The Toronto World.

SIXTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING MAY 19, 1885 PRICE ONE CENT.

LOUIS RIEL THE CAPTIVE

MONTREALERS RAISING FUNDS FOR HIS DEFENCE.

The Career of His Youthful Secretary—Col. Otter's Fight With Poundmaker Described—The Charge of the Midlands.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—The troops reached a point eighteen miles north of Batoche at a placed called Gariepay's Crossing on Thursday night and crossed to the west side Friday morning when the march by the old trail was resumed to Prince Albert. Father Fourmand, reported shot some weeks ago by rebels, is still alive, having overtaken the column on Friday with another man. They passed Gabriel Dumont on the way to Batoche from his hiding place on the prairie.

George McLeod, a Prince Albert courier, reported to Gen. Middleton that while on his way from Batoche to Prince Albert on Wednesday afternoon he met three Indians about twelve miles behind Lepine's Crossing. He was talking to he Indians when Dumont appeared on the edge of a bluff and asked McLeod what he wanted. McLeod asked him to give himself up, saying the general promised him a fair trial. Dumont replied that he had taken up arms and intended to fight and would not be taken alive. Dumont only had a few Indians with him. A large number of Indians and halfbreeds accompanied McLeod to Gen. Middleton. The latter sent them back with an escort to obtain their arms which had been cached in the bush. The prisoners were then discharged and told to go home.

The wounded rebels have been sent back to Saskatoon with our own on the Northcote.

The troops passed through Duck lake and were to call at Carlton on the way to Prince Albert.

Riel charges Lawrence Clarke of the Hudson Bay Co. with having precipated the revolt.

A movement is on foot to present the 90th battalion on its return home with a stand of colors. A meeting of citizens for that purpose will be held to-morrow night.

A later telegram reports that a priest who came into camp yesterday stated that the total killed of the rebels was one hundred and fifty-seven.

White Cap's son, sent from our camp at Clarke's Crossing with a message to the rebel Indians, turned traitor and has fought against us. He was found dead on the field along with Councillor Ross.

The Seventh at Clarke's Crossing.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., May 17.—Sixty men of the Seventh Fusiliers, under command of Capt. Peters and Lieut. Reid, arrived from Swift Current to-day. They had a rough passage down the river, and several times had to stand to the waist in water pushing the scows off a sand bar. The remainder of the battalion is expected in a few days.

The wounded at Saskatoon are doing well, excepting Capt. Garden of the Surveyors' corps, who will probably lose his left arm.

The bodies of Capt. French, Lieut. Fitch, Sergt.-Major Watson, and Privates Code, Hardisty, Kippen and Fraser leave to-night for the east via Moosejaw. Delay was caused by the difficulty in procuring metallic coffins.

Nothing from the front to-day.

Lieuts. Laidlaw and McKay and Major Dawson are doing first rate.

Constable Elliott's Body Recovered.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., May 18.—A party of mounted police went out to-day and brought in the body of Constable Elliott, killed at the recent capture of supply wagons. It was interred side by side with the other ten victims of Indian ferocity recently buried here. The body, which was in no way mutilated, was found wrapped in a wagon sheet, the hands folded across the breast, and buried under an inch of sand three miles from where Elliott was shot. The fact that the arms were crossed leads to the belief that there are halfbreeds in the Indian camp.

When the police were returning with their sacred charge Indians were seen in every direction. Sergt.-Major Wattan, who commanded the squad, says the bushes are literally alive with Indians. Prints of moccasins were discovered on every sand hill and near every clump of bushes. The hostiles are supposed to be in camp in the woods near Red Pheasant's reserve. Ross and the other scouts are firing the woods and prairie in every direction, so as to prevent the Indians getting under cover too close to our camp.

No supplies can now reach Battleford by the Swift Current trail except under a strong escort.

Col. Otter will await the arrival of Gen. Middleton before making another movement.

All the wounded are progressing famously.

Ready for Anything.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., May 18.—The 32d or Bruce battalion, 368 strong, with its band of 18 pieces, is mustered here, awaiting the order to leave for the Northwest. Capt. Jeffers of No. 3 company, Lucknow, came fifteen hundred miles from the centre of Kansas to be on hand.

There's Death or Victory in That Charge.

Col. Williams, M.P., and his Midland battalion highly distinguished themselves in the charge on Monday. The officers and men almost disobeyed orders in their anxiety to charge; in fact it was downright disobedience, as Gen. Middleton's orders were not to charge; but the men were so annoyed and harassed that they felt victory was theirs if the charge was made. Had it not been for Col. Williams Riel would still be at large and the rebels as aggressive as ever. Following is the Montreal Star's report of the charge:

There had been no firing all the morning until the red line were ordered to skirmish, which they did in excellent order, the advanced ranks alternately stopping and pouring in a heavy fire. They, meanwhile, were subjected to a fierce fire from the rebels in the front and to the left. The Midland regiment, under Colonel Williams, who had by this time reached the bank of the river, kept straight on, and went down the steep wooded bank with a rush, carrying everything before them. The rebels, who were carried away with the impetuosity of the Midland advance, left the rifle pits which they had so long held, and took to the river to swim across and become the prey to the bullets of A company of the 90th battalion, who had extended over the brow of the promontory to the right of the camp. Wheeling round the promontory, the battalion kept on discharging at the rifle pits on the bank as they came to them and clearing them out in grand style. The fire of the rebels was very heavy, and the wonder is that no more men in the regiment were hit.

