

A RUMORED FIGHT

BETWEEN THE POLICE UNDER MAJ. STEELE AND THE INDIANS.

SEVERAL POLICE REPORTED TO BE KILLED—EPISTEME AT CALGARY—HOSTILE INDIANS AT MEDICINE HAT.

HOW HE DELUDED THE METIS INTO A REBELLION.

Scouts are scouring the country in all directions for the rebel leaders. Maxime Lepine and Garnet have surrendered. Lepine came in shortly after Riel's capture, the news of which seems to have spread very rapidly among the fugitives. Rations are served out to the half-breed families at Batoche.

MRS. DELANEY'S FATE. Mr. R. Latouche Tupper, of Col. Smith's Battalion, writes that information has been received to the effect that Mrs. Delaney was horribly ill-treated by the Indians and then backed to pieces by the squaws. Mrs. Gowanlock is said to have been taken as his wife by one of the Indians.

DEPREDACTIONS ON THE NORTH SASKATCHEWAN.

Further plundering by the Indians on the North Saskatchewan has been reported. The Hudson Bay stores at Lac la Biche have been robbed and the supplies destroyed. The same thing occurred at Green Lake. The Indians are plundering the entire community. The robbing of the stores at the first post is a most serious affair, as all supplies for the northern stations were there in transit for different points. Lac la Biche was a well-known Catholic mission, and was supposed to be a stronghold of that denomination. This post is four or five hundred miles northwest of Fort Carlton.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 20.—The following correspondence between His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne, and Major-General Middleton, will be read with much interest:—

OTTAWA, May 13, 1885.

Gen. Middleton, via Qu'Appelle, N. W. T.

Accept my hearty congratulations on your success. You have had a task of unexceptional difficulty. Please tell your gallant soldiers that as the Queen's representative here I congratulate them on their behavior, not only in this action, but during the toils and hardships of the advance. The list of casualties is, I fear, heavy. We can ill afford to lose such an officer as French. My sincere sympathy is with the wounded. Shall be glad of any information with regard to their condition.

(Signed) LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE GENERAL'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

CALGARY'S CROSSING, May 15.

To His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne.

On the part of my troops and myself I beg to thank you for your kind congratulations on our success, and appreciation of the difficulties we have labored under, and, coming as they do from the Queen's representative, heightens if possible the pleasure with which they are received by all of us, and I trust I may be permitted to add that, as regards the officers and soldiers, they richly deserve your approbation. Ere this your Excellency will have heard that our success has been crowned by the surrender of Mr. Riel. I hear the wounded are doing well; all at Saskatoon.

(Signed) FRED. MIDDLETON.

WINNIPEG, May 31.—A despatch from Calgary reports that the police under Major Steele, in advance of Gen. Strange's column, en route to Fort Pitt from Edmonton, had an encounter with the Indians, losing several men. This news is brought by freighters, and lacks confirmation. Gen. Strange intends effecting a junction with Col. Otter's troops at Battleford and thus prevent Big Bear and Poundmaker joining forces. Calgary seems to be the scene of considerable unnecessary excitement. Imaginary surprises are created and telegrams follow each other in quick succession for more troops. The last ruse is to get the Garrison Artillery away from Winnipeg, where they are detained for absolutely necessary duty. There are, it is thought, enough troops now in the West to effectually quell the insurrection. Major McClellan and Capt. Palfrey, of Gen. Strange's staff, reached Calgary to-day.

CHANGING THE BASE.

A despatch from Moosejaw announces the arrival of Gen. Laurie, who is arranging a change of base of supplies from Swift Current to Moosejaw, on account of the dangers incident to travel by the Swift Current trail.

FEARS AT PLEASANT FORKS.

Mr. Rufus Stephenson, Dominion Government Inspector of colonization lands, has received a letter from Rev. C. H. Wells, at Pleasant Forks, requesting him to have Government furnish the settlers in that section with arms and ammunition, owing to the threatening attitude of the Indians. Mr. Stephenson has replied that the Government could not accede to their request, but if the settlers would raise a company as York colony had done, the Government would furnish the arms and ammunition required.

INDIANS KEAR MEDICINE HAT.

