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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1886.

Principal Grant.

We would not like to make a direct charge against Principal Grant of trying to prevent university consolidation being accomplished.

It is enough for him, we think, to look after his own institution and his own denomination, without interfering with the action of the methodists in regard to this question.

It is likely that the new consolidated university in Toronto will be a more powerful rival to Queen's than Toronto now is, but that is no reason why its establishment should in any way be interfered with.

Queen's has a future before it even if it does not see the way to join in the confederation. It has a position in the country which must be more or less contributory to a university in the immediate city.

But before Queen's can depend on its geographical position for its development, it must throw off its connection with the Presbyterian church.

As a matter of fact, the connection is only nominal, yet so long as a faculty in divinity is retained in Kingston it must more or less be identified with that church, although the church has no say in its control.

Along the C. P. E.

The Montreal Herald says that Mr. Adolph Boissier, of Amsterdam, Holland, with a party of gentlemen, has just passed over the Western division of the Canadian Pacific railway.

He telegraphs that they found the road to be as good as the best they know, the country mostly without snow, fine and promising, healthy, and happy.

Mr. Boissier represents the administration office in Amsterdam of an association having a very large number of members who have invested capital in the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Boissier and party were enabled to see spring farming in the Northwest much further advanced than it is in eastern Canada.

We learn that the farmers commenced seeding yesterday at Moosejaw, Pense and Indian Head.

West of Moosejaw the seeding is all done. Looking at the immense body of grain still lying in the fields and roads and streets of the Northwest are not calculated to promote contentment with our Quebec climate.

The Asiatic Powers.

In speaking of British Russia and China as the three great Asiatic powers, we have followed good authority.

But if France secures large possessions in Tonquin and Annam one more great power will have to be added to the list.

Respecting European interests in Asia a significant hint comes from St. Petersburg.

The Russian press urges France to give up her claims on the border of the Russian press is highly suggestive with reference to the whole situation in Asia.

Incidents of the French crisis.

A Paris despatch says that it was not parliament, it was not the voice of the country, that overthrew M. Ferry's government; but it was the workers of Belleville and Montmartre.

They became a howling mob, and the terrific noise they made frightened the government, chamber of deputies and all.

Nor was it any inability on the part of prominent men to agree on common political principles, or even on common rules of action, which "threw" M. de Freycinet's attempt to form a ministry.

The real difficulty in his way was the fierce rivalry of the various groups fighting for the possession of the interior portfolio, which involves the expenditure of 2,000,000 francs, or say \$850,000, in the secret service.

M. Andrieux, the former chief of police, has lately disclosed how, four years ago, large sums of this fund were given to official candidates to debauch the electors.

There was a chorus of indignation protests for a day or two, and then a wise silence, as the proof was threatened. All the politicians confessed the accusation by their determination either to get the interior portfolio or to prevent the other groups from getting it.

Charges and rumors of charges of corrupt conduct thickened the air of Paris. The most interesting and circumstantial of these charges aimed at no lesser game than M. Ferry himself.

On the evening of Wednesday, April 1, while the crowds were sauntering about from the scene of the abortive riot in the Place de l'Opera, and while the Petit Bourgeois was closing its doors after an eventful day, the streets were suddenly filled with men crying "extra edition."

One of the papers, the head line across the whole page announcing "Peace with China," contained a detailed account of the negotiations as all but concluded.

The crowds bought the paper, but were disposed to deride the news as a sensation. Succeeding events showed that the announcement was a very different thing from the ordinary newspaper fry. It had been in the hands of the editor of the Paris thirty-six hours, and he had cleared \$40,000 (forty thousand pounds sterling) on the strength of it before he published it.

The amount named is astounding, if it be not a misprint of pounds for francs. Others in the favored circle are said to have done nearly as well. Never, it is added, was there made a bolder and braver use of mislead-

rial information for private gain. The Paris is strictly the personal organ of M. Ferry, and all the operators who won by the schemes are his "dear friends."

An ugly inference from all this would not be far-fetched.

Another phase of the cabinet intrigues going on during the crisis sits and details in our daily with this. The desperate efforts made by the Ferry party to impose M. Allain Targé on M. de Freycinet as minister of the interior really was the fact that prevented the latter from forming a ministry.

M. Targé is a relative of M. Ferry and is vice-president of the Franco-Egyptian bank, who managed the financial affairs of Tunis and which represents the bondholders of Cairo. It remains to be added that he is now minister of the interior in the coalition government of M. Brisson and De Freycinet.

The Ferme de la Rebeis.

Le Journal des Trois Rivières is trying to get up a scare article. It describes the halfbreeds in the Northwest as most formidable men, of great vigor, of wonderful bravery, inured to dangers of every kind, at home on the prairie whether on horse or on foot, and as being thoroughly acquainted with the country.

