

MARGARET MATHER.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF THE NEWSTAR THE SUPERBITY OF HER ART.

"JULIET"

It is always a pleasure to meet with genius, and when it comes under its spell, it is our duty to recognize and applaud it. Monday night the Montreal public had that pleasure, and we are happy to say, did not hesitate to translate its deep sense of gratification into spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm, delight and approval.

Miss Margaret Mather has added to our theatrical firmament almost unperceived, and entirely unknown, but the eye of the critical and fashionable audience which filled the Academy of Music was not slow to detect the brilliancy of the new star. There was no need of a telescope to discover its lustre and its dimensions, or to determine its position. Margaret Mather, in the opinion of her friends, and in the opinion of her intellect, is a young lady of remarkable attainments. She is a comparatively young stage actress who honors and of which she has become so bright an ornament. At the suggestion and solicitation of Mr. J. M. Hill, a wealthy merchant of Chicago, and who is her patron, she has been engaged to appear at the Metropolitan Theatre, Chicago, for a period of five years, and to devote herself to the art of painting by word and deed. What painting has lost, the drama has gained a hundred fold by that change in her career. Since her debut in Chicago three years ago there has been no decline, no retrogression in her progress up the tall heights of fame and honor. The number of her engagements, covering the principal cities of the States of America, and the measure of her success, extending over the wide and varied field of what is best in tragedy, drama and comedy, for the first three years, and for a young girl of twenty-three summers, are as extraordinary as they are unprecedented. In the midst of all these tributes, her non-frantic plaudits, her praise not flattery to turn her head. Ever earnest and unassuming, she knows no other glory or ambition but a devotion to her art, which has become a second nature. She in consequence comes to the performance of her part with a determination to excel, and to make the most intelligent and effective use of her great talents. She demonstrated this last night in the presentation of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet." No artist could be better equipped, mentally or physically, for a powerful and seductive portrayal of this inimitable creation of the English poet. With a voice as harmonious and as faithful and correct in intonation as a musical bell; with a depth and warmth of feeling that is under control; with features that told with eloquent truthfulness of the varying emotions of the soul; with grace and beauty in every line and curve of a well-proportioned figure, Miss Mather had great natural advantages to rise to an excellence of portrayal which might be rivaled, but which certainly cannot be surpassed. She had the imagination of the poet imparted to much of maiden innocence and sweetness, such of woman's passionate love and force of will, and so much of nature's grief and despair, was played by Margaret Mather with such an air of intense realism, unconscious earnestness and natural power, that absolutely nothing was left to the imagination of the portrayer. Space will not allow us to deal with the details of the performance; but we cannot refrain from chronicling and testifying to seven distinct triumphs of Miss Mather's genius and art. In the balcony scene the innocent rapture of a maiden's love never found gentler vent from the lips and eyes of woman than it did from Margaret Mather.

In the scene with the Nurse, who brings love tidings from Romeo, but dallys, amid accents and pains, to communicate them to the fair and anxious Juliet, Miss Mather is irresistibly charming, and proves the superiority of her conception of how things ought to be done. When the Nurse is brought in to Juliet, she is so full of the imagination of the poet imparted to much of maiden innocence and sweetness, such of woman's passionate love and force of will, and so much of nature's grief and despair, was played by Margaret Mather with such an air of intense realism, unconscious earnestness and natural power, that absolutely nothing was left to the imagination of the portrayer. Space will not allow us to deal with the details of the performance; but we cannot refrain from chronicling and testifying to seven distinct triumphs of Miss Mather's genius and art. In the balcony scene the innocent rapture of a maiden's love never found gentler vent from the lips and eyes of woman than it did from Margaret Mather.

There is danger ahead for you if you neglect the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell destroyer—consumption. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-purifier known, will restore your lost health. As a nutritive, it is far superior to cod liver oil. All druggists.

