WAR PROSPFCTS.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN DENIES KOMA-ROFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE PENDJEH AFFAIR.

Gladsione's pacific talk in the Bouse-Will England evacuate the Soudan?—The complications becoming more serious-liew the credit will be disposed of.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville said the operations in Egypt have been such that they could not be abandoned. The government had adhered to their pledges regarding the defence of Egypt. They had met all demands of the Indian government which were entirely covered by provisions at home. England desired to remain on the most friendly terms with all foreign countries. The contemplated increase in the strength of the army and navy would not in the slightest degree diminish the strangest desire entertained by the government for a peaceable and honorable settlement of the dispute with Russia. Lord Granville also stated that Indian troops would be used to hold the Soudan and the British troops there be kept in reserve as an army corps to be called on in an emergency for service in India or elsewhere. Earl Morley, under secretary for war, announced that the whole of the first-class of the army reserves have been netified that they are liable to be summoned for service at very short notice. The government had no intention at present of summoning the militia

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

In moving the vote of credit, which amounts to eleven million pounds, Mr. Gladstone explained that £4,500,000 was for the Soudan, £750,000 would be devoted to the Suakim-Berber railway, £400,000 to the Nile, or Wady Halfa railway, £450,-000 to the naval charges in connection with the removal of troops from the Soudan, the balance to be used to defray military charges in connection with the Sou-Mr. Gladstone said "The government feel it is necessary to hold all the resources of the empire, including the forces in the Soudan, available for instant use wherever required. The credit does not include any provision for further offensive operations or military preparations for an early march on Khartoum. The government rely upon the patriotism of the house, but our intentions have been and are now based upon a strong desire that every pacific means should be used to obtain a just and honorable settlement of whatever controversies England might be involved in." He then stated that although the Suakim-Berber railway had been commenced any considerable extension of it would have to be suspended. It would be necessary to hold Suakim and one or two places in the vicinity for health considerations until some permanent arrangement was effected. The Suakim-Berher railway was merely a work of military necessity. The Nile railway, however, would be completed apart from military reasons. In regard to interior steps in the Soudan, the government reserved entire liberty of action subject to the judgment of parliament. Of the credit of 16,500,000 for special preparations outside the Soudan, £4,000,000 would be devoted to the army, and £2,500,000 will provide for India's wants, enable the Government to mobilize a complete army corps with the troops released from the Soudan and provide torpedoes and guns for the navy. Sir Stafford Northcote regretted the postponement of the debate on the budget, but felt it was inevitble, in view of the gravity of the situation. lle thought the Government was not dealing with the Soudan question in a satisfactory manner, and would refuse to vote the Soudan credit asked without further statement. The credit was adopted without division. .

THE PUBLIC FEELING.

The lobby was excited over Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons, which is considered to mean the evacuation of the Soudan. His repeated references to the necessity of holding troops in the Soudan in readiness for service whenever wanted indicates that England is on the verge of war. Such words by a responsible minister, it is thought, will soon make peace impossible. It is believed Sir Peter Lumsden's despatch is certain to influence the British war feeling to an alarming degree. Despite the fact that a credit of eleven millions means an increase of sixpence in the income tax, the bulk of the conservatives and liberal members will vote

for the credit cheorfully.

The Marquis of Salisbury in a speech at Wrexham, Wales, this evening said :—"Our hold upon India has been rudely shaken the past five years. Unless we emphatically re-assert our position against Russia the Indian empire will crumble away.

ENGLAND'S LAST WORD,

The News says :- "We must not yet assume that the Russians will not allow peace. Our last word has doubtless been spoken, but we have not yet seen whether Russia will recognize its fairness and reason. Gladstone's speech told the House of Commons that England must be prepared to hear without surprise or excitement that the controversy was closed."

The Daily Telegraph says if Gladstone shall be obliged to break off negotiations with Russia, the country will uphold his policy as that of a statesman whose character is itself a guarantee that every honorable resource of reason and good will has been exhausted before the sword was drawn.

THE PIRST RESERVES.