Against these the Journal holds that our young troops ought not to be pitted, and it takes the ground that for this reason the government ought to endeavor by every legitimate and honorable means to arrive at a pacific solution of the trouble, and of preventing, if at all possible, a war which will cost much blood and more money than the value of all the revenues of the lands that the Metis and the halfbreeds claim.

While there may be some force in the Journal's article, it is more or less written for a sinister purpose. The government ought to treat with the rebels only on one condition, and that is that they must first lay down their arms.

If they do not, they must be met, and with the result we have no fear. The troops now in the Northwest will soon have adapted themselves to the country and the situation, and they will be able to hold their own with Riel and his rebels.

As things now look, the Queen's Own will be on his trail before the week is ended, and Riel will either have to fight them or make tracks to the woods to the north.

It is said that Riel is now playing "Mahdi" in the Northwest, and claiming to be a prophet sent by heaven to deliver his people from Canadian rule.

Another report says positively that he was in New York two months ago, in consultation with the Fenian leaders there. The chances are that he is ready to play the role of false prophet, Fenian, or any other that promises to bring him notoriety and make him a man of consequence.

Meantime he puts an air of a considerable extent; and His Excellency the President has always a guard of fifty men to his august person. One account says that at the time of the Duck lake fight he was seven miles away.

Elsewhere we copy from the Montreal Herald rather a remarkable article on the spathy of the Maritime provinces. Our contemporary's remarks are severe, but are still well justified by the facts of the case.

For one thing our fellow-felons down by the sea would considerably reduce the demands upon their respective provincial governments if they would do as we do in Ontario, that is, tax themselves through township and county councils for certain necessary local expenditures.

What would be the less need of their continually troubling the dominion government for "better terms."

From London we hear that the foreign office has just published the correspondence between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to a proposed commercial treaty affecting the latter country and the British West Indies only.

What caused the negotiations to come to nothing at last was the fact that the United States made it a sine qua non that the trade privileges conceded in the West Indies should not be extended to any other country.

This seems to have been aimed at Canada. It would be wonderful that Lord Granville found it impossible to accept the American proposals.

Spathy of the Maritime Provinces.

While the western provinces of the Dominion are manfully struggling to place their advantages before the public of Great Britain, we find the Maritime provinces, with vast resources, not only in fisheries, but with an unlimited amount of coal, iron and other metals and minerals, as well as with extensive forests on the very seaboard, either listlessly mute or turning to the dominion for assistance in the shape of some motion for better terms.

During the past winter the government of Nova Scotia has been cultivating the idea of discussing secession movements, while in New Brunswick the assembly and legislative council seem to spend most of their time in quarreling over trivial matters.

It would be far better for both governments, instead of waiting for help, to see what they can do for themselves in the way of advancing their own interests. To this end we would recommend them to appoint a commission of skilled persons to examine into the state of trade and manufactures within their limits, with authority to report to the respective governments the best plan to be adopted in the development of mining and other industries. Such a commission, when properly constituted, would do more for them than all the better terms stipulations that either of them can drag or worry from the central government by such means as they have adopted.

Take, for instance, the possible products of the iron, coal and gold industries of Nova Scotia alone, and let them be brought to light, honestly and intelligently before the English public by a commission, which the result would be of the most beneficial character.

Then, again, in both of these provinces there are extremely fertile districts, such as the Annapolis valley, Colchester, Antigonish, and other countries in Nova Scotia, as well as in the valley of the St. John and its tributaries in New Brunswick, all of which possess the inestimable advantage of being near the seaboard with good communications with the same, and which would be had cheaply for the reason that many of the young men of the maritime provinces have sought homes in the west. These farms would

be readily bought by farmers in Great Britain, were they aware at what a low price they could be obtained.

Instead, however, of advertising for themselves and being agents of their own property, they look on the other side of the dominion to do all for them in the way of drawing emigrants to their shores, as long as they can get a cent out of it.

It is a pity that a state like an individual must exist itself before it can be brought into notice, so long will it wait with all its advantages to reach the high position in which their natural advantages should place them.

The Cheapest and Best.

On account of its purity and concentration, strength and great power over disease, Burdock Blood Purifiers is the cheapest and best blood cleansing tonic known for all disordered conditions of the blood.

THE MARCH OF THE GREENIERS.

Appreciate the Boys Who Fight and Suffer.

Correspondence of the Mail.

English Review, Oct. 4, 1871.—At last the long tramp across the prairie is over, and the men are happy at the thought of getting an all-rail route to Qu'Appelle, and the sufferings of the troops in the Sudan are any worse than those of the brave boys who crossed the gap separating the main portions of the railway we are sincerely sorry for them.