Word has just been received that four companies of the Halifax battalion are encamped upon high ground overlooking Medicine Hat, and are very vigilant on account of rumors of the close proximity of Indians to the North. Capt. Stewart's rangers are also still in that vicinity, and scout the country for miles around.

QUIET AT BATTLEFORD.

Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Humboldt, and also with Battleford. It takes thirty-six hours for a courier to reach General Middleton's camp near Humboldt. Wire connection with Prince Albert may be established at any moment. It is believed General Middleton will not wait there, but will push on to Battleford. Everything is quiet at the latter place awaiting his arrival.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, May 21.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Mr. Caron, in reply to Mr. Blake, said that up to the present time the applications made to the department with reference to the bodies of volunteers who have fallen were merely asking that the department facilitate the transport of the bodies, their friends seeming to prefer to look after the bodies themselves. If any application be made hereafter to transport the body of any volunteer who has fallen, free of charge, the government will take measures to arrange for free transport.

HOPE HEARD.

Hon. Mr. Blake asked if the government intended to make grants of land to volunteers who had fallen in the North West, and, in reply, Sir John Macdonald stated that the answer was affirmative as he made when asked that question before, namely, that the matter was engaging the serious attention of the government.

Blair Macdonald, in answer to Mr. Blake, stated that Dumont obtained a home-stead entry for the S.W. quarter of section 20, township 40, range 1, west of the third principal meridian on March 1st, 1883 and that he pre-empted the southeast quarter at the same time. There was nothing in Du-

mont's declaration to show that he had previously occupied the land. Dumont would not be entitled to his patent until March 1st, 1886. The patent had not been issued, and there had been no applications for it.

AT THE COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, May 21.—This evening a musical entertainment was given in the College of Ottawa in honor of His Excellency, connected with the opening of a new hall recently erected. Bishop Duhamel, many of the clergy, professors, senators and members of parliament, among them Mr. Curran, were present. His Excellency was accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, and was very enthusiastically received. Addresses were presented in French and English. In the course of an eloquent speech His Excellency made the following reference to the North-West troubles: "The struggle in which we have been engaged in the North-West is an insignificant one, compared to those great contests with which your studies of the history of the old and new world has made you familiar; but it has cost us already many valuable lives, and has brought sorrow and suffering to many a happy family, and desolation to many a quiet home. Public order and confidence will soon be restored, perhaps on a sounder foundation than before, but there are many to whom victory will bring no consolation in the bitterness of their sorrow. We cannot forget them in the hour of success. By all of us the spring of 1885 will be remembered with mingled feelings—feelings of pain and regret that the peaceful career of this country should have been thus interrupted;—feelings, too, I am glad to say, of pride at the thought that from every part of Canada, from Nova Scotia to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, without distinction of locality, or of race, our soldiers have shown themselves ready to endure danger and hardships in a spirit of the truest patriotism, when the service of their country required their presence in the field."

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

The lean part of good beef should be of a bright red color, with flakes of white fat through it, not larger than pins in thickness, with a white thick layer of fat on the outside. Very lean beef that is free from fat will be apt to be tough and tasteless.

On a recent trial a cedar log twenty feet long was taken to a California match factory and in exactly thirty minutes was sawed, split, glued, dipped in sulphur, labeled and the matches boxed ready for shipment.

San Diego County, California, contains a population of 15,000 and has a land area of 15,000 square miles.

TWO MORE GONE DOWN.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The Norwegian barque Brilliant, Hansen, from Liverpool, arrived here to-night, and reports having rescued Captain Griff and crew of the steamship Marie Louise, from New York for Newcastle-on-Tyne, which foundered in the ice in lat. 46, long. 49, and transferred the half of the crew to another vessel. The Brilliant has also on board the crew of the Norwegian barque Bayard, Andersen, from Norway for Quebec, which also foundered in the ice.

LEVIS IN DANGER.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The Provincial Government have notified the town council of Levis that if their indebtedness of some \$65,000 to \$75,000 is not paid over at once, they will take out a seizure and place the town under charge of the sheriff.

