The Weekly Tribune.

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE
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Weekly Tribune.
WITH SUPPLEMENT.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL 14, 1874.

A Scholastic Scandal.

It seems to us that no independent journal can approve of the Government's act in taking $25,000 from the public treasury for distribution among school districts, and that no true friend of the Government can help feeling sorry at the act. It is simply impossible to use this money without influencing the elections corruptly, and the disgusting spectacle will be presented of candidates promising school houses in exchange for votes. We do not charge the Government with intending to use the money for this purpose, and the Attorney General may have asked for the money solely because he deemed it necessary for the success of his school system, but those who vote it know well how it will be prostituted to political purposes. Mr. Gough will have, next session, materials for a speech from this source alone, as it is impossible for a Government depending on the votes of a majority of the House of Assembly to refrain from appropriating money given them to use without restrictions on the requisition of members or candidates favorable to them. Political honesty is impossible without proper restrictions, and there are no restrictions to prevent the misappropriation of this $25,000. It will be at the disposal of members, or candidates, who will cheerfully assume the responsibility of corruptly using it so long as they make sure of their seats in the Assembly for four years.

Trade of St. John.

Comparative statement of imports into, and exports from, the port of St. John, N. B., during the three months ending March 31st, 1873, and March 31st, 1874, respectively, showing the different countries with which the trade has been conducted:

1873.	*Value of Imports from*	*Value of Exports to*
[illegible]	$ 439,900	$ 162,668
[illegible]	358,508	148,976
[illegible]	104	
British W. Indies,		5,501
Spanish W. Indies,	48,665	332,702
Demarara,	20,871	
South America,		30,746
Cape Haytien,		3,521
Totals,	866,048	$684,114
1874.	*Value of Imports from.*	*Value of Exports to*
Great Britain,	$ 890,415	$ 110,872
United States,	609,993	88,587
France,	5,177	
Germany,		
Spain,		
[illegible] W. Indies,	513	3,990
[illegible] W. Indies,	48,068	227,728
[illegible] America,		4,400
[illegible]erara,		2,700
Totals,	$1,049,166	$438,277
Custom Duties collected during the three months ending March 31st, 1873,		$119,807.92
Custom Duties collected during the three months ending March 31st, 1874,		$133,035.97

The increase in the value of imports during the quarter ending March 31st, 1874, as compared with the same period of 1873, is owing chiefly to railway material and other free goods. It will also be noticed that the exports of lumber to Great Britain and the United States, and sugar boxes to Cuba, have greatly fallen off during the current quarter. This deficiency may, however, be quite made up in the next quarterly term.

Sumner's Vacant Chair.

The failure of the Massachusetts Legislature to elect a successor to Mr. Sumner is caused by a division in the Republican ranks. A majority of the votes cast is requisite to election, and no candidate has been able to secure that. Caucuses usually settle such things, but this part of the machinery of politics has not been resorted to in this case by the ruling party. The Democrats selected their man, Judge Curtis, and vote for him unanimously as a mere honorary ceremony, without hope of electing him. By dropping him and voting for either of the two leading Republican candidates they might decide the contest. This is sometimes done by the minority when there is division in the majority ranks. In this case, however, the Democrats do not desire the success of either of the leading Republican candidates—Dawes and Hoar. Should Charles Francis Adams's Republican vote of fifteen increase to sixty-five, as it might by the Hoar men taking him up for the purpose of defeating Dawes, the Democrats would probably vote for him in a body and secure his return. It would be almost unprecedented for either Dawes or Hoar to come out of the present dead-lock victorious, the chances all being in favor of a third candidate.

The New Brunswick Lunatic Asylum.

Everybody takes an interest in the treatment of lunatics, because he is conscious of the possibility of becoming one himself. The Queen's Printer has succeeded in issuing Dr. Waddell's twenty-fourth annual report, dated 31st October last, and we give the following paragraphs for the information of our readers:

On the 31st October, 1873, the date of last Report, there were two hundred and forty-three patients on the record—one hundred and twenty six males, and one hundred and seventeen females.

During the year there have been admitted ninety-one—fifty males, and forty-one females.

The total number under treatment has been three hundred and thirty-four—one hundred and seventy-six males, and one hundred and fifty-eight females.