The war office has issued a notice calling out the first-class of the army reserves, comprising fifteen regiments, for immediate and permanent service. The other classes of the reserves have been notified that they will probably be called out at an early date. Quetta garrison has been permanently in-creased to the strength of a full division and been placed under command of the general of the Bengal army. The defences of all the Indian harbors have been completed.

GENERAL LUMSDEN'S MESSAGE.

Sir Peter Lumsden's reply to the govern-ment's enquiry as to the correctness of Gen. Komaroff's report of the encounter between the Russians and Afghans reads :- General Komaroff's account of the attack on Pendjeh s considered incorrect.

Gen. Komeroff says :- "On the 25th March one detachment approached Tash-Kepri (Pul-I-Khisti) on our bank of the Kushk river.' Lumsden says:—"Komaroff's claim to either bank of the Kushk is untenable. The left bank has always been held by the Afghans, and was never subject to Russian occupation. On the 25th February the Russians located au outpost of 25 Turcomans at Kizil-Tepe mound, a mile north of Pul-I-Khisti, and about a mile from the nearest point on the Kushk river and the Kushk's junction with the Murghab river. This had always remained the extreme limit of the Russian advance within their line of videttes. The Russian cavalry detachment alluded to did advance against Pul-I-Khisti on March 25th, but retired before reaching there, when warned by the Afghan commander, at they

and been on February 20th. entrenchment occupied by Afghans near vice if required.

the bridge. I reply that this position was occupied by the Afghans previous to Komaroff's advance and previous to the agreement of

Thirdly—Komaroff says: "In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from the Afghan position." In reply I can only refer to the main body, as the Russian troops were in Kizil Teps, a mile arom the Afghan position, and Russian videttes were considerably in advance of that point.

Fourthly-Komaroff says: "When the Afghans were convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they began to come daily attitude, it says, is also a sufficient causus nearer our camp." I reply that far from the belli.

Afghans being convinced of Komaroff's inno PRESSING ENGLAND TO GIVE IN. cent intention, his continued irritating daily attempts to provoke hostility convinced the Aighans that the Russians were determined to provoke a conflict, and induced them to adopt what appeared to be a military necessity in extending their defensive positions.

Fifthly-Komaroff states that on the 27th of Merch the Afghans sent against one com-pany charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies with cannon and cavalry. In reply I say the reconnaissance in force itself meant a hostile intention. A Russian company meant 250 men, more than equivalent to the three Afghan companies, which aggregated 225 men. On the 27th two bodies of Russians simultaneously advanced The Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of the Afghan position on the right bank of the Murghab. Col. Olikhanofi only retired when intercepted by the Afghans. The cavalry was four miles in rear of the Afghan position. The Russian infantry only retired when the Afghan commander drew up three companies, warning the Russian officer that if he advanced further he would be fired upon. Komaroff's chief of staff, at an interview on the 29th, called Olikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but was in-formed that the Afghan commander viewed it in a most serious light.

Sixthly-Komaroff states that the arro gance and audacity of the Afghans increased by degrees. I reply that it may be even so, but, if so, it was entirely caused by Russian actions. The Afghans did their utmost to avoid a collision. It is solely owing to their patience and forbearance during two months of incessant irritation that peace was preserved so long. The Aighan commander's courteous reply of March 29th to Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid

Seventhly-Komaroff says, on the 28th the Afghans occupied a height commanding the left flank of the Russian camp and began to throw up entrenchments there, to establish a post of cavalry behind the Russian line and placed a picket within a gun shot distant. I reply that the Afghan commander did on the 28th, after a hostile reconnaisance on the 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghab river, for the purpose of giving notice of any fresh Russian advance, but the post was withdrawn the next

Eighthly-Komaroff says that on the 29th he sent to the Afghan commander an energetic summons, etc., and received an answer that by the advice of the English he refused to retire across the Kushk river. In reply I may state that the fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect. Nowhere in the Afghan commander's reply is there any such statement. On the contrary the wording is distinct thus :- " I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the government at Herat to consult Captain Yate, I showed him your letter. Captain Yate afterwards had an interview with Col. Zakschewski and informed me of the conversation which ensued. Be it known to ye, I must loyally obey the orders I have received from His Highness the Ameer. I can in no wise act contrary to the orders of my sovereign. Of course in matters of detail, such as alterations in the position of advanced pickets and videttes, I am prapared to arrange with you, with a view to the avoidance of any

Ninthly-Komaroff says he again address ed a private letter couched in friendly terms. In reply I say :- The letter in question was never seen by any officer of the commission, but Captain Delashoe was told that the letter had been received a few hours before the Russian attack on the 30th.

risk of conflict."

