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WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1885.

Riel is the Man.

The Mail has evidently sounded the key-note of an intention of the government to negotiate with the rebels.

We desire to see the troops withdrawn and the country quieted, but we wish to remark in the plainest possible terms that we object to the attempt that is being made to hold Inspector Crozier as the man responsible for the blood already shed.

It is not to be expected that the rebels will be so trifling with rebellion—if the integrity of the country and the maintenance of law and order are not vindicated now the after-consequences will be serious indeed.

We will have a rebellion every year. The rebels must be punished and Riel and his followers taught that law is the first thing to be maintained.

If the government are blameable for their treatment of the half-breeds then the people are able to and will punish by turning them out of office ignominiously.

Right all honest grievances, hold the government responsible for all its errors, but punish the rebels.

Louis Riel has raised a second rebellion. He has been the cause of shedding the blood of fifty citizens, has done his best to stir up a civil Indian war against peaceable settlers, has kept the development of the Northwest back, and has put the country to an enormous outlay.

The people of Ontario know all this, and they are not going to stand by quiet and see a police captain made the scapegoat.

Louis Riel is the man.

The Anglo-Russian Embargo.

If recent cablegrams from London may be held trustworthy England has, in advance of Gen. Lamson's report on the Komaroff incident, pronounced Russia's explanations unsatisfactory, and the probabilities are all in favor of an immediate diplomatic rupture, followed by war.

We stated the other day that there appeared to be certain insuperable reasons why the Northern Colossus should refrain in this juncture from provoking a conflict in which all the chances would be against him.

In truth the case is so situated that his choice is restricted to two alternatives: either to wage war, with the almost absolute certainty of ultimate defeat, or place himself at the head of an internal revolution which could only end in the disintegration of his empire.

The author of "Russia Before and After the War," a work published in German shortly before the late and fatal attempt on the life of Alexander II, placed before his readers an exposé of the seething influences at work in that vast empire, which constitute a revelation to all those who have not made Russian politics a study since the close of the Crimean war. He says: "With all the direct and indirect evidences of the country's economic depression, the Russian state and society, it were only the case of a great or lesser probability of a violent internal outbreak, then the only alternative to the Russian revolution is a struggle as spectators who had no interest in its issue. But such is not the case. The very fact that these domestic elements have made so immeasurably increased the severity of the present crisis and threaten to make it fatal, are closely connected with her foreign policy. Russia is a country that if all other remedies are found to be of no avail, will resort to the most desperate measures. The first step in this direction is the seizure of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the first step in this direction is the seizure of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the first step in this direction is the seizure of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

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There are now four or five Gatling guns pretty well on towards the front in the Northwest. If one or two of them were on hand at the first battle, each firing its fifteen hundred shots per minute, the issue of the rebellion and the restoration of peace might be materially hastened.

From Berlin we hear that England and Russia have not sought the good offices of Germany as a mediator, and that Germany has not offered to act. Probably it would suit Bismarck just as well to have the war go on. Still, Turkey remains neutral, then Germany, Austria, France and Italy will remain neutral too, and England and

Russia will be left to fight it out by themselves. Turkey to take a hand in the East, Austria would quickly make her long-meditated rush on Salonica, and a general European war would almost certainly ensue. It much depends upon Bismarck whether the war, if it comes, is to be a general one among all the great powers, or merely a duel between two.

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The czar therefore, as between the two divisions of his empire, a position so anomalous that there is no outlet save in revolution or foreign war, and there have been indications of late that revolution would be forced upon him unless in the meantime he could find an escape in foreign embroilment.

That Russia expects to act other than by way of diversion in Afghanistan we do not believe. The real object in view is some time since openly proclaimed by Skobelev, is not the conquest of India, but by threatening England on the Afghan frontier to withdraw her attention from the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and so gain access to the Mediterranean. That Turkey would enter into an alliance with her ancient enemy and throw over her proved and trusted friend for her own destruction is not to be thought of, now or hereafter, whatever friction there may have been during the progress of the Egyptian troubles. Turkey without British assistance is lost beyond peradventure; with it she can fight once more as at Plevna, and with enduring success. The statement that British troops from Canada will be sent to the Dardanelles and camp at Gallipoli carries us back thirty years, when the advance guard of the Crimean expedition landed at that historic spot, where the Turks, five centuries and a half ago, first established themselves in Europe.