The result of treatment is, forty-three have been discharged recovered—twenty males, and twenty-three females; two much improved—one male and one female; eight improved—five males and three females; one female unimproved; thirty-six have died—twenty-two males, and fourteen females; and there remain in the Institution two hundred and forty-three—one hundred and twenty-eight males, and one hundred and fifteen females.

The cause of death in sixteen was exhaustion from various forms of chronic insanity; and in six, consumption; in five, old age; in three, epilepsy, in two, apoplexy; and in one each, paralysis, erysipelas, typhoid fever, and softening of the brain.

Of the two hundred and forty-three remaining, sixty-one are improved—thirty-two males, and twenty-nine females; and one hundred and eighty-two unimproved—ninety-six males and eighty six females.

Of the whole number under treatment during the year, there were from St. John one hundred and forty; Charlotte, thirty-five; York, thirty-three; Westmoreland, twenty-three; King's and Northumberland, twenty-two each; Gloucester, eleven; Albert, ten; Kent and Carleton, eight each; Queen's seven; Sunbury and Restigouche, each three; Victoria, two; Nova Scotia, five; Prince Edward Island, two.

The institution is still too full. The only proper relief for which, is to furnish more accommodation. Last year I published the Resolutions passed by the American Association of Medical Superintendents of Institutions for the Insane, giving their expression of the evil effects of overcrowding, which I hope may not be overlooked, and that they will have their due influence in the proper quarters.

Last year I referred to the subject of "Expense," and I shewed conclusively from statistics drawn from various sources that this Institution is one of the least expensive known, while the result of treatment compares favorably with that of any country where provision is made for *all* the insane, as is done here.

Messrs. E. T. Kennedy & Co. have completed the work of putting in the new cooking apparatus, new fittings in the wash room, and an additional section of heating apparatus in the south wing.

It is proposed to add the remaining section of the heating apparatus, embracing the eastern front of the building, in the course of the next year, and when that is done the whole will be completed and the establishment made safe and very comfortable. So long as stoves are continued in use we will be liable to accidents from fire. Recently a patient was very seriously burnt by setting fire to her clothing from the door of the stove. Fortunately, this is the first accident of the kind that has occurred, though the liability to them at any time has been to me a constant source of uneasiness.

The fences, to which I have frequently referred as being in a dilapidated condition, remain unimproved, and, consequently, in a worse state from another year's wear.

The barns require general repairs on the outside, and to be covered with paint or wash.

The farm and garden have been very productive the last season, richly rewarding all the labor expended on them.

The Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, of Prince Wm. street, have kindly furnished a lot of excellent reading matter for the patients.

It is to be hoped that funds will be promptly furnished, now that the Province has money to dispose of, for the making of the requisite additions and improvements. There should be room for all, without disease-engendering crowding, and the desired improvements should be promptly made.

We see by the journals of the House of Commons that Mr. Palmer is on the Committee on Privileges and Elections; Mr. Ferris on the Committee on Expiring Laws; Hon. Mr. Burpee, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Ferris, Mr. Pickard, and Hon. Mr. Smith, on the Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines; Mr. C. Burpee, Mr. Gillmor and Mr. Wallace on the Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills; Mr. Costigan on the Committee on Standing Orders; Mr. DeVeber on the Printing Committee; Mr. Domville, Mr. Mitchell, and Mr. Gillmor on the Committee on Public Accounts; Mr. Pickard, Hon. Mr. Burpee, Mr. DeVeber, Mr. Domville, Mr. Mitchell, and Hon. Mr. Smith, on the Committee on Banking and Commerce; Mr. Palmer, Mr. C. Burpee, Mr. Ferris, and Mr. Moffat, on the Committee on Immigration and Colonization.

Mr. Palmer's question to the Ministry in regard to Louis Riel, as it appears in the journals, was "Whether it is the intention of the Government to apply for an amnesty for all or any, and what offences, committed by the persons engaged in the insurrection in the North-West Territory in 1869." This question opened the Ministerial mouth for the first time in regard to the outlaw, and the House was assured that the Government does not intend to ask for an amnesty. Perhaps they purpose getting an amnesty without asking. The do-nothing course of the Government on a question of so much critical import must bring them into contempt, and, judging from our Ottawa letter, such is the case.

A Canada West Point.

