THE INDIAN MASSACRES OF 1885

Reminiscences of the Northwest Rebellion—The Atrocities at Frog Lake—White Settlers and Missionaries Massacred—Fort Pitt Surrendered to the Hostiles and Garrison Retreats—White Women Carried off by Indians—Thrilling Narrative Containing Many New Facts Heretofore Unpublished.

(From the Manitoba Free Press by John Hooper, a Staff N.C. Officer, with the Infantry Brigade, North-West Field Force, Gen. Middleton's Column).

Both at Fish Creek and Batoche "our boys" clamored to be allowed to charge the rebels and Indians. That was one feature of the rebellion the writer shall neer forget. One of the principal reasons for this clamor was the knowledge of the massacres which filled the troops with eagerness to get at the foe, and made our boys desperate. Before Fish Creek we had an inkling of horrible atrocities committed. As we advanced on Batoche these rumors became facts well known.

I repeat, the knowledge of the massacres made our boys really desperate, and caused many to curse the General for delaying action. These are honest facts that (combined with the "sniping" going on) made the all-too-human nature rebel at being held back. The boys shouted at the General and to their officers, to be allowed to charge. There were other factors to help cause this—but, my statement is based on facts—not simply the writer's impressions.

I can never describe those feelings of resentment, mingled with horror, that came over us when we heard of the Indian massacres in '85. Not a soul in our column but what was anxious to deal out justice to these inhuman monsters who had taken part in the massacre.

When I got to Frog Creek landing from Fort Pitt, with the troop detailed for the so-called "Big Bear chase" in the wilderness north of the Saskatchewan, I well remember the feverish anxiety of the boys composing "the flying column" to get after these savages as soon as possible. Our march to Frog Lake, the discovery of the mutilated bodies of the victims, the once happy settlement sacked and razed to the ground—church, school, mill and the buildings belonging to the government all in ruins—all combined to embitter us against Indians and half-breeds alike. We have forgiven—but, we cannot forget.

I never saw a body of men so moved to emotion as little by little the awful details were ferretted out. Men swore to kill eevry Indian on sight—no quarter, no parley—for these savages had refused such to their beseeching victims.

Then the fate of the women captives was only conjectured, which heightened and made more intense our hunt for the savage Indians. Cowards that they were—they always ran away.

At the outbreak of hostilities the various Indian tribes were appealed to to take the warpath, and many tribes joined the rebels.

After the fight at Duck Lake, in which the whites were beaten and forced to retreat to Fort Carlton and later into Prince Albert, many atrocities were committed. Indian raids were made, white women captured, men taken and butchered in cold blood with horrible torturings.

Various government interpreters and Indian agents were captured, many succumbing to the cruelties of the infuriated savages.

Massacre of the Whites.

The Stoney massacres occurred near Battleford on the 31st of March. Runners from the rebel camp at Batoche spread the news of their victory at Duck Lake and the Indians donned war paint. The massacre of whites at Frog Lake took place on April 2. White settlers all over the isolated districts were fleeing for their lives. The murders of Payne, on the Assiniboine reserve, and of the Frenchman, Barney Tremont, were blood-curdling butcheries. In summing up the results of the rebellion these blood-thirty massacres must not be lost sight of.

At Frog Lake, Chief Big Bear, "Yellow Bear," "Bad Child," "Miserable Man," "The Worm" and "Wandering Spirit" were the men who incited the massacre.

It was the day before Good Friday, and the massacre took place after a church service.

"Wandering Spirit" (one of the most ferocious monsters in the guise of a human shape), shot Indian Agent Quinn and two others. "The Worm" shot Charles Gouin, a carpenter, immediately after. "Bare Neck" then shot at Farm Instructor Delaney with one barrel of his gun and with the other barrel at Father Faford, but only wounded them. "Man-Who-Wins" then rushed up and fired at both, killing them. Father Marchand, the other priest, rushed up to reach the body of his brother priest, but was shot by "Wandering Spirit" in the chest and head. Then John A. Gowanlock, the miller, was killed in the rush that followed by "The Worm." "Little Bear" killed John Williscraft and then shot William Gilchrist dead. John Dill was wounded and tried hard to escape. He was pursued on horseback and killed by "Man-Talking-to-Another."

Bodies of Victims Mutilated.

The day after the massacre some of the ten bodies were horribly mutilated, hearts cut out, skulls crushed, ears and noses cut off, etc.

