66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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ET NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN

WEDNESDAY.....JULY,29, 1885

THE bar quet which is being organized in honor of Earl Spencer, of evil fame, will serve only to emphasize the abandonment to which he is being subjected on all sides. Both Chamberlain and Dilke, two of his ex-coland will not be present. The affair will be One of them writes :--purely Whig.

THE Tory and Liberal press have joined in denouncing the Government's concession to the Irish party in the Maamtrasna cases; but far less forced, to attend Mass, and to in Ireland the result has been received with prove more the great delicacy of feelcorresponding joy. The memorial in favor of the men still imprisoned for the Maamtrasna murder will be drawn by the most skilful writers in the National Party. It is expected that, if their innocence be proved, there will be a wholesale release or men convicted by packed juries under the Ceimes Act. If the Liberals continue to excite the prejudice of English constituencies against the Tories for their concession to Parnell, it is possible that the Tories will retort by join- attended Protestant services, and no rumpus ng the Parnellite denunciations of the has been kicked up about it, although Cathocoercion régime for hanging and imprisoning lie discipline in matters of Church attendnnocent men. This is a counter cry which will be effective even in England, the Tories meanwhile scoring another success by passing the Land Purchase bill, the first reception of which has been very favorable. The Parnellites will probably accept the bill as a method | the marriage of Beatrice to the obscure and of easing the land market and a step toward impecunious Prince Henry of Battenberg. great importance. We do not remember for Dewdney, and that the popular had understood there were a few Protestants in at the same time helping the Tories by giving of giving the bride away to the Prince of them a solid legislative triumph.

Tur hanging of Riel in effigy is a disgusting specticle, and it is being somewhat overdone. Winterpres started it, Toronto tried it, and now O tawa is making strenuous efforts to soring Riel up to a lamp-post. Great ex some ai and indignation have been aroused across ag the French-Canadian population of tre Capital in consequence. A public meeting was called to denounce this act of cowardie and fanaticism. It was largely ittended, and resolutions were passed expressing just indignation at the ignerations attempt three times repeated of hoisting an effigy representing the halfbrett, prison r suspended by a rope round the neck. For some time it was feared that be public peace would be disturben and that the cowardly effigy hangers would meet with physical interruption in their discraceful pranks. The officers and mentions of the St. Jean Baptiste Society are to be congratulated on their action in having left the ranks of the procession before reaching the objectionable and indecent display. Omawa, like Winnipeg, ought to be ashamed of itself.

Ir looks as if the Department of Justice was anxious to obtain a verdict by hook or crock against Louis Riel. The stipendiary. magistrate (Richardson), is inclined to conduct the trial something after the style of Judge Lawson of Dublin Castle fame. He can settle the most profound and intricate questions of criminal and constitutional law in less than eleven seconds. Of course the decisions are in favor of the Crown on such occasions. Another extraordinary the Court. The witnesses for the defence have been tampeted with, Mr. Greenshields stated he had approached parties whose names had been furnished to for the detence, but they avoided him as if he were infected with the plague. They said sel. They had been instructed in this resufficient grounds, it reveals a rather exceptional interference with the rights of the der such circumstances would be a disgrace it is said, intend to call the speaker's attentismply unpardonable. Col. Ouimet had given characterizes every Englishman, would pro-

Leo XIII'S letter to the Emperor of that country, gives a glowing account of his visit special decree the Emperor of China decided to accord him audience—an exceptional and extremely rare honor and favor. His Majesty conversed with him, over an hour and was particularly desirous to obtain intelligence about Leo XIII., whom he names in his picturesque language, "The Emperor of Religion." Father Giulianelli was also received in solemn audience by the council of members of Foreign Affaire the Tsung li Yamen, and, during his sojourn at Pekin, several of the ministers and high dignitaries of the Court invited him to dinner. Before his departure the Emperor sent him the sum of 100,000 sapeques, as a testimony of his good will. The warmest assurances were given to the Ambassador of the Sovereign Pontiff relative to the Christians in the Chinese Empire. Father Giulia elli is the bearer of the Emperor's reply to the letter of His Holiness, which is written in Chinese and accompanied by an Italian trans-PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, lation made at Pekin. Another document OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF Jurgishes a detailed explanation of the arms. designs, and other signs which adorn the letter.

