THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1885.

Crumbs of Cold Comfort.

THE Grits are unduly excited over the success of their candidate last week in Levis. A Grit victory is of such rare occurrence, that we cannot be so selfish as to grudge our opponents all the consolation which it is possible for them to derive therefrom, but which, under the circumstances in Levis, will be found not to be very great. Three years, all but a couple of months, have elapsed since the General Election, and this is the second time that a Grit has managed to wrest a seat from a Conservative, and as the Government have twice succeeded in capturing a Grit stronghold, the game is about even.

Had the victory in Levis any political significance, or was it the result of a change in the political complexion of the constituency, the Grits would have some genuine cause for joy. The election of Dr. Guay, the Grit candidate, is however, wholly due to the unpopularity of Mr. Belleau with his party. Since his return in 1883, he took a very prominent part at an election in the same constituency for the Local House of Assembly, and determinedly opposed Mr. Roy, the Conservative candidate. For his ill-judged action Mr. Roy's friends had their revenge last week. The *Patriot* sees in Mr. Belleau's defeat "a condemnation of Sir John Macdonald's Northwest policy," but when we state that Mr. Seneral, the Railway magnate, whom the Grit party both fear and hate, used all his tremendous influence against Mr. Belleau, our readers will understand how much the Government's Northwest policy had to do with the result of the election. The County of Levis was formerly Grit, having been represented up to 1882 by Mr. Frechette, the Canadian poet, but at the General Election in that year, it returned Dr. Blanchet to support Sir John Macdonald. When Dr. Blanchet retired, it elected Mr. Belleau, and because this gentleman, through his foolishness, lost caste with his constituents, we cannot accept his defeat as a condemnation of the Government policy. In this opinion we are upheld by a portion of the Opposition press—witness the Montreal *Times*, strongly Grit, whose Quebec correspondent writes:

"The election has hardly assumed an Opposition vote, but was merely a fight between the two factions of the Conservative party."

We know very well that some men can always control more votes than can others, and that personal likes and dislikes have much to do with deciding political contests. It is only in this way that we can account for the crushing defeat which attended the candidature of the Honorable David Laird contrasted with the victory which perched upon the banner of his colleague when, together, they contested Queen's County in the Grit interest in 1882. Mr. Laird was, pre-eminently *the* man—he was *the* representative of the Grit party—he had been a member of the Dominion Cabinet and a Governor of one of the Provinces, and he carried into the contest all the dignity and importance drawn from an occupation of such high and responsible positions, as well as the prestige attaching to one whom Her Majesty had been pleased to select especially to advise Her in matters relating to the welfare of Canada. Mr. Davies was a young and, comparatively, an untried man—Mr. Laird had won his spurs—yet such is the glorious uncertainty of politics that with all these accessories in his favor, he polled four hundred votes less than Mr. Davies. After the events which we have recalled, the Editor of the *Patriot* may possibly be inclined to admit that personal issues had probably more to do with the result of the Levis Election than had the policy of the Government.

Since the General Election in 1882, twenty-eight bye-elections have been held, in twenty-two of which the Government have been successful. For future reference it may be as well to recite them here:

Seats carried by Government:

TERREBONNE	LEVIS, (first election)
BAGOT	KENT, Ont.
SOULANGES (three times)	YORK
	NICOLET
KINGS	CUMBERLAND
JOLIETTE	CAPE BRETON
ALBERT	QUEEN'S, P. E. I.
HALIFAX	BEAUCE
KENT	MASKINONGE
LUNENBURG	LENNOX, (second election.)—22
W. NORTHUMBERLAND	

Carried by Opposition:

LENNOX (first election.)	MEGANTIC
WEST MIDDLESEX	WEST ONTARIO
SOUTH HURON	LEVIS—6.

Government Gains:

LUNENBURG	YORK

Opposition Gains:

MEGANTIC	LEVIS

Yet, in the face of the foregoing figures, which establishes the Government's strength exactly the same as it was three years ago, and greater than it was after the General Election in 1878, the Grit organs have the assurance to tell us that a reaction is taking place in favor of their party! But knowing the Grits as we do, why should we be surprised at any thing they say?

Sanitary, &c.

WE hail with pleasure the assistance of the *Examiner* in calling attention to the dilapidated and thoroughly disreputable state of our sidewalks; we have talked until we are tired—the Civic authorities appear incorrigible. Our plankways are a disgrace to our city, and Charlottetown sidewalks have come to be a bye-word through the whole Dominion. It would be far better and safer to walk in good honest Island mud, than trust our limbs to such wretched man-traps. While they all exhibit various degrees of wreck and decay, the plankway on the northern side of Rochford Square, from Mr. Weeks' residence to St. Peter's Church, is perhaps the most perfect specimen of a magnificent ruin to be found in the city, and really its condition this spring is very little worse than it was during the whole of last summer. Is it any use for us *once more* to direct the attention of the Street Committee to these structures?