They had burning sands, while here the sand was replaced with driving storms of snow and temperature may degenerate below zero.

The boys' courage never failed, and the tramp, tramp, tramp of the column as it wended its way among the silent woods or heavy water among the Lake Superior shore was monotonous and very trying.

Bravely they struggled, shielding themselves from the piercing wind with the laps of great coats.

The terrible glare of the sun from the snow-covered ice, as it fell on blistered face and swollen eyes told but half the story. Some of the volunteers were with out goggles, but the most cautious ones extended a substance from their backs, using pieces sufficiently large to cover a piece of the face, fastening the bark with bits of string over the eyes.

Two small boys were sufficient space to see through, and at the same time shut out the glare. Probably the greatest suffering experienced by the troops was by Grenadier's company camp, 45 miles from Qu'Appelle. Col. Otter had passed on, intending to wait for the Grenadiers there, when both corps were overtaken by a heavy snow storm, and the camp was abandoned. On the 21st, however, it was discovered that our camp had been disabled, and therefore the troops were obliged to move.

Time the Queen's Own available. To save the troops from the snow, the baggage guard to follow with the Grenadiers. The latter, expecting a long march, had on over forty long marches they found nothing but a smouldering camp fire, with the thermometer at 22 degrees below zero. There was no shelter for the weary ones, and they suffered by a snow drift and the dead pine that stood like grim sentinels around the smouldering camp.

On the 22nd, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 23rd, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 24th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

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On the 26th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 27th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 28th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 29th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 30th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 31st, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 1st, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 2nd, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 3rd, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 4th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 5th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

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On the 18th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 19th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

On the 20th, the men were ordered to bivouac. The tents were blown away, and the men were ordered to bivouac.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL COSSIP.

Toronto, April 8.

The calls inform Cox & Co. that Hudson Bay stands at 216 1/2 and Northwest land at 37 1/2.

Consols opened and closed at 97 1/2 for money and account.

At Petrolia oil opened at 54 1/2 and closed at 52 1/2, the highest was 53 1/2 and the lowest 52 1/2. American oil opened at 77 1/2 and the lowest point touched was 77 1/2; the highest was 77 1/2 and it closed at 77 1/2.

New York stocks were dull, with the exception of Lake Shore, which was active. It stood down to 59 1/2 and closed at 58 1/2. C. B. & Q. sold down to 123 1/2 and closed at two points higher. It was 123 Monday. Devereux sold down to 62 1/2 and closed at 63, which is the lowest it touched last year, being now 120 1/2. A fall was quoted at 113 1/2. On what was a fall was there, my countrymen.

The closing Chicago despatch received today by Cox & Co. over their private wire was as follows: On strong cables, lower consols and had good news, wheat rising higher with strong local powers saying freely, but outside holders were sharp.

Records of the day show a realization of 83 1/2; but short interest was not active. Corn fraction higher but not active. Private advices are strongly in favor of higher prices; pockets show no disposition to sustain provisions. Pork, 4 1/2; pork, 4 1/2; corn, 1 1/2; lard, 1 1/2; tallow, 1 1/2; butter, 1 1/2; sugar, 1 1/2; coffee, 1 1/2; tea, 1 1/2; rice, 1 1/2; indigo, 1 1/2; opium, 1 1/2; silk, 1 1/2; cotton, 1 1/2; wool, 1 1/2; hides, 1 1/2; skins, 1 1/2; furs, 1 1/2; feathers, 1 1/2; bones, 1 1/2; horns, 1 1/2; shells, 1 1/2; pearls, 1 1/2; diamonds, 1 1/2; rubies, 1 1/2; sapphires, 1 1/2; emeralds, 1 1/2; garnets, 1 1/2; amethysts, 1 1/2; topazes, 1 1/2; crystals, 1 1/2; stones, 1 1/2; metals, 1 1/2; minerals, 1 1/2; fossils, 1 1/2; shells, 1 1/2; bones, 1 1/2; horns, 1 1/2; shells, 1 1/2; pearls, 1 1/2; diamonds, 1 1/2; rubies, 1 1/2; sapphires, 1 1/2; emeralds, 1 1/2; garnets, 1 1/2; amethysts, 1 1/2; topazes, 1 1/2; crystals, 1 1/2; stones, 1 1/2; metals, 1 1/2; minerals, 1 1/2; fossils, 1 1/2; shells, 1 1/2; bones, 1 1/2; horns, 1 1/2; shells, 1 1/2; pearls, 1 1/2; diamonds, 1 1/2; rubies, 1 1/2; sapphires, 1 1/2; emeralds, 1 1/2; garnets, 1 1/2; amethysts, 1 1/2; topazes, 1 1/2; crystals, 1 1/2; stones, 1 1/2; 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