SINCE the reiterated publication, by an evening contemporary, of that attack on Col. Ouimet of the 65th, for an alleged interferference with the religious liberty of his men, the Montreal press has been deluged with interviewers and letters from the Protestant members of the battalion, all testifying to leagues in the late Government, who were the marked tolerance, kindness and courtesy invited, have pleaded previous engagements, of the defamed Colonel in matters of religion.

"During the four months in which I had the honor of serving with the gallant 65th I was never treated otherwise than with courtesy and kindness, more especially with regard to religion. I was never asked, score, I wish to mention the following fact : At Sergeant Valiquette's funeral I myself was asked personally by the adjutant if I had any acruples in entering the Catholic place of worship to hear the funeral service read over the body of my comrade marms. I need say

These papers which have been raising such a furious cry over an empty and false charge of forcing Protestants to attend a Catholic demonstration, seem to ignore that the Catholic volunteers in General Middleton's column ance is much stricter and severer than among Protestants.

THINGS do not run smoothly in the Royal family. There has been quite a split over Wales, but at the last moment the Queen herself had to fill that portion of the bill. The reason for this change was that the Prince of Wales positively refused to take any part whatever in the ceremonies and was only present at the wedding in obedience to the imperative command of his roval mother. He considered the match to be beneath the dignity of English royalty, and the alliance to be worse even than that formed by the marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorne. The Dake of Edinburgh, at this juncture, offered to officiate and give away the bride, but his services were promptly declined by the Queen, who feared that the substitution would but too plainly reveal the serious disruption which had taken place in the family. To get over the difficulty Her Majesty decided to personally give the bride away, and the courtiers were instructed to circulate the story that the Queen, anxious to give a crowning proof of her affection for her youngest daughter, would personally give her away. The Prince of Wales exhibited his displeasure and enmity to the union to such an extent as not to participate in any of the festivities after the marriage ceremony, but hied himself away to London on board his yacht without delay.

EARL SPENCER has been banqueted and had his health proposed in an eulogistic speech by Lord Hartington, the leader of the Whigs. The patron of Bolton, Cornwall, French, and the other Dublin Castle "unspeakables," naturally justified the Orimes Act and glorified coercion in all its forms. There was nothing to be surprised at in that, representing as it did the sentiment of what the great O'Connell once called the base, brutal and bloody Whigs; but when the old feature of the trial is contained in a complaint Radical member for Birmingham, John which Mr. Greenshields, one of Riel's Bright, rose to eulogize Spencer and vindicounsel, felt compelled to make to cate his murderous policy and administration. then ample room may be found for surprise. mingled with disgust. John Bright, the manly champion of popular rights and of humanity, figuring on the brink of the grave him by the prisoner as witnesses required as the senile champion of coercion and the eulogist of the tyrant, is indeed a pitiful sight to behold. This alliance with Spencer dishonors they had been instructed to have nothing to the name of Bright, and is a most unsuitable say to the counsel for the defence, and would climax to his career. John Bright must be not even speak to him or his brother coun- crazy to state that the men who brought charges against Earl Spencer and the Irish ticence by the counsel for the Crown. | judges were disloyal to the Crown and directly If this be true, and it is not to be supposed hostile to Great Britain. They had, he said. the counsel would state it without good and so far as they could, obstructed legislation, which was intended to prevent or discover and punish crime. Bright, in his right mind, prisoner and an unwarrantable blocking of would never have ventured to utter such senthe ends of justice. A conviction obtained timents. Some members of the Irish party,