After this the hostiles got ready for the attack on Fort Pitt. When this had been accomplished Big Bear intended to go to Battleford, join Poundmaker and massacre the white settlers in Battleford.

The majority of the Indians of Frog Lake, Long Lake and the Onion Lake reserves of Wood Crees, as well as the Chippewayans, were by threats and coaxing brought over to the hostiles who were mostly Plain Crees.

Cowan, Loasby and Quinn were sent out of Fort Pitt as a scouting party, and were ambushed on their return. The scouting party on its return rode right into the midst of the Indians. Cowan was shot and skull smashed with a war club; Loasby was desperately wounded, but managed to get to the fort in a miraculous escape. Quinn escaped by turning back, but was later taken. The Indians demanded the surrender of Fort Pitt—the garrison to be held as hostages.

Upon our arrival at Fort Pitt on the way to Frog Lake the writer and three others made a search of the spot where Loasby, Quinn and Cowan were ambushed. In the brush we found clotted hair and a piece of a skull, about two inches square, which was said to be part of Cowan's skull. It was very hard to get the truth from the captured Indians, but from what we could gather, the squaws had done the mutilation after the death of Cowan. The latter's heart had been cut out of the body.

Fort Pitt Beseiged.

When the Indians beseiged Fort Pitt the garrison pulled some of the outer buildings down and loopholed the remainder. Bastions were erected, and the Mounted Police state the reason for evacuating the post to Big Bear was because the Hudson's Bay Co's. people surrendered to the Indians and this weakened the garrison considerably.

Sergeant Martin received a message from Big Bear, who was friendly to him. The latter asked Martin to be sure and get the police away before the attack. The Indians were friendly to the Hudson's Bay company and the latter's employees fared better accordingly.

The writer has in his possession authentic copies of the letters written by Big Bear toMartin, Factor McLean to the H. B. employees, Inspector Dickens to the Indian agent, and prized statements of Mrs. Gowanlock, Mrs. Delaney and others.

Big Bear meanwhile was busy. He was always a bad Indian and did his best to work the savages up to take the war-path on several occasions. He organized the "Thirt" or "Ghost Dance" with its revolting features, which is often called the "Sun Dance" by the Sarcees. Big Bear had with him at one time fully 1,000 to 1,200 people. With the greater part of this force he surrounded Fort Pitt on April 15.

The Surrender of Fort Pitt.

Chief Factor McLean went out to parley, and by promises of good treatment was induced to send for his wife and family and to tell the other whites they had better surrender or leave to prevent being massacred in the attack about to be made. The small detachment under Inspector Dickens (son of the novelist) refused to surrender. Dickens then destroyed all the arms, ammunition and supplies, retreated to the river with his little force, and made their way down the Saskatchewan in an open barge. The old scow leaked badly, but was finally got across the river. Next morning the Fort Pitt detachment started down the river in the old scow, taking their wounded with them. It took five days to reach Battleford—a distance little short of a hundred miles. The passage was a perilous one, the river being in flood, full of floating ice. Indians on both sides of the river.

Little Poplar and Amesoos, with a few other Indians, were the leading Indians in the attack of Fort Pitt.

McLean's action by going into the hostile camp was plucky, and he was not allowed to return. He advised the others in what he believed best for all.

As soon as the force retreated the Indians looted the Fort.

The Plain Crees returned later to Fort Pitt and fired the buildings. When the writer arrived there with Middleton's column the place was in ruins, the marks of Indian looting were everywhere visible. In fact we were able to pursue these hostile Indians by the traces of the loot dropped here and there through bush and swamp, over muskegs and creeks—the hardest work of the campaign culminating in malarial fever to myself and a large number of others.

It was reported that the total number of prisoners held by Big Bear reached a one time the large total of sixty-two, including a number of white women and children.

It is also said that Big Bear purposely allowed the Fort Pitt garrison to escape without attacking them, in order that he could secure the immense quanities of stores belonging to the government and the Hudson's Bay company.

Poundmaker and his Indians took altogether forty-three white prisoners, and many half-breeds claimed they were forced to join sides with him—a disputed point. Twenty-two white he took in the attack on the wagon train while the latter was passing through the Eagle Hills going to Battleford.

A large party of half-breeds and Poundmaker's Indians had a skirmish with a mounted police detachment and wounded two. One of the wounded fell off his horse and went in to the bush, where he was afterwards killed. his horse going straight into Battleford. The Indians pursued the police for several miles.

Attack and Capture Wagon Train.

