The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR. THURSDAY MORNING APRIL 16, 1885. PRICE ONE CENT.

TO THE RESCUE.

The Troops Pushing on to the Places Besieged.

COL. OTTER'S PROGRESS

Gen. Middleton a Day's March Beyond Humboldt.

WORTHLESS AMMUNITION.

An Interview with Archbishop Tache.

THE SCARE AT CALGARY.

Devastation Caused by the Indians around Battleford—Homesteads Looted and Burnt—Reconnoissances by Gen. Middleton—Arrival of the 7th at Winnipeg.

HUMBOLDT, April 15.—All quiet so far. Daily reconnaissances are made by Gen. Middleton but nothing has been gleaned to justify the belief that there is a rebellion of any proportion in progress. No signs of the enemy are observed and except for report the country round here is perfectly peaceful.

A further advance of twenty-three miles was made to-day and we expect to reach Batoche's crossing, where the rebel headquarters are said to be, about Saturday, reaching Prince Albert probably on Monday and Battleford by Thursday. The nature of the ground makes Batoche's crossing a splendid defensible point. Only a superior force can hope to rout the rebels out of the woods around here. It is feared that Gen. Middleton is under estimating Riel's force.

The country north and west of Battleford was yesterday burned for miles by marauding Indians. Upwards of 1,000 settlers' homesteads were laid desolate by looting and pillage. Signal fires were seen around Battleford, but the garrison is powerless to do any more than hold themselves ready in the event of an attack. The Indians have burnt the buildings on Denbar's cattle ranche, where Fremoine, the Belgian, was killed.

Col Otter's Column.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—Col. Otter's column for the relief of Battleford reached the ferry to day on the South Saskatchewan, 28 miles from the supply depot. At this point scows will take the expedition across, occupying about a day. The river is about 450 yards wide. After crossing the column will have twenty miles of hard travel over wet ground to what is called Flat Lake, which they will have to wade through knee deep for nearly a mile. They will then begin to ascend to the height of land and will reach a fine rolling prairie with plenty of lakes and plenty of water, but no wood. Eighty miles from the river the troops will strike Eagle Creek. At Eagle Creek the expedition will be twenty-three miles from the woods known as the second woods from Battleford. This strip of woods is about three miles wide. After the woods are left about fifty miles of a little rougher trail is struck to Stoney reserve, eighteen miles from Battleford. This is the first bush. From this point the country is full of bluffs through the Eagle Hills to within a mile or two of Battleford, and at one point there is a gorge which might prove a bad spot. The trail goes through the reserve of Mosquito, the Stoney chief, who killed Payne, the farm inspector. Except in the second woods, there is no point for ambush until Eagle Hills are reached. The troops expect to reach Battleford Tuesday night or Wednesday morning by covering about twenty miles a day.

Poor Ammunition.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—Much of the ammunition carried by Gen. Middleton's column is absolutely useless, and if there is any fighting it will have to be of the hand to hand description, in which the troops must take the aggressive. If they wait for the attack they will simply be shot down wholesale as they stand. Gen. Middleton and the men are highly incensed at the want of foresight manifested by the militia department in not having constantly tested the stores at Winnipeg and elsewhere. The ammunition brought by the 90th and Winnipeg battery had laid in the magazine unheeded and uncared for for ten years. The result is that at a test of the artillery to day out of fifty shots fired only three proved effective. It is stated also that the ammunition for the Peabody rifles is poor. Fortunately the battery of regulars is better provided, as far as quality goes, although all told for the four nine pound guns until the supplies come to hand there are but 240 rounds.

The commissariat department is working fairly satisfactorily. At the present time there are sufficient supplies on the way from Qu'Appelle for twelve hundred men to exist forty days.

Wise Mr. Brown.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—John Brown, a leading settler from Prince Albert, has arrived here. He said that he left his land because the Indians ordered him to leave. He disposed of his stock by public auction, and lost no time in getting away with all his hair. He said that Riel did not intend fighting at the commencement of the rebellion although he was fully prepared for war, as he was under the impression that the government would bow to the wishes of the half breeds. Now that the first shot has been fired Mr. Brown is of the opinion that there will have to be some warm work.

The Weather.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—All over the Northwest the weather is mild and springlike. In many places rain is falling.

The scouting fever is at a great height at Calgary, and a large force is already raised to precede the column to Edmonton. The stage did not arrive from there yesterday, which tends to confirm the report that it was stopped on the north side of Battle Creek and the stage driver murdered.

Red Deer settlers under Geo. Goetze have brought their women and children to Calgary for safety.

Father Lacombe reports that the Blackfeet have informed him that several lodges of Blackfeet, who went to Red Deer to fish, have been killed. He assured them it was not the whites who did it, but Crees.