While upon Civic matters, may we ask if any of the City Fathers have noticed the muck and filth which at present mantle our streets and squares? The lower end of Queen Street is used as a truck stand and, naturally, during the winter a considerable amount of droppings, of one kind or another, accumulate there, sandwiched, layer upon layer, with snow and ice. It would naturally be expected, at this season of the year, that men would be set to work to clear away this dirt, (valuable dirt too) and allow the sun's rays to dry up the moisture. Yet such a thought has evidently never occurred to the astute intellects of our Street Committee and their equally intelligent official, the City Surveyor. Last Monday morning, which was fine and warm, we walked across the northern portion of the Market Square, which was thickly carpeted with damp and ill-smelling hay, straw, &c., (it is too early in the season for lobster shells) and the effluvia was such as is usually met with only in stable yards or pig pens. Our squares are the lungs of the city—what must be the health of the body corporate, when the lungs are so badly affected with tuberculosis? Even now, after the few days' sun we have had, the dust is flying in some places, and before long all over the town we shall be breathing and inhaling into our lungs the dried up, finely-powdered, poisonous matter which during the winter has been gathering, and which the thaws of spring have decayed into rotten filth. Are our citizens satisfied with this state of things?

Our Mayor and Councillors constitute the city Board of Health; what steps have they taken to see that back yards and premises are now being properly cleaned up? Upon the occasion of the fire near Boyle's tannery at Spring Park, a few nights ago, we walked out in that direction and encountered a series of smells that would have done credit to the far-famed city of Cologne. The cholera has already put in an appearance within thirty hours' distance of Charlottetown; still we exhibit no alarm, while the apathy of our citizens, and the neglect—are we not justified in calling it criminal neglect—of our Civic authorities is nothing short of a temptation to a kind Providence to punish us for our carelessness and open disregard of the simplest rules of health.

Postal Irregularities.

THE complaints which, week after week, we hear from subscribers of the non-receipt of the HERALD, are most annoying. Last week we referred to the case of Middleton; immediately thereafter came a complaint from Peake's Station that none of our subscribers in that vicinity had received their papers of the 8th inst. Yesterday we heard from a subscriber in Mount Stewart that he had not received his paper of the 15th—we have heard no other complaint from that quarter and therefore, so far as we know, his was the only paper which missed. Lest it might be said that the fault was our own, and that the papers had never been sent, we, last week, took particular care to check over and count the names on each list so that for any of the papers of the 15th that miscarried, the blame cannot be laid at our door. We take every precaution to guard against mistakes—we wish we could say as much for some of the Postmasters. There is a rule of the service which requires a Postmaster, when a newspaper remains in his office uncalled for during four weeks, to notify the publisher after a printed form, provided by the Department. Last week we received two bundles of HERALDS, the one containing the numbers from 3rd of December, and the other from 4th February to the 8th of April, addressed to two persons on our list, but from what office they came there was nothing to shew, merely the endorsement that they were not called for. Having satisfied ourselves that they came from the post office at Tracadie Cross, we represented the case to the Inspector at Charlottetown, who after enquiry, informed us that the Postmaster at that place had explained that the parties to whom the papers were addressed would not take them any longer. This is the satisfaction we receive for sending the HERALD to one man for four months, and to another for two, and then having them all bundled back to us as "Not Wanted." What guarantee have we that there are not other cases of the same kind in the Tracadie Cross post office? This is but one instance of several which have come to our knowledge of the carelessness and ignorance of Postmasters, and while there are many honorable exceptions of officials who both know their duty and perform it, we cite the case of Tracadie Cross to shew that there are incapable as well as capable Postmasters, and that we should not be blamed for all the mistakes which occur in the receipt of the HERALD.

Ruffianly Journalism.

A GROSSER specimen of ruffianly journalism than the *Patriot* afforded last week, has seldom come under our notice, even in the Grit journals which we peruse. Friday's issue contained the following:—

"It is freely reported to-day that there has been another outrage at the Asylum, demanding investigation. The report says that a patient has been brutally illused, and had an arm broken by those who illused him."

We have no hesitation in saying that so far from being "freely reported," the first intelligence the public received of this "outrage" was upon reading the *Patriot*, and that the story was concocted in the *Patriot* office. That, by an accident, a patient at the Asylum had his arm fractured is true enough—such accidents often befal persons in the full possession of all their senses—but that it was the result of any ill-usage on the part of the attendants at that institution, is without the shadow of foundation. Goaded by the evil spirit which possesses him, the editor of the *Patriot*, for malicious purposes, gave currency to a report for which he had no grounds. He cared not for that—his object was to create alarm and distrust in those who have the care of the most helpless of our fellow-beings, and he hoped that thereby, a feeling might also be engendered against the Government.

