IS THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF

MEDICAL INTOLERANCE? The American Homocopathist has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the

Allopaths, in which it says: "General Washington was murdered by his medical attendants; but at least they were heroically—too heroically—endeavoring to extinguish the disease. Their brutality was of the active sort, and in purpose commendable, though disastrous in result. General Garfield was maltreated for months under an error of diagnosis, and at last escaped beyond the reach of his eminent torturers. Here, also, there was much medical heroism and activity displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from eminence in the profession; but General Grant seems reserved as a shining example of cold-blooded expectancy. To him the little group of eminence have nothing to offer out a diagnosis. For him they propose no relief but in the grave, Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather round his bedside to observe his unaided struggle. The fiat has gone forth that nothing can be done; and nothing will be permitted to be done. Those who question such a decision are quacks and cranks; but who ought not to be proud of such a designation from such a source? Scholarly, refined, cultured, earnest gentlemen as they are, of what avail are all these good qualities in the presence of such therapeutic bank-ruptcy? On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicine is to the fore, well may the daily papers announce in startling headlines, "A bad day for General Grant-Seven doctors in consultation.

Yes, the hero of Appomattox is dying ! He who knew no fear in war, knows no fear in suffering. His quiet fortitude wins . c.rs.i admiration.

President Lincoln, in visiting a hospital during the late war, noticed a poor Confederate boy, mortally wounded. With his native tenderness he put his arms around his neck in sympathy. The sight melted the hospital to tears.

The heart of the American people in like manner bleeds for Grant, the silent sufferer. It would have him get well, by any effective

His physicians say he cannot recover. They fill him with anodynes, but despite their favorable bulletins he is daily growing worse. A specialist who has won reputation in the treatment of cancer visits his bedside. The opposition he encounters from the attending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger.

And General Grant, perhaps, must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Preposterous? For years medical men insisted that certain fever were incurable, but Chincona proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain renal disorders were incurable and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst

Why may it not be possible in like manner to cure a case of cancer? B. F. Larabee, of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Roston physicians. J. B. Henion, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was given up by the best doctors of all schools. Elder J. S. Prescott, of Cleveland, Ohio, was gravely informed by them that he could not live, and yet these men and thousands like them have been cured and cured permanently, of serious kidney disorders, by a remedy not officially known to the code.

What has been Cone may be done again. General Anson Stager died of Bright's dis-case in Chicago last week. "Joe" Goss, the Boston pugilist, died of it Hundreds of thousands of people perish of it every year, while in their doctor's hands. The cause of death may be called blood poisoning, paralysis, heart disease, convulsions, apoplexy, pneusicians know it, but they conceal the fact from their patients, realizing their inability to cure by any "authorized" means. The remedy that cured Larrabee and Henion and Prescott (i.e., Warner's safe cure) is a special, independent discovery. Its record entitles it to recognition, and it gets it from intelligent people. Its manufacturers have an unsuffied reputation and are entitled to as great consideration as any school of physiciaus.

Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College of New York City, rises above professional prejudice and on its personally proved merits alone gives it several pages of the warmest commendation in his published works-the only instance on record of a high professional endorsement of such a preparation.

The unprejudiced people do not want General Grant to die. If there is in all nature or anywhere in the world a remedy or a man able to cure his cancer, give them a chance.

Will they do it?

Why? Is it not too often the case that many excollent physicians who are greatly devoted to the code, would prefer that their patients should die rather than that they should recover health by the use of any remedy not rerecognized under their code?

FROM BELLEVILLE. To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS.

Sir,—At the last regular meeting of the society of Sons of St. Patrick of this city it was moved by W. J. Holland and seconded by W. J. O'Riley that the following resolutions be adopted by this society: Resolved—That the thanks of this society be tendered to Mr. J. D. Purcell for his kindness in journeying from Montreal to our city to assist us in our anniver-sary entertainment, and for the very eloquent and instructive address he delivered at our concert in the Opera House on that evening.

Also resolved—That our thanks be extended to Miss O'Sullivan for her charming vocal solos so kindly sung for us by her at our concert, and that we acknowledge our deep gratitude to her for her kind assistance. Resolved further, that our thanks be extended to Prof. Denys for the able way in which he arranged and carried out our entertainment. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded each of the above parties, and to the Montreal Post, Toronto Tribune, Irish Canadian and London Record for publication. J.As. MUNDY, Rec.-Secretary Society Sons of St. Patrick.