For the Starving Indians.

QUEBEC, April 15.—Some of Riel's sympathizers, with some unexplained object, have the following in the advertisement columns of the Chronicle this morning:

THE STARVING NORTHWEST INDIANS.—In pursuance of the suggestion put forth by His Grace, Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, and in accordance with the liberal action of several Middlemen towards the Indians, his worship the mayor is requested to call a meeting of the citizens to take steps for supplying the immediate necessities of the starving Indians of the Northwest.

Signed, CITIZENS.

The Grens. Pass Humboldt.

The following message was received last evening by H. P. Dwight, general manager G. N. W. Tel. Co.:

HUMBOLDT, April 15.—The Grenadiers passed here at noon to-day, pushing forward to join Gen. Middleton, who is fifty miles in advance. All well. Men in good spirits.

The Troops en Route.

The 7th Fusiliers, under Col. Williams, arrived at Winnipeg last evening, all well, but after experiencing many hardships. The cold was not extreme and on that account the travelling was more irksome. Like all the preceding troops they cannot understand why rations should have been so scarce. When they arrived at Winnipeg the men were ravenous, but although somewhat used up were in excellent spirits and ready to show that Western Ontario can do as good work, if not better, than any of them.

The Quebec school of cavalry, 49 men and 33 horses, under Col. Turnbull, have arrived at Jackfish bay and will be at Port Arthur probably to night.

The Halifax battalion crossed the first gap yesterday.

The Midland battalion is at Swift Current and will follow Col. Otter's column, guarding its rear, keeping open its communications and forming a reserve. Col. Williams will push forward as rapidly as possible.

Col. Osborne Smith's Manitoba battalion, 400 strong, recently organized has left Winnipeg for Qu'Appelle. In appearance it is said to comprise the hardiest lot of men seen in any battalion, having been made up from the province at large and comprising men accustomed entirely to out-of door life. The battalion is destined for service at Edmonton.

The hospital corps, No.-1, under charge of Dr. Roddick, has left Winnipeg for Qu'Appelle and thence, accompanied by an escort from Col. Osborne Smith's battalion, will make a push for the front. Winnipeg hospital will be the base for medical supplies. Two wards have already been rented by the government.

Archbishop Tache's Views.

A reporter of the Winnipeg Sun recently interviewed Archbishop Tache. His grace said: "If the rebellion is confined to the halfbreeds it will not amount to anything at all. I feel sure they would not attack any one, as they play the role of the defensive, but if attacked I would not account for what they would do. I know they would not run."

In answer to a question as to the effect of the Indian rising, he said: "If the Indians rise the whole aspect is changed. There will be no end of trouble. It will be perfectly horrible, but I keep hoping they will notrise. I would advise the government to at once send a strong force of troops, and deal with them by no half measures. Indians are by nature cowards, and have as much delight in scalping a woman or child as they do in scalping a man, but if you can overawe them they are soon rendered submissive. When I say deal with them by no half measures, I do not mean to slaughter them by the thousand, but if they continue to act in the manner they appear to be doing, it may be necessary to make an example and deal a heavy blow at them. The government must by its action command the respect of the redskins. If the government force is sufficiently strong, I do not think very great difficulty would be experienced in suppressing the rebellion. I am surprised at the rising of the Indians, because even in their wildest moments they were always friendly to the whites. Ever since I came to the country I have never known these Indians to be other than friendly to our missionaries, to the Hudson bay officials, and indeed to any whites. Our people always travelled with the utmost security over the territories."

"Would it not have paid the government to have appeased the halfbreed?"

"Certainly it would, and that is what I have always contended. The halfbreed was the link which bound the Indians to the white people, and the moment that is broken the bond is severed, and there is no knowing to what distance the Indians may go, as they feel their moral responsibility to behave properly in a manner dissipated. Understanding this point so thoroughly was why I always remonstrated with the government, and urged them whatever they did to try and satisfy the halfbreeds."

"What is your opinion of Riel now?"

"Well, I am deeply sorry for him. I think he may be misguided. He usually counselled constitutional measures. You know there is no harm in agitating for one's rights, or even perhaps inciting one's own people to stand up for those rights, but if Riel has really incited the Indians to rebel and rise, he has incurred a grave responsibility the magnitude of which he can never be aware. I could not excuse him for that act."

Campaign Notes.

Ten of the Red Cross surgical dressers left for the Northwest via Chicago at 1 p.m. yesterday. They expect to reach Winnipeg Saturday, and proceed thence to the front.

The dominion government last summer sent Inspector Pierce to investigate the claims of the St. Laurent halfbreeds. Mr. Pierce, who was an excellent officer in other respects, could not speak French, and the halfbreeds whose claims were to be investigated could not speak English.