dian consumption. On Saturday last they told us that Michael Davitt had written a and of his reception. He was received at letter to Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical Pekin with the highest honors. By a leader, in which he says he would be proud to stand with Chamberlain on any platform during the proposed visit of the latter to Ireland. By way of comment the English correspondent added that the letter marked a final rupture of the two sections of the Irish party. There is one radical defect in the statement, both as regards the alleged alliance with Chamberlain and the final rupture of the Irish party, and it is that Mr. Davitt wrote no such letter. He denies that he ever wrote to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain offering to assist him in stumping Ireland upon a Radical platform. There was also another absurd story circulated in reference to Mr. Davitt's refusal to represent a constituency in the British House of Commons. It was alleged that his reason for refusing was that he did not desire to be "gagged" by Mr. Parnell. How much truth there is in that may be estimated from the following extract from a public letter written in answer to the invitation to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament. Mr. Davitt writes :- "I have de "termined that I will never sit in an Eng-'lish Parliament. This determination is "irrevocable. Fifteen years ago I was 'sentenced, in the name of the Queen, to a term of servitude which is now expiring.

A SYCOPHANTIC MINISTER.

the British press.

"I cannot perform an act which would com-

' pel me to seal my forgiveness and forget-

fulness of all this personal wrong and in-

'humanity by invoking God's name as

testimony of my loyalty and devotion to

' the power which inflicted this wrong." It

takes a public man in Anglo-Irish politics

half his time to contradict the wild absurdi.

ties and malicious misrepresentations that are

circulated against him by the paid liars of

Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister to England, is turning out to be a prime sycophant. His democracy has been effaced since his advent into the atmosphere of royal society in London. Speaking before Albert Victor, the young son of the Prince of Wales, at a reception by the Lord Mayor of London, the democratic courtier told the boy that he could "cast for him out of the stars that shine upon him no happier horoscope than that he should follow in his father's footsteps."

Mr. Phelps has wounded American sentiment deeply, and the N. Y. Sun voices the when it says that "the representative of a Republic is not engaged in very appropriate business when he devotes himself to the flattery of a prince and goes out of his way to address land indulged in that sort of thing in so conspicuous a place with so much formality and with so many of the airs of a courtier."

Mr. Phelps is, moreover, held not to have been justified on moral grounds in wishing the youngster to follow in the footsteps of the Prince of Wales, as the course of the latter's life has not been such that it should be imitated, or that it should deserve the praise of any right living man. At a recent banquet in London the American Minister improved on his role of courtier so far as to refer to Queen Victoria as "our Queen as well as yours." The extravagance of the appropriation has caused the American people to smile outright at poor Mr. Phelps, who has been so easily varquished by royalty.

The Chicago Herald thinks there really is no excuse for saying that Queen Victoria is America's Queen, or that America has any proprietary right in her whatever. "The only queens," humorously adds our contemporary, "known to the Western Hemisphere are the ones whose portraits on cardboard are in general circulation, and which belong not to Americans in general but to any man who has enough kings or aces to carry them off-No: Queen Victoria is not our queen in any sense. We wouldn't know what to do with lish to the backbone, and the appointment d her if we had her, and as for her oldest son there are quarantine stations where he would have to be disinfected before he could be permitted to land at all."

The Herald is convinced that Mr. Phelps must have uttered this remark when exceedingly full of wine, or in jest, for the purpose of amusing some other people who were full of wine. If not, he may have thought it was time to bring the ceremonious taffy distribution to an end and determined to do so by his view to say that it does not know what it is very extravagance. Should this last conjecture prove to he correct it will be pretty generally admitted that Phelps hit the bull's

The American minister may be a success as a courtier and sycophant, but as a representative of democratic principles and sentiment he is an early failure.

DEFAMING A SOLDIER.