FOUR MEN LEAP TO DEATH. CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 28.—An accident occurred at the Kanawha Mining Colliery, in this county, this morning about 7 o'clock, in which three men and a boy were killed. Two cars loaded with thirteen miners were ascending the incline, 800 feet up the mountain-side to the mines. When about half-way up a brake-band broke on the drum, causing the man at the drum to lose control of the machine. The descending car, loaded with coal, was running opposite the car containing the men. It descended rapidly, while the other car, not up with lightning rapidity. Nine men jumped out of the car as it started and escaped with a few slight scratches, but three men and the boy remained in the car until it had attained a high speed, when they also jumped. They were thrown against some timbers, instantly killing Thomas Slaughter, Hix Thomas and John Prite, aged twelve years. The two men leave a widow and six children each. Edward Manoran, in jumping, sustained injuries from which he died a few hours later. He recently arrived from England and leaves a large family. The bodies were frightfully mangled.

LADIES will have no idea in how many ways Diamond Dyes can be used with pleasure and profit until they read the story of "Cousin John's Wife," published by Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Send stamp for book and sample, card, with full directions for fifty different uses.

Booth does not look at others who play his tricks, fearing unconscious imitation. He has never seen "Harriet" played except by his father.

If you are tired, taking the large old-fashioned gripping pill, try Carter's Little Pills and take some comfort. A man can't do anything. One pill a dose.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter alarming disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Focklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived much benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial. The results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, R. TORNER. (Signed) St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. (Signed) William Brent, Mansingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, John H. Lightfoot. (Signed) 15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne, September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Will, Chemist-Dentist, To Mr. A. J. White, Chemist, Tydyl, Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. BOWKER. To A. J. WHITE, Esq., A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St James Street, Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited), 67 St. James street, city.

A STRANGE CRIMINAL. ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Flora Emily Downs, who claims to have worked as a newspaper writer in England and Toronto, Canada, deliberately broke a window of a jewellery store here last night, and abstracted several valuable articles, making no attempt to escape. When arrested she told a pitiful story of poverty and desperation. She went from Toronto to Chicago a short time ago, but not getting employment, came here and was more successful, having exhausted her means she became desperate and determined to commit some crime to obtain shelter and food. She first attempted forgery, by signing the name of a prominent broker here to a cheque and presenting it to a bank, but was not arrested. She then determined to commit the act above described. She appears to be a woman of education and culture.

DEATH OF A NUN. NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Mother Josephine, colored, founder of the Roman Catholic order of Sisters of the Holy Family, is dead.

THE IRISH PARTY.

DUBLIN, May 27.—The Whiteside campaign by the Parliaments is now in full tide, and mass meetings are held every day in various portions of Ireland, but principally in Ulster, and every Home Rule member of Parliament is on the stump. Their speeches confirm the belief that they will oppose tooth and nail the renewal of the Irish Crimes Act. They also declare their intention of ventilating and opposing the Irish Land Purchase bill unless it is radically amended. The amendments which they propose are such as they know will never be conceded by the Government; but it is getting more and more evident that they do not want concessions and do not want a fight. They are glad that the Land bill is to be introduced, for it will give them one more subject to debate in Parliament and thus enlarge their opportunities for delaying the final adjournment. According to the Government programme there will be but two months to finish up the business of the present Parliament between the re-assembling in June and the wished for final adjournment in August. The Parliaments believe that they can compel the continuance of the session long beyond the first of August, and they propose to do so, partly in the hope of worrying their opponents into abandoning coercion, and partly to embarrass the Liberals by leaving them no time to prepare for the general elections in November.

A GLOOMY VACATION. LONDON, May 28.—There is no doubt that the Ministry is turning an unusually long Whiteside holiday to the best use in making every effort to have definite decisions to present when Parliament meets. Lord Rosebery's visit to Berlin is of the highest importance, as Lord Rosebery's relations with Mr. Gladstone have been of the most intimate and personal kind. The Marquis of Hartington is in the north of Ireland opening a political club. Sir Charles Dilke is in Dublin conferring with Earl Spencer. Mr. Errington is there also trying to carry out the government's scheme to play off the Catholics against the Nationalists by securing a loyal archbishop. Mr. Chamberlain is in Paris. Mr. Gladstone alone rests. He is almost ill at Hawarden. It is reported that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, will resign in a few days on account of ill health. While thus anxious to accomplish something after the recess, the only important piece of news thus far is adverse. It is asserted that the English proposals recently offered to the Turkish Envoy, Hassan Pasha, for the occupation of the Soudan by Turkey, have been declined by the Porte.

