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ILL-WON PEERAGES

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XLV.—CONTINUED.

He arrived at Don Antonio's residence just as O'Driscoll had preceded him, anxious and miserable, with a new care weighing upon his heart. His mother, whose health had long been ailing, too hastily apprised of Alphonse's condition, had fallen into one of her swooning fits, and though better when he left her, had to retire to her room, to which he feared she would be some time confined; and then hastily he inquired of the servant about Miss Fitzpatrick. The mental replied that there was no perceptible improvement; that another doctor had been called in, and the two were then with Don Antonio in the drawing-room. Miles and O'Driscoll went up, to find Effie and Nelly hanging about the lobby to waylay the physicians as they came forth, for an opinion upon their own case, and as the two gentlemen entered the drawing-room, they followed without ceremony, eager to make known some nondescript symptoms that troubled them to the men of lore. Don Antonio's face, as Miles and O'Driscoll conceived, did not express an air of much satisfaction; nor did the physicians, when questioned as to their hopes of the patient, give very definite opinion. One shrugged his shoulders, and said: "She has youth on her side and an unimpaired constitution. We hope the best."

The other added: "Whatever the faculty has prescribed in such cases we have administered, but it was a serious mistake not to have called in advice immediately upon symptoms supervening the swallowing of the bonbons."

"Then you believe it was the bonbons caused her illness?" said Miles. "Undoubtedly; I have known many children poisoned by eating those noxious compounds of plaster, and arsenic, and other deleterious colors, stuff and ingredients. "Sir, do you think we'll die?" exclaimed Effie, whose terror broke loose and defied all control. "We ate a lot of them, Nelly and I."

"I see nothing to indicate such casualty, my dear; but if you wish, I'll order you emetics," smiled Doctor Adrien. "Meanwhile, sir"—he turned to Don Antonio as he left the room—"remember, above all things, the patient is to be kept quiet and free from excitement till the feverish symptoms are abated, and we can, after neutralizing the effects of the drug, get up her exhausted strength."

They departed; and for the rest of the day a pin might have been heard to fall in the house. Don Antonio, in his anxiety for Alphonse, merging solicitude for his nephew, deputed Miles and Maurice to find where he had been conveyed, and how what they could in his behalf, while he himself sat down to write to various parties whose interest he hoped might be of avail in the young man's case. Early the following day O'Driscoll, accompanied by Miles, who met him by appointment, hastened to make inquiries about the invalid. Upon being told she passed a restless night, but was now a little more composed, as the doctors expected, they went up stairs, and met Effie on the landing, who whispered: "Lady Alicia's just come; she's in the drawing-room, and wanted to go up to Alphonse, but I told her she couldn't, that Don Antonio said the nurse was with her, and the doctors coming."

"My dear Maurice," cried the lady, coming to the door as they entered, and her look expressed so much feeling that O'Driscoll, rescinding former impressions, thought: "Well, you are a generous, noble-hearted creature, and I was mistaken in my contrary opinion." "Poor darling Alphonse! Only this morning I heard she was so ill, and came off at once to see her. What do the doctors say? My poor fellow!"

"We must wait till we hear what they say to-day. She has had a bad night," said Maurice with a choking in his throat. "Of course we hope the best." "Poor dear, of course you do. Sweet Alphonse!"

"It was the bonbons you gave her, Lady Alicia," said Miles, "that sickened her." "Sir, what do you mean to insinuate?" screamed Lady Alicia, with brow of thunder, and lightning in her eyes. "Do you dare to say the bonbons contained poison, and that I willfully conspired against Miss Fitzpatrick's life?"

"I did not use the words poison or life," calmly replied Miles. "I merely said the bonbons sickened her." "Beware what you say, sir. I am not one to be assailed with impunity; and I have friends powerful and prompt to do my best and redress my grievance," retorted the lady, with the hissing tone and vindictive aspect of an envenomed snake about to dart its fangs. So terrible was the effect of her speech, and gesture of rage and alarm, that for the first time an awful suspicion, that was almost conviction, flashed into the soul of O'Driscoll, and shuddering he recoiled from the touch of her cold, fishy hand, as one electrified by contact with a torpedo; while, grasping his, she continued, in agitated strain: "Would you believe me capable of it—of anything so base? O'Byrne, you wicked wretch!"

"My dear Lady Alicia, compose yourself," cried Maurice, soothingly. "My friend Miles has said nothing absolutely that could be construed into the smallest offence. I might myself be open to the reproach, innocently of giving sweetmeats to some one that disagreed."

"But who said the bonbons were poisoned, and that I gave them to her?" said Lady Alicia, now weeping hysterically upon Maurice's shoulder. "The doctor said they were poisoned. Where did you get them, and have you any more?"

"Then the doctor is a liar, and he is in the plot against me. They came to me from France; I have eaten of them myself. Oh, cruel, cruel Maurice! to hear such a charge, and not knock down the traducer;—but I will deal with him."

"Suppose they were poisoned; you might not have known it," said Maurice. "You make too much of it." "Oh, Maurice, you are a dear fellow to try and comfort me so. I don't believe they were poisoned; but if it so happened, I would lie down and die at your feet for my unucky hand to the accident. But is she so ill? Is she beyond hope? What does the doctor say? I was just going to ask you if fever, but a contagious disorder, when I was interrupted; and I would go up now to see her, but that little girl told me Don Antonio was with her. Won't you tell me how she is? You said she had a bad night?"

"So I heard, Lady Alicia; but she is more tranquil to-day," said Maurice, "and I hope the best."

"To be sure; I declare I feel so relieved. What gave her the bad night, do you think? Maybe some one innocently told her about her brother the priest, and that may have disquieted her, poor thing."

"No. What! do you know anything of him? We have been trying to make him out, Miles and I," said O'Driscoll, eagerly. "Oh, don't you know?—If not, perhaps I should not tell you?"

"Yes, yes, pray tell us; a murderous certainty is better than torturing suspense." "He is dead, unhappy man; refused to answer all questions put to him, and died in Beresford's Mews, at Drumcondra, last night;—so Claudius told my uncle. Don't say a word of it to poor Alphonse. Oh, by-the-by, Maurice, I want you to do me a favor; I am going on Monday next to Lady Aldborough's rout, and you know I'd like to look my best. Would you coax dear Alphonse to lend me the pearl suit your mother gave her? I'd prefer a loan of her uncle's diamonds, and if I asked him myself I'm sure he'd oblige me; but his manner is so stiff and unpleasant it repels me; so I must be content with the pearls just for one night. Effie will take your message and run up and get them for me."

"Alphonse is to be kept quiet, the doctor says, and we couldn't tease her for them now," cried Effie, looking at Maurice, who replied: "There's time enough yet between this and Monday, Lady Alicia; she cannot be disturbed now. And so they have murdered poor Fitzpatrick?"

"Oh, you know he was a United Irishman; they couldn't help it; the country must be pacified. Of course it is very sad, and we are all so sorry; but couldn't Effie run up and get the jewels quietly; Alphonse need know nothing of it, they'll be back before she wants them, and I'd like to see what dress would best suit them."

"I couldn't do it, Lady Alicia," returned Maurice, in tone more hard and firm than ever she had heard from him. "Excuse me if I go; I hear the doctor's carriage. Come, Miles."

"Then I may go," sighed Lady Alicia, "and as I drive through town on my return, I'll call to hear the news. Effie, would you like a drive in the carriage?"

"No, I would not," bluntly responded Effie, yet reining the bitter memory of bonbons and emetics. "Wouldn't you like, dear, to go to see your old friends, the Misses Hodgsones? I'll take you, if you wish, there."

"No, thank you, I don't care at all to see the Miss Hodgsones;" and Effie decamped from the saloon, while Lady Alicia made her way, unattended, to the hall-door. "Maurice," said Miles, as they waited in the dining-room the return of the doctor, and saw her step into her chariot, "avoid that woman; there's a fiend in her eye; was beside the man that shall call her wife, and with a pang at his heart he dashed away a tear that had sprung to his eye, and turned to scan the backs of the books in a glass-case beside him."

Two hours later, Florence Esmond, yielding to the persuasion of her cousin, Ethel Courtney, ordered the jaunting-car, and mournfully apathetic, accompanied her to pay a visit to Alphonse, of whose illness they had not even heard. As they drew up before the house, Ethel uttered an exclamation, and Florence a moment abstracted from her sorrow, fixed a gaze of surprise upon the shrouded windows. "Someone is dead; it must be Don Antonio, cried Ethel. They descended from the car and knocked at the door; a servant opened it, and bursting into tears murmured: "She's just gone half an hour, Miss."

"Who?" cried Florence, pushing her way into the parlor, while Ethel ran up stairs. "Poor Alphonse," said Miles, dejectedly, coming forward, leading her in by the hand and closing the door. "Poor Alphonse is dead; I'm glad you've come, Florence."

"Alphonse dead!" exclaimed Florence, forgetting every other thought, and fainted away.

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE EMIGRANTS.

"I am glad you came, dear Florence," were the reiterated words addressed by Miles O'Byrne to Florence Esmond, as, recovered from her brief lapse of consciousness, she sat beside him on the sofa, her hand in his, her eyes bent downward, her countenance expressing contending emotions of dismay and pity for the fate of Alphonse, and reviving hope for her own destiny. "I am glad," he repeated, "to see you once more, for not such as the past would I that our parting were."

"But must we part, Miles?" she hastily interrupted. "I have given you my love, which shall never be recalled. I have pledged my faith which it is not in any power save yours to sever. Whatever may be your lot in life, for weal or woe, I am content and strong to share with you."

