### THE COMMISSION'S POWERS.

Text of the Government Bill for the Appointment of the Parnell Inquiry Committee - How it is Proposed to Conduct the Investigation.

LONDON, July 18.—Following is the text of the Government bill for the appointment of a special commission to enquire into the Times' charges against Irish members of parlia-

Whereas charges and allegations have been made against certain members of the House of Commons and others, by the defendants in the action of O'Donnell against Walter and another, it is expedient that a special commission be appointed to enquire into the truth of the charges and allegations, and that it should have such powers as may be necessary for the

effectual conducting of the enquiry;

B: it therefore enacted, first, that the three persons hereinafter mentioned (names not giv n) are hereby appointed commissioners for the purpose of this act. The commissioners shall enquire into and report upor the charges and allegations against certain mem-bers of the House of Commons and others in the section of O'Donnell against Walter and anot::er-

Secondly, that the commission shall, for the purpose of the enquiry, have all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in Her Majesty's High Cours of Justice or any jugdo thereof on the occasion of an action, including all the powers, rights and privileges in respect of the following matters : enforcing the attendance of witnesses, examining them under oath, affirmation or otherwise, compelling the production of documents, punishing persons guilty of contempt, the issue of a commission or request to examine witnesses abroad, and summonses signed by one or more of the commissioners may be substituted for and be equivalent to any formal process capable of being issued in any action for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or compelling the production of documents. A warrant of commission issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by one or more of the commissioners and shall specify the prison to which the offender shall be committed.

Thirdly, That the persons implicated in said charges and allegations, the parties to said suit, and any persons authorized by the commissioners may appear at the enquiry, and any persons so appearing may be represented by counsel or solicitor.

Fourthly, That every person who, on examination on eath or affirmation, wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

Fifthly, That any witness may be crossexamined on behalf of any other person appearing before the commissioners. A witness shall not be excused from answering any question put to him on the ground of any privi-leges or the ground that the answer may criminate or tend to criminate himself. Evidence taken under this aut shall be admissible against any person in any civil or commercial proceedings, except in case the witness shall be accused of having given false evidence in the enquiry under this act.

Sixtaly, That every person examined as a witness, who, in the opinion of the commissioners, shall make full and true disclosure touching all matters in respect whereof he is examined shall be entitled to receive a certificate signed by the commissioners stating that he has made a full and true disclosure, and if any civil or criminal proceedings shall at any time thereafter be instituted against such witness in respect to any matter whereon he shall be examined, the court having cognizance of the case shall on proof of the certificate stay proceedings, and may in its discretion award the witness such costs as he mey be put to by reason of the proceedings.

#### A MURDEROUS SALVATIONIST. HE FIRES FIVE SHOTS AT A BROTHER SOLDIER

BUT HIS AIM WAS BAD. NIAGARA FALLS, July 18 .- Quite a sensation was created last night in the western part of the town when it was learned that A. Danne, color-bearer of the local Salvation Army corp., had shot several times at it was learned from Mr. Dalone, who is a respectable citizen of high religious ideas, and who has been one of the pillars of the Salvatien Army since its location in town, that after attending the services in the barracks last night he and his friend Herdwick, a brother Salvationist, walked home together, leaving the barracks about a quarter past ten o'clock. Upon arriving at his house his friend wished for a drink of water. Scoing the bedroom open and hearing his wife in the room he put his head in the window and said, "Elizabeth, give me a glaza." As he did this he saw Chorman run out of the bedroom door. He ran around to the front, met his wife, and seked her, "What is all this?" She soid "I could not help it. He pushed me into the room against my will." "At this," as Delone says, "my freezy was up. I procured my rovolver and placed tive cartridges in it, and started after Cherman, overtaking him on the read, and when he was about forty feet from me I fired at him and missed. He mede AND SEVERELY INJURED WHILE ON THEIR a jump forward and ran faster, I siter him, firing as I ran the other four shote, which did not take effect. Seeing he was gaining ground on me and my ammunition was exhausted, I gave up and returned to my house, my wife telling me the same story as before.

now left her."