The Grenadiers were making a magnificent advance across the open above the church in a "U" line toward Batoche. The rebels were driven out of the large pits on the top of the ridge without a check in our advance. Here the fire of the rebels fell off a trifle and the men halted some minutes. Meantime the Midland battalion had wheeled round the edge of the plateau, where A battery guns had bombarded Batoche on Friday and were in line with them on the left, making a complete line from the river. "Come on, Grenadiers," said Col. Strathbenzie. "I am proud to command you; keep steady, and we shall clear them out," and with loud cheers, which were replied to by the force in camp and the Midland regiment below, the men made a dash down toward the rebels, who had retreated into the brush, firing as they went through.

The above seems to explain the remark of Gen. Middleton, "There's death or victory in that charge. Let them go!"

The Poundmaker Fight.

The following account of the fight is taken from the Battleford Herald of Monday, May 4. It was received at The World office yesterday morning through the mails. A mutilated copy of it was telegraphed to the evening papers yesterday:

At noon on Friday, May 1, marching orders were given, and at 4 o'clock the column took the road in the following order:

Scouts—Under Charlie Ross.
Mounted police on horseback—Col. Herchmer.
Artillery and guns—Major Short.
Mounted police in teams.
C company, school of infantry, Toronto—Lieut. Wadmore.
Ottawa Foot Guards—Lieut. Ray.
Queen's Own Rifles—Capt. Brown, with Lieut. Brook in command of left half, and Capt. Hughes in charge of the right.
Teams with provisions, forage, etc.
Battleford Rifles—Capt. E. A. Nash.

The train was composed of about fifty teams besides mounted men, and moved off amidst the hearty cheers of those who had assembled to see them off. They traveled without special incident until nearly 5 next morning, when they reached a point 40 miles up the river, where they found a deserted camp that showed how accurate had been the information of the scouts. But no enemy was there. A little farther advance, however, and the look-out of the Indians was found, and immediately afterwards word was brought that tepees were seen ahead. The column was halted and Col. Otter ordered B battery under Major Short, and seventy-five of the mounted police under Col. Herchmer as support, to advance. Scarcely had the summit of the hill they were ascending been reached when they received a volley from the Indians who appeared on the edge of a thickly wooded coulee two hundred yards away. The police extended along the brow of the hill and opened fire, and meantime the Gatling gun and the artillery were prepared for action and began to play on the Indians, who, uttering wild whoops as if they would paralyze the troops with noise, hastily retreated to cover of the woods, where they were treated to a sharp dose of shell from the two seven-pounders.

Meanwhile the remainder of the column got into position, exchanging fire with the Indians, who were able from their shelter in the wooded ravines on both sides of the troops and from the summits of surrounding hills to pour in a harassing fire. Almost at the beginning of the affray Corp. H. R. Sleigh of the mounted police, who so narrowly escaped the massacre at Frog Lake and the more recent disaster at Pitt, was shot.

After half an hour's fighting the enemy was reinforced in front, and encouraged by the success with which they had been able to resist the efforts to dislodge them, made a dash to capture the Gatling gun. Their attempt was unsuccessful, and a charge led by Major Short drove them from their position. The Gatling gun got in some good work on the enemy's camp, distant about 600 yards.

Hour after hour the battle waged, always with success on the side of the troops, until about 10 o'clock it was decided to dislodge the enemy from their annoying position on the right. This delicate task was entrusted to Cons. Ross, the scout who, with some volunteers from the different companies in the field, did the work so thoroughly that in half an hour there was not a living Indian between them and the column—all had been driven to the front, and besides those killed in the brush the ranks of the flying band were decimated by the fire of the Gatling gun and shells to which they were exposed as they crossed a piece of open country in their hasty flight.

An hour later it was deemed necessary to dislodge a party of halfbreeds who had posted themselves in a deep ravine on the left. This work, and driving the Indians from cover to cover, kept one party of about 60 of the Battleford rifles and the Queen's Own in pretty steady employment.

Near noon the enemy made a grand rally in front, but being unable to stand the fire that had been reinforced since the date of latest advices, and besides being in a stronger position had more than doubled their numbers, which now reached between 700 and 800 men bearing arms. The Indians invited battle by opening fire, and tried the usual tactics of surrounding the troops, but were foiled in the attempt. After nearly seven hours' hard fighting they were driven from their position with a known loss of upwards of 100, while ours was seven killed, 15 wounded and one missing.