The New York State Legislature has passed a bill which has an important bearing on Canadian interests. As a matter of fact Canadian influence was brought to bear upon it, and anglers and the public generally will be glad that a danger to the fish has been removed. The bill was prepared by the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence river, and makes it illegal to have black bass, muskellunge, etc., in possession during the close season, viz., from January 1 to May 20, no matter whether caught in the waters of the state or not. The clause does away with the practice of selling fish during the close season which were caught in the waters of the American channel of the St. Lawrence. These dealers would claim that they were Canadian fish, and prosecutions were on that account rarely successful. It is also now made legal to seize nets upon the shores of waters at all seasons of the year, and any citizen can seize them and burn them. A length of eight inches has been prescribed for small bass, which cannot be killed, in addition to the restriction of one half-pound. A bass weighing less than half a pound, or which is less than eight inches in length, cannot be killed or kept in possession at any time. Every provision is made for the effectual carrying out of the provisions of the law, and poaching fishermen and American side will have to be pretty sharp to evade prosecution. The wholesale destruction of fish in and out of season which has prevailed on all American waters would soon have an effect upon this great source of food supply and should be guarded as carefully as any other interest.

THE AFGHAN WAR-CLOUD.

THE AMER DISBURSED.

LONDON, May 20.—The Standard says despatches from the India government represent the Amer as profoundly depressed over the success of the Russians and England's failure to restrain Russian aggression. The Amer is convinced of his powerlessness to resist an invasion, and seems half disposed to buy off Russia.

LONDON, May 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon the financial secretary of the war office announced that the Guards, now on the way home from Suakin, had been ordered to stop at Alexandria in case of circumstances rendering it desirable to further detain them in Egypt. They had not been ordered to remain at Alexandria. The announcement has occasioned much gossip. It is believed the detention of the Guards of Alexandria can only be explained by connection with the delay in the settlement of the Afghan question. A Cairo despatch says all the troops from Suakin have been ordered to remain in Egypt. The Guards will go into garrison at Hama and the other troops at Abassieh, near Cairo. The Australian troops have been ordered to stop at Aden.

LONDON, May 21.—The Standard confirms the view that the main question now at issue between Russia and England hinges on the possession of Maruchak. Morning papers unanimously express the opinion that the detention of the Guards at Alexandria and the Australian contingent at Aden is on account of the attitude of Russia and that there is a serious obstacle in the way of completing peace negotiations.

ANOTHER OF THE GANG.

CHICAGO, May 21.—H. S. Strong, an Englishman, aged about 50, presented letters of credit for \$7,000 on the City and Bank of Commerce yesterday and had them cashed. They proved to be worthless. Strong probably belongs to the gang which have been operating Canadian citizens.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

A VISIT TO THE BUILDING—HOW THE WORK IS PROGRESSING.

Mr. Robert, of the Bishop's Palace, kindly consented to show our reporter the principle features to be seen at present in the St. Peter's Cathedral. In the south-west wing of the structure a floor has been erected, and this part is boarded off from the remainder of the building. Here they intend to celebrate Mass every morning during the month of June. At present a plan of the Cathedral is on exhibition within the edifice. It is made of soft wood, neatly painted, and is a fac simile of the Cathedral when finished. It was built by two gentlemen of Joliette, assisted by the Rev. Father Michaud, who went to Rome expressly to study the plan. This beautiful little structure was first commenced when the building of the Cathedral was proposed, and it has taken three years to complete it. The rev. gentleman afterwards presented it to His Lordship Bishop Fabre, and on Sunday last it was exhibited to the public. It has been so arranged as to enable persons to view the inside very closely. On each receptacle and niche on the inside and outside a number is painted, and books are to be had with the corresponding figures describing the different parts. On the outside of the large dome a gallery is noticed, which will be the same on the building now in course of erection. Visitors will be able to ascend from the ground on an elevator, and from the dome will obtain a grand view of the city. Thirty-two smaller domes are surrounding the larger one, all of which are well supplied with small windows. On the front of the Cathedral facing Dorchester street there will be two clocks, one on the east and the other on the west corners. The one on the east corner marks six hours only and the other twelve. Lithographs of the cathedral are for sale at the Messrs Leggo & Co., of this city. The pictures of the late Bishop Lartigue, first Bishop of Montreal, together with Bishop Bourget and Fabre, are handsomely done in pencil, and are also on exhibition. The body of the late Bishop Lartigue is at present in the church of Notre Dame de Pitie, and will be transferred to the Cathedral as soon as a place can be prepared to receive it. The stone masons are busy at work in the cellars making about 100 pillars for the structure. The stone corices on the west side are all placed, and carpenters are working steadily on the roof. The public are cordially invited to pay a visit to the Cathedral and view the exquisite plan which was taken from St. Peter's at Rome. The doors are open every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and gentlemen are always in attendance to give any information required.—Montreal Post.