I told her, in order to make everything all

right to me, she must go down to Magis-

trate Hill and lay information against Chor-

man for assault, or I would leave her, which she promised she would do. This morning

she refused to do so, and on the plea that it

would only scandalize her character. I told

her every one knew about the firing and the

cause, and her honor to me demanded that

she should lay the information against Chor-

man for assault or I would surely leave ber.

I then went to Magistrate Hill, gave him the

particulars of the shooting, and returned to

my home and took my children away. I have

A JUDGE'S LITTLE SLIP CAUSES A CONVICTION TO BE QUASHED.

TORONTO, July 17 .- In the case of the Queen vs. Mittleholtz, before Judge Roberson at Osgoode Hall this morning, Mr. Walter Read, for Mittleholtz, moved for an order for his discharge from custody. Mr. A. H. Marsh appeared for the Minister of Justice. The facts of the case are that Mittleholtz was convicted under the Inland Revenue act by two justices of the peace at Goderich of having on his premises an illicit still. The return of the conviction showed that he was ordered to pay a fine of \$100 and costs or in default spend six months in jail. The commitment under which he was imprisoned on the other hand showed that he was sent down for one month without hard labor, though he had paid the fine. Section 89 of the act. under which the prisoner's counsel contended

was being held on a commitment which differed from the conviction. Mr. A. H. Marsh argued that the commitment was inaccordance with the seutence of the court passed at the trial and that the conviction returned was erroneous. He asked for an enlargement to

have it amended, saying it was simply a slip. One of those slips that are being continually made by ignorant magistrates, remarked His Lordship. After hearing the argument the the highest legal point. The tenants rebelled, court granted the order for the discharge of and there have been troubles ever since, oulthe prisoner and declined to make an order relieving the informants from the costs of the motions.

#### AN IDEAL ISLAND. GREAT BRITAIN'S RULE MILDER IN THE SOUTH SEA THAN IN IRELAND.

[From the Boston Globe] In the Southern Pacific is a sittle island, with a few surrounding islets, which if all accounts be true, comes as near to More's "Uto-pla" or Bacon's "New Atlantis" as any place on earth. Norfolk Island comprises about \$8,000 acres of land in all, which are mainly divided up into farms of tifty acres each, and every newly married couple gets one of these farms as a wedding dowry. According to the report of our Consul the government of the island, by powers granted by Her Majesty. is home rule, pure and simple, and is vested in three officals—a chief magistrate and two councilors—who are elected annually by the people, the chief magistrate being responsible and the medium of communication with the higher officials.

The three magistrates act under commissions bearing the great seal of the Colony, issued by the Governor of New South Water, who himself holds a separate authority as Governor of Norfolk Island. The Governor has in fact, unlimited power, but holds a very mild sway, allowing the islanders to do very much as they like, so long as they do not go too far. The laws are few and primtive, and could be printed on two sheets of foolscan; nevertheless, theyanswer the purpose well, there being nocrime to speak of nor ny lockup or need of one. There is no revenue, except a few waifeand strays in the shape of small fines, &c., which seldom amount to much, but is responsible for the signal master's salary of £1 10s. (\$7 50) per annum, besides a court sweeper at £1 (\$5). The chief magistrate's salaryis £26 but up to last year it was only £12; this, with the emoluments paid to the colonial surgeon, chaplain, registrar and postmaster, is paid out of the interest of a fund in Sydney, which has

been accumulating for some years.

The Imports include clothing, groceries. agricultural implements and timber for building purposes; the exports, oil, wool, horses, sweet and Irish potatoes, onions, hananas and sometimes sheep The oil and wool go either to Auckland or Sydney, the latter port taking besides sweet potatoes and binanas, but for other produce, such as horses, onlone, Irish potatoes, &c. The importation of liquor, except for medical purposer, is absolutely prohibited : the law is strict, and the people care attle for it. There are no dutles, and consequently no customs house or any other record kept, but the imports and exports together in a favorable year would probably amount

The island has a population of 741, none of whom are poor and none rich.