TURKEY AND THE SOUDAN. LONDON, May 27.—It is asserted that the English proposals offered to the Turkish Envoy, Fehmi Pasha, for the occupation of the Soudan by Turkey, have been declined. Fehmi Pasha returned to Constantinople with the proposals on the 14th inst., after having had an interview with Dr. Freycinet, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who assured him that France would not oppose Turkish occupation of Soudan or any part of the Soudan over which the Sultan claimed suzerainty. The refusal to accept the proposals after the assurance received from the French minister received official notice from the government yesterday that its terms would not be accepted and that this was the reason for the issuance of the order for the Guards to land at Alexandria. The proposals permitted the Turkish government to occupy and control the Soudan, provided action was taken to suppress the slave trade and develop commerce. The Porte would be free to assert suzerain rights over the whole of the Soudan, including the Province of Dongola. The completion of the railway between Suakin and Berber under a concession to an English company, was to be part of the understanding with the Turkish government, although it had not been formally referred to in the proposals.

RUSSIA PUSHING AHEAD. LONDON, May 28.—The Russian censors of press despatches are exerting themselves to the utmost to suppress the fact that, notwithstanding the favorable prospect for peace, the Russian war preparations are still being pressed with extraordinary vigor. The news, however, reaches London by various roundabout routes, and it is known that there is an immense movement of troops still in progress toward Central Asia. Large bodies of infantry, cavalry, field artillery and railway and telegraph builders are pressing forward in an almost continuous stream from European Russia through the Transcaucasian provinces across the Caspian Sea and eastward toward the Afghan frontier. The work of strengthening the Russian defenses on the Black Sea is actively proceeding, and the fortifying of Sebastopol especially is being pressed with feverish energy.

FLIGHT OF GLADSTONE. LONDON, May 28.—Swarms of Whiteside holiday-makers are spending Mr. Gladstone's rest at Hawarden. To-day a couple of thousand Liberal excursionists from Lancashire and a party of American tourists marched in procession to the castle from Hawarden Station to see the Premier. Mr. Gladstone, however, had received timely warning of the invasion and took to the woods, not returning until the visitors had retired.

A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY. DUBLIN, May 27.—At a meeting of the Ladies' Sanitary Association yesterday Sir Chas. Dilke said the condition of the homes of the poor in Ireland was a disgrace to the age. It was a bounden duty to those interested to diminish the evil.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WORNE. BERLIN, May 28.—The Emperor William is somewhat worse this morning. The intestinal trouble became more serious yesterday afternoon, and the Emperor passed a restless night. The Imperial family was summoned from Potsdam.

RED FLAGS OF PARIS. PARIS, May 28.—The Government have decided to introduce a bill prohibiting the display anywhere in France of all emblems, except the national tricolor and recognized flags of foreign nations.

A MAQUILLILL. LONDON, May 28.—The Marquis of Hartington is ill at Dublin. His proposed orations at Belfast and elsewhere have been abandoned.

LAND TAX REGULATIONS. VICTORIA, B. C., May 28.—An intense feeling of dissatisfaction toward the Dominion Government's land tax regulations is spreading throughout British Columbia. A telegram sent to Ottawa yesterday says if an attempt be made to enforce the regulations there will be open rebellion. It is reported that men are arming in several districts. A feeling of insecurity pervades official circles.