Belleville, March 25th, 1884.

IRISH AGENT SHOT.

DUBLIN, April 7 .- Chas Perry, agent for an estate in the County Clare, was shot at last night while driving along the highway. Being unnurt, he ran in the direction whence the shots came and overtook his would be murderer, who proved to be the son of an evicted ten-ant of an e-tate named Heavy. After a struggle the man escaped, but was arrested

ANOTHER PACIFIC SPEECH.

RAWLL PINDI, April 8.—A grand durbar was held to-day. Lord Duff-rin sat upon a dais was 5, his opponent at that time also with the Ameer upon his right and the Duke of Connaught upon his left. After the presentation of a number of gifts the Ameer made and address saying he was greatly obliged for the favors bestowed upon him by the Queen and Lord Dufferin, and in return he would render every service in the power of his army or his open constant on the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late the represented in the civit rulers of the Do-late in France. In Italy the number of particides who have treasonably drawn the sword is about double that in France. In Italy the number of every brother who shall be slain in the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to prove the first the research in the civit rulers of the Do-late in France. In Italy the number of every who have treasonably drawn the sword in about double that in France. In Italy the number of every brother who shall be slain in France. In Italy the number of every who have treasonably drawn the sword in a paint their country must answer for the Do-late in France. In Italy the number of every who have treasonably drawn the sword in a paint their country must answer for the Do-late in France. In Italy the number of every brother who shall be slain in France. In Italy the number of every who have treasonably drawn the sword is about double that in France. In Italy the rulers of the Police in France. In Italy the number of ev

people. As the British promised to help the Afghans to beat off ext-rnal enemies, the Afghans would in the foremost manner stand side by side with the British. The violetry then presented Abdurrahman with a sword of honor. The Amer in accounting it said to be a standard of the standard The Ameer in accepting it said he hoped to strike it with any enemy of Great Britain.

FRANCO CHINESE AFFAIRS.

THE NEW PREMIER'S POLICY.

Paris, April 7.-Before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon, M. Brisson, the Premier, read a formal statement of the policy agreed upon by the new ministry in regard to China. The statement declared that France would de-The statement declared that France would demand from China complete respect for all French rights resulting from the treaties make by France with Aunam and Guina concerning Tonquin, and which China had recognized as valid by the Fournier convention f 1884. France would be satisfied if amicable negotiations sufficed to attain this respect for French with the and would be attained by arms rights, but the end would be attained by arms if necessary. The government, howeve, was resolved not to modify the character of the French expedition in Tonquia without the approval of the chambers. Conc roing European affairs, the declaration stated that the French gove nment would, by an attentive and circumspect policy, seek to guarantee France's estition as one of the very first powers in all ques ions occupying Europeanat ention. he domestic policy of the new government, Brisson stated, wou d be to maintain the principle of the union, concord and concentration of the republican forces. "Thus animated," he said, "we shall discuss the budget and other urgent measures. discuss the budget and other urgent measured. Very soon it will be for the country to speak (referring to the fall general elections). We shall make it a point of honor to secure a free loyal and sincore election. As abroad we shall be solely mindful of the honor of the French flag, so at home our only with shall be to serve the national sovereignty." Brisson concluded by asking the chambers to vote the 30,60,000 rancs credit asked for on account of the operations in Tonquin. The speech was much ap-The committee which had been appointed to

examine the items of the Torquin credit for forty millions, as asked by Ferr, the day of his downfall, followed Brisson by recommending that the chambers vote the remaining thirty millions (10,000,000 having been already voted), M. Perrin moved that the French evacuate Tonquin, and Brisson denounced the motion as an expression of f eling which was repugnant to the feelings of the chamber, as well as to the feelings of the country. The new govern-ment, he said, was a xio s for peace, but it would do nothing contrary to the dignity or honor of France, such as the proposed evacuation of Tonquin at the present time would be (Cheers.) The chamber then gratt d the additional thirty millions by a vote of 373 to 92.

THE PEACE PREPARATIO 8.