Here is a British colony enjoying the freedom of self-government, and having in fact all the privileges of a republic. Compared with Ireland the condition of the people on Norfolk Island is far better, Yet Ireland is full of intelligent men and women, who in any other place would make their mark in the world, while Norfolk Island is largely populated with South Sea suvages. Why does England make this descrimination against the superior race?

#### MANITOBA'S RAILWAYS. THE CABINET CONSIDERING AN APPLICATION OF

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, Man., July 17.—The Cabinet Bay application for a promise of the Government that the old provincial act guaranteeing 4 per cent on four and a half millions for 25 years shall be given it if financial ability to complete work he shown. No decision was arrived at, but President Sutherland and Mr. Frank Chorman, a carpenter. Upon enquiry Onderdonk are hopeful that the guarantee will be given. Mr. Onderdonk leaves for the East to-morrow.

Solicitor McNaught, of the Northern Parific, says if negotiations are not completed for the transfer of the Red River Valley road at once they will be broken off. Negotiations do not involve complete control by the Northern Pacific over the Red River, running powers being conceded to all railways except the Manitoba and the Canadian Pacific Railways, which are considered deadly rivals of the Northern Pacific. He says it will take considerable money to put the Red River line in good shape. The company won't agree to affixing a low maximum rate on wheat to Duluth. If negotiations are satisfactorily concluded a daily train service will be sunplied and the express and commercial telegraph system of the company be introduced into Manitoba.

### SALVATIONISTS STONED.

WAY FROM ST. FOY TO QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, July 17 .- At the invitation of friends residing in the parish of St. Foy, about three miles from the city, the Salvatien army proceeded there last evening to hold an outdeor meeting. They took the brass band and a number of friends accompanied them. It was 8 o'clock when they reached the place. From some portions of the bush on the road stones came pouring in on them, when several bandsmen reported themselves injured from blows from stones. Captain Brice felt that they were giving no offence, but some of the parishioners said they were brought there to insult them. By this time omnibuses were ordered to be got in readiness for home, and as soon as they started several stones were thrown at them, some of which wounded several girls in the second 'bus. No more trouble occurred until they were passing the black barns when volley after volley of stones were fired at them. Those on top of the 'bus were hit right and left. Then an attack was made to wreck the vehicles and beat the occupants. As soon as it became apparent that there was serious danger several revolvers were drawn by young men with the army, and five shots were fired in quick succession. This created a general stampede of the attacking party.
The drivers of the omnibuses were polted with stones and one of them received a serious wound. Some of the army officers are badly marked from blows from stones. Mrs. Wood is seriously injured by a blow from a stone and is to-day confined to her bed. There is much indignation in the city over

#### the matter. A SCHEME FOR WHOLESALE EVIC-TIONS.

London, July 17 .- Everybody is expecting a grand row in Ireland. An enormous

will attempt the eviction. Every able-bodied member of the 114 familles is prepared to resist, and a hard fight seems to be certain. The arrears of rent owed by the tenants amount to £80,000. The Vandaleur troubles began back in 1874, when the late Colonel Vandaleur troubles Vandaleur was defeated in his contest for Parliament. He never forgave his tenants for not returning him, and raised his rents to minating now in a wholesale eviction.

### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN EUROPE. London, July 17.—When Sir Charles Borry lesigned the Houses of Parliament, he did not ake into consideration the coming of an age of rand committees, and the impaired alacrity of the older race of legislators. Owing to the creat length of the corridors, and the multitudes

of embarrassing steps to be descended, members serving on the committees, and who cannot rue, find themselves trequently shut out from important divisions, especially during a morning sitting. The grievance is a genuine one, and it naturally belonged to the province of Dr Farquharson, as a medical man, to protest against the inconvenience arising from excessive efforts to reach the House before the doors are closed. This he did. He did not ask Mr. Smith to cut down the corridors or shorten the staircuses, but simply requested that the intervals allowed members for reaching the lobby should be lengthened. But Mr. Smith felt unable to promise anything, so it remains for Dr. Farquherson or some other panting patriot to fall by the way, and so quicken the relief which Mr. Speaker

alone can afford. An incident of the recent great Irish division appears to have escaped the attention of the newspapers. The Rev. Newman Hall, who had spent some hours in the gallery, fainted, and had to be removed. He was taken to the lobby, where a couch was improvised for him, and he was attended by Dr. Tanner, who applied such restoratives as were available. The rev. gentleman was subsequently removed to Mr. Arnold

man was subsequently removed to Mr. Arnold Morley's private room, and here he remained until sufficiently restored to go home.

Much interest follows, too, ladies of title—the Countess of Rosebery, who is very ill of congestion of the lungs, following an attack of messles, and Lady Alinzton, who, it is feared, in dains at her had been at the first terms. No one that I have pre-sed on the point—and these authorities include some of the oldest Parliamentary hands-can remember to have seen Mr. Gladstone in the Peers' Gallery before this afternoon. The gathering was a very singular one, viewed by the light of history and the nocturnes of destiny, since it consisted exclusively of Lord Spencer, Mr. John Morley and the ex-Premier. Naturally the question may suggest itself: "How would W. E. G. look as a peer?" Heroic—decidedly heroic. His head, as seen over that rail, upon which so many itlustrions chins have rested, was remarkable, even spart from the unique singularity of seeing in there at all. Lord Beaconsfield visited the Peers Gallery once, and only once, after be quitted the House of Commons for "the hotter place above"—as poor Lord Frederick Caventish once designated the hereditary chamber—and the House of Commons and the light and th mons was naturally again upon the qui vive as to the meaning of to-day's phenomenon, for the Home Rule junta in the Peers' gallery is too rare

Home Rule justs in the Peers gamery is an incident to crease attention.

The Lancet, in a special report on the sweating system in Glasgow, describes an Irish sweater with some turkeys: "It was only possible to stand up in the contre of the garret, in the apex formed by the angle of the roof. To get to the corner where they worked the men would be obliged to crawl on all fours, as the roof came down within two feet of the floor. This garret was at once hot and damp. The water came through the roof and the coke fire produced unwholesome heat. The turkeys constantly strolled in and took a look at the tailors, leaving behind them, among the clothes that lay on the floor, feathers and other more objectionable evidence of their visits. The little passage occupied by the turkeys secarated the work garret from the dwelling part of the tenework garret from the dwelling part of the tenement, but here also we find sewing machines, clothes and cotten wadding lying
about. The wall of the bedroom
was covered with paint instead of
paper; and the sweater informed us that thus
was his doing. The place swarmed with bugs.
They dropped off the ceiling, they secreted
themselves in the folds of the clothes. With three coats of paint be had now managed to inprison these intruders within the walls. It is appaling to think that clothes are made in such places, amid vermin and dirt; that on vile bedding, black and soiled blankets, such absorbing materials as the cottonwood wadding for padding coats is carelessly laid out. The place is so dilapidated that the rent charged for the large kitchen and bedroom is only 12s a month, and the garret used as a workshop costs Gs a month. From what we saw we should imagine that at five persons worked together in this garret at 6s per month, which would imply a

rent of less than 1d per day per worker."