The enemy were surprised at the opposition they met, and that they had more than enough fighting is proved by the fact that they allowed the column to re-form and return without harassing it from ambush.

A large number of halfbreeds, including many whose faces were familiar on the streets of Battleford, were recognized under the paint with which they had bedaubed themselves, and not a few of them paid the penalty of their perfidy.

During the action both the cannon became useless through the breaking of the carriages, and it being useless to follow them without artillery, it was decided to return to Battleford. This they did, arriving at half-past ten, having traveled eighty miles, fought nearly seven hours, and won a decided victory in the short space of thirty hours.

Especial mention must be made of the ambulance corps, who exposed themselves to the Gatling fire, for which they seemed to become a special target as they gathered up the dead and wounded.

More of the Fight.

One of the Queen's Own, writing to his father here, says of the fight:

At 9 last night (Saturday) our bugles sounded out the "assemble," and the men fell in amidst great excitement. None of us knew for what reason, but we all thought it was something serious. In about half an hour Col. Miller addressed us, and said Col. Otter had had an engagement with the Indians lasting seven hours, and although he had won his position was compelled to retire on account of an insufficient number to hold the position. He said our men fought like tigers.

The colonel has just formed a fatigue party for digging graves and the dead will be buried to-morrow morning. There is no doubt our men won a brilliant victory, although they retired. The slaughter among the Indians is reported to be about 100, to say nothing of the wounded. Every man in the brigade, from Col. Otter down, is loud in his praise of the Q. O. R's. The men themselves say there was no more excitement apparently than in ordinary drill. Sergeant Spackman, who spent twenty-one years with the British regulars, said "that regulars themselves could not have behaved better than our Q. O. R."

We were kept under arms nearly three hours the night of the battle, expecting Poundmaker might follow the backward movement up and attack us; but we were ready.

Does Not Private Acheson Merit a Victoria Cross?

The following from Lieut. Gunther, A Co. Q. O. R., to Capt. Acheson, was received yesterday:

"FORT OTTER," Battleford, May 3, 1885.

We had an engagement yesterday, 40 miles from here. I was not there. Your cousins, Edward and Arthur Acheson, Lloyd, Cronyn and Bleakley were there. Edward has distinguished himself, and from all accounts merits at least a Victoria cross. I am sorry to say Lloyd is wounded. It happened while he was covering Edward, who was carrying off a dead comrade. His wound is in the back, the bullet entering on the left side and passing across to the right shoulder, whence it was removed. Though the wound is, of course, serious, he is doing as well as can be expected. I saw him for a moment to-day. He was cheerful and hopeful, and I think his chances of recovery are good. I am sorry that I can do next to nothing for him; but he is in good hands.

Bowman is gradually recovering from the shock he received the other day by being run over by a wagon.

The other boys and myself are all well. I have been up for two nights and am tired out.

E. F. GUNTHER.

The Defence of Riel.

MONTREAL, May 18.—The Prince of Wales rifles have been definitely ordered to go into camp on the exhibition grounds to-morrow.

A number of Riel's sympathisers are collecting funds to supply him with counsel to defend him in his approaching trial, whenever it may occur. In this connection the Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the reform opposition in the Quebec house, was consulted to-day as to whether or not he would defend the rebel chief, and he asked some time to consider the matter.

Private Moor's Body.

Robert Darling, Toronto: OTTAWA, May 18.—No news yet received about Moor's body. Have telegraphed again.

A. P. CARON.

Riel's Youthful Secretary.

William H. Jackson, so notorious in connection with Riel's rebellion, is not unknown in Toronto, and is only about 24 years of age. Both his parents came of first class stock, his grandfathers being both prominent methodist ministers. His father formerly resided in Wingham, Huron county, Ont., where William H. and his brother, F. Eastwood Jackson, grew up. While still mere lads the boys were sent to Toronto, the elder to Lyman & Co's drug store, and our hero to the provincial model school. The elder one became a druggist, first with his father at Wingham, then at Battleford and still later at Prince Albert. He too is now a prisoner with General Middleton, but is a "minor villain" in comparison with his young brother. Willie, after leaving the Model school, returned to Wingham to attend the high school, and in 1878 or 79 matriculated in the university of Toronto with honors. He was remarkably clever, pursuing the honor course in classics to the end of his third year. It is also asserted that he won prizes and scholarships. He purposed returning to complete his course and also to graduate in the alma mater of Prof. Hutton, whom he esteemed.

After proceeding to Prince Albert, his visionary ideas of business, whereby he was to make 300 per cent. on the goods, turned out very well in theory but bad in practice. The family as business men were not successes—so they coupled with it farming. They have a very fine property a few miles below Prince Albert near the Forks of the Saskatchewan.