The Winnipeg Times states that the sharpshooters expressed in no unmeasured terms their disappointment in not securing Martini-Henry rifles here, as was intended. Captain Todd, who had been authorized to do so, made application for them, but the application could not be complied with, as none were to be had.

Mr. Alex. McDonald, who has a store at Battleford, has stated to a Winnipeg Sun reporter that the Indians in the neighborhood of Fort Pitt are of the most brutal and heartless class and have been gathering there from across the border for the last two or three years.

C. H. Warren, general passenger agent of the Manitoba road, St. Paul, Minn., says that a letter written from Dunsith, Dak., by a careful man and a close observer, states that everything is quiet on that side of the Turtle mountains and that there are no prospects of the Indians and halfreeds making the slightest movement of any kind on either side of the boundary. In fact they are not taking the slightest interest in the Canadian rising.

The workingmen who leave the Parkdale street car terminus at 6 in the morning all have Worlds in their hands.

THE TRAGEDY OF A TRUNK

A BRITISH GOVERNMENT DETECTIVE THE SUPPOSED VICTIM.

What Happened in the Rossin House Last February—Shadowed by a Woman in Male Attire and Murdered.

The World yesterday published the following associated press despatch:

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—A sensation was caused in the Southern hotel to-day by the discovery of the horribly mutilated body of a man packed in a trunk which was taken out of the room. The register shows that on March 30 a gentleman registered as Walter H. Lennox Waxwell, M.D., from London, and was assigned to that room. On opening the trunk it was found the head of a man had been severed from the body, and written on the paper inside the trunk were the words: "So perish all traitors to the great cause."

Maxwell is described as a very girlish looking young man, a blonde with banged hair. Shortly after he arrived a gentleman, who had previously ascertained by telegraph that Maxwell was at the hotel, registered as C. Arthur Preller, London, Eng. He and Maxwell occupied the same room and appeared to be quite intimate. Maxwell left a week ago on Sunday and no suspicion attached to his absence until a horrible stench from the room led to the opening of the trunk and the finding of the mutilated body inside, which was literally forced into the trunk. It was that of a medium sized man about 30 years of age. A second trunk contained papers with Maxwell's London address, "14 Paper building, Temple." Seven trunks, four valises and a hat box were left at the hotel containing valuable clothing, etc. Detectives believe the dead man is Preller and that he was killed by Maxwell, but the motive for the murder is a mystery. The story also gives evidence of death from poison. Maxwell is further described as having been very effeminate in manner and walked with short mincing steps like a woman. A cross was cut on the throat of the dead man. A partially emptied bottle of chloroform was found in Maxwell's trunk today. All circumstances tend to the belief that Maxwell chloroformed and killed Preller on Sunday, April 5, and disappeared on the 6th. It was at first believed the mystery was a medical student's hoax, but that theory is now abandoned. No explanation of the placard found in the trunk can be suggested.

With the murder of the above gentleman there is every reason to believe that a British government detective, sent out to America to spy out dynamite operations, has been hideously made away with. On Feb. 14 last a well dressed, quietly disposed middle-aged man registered at the Rossin house under the name of "C. Arthur Preller, London, Eng." He was assigned to room No. 187, very close to a parlor where a piano was kept. Mr. Preller had with him seven pieces of trim looking baggage, and carried every indication of being a commercial man. The hotel people had every reason to believe that he was such, but could not exactly make out what line he was in. He never showed his samples in the house, and conducted himself in the quietest manner possible. Three of his trunks were sent up to his room, while the remaining four pieces were left in the hall. On the day of Mr. Preller's arrival at the Rossin the grand lodge of the United Order of Workmen opened a convention at the same hotel.

During the afternoon J. A. Fraser, jr., the King street photographer, went to the hotel for the purpose of taking a group picture of the grand lodge. He was told that it would be a couple of hours before the body would be ready to undergo the operation, and Mr. Fraser was requested to wait. Mr. Fraser has an ear, he affirms, for classical music, and while lounging in the corridor of the hotel a sweet strain of piano music was being emitted from the parlor. Entering the room a gentleman such as is described in the above was seated at the piano. He was gently fingering the instrument, playing some of Gounod's most difficult pieces. Mr. Fraser approached the stranger and a most agreeable conversation followed. The talk opened and was continued on music. The stranger never seemed to tire of the theme, and all the while kept at play.