A Paris correspondent states that Madame Millet, widow of the celebrated landscape painter, has just received from her landlord a notice to quit the house at Bashison, in the forest of Fontainebleau, which has been so long identified with her husband and his work. A few enthusiastic American admirers of the deceased artist lately offered to buy the few enthusiastic American admirers house for Madame Millet, on the understanding that after her death or departure from it the place should be made a museum of an artistic kind. The landlord, however, refused to sell the house for less than £1,300, and, as the Americans were only prepared to give £800, Madame Millet is underemoniously ejected. Some 50 omuibuses of the London General

Omnibus Company are supplied with an electric lamp which works admirably. The lighting is effected by simply sliding the lamp along in grooves, and a reverse motion extinguishes it. A story, doubtful for a time, has now been confirmed-viz., that the estate of the late Dean of Jersey has been declared at £5. The Dean was better known as the father of the profes-

sional beauty, Mrs. Langtry.

The Bishop of Peterborough, speaking at Kettering, urged the importance of regular, systematic giving towards the Church. He said he heartily wished the Church could do without bazzars and fancy fairs, which he thought most objectionable contrivances for raising money. He could not believe in many cases they were necessary. It would be better to induce men to give cheerfully to God and the Church than for leasure, excitement or amusement received.
"Found, a £5 note," was the subject of a no

tice posted in the reading room of the House of Commons the other evening, and three hundred gentlemen—including not a few Nationalists put their hands into their pockets. The extent to which pawning is carried on in

England is really appalling. An average is reached of eight articles per head annually for every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom. This means, to put it in a different form, thas 208,000,000 articles are pledged yearly. Truly a record to make people shudder, when the amount of misery is taken into account, which, in many cases, precedes the parting with any article.

It is stated that, as a token of confidence in the management of the affairs of Abdul Huk, the Nizan has bestowed upon his prime minis-ter, Sir Asmen Jah, a robe of honor and a jewel valued at a lakh of rupees (£10,000). This nas been done with the approbation of the Government of India and of Lord Dufferin.

The result of the tu quoque fracas between Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Caine is that neither gentleman will now speak to the other. The quarrel was a very bitter one, as it found ex ression in the House of Commons, and will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The personal tone was something venomous. Time has, however, healed many enmities, and it will probably do so with this one.

M. de Freycinet is about to award the decora the conviction was made, gave the justices eviction scheme is to be inaugurated on the power to fine or imprison, as the return of Vandaleur estate at Kilrush, county Clare, their conviction showed they had done. Mr, Read, therefore, demanded the prisoner's relicate on the ground that he had satisfied sheriff of Clare will proceed to the estates the conviction by paying the fine and that he with a force of 500 soldiers and police, who

around Metz, where she was afterwards a prisoner, by her dauntless bravery, particularly at Borny, where she attended the soldiers under the enemy's fire. She became a widow in 1882, and has two sons who have adopted the army as their pr fession.

The House of Commons can boast of many a

more stalwart member than Mr. Byron Roid, but amongst the Conscript Fathers there is no tauncher defender of the Church of England than the member for West Bradford. The other night quite a flutter was caused in the lobby by the advent of the hon, gentleman with an in pereating lady whose toute ensemble was effectively completed with a pair of smoked glasses, torough which she beamed with kindly interest on members of the House. Rugor's buey tongue as soon at work, and the word went round that Mr. Reid's companion was the sponse of a well-known bishop of evangelical views. Later in the evening it transpired that the lady was the partevening it transpired that the lady was the part-ner of the joys and sorrows of Berry, the public hangman. Berry is a staunch Conservative by conviction, and hence his desire that Mr. Byron Reid should have the honor of showing his wife over the Houses of Parliament.

#### DUTY.

For many years close at her side I walked, Unquestioning I owned her rightful power; Of her behests at morn and eve we talked, Or took sad counsel at the midnight hour.

dreamed of other paths more fair and wide. Of other, nobler work I might have done; Still with firm hand she held me at her side, Still in the hard right path she led me on.

Till sometimes, weeried by the stern commands She laid on me, the flesh and spirit tried By her denials and her demands, Against them all in bitterness I cried.