While in Toronto as a mere lad of 12 years old, "Willie" Jackson boarded in a private family in company with J. B. McArthur, barrister, now of Winnipeg, and Rev. Elmore Harris, then a student. One rule of Mr. Harris's life was to rise early to study. Jackson, to torment his kind friend—for everyone liked the young mischief maker, would rise at the same time, seat himself at Mr. Harris' table and pretend to study—all the while grinding his teeth. Then after enduring the agony for some days, Mr. Harris would implore the boy to stop. Right readily would he promise to do so, and invariably fulfilled the promise. However, the next morning would find the pair at work as usual; but instead of grinding his teeth, young Jackson would snap or champ them. On being besought to give this habit up he would begin another equally tormenting, such as scratching a pin on a book, cracking his heels, etc.

On one occasion he nearly broke the heart of his kind friend McArthur. Jackson was going home for the Christmas holidays, and Mr. McArthur was to see him off on the train—the boy being only about 11 or 12 years of age. The train was to start at about 7 a.m., and Jackson said he would order a cab. At 3.30 a.m. the entire household were aroused by alarm clock, cat calls, etc., and soon all were down stairs except Jackson. About 6 o'clock when the rest were at breakfast, the youth appeared, bearing his trunk empty, but with three complete suits of clothes, shirts, etc., on. He was nearly as broad as long. Soon the bell rang and Jackson announced the cab. Mr. McArthur hurried out with his young charge, but instead of a cab his gaze fell on an old rickety express cart. Into it Jackson tumbled, calling on his dignified guard to follow. There was nothing for it, so in McArthur got and was conveyed to the station. To relate all the troubles McArthur endured before getting the boy off would occupy too much space, but every one was deliberately planned by the practical joker.

As a boy he went armed with bowie knife and pistol, and had fits of uncontrollable passion. He frequently carried an open knife in his hand at night and when only thirteen years old slapped a gentleman's face simply because he was contradicted.

In religion too he was a crank, and is reported now to be a Roman Catholic. Once in Mr. Martin's bible class in the Sherbourne street Methodist church he shocked everyone by suddenly interrupting a serious conversation by asking the sedate Mr. Martin: "What is your opinion of infant sprinkling? Do you believe in it?"

Before going to the Northwest three years ago Jackson made open boasts of how he would prevent the C.P.R. from getting his part of the country under its control, and that it was going to ruin the territory. He seemed perfectly savage whenever the name of Sir John A. Macdonald was mentioned; declared that Riel was right in the former rebellion, and asserted that he would assist him in raising another rebellion. His great hobby in regard to the Northwest was to found an independent country, of which William H. Jackson should be ultimately the president, and of course later on, the emperor.

Last fall he, under Riel's direction, circulated papers throughout the colony inciting the English speaking people to join with Riel, etc., etc. These have been before the public already. He was one of Riel's late council, and is without doubt a clever crank. He thought to be popular and to be able to win both French and English support to carry out Riel's program, but "the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft agley." Riel and his jesuitical plotters soon saw in Jackson a winning tool, one whose enthusiasm and love of glory counterbalanced his cautious good sense, and they were not slow in using it. The arch-devils are not yet unearthed. Perhaps if Jackson could be brought to his senses he might confess a few things that would throw much light on the origin of this sad, sad rebellion.

Campaign Notes.

Private Fox's (Grenadiers) family deny that he was wounded in the Batoche engagement. The World can only say to this that it was so informed by a not far distant relative.

The total amount collected by F. W. Robarts for the relief of our wounded volunteers in the Northwest was $95, which was duly handed to Mrs. Edward Blake and acknowledged by her in the dailies in two separate sums, $50 and $45.

The 12th battalion were last week changed from ordinary infantry into a highland regiment, at least that portion of it at Fort Qu'Appelle was, for the reason that the men's pants were so worn out that they won't hang together any longer.

A letter just read from one of our officers at the front says that Col. Wyndham has asked the department to send two additional companies of the 12th battalion to the Northwest if any more men are wanted, and it is probable that they will go.

Capt. Little had over $3000 of money sent by members of the 7th battalion, to be distributed amongst their relatives and friends in this city. He was kept busy for some hours on Saturday, and most of the cash was dealt out to those for whom it was intended.—London Free Press.

W. Wragge has received the following additional subscriptions towards the expenses of the Rev. C. E. Whitcombe as chaplain to the Royal Grenadiers: James Young, Miss Cosens, S. G. Wood, J. W. Young, each $5; W. D. Shutt, $2; previously acknowledged, $30; total to date, $52.

It is hard to find out who made up the 80 men of the Queen's Own in Poundmaker's fight. From the Battleford Herald and Lieut. Gunther's postcard we get the following names: Capt. Brown, Capt. Hughes, Lieut. Brock, Lieut. Cassels, Col.-Sergt. Cooper (wounded), Privates Vary (wounded), Lloyd (wounded), Arthur Acheson, Edward Acheson, Cronyn, Bleakeley. The last five are University college men.