"Dear Florence," he returned, deeply moved, "urge no more. I appeal to that self-same love and devotion of yours, and ask would you, could you, noble in every sentiment as you are, as me to forsake my own self-respect, to forfeit my own self-esteem by act so unworthy? You know the undisciplined opinions and prejudices of your family. What hope of domestic concord should bless our ill-starred union, could I brook, fiery as I am of soul, the insult, scorn, and contumely of your naughty brothers and their friends? I fear not a drawn sword, which not the voice of an angel of peace might bid be sheathed, would rule and ensnare our house. Yet more, granted I were magnanimous enough to rise superior to myself and pass by Marmion's hate and Percy's sneer, or portrion enough to sneak away and hide from their wrath, what manner of mind or heart should animate my nature, to behold, unmoved and unremorseful, Florence, beautiful and good, the star of her sphere, and the cythere of every eye, dragged down by my hand from the high estate, her birthright, disowned by her brothers, forsaken by her friends, plunged into obscurity, and all for no other guerdon than that of my fatal love, which, without dooming such indiction, may yet and for ever be hers?" He drew from his bosom the ring she had given him, and which was attached by a little chain to his crucifix. "You remember this token, dearest? I am not going to return it, for though while I release you, Florence, from your pledge to ally with my destiny, this little amulet shall ever rest upon my bosom, closing the door of my heart, and guarding, inaccessible to every other object, the empty niche consecrated to its sole idol, my lost Florence." He kissed her hand and rose quickly, warned by an approaching step that the door; it opened, and Ethel entered with streaming eyes, accompanied by Effie, sobbing as if her heart would break, and Don Antonio, looking like a statue of solemnity cast in bronze. Silently he shook hands with Florence, standing in awe-struck horror, a picture of speechless woe.

"Where's O'Driscoll?" said Miles, addressing M'Mahon, who answered, in hollow tone: "Gone home; just got word that his mother was found dead, sitting in her bedroom—disease of the heart. Poor fellow!"

"Any commands, sir?" cried a servant-man, noiselessly opening the door. "I'm going through town."

Commands were re-echoed Don Antonio, looking perplexed and preoccupied. "Yes; wait—stay, you are going to give directions to the undertaker; have you got my note? You might as well bid an auctioneer come up with a valuator to take the furniture, and call on Jefferies, the landlord, to come over this evening till I settle about the rent; that will do—po."

"What am I going to do?" mildly returned Don Antonio, but with firmness of look and tone that left no doubt of his perfect competency to govern his affairs. "I am going once again to fly with speed from this land of desolation, where I have suffered wreck and loss of all that was dear to my bosom—my brave boy Patrick, my murdered Alphonse, and my grandchild, sole offspring of my only daughter, whom in evil hour I beguiled from her widowed father's arms to accompany me on this ill-fated voyage to perish with our vessel on the coast." He wrung his hands and moaned aloud: "For your sake, Patrick and Alphonse, whose dubious love comforted my soul, and whom I had looked to be the staff of my declining years, I had consented to make again my home in my fatherland, having no other ties to bind me to my foreign associations, my son-in-law having formed for himself other connexions indifferent to me; and now, lo! behold the sequel."

"But Alphonse murdered, you said, Don Antonio?" exclaimed Ethel Courtney, with starting eyes. "What mean you?" "Though the last word my child spoke, with O'Driscoll's hand and mine locked in hers, was: 'Forgive her and let her live to repent, I will lift my voice and let it resound to the ear of the murderers, whose name, for sake of the promise extorted by our lost one, shall not be spoken. Alphonse died of the poisoned sweets offered by her hand.' Florence and Ethel simultaneously uttered a cry and clasped their hands.

"And threw up the Apostolic one," laugh ed Miles, scornfully. "Let me say on—Showed himself one day in church at Monkstown, where the event so notable you may see blazoned on marble—"

"Testifying to the edification of his example," sneered Miles. "To the triumph, sir, of our having made a convert of such notability; unlike his son Robert, who, shouldered up, no doubt, by his friends—Grattan, Connolly of Castle town, and his kinsmen, Blackney of Balleilwyn, Wyse of The Manor, and the Devereuxes—rather than consult his own interest, and vote for the Union. I can tell you, Government made him handsome offers through Castlereagh for his support of the measure."

"The destruction of his country." "No, sir, the good of the country. Well, he stubbornly refused, as you know, as the world knows, all terms."

"Was this why the pikes were hidden in his demesne of Cabinteely?" "I know nothing about that transaction. The Sham Squire, who knew of Byrne's disaffection to the Union, and that he was hence in no favor with the Government, very likely thought it a good opportunity to help the Government to get rid of him."

"Then we should have Higgins and Co., under Castlereagh's patronage, lording it in the last remnant left of our ancient heritage, but for the influential interposition of Judge Day, with the Viceroy, and his disclosure of the villainy."

"Well, to what end?" Bob Byrne, who might have defied them, and held his head higher than the best, by just giving the tips of his fingers to the Government's outstretched hand, dashed the whole thing, and flies like a hunted hare to pine an exiled man in Buenos Ayres, with his wife and three little girls. Come, Miles, my good fellow, have more common sense; change your tactics, steer with the wind that blows, for the Union will be carried with or without you. Dame Fortune is just now disposed to be amiable in your regard; catch her by the skirt, come in along with your friends to the Castle, where pensions and peerages are at discount for votes, and any amount of patronage you go in for. Why do you shake your head and laugh?"

"I can't help but laugh to think of the encourage of patented nobility with which our ancient pedigree should be confounded—certainly not such as can boast in heraldic page to honor well won in field of chivalry. Some I could name, you know them yourself—peers and peeresses, save the mark!—with whom I would prefer to have no association."

"Fish—hang it, what a cynic you are. Then here's my hand, and the hand of Florence Esmond, together, and Percy smiling fair approval for himself and Marmion by proxy on the transaction. Come."

"Don't tempt me beyond my strength to a gulf I see yawning beneath my feet," said Miles, with a wrung bosom. "I am not prepared to pay the cost at which the treasure may be mine. Oh! Florence, Florence. He broke down and sobbed."

"There was a loud knock at the front-door. "The Major, Sir, and an officer!" cried Effie in alarm, as she peered out under a corner of the blind. "What brings him now?" "Fly, Miles! Oh, fly!" cried Florence. They clasped in last farewell.

"Get out by the coach-house," said Don Antonio, hastening to warn the servants. "Go on board at once, and I'll follow by-and-by with the children."

"Take your berth, Miles, under an assumed name, as so shall I also," whispered O'Driscoll, as they made off together. "We are in a hunter's net, and it behooves us to move with caution."

So down to the quay they passed, unobstructed, while Major Sirr, seated at wine with Don Antonio and the visitors, blandly asking for Miles O'Byrne, of whom he wanted to make inquiries concerning a boy who had been in his employment, was gravely informed by Captain Courtney that he had just taken the coach to Wexford with a friend, but that he intended to ask him to dine on his return in a day or two, and that if the Major would join them he would confer much pleasure on all parties; to which proposal the Major graciously assented, nothing in doubt of killing two birds with one stone; then added: "I suppose he is gone to make inquiries about his insurgent brother, who was shot with his band of ninety pikemen the day before yesterday on the Hill of Tara by the troops. Desperate villains! We are cutting them down now pretty fast."

It was in the season of the vernal springtime, when the minister of God and his hordes of furies over a peaceful and smiling land. It is now advancing late in autumn, and where are the many rustic hamlets, and thatched cottages, that had nestled once in sequestered bowers, and peeped out from gorge and glen on the mountain, or by the river side, clustered in humble group, upon the open sward, basking in tranquil repose, or lay scattered amid wild upland regions, the voice of whose many waters, dashing in cascades to the valley, or murmuring and purring through pebbly channels, the loud howling of the storm cannot drown? It is night, and where are the sheeling roofs, and the glimmer of the heart-light through the pane that once, like an oasis in the desert, met the belated wanderer's eye? Hark! what cry of lamentation, what voice of wailing thrills upon the startled ear, and stirs the calm patina of nerve and vein to a deeper heart-throb? How awfully from the drear solitude ascends the choral dirge, ever wilder and louder, ringing through the reverberating arch of the firmament, as though bursting heart-strings had given forth their last throes of anguish, with the passionate rush of a spirit just saved from their clasp! Hark! what phantomlike shapes glide by the half-shrouded moonbeams along the highways, and by devious routes; while others yet hover and linger, unwilling to depart, round the dismantled wrecks, and upon the site of ruined homesteads. Alas! that lament of mourning is their farewell to the land they shall inhabit no more, and to the graves of their kindred with whose dust theirs shall not commingle.

Upon the deck of one of the many fine vessels that lined the Dublin quay is congregated a vast swarm of the children of Western Isle, departing to seek in unknown and distant clime a home denied them on their own soil, and the bread which robbery and oppression should there not wrench from the hard hand of honest toil, to pamper idle idleness. Foremost and conspicuous among the self-expiring emigrant pioneers stand Miles O'Byrne, Maurice O'Driscoll, Don Antonio MacMahon, and Nelly; and amid the crowd, upon the shore stood Capt. Courtney, Percy Esmond, and Florence, holding in her hand, pressed to her lip, the golden crucifix which enclosed a tress of the raven hair, the last relic and memento of him who bore away with him her heart, and with whom she had, in that last wild, hurried adieu, parted for ever. No tear bedewed her eyes, but her cheek wore that hue which tells of life untinged by mortal transmuted to marble, and done with mould cast; while he, steadfast, silent, with thoughts he dare not utter, pale with agony too bitter for tears, gazed

mournfully upon the severed idol of his knightly devotion, with feelings that must expire unknown and be buried out of sight in his bosom. The red sunset glow is streaming upon the still, deep river, and emptying the shades of eve; as they fall upon the scene. Amid the songs of the mariners and the alternate hush and murmur of the surging multitude, the anchor is weighed; the vessel, with its heavy weight, aways from side to side; the sails swell to the light breeze; a deafening cheer, blended with wailing from the shore, is responded to by a heartrending cry from the deck; a cry of woe and farewell, from riven bosoms, for sundried ties of human affections, which might have repressed, averts and rings awfully and evermore solemnly on the ear. Morn, rising in the open sky, shines upon the blue expanse of the deep, and upon the emigrant ship steering gallantly on her way, far, far upon her course, every sail inflated with favoring winds, and the briny gates of the shoreless realm fanning cheeks humid with tears, and bosoms yet heaving with convulsive throes from that wrench of the heart and the hand from all that was dear to life. Maurice O'Driscoll, aching with the ghastly wound festering in his soul, brooding over the immeasurable ruin of all his hopes and fortunes, sat apart, gazing listless upon the foamy track out by their progress through the billows; while Miles O'Byrne, no less dejected by the stroke that had cast into eclipse all his future life, stood leaning against the mast with folded arms, hearing from O'Hart and Mooney the blacksmith—who had contrived to escape and smuggle themselves among the emigrants—accounts of various disasters befalling their friends; but he was chiefly interested in learning the fate of Ned Burke, who, having been taken prisoner along with Johnny Doyle in Dublin, were condemned by Major Sirr to receive each a hundred lashes, and be sent on board two separate transport vessels which had sailed for America the week before with gangs of prisoners, to be pressed into the war England was then waging with America; and of Kitty Burke, whom they had met making her way from Wicklow, where she had been confined for a time with a wound in her leg, received in the last action.