Depart from me. O Duty, let me go, Freed from your bondage, my own closen way Unfettered and untrammelled let me know An utter freedom henceforth from this day. For I am tired of every useful task,

I fam would be as one whom none may ask Why I do this or that, go here or there. Let me be free to seek the path in which So sadly long I've seen Love waiting stand; Let me be free to gather in the rich, Wide fields of fame whose harvests wait my

And, slipping off the loke of every care,

There came a day—heart, hand, brain, were free

From service that had so long been their share. O, sad, strange day, in which there fall on me The endless sorrow of an answered prayer. How, if in any dear eyes I could see

A loving, grateful face, there would not be A woman in this world so glad as I. If anywhere in my world was one Who held as then no ministering a sawet And dear as mine, how gladly would I run

To lay the utmost service at her feet. This know I now at last all doubt beyond: Though love is sweet, though fame had gracious

Who doth rebel 'gainst duty's sacred bond,

He kneweth not his own soul's despest need. Reveal thyself O Duty unto all My Brothers and my Sisters! Let them see How they alone are blest who heed thy call, How they walk life's best paths who walk with

### ATTACKING THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

INERALS AND PARNELLITES OUTSTION HIS RIGHT TO ATTEND CABINET MEETINGS AT WHICH MATTERS RELATING TO THE CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL ARE DIS-CUSSED.

LONDON, July 19.-In the House of Common to day Mr. Summers, Liberal, asked whether, in view of the fact that Attorney General Webster acted for the Times as leading counsel in defending the suit brought against it by O'Donnell, Mr. Smith would undertake that the Atterney General should not attend another Cabinet meeting at which matters relating to the charges against the Times and "Paraellism and Crime" are discussed. Mr. Summers then asked what the future position of Attorney-General Webster would be in regard to the progress and operation of the special commission bill, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Liberal, asked whether Attorney-General Webster attended the Cabinet meeting on the day that Mr. Smith announced the Government's proposal to ap point a commission of judges.

Mr. Smith said in response : "I decline to answer any question of that nature, and as to the other question of Mr. Summers that must depend upon the course taken by the members respecting the bill and its operation.

Mr. Sexton asked whether it was with the Attordey General's assent the Government last year offered him as counsel to certain members if they would bring suits against the Times; whether it was with the Government's assent that the Attorney General became the Times' counsel; whether the Government supplied the Attorney General with any material for his speech as the *Times*' counsel; whether the Government will continue to consult the Attorney General in reference to the commission bill and the constitution of the commission; whether it would be open to the Attorney-General to appear before the commission as counsel for the Times, and whether the Government's offer to allot the Attorney General as counsel for the

Parnellites was still open.
Mr. Smith replied: "The Government's offer of 1887 was that if members desired to take proceedings against the Times they could be taken in the name of the Attorney-General, and could be conducted by any counsel the members might name. The offer was made with the Attorney General's consent. It was not with the Government's assent or dissent that the Attorney-General was retained by the Times to defend the suit brought by O'Donnell. He was retained by the Times in his private character as counsel. The Government did not supply him with any material for his speech. I decline to make any statement of the course the Government will pursue in regard to consulting the Attorney-General. It will be in the power of the *Times* to engage the Attorney General to attend the enquiries of the commissoin in its behalf if it

Mr. Labouchere asked whether the Attorney General, as legal adviser of the Home Office had the opportunity of learning the facts which other people did not enjoy.

Mr. Smith-The Attorney-General had no information whatever from the Home Office. Replying to Mr. Parnell, Mr. Smith said he was prepared to take up the question of the bill between 8 and 10 o'clock Monday evening.