A special cable to the Globe says that the report of the directors of the Grand Trunk railway company was issued Monday night. As was expected it deals at length with the causes of the continued falling off in the receipts of the railway, which is attributed by the board of directors to the following causes: The commercial depression which Canada has shared in common with the rest of the world; the general decline of passenger business, while the rates have been diminished by undue competition; the freight traffic adversely affected by the low prices of produce prevailing in England and America; and excessive competition. The directors, however, express the conviction that the Grand Trunk system has suffered less from these causes than the other great lines of railway on the North American continent. The total decrease in the net receipts, for the half year ended 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883, is \$221,000. A similar comparison in regard to the working expenses shows a decrease of \$264,000.

Gas for Heating. An English scientific journal says that the hiring of gas stoves in London and the provinces is increasing. The London Gas Light and Coke company let 45 per cent. more of such stoves in 1884 than in the preceding year, and now has 35,000 of them on the hiring system. Water heaters, cold drying closets, etc., are largely taking the place of coal fires; one manufacturer alone has 2000 of the former. Of industrial establishments considerable in said in respect of smoke prevention. Bakers' ovens have been so improved that many of the largest produce no smoke whatever. The manufacture of oaks and the methods of utilizing small coal have been amended, and the use of gas as fuel, commonly called "producer gas," has been adopted with marked success. Besides gas, liquid hydrocarbons have been used as fuel for steam boilers; and hydraulic power has been substituted for steam power in various parts of London, supplied from a central source. The use of compressed air has made some progress experimentally. The council have collaborated with various foreign and colonial governments in the past year. In the United States about 8000 patents have been issued during the year, and the number of inventions in progress is estimated at 100,000. Seven days in the week Earl Granville may warn off trespassers on his precious time with these memorable words: "This is my busy day." Between cabinet councils and interviews with Russia and Turkish ambassadors, he will have no time for long speeches in the house of lords. One important speech may, however, be expected from him when the issue of peace or war is decided one way or the other.

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That Russia expects to act other than by way of diversion in Afghanistan we do not believe. The real object in view is some time since openly proclaimed by Skobelev, is not the conquest of India, but by threatening England on the Afghan frontier to withdraw her attention from the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and so gain access to the Mediterranean. That Turkey would enter into an alliance with her ancient enemy and throw over her proved and trusted friend for her own destruction is not to be thought of, now or hereafter, whatever friction there may have been during the progress of the Egyptian troubles. Turkey without British assistance is lost beyond peradventure; with it she can fight once more as at Plevna, and with enduring success. The statement that British troops from Canada will be sent to the Dardanelles and camp at Gallipoli carries us back thirty years, when the advance guard of the Crimean expedition landed at that historic spot, where the Turks, five centuries and a half ago, first established themselves in Europe.

A special cable to the Globe says that the report of the directors of the Grand Trunk railway company was issued Monday night. As was expected it deals at length with the causes of the continued falling off in the receipts of the railway, which is attributed by the board of directors to the following causes: The commercial depression which Canada has shared in common with the rest of the world; the general decline of passenger business, while the rates have been diminished by undue competition; the freight traffic adversely affected by the low prices of produce prevailing in England and America; and excessive competition. The directors, however, express the conviction that the Grand Trunk system has suffered less from these causes than the other great lines of railway on the North American continent. The total decrease in the net receipts, for the half year ended 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883, is \$221,000. A similar comparison in regard to the working expenses shows a decrease of \$264,000.