PARIS, April 7.—Patemotre, the French ammassador to China, telegra he that Tsung Li Yemen has ratified the preliminaries of peace. They stipulate that hostilities shall cause on the 10th inst., and that the Chinese shall evacu to the Red Kiver delta on the 20th, and other positions gradually, while the French shall occupy Formosa and Pheng Hoo, en creethe block de-of the rice ports, and search neutrals until a definite treaty of peace has been signed. It is believed that France asks an in emitty for Frenchmen wounded in battle. Particulars concerning the capture of Making b, the French state the Chinese gerrison consisted of 2,700 men, 400 of whom were killed and as many wounded.

THE FARM.

Experiment has shown that cows supplied with warm water to drink give one third more milk than those allowed to drink water at its natural winter temperature.

One of the best manures for the garden is made by mixing two bushels of fine bone with a wagen load of stable manure. The bone makes the manure heat more quickly, and the manure softens or dissolver the particles

The whey left after making cheese is poor food by itself, but if mixed with wheat middlings or bran its deficiencies are supplied
and imminently imperilled, without any prosgreater relish and also makes it more digest-

Few people consider that evaporation is going on all the time during the winter, less, indeed, than in summer, because the air is cooler, yet there is some loss of moisture from trees, soil and plants. The dead and dried appearance of winter wheat after continuous exposure to cold, drying winds, with the temperature below freezing, is due to this

The first year after setting apple trees corn is a better hoed crop to grow among the trees than potatoes or any roots. It makes a chade for the ground and for the trees themselves, besides insuring thorough cultivation, which, however, should be given with special care not to injure the trees by whiffletrees and horse cultivaring implements.

Peas are the most hardy of all grains. A few should be got in the ground for early use as soon as the frost is out, putting them in on ground prepared in the fall for this purpose. The first planting should be of the smooth sorts, as they will not rot in cold, damp soil as the sweeter wrinkly peas will.

The crop average in England is very bighso near the maximum possible yield that it cannot be cheaply exceeded, besides the risk on some land of making the soil too rich and so reducing the crop. On some of our new lands at the West this danger might be encountered; but on our older farm lands the only cultivation that pays at all is that given with high manuring. It makes a profitable return for what would otherwise be labor en-

tirely wasted. Except just at the time of calving, when the quality of feed is as important as quantity liberal feeding is always best policy for cows. A good animal will not accumulate fat, and it is difficult to keep a fine milker in even sured that the feed is returned to him in the milkpail, in a form more valuable than most of the feed that is eaten on the farm can pos-

sibly assume. At this season fowls may be induced to lav many more eggs by providing food containing the materials from which eggs are formed. Feeding with wheat screenings and giving milk to drink will furnish the best diet. Once a day give soft feed, which may consist of wheat bran or middlings mixed with milk and given warm. This should be given early in the morning. Do not omit to furnish lime for the shells, else if crowded too rapidly eggs will be eaten and the fowls soon made worse than worthless.

WEST NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE RETURNED BY AN INCREASED MAJORITY.

COBOURC, Ont., April 7.—The election in West Northumberland to day to fill the vacancy West Northumberland to day to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the unseating of Mr. Guillet (conservative), re ulted in the return of that gentleman by a majority of 87 over M. Kerr (liberal), with one place yet to hear from. At the last election, Mr. Guillet's majority was 5, his opponent at that time also being Mr. Kerr.

BISHOP CLEARY ON THE REBELLION.

FIRMNESS TEMPERED WITH MERCY

RPEAKING OF THE ABMED RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH WEST -THE ATTITUDE OF THE PROPLE TOWARDS IT-THERE SHOULD BE NO WARFARE UNDER CANADA'S CONSTITU-

The Bishop on Sunday directed attention to the principles of Catholic faith that should govern their feelings and conduct in regard to the renellion that has unhappily arisen in the North-Western Territory. He hoped that every Catholic would exhibit in his language and action throughout this trouble the true spirit of their hely religion, for our principles are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. We do not change them according to the policy of the hour or the party that holds the reins of government, but we cling to the ancient principles on which the law of God has based human society. To the civil government we owe obedience and reverence and carnest devotion to the cause of our country represented in them. Whether your fathers came here before you were born, or you, as I, came out from the old country; whether you belong to the earlier or later settlers, we are all citizens of this free Dominion, under the protection of its government and its laws, and are interested for its peace and prosperity. Our duty is set forth in the same precept of the decalogue that commands the child to obey and revere his parents. It is the same law that governs the man's duty towards the Supreme Civil Ruler and the child's towards the head of the family. Both are founded upon the great Christian axiom that "all power is from God." Whether in the family or in society no human being has a right to coerce another into submission to his will, except he holds authority from God to do so. If a million of men should agree with each other to condemn their fellow-man and demand the forfeit of his life, even for a manifest crime, they are murderers, unless they have been legitimately constituted in power to that effect. Neither does it make any difference in whose hands this communicated power of God rests, whether it he your political friend or your poli-tical adversary. The grand maxim laid down by St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; therefore, those resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God," applies to all lawful governments in every country and in every age, and in fact was delivered by the Apostle to the Christians then actually suffer ing persecution for conscience sake under the cule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence being due to the supreme civil authority, as the representative of God's authority over society, it is a crime against God to