MRS. CHAS. SMITH OF JIMES, OHIO, WRITES: I have used every remedy for sick headache I could hear of for the past sixteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

### HOT WEATHER HINTS.

Avoid drinking large quantities of cold water it is better, if possible, to take small draughts at frequent intervals. If some cold water is poured upon the wrists, or held upon the tem-ples, or both, the temperature of the body will be rapidly reduced, and with better effect upon the system than if taken internally. A light white hat is far more comfortable than a black, heavy one, and if it has a wet cloth placed in the crown, it will be all the more cool and com-fortable. A light handkerchief loosely tied about the neck, will protect it from the barning sun. A bath at night is very refreshing, but should not be prolonged.

Thos. Sabin, of Eglington, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do like-

## war with Germany she distinguished herself THE SKEENA RIVER REVOLT. NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY

THE INDIANS FURIOUS AND DE-MANDING REVENGE.

Lite and Property Frequently and Openly Threatened-What the Redskins Propose Boing-A State of Affairs that is a Disgrace to the Country.

VICTORIA. July 19 -Mr. Borland, of Leith & Borland, 150 mile house, Caribon road, who went to Skeens Forks in the spring with a pack train, arrived down from Hazleton with letters from the Attorney-General. The report of Judge Wooton, of Metlak-

hatla, dated July 5th, stated that Kitwancool Jim, for whose arrest he had issued a warrant, had been shot at Hazleton by a special constable, and that this had arrouned the Indians who demanded \$1,000 or the life of a white man.

There was also a letter from Constable B. W. Washburn, dated H-zleton, Forks of Skeens River June 27th, in which he detailed the course of events leading up to the rising,

I left Hazelton with a constable the S h of June for Kit-wan-cool, for the purpose of locating Kit-wan-cool Jim. Engaged an Indian to put me on his track and to show me his whereabouts and to render all the assistance possible. The Indian agreed to take me to him and, if successful, promised him \$100. I left for Hazelton to get more men, in the meantime leaving one constable at Kitman-gar. Being in Hazaiton I got notice that two messengers I had sent after Ki zega's murderers were on the trail to here. I, with one constable, remained, sending two to join the one at Kitman-gar and for him and me to follow as soon as possible after getting reports that the parties could not be got away for nearly three weeks on account of deep snow in the mountains and foot-logs being swept away. Got notice of Kit-wancool Jim having come from the head waters of Nans River and being not many days' travel from Kitman-gar.

Sunday, the 17th, I tried all in my power to obtain a cance with a crew, but in vain. Monday, up to noon, with the same result. I had to buy a cance, with paddles, for the sum of \$32. With an Indian and Klootebman, a constable, and myself as captain, hastened down the river as quick as possible, got delayed on account of a bad piece of water, where the canon had to be lowered by tow line, arrived at Kitmanipar mission at about 7 a. m., Tuesday, the 1921. Oalind. ing I noticed great excitement. The cause of it was that Kit-wancool Jim got shot by one of the constables while making resistance with a pistol in hand and trying to escape. Found his body in one of the cabins, wrapped in blanker, was told that the prisoner had died only one hour before my arrival, identified the same to be the man, found him shot, the ball entering near the right shoulder-blade, passing quarterly through the lung, and coming out on right breast, between the third and fourth ribs. The party of three constables had taken the trail for Hezelton, after making all arrangements for burial. Excitement ran high, and it became to be threatening. I thought it best to be gene before it was too late, most to prevent bloodshed. On the trail I ran on an Indian, secreted in a hotlow tree; noticed him trying to slip the cover off of his gun, but seeing himself found, desisted in any further movements. This Indian I recognized to be the father in-law of the dead murderer. He upraided me excitedly for the constables being sent up here, and threatened to have us wiped out, but could not make the lesst efforts to carry anything of that kind into execution. Caught up with the party by evening, after having travelled all day in a heavy thunderstorm on a very bad trail. Next day arrived at Hazalton.