Meanwhile, day after day, the crowded emigrant ship held her steady course; night set upon the waves; sunrise illumined the Atlantic; and then came a change over the horizon. Skies lowered above, and from black, incumbent clouds spouted drenching rain-floods, and swept the breath of the equinox, engulfing the vessel in the abyss of mountain billows, and shaking every timber of the fragile hulk, as it quaked in the tornado's grasp of wrath. Nelly and Effie, terrified, kept near Don Antonio, whose own many troubles, bravely stemmed and crushed down, had not hindered him from manifesting towards them a paternal interest, and even courting their confidence; while in many a social moment he listened attentively to their prattle, and learned from them with profound sympathy and secret surprise, allied to pain, the history of the *ban-áe*, and all the troubles of which she had been the dread forerunner. Now close by his side they crouched, within sight of the land their destined goal, and beheld a fine frigate in the offing, struggling to make the port; when lo! the close-reefed, topgallant mast gave way beneath a shock of the tempest; the vessel lurched, floundered, and a death-shriek rose from the black abyss of the raging deep, strewn with human forms, gasping and struggling for life. Oh, for an arm to aid! Swiftly the Amphitrite's boats are out and manned. Miles and Maurice strain every nerve; their comrades ply the oar with vigorous stroke; but long ere they reached the scene of disaster, buffeted by waves and winds, almost every soul had gone down. The foremost boat picked up two or three, one faintly struggling form floated towards theirs, then sank. Miles leaped over, caught him by the hair, himself narrowly escaping being swept beyond reach of helping hands; and being aided back into the boat, he discovered in the inanimate form he had just rescued from a watery grave and the boiling surge the boy Ned Burke!

CHAPTER XLVII.

CASTLEREAGH ACHIEVES HIS END, AND ENDS HIS CAREER.

Triumphant over the herculean stand of Grattan, and the small cohort of magnanimous patriots who had fought by his side to oppose and resist the abolition of their country's independence, despite the rivers of blood shed by the gallant nation to preserve its freedom, coercion, bribery, corruption and falsehood—base tools of the minions of Castlereagh and the Government carried the day. Ireland's liberty was violently wrested from her grasp; the royal charter of the Irish nation, guaranteed by the British Legislature shortly before and confirmed by the words, the signature, and the great seal of the monarch, was cancelled, and the constitution of the country was voted away by paid British nobles, Orange gentry, and clerks and hirelings employed and smuggled into Parliament for the occasion.

Upon the evening of the last year of the Act which was to transfer an ancient and respectable nation, crowned with an aureole of more than four thousand years of traditionary and historic fame and untarnished honor, to the condition of a tributary province, dependent upon the questionable honor of England for justice, the Houses of Parliament were closely invested by the military, no demonstration of popular feeling was permitted. A British regiment, near the entrance, patrolled through the Ionic colonnades. The galleries were crowded, but not by those who had been accustomed to witness the eloquence, and to animate the debates of the assembly. A monotonous and melancholy murmur ran through the benches. A sacred word was exchanged among the members. At length the expected moment arrived. The order for the third reading of the bill for the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland was moved by Lord Castlereagh. Unvaried, tame, cold-blooded, the words seemed frozen as they issued from his lips; and, as if a simple citizen of the world, he seemed to have no sensation on the subject, at that moment he had no country, no God but his ambition. He resumed his seat; confused murmurs ran through the house; it was visibly affected. Every character in a moment seemed involuntarily rushing to its index, some pale, some flushed, some agitated. Several members withdrew before the question could be repeated, and an awful momentary silence succeeded their departure. The Speaker rose slowly from his chair, held up the bill, looked steadily round him, and in the absence of the expiring Parliament said: "The eyes have seen, the ears have heard, the subdued voice, the unheeded, the stood statue-like, then flung the bill upon the table, and sank into his chair, exhausted and insensible."

The last meeting of the Parliament in College Green was held on Saturday, October 30th, 1800; and in proportion as there was humiliation and mourning among the patriot few for their nation's downfall from glory's high pinnacle, and for its usurped right of self-legislation, so was there joy, and gratulation, and banqueting, in the high places of power, for victory achieved, what though the blood-

stained laurel wreath had been dragged in pollution, and honor and chivalry stood proudly aloof from the ignoble revolve of degraded slaves? Chief of the pandemonium, he whose brow glitters beneath the glare of a coronet—yet why is his cheek pale? and his eye, why does it gleam with a charnel light, in whose phosphoric glitter there is neither soul nor mirth? Has the cup not been filled to the brim for which he stipulated? Has the guerdon of his labor, weighed in the scale of his ambition been found fraudulently short of measure. He has achieved his end and aims. At the altar of ambition two most ill-assorted hands have been joined in bands of unhallowed union; over hecatombs of mangled dead, and thousands of ravaged homes, and through floods of widows' and orphans' tears, he has stepped lightly, to make Erin and Albion one. Great Britain applauds his loyal zeal; minions, who themselves following his steps have risen from obscurity to notoriety and opulence, render abject homage at his footstool. Why is his cheek pale, and his soul disturbed, and his heart oppressed with weight of secret care? Who can tell? Paroxysms, indeed, he has; and by fits and starts flashes of incoherent shouting through the gloom like wildfire, gleaming and glimmering in desolate marshes, as though the spirit from time to time made spasmodic effort to hurl off a load that oppressed, or break for a chain that galled it. Yet, like the contortions of a galvanised body, these unspontaneous expressions, designed to cloak the perturbations of a mind ill at ease, deceived no one. The observer might construe as he pleased of the cause, but to all it was apparent that the Marquis of Londonderry, once Castlereagh—was an unhappy man, oppressed with care thought some, preyed upon by illness deemed others. And so time wore on, and brought no change, and the unsolved mystery ceased to surprise, people became accustomed to his altered mood, and other subjects of wonder and items of interest began to fill up the routine of daily business and afford theme for talk and comment.

(To be continued.)

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? Its New York State has 11,000 hotels.

Premature decline of manly powers, nervous debility and kindred diseases, radically cured. Consultation free. Book 3c. (3c.) stamps. Address, confidentially, World's Medical Dispensary Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

There are 10,000 Policemen in London. Clergymen, Singers and Public Speakers, will find Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion of the greatest benefit to them, where there is any tendency to weakness of the throat or Bronchial tubes, as it soothes the irritated membrane, gives full tone and vigor to the unfeebled constitution. The aristocratic sport in Australia is kangaroo hunting.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not very various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup.

A strong, well-fed camel will carry 500 pounds, including two persons.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

There are in Italy 4,000,000 lemon trees, which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons annually.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure. The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant and sure cure for Itching Piles, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The United States is the only civilized country in the world, declares a former superintendent of schools in Boston, where teachers do not hold their position by permanent tenure.

When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction.

Said a noted man of 60 years, "My mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy."

Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment.

"Gone to oven" is the correct expression for the retirement of the Russian peasant at night, since he has no bed, but sleeps on the top of the oven.

Sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-five families in Boston were provided with free soup during the past winter.

A late invention is an ankle corset designed as a brace while roller skating.

EPH'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. EPH'S has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frames."—Civil Service Gazette. Sold in packets and tins, (4s and 7s) by grocers, and at JAMES WATTS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, ETC.

WAR PROSPECTS.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN DENIES KOMAROFF'S ACCOUNT OF THE PENDING AFFAIR.

Gladstone's pacific talk in the House—Will England evacuate the Soudan?—The complications becoming more serious—How the credit will be disposed of.

London, April 21.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Earl Granville said the operations in Egypt have been such that they could not be abandoned. The Government had adhered to their pledges regarding the defence of Egypt.

In moving the vote of credit, which amounts to eleven million pounds, Mr. Gladstone explained that £4,500,000 would be devoted to the Soudan, £750,000 to the Nile, and £400,000 to the Suakim-Berber railway.

Lord Granville also stated that Indian troops would be used to hold the Soudan and the British troops there be lent in an emergency for service in India or elsewhere.

Earl Morley, under secretary for war, announced that the whole of the first-class of the army reserves have been notified that they are liable to be summoned for service at very short notice.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT. In moving the vote of credit, which amounts to eleven million pounds, Mr. Gladstone explained that £4,500,000 would be devoted to the Soudan, £750,000 to the Nile, and £400,000 to the Suakim-Berber railway.

Secondly—Komaroff states that he found an entrenchment occupied by Afghans near the bridge. I reply that this position was occupied by the Afghans previous to Komaroff's advance and previous to the agreement of March 17th.

Thirdly—Komaroff says: "In order to avoid a conflict, I placed my troops five versts from the Afghan position." In reply I can only refer to the main body, as the Russian troops were in Kizil Tepe, and Russian batteries were considerably in advance of that point.

Fourthly—Komaroff says: "When the Afghans were convinced we had no intention of attacking them, they began to come daily nearer our camp." I reply that far from the Afghans being convinced of Komaroff's innocent intention, his continued irritating daily attempts to provoke hostility convinced the Afghans that the Russians were determined to provoke a conflict, and induced them to adopt what appeared to be a military necessity in extending their defensive positions.