RISE UP IN ARMED RESISTANCE

against the civil government. Nor will the existence of grievances divest it of the character of crime. Those whose duty it is to examine and determine the conditions that may justicy rebellion are unanimous in declaring that grievances which can be redressed by constitutional and peaceful methods must not he made a pretextfor war; and surely, under the free and generous constitution of the Dominion of Canada there is ample machinery at hand for redress of grievances on the part of every section of the community, if men will employ them rightly and await the result with patience. Even supposing the constitution failed to supply a means of redress for the suffering of any section of citizens, it is not every form or degree of suffering that would justify armed resistance. It is agreed among the learned that the vitality of the nation, or of the race, or of a large more, supposing the evils inflicted to he of that most grave and vital character, and no hope of redress to exist, there still remains another absolutely indispensable condition for the justification of rebellion, and that is a fair, solid probability, amounting to a moral certainty, that rebellion will practically achieve success. The evils of war, especially of civil war, and still more of a war of races, are so terrible and far reaching into futurity that the risk of incurring them obviously demands a proportionate security for counterbalancing benefits. And here let me say that the success of rebellion is not to be supposed to con sist in defeating the government that is as sumed to have acted tyrannically. The existing government may be overthrown, yet grievances may not be redressed, but may be rather continued and aggravated under the government chosen by the will of rebellion and generations may have to suffer

A SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES more grievous than those which supplied pretext for war in the beginning. Witness the revolution in France, begun a hundred years ago and continued to the present day through ever recurring seasons of bloodshed and social disorder. Witness the revolution in Spain, which commenced fifty years ago; after drenching the soil of that chivalrous country with the best blood of her citizens, leaves her to day unsettled, impoverished, unsettled, in allegiance to every successive form of government. Witness the revolutions of the South American colonics, whose result may be seen in the degraded and honeless social and political condition of those wretched republics Wherefore, looking at those two main conditions of justifiable re-hellion, we cannot but lament the folly and tolerable condition. But if she eats well, as the criminality of those who have instigated every good cow will, her owner may rest as the poor Indians and half-breeds of the North-West to betake themselves to arms against the constituted authorities of the Dominion. They may indeed have grievances. On this point I have no opinion, for I am not competent to form an injuried to the contract of t opinion, not being sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case : neither is it my business to form an opinion as to the existence or nonexistence of those alleged grievances; but of this I am fully assured, that there can be no such overwhelming grievances as I have already described. Nor is it possible to conceive any gross and widespread injustice to be persistently maintained under the free constitution of Canada, despite the remonstrances of a whole race legitimately and urgently laid before the Dominion government and the public opinion of the Canadian people. This, also, I am most fully assured of, that there is no reasonable prospect, nor even a possibility, of successful issue to rebellion on the part of the race that has taken up arms against the military power and abundant resources of the Canadian government. Wherefore, let every man regard this bloodshod as a crime against society and against the authority of God, represented in the civil rulers of the Do-