THE NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 28. Rev. Mr. Pitblado, of this city, was on board the steamer Northern when Kiel was being conveyed to Saskatchewan. He had some conversation with the rebel leader and the following is extracted from a report of this which he gives in private letters. Kiel said he was forced to fight by the mounted police and Hudson's Bay company's officers. They tyrannized over the half-breeds and abused their power. Q. Is this not a bad job for you? A. Yes; very bad, but the good Providence has prevented it from being worse. Had the Indians we expected joined us we would have been much stronger and able to resist. Q. How many men had you in the fight? A. About 500. I expected an attack on the north side and left 150 men to resist an attack on that side. This weakened us on the other side. Q. Where were you during the fight? A. At first, when the mist was on the river, I was on the north side, but when the attack was made I went everywhere among the men and all through the pits. Kiel further said that the people compelled him to fight and would not let him go back to Montana. He was on his way to give himself up to General Middleton when captured by the scouts. Another extract from the conversation reads: Q. Will the Indians fight? A. I do not know. Col. O'Brien's attack upon the Indians prevented them from joining us. Had they come as they were expected the fight would have been worse. I had about 250 of them with me. Q. Did you send messengers to them over the country after the Fish Creek battle? A. Yes, I sent them to the Appelle and Battleford, but not to Colary. As to religion, Rev. Mr. Pitblado says: I had several long conversations with Kiel on the subject of his religious views. He seems to be quite willing to talk, and declares that he is not at one with the Church of Rome. He is evidently trying to create sympathy for himself among Protestants. In reply to a question as to what he would answer if charged with treason, Kiel replied that he would answer to the former treaty made by the Government with him, and also his being recognized as Governor of Manitoba for two months. He had not at this time rebelled against the Government; also, that he was a citizen of the United States and could not be a traitor to Canada. Asked why he went to the States, he said: At the solicitation of Archbishop Tache. He continued: "I knew that the Government was between a cross-fire from the Opposition and my sympathizers. I told the Archbishop that there seemed something wrong in asking me to go, but I would leave the consequences with him. He said a friend or friends would give me two hundred pounds. I replied that I would not take money in that way, but if the Government would pay for my services while governor and while serving against the Fenians and give me something for damages I would. After a while an assurance was given, and I went to St. Paul and stayed there some months. When the elections came on the Archbishop sent for me and I came back. I was returned for Governor three times and as often turned out of the house and declared an outlaw, and then I went to the States which I was banished for five years. Q. How much money did the government give you? A. They gave me eight hundred pounds and my wife two hundred pounds.

HOW POINTMAKER SURVIVED. WINNIPEG, May 27.—The following is the message which Pointmaker addressed to Gen. Middleton at Prince Albert: "Sir,—I am camped with my people in the east end of the Eagle Hills, where I am reached by the news of the surrender of Kiel. No letter came with the news, so I cannot tell how far it may be true. I send some of my men to you to learn the truth and terms of peace and hope you will deal kindly with them. I and my people wish you to send us the terms in writing, so that we may be under no misunderstanding from which so much trouble arises. We have twenty-one prisoners whom we have tried to treat well in every respect. With greeting. (Signed) POINTMAKER, His N. Mark.

Gen. Middleton was on the steamer Northcote en route for Battleford when he received the message and sent Pointmaker's runner back with the following reply:—"POINTMAKER, I have utterly defeated the half-breeds and Indians and have made prisoners of Kiel and most of his councillors. I have made no terms with them. Neither will I make terms with you. You have enough to whip you and your people at least. Drive you away to starve, and will do so unless you bring in the terms you took, yourself and your councillors to meet me with your arms at Battleford on Tuesday, the 20th. I am glad to hear you treated the prisoners well and have released them. (Signed) FRED MIDDLETON, Major-General."