Fifthly—Komaroff states that on the 27th of March the Afghans sent against one company charged with covering a reconnaissance, three companies with cannon and cavalry. In reply I say the reconnaissance in force itself meant a hostile intention.

Sixthly—Komaroff states that the arrogance and audacity of the Afghans increased by degrees. I reply that it may be even so, but if so, it was entirely caused by Russian actions. The Afghans did their utmost to avoid a collision. It is solely owing to their patience and forbearance during two months of incessant irritation that peace was preserved so long.

Seventhly—Komaroff says, on the 28th the Afghans occupied a height commanding the left flank of the Russian camp and began to throw up entrenchments there to establish a post of cavalry behind the Russian line and place a picket within a gun shot distance. I reply that the Afghan commander did on the 28th, after a hostile reconnaissance on the 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghab river, for the purpose of giving notice of any fresh Russian advance, but the post was withdrawn the next day.

Eighthly—Komaroff says that on the 29th he sent to the Afghan commander an energetic summons, etc., and received an answer that by the advice of the English he refused to retire across the Kushk river. In reply I may state that the fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect.

Ninthly—Komaroff says he again addressed a private letter couched in friendly terms. In reply I say:—The letter in question was never seen by any officer of the commission, but Captain Delisloe was told that the letter had been received a few hours before the Russian attack on the 30th.

Tenthly—Komaroff states: "On the 30th, to support my demands, I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on a pacific result, but an artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept a combat." In reply I say: "The Russians advanced to attack the Afghan position, and of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was not commenced by the artillery fire as Komaroff states, as the infantry fire was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun."

London, April 21.—A cabinet council has been summoned to-day to further consider the Afghan question.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA. VIENNA, April 21.—The *Politische* correspondent states that the real points of difficulty between England and Russia are the bridges between Pul-I-Khisti and Ak Tapa, which command Herat, and which Russia insists upon retaining.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—It is rumored that Ayoub Khan was arrested at Tanager by the order of Russia, and will be kept at her disposal. The *Journal*, of St. Petersburg, insists that the accounts of the battle made by Komaroff and Lumsden agree.

THE GAZETTE says that the occupation of Pendjeh was a good answer to the impudent seizure of Port Hamilton by England.

LUMSDEN'S ANSWER. LONDON, April 21.—Gladstone, in the Commons this afternoon, announced that the Government had received Lumsden's answer to the Government's inquiries of the 10th.

RUSSIA TO FORTIFY HERAT. WARSAW, April 21.—The *Tagblatt* says it is the intention of Russia to capture and fortify Herat. 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.

WAR CREDIT. LONDON, April 21.—The Government has asked for credit of \$55,000,000 for army and navy.

TO BE IN READINESS. LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, Granville stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putting the army and navy and the whole of the auxiliary forces in a condition of immediate readiness for service if required.

TORPEDO BOATS.

MADRID, April 21.—England has offered to buy several torpedo boats from Spain.

CLOSING OF THE DARDANELLES.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—France has proposed the other powers in insisting that the Porte shall close the Dardanelles in the event of war.

WILL ENGLAND SURRENDER.

MOSCOW, April 21.—The *Gazette* says unless England surrenders the occupation of Port Hamilton will be inevitable. Dufferin's attitude, it says, is also a sufficient *casus belli*.

PRESSING ENGLAND TO GIVE IN.

LONDON, April 21.—The *Standard* believes the object of the constant communications between France and Russia has been to create the greatest pressure against England to succumb to Russia's demands.

A ROAD TO HERAT.

TIRUPUR, April 21.—The Russians are compelling the Sarkis to build the military road through Pendjeh district to Herat.

ANOTHER RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The *Herald's* Brussels correspondent was shown a cipher despatch last evening from St. Petersburg announcing a fresh advance of Russian forces and a rumor of disturbances among the northern Hindoostans against the British.

PARIS, April 21.—It is rumored a powerful Russian squadron has been ordered to cruise off Italy to overawe the Italian government in its suspected work of secretly preparing to assist England.

LONDON, April 21.—In the Commons, today, Gladstone said the Government were engaged in a correspondence of extreme gravity with Russia. It was impossible to make now a complete statement of the nature of that correspondence. No partial statement would be given without the greatest risk of creating misapprehension.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 21.—The *Car* has sent numerous copies of St. George to Gen. Komaroff for distribution among his bravest soldiers and has asked for the names of the officers who distinguished themselves at Pendjeh. The whole Russian press is clamoring for the seizure of Herat by Russia.

FROM THE FRONT.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN BIG BEAR AND INSPECTOR DICKENS—MELGUND'S 18 MILE CHASE AFTER THE REBELS—OTTER'S FLYING COLUMN IN THE HOSTILE COUNTRY—BATTLEFIELD BARRACKS IN DANGER.

THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE. WINNIPEG, April 21.—A *Clarke's Crossing* telegram says:—Lord Melgund says he has received information that the reported Frog Lake massacre is a myth. He does not know what to believe, as the first despatch giving an account of the massacre, came from Mr. Dickens, commander of the mounted police at Fort Pitt.

A telegram from Clarke's Crossing this afternoon announces the return of S. L. Bodson, transport officer, from a visit to Prince Albert. He was accompanied by Chief Factor, Macdonald, of Fort Qu'Appelle. They had a rough trip, having travelled over 300 miles since last Monday. 100 miles being made on Sunday. They report Crozier's force all well. He has 175 police and about 80 volunteers. The latter are badly armed, and the pickets have only clubs. Scouts reported that they saw 300 mounted Indians nesting towards Riel's camp. Provisions are running short.

RIEL'S CAMP. Mr. McIntosh, of the McIntosh settlement, north of the Crossing, came to camp yesterday. He has frequently visited Riel's camp at Batchelor's Crossing, and says that he has more than 200 half-breeds there, and only a few Indians, but small bands are scattered through the country. Provisions are running short with the rebels, who are eating cattle obtained from settlers near Prince Albert. He believes that Riel is unaware of the advance or proximity of the troops. He tells the half-breeds the only small force of police is coming, and that the Government is sending a commission, and that all will be settled satisfactorily soon.

A CONTRADICTION. TORONTO, April 21.—Color-Sergeant Hill, of the York Rangers, who returned yesterday from the North-West, invalided, denies emphatically the statements made by Sergeant Nelson, of the Grenadiers, in the interview published in an evening paper yesterday as to the inhuman treatment of Col. O'Brien in respect to the uniform from Bugle Major White, and leaving him lying helpless and almost naked in his tent. Hill says it is a tissue of falsehoods.

DEPARTURE OF COL. WHITEHEAD. Lieut. Col. Whitehead left by the C. P. R. train last evening en route for the North-West to take a position on General Middleton's staff. Owing to some mistake as to the train by which he was to leave but few members of the "Vics" were present to say farewell to their old colonel, the majority of the regiment with their fine band having by mistake gone to Bonaventure depot. However, there were between thirty and forty gentlemen present to bid him farewell. Colonel Crawford, the present commander of the Vics, delivered a farewell address, which was responded to in fitting terms by Col. Whitehead. Col. Whitehead will spend to-day in Ottawa, and leave to-night direct for Winnipeg.

WINNIPEG, Mad., April 22, midnight.—A despatch just received from Battleford announces the arrival there to-day of five policemen by the river from Fort Pitt. They report one policeman killed and several wounded before they left. The rest of the force with the settlers sought refuge with some friendly Indians. Further particulars are anxiously waited. Big Bear is said to have been at the head of the Indians who attacked the fort.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 22.—News from Battleford says the Fort Pitt police, 21 in number, had a fight on Wednesday last with about three hundred Indians of Big Bear and Little Poplar's bands. One policeman, D. L. Cowan, son of Wm. Cowan of Ottawa, was killed, and one, L. Anley, of Halifax, wounded, but will recover. Four Indians were killed. The Indians then ran away. McLean's family left Fort Pitt the day before the battle. He had a parley with the Indians. They said they only wanted to kill the police.

MRS. GOWANLOCK ALIVE. Later—the police who arrived at Battleford this evening report Mrs. Gowanlock, previously reported killed, to be alive and with Mrs. Delaney, a prisoner of the Indians.

A STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, April 22.—Before the orders of the day were called in the house of commons, this afternoon, Sir John Macdonald rose and said: I may state that there is too much

reason to fear that the rumors which have reached us about the disaster at Fort Pitt are true. But they are not fully confirmed. They come from Battleford; they are vague in their nature. I do not think therefore it would be well, from considerations of the feelings of those who are interested in the various people there, to speak more specifically, because all the reports are rumored, as yet. But they have come from various sources, and therefore one must believe a calamity has occurred there, to what extent I have not able yet to inform the house. The moment we receive any information it will be laid before the house.

About 10 o'clock Sir John rose and said: I have to announce the receipt of the following telegram from Battleford. It is dated to-day and reads: "Fort Pitt policemen under Dickens arrived by river at Battleford this morning: one killed, one wounded, previous to leaving; all the settlers with McLean gone into Indian camp."

Mr. McLean, I may say, is the Indian agent. Mr. Blake asked, "How do you interpret that?" and Sir John replied: "I cannot tell; I simply read you what information I have received."

THE COST OF THE RISING. OTTAWA, April 22.—In the House of Commons to-night Hon. Mr. Caron said he regretted to say that the finance minister was very ill. In his absence he would, therefore, move that the Speaker leave the chair and that the House form itself into committee of supply for the purpose of considering the message from His Excellency with reference to the \$700,000 to meet the expenses of the North-West trouble. He was perfectly certain that under the present circumstances he could count upon hon. gentlemen opposite helping in the passage of this vote. The sum was necessary, because the amount of money placed at the disposal of the department of militia had been exhausted. The amount would be divided as follows:—For the pay and subsistence of 4,000 troops at an average of \$1.50 per day, for sixty days, \$360,000; transport, \$300,000; supplies and camp utensils, \$40,000.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he would not oppose the vote, but would agree to its passage on the understanding that an account in detail would be given afterwards.