The instigators of the attack on the wagon train were half-breeds. The men were told by the half-breeds that they would be allowed to go to Battleford without their arms or the wagons if they surrendered. They started on the trail, but were pursued by Indians and brought back. A priest, who was a prisoner, induced Poundmaker to quiet the Stonies, who wanted to kill all the whites. "Itka" and "Wa-wanich" (who afterwards surrendered) had taken part in the shooting.

When Otter's column were en route to Battleford they passed through the Stoney Indian reserve of Chief Mosquito—deserted. In one of the tepees was found the lifeless body of a two-year-old child with its little head knocked out of shape, evidently by a tomahawk and the eyes crushed out of the sockets. It was a revolting sight—the fiendish work of the red devils. In another box was found the body of a woman, probably 20 years of age, who had been shot in the head. It was supposed that she was the wife of Indian Instructor Payne and that the child was theirs. Payne's body was not discovered at this search. The homes of the white settlers had all been deserted and looted by the Indians.

The writer spoke to both Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney after their escape from the Indians. Whilst out with a party we met these women coming into Pitt on a cart, escorted by three or four mounted scouts. They had just escaped from Big Bear's Indians.

Mrs. Gowanlock's Statement.

Both were so upset by the tragic events that getting at the details was a torture. Mrs. Gowanlock said:

"Two half-breeds came to our place on March 17 and asked for employment at the mill. They came from Duck Lake, and I believe they were responsible for the murder afterwards committed. The Wood Crees were peaceable, but the Plain Crees were the worst characters and they were the ones who killed our beloved husbands before our eyes. Mr. Delaney gave rations to the very Indians who killed him, paying for these rations out of his own pocket. "Big Bear" was only the nominal chief, as "Wandering Spirit" was the bad and vicious savage.

Mrs. Gowanlock in her statement said:

"When the trouble at Duck Lake was broached to us we thought little of it, but we were awakened in the morning by a terrible noise. Big Bear's Indians came into our house and took all the arms. It was Holy Thursday morning. I took my husband's arm to church, Mr. and Mrs. Delaney follower us—the Indians keeping guard on us. Wandering Spirit came into the church in hideous war paint, holding his rifle. After church we were ordered by the Indians to the houses. Looting and sacking of the stores began. Then they ordered us up the hill to their camp. The firing began and they shot Quinn, Dill and Gilchrist. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney followed us—the Williscraft, an old grey-haired man of over seventy-five came running by us chased by Indians, who shot at him. After the first shot Williscraft turned and cried, "Oh, don't shoot, please don't shoot," but he fell at the second shot, tumbling into the bushes. I began crying and my poor husband stroked my face, saying, "My dear wife, be brave to the end." Just then an Indian behind us fired and my husband fell, putting out his arms to me. I fell down beside him and buried my face in his—my God, it was awful! I begged the Indians to let me stay beside my poor dying husband, but they dragged me away a captive, over a swamp and through a creek. Just before this I saw Mr. Delaney and one of the priests shot. Mrs. Delaney was also made captive. I thought my heart would break. I would have rather died with my dear husband. They shoved me into a tepee, and thirty or so of these hideous war-painted savages came in to look at me. Two half-breeds came in and asked me to give myself over to the half-breeds, and that one of them would give a horse for me as a ransom to the Indians. Then I went to a tepee where Mrs. Delaney was a captive and a half-breed gave a horse and $30 dollars as a ransom for the two of us. He asked me to go with him, but I refused and he got angry and abused me shamefully. I told him I would drown myself in the river before I would go with him. Pritchard (a loyal half-breed) protected us as the Indians wanted to carry us off to a fate worse than death, and one night he had to buy the Indians off by giving blankets, dishes, etc., to get them away. I asked some half-breeds to bury my husband and Mr. Delaney with the two priests. They placed them under the church and then set fire to the place. The bodies were charred beyond recognition. Before this for three or four days the bodies of the dead were dragged around the road by these demons. I thought my heart would break." Mrs. Gowanlock's story was a thrilling one.

The Naked Savages.

The Indians were stripped almost naked, save for a girdle around their waists—hideously painted eyes, to resemble stars, and fierce-looking headgear.

A half-breed (Blondin) was blamed by Mrs. Gowanlock for nefarious work and with attempting to outrage her, but Pritchard protected here. Blondin in reality was the first to purchase Mrs. Gowanlock from the Indians, bu the wretch had taken Mr. Gowanlock's household goods, oxen and wagon before he did so, evidently thinking he could easily take the dead husband's place.