Col. Ouimet, the gallant commander of the 65th, has been foully slandered and wantonly misrepresented in connection with the socalled Edmonton outrage on the Protestant volunteers of his regiment. The papers which have had a hand in the dirty work ought to be proud of their fanatical achievel ments in defaming an honest man and a brave officer. Our contemporary the Witness has much to answer for in this respect. Stirring up religious feuds is a bad and nasty job at any time; but to do so without any substantia.

the 65th capable of bigotry or religious in occome a promised laind for the overcrowded tolerance, especially in the discharge of his population of the Old Country and, under military duties. But not with standing his reputation and his explicit denial of the country which gave it birth. the charges, certain papers have with sickening bigotry and malice relterated the charges, given them prominence and had them telegraphed all over the (continent, thus helping to spread the lie and do Col. Onimet irreparable harm and a shameful injustice. It is really deplorable that the sense of fairness and of common justice is not more prevalent among the certain class of journals that we have reference to. Their misrepresentations of character and motives, their distortion of facts and their prejudiced or bigoted utterances are calculated to work lamentable injury. The peace and harmony of the community, where there is such a mixture of creed and race, are constantly undermined thereby, and dissensions and distrust are made to take their place. Of course we do not say that our contemporaries aim willingly to produce this result, but, whether they intend it or not, such is the unavoidable effect of their teachings. For instance, what would naturally be the feelings of the readers of the Daily Witness in reading in its Wednesday issue?

On the Government must rest the odium of the outrage committed on Protestant soldiers of the Sixty-Fifth until a thorough investigation is made and all necessary reparation afforded to the victims.

We should say that if any of them believed strong and their idea of religious freedom in Canada could not be too poor. But so far from that being a statement of the truth, the Edmonton outrage is all the other way. The behavior of our contemporary's Protestant martyr was so offensive and disrespectful to his superior officer, that Col. Onimet would have chastised the culprit bodily if he had not been colonel of the regiment.

The Witness and the other papers like it owe much reparation and an humble apology to the commander of the 65th for their cowardly attack on his honor and malicious defamation of his character.

"NO FRENCH NEED APPLY."

The Montreal Dady Witness' own cor respondent at Regina has undertaken to give the Federal authorities some extraordinary pointers as to the class of people who should be appointed to office in the North-West He first begins by handling Lieut. Governor Dewdney without gloves, and charges His Honor with abusing his privileges in the most popular dissatisfaction at his sycophancy glaring manner, and with exhibiting partiality the interests of the general population. The a beardless youth as if he was a personage of favors, seems to have a good word Albert. That is even a worse condition of affairs than when Earl Spencer lived in Dub-"Lieut. Governor of the North-West he ap learnt that a minister mained that they his own aggrandizement," the Witness writer, with a degree of imperturbability and importinence, which is really amusing, ventures to inform the rest of the Dominion that "disliked as Dewdney is, he would be preferred to a French governor, whom there is some talk of appointing as his successor." The old motto, "No Irish need apply," is transformed by this Witness oracle into "No French need apply." This introduction of race hatred and prejudices into questions of public administration is as wicked as it is insane. And we are surprised at the Daily Witness favoring it. Is any remained behind. At the time the men were responsible journal justified in having specially ordered to fall in Conway was insolent and defiant, and the Colonel added, "I see that he has written for it and in publishing such threats against the Government, the liberties and constitution of this country as are contained in the following paragraph:

"The majority of the settlers here are Enga French Governor to this territory would

Here the Government is told that if it at. seven days for using insolent language to the captain." Adams was discharged and treated lenient-tempts to appoint a Canadian citizen to office ly. Conway had always been more or less ins. borwho is not English to the backbone, there will be a rebellion. Does the Witness fully English-speaking people in the regiment who appreciate the danger and atrocity of such utterances? It would be the more charitable talking about than to say it means what it writes. Our contemporary's own correspondent adds other reasons why a French-Canadian should not be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West. We give them to the public in their naked malice and offen. Saslatchewan instead. When he was being sent siveness:-

Besides this there would be the natural appointment, of his own countrymen to the various positions which might be in his gift, the possible appropriation of the wealth, which it would be in his power to accumu which it would be in his power to accumulate either by the lawful exercise or abuse of his privileges, either to his own selfish ends or to the further advancement and affluence of the French, whether in this territory or drained for the benefit of his countrymen Smith, D.M.G., formerly Deputy Adjutant-drained for the benefit of his countrymen Smith, D.M.G., formerly Deputy Adjutant-drained for the data and the condition of Generalfor this district, which would speak for things, which, it is safe to assert, would result from the appointment of a man to DRARCIE. OUMER,govern this country who has no national interests whatever in it, would, it is also equally safe to assert, not be tolerated by the British population who, by the aweat of their brows, have opened up and settled this territory, and who, true to their native in reason, and when there is no cause for it, is stincts and to that love of freedom which