It has been rumored from time to time that, among other imitations of the United States, the Government of Canada contemplated the establishment of a Military School for the training of men for army officers. We knew, of course, that there were many snobs who longed for such an establishment,—that there were several needy hangers-on to the Government who would like to get Professorships in a school of the kind,—that there were persons ready and anxious to have their sons educated for civil engineers at the public expense; but we did not for one moment suppose that the Government—the economical Government, the reform Government, the Government in which Mr. Burpee holds a seat—would pander to the blood-sucking snobbery that demands the fastening of a Military-School leech upon the treasury of the Dominion. But we were mistaken in this, as in every other good opinion we ever cherished of the extravagant clique that depleted the overflowing treasury of Ontario and produced a deficit in the treasury of Canada. The Military School is to be established! The people of Canada are to be taxed for a Canadian imitation of the West Point snob factory! The debt of this country is to be increased for the education of the sons of the office-holding class! This is to be done in the name of defence, of course! That our readers may not accuse us of manufacturing this damaging charge against the Cabinet,—a charge that needs the most indisputable evidence to secure its being believed by their supporters in this quarter—we quote from the official confession in the Toronto *Globe*, as follows:

The Hon. Mr. Ross will soon move a series of resolutions in Committee of the whole House, and this will be the initiatory step toward the foundation of an institute, which, we hope, will be fruitful of great advantages, direct and indirect. The Government proposes to establish a military college at one of the garrison towns for the education of young men in order to qualify them as officers. The institution would be under the control of a military officer, qualified by attainments and experience for the office, having under him a regular staff of professors and assistants. The term of instruction would range over four years, and the establishment would be subject to regulations made by the Governor in Council.

There are to be Boards of Examiners in the several Military Districts, and candidates must be within sixteen and twenty-one years of age. There are to be exceptions, of course, as it would not do to put it out of the power of the Ministers to serve their friends—militia officers with first-class certificates being admissible on the order of the Government. The candidates must have certificates of good moral character, of course, and all that—pieces of paper that anybody can easily obtain. The result will be that numerous boys whose unfitness for earning their own living is recognized, and whose parents prefer to have their education paid for by the Government, will be sent to our Military College for four years of elegant leisure, instruction in grammar, French, drawing and mathematics, and periodical parades in gorgeous uniform—all at the public expense.

"[illegible]," says the *Globe*, without any [illegible] shame, "we are here face to [illegible] with the adambration of a Canadian [illegible] Point. [illegible] do not know whether [illegible] contemplate the foundation of a Military College which shall be [illegible] to compare with the great institution [illegible] the line. Should it contemplate [illegible] ambitious a step, events will probably justify the deed." Do we need "adambration," do we want an imitation of the military-snob factory at West Point? "Events," as used above, doubtless means the paid organs of the Government, the seekers after office, and the party hacks who run with the machine generally. We can't imagine any honest man of sense justifying so useless an expenditure of the money to be borrowed for public purposes. The *Globe*, in degrading itself by announcing without denouncing this scheme, tells us that "from West Point the Republic has obtained many good engineers." And so we are to establish a Military School for the manufacture of civil engineers, just as though engineers were not always at hand when wanted—just as though they were not as plenty as attorneys and physicians.

John Bright once said that the British Army was kept up for the purpose of furnishing out-door employment for the sons of the aristocracy, those who are working for administrative reforms in the United States declare that the United States army is kept up for the purpose of furnishing commands for such graduates of West Point as do not feel competent to get a living in civil life, and Canada will, after this "adumbration" gets to turning out engineers, have to undertake the construction of railroads for the purpose of furnishing them with a decent apology for continuing to live at the expense of the Government that educated them.

But the *Globe*'s strongest argument in favor of Military-School graduates is to come. *Oyez, oyez, oyez!*—"In society they form a most valuable element." Most true. They are the best dancers in every ball-room. They are *au fait* in all such matters as neck ties, gloves, and shirt fronts. They are always ready to be made the central figures of parties, private theatricals, and other society amusements. They are, indeed, valuable to "society." Well, it is no more than right that they should be good for something, seeing that each one of them costs the country about $5000 before he graduates. This is no exaggeration, as the expense of the West Point school is not covered by $5000 for each graduate.