Saturday's issue contained the following:—

"In yesterday's *Patriot* we published 'a report' about 'ill-usage of a patient' at the Asylum, by which it was said the unfortunate man's arm was broken. To-day we hear that the patient's arm was broken by accident—a fall. We have as yet no positive proof of the truth of either report, further than that a patient's arm had been broken. We are, however, making enquiries, and should it turn out that there was no ill-usage in the case, the *Patriot* will be extremely glad to make the necessary correction."

Here we obtain an idea of the true inwardness of the man who controls the columns of the *Patriot*. He acknowledges, twenty-four hours after having published the report, that he is still without positive proof of its truth, and he adds that if, after making enquiries, it should turn out there was no ill-usage in the case, he will be extremely glad to make the necessary correction. How high-minded and impartial the editor is after setting the country ablaze the day before! Would it not occur to any honest man to make his enquiries before circulating a report that would injure his neighbor, and not afterwards, when the injury had been done? The *Patriot* office is in telephonic communication with the Asylum, and its editor could easily have learned Dr. Blanchard's story of the accident, even though he had doubts whether there might not be another side to it. But that did not suit his purpose—the "meek and lowly follower" cares nothing about the reputation of his fellow-men when there is a chance of making a point against the Government—he is willing to adopt the lowest and most despicable devices to accomplish his base ends.

The "Patriot's" Rebel Sympathies.

THE *Patriot* is following in the wake of its kindred in the Upper Provinces and, if not openly sympathizing with the rebels, is endeavoring to foster a feeling in their favor. It falsely represents that the tide of public opinion in Quebec is running strongly against the Government in the Northwest matter and quotes, in proof of its assertion, (1) the Liberal victory in Levis and (2) a resolution introduced in the Quebec Legislature by ex-Speaker Turcotte, condemning the Government as responsible for the outbreak. The victory which the Liberals claim at Levis we refer to elsewhere to-day while, Mr. Turcotte being a man after the editor of the *Patriot's* own heart, it is only natural that the latter should see eye to eye with him in political matters. This Turcotte is the individual who, elected as a Conservative, sold himself to Mr. Joly for the Speakership, and it was by his casting vote in the chair, that Mr. Joly, for some time retained power. After the downfall of the Grits, Turcotte seeing no money in remaining in opposition, again offered his support to the Conservative party which, it is needless to say, was contemptuously rejected. This is the beauty who has moved this claptrap resolution for which when read, a seconder could not be found for some time until Mr. Mercier, another choice specimen, lent his name. Finding, however, that the Opposition repudiated all sympathy with it Mr. Mercier dropped it like a hot potato and pretending that it was not he, but another member with a name of somewhat similar sound who had seconded it, we find him moving an amendment to Mr. Turcotte's resolution which shews how far that resolution reflects public opinion in the Province of Quebec. But the editor of the *Patriot* has two strings to his bow; he knows that if he cannot awaken sympathy for the rebels, he will at least excite distrust in the French Canadians by their fellow-countrymen of other nationalities. Out upon such a mischief-maker. The editor of the *Patriot* ought to be the last man to talk about the troubles in the Northwest. There is little doubt that it was during his incapable administration of affairs in those territories that the seeds of discontent were sown, and we have it on the authority of Sir Richard Cartwright that in the latter days of the McKenzie Government serious outbreaks were feared from that quarter. At least we know that his cowardice led to his resignation of the Superintendency of the Indians, a position for which he was fitted neither by nature nor by grace.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Halifax *Herald* says: "It is undoubtedly true that God could make dirtier, meaner and more dishonest men than those who provide the major portion of the Grit literature of Canada. But we are positive that He never did."

WE understand that the City Council have decided not to enforce the Bye-Law requiring milk vendors to take out licences, until the month of June. This we take to be an easy way of letting themselves down after committing a most silly blunder. Better for them to acknowledge their error and repeal the law.

IT is too much the practice to blame the police for everything that goes wrong in the city. All the broken platforms and obstructions which disfigure our streets have been duly reported by the officers and entered in the Register, and if the Council take no notice of their representations, the policemen are not to blame. It is folly to expect a force of seven men to protect the peace of the city, to chase corner-loafers, impound stray cows, capture thieves and drunken men, enforce the Scott Act and give alarms of fire at all hours of the day and night. Flesh and blood cannot do it. It takes ten men to make laws for the city, and yet seven officers are considered sufficient to enforce them.