Then he asked Mr. Fraser if he were acquainted in Toronto, and being assured in the affirmative, propounded many questions about the societies, leading men, wealth, etc., of the city, which were all duly answered. He seemed to take the keenest interest in these matters, but still continued to sandwich matters musical in the conversation. The dark haired stranger volunteered the information that he was not a commercial man, as his luggage would indicate, but would not give any positive information as to his calling. He said he was awaiting a cablegram from England, which would shape his course. He might have to proceed to British Columbia or San Francisco, or possibly Australia. It all depended on the orders he would receive. Mr. Fraser was invited into room 185 by the stranger. Three good sized trunks were located against the walls. One of these he opened, and it disclosed whole stocks of music, some new and fresh, some yellow and sear and pasted together on the back. Everything that the great classical musicians had ever written seemed to be there. Being very highly impressed with his new acquaintance, Mr. Fraser invited him to the house of a friend on the following day. The gentleman said he would gladly accept the invitation, but possibly he might have to go away. On Feb. 15 he hurriedly left the Rossin, but it is not known whether he went to Buffalo or out on the Midland, as he had spoken to Harry Nolan, the chief clerk, about both destinations. He returned on the 16th and left for good on the 18th. About six months ago he stayed three or four days at the Rossin, and on that occasion also he was supposed to be a commercial man.

A World reporter yesterday made a diligent search among business firms, but no one seemed to have ever met Mr. Preller. During his stay at the Rossin a young man with a very effeminate appearance was seen to enter Preller's apartments on more occasions than one. A gentleman stopping at the house was sure that the caller was a woman masquerading in male attire. He seemed to "shadow" Mr. Preller continually, but did not register at the hotel. He disappeared from the city about the same time that Preller did. During his visits to the Rossin he wore a long grey overcoat, which was not buttoned, a shiny silk hat, and the outline of his form was decidedly feminine. On one occasion he was heard to denounce the so called Irish agitators.

From what The World reporter gathered here and there, there is every reason to believe that Preller was a detective in the employ of the British government; that the so-called "Dr. Maxwell" was made a confident, whether on good faith or otherwise, and that he followed Preller through the country until he thought he had learned enough, and then made away with him in the manner described in the St. Louis despatch. That Preller was not a commercial man, and that he was on the hunt for dynamiters, is quite apparent from the fact that none of the various business houses in the city had ever seen him and from the variety of questions that he asked Mr. Fraser. No one but the feminine-looking gentleman was ever seen to visit him at his hotel. His supposed sample trunks were never sent to the sample-room on either of his visits, and he was never seen to consort with business men.

In appearance Mr. Preller looked somewhat similar to E. A. McDonald the actor. He wore a coal-black mustache, and his heavy, clean-shaven beard on the other parts of his face showed through the skin in a blue-black color. He must have shaved twice a day to keep his cheeks and chin free of beard stubble. Mr. Preller was highly polished in his manner, was a good cross-questioner, wore good clothes, never drank anything but claret while in the Rossin (and little of that), spoke several languages, and was anxious to learn everyting he could about the people in the country. He was particularly curious about the Irish residents of Toronto.

There seems to be little doubt, from the facts as set forth above, that Preller was a high-priced government detective, and that he met his death at the hands of "Dr. Maxwell," who was in reality a smart woman in the pay of the enemies of the British government.

The St. Louis Tragedy.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 15.—Maxwell, the supposed Southern hotel murderer, purchased a through ticket to San Francisco, April 6, and was recognized on the train by two St. Louis men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 15.—A man answering the description of Maxwell, the alleged St. Louis murderer, arrived here on Saturday. The police are on his track.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

A Discussion in the Presbyterian Synod at Hamilton.

HAMILTON, April 15.—At the annual meeting of the Hamilton bridge and tool company to-day Wm. Hendrie was elected president, W. A. Robinson vice president A. T. Wood, D. Moore and M. Leggat directors.

At the meeting of the Presbyterian synod of Niagara and London to-day Sarnia was chosen as the next place of meeting. A long discussion on the report of the committee on Sabbath observance took place. Regarding Sunday papers the report said:

The attempt was made in connection with the excitement occasioned by the difficulties in the North west to introduce the sin of Sabbath papers in Toronto. Most of the secular press has entered a protest, and we trust that our ministers, elders and all friends of the Lord's day will in every possible way oppose this daring effort to break down the sacred barriers of this divine memorial.

Sunday excursions—Rev. Dr. Cochrane said there was another motto of Sunday desecration which should be looked after. He referred to the parading of volunteers on Sunday. Not only did they do this but the ministers of some other denominations encouraged them. It was a deplorable state of affairs. Rev. Mr. McQuarrie thought the Christian church was responsible for this state of affairs, as it permitted the Salvation army to cover the streets on Sunday with shouting and gay music, and the argument of the soldiers was, that if the Salvation army's music was acceptable to God, surely religious tunes played by the band of the regiment would be. Thomas Strachan, Brussels, held that it was as bad to play an organ at services in church on Sundays as to have a band parade on the streets. Rev. W. T. McMullen read the report of the committee appointed to consider the Bible's use in public schools, in which the introduction of scripture readings recently authorized by the education department was favorably commented upon, and the thanks of the synod to the department were asked for. The report was carried, the moderator dissenting.