"In proportion as a people become democratic," says the Toronto apologist, "is it important that they should be impressed with the necessity of yielding obediently to law." And this necessity is to be impressed upon them by the levy of a tax for the support of a hundred or more strutting coxcombs at a Government Military School!

Again: "In peace we shall get good engineers from the college and a new element will be added to the social structure." Is it desirable that the bread should be taken from the mouths of men who have educated themselves in engineering by making engineers of noodles with no genius for this special work, and does any American ever boast of the benefits of the West Point "element in the social structure"?

And again: "In the great war, all the men who distinguished themselves on both sides were West Point men. Sherman, Sheridan, Grant, Lee, Jackson—these all derived their military knowledge and military habit of mind at this institution." And so we are to train up Lees and Jacksons in case they might be wanted to head a rebellion! The conduct of West Point officers in the war is a fine commentary on the institution that produced them. Every one of them whose home was in the South proved to be a traitor to the Government that had fed him with a silver spoon and dressed him in blue broadcloth. The military spirit—the habit of obedience to authority—was weak, and the spirit of rebellion was strong. No class of the Southern people was so eager for the armed assertion of the right of secession as the West Pointers. And yet West Point is held up as the saviour of the Republic, and the graduates of our "adumbration" are to be "men on whom the country can rely in the hours of need"!

The degradation of Messrs. Hibbard, Lindsay, Harrison and Beckwith to seats in the Legislative Council will improve that body very much and lessen the feeling in favor of its extinction. Mr. Lindsay has been in the Assembly many years; Mr. Hibbard has taken an active part in the House for the last eight years; Mr. Beckwith is a legislator of many years experience; and Mr. Harrison is a respectable young man who has learned the rudiments of legislation in the House that has just been prorogued. The gentlemen thus appointed were pretty sure of re-election to the Assembly, and it may be difficult to find strong and trustworthy candidates to succeed them.

A new Marine Hospital is very much needed in St. John, and Mr. Palmer had succeeded in getting the late Government to promise its speedy construction. He is now "boring" into the present Government for the purpose of getting them to fulfil the pledge of their predecessors Mr. Mackenzie says he has the subject "under consideration." If the Premier and his St. John Minister of Customs were as eager to carry out the promises of Sir John Macdonald in this matter as they are to carry out his alleged amnesty promise the hospital would be a certainty.

It is rumored that Mr. Wm. Elder is to be appointed to an office of some kind shortly, and that Mr. John Livingston is to assume control of Mr. Elder's paper. Some assert that a vacancy will be made for Mr. Elder by the removal of Mr. Hanford, Mr. McMillan, or some other official, and others profess to know that he will be sent abroad as an Emigration Agent. Both Mr. Elder and the *Telegraph* will be warmly congratulated if the rumor prove true.

Some of Mr. Mackenzie's admirers were greatly relieved at the news that he had unequivocally pledged himself not to apply for an amnesty for Riel. "He *has* the manliness to take some position in reference to Riel, you see," they triumphantly exclaimed. To-day they are down in the mouth because their Man of Principle explains that he has no intention to ask the amnesty *at present*. Poor Premier!

A party of ladies interested in the temperance movement visited quite a number of offices and stores yesterday with the pledge, to which they obtained many signers.—*Bangor Whig.*

And yet Maine has a stringent prohibitory law—one that includes even sweet cider—and a Grand Worthy Chief Templar for Governor. The Hon. Sidney Perham will be expected to explain how these things can be.

The Government has, in response to Mr. Palmer, announced their intention of proceeding with the Bay Verte Canal It is to be hoped they mean what they say.

United States Senator Jones has made his maiden speech, and the newspapers proclaim their astonishment and admiration on account of its being a sensible deliverance. Are common sense speeches so rare in the Senate as to create so much commotion?

The death of the Charlottown (P.E.I.) *Evening News* (tri-weekly) at the age of two months, is announced in the scurrilous terms peculiar to the journals of that Province.

The St. Stephen shipbuilders have agreed to reduce the rate of wages paid to their carpenters, and the latter are going to leave for other fields of labor.

R. J. Ritchie, Esq., of this city, lectured in St. Stephen Friday evening on Temperance, under the auspices of the Catholic Temperance Union.

On Tuesday a lad aged fourteen, named Bellows, of Milltown, was caught by the belting in F. H. Boardman's mill, and carried into the raceway and drowned.