SUPPRESSION OF THIS REBELLION. Let us prey that courage and strength and patience and perseverance be given from on high to the soldiers who have gone forth under their country's flag, to fight for her security within her borders and the safety of the lives of her citizens. Let us pray also that as soon as this armed rebellion shall have His Lordship offers some salutary advice to the people and their rulers. been effectively crushed out, Almighty God may infuse the light of His wisdom and justice into the councils of the government, for the permanent establishment of peace between the races by means of equal natice to all, without prejudice to the rights of any. It is justice alone that establisheth peace, and if it be true, as alleged, that these poor people of the North-West have been suffering injustice in any form, let every man proclaim their right to be assured against it in the future. Let us willingly sustain every honest claim for them as we would wish our own rights to be sustained. Let us also express our hope that the suppression of armed resistance shall not be followed by any policy of vengeance or any unnecessary effusion of blood. The more blood shall be spilt, the more difficult shall be the restoration of peace and the union of races. Canada is a country still in the stage of formation; it cannot yet claim to be a national unity; its future prosperity and national strength will depend upon the fusion of its social elements derived from a diversity of nations and peoples. Nothing should be done that might transmit from sire to son through the near generations an inheritance of hatred, constituting a permanent difficulty in the State and a constant menace of trouble. We pray, therefore, that peace may follow upon the steps of war, and that when the rebel surren ders his arms he shall be accepted to the brotherhood of social life. To this end the Bishop said he had ordered all his clergy to pray every day at the altar, at the beginning, at the middle and at the end of Mass, for the speedy and decisive extinction of this rebellion and the re-establishment of peace on the basis of justice. The faithful laity are requested to unite their prayers with those of the bishop and priests for the impetration of these blessings from Almighty God. He would add one word more, that the principles of loyalty, obedience and reverence towards the civil authorities in their present conflict with rebellion should find expression in all our acts and utterances in our intercourse with our fellow citizens. Ours should be a warm and enthusiastic loyalty and devotion, for we live under

> MAS NO SUPERIOR ON THIS EARTH. Let our warmth transfuse the souls of the little ones and prepare them for the day of their manhood. Let it also quicken us to tender sympathy with the men who bear the hardships and privations of the battlefield, and with their parents and friends, whose hearts' aspirations follow them night and day with alternate emotions of hope and fear. They deserve the kind word and encouraging hope of every faithful citizen. I will also add that we, as Christians, are bound to regard those misguided men who have been led into rebellion as our prothers in Christ and children of our common Father, entitled to our consideration for their errors and ignorance; and consequently we should include no spirit of hatred or revenge towards them, criminal socver they or their leaders may be. Once they lay down their arms, our voice should arise for mercy to them and for the equitable adjustment of their claims in the interest of the peace of the Dominion. They are a depressed race, and like all depressed races they feel more keenly than others the least injustice done to them. On this score they are entitled to our tender consideration. They are, moreover, the first seitlers upon that territory, and we all know that priority of occupa-tion is regarded as a special claim to protection against all appearance of encroachment from the new settlers representing a dominant race. They are the weaker section of the community, and by the same instinct that must be disposed to feel tenderly towards those poor, weak and dependent people smarting under what they believe to be unjust dealing towards them. These re-flections will help to maintain our minds firm in duty towards our civil rulers, and the cause of the Dominion, whilst at the same time tempering our loyalty with sentiments of mercy and brotherly consideration for the weak and dependent, thus combining vigor in the advance against rebellion, with peaceful dispositions towards the vanquished.

a constitution that

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
QUEBEC, April 8.
Last night, when the House assembled after
the Easter recess, we were two honorable members short of the legal quorum, and the members present, after the usual greeting which follows on the short absence of friends, adjourned. The fact was that more than half the members, legislative councillors, and the hoc genus owners, which go to constitute the Quebec Legislature, were journeying to the ancient capital on that lame North Shore line, of which Mr. Senecal is chief, and which is causing as so much trouble this session. It was surprising to see how happy and contented looking the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his followers could be in the drawing room car, although, according to their thinking, the tout ensemble of the Q. M. O. and O. Railway is

wrong doing and crookedness as far as honesty is concerned. In reply to a question put this afternoon by Mr. Gagnon, the Hon. Mr. Robertson stated that he did not know what was the amount of the damage done to the Parliament buildings by the dynamite explosion last fall. However, there was one thing he knew, and that was, that the contractor, and not the government, would have to bear the extra cost on account of the damage done. If Sir John was right in his estimate that the American dynamiters were at the bottom of the infamous Guy Faulkes scheme, it is rather hard lines on Mr. Char-

lebois, the contractor.

The bill to increase the capital of the Victoria Skating club passed through the committee this both the control passed through the commerce morning. The increased capital will go as a bonus to the shareholders. Ica rinks are a success in Montreal, anyhow. The Victoria is a sound investment, but the club are going to keep all the cake for themsolves, and outside speculators will not be offered as he and outside speculators.

will not be offered a chance to buy up shares.
In the Legislative Council, to day, Hon. Mr. De La Bruere, Speaker, announced that the sergeant at-arms, Major Frenette, of the conneil, had left for the North-west with the 9th Battalion. He hoped that he (Mr. Frenette) would get leave of absence and his pay as well. This was enthusiastically agreed to and the occasion was availed of by Hon. Premier Ross, Hon. Mr. Champagne and Hon. Henry Starnes, to get off neat little speeches apropos for the North-west trouble.

