years of age, while his wife is several years his junior.

Mr. Gowanlock, who was also among the murdered, was in partnership with a son of Mr. Laurie, proprietor of the Saskatchewan Hotel, published at Battleford, which place he had left to erect a saw and flour mill at Frog Lake.

Both priests were O.I.S. fathers. Father Leon Abbot Laford was born in the province of Quebec in 1839, and was made an O.I.S. in 1874. He was ordained in Montreal and since then he has devoted his life to missionary work among the northern Indians. Father Felix Marie Marchand was a young man, having been born in the year 1833 and was consequently only twenty-seven years of age. He was also a native of the province of Quebec and in 1833 was ordained at St. Albert, Alberta.

ANOTHER VICTIM. Woodville, Ont., April 10.—Mr. J. C. Gilchrist, postmaster here, received a telegram this evening from Battleford stating that his son William was killed by the Indians at Frog Lake on April 2nd.

A REMARKABLE RESOLUTION. QUEBEC, April 10.—Mr. Turotte, in the House of Assembly, gave notice to-day that he would move on Monday for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor for the loyalty to the Queen of the House and the country, and deprecating the rising in the Northwest, which it is claimed is the result of temporary despair at the failure of the people to obtain their rights and not from any want of loyalty to the Queen. The motion goes on to say that the House and its members, as citizens, hold the federal government responsible for the uprising, and particularly the minister of the interior, whose culpable negligence has caused the present deplorable state of affairs. The motion also blames the minister of militia for incapacity in calling out the volunteers.

THE HALIFAX MEN. HALIFAX, N.S., April 10.—The city was thrown into excitement about a quarter past six this evening by the firing of three cannons from the citadel, the signal that the men forming the Halifax battalion for the North-West should parade at once. In an hour's time almost the whole corps, the majority filled with high enthusiasm, had assembled in the drill shed. Immense crowds of people flocked to the Spring Garden road to catch a glimpse of the troops, and by eight o'clock the various streets within a radius of nearly a quarter of a mile were thronged, while the more immediate vicinity of the drill shed was impassable. The excitement within was most intense and the feelings of the men very high. When the battalion was drawn up in square and orders given to march, the cheering and shouting rose on every side and continued at intervals, for nearly twenty minutes, almost every word delivered by the officer being received with an hurrah. The instructions were to parade again at 7.30 to-morrow morning at the drill shed, to march to the North street station and embark on a special train to im-

mediately despatched for the scene of action. They half-dressed the men, who were allowed to their homes to prepare for the journey and bid adieu to their friends and relatives.

FRIGHTFUL FATALITY.

SUDDEN DOWNFALL OF A ROW OF TENEMENTS. Heavy loss of life and property.—The contractor blamed.—The heartrending scenes as the rains.

New York, April 13.—Saturday afternoon a terrific crash, accompanied by piercing cries of anguish, startled the residents in the vicinity of Sixty-second street and Tenth avenue, and caused thousands of men, women and children to flock into the streets. The crash was caused by the fall of a row of eight five-story buildings on Sixty-second street, carrying down to death sixty or seventy workmen. The row began about two hundred feet from Eleventh avenue, and extended along Sixty-second street to within two hundred feet from Tenth avenue. As soon as the dense cloud of dust cleared away, it was seen that the wreck was complete. Nothing was left but a huge pile of brick and mortar, broken timbers and the jagged tin of the roofs. Within a few minutes the firemen arrived on the scene, and immediately began the work of rescue in which they were joined by hundreds of willing hands. As the workers approached the spot where an unfortunate was buried, pitiful groans could be heard and weak voices would cry for deliverance from what seemed to them a living death. When the awful nature of the disaster was apparent, the ominous signal "25," which summons all ambulances of the city, was sounded. This brought to the scene ambulances from Bellevue, Roosevelt, St. Vincent's, New York, Presbyterian and 99th street hospitals. Special calls were also sent out for hook and ladder companies. Meantime the firemen and fire ladders, with pick, shovel and hands, threw broken and cracked beams, timbers and bent tin aside, and in about 10 minutes the first man was got out. He was Thomas King; he was injured internally and sent to the hospital. Four others were taken out soon after from the spot where King was reached. Willingly the firemen and laborers worked hard to reach the imprisoned roofers, carpenters and plasterers. From below the debris could be heard faintly the cries: "Por God! saks hurry up!" "Oh, get us out!" "Help, help, we're dying!" "Won't some one come?" Forty-five men were at work on the buildings, and of these 14 were rescued within half an hour of the catastrophe. As fast as extricated, ambulance surgeons hauled up the bleeding limbs and bodies, and ambulances conveyed them to the hospital. The crowd constantly increased and gave the police reserves much trouble. Women with children in their arms and tears streaming down their faces inquired pitifully for missing husbands. The roofers and plasterers who were covered with mud and who watched the work of rescue with the greatest anxiety. On 11th Avenue the same scenes were enacted, troops of men, women and children were constantly passing in and out of the large tenements, some crying piteously, others with pale faces and trembling forms, each questioning the other, asking for news of loved ones, or looking with their hearts in their eyes at the pile of ruins. The Church of Parishes Fathers sent out a corps of priests to give consolation to the dying. Pathetic scenes were frequent. The Holy Fathers knelt beside their children in the Church and gave them peace in their departure from the world.