The married ladies of Calais are organizing to commence a temperance crusade. Calais especially requires this work, as it has a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Joseph F. Brennan has retired from the editorial management of the *Prince Edward Islander*, which position he has held for over eighteen months.

MEN AND THINGS AT OTTAWA.

The Debate on the Address—A very Conservative Grit—Murderer and Member—Riel at the Capital—"How we carry out in Power the Policy we Advocated in Opposition."

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OTTAWA, April [illegible]

The "Reform" Parliament is taking a holiday. That is, all of its members who live within a day's journey of the Capital. The "wise men from the East" and the pioneers of the far West have to amuse themselves as best they may—studying the peculiar condition of the atmosphere, buying things they don't want, at bazaars, getting their boots blacked at nearly every crossing, settling the Riel question, and getting cheated by the cabbies. These, among a few other amusements which the Capital affords, will keep the "too-far-away-from-home M. P.s" employed till Tuesday evening next when the Parliamentary machine will be again in motion.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

did not throw any light upon Ministerial policy, although the pointed remarks of Mr. Masson respecting Riel and the New Brunswick School Law, seemed calculated to draw out some definite expression of opinion from the Ministry upon these vexed questions.

The speech of Mr. Thos. Moss, in moving the Address, was a surprise to both sides of the House, on account of its almost extreme conservative tone. He is a quiet, smooth speaker; but from his temperament might make the mistake of supposing that the House would be delighted to hear him speak at length upon every question that arises. Upon every topic in the address, Mr. Moss uttered unmistakeable conservative opinions. Even while approving of the ballot, he expressed himself personally opposed to it in theory. While expressing confidence in the Ministry there was an undertone of fear in his remarks that ultra reform legislation might be had, and his whole speech was guarded by warnings to the Ministry that, although a supporter, he would feel bound to watch and criticise their measures closely.

Mr. Laurier, an extremely young looking man, was more laudatory of the Government, and more profuse in his expressions of esteem and confidence; but this was only to be expected from a young emotional Frenchman.

For almost the first time in a political career of over 20 years Sir John A. Macdonal stood up as the leader of an opposition. He spoke as if no special effort were required of him then; but with a consciousness of reserved strength and a full store of the munitions of war, which will do good service when the day of battle comes; and there was considerable significance in the old time toss of the head as he remarked: "The rumor that there is to be no *opposition has not yet reached me.*" He immediately claimed Moss as a Conservative and pointed out clearly that the views of that gentleman were not in harmony with those of the Ministry. He somewhat sarcastically alluded to the stand the late opposition had taken in opposing any advances toward the United States with reference to reciprocity, and the zeal which now prompted them to send a delegate to do what they always claimed should not be done under any circumstances. He spoke of the Pacific Railway with that gravity which the question requires, and it is evident that he means fight should any attempt be deliberately made to break the national faith, or play into the hands of the Americans, or to legislate in any direction that would imperil the successful completion of the national highway; and then the irrepressible humor sparkled to the surface of his speech, as he quietly remarked that it was "needless for me "to comment upon other matters contained in the speech, as they have appeared in previous speeches when I "was at the head of the Government, and "if there were persons listening now "who had heard previous speeches and "did not know there had been a change "of government they might exclaim, "Why, there's nothing new in it. "They've given us the same old speech.'"

The Premier replied very briefly, thanking Sir John for his candor and moderation; defending the Government from the charge of having acted unconstitutionally in appealing to the people without first meeting Parliament; and declaring that in any negotiations at Washington the Government would consent to nothing that would bring reproach upon Canada or England.

So far the current of debate had flowed smoothly; but very soon there was a breeze which ruffled its surface, as Masson of Terrebone proceeded with a slashing speech against the Government, ncipaprilly on account of the hypocritical way in which they had treated the Riel question.

Dorion evidently felt that his position in Lower Canada might be seriously affected by this speech, for he made a bitter and able speech in reply, repeating over and over again, "Tell your leader "to state whether an amnesty was pro-"mised, and then the Government will "act."

The force of this speech was somewhat weakened by Masson's reply that all the information respecting the Northwest troubles, every document or letter which the late Government had upon the subject were in possession of Dorion and the present Government, and they were bound to take some action, without any reference to the late Government.