SIGNS OF A SPEEDY RETURN OF THE TROOPS. WINNIPEG, May 28.—General Middleton, it is now stated, will return from Battleford by way of Edmonton. He apprehends no further danger at either Edmonton or Calgary and sees no reason for sending more troops to these places. The Royal Grenadiers have arrived at Battleford, also part of A Battery. A courier from General Strange's command has arrived at Battleford. Big Bear has left his position at Frog Lake and his whereabouts is unknown, though it is thought he is coming this way. Strange is doubtless on his trail. A lot of horses, cattle and implements have been brought in by the police, being found among the Indians, and most of it recognized and given over to the settlers. The Indians who butchered Mr. Smart have been taken. The citizens have been relieved from military duty, and farmers have gone to the remains of their houses and their farms. Agricultural operations on a small scale are being carried on in the neighborhood of the town, but farmers are not allowed to take their families away from the fort to their former abodes.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, May 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Langellier asked if the government had deducted from the pay of the late Achille Blais, of the 9th Battalion, his funeral expenses. Hon. Mr. Caron said the story was not true. Every expense connected with the volunteers who have died had been met by the government, so far as they could be ascertained by the department. Mr. Langellier—Is it true, as stated by the special correspondence of the Toronto Mail from Clarke's Crossing on the 30th May, that soldiers pillaged the houses of the half-breeds and destroyed a quantity of their property? A. Yes, it is true, but it is demolished. Mr. Langellier—Is it true that the half-breeds broke the furniture and broke up a sewing machine and a stove; is it true that Capt. J. Cross-

BREVITIES.

Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern is dying. Six newspapers have been suppressed at Warsaw. The Earl of Rosebery has gone to the Hague from Berlin. There are fifteen industrial schools in New York City. Pekin advices say it is reported that a Russian outpost fired upon a Chinese outpost in Manchuria. A commission from the Admiralty is examining sites for defensive works on the English coast. The Earl of Selkirk, who died very rich lately, left a year's salary to all employed on his estates. The Hon. John Nash, the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a Roman Catholic, the second of that faith who has been appointed to that office since the Reformation. The French copy of the treaty of peace between China and France has been agreed to. Nothing now remains but the compilation of the Chinese copy. The best rice is that raised in South Carolina, where the rice is sown in trenches, which are eighteen apart, and flooded to a depth of several inches. Allowing every benefit of doubt, the entire figures for the strictly native Christians in India cannot be placed above 1,200,000, which represents less than one half of 1 per cent of the whole population of 250,000,000. An official account of the troubles at Kow-hang is that nine half-breed amuk, killed a doctor and three Sikh policemen, and wounded a police commander. Seven half-breeds were killed. The affair has no political importance. In Cuba two hours before a paper is distributed on the street a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government and one to the Censor. When the paper is returned with the Censor's indorsement the paper may go out to the public. The Old Testament Revision Company, which has just submitted its report to Convocation in England, held eight days sessions, and finished in June, 1884. These sessions, of about ten days each, comprised 792 days of six hours at a sitting. The Wisconsin brewers have discovered that the new license law is so loosely drawn that a brewing company may retail its own beer without a license. The result is that now beer shops are springing up in the cities of that state. A Baltimore house the other day sold, in a lump, 40,000 cases of tomatoes and 10,000 cases of corn. The price paid for the former was 82 cents per dozen, and for the latter 75 cents. This was one of the largest deals in canned goods ever perfected. The champion peach tree in the Delaware region, according to local fame, is a tree eight or ten inches in diameter and heavy with age. Last season it yielded eight crates of merrufruit fruit, besides a bushel and a half picked from the ground. The loss of petroleum spirit from leakage and evaporation was as much as 18 per cent, annually some ten years ago, but this has been reduced to 8 per cent, in many store-houses, and Germany claims to have reduced it to 1 per cent. George W. Howe, of Westfield, Mass., lost a treasured family heirloom in a fire at his old homestead, in Granville, last week. It was a piano made in London 144 years ago. He had intended to present it to the Westfield Athenaeum. One of Dr. Livingston's early discoveries was Lake Ngami, in South Africa, and it was then a favorite resort of elephants and other large animals. A recent explorer has found in place of the lake an arid spot devoid of both game and vegetation. A reformer drunkard offers the following recipe as an infallible cure for the liquor habit:—Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepperment water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm. This forms one draught. Two draughts to be taken each day. The French habit of addressing inferiors as "thou" caused a strike at Stetin recently, where the Journeymen Butchers' Union "went out" and remained out until their masters agreed to address them only with the polite "you." But since the journeymen had grown so proud the master butchers decided that it would no longer be proper to humiliate them by giving them tips over and above their wages. The weather forecasts of M. C. Montigny, of Brussels, for the years 1883 and 1884 have been verified to the letter. They have been based on the hypothesis that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green, or more rarely of violet, is indicative of great dryness. He conducts his observations by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and the predictions are made for a long period. Captain Howard, whose bravery saved the day to the Dominion troops in their recent fight with the Kiel insurgents, is a native of Connecticut. He served in the war of the rebellion, and also five years in the regular army, where he had considerable experience in Indian warfare. He is a brave, cool-headed soldier, thoroughly familiar with army life, and he is also a very skillful machinist, possessing a complete knowledge of the mechanism of a Gatling gun. The following is a list of the twelve greatest paintings, according to a New York critic:—1. Rubens's Descent from the Cross. 2. Raphael's Sistine Madonna. 3. Da Vinci's Last Supper. 4. Raphael's Transfiguration. 5. Domenichino's Last Communion of St. Jerome. 6. Gkido's Aurora. 7. Murillo's Immaculate Conception. 8. Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. 9. Volterra's Descent from the Cross. 10. Titian's Assumption of the Virgin. 11. Guido's Beatrice Cenci. 12. Correggio's Nativity. A few seasons ago an English duchess, whose way is to go ahead in pleasure, went to try her luck at the Monaco tables, where she soon got to the bottom of her purse. She went to the director to ask a loan, offering a pair of earrings with solitaire diamonds as a pledge. "Our terms are cash, and nobody is trusted." "But I am the Duchess of—," said her Grace. "That doesn't matter. Many duchesses come here who want borrow." The extraordinary fatality of measles of late years is attracting the attention of the public, and calling for the comments of medical men. Since January last 460 children have died of the disease in New York city, while in 1884 the number of deaths for the same period was only 144, while the total for the year was 762. The doctors say that of some causes which with pneumonia have made measles unusually fatal—sudden and violent changes in temperature. They say, moreover, that measles are treated too lightly by mothers, nurses and caretakers of children in general, and in many cities of Europe and America kills as many children, as does any other contagious disease.