The journeymen plumbers held a meeting on Monday evening to discuss the advisability of urging the city to pass a by-law that all plumbers must take out a certificate. They claim that a quantity of work finds its way into the hands of the tinsmiths who have served no apprenticeship to the trade and as a rule bungle the work the blame being laid on the plumbing trade.

The carpenters held a meeting last night, the Saturday five hours a day being brought before the meeting. It is thought the demand may end in a strike.

The electric light hung at the intersection of James and Main is a great boon to that part of the city and quite eclipses the gas lamps lately erected. The electric light is powerful and distinctly lights the James street steps up the mountain and casts a reflection as far south as the Mountain view hotel.

BRIGHTON IN A BLAZE.

The Village Very Nearly Swept Out of Existence.

BRIGHTON, April 16.—By the explosion of a lamp in Clark's variety hall a fire broke out at 11.30 last night and at once got entirely beyond the control of the limited fire appliances at the disposal of the village. In less than three hours Garrison's meat shop, Clark's variety hall, Mrs. Donaghy's millinery establishment, Nesbit's block, tenanted by Snider & Sill's, tinware, and two buildings owned by Mrs. Dowler, with a brick corner block, were in ashes. The loss will probably reach $15,000; insured to a considerable extent. The large brick block in which the Clark house is situated and several large stores with the postoffice was only saved by the greatest effort. The goods and household stuff are in heaps all over Main street. The loss will be heavy.

The Next Hudson Bay Expedition.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The expedition to Hudson bay this spring will, it is expected, be made by the steamship Alert, the vessel lent by the British government to the United States to form a part of the Greely relief expedition, and which has been proved admirably fitted for Arctic navigation. It was at first contemplated to despatch the new steamer Lansdowne upon this important cruise, but if the Alert is placed at the disposal of the government she will be gladly accepted. The Alert is now expected at Halifax. An early departure to Hudson's bay will be made this spring, in order that accurate knowledge of the date for the opening of navigation may be obtained, and observations of the ice to be encountered taken, the vessel proceeding to Churchill and York Factory, and picking up on the way the occupants of the observatory stations established last autumn about Hudson's straits and bay.

Woollen Mills Burned.

PEMBROKE, April 15.—McAllister's woollen mill and cloth factory was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The establishment was valued at $20,000 and was insured only in the Western for $5500. H. R. Lloyd, McAllister's bookkeeper, was burned while endeavoring to rescue John Munroe, contractor of Renfrew, who happened to be in the factory at the time. Munroe was also slightly burned about the face and hands.

Under the Streams Bill.

PETERBORO', April 15.—At the assizes here R. & G. Strickland, lumbermen, are suing the Rama timber transport company, who have a canal and portage between Black river and Lake Couchiching, for damages. Defendants wanted certain tolls paid and plaintiffs refused, whereupon the latter shut down their mills and incurred considerable losses.

Lost Both Legs.

CHATHAM, Ont., April 15.—A young man named Alex. McLennan of London, while jumping on a train at the Grand Trunk railway station last night fell under the wheels and had both his legs cut off near the knee. He died shortly after.

ROYALTY AT A DISCOUNT.

RIOTS AT THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO CORK.

Desperate Conflict Between the Police and the Mob—Many of the Combatants Badly Wounded.

CORK, April 15.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived this morning. Their welcome was a divided one. The nationalists did their best to frustrate the loyalists, but the graciousness of the princess largely conquered the hearts of the populace. Everything within the power of the loyalists was done to make the reception a success, and the managers of the demonstration remained up most of the night to make sure of their arrangements. During the parade workmen and boys ran along the side of their carriage and kept up the cheering to drown the hisses of the nationalists, who lined the entire route and made continual hostile demonstrations. The wonder is there was no violent breach of the peace.

Mr. O'Connor, nationalist member of parliament for Tipperary, marched at the head of the procession of leaguers, who closely followed the royal procession, and sang "God Save Ireland" every time the loyalists or their bands started up "God Save the Queen," or "God Save the Prince of Wales."

The prince betrayed some feeling when he replied to the address of welcome presented by the magistrates of Cork. He said he was glad to hear the expression of loyalty to the British constitution and to the queen which the address contained, and hoped every person possessing influence in Ireland would exert it to avoid dissensions which would interfere with the object and the progress of his present tour through the country, and unite to promote the real welfare of the Irish people.