Mr. Costigan, in his practical, gentlemanly way, censured the Government for their non-reference to the New Brunswick School Law, and hinted that he would bring the matter up in a way that would test whether Mr. Mackenzie was sincere in the course he took upon the question when in Opposition.

Then the debate wandered away to British Columbia. DeCosmos gave a history of recent troubles in the Pacific Province, which was contradicted by Messrs. Dewdney and Runster, and out of the five British Columbia members present, the only one who corroborated DeCosmos' statement was DeCosmos himself.

MEMBER AND MURDERER.

But the event overshadowing all others in connection with the first reformed Parliament, is the audacious attempt of a murderer to take his seat as a law-maker. The red-handed Riel did not attempt to take his seat when the late government was in power; but strange to say, when a Premier is in power who in Parliament and before the country claimed that the Dominion Government had power to deal and should deal with this man, a Premier who when in power in the Protestant Province of Ontario offered a reward of $3000 for the arrest of Louis Riel—strange to say that when this Premier is at the head of the Dominion Government, Louis Riel comes to Ottawa, is permitted to be sworn in and sign the roll

THAT ALEXANDER MACKENZIE SIGNED

and Alexander Mackenzie enters no protest, *does not even mention the matter in the House*; and it will be a matter for long continued public comment and astonishment, and a mistake which Alexander Mackenzie can never remedy, that during this whole Riel excitement, during the prosecution of the matter in the House by Mr. Bowell, the Premier, the leader of the House, the chief custodian of its honor and privileges, *has never once opened his lips, nor taken any part in the proceedings*, but sits speechless, apparently paralyzed in the grasp of a hopeless indecision.

THE OTHER PATRIOT.

And where is the model man during this time of anxiety, when the purest patriotism and the clearest statesmanship are necessary to preserve the honor of the house and maintain harmony in the country? Where is Edward Blake, the orator par *excellance*, who fired the public mind more than all other men, upon the murder of poor Scott? Where is he now when his legal lore would aid the House in coming to a correct decision, and his eloquence would make that decision acceptable? Ah, the patriot is otherwise engaged. He is making stump speeches in West Durham on behalf of the Ministerial candidate. True, the Ministry have an overwhelming majority and the West Durham seat can be of no possible consequence. True West Durham

IS CHRONICALLY GRIT,

and returns Grit candidates either by acclamation or sweeping majorities; but yet Edward Blake remains in West Durham "elevating the standard of political morality" and labouring to secure a victory, which, from the first hour of the contest, has been a foregone conclusion, while his seat in the Commons is empty in the hour of a great crisis; and notwithstanding his known ability and eloquence, over his name upon that seat must be inscribed the words

"DESERTED HIS POST IN THE HOUR OF DANGER."

The most contradictory rumors are afloat regarding Riel.

NOW YOU HAVE GOT HIM, AND NOW YOU HAVEN'T GOT HIM.

When you "have him" you are in very grave doubts about it; but in the latter case when you "haven't got him" you are largely aware of the fact. The only thing really known about him, except to his friends, is the fact that on Tuesday last, in company with a well-known Ministerialist, Mr. [illegible], Rimouski, he took the oath of allegiance and entered his name upon the roll. H.

Butchered in Cold Blood.

The St. Louis *Republican* gives some further particulars of the recent shocking tragedy in Centreville, Ill., in which a whole family of five persons were butchered in cold blood. Charles Stelzenreide was a prosperous farmer and the father of a family highly respected in the neighborhood in which he lived. He prospered so well that Charles spoke to some of his neighbors, telling them that he had $800 to lend to some one who could give security and pay interest on his deposit. But his neighbors did not want to borrow, so he told Beltz, his brother-in-law, and others, that he would deposit the money in the savings bank. This is probably the explanation of the tragedy which followed; for, on the next night, a thief was discovered in the house, and, rather than suffer himself to be captured, he murdered the whole family, whom he had unintentionally aroused. On the following morning, a neighbor named Sneider called at the house, and, upon opening the door, he beheld the ghastly sight of five human corpses lying upon the floor. The head of Frederick, the old man, was lying across the sill of the door, with a gash from the right ear extending down under the left ear. His face was turned upwards and besmeared with blood. From the position of the old man, he had evidently heard the struggle in the main room and opened the door only to fall a victim to the weapon of the murderer. The body of Chas. Stelzpried was lying with his head near the door, his throat cut from ear to ear. Charles was partially dressed, and it is supposed that, hearing a noise, he had gotten up to see what was the matter, but was cut down before he had proceeded more than a few steps. The wife lay in her bed with her head almost severed from her body. The boy had probably been startled from his sleep, as he lay at right angles with the bed with his skull crushed. The infant was slaughtered in its mother's arms, and the back of its skull was broken into pieces. Suspicion at once rested on Beltz as the murderer, but an investigation proved his innocence, and the author of the crime is yet undiscovered, although large rewards have been offered for his capture.