THE statements made by 'Stranger' in his valuable contribution which appears in another column, are by no means exaggerated. Instances of cruelty to animals have been but too often witnessed by us on the streets of Charlottetown, and we have, several times, felt inclined to write of the matter, even at the risk of being voted a chronic fault-finder and grumbler. As we penned these last few lines, our attention was attracted to a noise on the street, when on going to the window, we found it was caused by a drunken man, standing up in his cart, beating his horse which he was endeavoring to gallop up Queen Street. We have made enquiry as to the existence of a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and we find that such an association was organized in the Stipendiary Magistrate's room on the 4th of February, 1884. We learn from the proceedings of that meeting, as published in the *Patriot* of 9th February following, that a committee composed of Messrs. F. T. Newbery, A. McNeill, S. W. Crabbe and Dr. Beer, was appointed to compile Bye-Laws and report at a future meeting. We are not aware whether another meeting of the society has since been held, nor have we ever heard of any active work having been engaged in by its members. If we are wrong in what we say, we shall be happy to be corrected.

LAST Friday's *Examiner* contains a letter from "Susan McLeod" wherein that person accuses us of having made a "covert attack" upon her in three successive issues of the HERALD—charges us with "libellous insinuations" as to her writings, and suggests that we have been "bribed, either for love or money, to the cowardice of assassinating the reputation of a woman who never wronged us." We are not going to discuss the matter with "Susan McLeod"—there is no glory in arguing with a woman whose sole aim is to gain notoriety, though it be attained at the expense of that modesty so becoming to her sex. We leave it to our readers to decide it, by any reference which we made to "Susan McLeod," we deserve to be charged with such high crimes and misdemeanors as those which she lays at our door. We declined to insert a letter which she sent us for publication, and in this we consider we did her a kindness; we observe that the editor of the *Examiner*, moved by similar charitable feelings, suppressed a portion of her letter concerning us. We deeply regret that Susan McLeod's brilliant pen cannot find some more congenial work than scolding us for a fancied insult; surely the "weary watching and waiting" of which she speaks have told upon her that she, whose literary contributions have received royal acknowledgment, who hesitated not to correct the Pope on ecclesiastical law, and who dared to dispute with an Archbishop upon the supremacy of Peter, can find no worthier exercise for her magnificent talents than roasting a poor editor. Awaken, "Susan McLeod!" rouse yourself, and until you recover your pristine vigor, attempt only some light literary work—a little spring poetry would just now be appropriate, and your friend of the *Examiner* would doubtless find room for it. Then when you have recuperated your mental energies, you may be able to give us a dissertation on "Cranks," specially adapted to a solution of the question whether Mrs. Dudley was justified in shooting O'Donovan Rossa. But you cannot use the columns of the HERALD for the purpose of attacking persons with whom we have no quarrel, and whom an association since boyhood has established in our regard. Adieu—we shall not meet again.

Obituary.

THE students of St. Dunstan's College, in connection with a large circle of other friends and relations deeply mourn the loss of a cherished friend, in the person of Æneas C. McDonald, who died at the residence of his father, West St. Peter's, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. He was the son of James and Mary McDonald, and was in the 18th year of his age when called to his reward. He entered upon his course of classics, at St. Dunstan's College, in Sept. 1880, pursuing his studies until Feb. 1884, when, in obedience to the directions of his medical advisers, he was obliged to abandon all thought of further mental application. Full of enthusiasm and that ambition peculiar to youth, he entertained the most sanguine hopes of recovery, as shown by the fact that he had laid his plans for entering the Quebec Seminary next year, as a candidate for Holy Orders. But Almighty God, as if anxious to reward such noble intentions, saw fit to take our promising youth to himself, even in the morning of life. He was remarkable for his talents, zeal, affability and kindness to all, but particularly for his piety and devotion to the Blessed Virgin. On Thursday, the 16th inst., a Requiem High Mass for the repose of his soul was sung in the Chapel of St. Dunstan's College. "Being made perfect in a short space, he fulfilled a long time." May he rest in peace.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I have observed with much pleasure, during my brief residence in Charlottetown, the independent stand you have taken regarding many of our public institutions, such as the City Council, the Post Office, the Steam Navigation Co., &c., and how, irrespective of party ties, you insist upon them strictly fulfilling their obligations to the people.

This spring, my attention has been directed to several cases of flagrant cruelty to animals which, in no other city wherein I have lived, would be tolerated for a day. There are to be seen on the streets of Charlottetown some woful specimens of horseflesh attached to trucks and sleighs, dragging outrageously heavy loads and, in many instances, the drivers think nothing of adding their own weight to the already intolerably heavy burden. Surely, the good people of this city have observed numbers of such cases as I speak of, for during the past winter, I have witnessed not a few. Again, I have seen horrible cruelty practised on dogs—half-grown, half-starved animals harnessed in sleds, with boys whipping and scolding and swearing because the poor brutes were not able to drag them. Only last Sunday afternoon, about two o'clock, on Pownal Street, when an unfortunate animal—a stranger, I fancy—made his appearance, he was immediately set upon by a number of boys with dogs, who chased the poor wretch and tore him limb from limb for aught I know. That young vagabond, Andy Brown, makes a business of fighting dogs on the streets, day after day, more to the amusement, apparently, than to the shame of many of your citizens. It is a terrible thing to have the young grow up with such merciless ideas of the feelings of dumb animals. Is it possible that Charlottetown has no Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? I have several times made enquiry and have been informed that such a Society was formed some time ago, but no one could tell me where its headquarters were, or who were its officers. In my extremity I appeal to you, Mr. Editor, feeling certain that if such an Association exists anywhere in this city, you will find it out and remind its members of the duties they owe to the public. Pardon me for encroaching so much upon your valuable space but one word more. In the event of there being such a Society, I think it would not be asking too much of them, in addition to befriending the poor animals, to look after the cases of some of the little waifs of children who are to be seen on your streets. Guy Smith is one, and there are others whose names I do not know.