SIR RICHARD SAT UPON.

A Break in the Debate on the Franchise Bill.

OTTAWA, May 18.—The monotony of the discussion on the amendment to exempt Ontario from the operation of the dominion franchise bill was enlivened this afternoon by a little excitement.

Whilst the house was in committee Sir Richard Cartwright had the floor. When he launched out into a discussion on the financial condition of the country he was called to order by the member for Monck (Mr. McCallum).

The chairman ruled that Sir Richard was out of order in entering upon a discussion not pertinent to or connected with the clause then under the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Paterson (Brant) took a hand in and tried to speak, but could not be heard for shouts of "order, order," from every part of the chamber.

Amid much excitement and continued cries of order the speaker was carried in, and he put the question whether the decision of the chair be sustained by the house or no. The chairman's decision was sustained. With this the billows subsided and the house returned to committee.

The amendment to exclude Ontario from the operation of the act was defeated on a division. A similar motion to exclude Manitoba shared the same fate.

Mr. Mitchell moved as an amendment that property to the amount of $150 on the county assessment roll be the necessary property qualification.

Mr. Davies moved in amendment to this amendment that the franchise be reduced to manhood suffrage, and is now speaking to his amendment.

Sir John Macdonald stated in explanation to the house this evening that wherever practicable the county judges would be appointed as revisers of electoral lists, and in cases where the revising barristers woule be appointed that an appeal from their count would be provided for.

CAPT. BOYTON'S JOKE.

A Lieutenant in Disgrace and a Seaman Imprisoned.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 18.—As a result of the enquiry of the naval authorities, regarding H. M. S. Garnet's experiences in New York. Vice Admiral Commerell favors sending to the admiralty in London the papers regarding Lieut. Gardiner's action in releasing Boyton and others captured in New York harbor, without taking them to Capt. Handcom board the Garnet. In the meantime Lieut. Gardiner remains under arrest on board his ship. The sentry on the bow of the Garnet that night receives forty five days' imprisonment, the severest punishment the captain can give without referring the case to court-martial. No other persons on the Garnet are blameable in the matter, and no charges were preferred against the captain or any others.

IMPORTATIONS FROM CANADA.

Secretary Manning Thinks Goods From This Country Get into the U. S. too Cheaply.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 18.—Secretary Manning has called the attention of collectors of customs to the fact that large quantities of goods manufactured in Europe have been imported from Canada at the ports on our northern frontier which were invoiced in Canada at original European values and which passed at our custom houses without any addition being made to raise the invoice prices to the market values of the goods in the markets of Canada. These goods were not destined for the United States at the time of shipment from Europe, but were imported into Canada for sale. In such cases merchandise must be appraised at the actual value in the principal markets of the country from which immediately imported.

Retired on His Stealings.

BROOLYN, May 18.—E. M. Packard, who formerly managed the business of Harvey Owens, now a retired merchant, was arrested to-day, charged with stealing $50,000. The thefts were discovered in settling up the books. Packard had made false entries covering ten years. He has also retired. He denies the charge.

Sir Alexander's Coal Co.

MONTREAL, May 18.—Sir A. T. Galt is about leaving for the Northwest. He says that no material damage has been done to the Northcote by the rebel fire and he expects to be at Medicine Hat before long. A railway to connect Dunmore on the Canadian Pacific with Lethbridge will be completed by the early part of August, and he expects his coal company after that to supply the Nortwest.

Continued Orange Riots in Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., May 18.—Another anti-Roman Catholic demonstration occurred at Bay Roberts on Sunday. The house of Wm. Daley, a leading catholic, was almost demolished by stones. Several catholic boys and men were assaulted on their way to church. The Orange ringleaders were fined.

The Great God-Fearing Hero.

Camp stools, slide seats, and everything in the shape of seating accommodation in the Elm street Methodist church was occupied last night by an audience eager to hear Rev. Dr. Peck of New Haven, Conn., tell all he knew of General Gordon. The general was, said the speaker, a unique, romantic, God-fearing man, whose life in this prosaic age seems phenomenal. His personal magnetism was great and he fascinated all men, even his prisoners. His proverbial kindness made him loved by all, but this kindness was supplemented by an inflexible military discipline. He knew no fear, God was his commander, and in Him he trusted thoroughly, believing that He would carry him through all dangers safely. Speaking of this hero's death, Dr. Peck said that some one had blundered, and that according to latest advices from England that person was Sir Charles Wilson. A hiss went around the church, but was stopped by the lecturer, who at the close was tendered a vote of thanks.

The World strives to be impartial in its news.

THE DYNAMITERS' DOOM.

CUNNINGHAM AND BURKE SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

The Latter's Connection With the Plots—How the Prisoners Received the Verdict.