During to-day's procession a nationalist threw an onion at the royal carriage. The vegetable struck a footman with considerable force narrowly missing the princess. Many stones were thrown at the people who followed and cheered the royal carriage and the police several times fired at the roughs. No injuries are reported.

The prince and princess soon afterwards departed for Queenstown.

Immediately after the procession a meeting of the Cork national league was held. The meeting declared the loyalist attempt to get up a fictitious demonstration of welcome in honor of royalty had proved a failure and passed a resolution congratulating Mr. O'Connor, M.P., who managed the hostile demonstrations, upon the victory he had achieved for the nationalist cause.

Enthusiasm at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—All the shipping in the harbor was illuminated this evening and a grand display of fireworks was given, attended by thousands.

The mayor of Limerick has written to the Prince of Wales, enclosing resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting in reference to the projected visit of the prince and princess to Limerick. The mayor assures the prince of the regret he feels at the present unhappy condition of the country and that the political surroundings of the prince's visit prevent the citizens from giving him a hearty royal welcome.

The Mallow Riot.

LONDON, April 15.—The Irish members of parliament have a mass of information concerning the Mallow rioting. They intend to question the chief secretary and call attention to the matter by motion. It is believed Mr. Parnell will accuse the government of a deliberate attempt to incite a row.

The St. James Gazette, commenting on the incendiary speeches of the Irish members during the week, says they are undisguised appeals to the country for aid to liberate Ireland from English rule. It suits the government to treat those exhortations as mere expressions of impatience, not meaning armed rebellion, while the ministry should deal sharply with the men openly flaunting treason in the face of an excited populace.

A Terrible and Bloody Riot.

LONDON, April 15.—Up to this evening there was a feeling of relief in government circles over the news from Cork which tended to show that the visit of the Prince of Wales had passed off quietly and had evoked unexpected enthusiasm. Early this evening the government officials declared the attempts of the nationalists to organize an opposition had resulted in failure and that the extent of the loyalists' demonstration was surprising. These declarations were hardly uttered before the telegraph brought reports of rioting in various parts of the city, and these reports are becoming more alarming every hour.

During the afternoon a detective arrested a rowdy throwing stones at the loyalists' procession. The mob speedily attempted to rescue the prisoner. The detective fired his revolver without hitting anyone and took the paisoner to the police court, where he was bailed by the mayor of Cork.

Early this evening the nationalists held a mass meeting where inflammatory speeches were made and the latest London newspapers containing accounts of the royal progress were burnt. After the mass meeting the nationalists scattered through the city in parties of 50 to 500. Doors and windows were smashed, flags and decorations were torn down and heaped upon blazing bonfires and many gun stores were broken into for the purpose of arming the mob. Policemen, when encountered singly or in small squads, were attacked and beaten unmercifully with their own truncheons in many cases. The police rallied and charged desperately upon the mob, but they were invariably surrounded and repulsed. The police then resorted to the free use of their revolvers and bayonets. It was hand-to-hand fighting of the most desperate sort, the police standing back to back and receiving and inflicting terrible injuries.

At midnight the streets were practically in possession of the mob. The policemen who remained uninjured could not attempt to do more than maintain defensive positions. In addition to the attacks from the crowd in the streets, the police were exposed to murderous volleys of stones from windows, housetops and other points of vantage.

The belief at midnight was that the streets could not be cleared without the use of artillery.

CORK, April 16, 4 a.m.—The rioting has been suppressed. Many arrests were made. The hospitals are full of wounded police and rioters.

A Denial.

COBOURG, April 15, 1885.—I have had no such communication with the authorities as to raising men for imperial service as stated in your Cobourg correspondence today. J. VANCE GRAVELEY.

Steamship Arrivals.

At Queenstown: Arizona from New York
City of Rome from New York.
At Glasgow: Scandinavia from New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A Denial Concerning the Halifax Troops.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The time for considering private bills was extended to May 1.

Mr. Kaulbach denied a statement made in opposition papers that the Halifax troops had gone to the front reluctantly.

Sir John Macdonald moved the second reading of the franchise bill.

Mr. Blake said the motion was entirely unexpected, and asked for a postponement until to-morrow, which was granted.

Replying to Mr. Edgar, Sir John said the government had not yet decided what course they would pursue on the insolvency bill.

The act to consolidate the civil service acts passed its second reading.

Mr. Mitchell thought the best way would be to repeal all acts on this subject.

The house then proceeded to discuss the bill in committee till the conclusion of the sitting.

GEN. GRANT HOPEFUL.

In Spite of the Doctors He Thinks He Can Get Well.