THE TRUE WITNESS AND UAITION

that would ill harmoniss, with the shonor tion to the speech as a breach of privilege with the country has won in the rapid and lives more than that, it was a lie given to which the country has won in the rapid and lives more than that, it was a lie given to out to certain members of the 65th at Edmon tion to the speech as a breach of privilege with the country has won in the rapid and lives more than that, it was a lie given to out to certain members of the 65th at Edmon tion to the same natural instincts as they, the same same natural instincts as they, the same same natural instincts as they, the same as members of the 65th at Edmon tion to the same natural instincts as they, the same same n

On what grounds and by what right is it charged that a French Canadian citizen has no national interest whatever in the North-West? Coming from the source it does, this slur on the worth and ambitions of our French Canadian fellow-citizens is contemptible. sweet that he was a Catholic and always bad What arrogant and pompous absurdity, to say that, true to their native instincts and to ments as had been put into his mouth. In that love of freedom which characterizes every consequence of his statement, and an earnestly Englishman, they will insist on being governed by one similar to themselves and with the same natural instincts-whatever that may mean. The natural instincts are often not very elevated.

Did not Lieut. Governor. Dewdney, who is a thoroughbred Englishman, and not long out, have the said natural instincts? But what gives the Witness writer the most anxiety is the religion of the Lieut. Governor. The Englishman to fill the bill must, besides the said similarity to his cousins and aunts and his natural instincts, be "one who, above " all, is of that faith which is the stronghold " of every Englishman," So that an English man without that stronghold will not be acceptable! What idiotic bombast!! Thus the fate of the North-West can only be secure in the hands of an Englishman, who is similar to all Englishmen, who has their natural instincts and that faith the Witness to be nurrating well substantiated | which is his particular stronghold. Then the facts, their indignation could not be too North-West will become a paradise and a credit both to the Dominion and to the country which gave it birth. Now, who ever heard of the country that gave birth to the North-West territories? What miserable rot?

THE SIXTY FIFTH.

COL. OUIMET EXPLAINS.

A representative of THE POST called upon Lt. Col. Onimet yesterday morning, in order to hear the correct story of the privates of his regiment who have recently been poising as martirs and whose story has been, most unwisely, accepted as truth and pub ished without investigation by a city contemporary.

Col. Ouimet was found in his office suffering from a twinge of gout, a little associate he had left behind on the prairies, as he thought, but which has returned to him now that he is home

The Colonel said he had read the reports containing the statements of the two men, but they were wholly incorrect. The facts were simply as follows: There were two companies of the 65th, numbers one and seven, at Edmonton and Saslatchewan respectively, two points about equal distances from St. Albert. These two companies one invited by the cottens are supported by the cottens are invited by the cottens are supported by the nies were invited by the settlers around that point to attend the celebration of Corpus Christi, the Sunday following the feast. He told the captains of the companies that he was towards certain persons, to the detriment of willing to allow this, especially as the settlers the interests of the general population. The correspondent says no one, far or near, offering them transport, and so on, but he correspondent says no one, far or near, added that the guard duties would have to be outside the recipients of gubernatorial provided for. Capt. Doherty sent an officer favors, seems to have a good word made due arrangements. The colonel said he for Doylar that the popular had understood there mere for Portsetant in the universal buying out of landlords, while The official programme had assigned the duty when any other American Minister to Eng. dislike of the Governor is so great that not a in any way. The companies believes a small into Prince Albert, as asked, and when the guards had been provided by Capt. Mackintosh he (C.I. Ouimet) had ordered a general parade, lin Castle. After making the comprehensive charge that "throughout his whole career as thing about Protestants. He afterwards learnt that a minister named Howard pears to have abused every privilege which should not attend the procession, and that Con within his power by exercising them for way, whose name figures so prominently in the newspaper articles, was causing trouble and counselling the other Protestant men not to go or fall in. The man enlisted as a Catholic, and wore a scapular, but now pretends to be a Protestant. He ordered the men to fall in on parade and then to state any complaint or grievance they had to make. This was after a refusal to fall in had been given. Having obeyed, they wise then ordered to fall out. He told Conway that he was to go to the parade because he thought he was a Catholic, as he had represented himself. With regard to the other three m n who fell out, they were told that as they were not going to the church they wou'd have to supply the place of the absentees and do guard duty. To this they raised objections, but did the duty, however. At the ombarkation on the waggons taking the companies back again Conway and Adams reported that I nearly kicked him. Well, as a matter of fact, I nearly did, and if I had not been the Colonel of the regiment I pribably should have, as his manner was so defiant and unbearable. Conway was told to go to the guard room for his insolence and insubordination, and the next morning he was charged for two offences against the regulations, firstly for a French Governor to this territory would certainly be productive of something very much like a rebellion among them, as the feeling against a French ruler would be strong."