Tenthly-Komaroff states: "On the 30th, to support my demands, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on a pacific result, but an artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept a combat." In reply I say : "The Russians advanced to attack the Afghan position, and of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by the artillery fire, as Komaroff states, as the infantry fire was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun."

LONDON, April 21 .- A cabinet council has been summoned to day to further consider the

Afghan question. ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, April 21 .- The Politische correspondent states that the real points of difficulty between England and Russia are the bridges between Pul-I-Khisti and Ak Tapa, which command Herat, and which Russia insists upon retaining.

WHAT RUSSIA SAYS.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—It is rumored that Ayoub Khan was arrested at Teheran by the order of Russia, and will be kept at her disposal. The Journal, of St. Petersbourg, insists that the accounts of the battle made by Komaroff and Lumsden agree.

The Gazette says that the occupation of Pendjeh was a good answer to the impudent seizure of Port Hamiston by England. The Novoe Vremya says that the war cloud

advancing. LUMSDEN'S ANSWER.

LONDON, April 21.—Gladstone, in the Commone this afternoon, announced that the Government had received Lumsden's answer to the Government's inquiries of the 10th. The message, said Gladstone, shows how seriously Lumsden is at issue with Komaroff. We cannot enter into details or state the effect of this difference in a few words, the whole matter will be laid on the table early

RUSSIA DEFIANT.

LONDON, April 21.—It is stated Russia now declines to enter into a distinct and definite obligation to on no account advance beyond the Afghan boundary, which shall be settled on by the boundary commission.

RUSSIA TO FORTIFY HERAT.

WARSAW, April 21 .- The Tagblatt says it is the intention of Russia to capture and fortify Herat. The damage that would thus be done to India would far exceed the losses that the commerce of Russia would sustain by the blockade of her ports.

WAR CREDIT.

LONDON, April 21.—The Government has asked for credit of \$55,000,000 for army and navy.

TO BE IN READINESS.

LONDON, April 21 .- In the House of Lords this afternoon, Granville stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putting the army ad been on February 20th. and navy and the whole of the auxiliary forces. Secondly—Komaroff states that he found in a condition of immediate readiness for ser-

TORPEDO BOATS. MADRID, April 21.—England has offered to buy several torpedo boats from Spain.

CLOSING OF THE DARDENELLES. St. Petersburg, April 21.-France has oined the other powers in insisting that the Porte shall close the Dardanelles in the event WILL ENGLAND SURRENDER.

Moscow, April 21 .- The Gazette says unless England surrenders the occupation of l'ort Hamilton war is inevitable. Dufferin's

PRESSING ENGLAND TO GIVE IN.
LONDON, April 21.—The Standard believes the object of the constant communications between France and Russia has been to create the greatest pressure against England to succumo to Russia's demands,

A ROAD TO HERAT. TIRPUL, April 21. - The Russians are com pelling the Sarikhs to build the military road through Pendjeh district to Herat.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ADVANCE. New York, April 21. - The Herald's Brussels correspondent was shown a cipher despatch last evening from St. Petersburg announcing a fresh advance of Russian forces and a rumor of disturbances among the northern Hindostanees against the British.

Paris, April 23.-It is rumored a powerful Russian squadron has been ordered to cruisc off Italy to overawe the Italian government in its suspected work of secretly preparing to ussist England.

LONDON, April 23 -In the Commons, to day, Gladstone said the government were engaged in a correspondence of extreme gravity with Russia It was impossible to make now a complete statement of the nature of that correspondence. Ne partial statement would be given without the greatest risk of creating misapprehension.