HONORING MINISTER ROBERTS.

COL. CONKLINGURGES HIM TO CARRY OUT THE MONROE DOCTRINE IN LETTER AND SPIRIT.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Col. Frederick A. Conkling stood beneath a smile-draped chandelier last evening in the rooms of the Washington Club face to face with Col. Wm. R. Roberts, the newly appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Cuba and the President of the Club. In a circle about the two Colonels were Mayor Grace, James F. Roberts, Col. Robert's son; Superintendent Walling, Tax Commissioner Coleman, Police Commissioner Voorhis, ex-County Clerk William Allen Butler, John Birmingham, of the General Sessions, Capt. Kipp, and many others. Col. Conkling told Minister Roberts that about twenty years ago, he had occasion to visit Troy, arriving in the evening. As he reached the hotel his way was impeded by a great throng. Irish flags were displayed and the band played an Irish air. A young man came out upon the porch and delivered the most eloquent address that he had ever listened to. The young man was William R. Roberts, then the Fenian Head Center. (Great applause.) It was an open secret to him (the Colonel) that had not Col. Roberts exerted himself to the utmost among the Irishmen in New York State last fall New York would have told a different tale, and Grover Cleveland would not be President of the United States. It was peculiarly fitting, therefore, that President Cleveland should honor the Irishman of New York in honoring Col. Roberts. The Colonel, in conclusion, enjoined upon Minister Roberts the supreme importance of maintaining in his mission, both in the letter and the spirit, the Monroe doctrine. Then, in behalf of the club, the Colonel presented to Minister Roberts a superb good watch, chain, and seal, suitably engraved.

CATHOLICS ASSAULTED.

RENEWED OUTRAGES BY ORANGEMEN AT CONCEPTION BAY.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 21.—Orange ruffians again ran rampant in Conception Bay. Despatches from Fr. Roberts say that on Monday night a crowd of Orangemen attacked the dwelling of Mr. James Dailey, a conspicuous Roman Catholic citizen and trader, smashed in his windows, demolished a large quantity of property, and compelled him to fly to the capital. Just previous to this outrage the Orangemen flung over the wall into the harbor some valuable property belonging to Capt. Henebry, also a Catholic.

A Spaniard's Bay correspondent says that on Sunday evening a number of Orangemen, at first only about a dozen individuals, but afterward swelled to about a hundred, paraded the streets and invaded and outraged every Roman Catholic they encountered. They hooted and yellings disturbed the tranquil Sabbath. They kept up a constant howl of execration against the Catholics, the refrain of which was that they were going to sweep every one of them off the face of the earth. They deposited the vilest of nuisances on the doorsteps of prominent Catholics, at the same time indulging in blasphemous and obscene language. They next assaulted a number of young men who were on their way to the chapel to attend evening catechism. They knocked down several of the boys, kicked them, and otherwise maltreated them. The rable next attacked two Catholic young men named Ryan and Finn as they were approaching the house of a common friend on a friendly visit. Ryan is thought to be fatally injured. The brother of the injured man, on hearing of the affray, rushed from the house with a double-barrel gun. His approach was the rapid disappearance of the Orangemen. The affair became the subject of a judicial investigation, and the Orange-loving Judge of Harbor Grace fined the ringleaders of this murderous assault \$10 to \$20 each.

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

DES MOINES, May 21.—A terrible disease is prevailing in Langworthy, Jones County, which causes death in a minute. The patient is taken with a slight sore throat, the soreness then goes to the lungs, and from there to the spine, when death follows.

A DISHONEST BANK TELLER.

NEW YORK, May 21.—John A. Vangelder, receiving teller of the Union National bank, who disappeared on May 8th, is a defaulter to the extent of \$33,000. The thefts were carried on for ten years. Vangelder was supposed to lead an exemplary life, but it has been learned he spent a few hours each day in a gambling house. His wife and children are destitute.