LONDON, May 18.—The trial of Cunningham and Burton, the dynamiters, was concluded to-day. Justice Hawkins charged dead against the prisoners and the jury had been out but fifteen minutes when they returned into court with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

In sentencing the prisoners the judge said they had been convicted of a crime as bad, cruel and wicked as had ever entered the heart of man. It could not be too well known that neither the queen nor her advisers could be intimidated by any such means. The humanity of those in charge of the prosecution alone prevented them from indicting the prisoners for high treason, on conviction for which their lives had been forfeited. His lordship then sentenced them both to imprisonment for life.

Minister Phelps occupied a seat on the bench beside the judge during the proceedings.

Cunningham maintained his self composure after sentence, but Burton broke down, and sobbed when the verdict was rendered. When the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed, Cunningham protested he was innocent. He said he was willing to accept penal servitude for life, but they could not touch his soul. Burton simply declared he was innocent.

Burton's Connection With the Dynamiters.

LONDON, May 18.—The press association has issued a statement by an American giving full details of the dynamite plots. Burton, it is stated, was one of the centres of the society called the "Robert Emmett association, or Sons of Freedom." Each centre directed a party of plotters unknown to each other. The chief of the society was not O'Donovan Rossa, but a man residing in Philadelphia. Burton, alias James Feeney, was long a bosom friend of Rossa. While in Baltimore Burton was a constant visitor at the house of a handsome quadroon. Local patriots complained of this, which resulted in the recall of Burton to New York. A fortnight later the woman was found dead, having been shot in a mysterious manner. In 1880 Burton quarrelled with Rossa and they have since been bitter enemies.

The statement gives the method by which the explosives were brought to England. The Gower street explosion was done by an elder brother of Cunningham, resembling the latter, who escaped to America immediately after the explosion. Burton directed all the explosions except that at London bridge. He detailed Cunningham and another man to blow up the tower. Cunningham watched while the other man placed the explosive. The accomplice escaped before the fuse was consumed. Three men effected the Westminster explosions, two of whom were in female attire and carried the explosives in their hoopskirts. All three escaped.

Victor Hugo Dying.

PARIS, May 17.—Victor Hugo is sinking rapidly. Crowds of sympathizing friends surround the residence.

MIDNIGHT.—Victor Hugo is not expected to live through the night.

An All-Rail Route to Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, May 18.—A telegram from Port Arthur announces the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway north of Lake Superior, the last spike having been driven at 9 o'clock last night.

PERSONAL.

Bismarck is suffering from neuralgia of the face.

Gen. Graham is on his way to England from Suakim.

Matthew Arnold will not revisit America until next year.

W. H. Vanderbilt sailed on a health trip to the old country Saturday.

Hon. John Raish, formerly attorney-general, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Ex-Minister Lowell sails for New York June 16. Mr. Phelps, his successor, has been warmly welcomed at London.

Lord Melgund stayed over at West Toronto junction for a few minutes yesterday morning on his way to Ottawa.

The queen will confer the order of the garter with the title of royal highness on Prince Louis of Battenberg on the occasion of his marriage to Princess Beatrice.

The New Orleans exposition has entirely bankrupted Major E. A. Burke, the director general, who has had to give up all his own and his wife's property to meet liabilities personally assumed.

The Duke of Edinburgh will succeed Admiral Sir John Hay in command of the British fleet in the Mediterranean, if peace is definitely secured. Prince George of Wales is to be appointed a lieutenant in his uncle's flag ship.

John Bright has written a letter approving the parliamentary grant of $30,000 a year to Princess Beatrice. Mr. Bright is astonished to see Liberals object to such a small grant while silent concerning the extravagance of the government in unjust wars.

The marriage of Miss Edwina Booth, daughter of the great tragedian, and Ignatius J. Grossman, took place at Boston yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Grossman will make a bridal trip to Europe, remaining abroad some months, and on their return will join Mr. Booth at Newport.

Hamilton Forever!

"Laclede," in the "Ephemerides" column of the Montreal Gazette, (May 11,) says: Ontario to the fore. Lawrence Barrett, who is coming here next week, is a Hamilton boy, and I shall have more to say about him next week if he does well in Bowker's "Francesca da Rimini," as I am sure he will do. Another Hamilton boy is Captain Howard, who has so much distinguished himself as instructor of the Gatling gun in General Middleton's expedition.

We Fight Better.

From the N. Y. Morning Journal.

The Canadians have managed their little war very well—much better than England did hers in the Soudan.

The Return Trip.

Another "Called Back" party has taken the road. It is under the management of Sir Peter Lumsden.—Chicago Times.

Regimental Song of the 12th Batt. "York Rangers."

BY ONE OF THE DON COSSACKS.

(*Air*—"*Marching Through Georgia.*")

We are the Rangers of old York,
The boys that know no fear,
And side by side with brave Queen's Own
And valiant Grenadier.
We'll answer to the bugle call;
Brave hearts and lusty cheer,
For sweethearts, home and Canada.