St. Petersburg, April 22.-The Czar has ent numerous crosses of St. George to Gen. Komeroff for distribution among his bravest soldiers and has asked for the names of the officers who distinguished themselves at Pendjeh. The whole Russian press is clamoring for the seizure of Herat by Russia The official account of the Pendjeh battle, printed in the Tiflis Kurkas, begins: "In accordance with orders previously given a Russian detachment marched to Dashkepe. Many English residents at St. Petersburg are preparing to leave the country.

FROM THE FRONT.

Continued on Fifth Page.

INSPECTOR DICKENS-MELGUND'S 18 MILE CHASE AFTER THE REBELS-OTTER'S FLYING COLUMN IN THE HOS-TILE COUNTRY-BATTLEFORD BAR-RACKS IN DANGER.

THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE.

Winniped, April 21.—A Clarke's Crossing telegram says:—Lord Melgund says he has received information that the reported Frog Lake massacre is a canard. He does not know what to believe, as the first despatch, giving an ac-count of the massacre, came from Mr. Dickens, commander of the mounted police at Fort Pitt. The Hudson's Bay commissioner received another despatch to-day, via Battleford, which seems to set at rest the Frog Lake atrocity, as it confirmed the first report of the butchery.

RETURNED FROM EDMONTON. A telegram from Clarke's Crossing this after-noon announces the return of S. L. Bedson, transport officer, from a visit invanite to Prince Albert. He was accompanied by Chief Prince Albert. He was accompanied by Chief Factor Macdonald, of Fort Qu'Appelle. They had a rough trip, having travelled over 300 miles since last Monday, 100 miles being made on Sunday. They report Crozier's force all well. He has 175 police and about 80 volunteers. The latter are badly armed, and the pickets have only clubs. Scouts reported that they saw 300 mounted Indians passing towards

RIEL'S CAMP. Mr. McIntosh, of the McIntosh settlement, Arr. McIndsin, of the McIndsin settlement, north of the Crossing, came to camp yesterday. He has frequently visited Riel's camp at Batoche's Crossing, and says that he has not more than 200 half-breeds there, and only a few Indians, but small bands are scattered through the country. Provisions are running short with the rebels, who are eating cattle obtained from settlers near Prince Albert. He believes that Riel is anaware of the advance or proximity of the troops. He tells the half-breeds that only a small force of police is com-

Riel's camp. Provisions are running short.

ing, that the government is sending a commission, and that all will be settled satisfactorily A CONTRADICTION.

Toronto, April 21.—Color-Sergeant Hill, of the York Rangers, who returned yesterday from the North-West invalided, denies em-phatically the statements made by Sergeant Nelson, of the Grenadiers, in the interview published in an evening paper yesterday as to the inhuman treatment of Col. O'Brien in removing the uniform from Bugle Major White, and leaving him lying helpless and almost naked in his tent. Hill says it is a tissue of the based on the control of the based of the DEPARTURE OF COL. WHITEREAD.

Lieus. Col. Whitehead left by the C. P. R. train last evening en route for the North-West to take a position on General Middleton's staff. to take a position on treneral resonance.

Using to some mistake as to the train by which

the train but few members of the "Vice" he was to leave but few members of the "Vics" were present to say farewell to their old colonel, the majority of the regiment with their fine band having by mistake gone to Bonaventure depot. However, there were be-tween thirty and forty gentlemen present to bid him farewell. Colonel Crawford, the present commander of the Vics, delivered a farewell address, which was responded to in fitting terms by Col. Whitehead. Col. Whitehead will spend

to-day in Ottawa, and leave to-night direct for WINNIPEG, Man., April 22, midnight. -A despatch just received from Batteford announces the arrival there to day of five policemen by the river from Fort Pitt. They report one policeman killed and several wounded before they left. The rest of the force with the settlers sought refuge with some friendly Indians. Further particulars are anxiously waited. Big Bear is said to have been at the head of the Indians who

attacked the fort. CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 22. News from Battleford says the Fort Pitt police, 21 in number, had a fight on Wedneslay last with about three hundred Indians of Big Bear's and Little Poplar's bands. One policeman, D. L. Cowan, son of Wm. Cowan, of Ottawa, was killed, and oue, L. Ansley, of Halifax, wounded, but will recover. Four Indians were killed. The Indians then ran away. McLean of the Hudson's Bay company and his family left Fort Pitt the day before the battle. He had a parley with the Indians. They said they only wanted to kill the police.