Mrs. Delaney said it was at the church that the Indians got ugly. They would not remove their headgears, kept shouting in church, carrying loaded rifles and slamming the door. The service had to be stopped and then the massacre began. She also told the writer that when these savages went to Fort Pitt they were completely naked, painted hideously; some, however, wore a breech-cloth.

Mrs. Gowanlock and Mrs. Delaney were prisoners for over two months in the camp of Big Bear—continually on the move, suffering untold hardships, forced on foot over rough trails and muskeg swamps through the forest wilderness.

I will never forget the feeling of relief that came over our force when we knew that the prisoners had safely escaped. We had expected all would have been massacred. The blood thrilled in our bodies at the plight of these people who had been held as captives in the hands of savages.

The writer has in his possession two documents secured at Frog Lake when searching for the bodies of the victims. One of the documents is a "stock return for the Indian instructor's farming agency, and is signed by Thos. Quinn and John Delaney and showed 54 work oxen, 6 horses, 4 bulls, 59 heifers, 4 calves, etc., the property of the government, all of which the Indians captured.

The other paper I hold is the last provision return made and signed by John Delaney, John Fitzpatrick and Thos. Quinn. This document certifies that powder and shot were issued to no less than 898 Indians, comprising five bands, 5,500 pounds of flour, 996 pounds bacon and 100 pounds of beef is also shown to have been given to Big Bear's band.

These documents were about the only ones intact as all the buildings had been looted, wrecked and then fired by the savages, after the general masacre.

Next week the writer will give his personal reminiscenses of the perilous march of the eastern troops north of Lake Superior before the C.P.R. was completed—"Crosing the Gaps" it was called—detailing forced marches over the ice on Lake Superior.

THE PROBE REACHES THE MEN HIGHER UP

Frank Hoffstot, President of German National Bank, is Indicted by Grand Jury at Pittsburg and His Extradition From New York is Demanded.

Pittsburg, April 6.—The uncovering of the men "higher up" in the Pittsburg graft crusade against the councilmen began with a vengeance today.

The grand jury indicted Frank Hoffstot, president of the German National Bank of Alleghany, and president of the Pressed Steel Car Company on charges of bribery and conspiracy. President Emil Winter of the Working Men's Savings Bank and Trust Company of Alleghany, another of the financial pillars of Pittsburg, crept to the bar of justice late this evening to confess that he had bribed councilmen to the extent of $20,000. James M. Anderson, general bookkeeper of the Working Men's Savings Bank Trust Company was also arraigned on a charge of having mutilated the books of his bank to save exposure of certain persons. He pleaded nolo contender and was placed under bail.

The indictment of Hoffstot was not unexpected by those who have followed the graft cases, yet the viciousness of the presentment made to the court by the grand jury astounded everyone. For some years now Hoffstot has been making his residence in New York, having a fine residence on Long Island.

The grand jury takes cognizance of this and calls on the district attorney to "proceed forthwith to extradite him" in case he does not at once obey the summons to appear before the grand jury.

It appears that District Attorney William A. Blakly appeared as a citizen before this grand jury in connection with the Hoffstot probe and there told how he, before he became district attorney, had been approached by Hoffstot, the late J. W. Friend, and Councilman Charles Stewart, and asked to act as stakeholder for a fund of $52,000, which they were to pay certain councilmen for the passage of a bank ordinance.

Blakly was asked to hold the money as a guard against cheating on the part of the councilmen and part of his duties would be to pay it to the crooked city fathers as they fulfilled their premises. Blakly refused to consider the proposition, and warned Messrs. Hofftot, Friend and Stewart that their course of action, if pursued, would get them into trouble, that if he ever attained a position of authority in the county of Allegheny county he would go after them. This is thought to have frightened them so that Hoffstot and Friend, as bankers, began to negotiate with Stewart, representing the councilmen, to have all payments of graft made in New York paid with money shipped from Pittsburg.

This, it was thought, would do away with all possibility of prosecutions in case the matter should get into the hands of the proper authorities.

MAN HUNT IN ST. LOUIS.

A Negro Boy Trailed by Bloodhounds for Amusement.

New York, April 6—A despatch to the Herald from St. Louis, says: More thrilling than Uncle Toms Cabin was a real man hunt which had its climax at the Coliseum tonight when John Watt, a negro boy, was trailed and cornered after a half hour's chase through the streets of St. Louis for the amusement of St. Louis society.