A Delaware man has been taking cod liver oil for four years to cure the consumption, and has just found out that he never had any consumption. He is the maddest man in America, and his children haven't said "boo" in a week.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, April 7.

At the opening of the House, the Speaker read a telegram from Attorney General Clarke saying he was still at Oswego, and could not possibly reach Ottawa before Monday evening.

A petition was received from Mr. Perry, M. P. P., P. E. Island, referring to some unavoidable technical irregularities in his resignation from the Local Legislature, which would require the intervention of the Commons.

A large number of petitions for prohibition were introduced.

Mr. Dorion introduced a Dominion Election Bill. Among its provisions are: Vote by ballot, simultaneous elections, abolishing property qualification and abolishing public nominations. He made lengthy explanations, among others,—that the Government were decided to adopt the New Brunswick system of balloting in preference to the English system. Each Province is allowed to regulate its franchise. The Sheriff of each County is to be the returning officer, except in special cases.

Messrs. Cauchon, Holton and others congratulated the Government on the introduction of the measure.

Jones, of Halifax, said he would support the bill, but he thought it was an anomaly that the candidate need have no property qualifications while the voter must have.

Mr. Palmer approved the bill. He would like it if public nominations in New Brunswick were continued, but he would support the bill as explained by Dorion.

In answer to Mr. Palmer, the Premier said a sum was placed in the estimates for the construction of a canal, but the route was not yet decided upon. In reply to Palmer, the Premier said the Government had no intention of applying for an amnesty for any person who committed the offence in Manitoba. Cheers and tokens of dissent.

A committee was appointed to enquire into and report upon the railway carrying trade of the Dominion.

The Premier gave notice that he would ask that the Government have an additional day for their measures after next week.

Mr. Fournier introduced the Controverted Election Act, after which the House adjourned.

A meeting of 500 Frenchmen held in Hull resolved to petition the government for a pardon for Riel. Should this not be gained, they will advise Riel not to take his seat.

OTTAWA, April 8.

In the House to-day petitions asking for prohibitory law were presented, the signatures to which numbered nearly twenty thousand.

A message was read from His Excellency Lord Dufferin, thanking the House for the address.

In reply to Mr. Couchon the Premier said his answer to Mr. Palmer yesterday was that the Government did not intend applying for a pardon for persons for offences committed in the North-West, at the present.

In answer to Mr. Palmer, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie said the question of putting a sum in the estimates for the erection of a Marine Hospital in St. John was under consideration.

The prohibition liquor law petitions were referred to a Committee.

The Premier presented the report of the Minister of Agriculture.

When the orders of the day were called respecting the examination of Attorney General Clarke, attendance of Riel, and the examination of Policemen, Mr. Couchon moved that all three matters be postponed till Friday.

Mr. Bowell insisted upon calling on the two latter orders.

Mr. Palmer moved an amendment that the first order of the day be postponed.

Mr. Holton moved an amendment that all three orders be postponed till to-morrow.

After some discussion Mr. Holton's amendment was carried.

Mr. Cartwright stated that he would not be prepared with his budget speech this week.

House then adjourned, till to-morrow.

Hundreds were disappointed in gaining admission to the galleries to-day. Among the crowd inside and outside were five hundred Frenchmen from Hull and the Gatineau.

The latest rumor concerning Riel is that he will surrender to the Quebec authorities in order to prevent Mr. Bowell's motion for expulsion from being carried, it being based on the ground that Riel is a fugitive from justice.

The French members seem determined he shall keep his seat and escape justice by being tried in Quebec. It is stated positively that if Riel will keep away and