MRS. GOWANLOCK ALIVE.

Later-The police who arrived at Battleford this evening report Mrs. Gowanlock, previously reported killed, to be alive and with Mrs. Delaney, a prisoner of the Indians.

A STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, April 22.-Before the orders of the day were called in the house of commons, this afternoon, Sir John Maodonald rose and said: I may state that there is too much out, and the number of the rebels unknown.

reached us about the disaster at Fort Pitt are cretion was the better part of valor, true. But they are not fully confirmed. and orderd the men to retire. The firing of They come from Battleford; they are vague the rebels was poor. The chase was viewed in their nature. I do not think therefore it by Riel's scouts from the opposite bank. would be well, from considerations of the Both columns were under marching orders feelings of those who are interested in the to start from Clarke's Crossing at various people there, to speak more specifically, because all the reports are rumored, as But they have come from various Col. Ottter's flying column is now well unsources, and therefore one must believe a calamity has occurred there, to what extent I am not able yet to inform the house. The same is being exercised, as they have entered moment we receive any information it will be the hostile Cree country. T. Davis, a Prince laid before the house.

- About 10 o'clock Sir John rose and said: 1

have to announce the receipt of the following telegram from Battleford. It is dated to-day "Fort Pitt policemen under Dickens ar-

rived by river at Battleford this morning; up one killed, one wounded, previous to leaving; to

Mr. McLean, I may say, is the Indian agent. Mr. Blake asked, "How do you interpret that?" and Sir John replied: "I cannot tell: I simply read you what information I have received."

THE COST OF THE RISING,

OTTAWA, April 22. - In the House of Commons to night Hon. Mr. Caron said he regretted to say that the finance minister was very ill. In his absence he would, therefore, move that the Speaker leave the chair and that the House form itself into committee of supply for the purpose of considering the message from His Excellency with reference to the \$700,000 to meet the expenses of the North-West trouble. He was perfectly certain that under the present circumstances he could count upon hon, gentlemen opposite helping in the passage of this vote. The sum was necessary, because the amount of money placed at the disposal of the department of militia had been exhausted. The amount would be divided as follows:—For the pay and subsistence of 4,000 troops at an average of \$1.50 per day, for sixty days, \$360,000; transport, \$300,000; supplies and camp

ntensils, \$40,000.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he would not oppose the vote, but would agree to its passage on the understanding that an account in detail would be given afterwards.

Mr. Langelier-1s it proposed to give the volunteers sufficient pay to cover the wants of their families during their absence? If their services are to be continued for any length of time the government should provide them with the means with which to support their families during their absence, lion. Mr. Caron-The action of the department of militia is controlled altogether by the law. The statute says what the pay of a volunteer in the public service is. Outside of that we cannot go without special authority. We have, however, provided that any portion of the pay of the men can be paid over to their families, provided we get the

proper authority from the men so to pay it.

Mr. Langelier said he did not bring any that it was to blame. His idea rather was to suggest that the families should be supported during the absence of the volunteers.

Hon. Mr. Caron said the present vote did not contemplate any additional pay. It was intended simply to meet the requirement he had already mention to the house.

Mr. Gault stated that the people of Montreal had come nobly to the front to provide for the families of the absent volunteers, and they did this, not as a charity, but as a duty, for they owed it to the volunteers who had gone to the front to put down the rebellion to see that their families did not suffer. The ladies of Montreal had banded together and had sent forward not only necessaries but luxuries for the volunteers. In fact, everything that could be done for them was being done. The resolution was concurred in.