NEW YORK, April 15.—When Dr. Newman left Gen. Grant's residence to-day he said he went into the general's room and found him sitting in a chair fully dressed with his boots on. After greeting him the general said: "Thrice I have been down into the valley of death; now I have come up." He was hopeful and buoyant. About 12.30 a number of people gathered on the sidewalk opposite the house and the general came to the window and stood looking out at them for several minutes. This morning the general, remarking upon his improved condition, said he thought he would get well.

CABLE NOTES.

Orders have been sent to the mudir of Senheit to deliver the town immediately to the king of Abyssinia.

The Chinese representative at Paris has assured M. De Freycinet that China is sincerely executing the preliminary treaty of peace.

An extradition treaty has been concluded between Germany and Russia, each agreeing to grant extradition when demanded by the other.

Major Everett, British consul at Erzeroum, was severely wounded by Armenian marauders yesterday, and has made a demand on the porte for satisfaction.

The government is urged to indict Messrs. O'Brien, Deasy, O'Connor and Harrington, M.P.'s, for inciting to riot at Mallow. The Prince of Wales however is anxious that the affair shall be forgiven and forgotten.

A Man That Should be Hanged.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Records of the board of health show that twenty-three suits have been brought against "skin" building Contractor Buddensiek in the past eight years. Buddensiek was arrested only once and then escaped on a technicality. No more bodies have been recovered from the ruins. A row of fire-story brick buildings westward from the ruins fronting on Eleventh avenue, which were also put up by the rascally contractor, are in such a dangerous condition that they will have to be torn down. The building department is charged with gross criminal negligence, and it is intimated that certain officials are in collusion with the contractors. Buddensiek was a friend of Ferdinand Ward and had many dealings with Grant & Ward. A number of bricks taken from the fallen structure were exhibited at the building bureau to-day. None of them showed the slightest evidence of ever having been laid in mortar. The only substance attached to them was small chunks of loam which crumbled to dust when pressed.

The building examiners who reported eight houses on Eleventh avenue built by Buddensiek report the structures are unsafe and in an extremely dangerous condition. They were ordered to be taken down immediately.

Grave Outrages.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The commission appointed to investigate the management of Greenwood cemetery met yesterday and examined a number of persons. The testimony showed that graves are frequently too small for the coffins; that burials have been conducted in a shameful manner; that the attendants are careless, and given to levity, and that earth is sometimes taken from one grave to fill up another. Patrick Walsh, who had the bodies of his children transferred from one plot to another, testified that the bodies of his three youngest children had been pitched into a box helter-skelter, while a great hole had been made in the coffin of the eldest boy; the body could be seen through the hole, covered with mud.

Bogardus Defeated.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—Capt Andy Meaders of Nashville defeated Capt. Bogardus by 184 to 175 in a shooting match to-day, 200 clay pigeons each, 18 yards, $250 a side. Meader beat all previous records.

Osman Digna's Sorry Flight.

SUAKIM, April 15.—It is reported that Osman Digna, with but a few followers left, has retreated to Erkowit. Gen. Graham's scouts have captured forty prisoners and 500 sheep belonging to Arabs at Deberet.

A Sub-Contractor Shot.

WINNIPEG, April 15.—The strike on the western end of the C. P. R. is over, and two thousand men have returned to work. The authorities sent out thirty stand of arms to prevent further trouble. In the course of the affray Constable Fury, a mounted policeman, shot Hugh Beham, a sub-contractor, for interfering to prevent the arrest of another sub-contractor named McCallum. Behan is alive but very low.

The Niagara Park Bill.

The Niagara park bill will have its third reading in the New York senate to-day.

PERSONAL.

Hon. John Longworth, prothonotary and a prominent politician, has just died suddenly at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Professor Goldwin Smith and Mrs. Smith left yesterday afternoon for the South. They expect to be absent about a month.

Komaroff, the name of the Russian general at Pendjeh, means son of a mosquito and is ominously suggestive of great mischief done by very small means.

Wm. M. Taylor left for the Rugged Rockies at 1.35 p.m. yesterday to assume his new position under Mr. Ross on the mountain section of the Canada Pacific railway. He received a royal send off at the train.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Malet is the envy of British diplomatists. In these days of slow diplomatic promotion, to be ambassador to Berlin—without doubt now the most important of British legations—at 47, and to marry the daughter of almost the wealthiest duke, is an extraordinary success for the younger son of a second-class diplomatist without powerful political connections.

Moriarty is There.

Editor World: In the young lady's letter from Brandon she says one of the Grenadier officers told her there was only two dozen tories in the battalion. Now the only officer guilty of making such a statement is Moriarty, as he is the only grit I know of in the battalion. A GRENADIER.