Mr. Langelier—is it proposed to give the volunteers sufficient pay to cover the waste of their families during their absence? If the services are to be continued for any length of time the government should provide them with the means with which to support their families during their absence.

Hon. Mr. Caron.—The action of the department of militia is controlled altogether by the law. The statute says that the pay of a volunteer in the public service is. Outside of that we cannot go without special authority. We have, however, provided that any portion of the pay of the men can be paid over to their families, provided we get the proper authority from the men so to pay it.

Mr. Langelier said he did not bring any complaint against the department in saying that it was to blame. His idea rather was to suggest that the families should be supported during the absence of the volunteers.

Hon. Mr. Caron said the present vote did not contemplate any additional pay. It was intended simply to meet the requirement he had already mentioned to the house.

Mr. Gault stated that the people of Montreal had come solely to the front to provide for the families of the absent volunteers and they did this, not as a charity, but as a duty for they owed it to the volunteers who had gone to the front to put down the rebellion to see that their families did not suffer. The ladies of Montreal had banded together and had sent forward not only necessities but luxuries for the volunteers. In fact, everything that could be done for them was being done. The resolution was concurred in.

WINNIPEG, April 22. News from the West has been interrupted again on account of the wires either being cut or down between Humboldt and Clarke's Crossing. Public anxiety is therefore strained both as regards the fugitives from Fort Pitt and the intended movements of Gen. Middleton. It is expected that the rebels will be required again to-day. Terrible disagreeable weather has prevailed for the last three days, heavy rain and bleak winds has made it exceedingly uncomfortable for the camping out of troops. It has had the effect, however, of clearing the ice out of the rivers both in the province and the North-West and the consequent rise in the water will facilitate navigation so very essential in the West for transport service. The troops now in the city and awaiting orders to proceed to the front consist of the Winnipeg troop of cavalry, 65 officers and men, under Capt. Knight; Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto, 70 officers and men, under Col. Dennis; the Quebec Cavalry School, 65 officers and men, under Col. Warren; 5000 Fusiliers, London, 300 officers and men, under Col. Williams; Ninth Battalion Rifles, Quebec, 250 officers and men, under Col. Amyot, M.P.; the Halifax Battalion, 350 officers and men, under Col. Brenner. The latter just arrived this morning after a most arduous and fatiguing trip. A reception is to be accorded them in Selkirk hall by their former friends from Nova Scotia.

The Intelligence Corps, 30 strong, consisting principally of surveyors who have worked in the North-West, have arrived at Swift Current, and will join Gen. Middleton by boat on the Saskatchewan river at Clark's Crossing. They are under the command of J. S. Dennis. They are armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers and are mounted on native ponies. The City Council has called a meeting to-day at noon for the purpose of inaugurating a benevolent fund in this city for assisting the families of volunteers now doing service at the front. It is now stated on authority that on account of the number of volunteers that have been engaged in military transportation service and the taking of farmers from their farms, means are lacking in yield of the wheat crop of the province for this year of at least 2,000,000 bushels. There is much grumbling. The farmers, however, claim that they can make more money by hiring their teams to the militia authorities than if they stayed at home and cultivated their farms, considering the prices they obtained last year for their wheat.

The Government have received confirmation of the murder of the mounted policemen at Fort Pitt and the fall of that place. The names, however, are not given.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—The news this morning tends to confirm the report of the arrival from Fort Pitt of five mounted policemen. In the fight between Big Bear and Inspector Dickens, the latter lost one man killed and one wounded. The Indians were 100 strong, and the police numbered 20. McLean, chief officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other occupants of the post, took refuge in a friendly Indian camp. The name of the policeman killed is Constable Cowan. Four Indians were killed in the encounter. The details of the affair are not yet received. A despatch from Clarke's Crossing last night announced that Lord McLean sent out with five scouts yesterday morning to make a reconnaissance, and when three miles out saw two scouts on horseback, one Indian and a half-breed, armed with rifles. They chased the rebels 15 miles and ran them into a bluff covered with timber when seven others opened fire. The scouts fired seven shots in return, wounding the Indians. The scouts were most anxious to go in and fight it out, but Melgund thought, as the horses were played out, and the number of the rebels unknown,

and being eighteen miles from camp, discretion was the better part of valor, and ordered the men to retire. The firing of the rebels was poor. The chase was viewed by Riel's scouts from the opposite bank. Both columns were under marching orders to start from Clarke's Crossing at 7 a. m. to-day, supplies and forage being near enough to be available to-night. Col. Otter's flying column is now well under way for Battleford. He expected to reach Eagle Hills last night and great vigilance is being exercised, as they have entered the hostile Cree country. T. Davis, a Prince Albert storekeeper, who has just arrived, reports everything well except a shortage of flour. He also says that C. Newitt, reported killed, is not killed, but is doing well. He was shot in the calf of the leg and was supposed to be dead, but an Indian coming up and finding not dead attempted to kill him by striking him on the head with his gun. He saved the blow with his hand, but had three fingers broken in doing so. The wounded are doing well and are all able to walk around the barracks. The report of Newitt's killing an Indian by bayonetting is true. Nolin, one of Riel's councillors, is now a prisoner in Prince Albert. Volunteers and English half-breeds were anxious to go and fight Riel, but Col. Irvine would not allow them on account of the Indians who are gathering north of them. Davis arrived by Carrot river district and evaded the rebels. Newitt was saved by a French breed, who was friendly. Davis also reports that seven half-breeds were known to have been killed, and expects there to be many more killed and wounded, as Riel sent to Prince Albert for Dr. Hreeda, and admits that shells from cannon killed a great many horses.

Orders have arrived from (General Middleton calling to the front the 7th Fusiliers of London, Governor-General's Body Guard and the Quebec and Winnipeg cavalry. A special train with the troops leaves for the west this morning.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—A man named Smart, while on guard at Battleford barracks last night, was shot and killed by the Indians. It is greatly feared an attack will be made on the barracks before Otter's column can reach there. He is said to be within 75 miles of the place. Telegraphic communication has again been interrupted north of Touchwood Hills this morning.

THE FROG LAKE INDIANS BURNED TO DEATH—FORT QU'APPELLE INDIANS DECLARE THEMSELVES NEUTRAL. OTTAWA, April 22.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Blake asked: Is it true that Gen. Middleton's instructions are to the effect reported by the *Toronto Mail's* correspondent in its issue of the 20th inst., on the authority of a statement made to that correspondent by Gen. Middleton himself, as follows: "That the general's only instructions were to quell the rebellion and hang the murderers and responsible headmen, and these orders he will carry out." To this Hon. Mr. Caron replied: I beg to state that the general's orders are to vindicate the law and to put down armed resistance to it. The other portion of the question seems so ridiculous that I do not consider it necessary to be noticed.

THE FORT QU'APPELLE INDIANS. Sir John Macdonald said:—Before the orders of the day are called, I may say that I am instructed to read a telegram from the Indians at Fort Qu'Appelle, which is sent through the Indian agent there:—

FOUR QU'APPELLE, April 22. To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, Ottawa. Indians want this read in Parliament by you.

ALAN McDONALD, Agent. Pasqua and Muskowpeling are speaking to you now through their councillor. We have good thoughts in our hearts from the time Governor Morris made the treaty with us; have kept our promises. Surprised to see soldiers coming here; don't know reason why; only look to treaty obligations and our work on reserves. Don't think anything disloyal of us, it hurts us; we depend on promises made by Great Mother to us, because of our keeping faith. Hope when trouble is ended that she will extend more help to us on our reserves to make better living than before, and hope that our agent will have more power to help us; expect Great Mother will see to that; two winters ago tobacco was sent to us; we did not listen; now more tobacco is sent; we will not listen. Governor Dewdney told us no matter if war was around our reserves we should not fight; we would not be molested. We hold on to that; we would not be called to fight; we want peace. I try all I can to keep peace and explain everything; I want the Great Mother to be kind and good to us. We witness:—

A. McDONALD, Indian Agent. Wm. E. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col. GEO. DREWELL, Interpreter. T. W. JACKSON, M.N.W. Council. PASQUA, Chief. MUSKOWPELING, Chief. CHAS. ADAM, Head Councillor. Send answer.

THE QUEBEC BATTALION. Hon. Mr. Caron yesterday received the following despatch from Col. Amyot, of the 9th Battalion, Quebec, dated Winnipeg, April 23rd:—"The weather being unusually bad, we have been put into barracks. My men generally are well. The authorities are doing their best for us, and the men are doing all the time. Do not believe statements to the contrary in hostile press. Are awaiting orders to proceed further. We are all cheerful."

THE MARTYRED PRIESTS. The Frog Lake massacre is fully confirmed by the Fort Pitt garrison, which has reached Battleford. They state that the priests were beaten to death and burned. The Indians are very blood-thirsty. They burned all the buildings at Frog Lake. After service at the church they shot ten of the helpless whites. Scouts at Battleford report a large trail indicating that Moosomin's band is in communication with Poundmaker.

Continued on Eighth Page.

My friend, look here! you know how weak and nervous your wife is, and you know that Carter's Iron Pills will relieve her, now why not be fair about it and buy her a box? Its

Attorney-General Garland is declared to be a totalitar.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant. Three Spanish coins, bearing the date 1799, were recently dug up by a farmer in Baldwin County, Ga.

DR. LOW'S PLEASANT WORM SYRUP—An agreeable, safe and effective remedy to remove all kinds of worms. At a recent election for town officers in Smithtown, L.I., there were five Smiths on the Republican ticket.

A THING OF BEAUTY. The most brilliant shades possible on all fabrics are made by the Dymond Dyes. Unequaled for brilliancy and durability. 10c. At all druggists. Send 2c. for 32 Sample Colors. Vells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

THE DANGERS OF BLOOD POISONING.

Since the death of President Garfield, there seems to have been an increase in the number of recorded cases of blood poisoning. A few weeks ago the Rev. Noah Schenck, D.D., of Brooklyn, had an operation performed on his foot, inflammation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals rapidly, and if the blood is corrupt, it is slow to heal. Impure blood irritates and inflames the whole system. It follows then, if the blood purifying organs are deranged—since every particle of blood courses through these organs over one hundred times an hour—in a very short time the blood poison must destroy all vitality.