Yours faithfully,

STRANGER.

The North-West Rebellion.

The Commissioners investigating half-breed claims sat at Qu'Appelle and are now at Touchwood. The couriers that have come down from Prince Albert all report that provisions are short, but that they can hold out for two weeks; that Riel has at least eight hundred men including Sioux Indians, and that the Indians are joining him every day. Big Bear is on his way to join him. Riel says that every man he has will fight to the death. McLeod, who came in with despatches, says the Blackfeet are rising, and intend taking Battleford. They captured Bill Scantling, who was sent over with despatches from Prince Albert. A despatch from Fort Qu'Appelle says it will be necessary to keep a large force of troops up north for the rest of the year. Settlers are coming down in twos and threes every day to all points along the line. Farming has been generally abandoned north of the track. The settlers coming down say that unless they are helped for a year and allowed to take up lands in the south they must leave the country altogether. The men are not very much scared, but their wives and children are panic stricken. It has been a terrible blow to the northern country. Still another says that Riel has drawn up an elaborate manifesto renewing the half-breeds grievances and the treatment that their various deputations to Ottawa received. Riel appeals to the white settlers to testify to the mismanagement of Saskatchewan and Alberta ever since 1870, and also to the tyranny and dishonesty of most of the officials placed over the people, and says that his people never intended to shed a drop of blood, and did not fire upon Crozier until that officer had fired first; that war is being forced upon them and that they are hunted to death though parliament at Ottawa knows that they have been wronged. In conclusion he says that under these circumstances as death by the public executioner or in battle must be theirs they must die fighting. This document together with the bill of rights of September and the new bill of rights will be sent to General Middleton. All the rebel leaders are reported as saying that if they are driven out of the Saskatchewan country they will go to Peace River and form a territory of their own, and that they will not submit until other officials are appointed to deal with them.

The *Globe's* Battleford special of the 15th says: Country north of here was burned yesterday for miles by Indians travelling westward. All the farms on the north side of the river were raided and the horses and cattle driven away. Signal fires were seen all around, but the garrison is powerless to do anything but hold in readiness in the event of an attack. Col. Morris has done everything to make the settlers comfortable. They are all patiently awaiting the arrival of troops. It is rumored that the Indians are to be treated with for peace before punishment. Public sentiment will revolt, as it is considered to be no time for temporizing after a thousand farms are desolated and fifty people killed.

A teamster who witnessed the Duck Lake fight charges the rebels with shooting the wounded after Crozier retired.

A Winnipeg despatch of the 16th says: The Hudson Bay authorities received a despatch to-day from Battleford stating that the Indians were rounding up all stock across the Saskatchewan and driving it off. Everything is quiet and satisfactory around Fort McLeod and along the international boundary. Earthworks have been constructed around the Fort at Battleford, thus strengthening the place in the event of attack. Settlers at Prince Albert are reduced to great straits for provisions. The rebels are also reported to be short of supplies. They are compelled to kill the crown cattle. It is said that the rebels have no idea that troops are en route.

A despatch from Medicine Hat of the 17th reports that a band of Indians, Blackfeet, had left their reserve and started on the war path. It is also reported from the same source that the Blackfeet, Peigans and Bloods will rise in a body and put on the war paint if Gen. Middleton gets defeated in the first encounter with the rebels. There are no troops and only six mounted police at Medicine Hat region through which rebel fugitives are sure to escape to the United States if a reverse is suffered on the Saskatchewan.

The *Mail's* Qu'Appelle special of the 16th says: This evening Norbert Welch arrived at the half-breed settlement in the Qu'Appelle valley, having deserted from Riel. The rebel force number 1600, all well equipped. Welch says Gen. Middleton is running into peaceful quarters at Batouche, and Riel, by evading him, will come down to Touchwood and seize his supplies, and then go south with two field pieces which he has. The rebels are well mounted and armed. Welch affirms that our scouts are not worth much. They never come within sight of the enemy, whereas the half-breed scouts are constantly within range of the guns with our men. Riel has every hope of starving our troops by cutting off their supplies and intends to run down to Touchwood if he can. Welch thinks we are in for a big Indian rising. Welch is a well-to-do half-breed. He was Riel's mouthpiece among the valley breeds throughout the agitation before it assumed the form of an insurrection. His story about the rebel of the campaign is not credited here, but is creating a great deal of talk to-night. The information has been conveyed to Col. O'Brien who is now commanding here.