Dr. Bournet's recent work on crime in France and Italy seems to show that, in France, crimes against the person are increasing somewhat, while those against property are diminishing. In Italy "crimes of the blood" are three times more numerous than in France, and murder is six times more frequent. Assassination is slightly increasing

THE REBELLION.

MAJOR GENERAL MIDDLETON.

Major General Middleton, who has gone to Winnipeg to take military direction of the campaign against Riel and his revolutionary movements, is the commander of the militia of Canada. He first became known in Canada at the time of the Trent affair as a major in the Twenty-ninth regiment. The headquarters of that corps were at Hamilton, but Major Middleton spent a great deal of his time in Montreal, where he widely known and universally liked. After serving some ten years on the staff of Gen. Windham, he left for home at the time of the withdrawal of the imperiai troops, and soon after was appointed comnandant of the Royal Military College. The General obtained his first commission as ensign on December 30, 1842, and saw his first active service in 1846, in the southern part of New Zealand, where he took part in the attack on Wanganul. He afterward served in India during the Santhal rebellion and the mutiny of 1857-58.

He was orderly officer to General Franks in the action of Sultanpore and subsequent affairs on the advance to Lucknow. At the siege and capture of that city he was aide-de-camp to General Luard, and tood part in the storming of Bank's house and the Martiniere, where his gallant conduct gained him the brevet of major. The General subsequently served in nearly all the principal actions during the mutiny, and was time and again specially mentioned in home despatches, and has received the order of Commander of the Bath. According to the new rules relative to compulsory retirement, Major General Middleton would have had to leave. the army as a colonel last November, but, getting the command of the Canadian militia and his major-generalship, he can now serve on for some years. The General was recom-mended to Lord Clyde by Lieutenant Gen-eral Sir E. Lugard for the Victoria cross for two acts of bravery, of which the following is a brief outline :

On April, 15, 1858, in the engagement near Azemghur, a troop of the military train charged a large body of rebels. Captain Middleton, staff officer, had been ordered by Sir Edward Lugard to take command of the party, and gallantly he led it. In the melee, the Indians marched up through the toom, Lieutenant Hamilton. Third Sikh cavalry, their actions being of a most insolent charfell from his horse mortally wounded. A body of Sepoys, tulwar in hand, rushed at him to cut him to pieces. Captain Middleton and Farrier Francis Murphy, in a desperate hand to hand fight, killed several of the enemy and drove off the rest, and enabled some others, who afterward came up, to carry off the wounded officer. On the same day and about the same time private Fowles, of the military train, was unhorsed and wounded. The rebels were swarming about him and were on the point of cutting him to pieces when Captain Middleton coolly dismounted, placed Fowles on his horse and brought him to camp. More devoted and heroic conduct was never rewarded by Victoria Cross. Yet though Murphy received the decoration in question, Lord Clyde declined to recommend Captain Middleton, on the ground that he was on the personal staff at the time. In writing about this the Army and Nary Gazette stated that this was incorrect, for Captain Middleton had been expressly placed in command of the party. But even had he been merely present as a staff officer, the Gazette fails to see how that fact would have diminished the credit due to his unselfish and heroic conduct. General Middleton was appointed to the command of the Canadian militia on the withdrawal of General Luard last year.

A WINNIPEG BLIZZARD.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 7.—The troops at Qu'Appei e made a march of 15 miles yesterday on the road to Touchwood Hills. It was eld and snowing, and if the wind was anything like it is here the troops must have suffered intensely. It was a perfect blizzard. The new drill shed monia, or some other common ailment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Phy. and it is then good for store hogs. The prect of redress by peaceful means, before makes us feel tenderly towards the woman to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. Further, and the child because of their weakness, we was about ready to recourse to arms can be held lawful. \$5,000. If such a wind prevailed on the praitie fears are entertained for the tent d field. At a meeting of settlers held eight miles from Calgary, yesterday, at John Glenu's, an association was formed called the Alberta