THE NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 28. Rev. Mr. Pitblado, of this city, was on board the steamer Northern when Kiel was being conveyed to Saskatchewan. He had some conversation with the rebel leader and the following is extracted from a report of this which he gives in private letters. Kiel said he was forced to fight by the mounted police and Hudson's Bay company's officers. They tyrannized over the half-breeds and abused their power. Q. Is this not a bad job for you? A. Yes; very bad, but the good Providence has prevented it from being worse. Had the Indians we expected joined us we would have been much stronger and able to resist. Q. How many men had you in the fight? A. About 500. I expected an attack on the north side and left 150 men to resist an attack on that side. This weakened us on the other side. Q. Where were you during the fight? A. At first, when the mist was on the river, I was on the north side, but when the attack was made I went everywhere among the men and all through the pits. Kiel further said that the people compelled him to fight and would not let him go back to Montana. He was on his way to give himself up to General Middleton when captured by the scouts. Another extract from the conversation reads: Q. Will the Indians fight? A. I do not know. Col. O'Brien's attack upon the Indians prevented them from joining us. Had they come as they were expected the fight would have been worse. I had about 250 of them with me. Q. Did you send messengers to them over the country after the Fish Creek battle? A. Yes, I sent them to the Appelle and Battleford, but not to Colary. As to religion, Rev. Mr. Pitblado says: I had several long conversations with Kiel on the subject of his religious views. He seems to be quite willing to talk, and declares that he is not at one with the Church of Rome. He is evidently trying to create sympathy for himself among Protestants. In reply to a question as to what he would answer if charged with treason, Kiel replied that he would answer to the former treaty made by the Government with him, and also his being recognized as Governor of Manitoba for two months. He had not at this time rebelled against the Government; also, that he was a citizen of the United States and could not be a traitor to Canada. Asked why he went to the States, he said: At the solicitation of Archbishop Tache. He continued: "I knew that the Government was between a cross-fire from the Opposition and my sympathizers. I told the Archbishop that there seemed something wrong in asking me to go, but I would leave the consequences with him. He said a friend or friends would give me two hundred pounds. I replied that I would not take money in that way, but if the Government would pay for my services while governor and while serving against the Fenians and give me something for damages I would. After a while an assurance was given, and I went to St. Paul and stayed there some months. When the elections came on the Archbishop sent for me and I came back. I was returned for Governor three times and as often turned out of the house and declared an outlaw, and then I went to the States which I was banished for five years. Q. How much money did the government give you? A. They gave me eight hundred pounds and my wife two hundred pounds.