The *Globe's* Swift Current special of the 16th says: Thomas S. Anderson, who was captured by Riel, but subsequently released, has arrived at Swift Current with a message from Col. Irvine. Sanderson says he was at church when the rebels marched to Duck Lake. In his account of the fight Sanderson says that Riel personally commanded the half-breeds in the engagement and subsequently bragged to Sanderson that he had led his men to victory with a crucifix in one hand and a whip in the other. Gabriel Dumont, the rebel leader's lieutenant, and other half-breeds wanted to shoot the prisoners as soon as they were captured, but this Riel objected to with all his might. He had great difficulty in restraining his followers from carrying out Dumont's suggestions, but at last succeeded and the prisoners' lives were spared. Sanderson says the utmost precautions have been taken to secure the safety of the place. A fortification of cordwood has been erected in the centre of the town where the inhabitants will retire for safety in case of an attack. Sanderson is sure that Riel will fight to the bitter end, and that if he should be beaten all the prisoners in his hands will be shot. Riel had no men with him when Sanderson left Prince Albert. The latter saw and conversed with two priests who were with Riel the day before the fight at Duck Lake. As Sanderson passed through the half-breeds' country on his way to Swift Current he was chased by armed men whom he supposed to be a portion of Riel's band. A 'runner,' who arrived here yesterday, says that he saw tracks supposed to be made by Riel's scouts two miles from the position occupied by the camp.

A telegram from General Middleton Sunday morning states that the ferry across the Saskatchewan has been put in working order, and that some of the men had crossed without difficulty. He had sent out a scouting party under Melgund and they had captured three of Riel's scouts belonging to the Teton Sioux band of Indians, under White Cap. From these some information has been obtained. They stated that White Cap's band were unwilling allies of Riel. Middleton detained two, and sent the third one away to tell White Cap and all Indians that Canada did not war on good Indians, and no harm would come to them provided they went on their reserves. The General says the men marched 198 miles in eleven days, which, considering weather, bad roads and other difficulties, is a great feat for soldiers not yet seasoned. The 90th Battalion waded through a coulee with water up to their waists and manfully, as if on parade, cheered as they crossed the stream. He reports none of them sick or in the hospital. He had a telegram from Battleford, "all well there this morning." A courier had also come in from Prince Albert with advices to the 15th inst. The reports are favorable.

News from Battleford Sunday morning reports no news or change in the state of affairs, except that the Indians are talking of triking off towards Montana. There is no news from Fort Pitt, but it is believed that the situation there is unchanged. Commissioner Wrigley, of Hudson Bay Company, received a telegram from Edmonton stating that everything was quiet there, but the inhabitants were anxious for the arrival of troops in view of the disturbing movement of Indians around Fort Pitt and Battleford.

A Winnipeg despatch of Sunday says: The 7th Fusileers of London had a parade to Holy Trinity Church this morning, notwithstanding wet weather which has set in the past three days. Quebec regular cavalry, 48 officers and men and 33 horses, under command of Col. Turnbull, arrived to-day. They paraded from the station up to Main street to the stables and quarters, not far from Fort Garry, where they wait orders from General Middleton. It is stated that this corps with "A" and "B" batteries will remain in the country for some time after the troubles have been quelled to give confidence to settlers and newly arriving immigrants. General Middleton is reported as offering liberal rewards for the capture of rebel ringleaders. The 9th Battalion Quebec voltigeurs had a church parade this morning to St. Mary's church, and were addressed by Archbishop Tache. The troops are all recruiting from the fatigue of the journey north of Lake Superior. Moose mountain scouts are under orders to patrol the international boundary, and will leave for frontier duty via Moose Mountain on Tuesday.

A despatch, received here to-day by the Hudson Bay authorities pronounces the report regarding the massacre of Frog Lake as false. This seems to confirm the idea entertained all along by Archbishop Tache that he doubted the reliability of the report of the atrocity.

A despatch received from Battleford on Monday states that messengers just returned from Fort Pitt say that Fort Pitt has fallen. Two police have been killed and it is feared the whole party has been massacred.

The Trouble with Russia.

Lloyds' insurance premiums on bottoms for the Black Sea, Sea of Asof and Baltic Sea, have been doubled. Several thousand animals for the transport service of the Indian army are proceeding to Pishin. The harbor of Bombay has been lined with torpedoes so as to prevent the Russian fleet from entering it in the event of war, and four million cartridges have been landed at Bombay. With few exceptions the press of London and provinces of all shades of political opinion attack and question the accuracy of Gen. Komaroff's statement. They say it is doubtful if Gen Komaroff is the author of the despatch. It is supposed that the Russian minister of foreign affairs wrote Gen Komaroff's alleged telegrams. The London *Telegraph* editorially remarks: 'No diplomatic dalliance can now rescue M. DeGiers and the Czar of Russia from their fighting generals.'