association was formed eated the American settlers' rights association, with a large membership. The meeting was held in response to private calls. Samuel Living-ston was elected president; John Glenn, vice-president, and S. W. Shaw, secretary. It was decided to demand from the government immediate settlement of land claims, the granting of a representation, and an allowance of half-breed claims. A telegram formulating and giving the grievances of both white and half-breed settlers was telegraphed to the Premier at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, April 7. General Middleton by the close of this week will have under his command the fol-

lowing force :	
	Men.
90th Batt., Winnipeg	. 300
Winnipeg Field Battery	. 60
"A" and "B" Batteries	. 200
Queen's Own and 10th Royals, Toronto.	. 560
" C" Infantry School	. 86
9th Batt., Quebec	. 280
65th Batt., Montreal	. 340
Midland Batt	. 396
35th Batt., Col. O'Brien	. 360
Ottawa Sharp Shooters	. 50
Col. Smith's Batt., Winnipeg	. 340
Col. Scott's Batt., Winnipeg	. 260
Total force	3,232
l'	

By the end of the present week the whole of this force will in all probability have eached Qu'Appelle or penetrated beyond that point. That is to say, in two weeks after the reception of the news of the engagement at Duck Lake more than three thousand men. the majority transported from the eastern provinces through Canadian territory over the Canadian Pacific Railway, will be joined at Qu'Appelle, the base of operations against the half-breeds, a fact which abundantly testifies to the prompt action of the militia authorities, the loyalty of the volunteers, and the value of the national highway to the North-West.

A CRIMEAN VETERAN SKEDADDLES. KINGSTON, April 8.—During the excitement KINGSTON, April S.—During the excitement and confusion of the past five days Paymaster Sergeant George Stewart, of "B" battery, a man of sixty-five years of age, and who had been in the organization since its formation, silently deserted, taking with him funds to the amount of from \$2,000 to \$5,000. He was driven to Cape Vincent in a cab sleigh and left for New York. He was an English pensioner and was implicitly trusted. A short time ago he sold Nors. He was an infinish pensioner and was implicitly trusted. A short time ago he sold his pension to the gov rument for £124. He leaves a wife and large family. The officers are looking him up. He is a prominent Freemason and Crimean veteran.

SHIPMENTS OF AMMUNITION.

Over five hundred thousand pounds of ammunition have been shipped to the North-west, and 2,000 sets of accourtements. B battery took 5,000 pounds with them, and the Provisional battalion 20,000 pounds; besides 1,200 blankets and fifty-eight tents.

NG HOME GUARD NECESSARY.

TORONTO, April S.—Mayor Manning has received a letter from the Minister, of Militia, thanking him for the suggestion to have a number of men enrolled as a city guard, to the effect that at any moment Toronto could be filled with militia, and at present he did not a nesign it advisable to form a home guard. consider it advisable to form a home guard. He subscribers, Liverpool 1,245 and Manchester would see that the regiments on active service 911.

were filled up to their normal number, and he thought such measures would be sufficient to quell any emergency.

MORE ALARMING NEWS.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 8. - Exciting news has just been received from Calgary. Fort McLeod is the threatened point, and an Indian uprising cannot any longer be prevented by the good effices of Pere Lacombe. Special despatches received by courier, at the volunteer headquarters, from McLeod have given great uneasiness. Beyond doubt, the Gros Ventres Indians are north of the international boundary on the warpath. The South Piegans and Bloods have undoubtedly formed an alliance. Tohacco sent from Riel's Indians to the Gros Ventres was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing that Riel has laid a deep conspiracy, in which the Milk River Indians are meant to play so im. portant part. Captain Stewart believes that matters are looking very bad in his district. He will probably await the arrival of arms and ammunition for his district. These will be sent under escort. Women and children, and those incapable of hearing arms, are flocking to Fort McLeod for protection. General Strange is in constant communication with the threatened points, and he is doing his utmost to put everything in his district on a defensive basis. The Blackfeet did not meet Capt. Cotton at the crossing to. day according to agreement and this looks somewhat ominous. Application to military headquarters has been made to send trechs to this district immediately. Sergeant Growen, of the North-West mounted police, was cent to Fort MacLeod to day with important despatches. A courier is expected to night from there, but up to the hour of sending this despatch he had not arrived. Col. MacLend is at Fort MacLeod. He has great influence with the Bloods, but they are seting ugly, Eighteen volunteer mounted Rangers, of Calgary, under command of Major Hatton, acting adjutant, has left by special trainfor Ghi hen. The railway authorities there have demanded special military protection, fearing the library. feet. General Strange, acting under instructions from General Middleton, has sent this detachment there A hand of Cree Indiana who arrived at Swift Current under Chief Luckyman, were on the trail of Mr. Apple parth, the Indian farm instructor, and were mad at not finding him. For several rours the Indians marched up through the toses, A despatch from Qu'Appelle to the Witness

says :-Information has been received here that Big Bear and 700 Indians had left Bettleford to join Riel, who awaits troops on the south side of the Saskatchewin.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