WINNIPEG, April 22. News from the West has been interrupted again on account of the wires either being cut or down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. Public anxiety is therefore strained both as regards the fugitives from Fort Pitt and the intended movements of Gen. Middleton against Riel. It is expected the Gen. Middleton against Riel. It is expected the wires will be repaired again to day. Terrible disagreeable weather has prevailed for the last three days, heavy rain and bleak winds has made it exceedingly uncomfortable for the camping out of troops. It has had the effect, however, of clearing the ice out of the rivers both in the province and the North-West and the consequent rise in the water will facilitate navigation so very essential in the West for transport service. The troops now in the city and awaiting orders to proceed to the front consist of the Winnipeg troop of cavalry, 65 officers and men, under Capt. Knight; Governor Gene-ral's Body Guard, Toronto, 70 officers and men, under Col. Denison; the Quebec Cavalry School, 65 officers and men, under Col. Turnbull: Seventh Fusiliers, London, 300 officers and men, under Col. Williams; Ninth Battalion Rifles, Quebec, 250 officers and men, under Col. Amyot, M.P.; the Halifax Battalion, 350 officers and men, under Col. Bremner. The latter just arrived this morning after a most arduous and fatiguing trip. A reception is to be accorded them in Selkirk hall by their former friends

from Nova Scotia. The Intelligence Corps, 50 strong, consisting principally of surveyors who have worked in the North-West, have arrived at Swift Current. and will join Gen. Middleton by boat on the Saskatchewan river at Clark's Crossing. are under the command of J. S. Dennis, in They are armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers and are mounted on native ponies. The City Council has called a meeting tonoon for the purpose of inaugurating a benevolent fund in this city for assisting the families of volunteers now doing service at the front. It is now stated on authority that on occount of the number of teams that have been engaged in military transportation service and the taking of farmers from their farms, means a loss in yield of the wheat crop of the province for this year of at least 2,000,000 bushels. There is much grumbling. The farmers, however, claim that they can make more money by hiring their teams to the militia authorities than if they stayed at home and cultivated their farms, considering the prices they obtained last year for their wheat.

The Government have received confirmation of the murder of the mounted policemen at Fort Pitt and the fall of that place. The names, however, are not given.

WINNIPEC, April 23. - The news this morn-

ing tends to confirm the report of the arrival from Fort Pitt of five mounted policemen. In the fight between Big Bear and Inspector Dickens, the latter lost one man killed and one wounded. The Indians were 100 strong, and the police numbered 20. McLean, chief officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other occupants of the post, took refuge in a friendly Indian camp. The name of the police-man killed is Constable Cowan. Four Indians were killed in the encounter. The details of the affair are not yet received. A despatch from Clarke's Crossing last night announces that Lord Melgund went out with five scouts yesterday morning to make a reconneis-sance, and when three miles out saw two scouts on horseback, one Indian and a half-breed, armed with rifles. They chased the rebels 15 miles and ran them into a bluff covered with timber when seven others opened fire. The scouts fired seven shots in return, wounding the Indians. The scouts were most anxious to go in and fight it out, but Melgund thought, as the horses were played

reason to fear that the rumors which have and being eighteen miles from camp, disa. m. to-day, supplies and forage being near enough to be available to-night.

der way for Battleford. He expected to reach Eagle Hills last night and great vigil-Albert storekeeper, who has just arrived, reports everything well except a shortage of flour. He also says that C. Newitt, reported killed, is not killed, but is doing well. Ho was shot in the calf of the leg and was supposed to be dead, but an Indian coming rived by river at Battleford this morning; up and finding not dead attempted one killed, one wounded, previous to leaving; to kill him by striking him on the all the settlers with McLean gone into Indian head with his gun. He saved the blow with his hand, but had three fingers broken in doing so. The wounded are doing well and are all able to walk around the barracks. The report of Newitt's killing au Indian by bayonetting is true. Nolin, one of Riel's councillors, is now a prisoner in Prince Albert. Volunteers and English half-breeds were anxious to go and fight Riel, but Col. Irvine would not allow them on account of the Indians who are gathering north of them. Davis arrived by Carrot river district and evaded the Newitt was saved by a breed, who was friendly. rehels. French Davis also reports that seven half breeds were known to have been killed, and expects there are many more killed and wounded, as Riel sent to Prince Albert for Dr. Breeds, and ad-

> mits that shells from cannon killed a great many horses. Orders have arrived from General Middleton calling to the front the 7th Fusiliers of London, Governor-General's Body Guard and the Quebec and Winnipeg cavalry. A special train with the troops leaves for the west this morning.