In the winter season Nature demands heating food; in the spring she sets up a cooling process; and, to accomplish this, she ordains that the change from winter to summer shall be gradual; if her laws were never violated, this provision would be sufficient; they are violated, therefore, we must furnish her help in this spring house-cleaning time; otherwise the seeds of disease remain within us.

Blood is made in the stomach; it is purified by the skin, lungs, liver and kidneys. During a long cold winter, the liver and kidneys are overpowered; the consequence is that in spring these organs are prostrated; the prostration is indicated by extremely dull, heavy feelings and a weak, furred tongue, lack of appetite, itching and discolored skin, mental irritability, depression of spirits, neuralgic pains, convulsions, chills and fever, "malaria."

These little irregularities of feeling are Nature's warnings; if neglected, disease may get the upper hand. If you introduce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symptoms; it follows, therefore, that to remove them, vitality must be restored to those blood purifying organs. If they cannot perform their work no amount of medicine taken for other organs can have any permanent effect in the system.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruoc, business manager of the *Syracuse (N.Y.) Journal* in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attributed recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly of some chronic disorder. This preparation is not a cure-all; it claims to restore the blood purifying organs to natural vitality; by so doing, it not only cures, but prevents blood corruption and disease. If you doubt its power, ask your friends; millions have heard of it, hundreds of thousands have used it and commend it.

The ill-feelings of spring time are caused by a more or less poisoned condition of the blood; a condition which grows worse by neglect, and finally may send one to the grave.

One day a young physician discovered on his nose what turned out to be a malignant ulceration; the blood virus attacked his brain and killed him.

A prominent merchant of apparently average health died suddenly the other day; an examination showed that one kidney, entirely decayed, had poisoned the blood in time, he might have lived to the full "three score and ten."

Every day we neglect to take such precautions as are herein indicated, we may be said to drive a nail into our coffin. The blood is poisoned every day; if it is not purified every day, untimely death is inevitable.

Every Mussulman who makes a pilgrimage to Mecca is honored during the remainder of his life by the title of Hajji.

Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by National Pills.

CAN DEAFNESS BE CURED? Mr. John Clark, of Millbridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Haggard's Yellow Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and pain.

While preparing a chicken for the table a few days ago, a citizen of Monmouth County, N.J., found a rusty pin stuck in the center of its heart.

DECAY OF THE BONES, with some thirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that terrible disease known as catarrh. It advances from stage to stage of fearful annoyances, and if neglected, is certain to end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it at any stage. This medicine has been long before the public, and thousands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues.

The first steel steamship ever built in San Francisco was launched there last week.

WELL TO REMEMBER. A stitch in time saves nine. Serious results often follow a neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

Mammoth, Cal., once a flourishing and populous mining camp, is now without a soul within its extensive limits.

A GREAT MISTAKE. It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, of Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

Edwin Booth has been investigating spiritualism in Philadelphia.

THE SECRET OUT. The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and imparting health and vigor.

Telegraph wires have to be renewed every five or seven years. The Western Union Telegraph Company exchange about one thousand tons of old wire for new every year.

A GOOD TEST. For over sixteen years G. M. Everest, of Forest, has sold Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds and all lung complaints; it is pleasant to take and always reliable.

An experiment for saving the eyes during reading consists of printing dark blue letters on pale green paper. The effect is said to be very restful.

WATERLOO NEWS. Walter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Haggard's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being cured of Colicous lumps that other medicines failed to remove, he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of Rheumatism by the same remedy.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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Sample copies sent free on application.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1885

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY POST, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits from its prosperity and progress.

Mr. Justice Johnson, in commenting on the verdict rendered by a jury in the case of the Canada Shipping Company against the Toronto Mail for libel, delivered himself of an original and witty remark. The libel was a most damaging one to the company, but the jury's verdict, which was in its favor, awarded only the small sum of \$25 damages. The worthy Judge concluded, from the insignificance of the award, that the verdict could only be interpreted as a declaration by the jury of their opinion that the newspapers of the country were so conducted as to make it a matter of indifference what they said as to a person or corporation, nobody being influenced against the attacked by these efforts of the press. "The fact is," said His Honor, "that the press in this country has sunk so low that nobody cares what it says, and it doesn't make a bit of difference what its opinions are." Is the Judge right?

According to a special cable despatch, the Marquis of Ripon and Lord Rosebery are the two hot favorites for the succession to Earl Spencer as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. It is asserted that the Marquis of Ripon would be the more acceptable to the Irish people on account of his religion, which, however, forms a disability to his taking the office, and would have to be removed by act of Parliament. This idea of Ireland being reduced to silence and of being willing to accept an intolerable situation, if the Viceroy was only a Catholic is an altogether mistaken one. Ireland, a Catholic country, chooses a protestant to be her leader. The Irish people will not and do not allow a man's religion to interfere or obstruct the legitimate advance of the national cause. Speaking on this subject, the London

Universe remarks that some of the political quacks, who are always ready to prescribe their nostrums for the cure of Irish discontent, now say that the one thing the country wants is a Catholic Lord-Lieutenant. If the Marquis of Ripon were to be made Viceroy nature would smile, the pigs grow fat, and the potatoes would be round and mealy. Before a Catholic could be installed in Dublin Castle an Act of Parliament repealing a remnant of the penal persecutions should have to be passed, that is to say, removing the disability which hinders a man of our creed from holding the position. That Act should be passed, and must be passed whenever Irishmen choose to demand it. But that a Catholic viceroy would pacify Ireland is the purest balderdash. The Church is more independent there in literal actuality than in most ostensibly Catholic countries of the Continent. And the grievances against which the Ireland of the present protests are not so much religious as national, practical, and worldly.

Mr. Gladstone brought up the subject of the vote of credit for fifty-five million dollars, and, in a powerful and warlike speech, asked the House to vote the entire sum en bloc. It was at first thought that half of this vote of credit would go towards paying off the expenses of the Soudan campaign; but the Premier surprised the House by explaining that the Government did not intend to devote any portion of the money for Soudan purposes, but would reserve discretion to apply the whole vote for "purposes of special preparations," which, in other terms, means for war with Russia. The entire credit was voted without debate. Evidently the struggle is going to assume wide proportions and will be a costly item in the Budget. To meet this first war credit, the income tax, which is essentially a war tax, will receive an accession of about sixpence in the pound. This tax at the present moment is only sixpence in the pound, but to meet the revenue deficit it is expected Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he brings down his budget, will ask for twopence, bringing the rate up to eightpence, which, with the extra sixpence for war purposes, will make the total tax one shilling and twopence. This was only equalled once (in 1855, Russian war period), since 1843, and only surpassed once since the same date, in 1857 (Indian mutiny), when the tax was one shilling and fourpence. During Earl Beaconsfield's second Administration in the years 1875 and 1876, the tax found its lowest mark, being only two pence in the pound. Evidently, if an Anglo-Russian war takes place, Great Britain is not going to be a cheap country to live in for some years to come.

The Philadelphia American writes rather disdainfully of Canada in the matter of the fisheries question, which it considers to be the one problem that gives Canadians a share in the high politics of the world. Our contemporary feels nettled over the prospect of having American fishermen excluded from the fat fishing grounds in and around the Gulf of St. Lawrence after the 1st of July next, when the Washington treaty will expire. The American says there is no intention to renew the fishery clauses on a basis that would give Canadians a guinea a pound for all the fish the Americans would take, and then admit Canadian fish free of duty into United States ports. Our contemporary reminds us that the Government at Washington have another power than Canada to deal with in any further negotiations, and says:—"Canada has no more power to shut us out of the Gulf of St. Lawrence than out of Bristol Bay. The Gulf of St. Lawrence is British water, not Canadian. Our rights to fish in it will be settled in London, and not in Ottawa. And the concessions made to us, as in the settlement of the Fortune Bay outrages, will be determined by the consideration of how much England desires at that moment to keep us in good humor. And unless all the signs of the political weather are delusive, England will have much need for our good will both before and after the first day of July. Canada cannot cut her cake and have it. She cannot hang on to an European Empire and enjoy the facilities furnished by its military and diplomatic system, and then strut about with the airs of an independent country. She may cut 'the silken rosin' as soon as she likes, and we will deal with her as a nation. But so long as she wears it, she is to us merely an outlying province of the British Empire, and our dealings with her interests are but a part of our diplomatic relations with that Empire." This is hard on Canada, but it is only what it must expect as long as it continues in the role of a menial appendage.

THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

From the annual report just published we are pleased to find that this popular life company has experienced another year of great prosperity, having issued 1820 new policies in 1884 for \$2,423,200. As compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 282 in the number of policies and \$378,600 in the amount assured. The total number of policies in force at the close of 1884 is 6,086, covering assurances for the sum of \$7,835,900.71. The cash income also shows a gratifying growth, having increased from \$199,182.00 in 1883 to \$260,939.68 in 1884, while the assets of the company have advanced from \$533,705.55 in 1883 to \$652,661.68 in 1884, showing a net gain during the year of no less a sum than \$118,956.21. These figures speak for themselves with "no uncertain sound," and prove beyond question that the Ontario is not only a vigorous and progressive company, but that the management of its affairs is in the hands of able, prudent and experienced men. We have, therefore, great pleasure to repeat our recommendation of last year to any

of our readers who may need insurance on their lives, that they cannot do better than give the Ontario a share of their business, being satisfied that the company is sound in every respect, its development healthy, its plans of assurance attractive, and its dealing with its members liberal. The Ontario, we have reason to believe, is in every way worthy of public patronage.

GRENADIER NELSON AND THE SIXTY-FIFTH.