MORE PACIFIC.

The Anglo-Russian Situation Improved.

TURKEY A BRITISH ALLY.

Persia Said to Have Offered 50,000 Men.

AN ALLEGED AGREEMENT.

Penjdeh to be Conceded to the Russians—A Tory Organ Says the Situation is More Aggravated, While Other Papers Say Peace Prospects are Brighter.

LONDON, April 15.—In the cabinet today the Anglo-Russian agitation, it is said, was represented to be as follows: England and Russia have agreed upon a basis for delimitation of the Afghan frontier, subject to satisfactory explanation by Russia of the recent attack of the Afghans. According to this scheme it is said Penjdah will be ceded to Russia provided the ameer consents.

Lord Dufferin Talks.

LAHORE, April 15.—Earl Dufferin arrived to-day. Replying to an address of welcome he said: "Coming from an important interview with the ameer of Afghanistan, whose dominions, so far as I have been able to ascertain, have been the scene of an unprovoked attack, it is a great satisfaction to find the princes and people of India ready with one accord to rally around the standard of Great Britain, even at a great distance from their own frontier. It is impossible to say now how the present crisis will end. If it ends in war that result will be in spite of the earnest and anxious endeavors of the British government to avoid so dire a result, and in defiance of their most moderate and conciliatory conduct."

The Cloud Riot Has Vanished.

BRUSSELS, April 15.—Sir Edward Malet, British ambassador to Berlin, passed through here yesterday. He said the Anglo-Russian war cloud had vanished.

An Alliance With Turkey.

LONDON, April 15.—A belief is prevalent that England is about to conclude an alliance with Turkey, which it is thought will prove an effectual damper to Russian arrogance. The belief is based on mere surmise.

The departure of the dragoons for India has been postponed pending negotiations between England and Russia.

It is believed in official circles that there is no material change in the Afghan situation.

VIENNA, April 15.—The porte has ordered the reserves to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service.

It is reported at Vienna that Turkey will garrison Egypt under English officers.

Persia Offers to Help.

LONDON, April 15.—A Constantinople despatch says the Shah of Persia has offered England 50,000 Persian troops in the event of war with Russia.

Obstinacy of the Afghans.

BERLIN, April 15.—St. Petersburg telegrams say Gen. Komaroff also reports that the Afghans refused to obey the orders of English officers to withdraw from their advanced positions.

A Tory Organ's Statements.

LONDON, April 16.—The Post believes that the government has received unsatisfactory despatches from St. Petersburg. Russia insists on maintaining the positions she occupies, and intimates that unless England holds herself responsible for the acquiescence of the ameer in these advances Gen. Komaroff will advance and seize Herat. The Post also hears that Afghans at Pendjeh were surprised by the recent attack and ruthless massacre.

Notwithstanding the Post's rumors other papers here and on the continent express the opinion that the prospects of peace are brighter.

It is said the Russian telegraph system is in full working order from Askabad to Merv and that Gen. Komaroff can communicate with St. Peterburg within 24 hours.

War Echoes.

Active preparations for war are being made in all the Australian colonies.

The government proposes to create a volunteer reserve corps in India of 50,000 natives.

It is said the ameer will reach Cabul Saturday and will hold a grand durbar at which Afghanistan will formally decide on peace or war.

La Paix, of Paris, declares that in the event of a war between England and Russia the other powers have tacitly agreed to remain neutral. France will certainly take no part in the struggle.

LIBELLING OUR VOLUNTEERS.

Not content with seeing the Globe heap wholesale libel on our volunteers by publishing villainous-looking wood cuts of individual members of the city corps, The Telegram most needs follow in the wake of its sleepy old King street neighbor. What will poor Lieut. Brock think of his face as printed in the Globe and Telegram? He is represented as having a flat nose and a bullet head. Everyone who knows the gallant lieutenant must be filled with disgust when they behold the picture. The cuts are all uniformly bad, and for the sake of the friends of the absent volunteers the Globe and Telegram ought to give its pictorial artists a rest.

The Proper Caper.

For the Golden Youth: Covert coats or blue violets in lapel.

For the Dear Girls: A sort of My-Johnny's-gone-to-be-a-soldier look.

Fair and Warmer.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Toronto, April 16 1 a.m.—*The pressure is increasing over the lakes, decreasing in the maritime provinces and remains nearly stationary in the North west. It has been showery in Ontario and fine in the eastern provinces. In the Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle districts the weather is mild and showery, the temperature varying during the day from 37 to 64. Fair weather with temperatures near the freezing point prevail in the Lake Superior district.*

Probabilities—Lakes: Southeast and northeast winds; fair weather; slightly higher temperatures.