Winning, April 23.-A man named Smart, while on guard at Battleford barracks last night, was shot and killed by the Indians. It is greatly feared an attack will be made on the barracks before Otter's column can reach there. He is said to be within 75 miles of the place. Telegraphic communication has again been interrupted north of Touchwood Hills this morning.

The Frog Lake Priests Burned to Death-Fort Qu'Appelle Indians Declare Them-

selves Loyal. OTTAWA, April 23. - In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Blake asked: Is i true that Gen. Middleton's instructions are to the effect reported by the Toronto Mail's correspondent in its issue of the 20th inst., on the authority of a statement made to that correspondent by Gen. Middleton himself, as follows: "That the general's only instructions were to quell the rebellion and to hang the murderers and responsible headmen, and these orders he will carry out." To this lion. Mr. Caron replied; I beg to state that complaint against the department in saying the general's orders are to vindicate the law and to put down armed resistance to it. The other portion of the question seems so ridiculous that I do not consider it necessary to be noticed.

THE FORT QU'APPELLE INDIANS.

Sir John Macdonald said :- Before the orders of the day are called, I may say that I am instructed to read a telegram from the Indians at Fort Oa'Appelle, which is sent through the Indian agent there :-

FORT QU'APPELLE, April 22. To the Right Hon, Sir John Macdonald

Ottaica: Indians want this read in Parliament by

ALLAN McDonald, Agent. Pasqua and Muskowpeling are speaking to you now through their counsellor. We have good thoughts in our hearts from the time Governor Morris made the treaty with us; have kept our promises. Surprised to see soldiers coming here; don't know reason why; only look to treaty obligations and our work on reserves. Don't think anything disloyal of us, it hurts us; we depend on promise made by Great Mother to us, because of our keeping faith. Hope when trouble is ended that she will extend more help to us on our reserves to make better living than before, and hope that our agent will have more power to help us; expect Great Mother will see to that; two winters ago to bacco was sent to us; we did not listen; now more tobacco is sent; we will not listen Governor Dewdney told us no matter if war was around our reserves we should not fight we would not be molested. We hold on to that: we would not be called to fight; we want peace. I try all I can to keep peace and explain everything : I want the Great Mother

to be kind and good to us. We witness:—
A. McDonald, Indian Agent.
WM. E. O'BRIEN, Lt. Col. GEO. DREWER, Interpreter. T. W. JACKSON, M.N.W. Council. Pasqua, Chief. MUSKOWPELING, Chief.

CHAS, ASHAM, Head Counsellor.

Send answer.

THE QUEBEC BATTALION.

Hon. Mr. Caron yesterday received the following despatch from Col. Amyot, of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, dated Winnipeg, April 23rd:—"The weather being unusually bad, we have been put into barracks. My men generally are well. The authorities are doing their best for us, and have been doing so all the time. Do not believe statements to the contrary in hostile press. Are awaiting orders to proceed further. We are all

THE MARTYRED PRIESTS. The Frog Lake massacre is fully confirmed by the Fort Pitt garrison, which has reached Battleford. They state that the priests were beaten to death and burned. The Indians are very blood thirsty. They burned all the buildings at Frog Lake. After service at the church they shot ten of the helpless whites. Scouts at Battleford report a large trail indi-cating that Moosomin's band is in communi-

cation with Poundmaker. Continued on Eighth Page.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? tts Attorney-General Garland is declared to be teetotaller.

FREEMAN'S WORM Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

Three Spanish coins, bearing the date 1799, were recently dug up by a farmer in Baldwin County, Ga. DR. LOW'S PLEASANT Worm

Syrup—An agreeable, safe and ef-fectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.

At a recent election for town officers in Smithtown, L.L., there were five Smiths on the Ropublican ticket.