The chase marked the close of the Mississippi Valley Kennel club's dog show. Watt, panting for breath, and thoroughly exhausted, crouched in a corner of the band stand, where he had climbed for safety, while the dogs, frothing at the mouth and leaping at the stand, bayed the note of discovery.

The hounds, Fanny and Queen, are the ones that captured the negro murdered of Annie Pelley of Cairo, Ill., last November, when the negro was burned by a mob. They are owned by Butler County, Mo..

At 9 o'clock Watt's hat was thrown to the dogs, and the negro boy started. The dogs were put on his trail ten minutes later. For a distance of perhaps twenty blocks, through alleys, down streets and frequently doubling on his trail, the hounds trailed the negro. He entered the Coliseum through a window in the rear of the building. As the dogs entered the building he climbed to safety in the band stand.

New School for Lethbridge.

Lethbridge, April 6—The school board have decided to build an eight-room school at once in the southern part of the city. It must be built this year as the schools are now overcrowded. The school attendance increased over fifty per cent. during the past year. The city tax sale netted $70,000. Arrears of taxes were $2,000.

Young Scotchman Suicides.

Smith's Falls, April 6.—William Alex Nicollis a Scotchman, aged 24, deliberately threw himself in front of a fast train at Glen Roy and was instantly killed. He had recently been discharged from the Angus Car shops.

STRATEGIC MOVE MADE BY C.N.R.

Main Line West to be Run North of G.T.P. to the Mountains to Get North Business.

Has the Canadian Northern beaten out its rival, the Grand Trunk Pacific, west of Edmonton, in the decision to run west from St. Albert rather than direct west from Edmonton? This is the question that those who have been watching the race to the mountains between these two companies are now asking.

It is stated that the Canadian Northern line will run north of the Grand Trunk Pacific the entire distance to the Yellowhead Pass, and this appears to be the idea of the company in building west from St. Albert, instead of from this city.

The advantages of this change in the C.N.R. plans are obvious. The entire north country will be shut off from the G.T.P. by the Canadian Northern, over the tracks of which all traffic will have to cross to reach the G.T.P. main line. To offset this advantage the Grand Trunk must necessarily build branch lines north from their main line, but even this will not entirely offset the advantage gained by the Canadian Northern.

Much Work on C.N.R.

The final survey of the C.N.R. line from Camrose to Strathcona, which will give direct C.N.R. connection between Strathcona and Calgary by way of the Vegreville-Calgary line, which passes through Camrose ,is now completed.

The survey stakes have been brought to a point south-east of Strathcona at the E. Y. & P. tracks, near where they are crossed by Sixth street east. The line enters the Strathcona city limits through th subdivision of the case of the "Homestead" map, the new map has been brought up to date in regard to all new surveys; and as far as possible all available information concerning the topography and natural resources of the country has been noted on it. This is especially noticeable in regard to the McMurray district through which a special exploration party was sent by the Dominion last year.

Peace River Block.

To make the map complete a special insert has been included covering the Peace River block in British Columbia, selected a few years ago by the Dominion. This insert, like the balance of the map, contains all available information in regard to the district it covers. Here are a few extracts from the insert showing the character of the information supplied by the map: "Soil at St. John rich,—wheat, oats, barley and all vegetables grown;" "Pouce Coupe Prairie 25 by 40 miles of open country—soil an excellent dark loam;" "Hills near tne lake richly grassed, soil excellent in places, horses winter out;" "generally fertile soil;" "seams good coal."

Notes Cover Whole Country.

Of course these notes are printed over the particular localities to which they apply. When it is understood that notes of this kind appear from the Peace River block in the West to the Murray district in the east, and from Athabasca Landing in the south to Chipewyan, Ft. Vermilion and Ft. Smith in the north, an idea can be got as to the usefulness of the map to anyone concerned in the New Northwest.

It should be pointed out that like the "Homestead" and other maps issued by the department of the interior, this map is distributed free, with the restriction that only one free copy is sent to one indivdual.

YELLOW PERIL IS REAL.

Views of Major Milne of the British Army.

St. John, Nfld., April 6.—Major Milne, British army officer, in the city on sick leave, believes the yellow peril is real, deadly and terrible. He looks for certain war on the United States by Japan, and declares the onslaught of the hordes of Chinese will at some future time be startling. The Japanese, he says, cannot be trusted, and are steadily and surely preparing for a bloody struggle. Major Milne has served 36 years in the Far East.