OUTSIDE of the massacres, the most painful and disgusting feature of the North-West campaign is undoubtedly the monstrous charges against the gallant 65th of Montreal, which were published by the Toronto News and alleged to have been made by Sergeant Nelson of the Grenadiers. The charges, on their face, are iniquitous lies, and the conduct of the News in giving them currency is reprehensible in the extreme. It has managed to get up a sensation, but at the expense of the national honor and dignity. Sergeant Nelson's whole tirade is nothing but an expression of bitter hatred of a brave and honorable race. His allusion to the 65th as "infernal Frenchmen" betrays the sentiments which filled his cowardly breast and moved his lying tongue. Some of the doings which he attributes to the officers and men of the battalion would dishonor even the meanest brutes of the animal creation and are unmentionable to polite ears. They are described by this Grenadier Nelson as a "mutinous," "reckless," "disorderly," "drunken," "filthy," "thieving" gang. The Minister of Militia should make it his immediate and imperative duty to punish and brand the atrocious calumnies of the 65th and his no less vile accomplice, the Toronto News. Its gallant commander, Col. Ouimet, has written an open letter, in which he expresses his amazement at the scandalous and undeserved attack upon his regiment. He testifies to the fortitude and cheerfulness with which both officers and men bore the hardships of the journey, and says that he did not receive a single complaint, nor did he witness or hear even a trivial instance of misconduct. Col. Ouimet repels the charges with indignation, and demands that the Militia Department take immediate and official action in respect of them.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

The N. Y. Herald has a rather remarkable article dealing with the question, on which side will the United States throw its sympathies in case of a war between Great Britain and Russia? A few American journals urge that "blood is thicker than water and a community of language and literature calls for a community of feeling." They call for American sympathy with England. But the Herald answers that in doing so they mistake the real feelings of Americans, and bluntly avers that to it this cry about American sympathy with England seems "unmitigated bosh and rot." Our contemporary sees no instance in history where England has ever been notorious for her friendly and unselfish spirit towards other nations, but finds her spending her substance in vain endeavors to check the progress of younger nations.

The Herald considers that Russia is only fulfilling its role in pushing eastward and southeastward through Asia, owing to the momentum of its population and the inevitable operation of natural causes. Just as we of the United States have "moved westward, and having reached the Pacific will for the next century or two "extend ourselves northward and southward "until we cover the North American continent from Panama to the Pole."

This is rather a plain hint as to what is to become of the Dominion in the near future. A good many people were under the impression that the Union was not in need of Canadian territory and did not want it, but here is a rather startling insinuation of American designs with regard to Canada's destiny. The Herald concludes as follows:—"But there are facts in the case which are open to everybody. It is a fact that the extension of Russia across a large part of Asia has been and is an unmitigated benefit to modern civilization. She has acted, and is acting, as a pioneer in Asia as we have been the pioneers in North America. Wherever she has set her foot the seeds of civilization have been sown and have had a chance to sprout. Moreover, that Russia shall continue to expand is inevitable. If England were able to stop her southerly and southeasterly expansion, that would only force her to press upon Central Europe. If the English could drive Russia back across the Asiatic steppes, would she not thereby precipitate the Northern Giant upon Germany, Austria, France; and make real that dolorous presage of Napoleon's that a century all Europe might be Cosack? Finally, it would not be strange if Americans should have a warm feeling toward Russia. This is easily explained. Russia and the United States are the two young, vigorous, growing and expanding nations in Christendom; and the young think and feel alike. France, Germany and England are old and past their vigor. Germany, hemmed in on all sides, strives vainly to set up an artificial and sterile colonial system, based not on the enterprise of her people, which reaches out in other directions, but upon government plans, money and fleets. France impoverishes her people by expeditions to Tonquin. England spends her substance in vain endeavors to check the progress of younger nations. Russia and the United States alone march onward, peacefully fulfilling their destiny, expanding their young vigor in subduing barbarism, and spreading wherever they go the ideas and the implements of

civilization. England, crying out against this advance, and scheming and fighting to obstruct it, is like old Dame Partington ridiculously sweeping back the tide with her broom."

PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW FRANCHISE BILL.

The Dominion Franchise Bill, which is now before the House, is destined to meet with considerable opposition. This bill, no more than any other, is not perfect. It contains provisions which are quite debatable, and others that are exceedingly objectionable. The clauses dealing with the qualifications based on property and income are a matter of appreciation. The proposal to drag women, and unprotected females at that, into the vortex of politics, is more gallant than wise or desirable. Female suffrage is sentimental rot of the worst description. It is not demanded by any respectable or large portion of the fair sex. It would be out of place in a sober franchise bill for this young Dominion. Then there is the establishment of the revising barrister, who will be supreme and infallible in his sway over the Canadian electorate. It shall be his business to prepare the voters' lists, and from these lists there is to be no appeal. He will have to decide the value of the property, and upon his decision depends the qualification of the voter, again without appeal. This supreme and infallible official is to hold office during good behaviour, and can only be removed for cause, so that to his supremacy and infallibility must be joined the attribute of immutability. Parliament will have to be very careful how it deals with that clause of the bill concerning the duties of this important personage. Finally, a consideration of importance is that regarding the expenses it will be necessary to incur in giving the bill effect. There has been some mention of the cost running up to about \$200,000 a year. The country evidently cannot afford to toy with such figures. Every precaution will have to be taken by Parliament against making the people pay too dearly for the right of the franchise. The basis of the new franchise bill is as follows:—

It is proposed that voters in cities, towns and incorporated villages shall have the same qualifications. Every one who is twenty-one years old and is a British subject, and not otherwise disqualified, shall have a vote if he is the owner of real property to the value of \$300.

Everyone who is a tenant in a city or town under a lease shall have a vote if his lease is at the annual rental of not less than \$20.

Every occupant of real property other than owner or tenant, of the value of \$300, shall have a vote.

Residents of such cities or towns deriving an income of not less than \$100 annually from some trade, calling, office or profession, or investment or charge on real property, shall have a vote.

Sons of property holders, not otherwise qualified, who reside upon such property, when the value of the property is sufficiently large to qualify such son or sons, shall have a vote.

In the counties, it is proposed that every person who is the owner of real property within any such electoral district of the value of \$150, or is tenant under lease of not less than a year, at an annual rental of not less than \$20 in money or in kind, shall have a vote.

Occupants of property other than as owners or tenants of the value of \$150 can exercise the franchise.

As in the cities so in the country districts, anyone who derives an income of not less than \$400, and is a resident a year, shall have a vote.

Farmers' sons, not otherwise enfranchised, who are residents and have been so continually on their paternal acres, shall have a vote if the farm be of sufficient value that if divided among them they would be qualified under the Act.

Sons of owners of property, other than farmers, and resident thereon, when the property is of sufficient value to qualify them, shall have a vote.

Fishermen, the owners of real property and boats and tackle, which together are of the value of \$150, shall also have a vote.

By these provisions the basis of suffrage will be somewhat broadened in a few of the provinces, while in others it will be narrowed. This is to be regretted, for we believe the broader the franchise the better for the country. Citizenship, residence and intelligence should be the only requisite qualifications to enjoy the rights of the franchise. Some people talk about the possession of real estate being necessary to prove manhood, as stake in the welfare of the country. Nothing more flimsy and untenable than that! Who to-day are the very back-bone and defence of the Confederation but young men, the majority of whom own neither real estate nor pay rent, and whose incomes are not up to the required standard. And still this is the class of people who are disfranchised for the insulting reason that they have no stake in the country's welfare represented in so many dollars and cents. A citizen suffrage does more honor and renders more benefit to a country than a money suffrage.

ON THE VERGE OF WAR.

There has been a very general disappointment over the text and tone of Mr. Gladstone's daily statements in the House of Commons concerning the Anglo-Russian dispute over the Afghan frontier. Every one expected that the Premier would state the immediate intentions of the Government, instead of finding excuses for delay and peace parleys while Russia was pushing her troops forward with feverish haste and capturing advantageous positions in the Afghan territory. But to-day the despatches indicate that Mr. Gladstone has almost definitely done with

peaceful explanations of the situation, and that while seeming to show a weak and shuffling hand, he has all along been preparing for the momentous struggle which is either to settle the fate of the Empire or to put a damper on Muscovite ambition for some time to come. The character and extent of these war preparations are guessed at when the immense credit which Mr. Gladstone has asked for is taken into consideration. His statement on the floor of the House, that the government feel it is necessary to hold all the resources of the Empire, including the forces in the Soudan, available for instant use whenever required, is a positive indication that England is on the verge of war. This declaration of the Premier narrows the controversy between London and St. Petersburg and leaves but little room for anything but a formal notice from one to the other that powder and shot must take the place of speech and pen in the settlement of the quarrel. A declaration of war will be in order before the lapse of forty-eight hours, if Russia does not give some sign of receding from her position or of abandoning her pretensions in some way.

HOW A CONTEMPORARY VIEWS THE SITUATION.

Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness entertains some queer notions and says some funny things about the role England plays in the world's history, contrasted with that of Russia. It says, for instance, that the question between the two great empires of the world is not who shall rule in India, but whether the Saxon or the Slav shall be the promoter or retarder of human progress. As far as promoting or retarding the progress of humanity is concerned, we think there is not much preference to be accorded either of the contending parties. How has England promoted human progress in countries with which she has had to deal? The only progress that the natives ever made was to get rid of their wealth and liberties, to be handed over to the British invader. What human progress did she promote in Ireland, or even in Scotland? What human progress did we have here in Canada until the patriots of '37 and '38 pulled the country out of the bonds of misgovernment and of national despair? Where is the human progress noticeable among the Egyptians, who are bred to the death by English capitalists? When did human progress begin to take a start in the United States? Not while under British protection.