At least thirteen of those working in the building were injured. It was said soon after the accident occurred that the rain had been falling in the night, but up to a late hour no bodies had been found, and the rumor had reduced the loss in killed to eight.

A SMALL LEAK.

will sink a great ship; and what at first appears to be a trifling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Perce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By Druggists.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets. Business has been very dull, both for the wholesale and retail trade; the weather could have scarcely been worse for business of all kinds, winter roads are breaking up and the reduced summer freight rates have not yet been enforced on leading lines of rail. The Anglo-Financial crisis is a disturbing feature in financial circles.

LEATHER.—A large number of orders have been filled; but merchants say business is not so brisk as it should be. Spring trade being late, it affects the demand for leather considerably. Trading is by no means equal to the amount of stock coming in. Cables from Liverpool state that the markets are inactive, and hides of all classes firm. Only a limited trade in waxed splits and other dressed stocks has been done.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been no alteration since last week, the bad roads and other inconveniences has kept everything back; travellers are sending in but few orders. Payments on the 4th were fairly met, renewals were less than expected. There were startling reports concerning orders given for boots and shoes for the volunteers, but the only orders given in Montreal were 700 pairs of stable boots for the mounted police, 2,000 pairs of beef moccasins, and 300 pairs of boots for the volunteers.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.—There has been a very fair jobbing demand for butter, a good local enquiry was experienced for raw milk, which is coming in slowly. The poorer grades have less demand and show smaller value than the week before. Cheese has been going very slowly. Factories in the West are preparing to start out the season will be rather late. The demand for eggs keeps moderately brisk although the prices are down since Easter week. Sales have been made at 18c to 19c per dozen.

PROVISIONS.—Market very flat; Canada sh. cut mutton pork was dull at 16c, and Canada lard was easy at 9c. Western mess pork could be bought at 15 1/2 c.

HAY AND STRAW.—The bad roads caused the receipts to be light and prices advanced. Good to choice may be quoted at \$11 to \$12 and medium to fair at \$9 to \$10. Straw farmer at \$5 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay in wholesale lots is quoted at \$13 for No. 1, and \$12 for No. 2 per ton. Straw about \$7. Good business and prices firm.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market during the past few days has been dull. Sales of tallow are reported at 6c to 7c for rendered, and 3c to 4c for rough.

HOES.—Market dull; quotations 5c to 10c. In New York new are quoted at 14c to 15c for best and old at 8c to 13c. Prices on the continent are firmer all round.

Flour, Grain, &c.—Flour was dull during the week but generally firmer. There was considerable excitement over the outbreak of war between the Aghans and Russia and the market advanced 25c per barrel over this news, and the repetition of former reports of short crop in Kansas and the West. Owing to the rain and cold weather American crops are expected to suffer severely. Speculators in grain, aided by the war excitement, advanced the price of wheat in Chicago. The local grain market closes firm; very few sales of grain have been made as yet for spring shipment. A large lot of peas for May delivery, floated, sold at 80c per bushel. Oats have sold at 37c per 32 lbs.

FURS.—Business in raw furs is very unsatisfactory. The following are the city quotations for prime skins:—Beaver per lb., fall \$2, winter \$2.50, spring \$3; bear, per skin \$7 to \$10; fox, per skin, \$5 to \$7.50; silver fox, per skin, \$2 to \$3; mink, per skin, 80c to \$1; fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.75; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; muskrat, per skin, fall 5c, winter 8c, spring, 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; raccoon, 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk per skin, 15c, 25c and 60c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent less.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS.—There has been a fairly active market for fruits; Valencia oranges are steadily held at \$7 per case. Lemons were reported firm by holders at \$3.50 to 4 per box; 2,300 boxes Messina and Palermo came in to day. Apples \$2 to 3 per bushel. Some extra fine Elmer figs were held for 10c; poorer quality could be got at 8c. Dates \$3 to 5c. Evaporated apples in boxes \$2, dried, 5c. Receipts of maple syrup have been over 100,000 gallons. A new syrup of small size, 50c to 90c, old 70c; new sugar 10c to 11c, old 7 to 8c.