"I can see well," said Major Milne, "that Japan is preparing with all speed to attack the United States. War between the two countries is inevitable. The Japs declare openly that the Philippines, Hawaii and all the Pacific belongs rightly to them. They will not declare war before they are fully ready, but they are making their preparations so complete that they will run their fleets to the California coast with every expectation of landing an army. With all their acuteness, daring and enterprise, however, they are peculiar reasoners. Taking a map they will point to Russia and to England and say: 'Look at that big country we conquered. How easy it would be for us to beat that other little speck.'"

Major Milne considers that China's hordes, millions of whom have already been drilled in European style for several years past by English, American, German and Austrian officers, are a terrible menace to the white people of the earth. If they once decided to attack simultaneously the English, French and Russian territories on their borders, anything which would be offered them in the way of opposition would be as valuable as a straw, and there is no telling where they would sweep to."

As this veteran of military life and of the East speaks of it, the yellow peril is a very real and terrible thing.

Confesses to Many Crimes.

Springefild, Mass., April 6.—Bertram G. Spencer, who was identified as the masked burgler who shot and killed Miss Martha Blackstone, confessed today he was guilty, not only of the murder, but also of a long list of crimes, which began in his boyhood, and extended all over the United States. After being grilled all night by the police, he collapsed and told all.

Succession Duties in Ontario.

Toronto, Ont., April 6.—Over $89,000 was collected by the Ontario government as succession duties from estates during March. No sum collected from a single estate exceeded $200.

CANADA GETTING THE VERY BEST CLASSES.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, April 7—As an illustration of the substantial class going to Canada these days, a city doctor, worth thirty-nine thousand pounds, and a Fleet street publisher, worth nineteen thousand pounds, have sailed on the Lake Erie for the Dominion, which carried twelve hundred immigrants, mostly British. The sailing of the Mount Royal, put on as an extra, has only been advertised a week, but already she is fully booked by people who are going to make Canada their home.

COMPREHENSIVE MAP OF NEW NORTHWEST

Fourth Edition of Map of Northern Alberta Issued by Department of Interior, Gives All Available Information Concerning the various Districts of the Great Northland.

The fourth edition of the map showing the district to the north of Edmonton has just been issued from the office of the chief geographer, department of the interior, Ottawa.

This map is considerably larger than previous editions. Instead of dealing chiefly with the Peace River district, it covers the entire northern district, northward to the northern boundary of the province of Alberta, and eastward to the fourth meridian, the eastern boundary of the province. Instead of being merely a Peace River district map it is now a Northern Alberta map. Besides showing the advance of settlement in colors as is especially noticeable in regard to the McMurray district through which a special exploration party was sent by the Dominion last year.

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ROOSEVELT-VATICAN EPISODE

Merry Del Val's Action Has Displeased College of Cardinals.

Rome, April 6.—The Roosevelt Vatican episode is still the topic of discussion in all quarters. On all sides one hears condemnation of the diplomatic tactics of the papal secretary of state, Merry Dal Val. It is stated that the College of Cardinals is almost on the point of revolt against Merry Del Val's domination and that his fate hung in the balance until it was realized that his decapitation would add to the satisfactios and glorifi Vatican. Mgr. Kennedy upon whose shoulders Cardinal Del Val has thrown the blame of the entire unfortunate affair, today came out with another statement. It seems that yesterday Mr. O'Loughlin, who is acting as Roosevelt's secretary, called and invited Mgr. Kennedy and the entire College of Cardinals to the Embassy reception.

CONSTABLE ON TRIAL AT FERNIE

On Charge of Aiding in Coal Creek Hold-up.

Fernie, B.C., April 6.—Fred Varlow, late constable in the provincial police force, and now awaiting trial on a charge of helping to hold up Quinney and Baird at Coal Creek on the 19th of February, was arrested yesterday evening upon a second charge of receiving stolen money and brought up before Magistrate Alexander for preliminary hearing today.

Fred and John Belanger were both on the stand today giving evidence against Varlow. Fred Belanger was subjected to a severe cross-examination by W. R. Ross, K.C., but his evidence was not materially shaken. M. A. McDonald, for the prosecution finished the direct examination of John Belanger, and the case has been adjourned till tomorrow.