OTTAWA, April 8 .- Sir John Macdonell has given notice in parliament of the following resolution :- "That it is expedient that the Governor-in-council should be empowered to authorize from time to time the counties sioner of the North-West mounted robes to increase the present number of constables to one thousand men, and to appoint from among them non-commissioned officers of different grades, and to appoint supermonery constables, not to exceed in the whole twenty men, and to employ not to exceed in the whole fifty men as scouts, and that such constables and scouts should be paid the same rates of pay as now authorized by law for the present force.'

NO CAUSE POR ALARM.

WINNIPEG, Man., April 9 .- Gen. Middletor says that he has not asked for further reinforcements, but only requests that via government will hold troops in readiness if he requires them. He presumes that the government have information of which we are not aware, and that if there is any Indian uprising we have none too many troops, but far too many for the present force. He is of opinion that the ladians will not rise, and does not believe the American Indians have crossed or will cross the line, and sees no reason why the people of Fort McLeod and Calerry should be in such a terrible tank. The women and children who came to Moose jaw to escape the Indian raid upon Said Current, returned home to day with the troops, that being the base of supplies for the second division of the army.

THE FENIAN SCARE.

TRYING TO CAPTURE RIEL. OTTAWA, April 9.—It is believed that an advance should be made to the northern forests, which lie orthwest of the North Saskatchewant River. If Rict should reach there it would rev der his capture impossible. In view of this fact, one division of troops will make a detour rou d by Battleford and Shell River, thence advancing in a southerly direction on Prince Affact and Riel's stronghold in the St. Laurent cettlement, while a second division will advance in a ment, while a second division will advise in a northerly direction from Fort Qu'Appelle. A third division, probably under Major-Goneral Laurie, will, after arriving at Battleford via Swift Current, advance in a northerly direction, thus cutting off a possible reteat westward.

A t-legism was received in this city to night from a prominent member of the Femal brotherhood, stating that all accounts of a Fenian mov ment in conjunction with the Rich insurrection are an impudent fraud on the objects of the Fenian organization. The writer of the telegram states that the object of the Femini brotherh ed is the liberation of Ireland, and they are not likely to ally thouselves with Iudian massacres.

The Minister of Militia has telegraphed to

night cancelling the order calling out the Sixty-fifth battalion at Halfax, which was to have left for the Northwest to marrow morning. It was this corps that showed the white feather when called upon to proceed to the North-West-Their attitude has been severely commented upon by the press all over the country.

Continued on Eighth Page.

THE AFGHAN WAR CLOUD.

THE DEBATRABLE ZONE.

Lonpon, April 8 .- Lord Granville has forwarded a despatch to Sir Edward Thornton, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, refusing to accede to Russia's proposal to estend the line of the debateable zone on the disputed Russo-Afghan frontier to the Parapanisus mountains. Lord Granville insists that the "Lessar" line be the farthest limit and urges an early meeting of the joint boundary commission. It is expected Russia will yield these points, but thought certain that the boundary commission will disagree. There was a slight renewal of war feeling on the stock exchange to-day owing to reports from St. Petersburg that Gen. Obruchest, chief of staff of the Russian army, had obtained the Czar's assent to an acceleration of war preparations. The Sandard says: It is premature to say negotiations between England and Russia are broken down, but is is unquestionable that the relations between the two nations have reached an extremely critical stage. We are no nearer an under-standing now than when Russia refused to withdraw the Cossacks from Pul-I Katun. At Rawul Pindo absolute secrecy is observed at the meetings between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer. Another grand military review was hold yesterday. General Dondukoff Korsakoff, governor of the Caucasus, while

The London telephone exphange has 3,350

on the way to Tiflis, received orders to pro-

ceed direct to Merv.