Teling against a French ruler would be strong."

Teling against a French ruler would be strong."

Teling against a French ruler would be strong. The strong to parade, and secondly for insolence to his commanding officer, Capt. Des Troismaisons, aud inciting to insubordination. "I only dealt with one charge, 'said the Colonel, the others, and sent him to jail for overlooking the others, and sent him to jail for overlooking the others, and sent him to jail for overlooking the others.

injurious to discipline. "This," said the Colonel is the whole case. It may be interesting, however, to mention that two days after Con way was sent to the bastion Adams refused to goon guard and was brought up again. I told hin that if he was not careful he would have to go o jail. He said he did not care and would away he cried so piteously that I pardoned him After his imprisonment Conway was well ba-havel." As to Flanagan the Colonel said he thought he had always behaved well enough.

It vill thus be seen that the calleged cruelty revolves itself into some rather lenient treatment of a few insubordinate men who were

clearly entitled to some more severe prinishment

itself :--Fone Pitt, July 3rd, 1885.

I have been shown a letter which has been, I under stand, extensively copied in the press of Canada, mak ing most disgraceful accusations, against your corps. ing nos disgriceful accusations, against your corps.

As th 65th firmed a portion of the Infantry Brigade
of with i was placed in command at Calgary, over
two moths since, and as during the period intervening
until niw, we have been constantly together, I feel I
should of be doing right if I did not express my digust
at the files accusations which have been much against
your great little regiment. I have been with them in
quarter, in camp, on the march and in fight, and I con-

All is 1 had the transport. SERGT. CONWAY EXPLAINS.

On Saturday, Sergt. Conway, of the 65th, turned up for parade, and was directed to present, himself before the Colonel, who asked for an explanation of his conduct in making for an explanation of his conduct in making the representations he had with reference to his helps punished for refusing to go to the Corpus Christi festival. He alleged, in an been, and hoped to continue so, and that, further, he had never authorized such stateexpressed desire to stay with the regiment, he was permitted to resume his place with

HONOR TO COL. OUIMET.

After 10 o'clock Mass at St. R se on Sun. day, the president of that village and depu. tations from St. Eustace e and other surround. ing villages waited on Col. Onimet, when the cure of St. Rosc read a most complimentary address of welcome to the gallant Colonel and also a letter from the Rev. Father Leatary, care of St. Albert, N.W.T. The Hon. Chas. Champagne, legislative councillor, then prean address on behalf of the St. sented Eustache deputation, which was responded to in fitting terms by the gallant colonel, The gathering on the occasion of the presentation of the addresses was tue largest ever seen

NO PLACE TO LAY THEIR HEADS.

It is now reported that since the arrival of the volunteers from the front several of them have been discovered to be without homes or friends. On the first night after they reached Montreal, it is said that at least eighteen of the 65th took possession of the City Hall sters and slept there all night, while others, better posted, visited the refuges and were well cared for. The same state of affairs is said to have existed with some of the Garrison Artillery.