THE IRISH IN CHINA.

IN THE FRONT RANKS AS USUAL.

HAN KOW, 1st March, 1885.

Right in the heart of China proper, nearly seven hundred miles up the great Yangtze-Kiang river—and hundreds of miles above Nanking—after the Mississippi the longest river in the world—rising in distant Tibet, rushing in turbid flood for full three thousand five hundred miles, past many famous towns, including the old capital, Nanking, until it adds to the yellowness of the Yellow Sea beyond Shanghai—who would suppose that Ireland could be for something here; and yet, strangely enough it does, so far as able, adventurous Irishmen are concerned, in spite of having to contend against English and Scotch prejudice. Your readers have often heard all about the Irish in Australia and America, but it is probably the first time most of them have heard of the Irish in the Celestial Empire. The first step into China is usually by the British possession of Hong Kong, on the water highway to Canton. The voyager by a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, as he gazes curiously from the deck, is not unlikely struck by the Chinese aspect of the native police—keeping order on the quay—the smart inspector giving them orders in good Chinese, but tinged with a strong Dublin accent, which Inspector Craddock has not lost by his long residence in the Far East. Further on a contingent of English police is marching to relieve the patrols, under the command of Inspector Hennessey, a name sufficient to proclaim his longings for his native Mallow. A son of Erin, Major-General Sargeant, is also Commander-in-Chief of England's military forces in China, and on the Kennedy road (called after the Irishman to whom it owes its construction), may be seen Sir George Bowen, who is concluding at Hong Kong his career as the fourth Irish governor it has had. Walk into the Supreme Court, and you will probably hear some important legal point being ably spread in the Connaught accent by the Attorney General, the Hon. Edward O'Malley, from Mayo, a direct descendant of Graun Uille. In a court quite close, another Irishman, Mr. Russell, dispenses justice as Deputy-Judge. The principal solicitor in both courts is an Irishman too, Mr. Breton, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. Peice, is an Irishman. If you want money, who can better accommodate you, if satisfied with the security, than Mr. Jackson, banker, from Belfast. Who curbs better the bills that flesh is heir to than Dr. Hedderington, born within the sound of the Bells of Shandon; and none can put a better fitting coat on you than Mr. Driscoll, of Waterford.

Steam up to Canton, and you find the command of all the great American steamboats monopolized by American captains, save one, Captain Goggin, of Limrick, who, as superior merits enabled him to win a position within that exclusive holy of holies, navigators. At Shanghai, her Majesty's Consul-General, for that part of China, is from the County Down, and, although nearly thirty years in China, is yet so Irish that he is best known to his many friends as Paddy Hughes. One of the ablest officers in the Consular service, as Britisher and Celestial, with whom he has equally to do, can testify to be as much at home in conversing in the best Mandarin Chinese as in speaking his mother tongue, and in dispensing the general hospitality of the Consulate he is well assisted by his charming and beautiful wife, a near kinswoman of the senior member for Louth—bearing a strong family resemblance to him and to another, bound to him by deeper ties in addition to those of consanguinity. Of leading Irish in Shanghai there are Mr. Wilkinson, Queen's Advocate; Mr. Miller, merchant—both Northerners; Dr. Jameson, from Dublin; Mr. Breton, Commissioner of Customs; Mr. Evans, merchant, from Dungarvan; Mr. Kelly, county Galway, proprietor of the chief hotel. The steam navigation on the Yangtze-Kiang, the most important in China, is now a monopoly in the hands of the three leading commercial firms of China. The vast steamers, capable of each holding five hundred first and second class passengers, besides two thousand tons of cargo, are entrusted only to the ablest men. Amongst these, Captain Howlett, of Dungarvan or Ross, occupied a prominent place until he retired; and now Captain Lloyd, of Waterford, has an important position in connection with them. The pilotage, in point of responsibility and emolument, is nearly equal to that of the commanders. This may be judged by the fact that in the tea season about twenty foreign-going steamers ascend to Hong Kow for cargoes of tea. The latter are, on an average, worth five hundred thousand pounds. Some of them take up two vessels in the season, thus realizing five hundred pounds for two trips, each occupying six days up and down. This is in addition to their emolument as pilots of the regular river steamers; so that some of them, besides their maintenance, realize a thousand pounds a year. Of the thirty-six river pilots none hold higher places in the estimation of their employers than Mr. Seymour, whose family emigrated to America from the County Wicklow; William Collins, who commenced his nautical education on the Boyne, and John Flood, born in Clonmel, who thinks there is no river like his native Suir,—though besides the Yangtze Kiang he has navigated the Mississippi. A thorough Parnellite, honest, kind-hearted Jack has an endless war on his hands indicating the National cause of Ireland against the aspirations of his numerous English and Scotch shipmates. He is now busy inaugurating a subscription amongst the Irish in Shanghai towards the testimonial for the family of the lamented A. M. Sullivan. One is surprised to hear the North of Ireland accent at nearly all the custom houses on the coast and rivers of China, and to find many Austrim men occupying the position of commissioners and lower offices. This is explained by the fact that they have been appointed by their fellow country men, Sir Robert Hart, the head of the Imperial Customs in China.