Military preparations of the British government continue unabated. Government has decided to purchase four more steamers similar to the *America* and equip them as armed cruisers. The number of British men-of-war now being prepared for service is so great that it is believed active officers cannot be found for them all, and it will be necessary to rear to the retired list. The steel plated turret ship *Colossus*, of 9,150 tons, 749 horse power, one of the most formidable ironclads in the British navy, will soon be ready for sea, and will be attached to the Baltic sea.

Orders have been received at the arsenals and docks at Nicoliff and Sebastopol to work night and day to complete three men-of-war.

The official messenger has published the following despatch from Gen. Komaroff. The remnant of the Afghan detachment defeated by the Russian force at the engagement on the Kushk River, fled to Herat after the battle. Losses of Afghans were largely in excess of first estimates. In addition to those who fell on the field of battle or died of their wounds, many perished during their forced retreat from cold and hunger. The weather has been unusually severe and cold; rain and snow has been falling almost without intermission during the last twelve days. Afghans in their retreat burned the camp at Bala Murghab, which Sir Peter Lumsden had lately abandoned. I am engaged in organizing a provincial administration of Penjdeh and surrounding districts in order to prevent anarchy. The Russian detachment remains at Dushkepere. The despatch says in conclusion that there is no necessity of immediate forward movement on the part of the Russians. The Navoe Vremya says that the Afghans in Kushk were discontented at the conference between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer at Rawal Pindi. They became fearful that it would result in another invasion of Afghan territory by British armies. In consequence of this after the defeat of March 30th, they openly revolted against the Ameer's authority.

Gladstone, in the Commons, stated that the government had received from Sir Peter Lumsden a reply to the request for an independent report upon the Penjdeh incident. In this it is stated that General Komaroff was aware early on the 28th of March of the understanding between Russia and England by which England was to deter his troops from advancing beyond the positions they then respectively occupied, until some subsequent agreement about the demarcation of the Afghan frontier could be reached between the two governments. The battle on the Kushk was fought therefore several days after Gen. Komaroff had been made aware of the agreement not to advance. Sir Peter Lumsden's present report appears to warrant the inference whatever Komaroff knew officially about the St. Petersburg agreement with London, he kept to himself. Gladstone being asked if the government had protested against the recent occupation of Penjdeh by Komaroff, and the establishment of Russian administration there, answered that the government had not yet. Neither occurrence was subject of official communication with Russia. The government was awaiting further information. Continuing Gladstone said "we asked Sir Peter for a full consecutive account of events of the 30th March (the day of the Kushk battle). In regard to the reported establishment by Russians of an administration at Penjdeh, the government knew nothing officially and must await fuller information. Gladstone concluded by saying: "the government will on Monday or Tuesday next ask the house to sanction a vote of credit. When this is request we will state how much money is wanted and what it is wanted for. Then we shall probably be able to cover the entire question fully."

It is stated that Turkey has positively assured Russia that in the event of war, no English ironclad will be allowed to enter the Black Sea. Turkey, it is said, has also declared that she could make the Dardanelles impassable in a few hours if necessary. Russian papers are chuckling over the fact that two hundred English steamers are at present in the Black Sea and the Sea of Azof. Turks are building forts at Batoum with the utmost rapidity.

The Ameer has ordered tribes to repair the road from Cabul to Herat, and reinforcements have left Candahar for Herat. He said that he believed that Russia might yield to remonstrances, being unable to give a good excuse for her aggression. Only when all arguments have failed, he said, must war be considered, and then the Afghans will rise as one man to repel the invaders. This policy was determined upon and would not be changed. It was founded on common sense, not on oaths. His people must accept it as he had, and must trust him as he had been trusted by England. The Afghans would never surrender an inch of territory or allow their country to be a highway for the Russian army, which would mean occupation and result in ruin and loss of independence. The Afghans would see this and would find that England is helping them to maintain their freedom.

The English government has warned English traders at Black Sea ports to be prepared to leave. Freights on the Black Sea have risen 50 per cent.

A despatch to the Moscow *Gazette* says Russia cannot rely on Persia in the event of war. Some Russian tourists were lately expelled from Khorassan, while Englishmen have been freely admitted. Eleven fast steamers have been bought ready equipped at various ports for use as Russian privateers. The arming of men of war at Cronstadt continues. Orders were issued on Monday to have all put to sea. Turkey will remain neutral and will close the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to men-of-war of either nation. Notice of this decision has been sent by the Porte to the various foreign ambassadors at Constantinople.

Continuous interchange of despatches has been kept up since Saturday between Earl Granville and M. DeGiers, the Russian Foreign Minister. The indications are again warlike. The breach between England and Russia is widening, and the possibility of an amicable settlement is considered more remote than at any time during the past few days. London newspapers generally seem inclined to the opinion that peace cannot be maintained even under Gladstone.