CHORUS—

Hurrah! hurrah! our hearts are light and gay,
Hurrah! hurrah! our bayonets clear the way,
Singing as we march along, however rough
the way.
Hip, hip, hurrah for Canada!

And when the day of battle comes,
As come full soon it may,
The dauntless Rangers of old York
Will stand in firm array,
And fight as Britons always fight
When duty points the way,
For sweethearts, home and Canada!

CHORUS—

And when war's rude alarms are past
And peace with honor won,
When Canada is wreathed in smiles
From morn till set of sun,
Then to the Rangers of old York
Shall come the praise "Well done,"
From sweethearts, home and Canada!

CHORUS—

A BREAKFAST PARTY BROKEN UP.

The Detectives Make a Raid on a Den of Thieves.

The laundry at 96 Church street has been under the surveillance of the detectives for some weeks. It is run by Catharine Butler and to a casual observer would pass for a legitimrte concern. But the detectives saw enough within the past few days to warrant them in the belief that under cover of washee-washee business there was carried on crooked work of the worst kind. They suspected the place to be the headquarters of a gang of thieves. A visit to the "laundry" at 7 o'clock yesterday morning verified their suspicions. They broke in upon a nice little party that was just about sitting down to breakfast. The next thing that broke was the party—it broke up in disgust.

It consisted of Catharine Butler, aged 35; Annie Butler, 23; Hannah Collaghan, 21; John Rooney, 26; Wm. Rooney, 19; P. J. Roncan, 20; Francis Duggan, 14; Wm. Hudson, 27. While some of the officers marched the gang to headquarters the others searched the premises, with highly satisfactory results, the following goods being unearthed: A quantity of carpet; six rolls of dress goods; about 30 pair of boots and shoes; three boxes of cigars; a web of cretonne, and a large assortment of gold and silver jewelry in the way of chains, earrings, lockets, thimbles, brooches, etc. These goods, all undoubtedly stolen property, were removed to police headquarters. Subsequently James Nolan, 58 Jarvis street, recognized the carpet as his property; the cretonne found an owner in John Passmore, 436 Yonge st. The jewelry answered the description of that abstracted from Robert Cuthbert's store, 9 King street west. The dress goods, boots and shoes and cigars still await identification.

The prisoners will be charged with larceny and shopbreaking. Mrs. Butler was boss of the den. She is the widow of a barber who died here a few years ago. Annie Butler is her sister-in-law. Koncan claims to have recently come from Buffalo; Duggan is a bad youngster. Hudson is a teamster. Nothing much is known of the others. The detectives are confident they have made the first move toward breaking up and disposing of a bad gang.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WARDS.

A Special Committee Take the Scheme in Hand—Changing the Names.

Ald. Pepler's special committee re the redistribution and reduction of the city wards met yesterday afternoon. There were present Ald. Pepler (who was elected chairman), Defoe, Walker, Saunders, Steiner, Crocker, Jones and Hunter.

The city is at present divided into twelve wards, the aldermen numbering thirty-six. Although some wards are assessed at more than twenty times the value of others, the population being fully as disproportionate, still all have an equal representation in the council. The chairman's idea was that there should be a readjustment that would equalize representation as regards population and assessment, and at the same time reduce the number of wards. Without discussion the committee unanimously declared itself in favor of a readjustment that would reduce the wards to nine.

Mr. Jopling submitted a plan by which the present names of the wards will be dropped in place of which there are to be nine known as the Centre, North centre, South centre, West centre, East centre, Northwest, Southwest, Northeast and Southeast wards. Each of these wards will have a population of at least 12,000, and an average assessment of $1.66 per head. The committee expressed no opinion on this plan, but appointed a subcommittee to obtain further information and plans, upon presentation of which the scheme will be more fully discussed.

THE WICKED OF HAMILTON.

Work of Magistrate Cahill Yesterday.

HAMILTON, May 18.—Rodyism at the market has reached such a pitch that the magistrate has resolved to make an example of any of the young vagabonds brought before him. To-day he fined Wm. Flynn $40 and costs for assaulting Edward Hewitt and Hugh McGowan.

The Ancaster carriage works were damaged to the extent of $10 000 on Saturday night; insurance $55,000 in three companies.

James and Annie Ross, husband and wife, were sentenced to the penitentiary this morning for three years, on a charge of stealing a three dollar gold piece, a three halfpenny piece and a gold charm from Michael Begley. The Rosses kept a disorderly house and the woman stole the things from Begley while he slept.

THE STILWELL MURDER CASE.

Ransom Forbes and Mrs. Stilwell on Trial at St. Thomas.

ST. THOMAS, May 18.—A special sitting of the assize court opened at 1.30 this afternoon for the purpose of taking up the Stilwell murder case, Chief Justice Cameron presiding. Ransom Forbes and Sarah Jane Stilwell, wife of the deceased, were placed in the dock, the former charged with shooting and killing one Louis Napoleon Stilwell on the 1st day of January last, and the latter charged with being an accessory before and after the murder. Both prisoners pleaded "not guilty," and seemed cool and unconcerned. The crown counsel then opened the case.