The arsenal and defences of Nanking are said to be perfect in their way. This is due to Dr. McCartney, an Irishman, who, in addition to his medical qualifications, has shown considerable engineering skill. Until he went to fill an important position in the Chinese Legation in London, he was secretary to Li Hung Chang, who may be regarded as the Prime Minister of China, and whom Sir Thomas Wade, the late British Minister at Peking, also an Irishman, regarded as the ablest man in China. Among the young men likely to rise to an important position in the consular service in China there is Mr. Herbert Boyce, now stationed at Chee Foo, son of Sir J. B. Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries. No one of his standing has exhibited more ability as an accomplished Chinese linguist.

Mention should not be omitted of those who have shed the highest lustre on the Irish name in China by their great services in the cause of religion and humanity—the Irish Sisters connected with the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. Prominent among them now are Sisters Murtagh, of Meath; Ryan,

of Ouelh; and McCarthy, of Cork—the first at Shanghai, the others at Kin Kian, and Tientsin. In education and conversion of adult Chinese, in rescuing orphans and abandoned children from neglect and often death, in tender care of natives and Europeans in hospitals, these Sisters have done much for humanity at great self-sacrifice, and done much to incline the Chinese towards Christianity. Many a poor sailor has reason to bless their names for careful nursing of them in hospital. Sister McCarthy, like a martyr, died in the arms of her fellow countrywoman, Sister Sullivan, her once there to replace Sister Sullivan, but she died, although the same terrible fate threatened herself.

It seems curious that whilst so many Irishmen should have shown so high a capability in the various positions just enumerated, quite as good, to say the least, as that of any Englishman or Scotchman in similar ones—that so very few are to be met with who have accomplished success in commercial pursuits in China, while large numbers from other parts of the United Kingdom have done so. There is hardly an Irish employee ever to be found in any of the large firms of Hong Kong, Canton and Shanghai. In part this may be accounted for by the fact of Irishmen, as a body, having less capital, and are, therefore, not so capable to enter into distant commercial undertakings as the English and Scotch. Nevertheless, there are some in Ireland with sufficient means to do so, and the almost utter absence of Irish merchants and planters in India, Ceylon, the State Settlements, and China, is calculated to support the charge often made, that among what are called "the well-to-do, the educated, and the better class in Ireland there is a want of enterprise as regards pushing their fortunes commercially at a distance from home.

CABLE DESPATCHES.

THE EGYPTIAN DIFFICULTY.