### INDIANS BECAME FURIOUS.

On landing our packers told what had hapcame furious, and great excitement prevailed. I had done all in my power to explain to and quiet them, in which I partly succeeded. The Indians are showing a defying, insulting and saucy demeanor. There is great talk that the Kit'wan'cools are coming up here to revenge themselves. The chief of this town gave me notice, better to move out of his village so it would not be a scene of bloodshed. The friends of the dead murderer are swearing to exterminate all belonging to the oppo site party, and am expecting to hear of more murdors every day. I am very cautious in preserving the safety of the white settlers and ourselves here. Underexisting circumstances I am bound hand and foot, and have to remain here. Have to postpone for the present to go after the Kitzi gas murderers, or attend to anything else that is bound to turn up, unless I recoive reinforcements.

It would be a good plan if the government would send at once, and without delay, 15 or 20 good men with a good and determined leader. It would nip the affair in the bud and secure peace and law for the future. The white people here coincide with my views. I would like to make the urgent request for Mr. Boycraft, or any one with high authority, to come at once with the party being sent, for I asked the chiefs not to bother with ur, but that a high government calef was to arrive as soon as the stage of water would permit, and to wait and lay their grievances before the same. The Indians are pacified until the time promised. I would furthermore state that I have more arrests to make in this town, but cannot do anything under the existing circumstances.

### TO BURMA VILLAGE.

An Indian arrived from Kitzegukla, varning me that the Kitz-wan-cools are arriving and starting for Kitzegukla to burn down that village in revenge, and are to come here to get the constable that done the killing. fortifying the Hudson Bay Co.'s bu lding. Adopted it as our barracks. After three day's hard work, moving in the rain, have made ourselves secure. The relatives of the deceased sent word with the demand of \$1,000 and a man in place of the kills has matter for compensation and the gun that had done the killing as a memento. Mr. R. H. Hall, agent for the H. B. Co. : t Fort Simpson, sends the following communi-

cation to Mr. T. R. Smith, assistant-commissloner, Victoria: PORT SIMPSON, 31st May, 1888

DEAR SIR,-I beg to call to your notice the lawless state of the Indians on the Upper

lawless state of the Indians on the Upper Skeena, and the apparent inability of the Government to keep the peace, and to protect life and property in that part of the district.

I have the following proposition to make, which, with your sanction, might be laid before the authorities, namely: To invest our officer at Hazelton with the power of stipendiary magistrate, but without any emoluments and to allow him to spend annually \$1,500, if required. In the employment of special constables to bring to justice any offenders promptly.

The present state of affairs is a disgrace to the country. Life and property are frequently and openly threatened, and the development of trade is seriously retarded. The remedy I propose, I helieve, would be quick and effectual, as well as economical."

# UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

Father Labelle, PRIZES - - VALUE, \$50,000.

A CHANCE FOR ALL! Prizes in Real Estate, Bed Room and Drawing Room Suites, Gold and Silver Watches,

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Drawing Third Wednesday of Every Month. NEXT DRAWING, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15.

Prizes fuld in Cash. Less 10 Pertent, S. E. LEFEBURE. Secretary, 19 St. James Street.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epiloptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Hervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebriety, Sleeplessness, Diz-

al Weakness.

ziness, Brain and Spin-

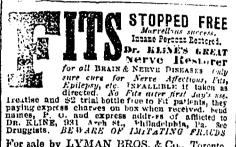
This medicine has a direct action upon the terve centers, allaying all irritabilities and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly hambles and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our Famphlet for sufferers of nervous dispases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us. us.

This remedy has been prepared by the liverence
Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, ind., for the past
ten years, and is now prepared under his direction
by the

KOENIC MEDICINE CO., 50 W. Madison cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY DRUCCISTS. Price \$1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for \$5.

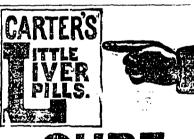


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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Ridneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bil:ousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysivelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and may other similar Completions wild to the other similar Complaints, yield to the happy influence of EURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles inci-dent to a billous state of the system, such as Dizziness, Mauson, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark: ble success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortuntely their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle sotion please all who use them. In vialsat 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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