GROCERIES.—Business is quiet and no material change has occurred in any line. Tea keeps firm, and the demand heavy for low grades. Good values are said to be offered at 25c to 25c. A scarcity is reported in Toronto, and several consignments have been made from here. Sales are confined to Japan. Sugars.—Local refiners have turned over quite a lot of stuff, and considerable was sold for the West. Syrup and molasses are very dull. We quote Barbours molasses at 31c to 32c, and Trinidad at 27c. Flour quiet, with only a small distribution. Spice—Pepper is higher, here and in England. Peppercorn 17c to 18c for black, and 20c to 27c for white. Also a firm and advancing in England. The wholesale firm have nothing very encouraging to report on the market. Almonds in poor demand at 10c to 11c; filberts move slowly at 6c to 7c; Brazil, new, at 7c to 8c. Sage is quoted at 4c to 5c, and tapioca, 10c and 11c at 5c to 6c.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Considerable business has been done in tin plates for future delivery. Sales of charcoal tin were put through here at \$4.40. Bar iron is quiet and unchanged. Sweden \$4 to \$4.25. Steel tire is quoted at \$2.95 to \$3. Sheet zinc, \$1.50 to \$1.75. There are no complaints in the wholesale trade. Since last week horse shoes have declined in price to \$3.10 per keg of 100 lbs. Nails are in fair demand, and large lots have been shipped for this season of the year.

SHOES.—For shoes there is a good demand. Clover sells at 10c to 10 1/2c per bushel at 12c to 13c; and timothy at \$2 to \$2.50 per bushel. Clover at this date last year sold at 12c to 12 1/2c, and timothy at \$1.85 to \$2.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

The markets this morning were very good in the inside business. There were very few farmers in the city, as the roads are in such a bad condition it is impossible to bring in loads of produce. Some had new maple syrup and sugar, but for the most part the business carried on was in fresh meat. The vegetable market was doing a fine trade, and the prices are steady and unchanged. We quote:—Potatoes, 40c to 50c; cabbage, per dozen, 30c to 40c; new do, 25c each; lettuce, per dozen, \$1.50; celery, per bunch, 10c to 15c; mint do, red cabbage, per dozen, 75c; carrots, 50c; turnips, 50c; onions \$1 and beets 50c per bushel; celery, per dozen, 75c to \$1; parsnips, per bushel, 75c; spanish onions, per dozen, 50c; tomatoes, per box, \$1 to \$1.50; rhubarb, per bunch, 20c; horse radish, each, 10c to 20c; cucumbers, each, 20c; asparagus, per bunch, \$1; spinach, per bushel, \$1.50; sweet potatoes, per bushel, \$2.50.

The fruit market has not altered any lately; prices on all fruits, except lemons and oranges, are unchanged; these have had a slight advance. We quote apples \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel; oranges, Jamaica, 85 to 90 per barrel; Florida, box, \$6 to \$7.50; Valencia, \$7 to \$7.50; lemons, each, \$5 to \$5.50; do, per box, \$3.50 to \$4; bananas, per bunch, \$2 to \$3; pineapples, 50c to 60c each; cranberries, per gallon, 30c to \$1. The meat market remains firm, business being transacted on a fair scale, and prices are unchanged. The fowl and game market is rather slow, English pheasants are to be had from Mr. Deery for \$3.30 per pair, these are very rare at this season. Maple syrup was sold at \$1.20 per gallon for the best, and \$1 for common. Eggs are in good demand, fresh laid were sold from 19c to 21c, limited 14c to 16c per dozen.

LOCAL HORSE MARKET.

The time has again arrived when a large trade in horses may be expected, since the past few days of light change has been not cut, and in a week or so with the arrival of traders from across the line business will be revived. Some buyers are in the city and have purchased good animals at reasonable prices. Mr. Maguire, of O'Leary street, during the past week sold the following: 1 chestnut horse, 6 years old, 1,000 lbs., \$200; 1 bay do, 4 years, 1,000 lbs., \$145; 1 bay mare, 7 years, 900 lbs., \$145; 1 brown horse, \$140; 3 bay do, \$500; 1 brown do, \$100; 2 brown do, \$325; 1 bay do, 6 years, 1,200 lbs., \$155; 1 gray do, 3 years, 1,200 lbs., \$150; 1 bay do, 800 lb, black pony, \$95, and a well-bred 800 lb. From the 4th up to date, inclusive, the following have been shipped to the United States: 2 horses valued at \$375, 2 do \$450, 19 do \$2,382.50, 3 do \$1,150, 10 do \$1,492.50, 1 do \$100, 10 do \$1,114.23, 4 do \$415, 13 do \$1,579, 21 do \$2,750, 6 do \$867, 1 do \$200, 14 do \$1,049.50, 1 do \$24.50, 3 do \$335, 2 mares \$280, 1 do \$110, 1 do \$135.

LOCAL CATTLE MARKETS.

Business at the local markets to-day was not so good as expected, nevertheless a large number of buyers were in attendance, and some of them bought very fine animals. The supply was not exceptionally large, but there were choice cattle which sold at very low prices. Shipments were sold fast, as the prices were low and some of them passable beasts. Calves had not a very large market although there was a good demand. There were no

HAVE YOU SUFFERED FROM... Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Ailments and tube casts in the water? Fittful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhoea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ensue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day ailment, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. Warner's SAFE Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.