TH STORY OF THE FISH CREEK FIGHT.

Here is what a soldier who was at the Fish Creek fight thinks of General Middleton. Writing to a friend in this i, y, he says:—
"And so they have voted \$10,000 to General Middleton. If the men who voted him this money asked our opinion they might have altered their intention cowards the Fish Creek blunderer. I do not believe that military blunderer. I do not believe that military blucterer. I do not believe that military history can show a more stupid or more hundlisting fight than we had on that well-remembered day. But think of it. Fish Creek, as it is called, is an irregularly formed hole in the ground. It is cove ed with trees, and is norman fifty or water feet days. In and is perhaps fifty or sexty feet deep. In this hole in the ground there were about 100 half-breeds and Indians. Some of these were in pits, others fringed the edge of the hole in the ground, and kept puffing awa, at us. We had about 400 men when the fight, began, and had about 400 men when the fight, began, and we gradually crowded up to the enemy, and drove them from the edge of the hole in the ground down among the trees. When we passed over the top to fire down they saw our heads and fired up, and this work continued until about three o'clock, when we were joined by. Lord Melevind's command and our force than numbered about 500 men. But why the then numbered about 800 men. But why the old muff Middleton did not then surround this old muff Middleton did not then surround this hole in the ground is a mystery to us all. The country around Fish Creek was of en with an odd bluff of trees here and there. It was admirably suited for defense and all the General had to do was to surround the robels, throw up rifle pits on all sides and wait. If he did, he had them all corralled, and there would have been less loss of life. But instead of doing that he kent negrong away at instead of doing that he kept pegging away at the men in the "Creek," and at 5 o'clock retreated—yes, retreated—wnile the half-breeds and Indians came cut of their pits and yelled at us in derision. Our men were mad, I can tell you. They lost all confidence in aid-dleton then, and you may be sure that the ques-tion, "Why did not Middleton surround Fish Creek?" will be asked when the history of the campuign comes to be lionestly written." So goes the story.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

Sir-Will you please inform me whether Gen. Middleton intends to accept the twenty thousand dollars which the Home Rule of Canada of the Dominion House of Parliament awarded him lately for his services in the North-West, against the half-breeds and Indians? or will he refuse the big pay, for a very unequal contest, as derogatory to his loyalty to the Queen, and await her royal favor and the Earldom of Batoche, perhaps? HOME RULER JULIA.

Montreal, 21st July, 1885.

THE NINTH BATTALION.

QUEDEC, July 21 .- Notwithstanding a regular downpour of rain, which continued during the whole morning, masses of people lined the streets and the Palais station to receive the boys of the 9th Battalion ; in fact to dense was the crowd that any admittance to the station after 9 o'clock was next to impossible. It was fully 12 o'clock before the train steamed into the station, and the scene that ensued after it came to a standatil is almost indescribable. The greetings between the returning braves and their friends were most affecting. When all the volunteers had disembarked they were formed in line and the reception committee, headed by the mayor, advanced and read an address of welcome to Col. Amyot, his officers and the men of the battalion, to which the gallant commander ably replied. The order to march was then given, and the line proceeded in the following order: Quebec Fire Brigade, band of the 87th Quebec County Battalion, Pontifica Zouaves, A Battery and band, Quebec Field Battery, 8th Royals and band. Then came the Association of Hunters and Anglers, who were all armed with fowling pieces and kept up a continual discharge along the route, which, added to the tumult from other causes, made a terrific din. Next followed the reception committee in double carriages, the mayor leading, the band of the 9th, the district militia officers escorting Col. Amyot, the 9th Battalien, and other local associations. Ar immense concourse of citizens and carriages came last. Arrived at St. Roch's church, grand Te Deum service was held by Rev. Mr. Gosselin. After service the line again formed and as the dusty warriors passed the rooms of the Union Commerciale, where a most beautiful arch, profuse with natural flowers, had been erceted, they received the ovation of the day. They then proceeded through the different streets to the armory, where they were disbanded for the afternoon.

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