THE TORY PARTY IS TORN ASUNDER

W. F. MacLean With Brutal Frankness Reviews Disruption Within Party's Ranks.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6.—The chaotic conditoin of the Opposition ranks and the domestic squabbles which have been accentuated during the past few days by the official announcement that Mr. Borden has undertaken to house clean his party nest, is a source of much caballing and mutual recriminations among the various wings of the party. The Toronto News, in euphemistic way, says today in an inspired despatch from Ottawa: The position of the Conservative party is difficult and obscure. Almost the only aspect of the case which seems clear is that the time is come for a frank and open settlement.

The Toronto World, in a despatch from Ottawa, written by W. F. MacLean, puts the situation with more brutal frankness. Mr. MacLean notices that as a result of the revolt of the French-Canadian followers of Mr. Monk in the House and internecine strife it had been decided to call off the proposed party Federal convention next June. He declares that there is no doubt of the truth of public statements that a number of Conservatives are dissatisfied and insurgents, and that this insurgency in the Opposition rank and file is due in the main to the policy pursued in the House by Mr. Borden.

Insurgent and Dispirited Party.

Continuing, the World despatch says: "It is certain that what at the beginning of last session and right after election was a strong, united and aggressive party, is today disrupted, insurgent and dispirited. Because the World has brought out this situation, the Toronto Mail and Empire has undertaken to abuse W. F. MacLean, M.P. So have some other papers and some persons here. As a matter of fact, Mr. MacLean has had nothing to do with the condition in which the Conservatives find themselves.

"Just after the World last week published the story that it had been settled to call off the convention, and that dissent was rampant, the Montreal Gazette and the Ottawa Citizen and the Toronto News, all close in touch with the Opposition organization, called for a vigorous house cleaning in the party. The News has already read Mr. Monk out of the party and there appeared, as a special despatch from Ottawa, its now notorious deliverance of Saturday last, in which it said that Hon. G. E. Foster was to retire and be succeeded by Mr. Doherty, of Montreal; that the old Conservatives were an incubus on the party—meaning George Taylor (the whip), John Haggart, Dr. Sproule, D. Henderson, etc.—and that the time had come for sweeping changes and widespread house-cleaning. This despatch in various forms was broadcasted through the Dominion.

What the World Did.

"The World only reprinted it as coming from some inspired source. That portion of it about Mr. Foster has been denied by Mr. Borden. But, Editor Willison of the News, must tell from where it came. The Mail, which is very much incensed over it, should make the News tell. When the Mail pretends that the News and Mr. Willison have not been in touch with the Borden plan for house-cleaning, it says what is not true. Mr. Willison has been in the closest touch and everyone here knows it.

"In the meantime there is no use denying the facts of the situation. The matter of most concern to the great body of Conservatives in the country is to get facts and apply a cure to the surprising condition of affairs in a political party that ought to be governing Canada today, and is only not doing it because of conditions here, not in the people outside.

"Like the Nest of Traitors" Days.

"With Mr. Foster spurting defiance and refusing to relieve the party of the embarrassment of carrying him; with the Mail and Empire denouncing the News and the World and championing Mr. Foster; with the Montreal Gazette reading a lecture to its Ontario Conservative contemporaries, who ignore Mr. Monk and his undoubted following from Quebec; with one faction of party in almost open revolt against Mr. Borden's leadership and another faction backing him up in his efforts to bring some sort of order out of the chaos and compel at least a show of unity, the whole situation presents the most unedyfing spectacle, which has prevailed since "the nest of traitors" days of the once great Conservative party.

What the outcome will be no one can yet say.

ENGINE BOILER EXPLODED

Brakeman Killed and Fireman and Engineer Injured.

Grayling, Mich., April 6.—The boiler of a Michigan Central freight locomotive exploded near here late this afternoon, killing one man and injuring two, one of whom will probably die. Brakeman Daniel Byrne was killed. Wilson Gierke was probably fatally injured, and Engineer James Greene seriously injured. The boiler was lifted entirely off the trucks and thrown two hundred feet from the track.

Greenshilds Buys Lethbridge Collieries.

Lethbridge, Alta., April 6—J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal, has purchased the controlling interest in the Lethbridge collieries whose property is near this city. The original owners were the late George Roberts, of Lethbridge; Jos. Griffin & St. Thomas, Ontario, and Hon. Colin Campbell, of Winnipeg, and Isaac Cockburn, of Winnipeg. It is understood that the Grand Trunk Pacific are behind the deal and will spend $400,000 in development. The original owners retain an interest in the company. The Grand Trunk will probably build a branch line to the mine.