The Russian corvette *Strilaz*, with 180 men, four days out from Havana, arrived at the naval anchorage at Norfolk, Va., Monday afternoon, and was followed an hour later by the British man-of-war *Garnet* from Vera Cruz, with 250 men and twelve guns. The *Garnet* came to anchor a quarter of a mile below the *Strilaz*.

Monday's despatches say a feeling of uneasiness bordering on alarm prevails in London; it is generally thought England will be forced to go to war with Russia. Earl Granville stated Monday afternoon that while he could not make public the despatch received from Sir Peter Lumsden, he could state it contained a contradiction of the statement made by Gen. Komaroff. DeGiers says that the defiant language of Earl Dufferin encouraged the Afghans to provoke a Russian attack, they relying on British support.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

TORONTO, April 21.

The *Mail's* Battleford special says two messengers have arrived from Fort Pitt; they bring a terrible story though there is still a gleam of hope that our fears may not be verified. They found the place utterly wrecked and abandoned. An Indian told them there had been a fight and two police were killed, and that the police and others in the fort had taken to the boats in the hope of reaching Battleford. They have been out five days and should have been here long ago. It looks as if the whole party had been captured or killed from the river bank. The story of their escape is extremely improbable as it is not likely such a large party would be allowed to take to the boats to escape. The Indians have started and threaten to take this place. The river is low—there is no sign of the Pitt party on the river. As no troops seem likely to arrive soon Major Morris has begun to put a trench around the barracks for greater protection.

Gen. Middleton said to-day his instructions were to quell the insurrection and hang the murderers and responsible head men. The Piegans and Blood Indians are assuming a warlike attitude. No news from Riel's camp. The Halifax Battalion has arrived at Port Arthur. The fall of Fort Pitt is confirmed.

WARSAW, April 21.

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

LONDON, April 21.

Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, this p. m., stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putting the army and navy and whole of artillery forces in a condition of immediate readiness for service if required. The government has asked for a credit of £55,000,000 for the army and navy account. House of Lords has voted the war credit. Excitement intense.

Grand Jury to day returned true bills against Cunningham and Burton, dynamiters, for treason-felony.

NEW YORK, April 21.

Gen. Grant is in a fair way to recovery.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

In Strumous Children and Cholera Infantum.

DR. W. H. RAWSON, Hartford, Ct., says: "I find your Emulsion to be an excellent remedy in lung troubles, and especially in Strumous children, and a most valuable remedy in chronic cases of Cholera Infantum."

QUILTING PARTIES are very sociable and enjoyable, and, many a choice bit of gossip finds its way around the pleasant circle, but the best news you can give to old Rheumatics is that SCIATICINE cures Rheumatism *permanently* by neutralizing the Rheumatic POISON in the Blood. For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

The ladies say that Philoderma is the nicest thing they ever used for the hands and complexion.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated they are easy to take, and though mild and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy in all disorders of the stomach and bowels is certified to by eminent physicians, prominent clergymen, and many of our best citizens.

'PHOSPHORIZED' EMULSION is particularly adapted to DELICATE FEMALES in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in so many of the ailments peculiar to their sex. Always ask for 'PHOSPHORIZED' Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

In the months of March, April and May the Blood should be purified, and the system strengthened, so that it be able to withstand the debilitating effects of the changing weather, and resist the attack of disease. The most reliable medicine to take to bring about the desired result is Ayer's Iron and Quinine Tonic. For sale by all Druggists.

PHILODERMA is a sure cure for sun-burn and prevents freckles.

Murder and Suicide.

AN ISLANDER SHOOTS HIS WIFE AND KILLS HIMSELF, SO THE NEW YORK PAPERS SAY.

(*New York Morning Journal, April* 15.)

A perfect fusillade of shots startled the quiet neighborhood of Grove street at 9.30 o'clock last night. Crowds of people rushed excitedly into the street. Right across the pavement in front of No. 96 lay the body of a man. Blood poured from a fearful wound in his head. In the gutter close to his hand lay a glittering revolver. A woman's piercing shriek came from the open window of the floor on a level with the street. The man was John H. McKenzie, a native of Prince Edward Island, employed by the Mutual Mercantile Company of New York. Standing on the stoop he had just shot his wife as she stood in the open window, and then lodged a bullet in his own head. Husband and wife were taken in the same ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. The wife was found to have received two severe but not necessarily fatal wounds. The husband will die, the bullet having entered the brain.

Two years ago McKenzie, who is now forty-nine years of age, and his wife, Mary Ann, several years his junior, came from Prince Edward Island and hired the first flat, consisting of three rooms, at No. 96 Grove street. He obtained a lucrative position as general agent of the Mutual Mercantile Company, wh