Grand Legion of Select Knights, A.O.U.W.

A number of the delegates to the grand legion of select knights, A. O. U. W., which met in the city to-day visited Toronto legion No. 6, last night, among whom were the following officers: B. L. Leubsdorf, G.C., St. Catharines; S. McLean, G.R., St. Catharines; J. B. Gordon, D.G.C., Toronto; J. A. Lowell, G.S.B., Niagara Falls; John A. Wills, G.J.W., Toronto; James Horton, D.D.G.C., Toronto; O. Seagraves, D.D.G.C., St. Catharines; Dr. J. S. King, G.M.E., Toronto.

University Convocation Dinner.

A meeting of graduates and undergraduates of the university of Toronto was held at the residence dining hall last night, H. T. Beck in the chair. It was decided to hold a commencement dinner on the evening of convocation, June 10. A large committee of prominent graduates and undergraduates was appointed to make arrangements. The first meeting of the committee will be held Friday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock sharp, at Thomas' chop house, King street.

Montford's Museum.

Albert Aiken and his company opened for a week's season at this house yesterday, presenting lost in Paris. The large audiences afternoon and evening received the piece with great favor, the Tom cat dance by Mr. Mason especially giving satisfaction. Mr. Aiken appeared in five different characters, and seemed to be much appreciated. Same bill to-day and to-morrow.

NOT SETTLED AS YET.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA STILL NEGOTIATING.

Points that the Ameer Considers Vital—Alleged Alarming Letter from Lord Dufferin—A Scene in Parliament.

LONDON, May 18.—In the house of commons this afternoon Mr. Gladstone said the negotiations with Russia were still unfinished.

In committee of supply on the vote of credit, Lord Churchill moved a reduction of two millions for the purpose of calling attention to Saturday's blue book on the Penjdeh incident. He said the indignation aroused by the perusal of these despatches was shared by the country at large, and even by the liberal newspapers. He maintained that DeGiers had said nothing to justify Mr. Gladstone's statement in parliament that it had been agreed that no further advance should be made on either side. He declared Mr. Gladstone's statement of March 13 was a fiction and a phantom, without the smallest justification.

Mr. Gladstone replied to Lord Churchill amid continuous noisy conservative interruptions. When the noise reached its climax Mr. Gladstone stopped several minutes; then in a broken voice he remarked that this new kind of political warfare was little master to him, whose personal presence was a question of months rather than years. The opposition remained silent during the rest of the speech. Mr. Gladstone said he was unable yet to explain fully the Anglo-Russian agreement of March 17, but believed it to be a covenant of the most sacred character.

After discussion Lord Churchill asked leave to withdraw his motion. Mr. Biggar insisted upon a division. The motion was rejected by 74 to 11.

In the house of lords Baron Wemyss vigorously denounced the government's policy in the Soudan. He said every man slain in the Soudan was as much slain by the government through their vacillation, inconsistency, and uncertainty as if done to death by their own hands, the only memorials England would leave in the Soudan would be an abandoned railway and bleaching skeletons.

Earl Granville replied that the policy of withdrawal was justified. He could agree with Lord Wemyss on only one point—the splendid conduct of the British troops.

Praise From France.

PARIS, May 18.—Siecle, M. Brisson's organ, extols the patriotism of the British parliament and Mr. Gladstone in their efforts to preserve peace. It advises Russia not to make Mr. Gladstone's position untenable by offensive measures.

Sixpenny Telegrams in England.

LONDON, May 18.—Extensive preparations are being made to meet the increased traffic expected from the adoption of a sixpenny rate for telegrams. Half a million pounds have been expended for line equipments. Over 20,000 miles of additional wires will be laid. Twelve hundred extra operators have been engaged.

An Anglo-Chinese Alliance.

CALCUTTA, May 18.—The Indian government has decided to send Mr. Carry, member of the British civil service, to Yarkund, in Chinese Turkestan. It is believed Mr. Carry's mission has relation to the possible importance of relations in Kashgar in Chinese Turkestan in the event of war with Russia, and it is thought he may arrange preliminary steps for an Anglo Chinese alliance.

Vital Points.

LONDON, May 18.—It is authoritatively stated to-night that Russia demands Maruchak and Zulfikar pass, the possession of which the ameer considers vital to the integrity of the Afghan frontier.

The ameer in a proclamation compliments the Afghan troops on their gallantry at Penjdeh, and lays great stress on the value of a British alliance. Reinforcements are said to be daily arriving at Herat.

An Alarming Letter.

LONDON, May 18.—The Post claims Lord Dufferin has written an alarming letter describing the disastrous effect produced in India by the yielding policy of the government. The report is not generally believed.

Irish-American Aid to Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The Vedomosti says the