ANA THING OF BEAUTY. The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Dymond Dyes. Unequalled for brilliancy and durability. 100. At all lruggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Vells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

THE DANGERS OF BLOOD POISONING. Since the death of President Garfield, there eems to have been an increase in the number of recorded cases of blood poisoning.

A few weeks ago the Key, Noah Schenck. D.D., of Brooklyn, had an operation performed on his foot, inflammation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals rapidly; if the blood is corrupt, it is slow to heal. Impure blood irritates and inflames the whole system. It follows then, if the blood purifying organs are deranged—since every particle of blood courses through these organs over one hundred times an hour -in a very short time the blood poison must destroy all vitality.

In the winter season Nature demands heatmaking food; in the spring she sets up a cooling process; and, to accomplish this, she ordains that the change from winter to summer shall be gradual; if her laws were never violated, this provision would be sufficient; they are violated, therefore, we must furnish her help in this spring house-cleaning time; otherwise the seeds of disease remain within

Blood is made in the stomach; it is purified by the skin, lungs, liver and kidneys. During a long, cold winter, the liver and kidneys are overpowered; the consequence is that in spring these organs are postrated; the prostration is indicated by extremely dull, heavy feelings and a weariness which seems to go to the bone ; headaches, furred tongue, lack of appetite, itching and discolored skin, mental irritability, depression of spirits, neuralgic pains convulsions, chills and fever, malaria

These little irregularities of feeling are Nature's warnings; if neglected, disease may get the upper hand. If you introduce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symptoms : it follows, therefore, that to remove them, vitality must be restored to those blood purifying organs. If they cannot perform their work no amount of medicine taken for other organs can have any permanent effect in the

Brigadier General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N.Y.) Journal in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition ; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attributed recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly warded off some chronic disorder. This preparation is not a cure allit claims to restore the blood-purifying organs to natural vitality; by so doing, it not only cures, but prevents blood corruption and disease. If you doubt its power, ask your friends; millions have heard of it, hundreds

of thousands have used it and commend it. The ill feelings of spring time are caused by a more or less poisoned condition of the blood; a condition which grows worse by neglect, and finally may send one to the grave.

One day a young physician discovered on his nose what turned out to be a malignant ulceration; the blood virus attacked his brain and killed him.

A prominent merchant of apparently average health died suddenly the other day; an examination showed that one kidney, entirely decayed, had poisoned the blood terribly! Had this condition been recognized in time, he might have lived to the full ' three score and ten."

Every day we neglect to take such precautions as are herein indicated, we may be said to drive a nail into our coffin. The blood is poisoned every day; if it is not purified every day, untimely death is inevitable.

Every Mussulman who makes a pilgrimage to Mecca is honored during the remainder of his life by the title of Hadji.

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills. CAN DEAFNESS BE CURED!

Mr. John Clark, of Milldridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and nain.

While preparing a chicken for the table a few days ago, a citizen of Monmouth County, N.J., found a rusty pin stuck in the center of its heart.

DECAY OF THE BONES.

with some thirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that terrible disease known as cuturrh. It advances from stage to stage of fearful annoyances, and if neglected, is certain to end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Romedy will cure it at any stage. This medicine has been long before the public, and thousands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues.

The first steel steamship ever built in San Francisco was launched there last week.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

A stitch in time saves nine. Serious re sults often follow a neglect of constinated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

Mammoth, Cal., once a flourishing and populous mining camp, is now without a soul vithin its extensive limits.

A GREAT MISTAKE.

It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, of Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Edwin Booth has been investigating spiritualism in Philadelphia.

THE SECRET OUT.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and imparting health

Telegraph wires have to be renewed every five or seven years. The Western Union Telegraph Company exchange about one thousand tons of old wire for new every year.

A GOOD TEST. For over sixteen years G. M. Everest, of Forest, has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints;

An experiment for saving the eyes during reading consists of printing dark blue letters on pale green paper. The effect is said to be very restful.

is pleasant to take and always reliable.

WATERLOU NEWS.
Walter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Hagyard's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being oured of Collouse lumps that other medicines failed to remove, he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of Rheumatism by the