Gas for Heating. An English scientific journal says that the hiring of gas stoves in London and the provinces is increasing. The London Gas Light and Coke company let 45 per cent. more of such stoves in 1884 than in the preceding year, and now has 35,000 of them on the hiring system. Water heaters, cold drying closets, etc., are largely taking the place of coal fires; one manufacturer alone has 2000 of the former. Of industrial establishments considerable in said in respect of smoke prevention. Bakers' ovens have been so improved that many of the largest produce no smoke whatever. The manufacture of oaks and the methods of utilizing small coal have been amended, and the use of gas as fuel, commonly called "producer gas," has been adopted with marked success. Besides gas, liquid hydrocarbons have been used as fuel for steam boilers; and hydraulic power has been substituted for steam power in various parts of London, supplied from a central source. The use of compressed air has made some progress experimentally. The council have collaborated with various foreign and colonial governments in the past year. In the United States about 8000 patents have been issued during the year, and the number of inventions in progress is estimated at 100,000. Seven days in the week Earl Granville may warn off trespassers on his precious time with these memorable words: "This is my busy day." Between cabinet councils and interviews with Russia and Turkish ambassadors, he will have no time for long speeches in the house of lords. One important speech may, however, be expected from him when the issue of peace or war is decided one way or the other.

There are now four or five Gatling guns pretty well on towards the front in the Northwest. If one or two of them were on hand at the first battle, each firing its fifteen hundred shots per minute, the issue of the rebellion and the restoration of peace might be materially hastened.

From Berlin we hear that England and Russia have not sought the good offices of Germany as a mediator, and that Germany has not offered to act. Probably it would suit Bismarck just as well to have the war go on. Still, Turkey remains neutral, then Germany, Austria, France and Italy will remain neutral too, and England and

Riel is the Man.

The Mail has evidently sounded the key-note of an intention of the government to negotiate with the rebels.

We desire to see the troops withdrawn and the country quieted, but we wish to remark in the plainest possible terms that we object to the attempt that is being made to hold Inspector Crozier as the man responsible for the blood already shed.

It is not to be expected that the rebels will be so trifling with rebellion—if the integrity of the country and the maintenance of law and order are not vindicated now the after-consequences will be serious indeed.

We will have a rebellion every year. The rebels must be punished and Riel and his followers taught that law is the first thing to be maintained.

If the government are blameable for their treatment of the half-breeds then the people are able to and will punish by turning them out of office ignominiously.

Right all honest grievances, hold the government responsible for all its errors, but punish the rebels.

Louis Riel has raised a second rebellion. He has been the cause of shedding the blood of fifty citizens, has done his best to stir up a civil Indian war against peaceable settlers, has kept the development of the Northwest back, and has put the country to an enormous outlay.

The people of Ontario know all this, and they are not going to stand by quiet and see a police captain made the scapegoat.

Louis Riel is the man.

The Anglo-Russian Embargo.

If recent cablegrams from London may be held trustworthy England has, in advance of Gen. Lamson's report on the Komaroff incident, pronounced Russia's explanations unsatisfactory, and the probabilities are all in favor of an immediate diplomatic rupture, followed by war.

We stated the other day that there appeared to be certain insuperable reasons why the Northern Colossus should refrain in this juncture from provoking a conflict in which all the chances would be against him.

In truth the case is so situated that his choice is restricted to two alternatives: either to wage war, with the almost absolute certainty of ultimate defeat, or place himself at the head of an internal revolution which could only end in the disintegration of his empire.

The author of "Russia Before and After the War," a work published in German shortly before the late and fatal attempt on the life of Alexander II, placed before his readers an exposé of the seething influences at work in that vast empire, which constitute a revelation to all those who have not made Russian politics a study since the close of the Crimean war. He says: "With all the direct and indirect evidences of the country's economic depression, the Russian state and society, it were only the case of a great or lesser probability of a violent internal outbreak, then the only alternative to the Russian revolution is a struggle as spectators who had no interest in its issue. But such is not the case. The very fact that these domestic elements have made so immeasurably increased the severity of the present crisis and threaten to make it fatal, are closely connected with her foreign policy. Russia is a country that if all other remedies are found to be of no avail, will resort to the most desperate measures. The first step in this direction is the seizure of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the first step in this direction is the seizure of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and the first step in this direction is the seizure of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

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