MACDONALD WAS NOT SENT TO WASHINGTON

If Editor of Toronto Globe Assisting in Arranging Tariff Conference he Did so as Private Citizen. According to Statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Ottawa, Ont. ,April 6.—A. B. Aylesworth has given notice in the House of Commons of the following resolution: "That it is expedient to provide for the payment to four additional judges of the superior court of Quebec, each $7,000 per annum, and to one additional judge of the Court of King's bench in Manitoba $6,000 per annum.

There was another reference to the Taft Fielding tariff conference in the House today. A. C. Boyce, West Algoma, read from the New York Sun an item to the effect that through Dr. J. A. MacDonald, of the Toronto Globe, President Taft had arranged for a conference with Hon. W. S. Fielding. He asked what truth there was in this report.

Mr. Fielding replied that he would not say the report was true, but there was a foundation of truth in it.

Mr. Boyce further inquired if Mr. MacDonald was sent to Washington by the government.

Mr. Fielding said emphatically "No."

The government had no knowledge of his visit there. He went as a private citizen or as a journalist.

Anti-Gambling Bill in Committee.

The debate on the motion to go into committee on H. H. Miller's anti-gambling bill was concluded shortly before midnight, and the bill will now be proceeded with clause by clause in committee. As soon as the committee stage was reached, Mr. McColl, of Northumberland, proposed a number of amendments, which, he said, practically constituted the British act, and which would limit betting during the meets and limit the duration of the meets to a period not exceeding eight days. The principal speakers today were H. H. Miller, Jno. B. McColl, S. Parker, Hon. Clifford Sifton, W. M. Martin ,of Regina, and J. E. Armstrong, of East Lambton.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH POLICE

Laval Students Clash With Montreal Cops—Reserves Called Out.

Montreal, April 6.—Two constables were injured, ten Laval students arrested and several hundred eggs broken in a drawn battle between Laval students and the police, which resulted in a regular siege of the Laval buildings. The university was finally stormed and the students driven in the police withdrawing under a fusillade of eggs, tin cuspidors and other academic weapons.

The row started when a score students were discovered by Constable Bluteau talking and making a noise in front of the university. He asked them to move on and stop spitting on the sidewalk. The students countered on his jaw, and in a moment he was being pretty badly handled, when another constable passing on a bicycle jumped off to his rescue, and a battle ensued, in which the two policemen were pretty badly handled, the students getting them down and putting the boots to them. A patrol was sent in and a score of policemen were sent to the rescue, while a couple of hundred students poured out from the university buildings and again the fight was indulged in.

While the row was at its height, the fire alarm was sent in and the brigade turned out, which added to the trouble. A fusillade of eggs was opened on the police from the college windows, and as soon as the firemen appeared, the students started firing billiard cues, spittoons and other warlike weapons at them from the windows. Little damage was done save to the uniforms of the police and the clothes of the crowd, who suffered from the egg distribution.

The police refused to use their batons and contended themselves with their fists, which proved all the students needed, and eventually the latter were driven into a side lane and back to their quarters. Ten of them were hauled to the police station where they were later bailed out to appear tomorrow morning charged with various kinds of assault.

The affair caused tremendous excitement and thousands of people crowded St. Denis street during the progress of the battle.

EXPLOSION ON U. S. CRUISER

Boiler Tubes Blown Out, and Three Firemen Terribly Scalded.

Valjo, Calif., April 6.—A report reached Mare Island today that late on Saturday afternoon, while the Cruiser Maryland was on her way to Montrey Bay, from Santa Barbara, the tubes in one of the forward boilers blew out, terribly scalding at least three firemen and water tenders, one of whom has since died, and is believed to be brought here.

The injured men are being treated on the ship and will be placed in the navy hospital at Mare Island, when the cruiser reaches here tomorrow.

Details of the report of the accident are meagre and officials in authority deny any knowledge about it. The report says the Maryland is in bad shape, but will be able to reach the local station under her own steam. It will be recalled that before the Maryland went south for the target practice members of her crew said the ship was not in fit condition to go to sea.

Religious Orders Retain Realty.

Toulouse, France, April 7.—"Depeche" today began the publication of a series of articles intended to show how the real estate of the religious orders, estimated as amounting to 1,071,000,000,000 francs ($214,200,000) remained in their hands or returned to them with the exception of a comparatively slight percentage which was expended in legal proceedings or to satisfy the actions of the liquidaters.