LONDON, May 21.—The Times says:—There is too much reason to fear that a hostile combination against British influence and interests in Egypt has been organized by European powers. The opposition of European powers to British interests in Egypt must be taken into account in any determination of a future policy of England upon the Nile. We have, however, the advantage of possessing the Egyptian army. Speaking of the order detaining the Guards in Egypt, the Times says there is no need to attribute this action to a position of the Anglo-Russian difficulty. There is more than enough in the affairs of Egypt to enforce the necessity of precaution, if not to justify positive disquietude. THE GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP. LONDON, May 21.—At the York spring meeting to-day the great northern handicap was won by Chis-fleur, Londonderry 2nd, Blue Grass 3rd. SENT TO CHATHAM PRISON. LONDON, May 21.—Crimmins and Barton were removed from Newgate this afternoon to the convict prison at Chatham. PREMIER DEPRETIS WITHDRAWS. ROBE, May 21.—Premier Depretis has intimated to the king his wish to retire from public life on account of old age and illness. Mancini, the minister of foreign affairs, will probably be made premier. SICKNESS AMONG THE TROOPS. SCAKED, May 21.—Ten per cent. of the British troops here are ill. The Hussars have sailed for home. The Arabs are very active as marauders. THE CZAR CLAIMS MARCHUK. ST. PETERSBURG, May 21.—Russia claims that Marchuk is in the Pondich district. RUSSIA BUSY PREPARING. HELSINKI, May 20.—Russia is constructing batteries at all strategic points along the gulf of Finland. Large orders have been issued for gun carriages. INSPECTING THE DARDANELLES. YANNA, May 21.—It is reported that distinguished Russian officers have been inspecting the fortifications of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. THE TONQUIN SITUATION. LONDON, May 21.—It is reported that Canton, China, will be fortified and three first-class fortresses be created on the frontiers of Tonquin. BACK TO ITS OLD HABITS. CAIRO, May 21.—The Daphne-Egyptica has adopted the same style and tone as before it was suppressed. FURTHER TROUBLE WITH RUSSIA FEARED. LONDON, May 21.—Stocks and home and foreign funds are depressed on account of the fears of further trouble with Russia. CONDENSED TELEGRAMS. Another Italian expedition to the Red Sea is being prepared. Eight points of the ten in the proposed treaty of peace between France and China have been agreed upon. The steamship Isere, with Bartholdi's statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," has started for New York. The police have arrested eleven anarchists in Peasick quarter, and seized a number of important nihilist documents. A despatch from Port Arthur announces the arrival of the C. P. R. steamer Alberta from Owen Sound. The Francis Smith also arrived from Collingwood. The full result of the voting in Frontenac County has not been received, but sufficient have been secured for the passage of the Scott Act by a majority of over 100. The residence of Mr. J. G. Hall, Bloor street, Toronto, was robbed by burglars early yesterday morning and a quantity of valuable jewellery and silverware carried off. The experts appointed by the Toronto city council to examine the various competitive plans sent in for the proposed new court-house, report that there was no suitable design. At the national commercial convention in Atlanta, Ga., a resolution, offered by Hankey, of Colorado, that the interests of the country require the continued coinage of silver, was defeated by an overwhelming vote. General Manager Van Horn and R. B. Angus, of the Canadian Pacific railway, have returned from Port Arthur to Montreal. Hon. Donald A. Smith and Mr. Sanford Fleming still remain in Winnipeg. It is believed that the conference of iron manufacturers and members of the Amalgamated association will be held at Pittsburg next week, and their differences will be compromised. It is conceded that a strike will be averted. Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, will shortly celebrate the jubilee of his consecration to the Archdiocese of Halifax, and the Bishops of Montreal, St. John, Chatham, Arichat, and St. John's and Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, will be present.

BREVITIES.