HOW POINTMAKER SURVIVED. WINNIPEG, May 27.—The following is the message which Pointmaker addressed to Gen. Middleton at Prince Albert: "Sir,—I am camped with my people in the east end of the Eagle Hills, where I am reached by the news of the surrender of Kiel. No letter came with the news, so I cannot tell how far it may be true. I send some of my men to you to learn the truth and terms of peace and hope you will deal kindly with them. I and my people wish you to send us the terms in writing, so that we may be under no misunderstanding from which so much trouble arises. We have twenty-one prisoners whom we have tried to treat well in every respect. With greeting. (Signed) POINTMAKER, His N. Mark.

Gen. Middleton was on the steamer Northcote en route for Battleford when he received the message and sent Pointmaker's runner back with the following reply:—"POINTMAKER, I have utterly defeated the half-breeds and Indians and have made prisoners of Kiel and most of his councillors. I have made no terms with them. Neither will I make terms with you. You have enough to whip you and your people at least. Drive you away to starve, and will do so unless you bring in the terms you took, yourself and your councillors to meet me with your arms at Battleford on Tuesday, the 20th. I am glad to hear you treated the prisoners well and have released them. (Signed) FRED MIDDLETON, Major-General."

SIGNS OF A SPEEDY RETURN OF THE TROOPS. WINNIPEG, May 28.—General Middleton, it is now stated, will return from Battleford by way of Edmonton. He apprehends no further danger at either Edmonton or Calgary and sees no reason for sending more troops to these places. The Royal Grenadiers have arrived at Battleford, also part of A Battery. A courier from General Strange's command has arrived at Battleford. Big Bear has left his position at Frog Lake and his whereabouts is unknown, though it is thought he is coming this way. Strange is doubtless on his trail. A lot of horses, cattle and implements have been brought in by the police, being found among the Indians, and most of it recognized and given over to the settlers. The Indians who butchered Mr. Smart have been taken. The citizens have been relieved from military duty, and farmers have gone to the remains of their houses and their farms. Agricultural operations on a small scale are being carried on in the neighborhood of the town, but farmers are not allowed to take their families away from the fort to their former abodes.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, May 28.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Langellier asked if the government had deducted from the pay of the late Achille Blais, of the 9th Battalion, his funeral expenses. Hon. Mr. Caron said the story was not true. Every expense connected with the volunteers who have died had been met by the government, so far as they could be ascertained by the department. Mr. Langellier—Is it true, as stated by the special correspondence of the Toronto Mail from Clarke's Crossing on the 30th May, that soldiers pillaged the houses of the half-breeds and destroyed a quantity of their property? A. Yes, it is true, but it is demolished. Mr. Langellier—Is it true that the half-breeds broke the furniture and broke up a sewing machine and a stove; is it true that Capt. J. Cross-

BREVITIES. Prince Antoine of Hohenzollern is dying. Six newspapers have been suppressed at Warsaw. The Earl of Rosebery has gone to the Hague from Berlin. There are fifteen industrial schools in New York City. Pekin advices say it is reported that a Russian outpost fired upon a Chinese outpost in Manchuria. A commission from the Admiralty is examining sites for defensive works on the English coast. The Earl of Selkirk, who died very rich lately, left a year's salary to all employed on his estates. The Hon. John Nash, the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is a Roman Catholic, the second of that faith who has been appointed to that office since the Reformation. The French copy of the treaty of peace between China and France has been agreed to. Nothing now remains but the compilation of the Chinese copy. The best rice is that raised in South Carolina, where the rice is sown in trenches, which are eighteen apart, and flooded to a depth of several inches. Allowing every benefit of doubt, the entire figures for the strictly native Christians in India cannot be placed above 1,200,000, which represents less than one half of 1 per cent of the whole population of 250,000,000. An official account of the troubles at Kow-hang is that nine half-breed amuk, killed a doctor and three Sikh policemen, and wounded a police commander. Seven half-breeds were killed. The affair has no political importance. In Cuba two hours before a paper is distributed on the street a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government and one to the Censor. When the paper is returned with the Censor's indorsement the paper may go out to the public. The Old Testament Revision Company, which has just submitted its report to Convocation in England, held eight days sessions, and finished in June, 1884. These sessions, of about ten days each, comprised 792 days of six hours at a sitting. The Wisconsin brewers have discovered that the new license law is so loosely drawn that a brewing company may retail its own beer without a license. The result is that now beer shops are springing up in the cities of that state. A Baltimore house the other day sold, in a lump, 40,000 cases of tomatoes and 10,000 cases of corn. The price paid for the former was 82 cents per dozen, and for the latter 75 cents. This was one of the largest deals in canned goods ever perfected. The champion peach tree in the Delaware region, according to local fame, is a tree eight or ten inches in diameter and heavy with age. Last season it yielded eight crates of merrufruit fruit, besides a bushel and a half picked from the ground. The loss of petroleum spirit from leakage and evaporation was as much as 18 per cent, annually some ten years ago, but this has been reduced to 8 per cent, in many store-houses, and Germany claims to have reduced it to 1 per cent. George W. Howe, of Westfield, Mass., lost a treasured family heirloom in a fire at his old homestead, in Granville, last week. It was a piano made in London 144 years ago. He had intended to present it to the Westfield Athenaeum. One of Dr. Livingston's early discoveries was Lake Ngami, in South Africa, and it was then a favorite resort of elephants and other large animals. A recent explorer has found in place of the lake an arid spot devoid of both game and vegetation. A reformer drunkard offers the following recipe as an infallible cure for the liquor habit:—Sulphate of iron, 5 grains; magnesia, 10 grains; pepperment water, 11 drachms; spirit of nutmeg, 1 drachm. This forms one draught. Two draughts to be taken each day. The French habit of addressing inferiors as "thou" caused a strike at Stetin recently, where the Journeymen Butchers' Union "went out" and remained out until their masters agreed to address them only with the polite "you." But since the journeymen had grown so proud the master butchers decided that it would no longer be proper to humiliate them by giving them tips over and above their wages. The weather forecasts of M. C. Montigny, of Brussels, for the years 1883 and 1884 have been verified to the letter. They have been based on the hypothesis that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green, or more rarely of violet, is indicative of great dryness. He conducts his observations by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and the predictions are made for a long period. Captain Howard, whose bravery saved the day to the Dominion troops in their recent fight with the Kiel insurgents, is a native of Connecticut. He served in the war of the rebellion, and also five years in the regular army, where he had considerable experience in Indian warfare. He is a brave, cool-headed soldier, thoroughly familiar with army life, and he is also a very skillful machinist, possessing a complete knowledge of the mechanism of a Gatling gun. The following is a list of the twelve greatest paintings, according to a New York critic:—1. Rubens's Descent from the Cross. 2. Raphael's Sistine Madonna. 3. Da Vinci's Last Supper. 4. Raphael's Transfiguration. 5. Domenichino's Last Communion of St. Jerome. 6. Gkido's Aurora. 7. Murillo's Immaculate Conception. 8. Michael Angelo's Last Judgment. 9. Volterra's Descent from the Cross. 10. Titian's Assumption of the Virgin. 11. Guido's Beatrice Cenci. 12. Correggio's Nativity. A few seasons ago an English duchess, whose way is to go ahead in pleasure, went to try her luck at the Monaco tables, where she soon got to the bottom of her purse. She went to the director to ask a loan, offering a pair of earrings with solitaire diamonds as a pledge. "Our terms are cash, and nobody is trusted." 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