St. Louis has introduced the London hansom. Bakers in Virginia and Tennessee make pie crust out of peanut flour. Brick Pomeroy is in Washington editing a weekly newspaper. A French proverb: Love is the toothache of the heart. John T. Raymond says he has had over 3,000 plays read to him since he became a star. In Boston there are 600 licensed wholesale milk dealers, and 2,373 licensed retailers of milk. There is a hotel in Kansas that advertises a magnetic physician attached to the house. The throne of Louis XIV. was sold by public auction in Paris a few days ago for 6,500 francs. Last year 3,457,309,017 cigars and 994,334,000 cigarettes were manufactured in the United States. A law has been enacted by the Alabama Legislature fining a man \$100 if he gets drunk out of his own house. Poor children's teeth are to be cared for in Boston by a society of philanthropists organized for that purpose. Of the 35,663 recruits enlisted for the British army during 1884, 28,233 were sent to England, 3,668 in Scotland and 3,853 in Ireland. A New York man advertises trunks for dogs which are guaranteed to make the breath of poodles and pugs as sweet as Desdemona's. It is said by one curious in these matters that there is not a chimney nor a cooking stove in Havana; not a carpeted room nor a feather pillow. Florida manufactured last year 60,287,732 cigars, an increase of 15,000,000 over the number made there in 1883. There are 17 factories in the state. It is said that the same old story is true of the Paris Salon this year. It does not contain one great work; it has few very bad ones; no genius has arisen to take the place of Millet or Corot. While England, with a population of 30,000,000, has only 3,500 students at Oxford and Cambridge, Germany, with a population of 45,250,000, has 25,000 students attending her universities. Three men in England who pay taxes on the largest assessed value of personal property are: G. H. Loder, \$15,000,000; Richard T. Watson, \$14,000,000, and Byron Lionel Stone, \$13,500,000. Several thousand houses, ranging in size from eight to twenty rooms and provided with every modern convenience, are being built in Philadelphia, besides a number of French flats, several large and costly churches, and half a dozen or more public institutions. When Phillip of Macedonia wrote to the Spartan ephors: "If I enter Laconia I will level Laconia to the ground," he begged for answer the single but significant word, "if." This is, perhaps, the finest example of laconic utterance on record. No machine of travel that man ever invented can equal the speed of wild fowl. The canvas-back duck flies two miles a minute. The broadbills go slightly slower. The mallard can fly at the rate of 100 miles an hour; the wild goose goes about ninety. Science has come to the aid of base ball players, and announces for the benefit of batsmen who are ambitious to make heavy hits that the ball should be struck at the angle of twenty-three degrees in order to send it to the greatest possible distance. In "tips" alone, as calculated by some ingenious person, English railway servants receive annually no less than £300,000 from the public. The "tips" received by Pullman porters in this country are probably too overwhelming a subject for arithmetic to grapple with. In the year 1777 considerable interest was manifested in an announcement that the stoves had been completed in Philadelphia. The annual product of the stove foundries in that city is now valued at \$4,000,000, and the industry supports about twelve thousand people. The best quality of charcoal is made from oak, maple, beech and chestnut. Wood with furnish, when properly charred, about 20 per cent. of charcoal. A bushel of charcoal from pine weighs 20 pounds; one from hard wood weighs 30 pounds; 100 parts of oak make nearly 23 of charcoal, red pine about 22, white pine 23. The Mexican Indians, when at warfare with troops, make a shield out of their blankets by wetting and holding them up by the upper edges. Bullets sway the blankets instead of penetrating them, the blankets acting like a ballistic pendulum. These blankets are hand-woven, and pulled until thick and water-proof. A Brooklyn bill poster has been convicted and sent to the penitentiary for posting indecent announcements in public places. The Judge, in giving sentence, remarked: "Such pictures do a great deal of injury to morals. The courts ought to take cognizance of this matter. This business of posting nefarious pictures will have to be stopped." The manager of an Italian theatre has adopted a sensible plan to abolish the encore nuisance. In a notice to his patrons he says: "Those persons who desire to encore portions of the opera and ballet are requested to inscribe their names at the box office, and, after the performance, the manager will be happy to carry out their wishes on their paying again the price of admission." Following are the total receipts of the leading theatres of Paris for the year 1884: Grand Opera House, \$110,202; Comedie Francaise, \$68,180; Opera Comique, \$72,180; Odeon, \$18,671; Theatre Italien, \$46,980; Gymnase, \$28,936; Vaudeville, \$21,269; Porte St. Martin, \$54,749; Gaite, \$20,153; Chatelet, \$50,122; Folies Dramatiques, \$20,983; Cluny, \$20,933. The total is about \$784,710 in 1883, against \$737,736 in 1884. Joel Benton tells us, says the Critic, that a Southern enterer told him years ago that when Poe wrote "The Raven" he rushed in with the manuscript in his hand and read it to his friend with great enthusiasm and effect. When the reading was finished, "What do you think of it?" the poet asked. "I think," said the friend who tells the anecdote, "that it is uncommonly fine." "Fine" cried Poe, contemptuously; "is that all you can say of it? It's the greatest poem ever written, sir—the greatest poem in the world." In a communication to the Academie des Sciences, M. DuRoi states that the presence of micro-organisms in the earth is essential to the germination of seed. His experiments were made with plants whose seed grow on the surface as well as those which develop in the ground. The agricultural importance of his researches lies in the fact that farmers who understand this principle will avoid the use on planted soils of any substance inimical to lower forms of organic life.