What human progress has she promoted in India? No later than last year the British promoters of human progress kicked up a devil of a row because it was suggested that natives might be fit and proper persons to fill judicial positions in their own country. Russia can show no such record of having retarded human progress so persistently and so universally. The Witness is consequently somewhat out in its calculations regarding the object and the motives of the present struggle between the two empires. It is decidedly comical to hear the Witness gravely assert that "England is not a brute force, but a moral force." There is, however, some truth in the assertion, but then we must distinguish. It is quite true that England is a good deal of a moral force when she has a bigger bully than herself to deal with. She does not commence the "slugging" until all peace preliminaries are considered and all peaceful solutions of the question are exhausted. She only stands up against an antagonist equal to herself when she must. On the other hand, let her antagonist be inferior in strength, and all the moral force vanishes. What moral force characterizes her relations with Ireland? What was the force that suddenly drove the British fleet against Alexandria two years ago? Arabi was not as strong as Komaroff, and moral force was at a discount. England is a brute force every time she comes in contact with a weaker power, and the Daily Witness cannot change the fact by a simple assertion to the contrary.

"THE CLARITY OF SILENCE."

Just as we said—the stories sent over the cable, describing the reception of the Prince of Wales in Ireland were, from the first, colored beyond measure. The reports were cooked and manufactured by English scribes and by thoroughly anti-Irish press agencies. Seldom have the wires been made to carry such a mass of falsehood and misrepresentation as is concentrated in the despatches relating to the Royal visit. The object of this stupid and unprofitable scheme was to make the outside world believe that Ireland was "loyal" to England and satisfied with English rule. But the scheme will prove as flat a failure as the royal visit itself. The truth was caged for ten days, but the Irish papers were neither suppressed nor muzzled, and the relation of the facts has at last come by mail. The visit of the Prince, as we have frequently pointed out, was especially inopportune under the auspices of Earl Spencer, who is odious to the Irish people, and at a period when a coercion code suppresses the liberties of the nation. And above all was the visit undesirable from the fact that it would be made use of by the two English parties to misrepresent the opinions of the Irish people.

Thus the people are driven into choosing between cordiality towards the heir to the Throne and attachment to the cause of Irish nationality. To a people who want freedom and a just government there could be no hesitation as to a choice. Ireland made it wisely and well. Never in the long history of kings was royalty boycotted with such national unanimity and gazed at in such respectful silence by a nation as the Prince of Wales has been by Ireland. None were in attendance to pay court to His Royal Highness but Castle officials and parasites, and

ascendancy factionists. The heart and bulk of the nation were present neither in person nor in spirit.

The people's representatives, religious, political and municipal, declined with stern dignity to mingle with royalty in the polluted chambers of Spencer's castle. The day the Prince reached Dublin, United Ireland, the organ of the National party, presented the Prince with a gigantic bouquet of representative Irish opinions of his visit, which were in striking contrast with the addresses drawn up by the limited Orange and Freemason lodges. That enterprising journal had sent circulars to the parliamentary representatives, to the bishops and clergy, to every mayor, Chairman of Town Commissioners or Chairman of Poor Law Boards, to influential private citizens, to societies, and to each of the 800 branches of the National League throughout the country, representing about 20,000 members, to ascertain what was thought of the Prince and his visit. The result was the most remarkable assemblage of individual and corporate opinions ever collected in a single paper. United Ireland published 38 long and closely printed columns of brief and pointed expressions of the popular mind, and want of space and time prevented it from publishing as many more. It was equal to a plebiscite of the whole population, and their verdict, given without the slightest preconcert, was that the Prince of Wales deserved nothing better from the Irish people than their silence. Speaking for the bishops and clergy of Ireland, Archbishop Croke sent the following in answer to the circular:—

"Were the Prince and Princess of Wales coming amongst us to restore our constitutional rights; to demolish Dublin Castle; to put an end to Orange ascendancy and freemason's rule; and, above all, to inaugurate an Irish Parliament in College Green, we should joyously strew flowers on their path and literally fill the air with the echo of their name. But coming, as we are regretfully forced to think they do, on no such ennobling or beneficent mission, and, indeed, for no clearly defined or useful purpose whatever, they can reasonably expect nothing from the oppressed people of Ireland but a dignified reserve and 'the charity of their silence.'"

—T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel. Speaking in the name of all Ireland, Mr. Parnell wrote that in view of the maladministration of affairs and of the despotic use of power of Earl Spencer, he failed to see "upon what ground it can be claimed from any lover of constitutional government that the Prince is entitled to a reception from the independent and patriotic people of Ireland, or to any recognition save from the garrison of officials, land owners and place-hunters, who fatten upon the poverty and misfortunes of the country." Through the whole spiritual and civil hierarchies the same sentiments were expressed, and thus by journalistic enterprise was it made plain to the Prince that the high jinks of funkycoddom were not the voice of the nation, and that the bitter recollections of coercion rule, of want and oppression and of forced emigration, were not to be blotted out by a Royal show and progress through the land, nor to be compensated by a princely smile or by the wearing of a green bonnet.

In its editorial comments upon the reception to the Prince of Wales, the Dublin Freeman says, "the reception was remarkable, not for its enthusiasm, but for the 'absence of any demonstration of disapproval. The people properly so called, either remained away or looked on in silence; and the scene would not have failed to impress the Prince as lacking 'greatly the warmth with which he was welcomed in '68. The loud and hearty huzzas of the crowd, the hearty 'roar which the Prince would be glad to recognize as testifying the satisfaction of his subjects with the existing state of affairs—was nowhere heard. Unless we wish it to be to seek to disguise this fact, it is the 'simple naked truth.'"

The Freeman concludes that it will be all the better for the Prince himself, and perhaps all the better for the future relations of the two countries if he realises the stern facts of the situation, and understands that nothing can convert Ireland from what she is to-day—a source of weakness and danger to the empire—into what she might be—an element of strength and safety—but the concession to the Irish people of the full right to manage their own affairs.

CATARHUS.—A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 265 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the Quebec Branch Irish National League, held in St. Patrick's Hall on the 19th inst., the following resolutions were carried unanimously:— Moved by Mr. J. C. Kaine, seconded by Mr. Chas. McCarron—Whereas the hand of Divine Providence has removed from our midst our late member, Mr. Francis McLaughlin, be it Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of Mr. McLaughlin as a great loss to the Quebec Branch of the Irish National League, and to the cause of Irish nationality. That the Secretary be instructed to convey to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and that copies of the above be inserted in THE MONTREAL POST, Irish Canadian, Savannah News and the local press. J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and guaranteed, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory. 48 ff

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, April 23.—The lower part of the Prussian Landtag to-day rejected by 182 to 125 the proposal to repeal the law stopping the temporalities of the Catholic clergy. The motion to exempt from punishment priests who say mass and administer sacraments without authority was rejected by 169 to 127.

JEFF DAVIS' PARDON.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Col. Horn, editor of the Meridian Mercury, was forwarded an application to President Cleveland for the pardon of Jeff Davis.

(Continued from Third Page.)

THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

GLADSTONE'S SIGNIFICANT SPEECH ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

Difficulties to be Avoided if Possible, but England's Honor to be Maintained—While Negotiations Continue He Declares there is Abundant Cause for War Preparations—The Credit of £11,000,000 Voted—Reported Defeat of the Russians.

Grand Duke Alexe has asked the Czar, in the event of war, to place him in command of the Baltic fleet. The Baltic fleet now consists of 215 vessels, of which 93 are ironclads, and 109 torpedo boats, ready for active service in ten days. Russia's naval officers look with the greatest delight to a brush with England. If England tries to blockade the Baltic the Russian fleet will sail out and fight her in open sea.

Gen. Gourko, governor-general of Poland, has been ordered by the Czar to prepare an immediate detailed plan of the campaign in Afghanistan. It is believed Gourko, in the event of war, will be placed in supreme command. There are 70,000 Russian troops in Poland; 30,000 are under orders for an immediate movement to Odessa. This proves that Russia has no cause to fear hostility from Austria.

New York, April 26.—A cable letter from London, dated last night, says: "Tonight the situation appears to be very serious. It looks as if Russia desires war and as if England would be compelled to accept. Superstitious folks who believe in omens, point to the circumstance of Gladstone appearing in the theatre box the night the news came about Gordon's death as signifying the juxtaposition of pleasure and catastrophe and symbolizing fate mocking over the end of British prestige in Africa, and to the fact that an American actress was dining with him at the time of the explosion in the Admiralty building as representing revelry colliding with devastation and signifying destiny enjoying the fall of England on the sea. The common people of England seem to believe there will be war, but are not enthusiastic about it. It is said Mr. Gladstone does not believe in war unless it is absolutely necessary. He doesn't think a diplomatic insult or a brush against prestige is sufficient cause for war. His enemies say he would have allowed the Soudan to slip away rather than fight for it, but for Gordon, and that he doesn't consider the Indian relations to be worth the cost of a war with Russia. But if he decides to fight he will fight to win and the whole world's people will be with him, believing that when he appeals to the sword it is the last appeal of an Englishman of almost limitless resource. The uncertainty of the situation has fairly stagnated financial operations. The Spectator says the persistence with which Russian papers urge the seizure of Herat is evidence that they have been inspired for the purpose of preparing the Russian public mind for the event. The Spectator believes the seizure of Herat has already been ordered by the Czar and declares British troops will be powerless to prevent its capture and that its security depends entirely on the courage of the Afghans. The Economist says it looks as if the remainder of Europe would remain quiet during the struggle if war occurred, and that war would end in two years through the exhaustion of Russia and fear of her statesmen that it might end in a state of anarchy throughout their empire. Russia is taking every possible precaution to prevent England from securing any secret service within the Afghans' dominions in the event of war and all foreigners are prohibited from serving on any Russian railroad. It is said reports of secret agents commissioned to work up a pro-Russian sentiment through Bulgaria and Macedonia have alarmed the Russian government concerning the influence Gladstone's name exercises over the people in all the Bulgarian and Macedonian provinces formerly under Turkish rule. The revival by the Moscow portion of the question of the cession of that portion of Russian Poland hounded on the east by the river Vistula and including the capital of Warsaw to Germany is looked on as a strong bid for German support. In some quarters it is thought this has been agreed on secretly with Bismarck as a price for active German aid in suppressing a possible Polish revolt, or against England herself. British merchants, fearing a transfer of the ocean carrying trade to the United States or other powers in the event of war, have organized a movement to influence the cabinet to undertake the issuing of war risks on shipping at rates that would prevent this. It is estimated that there will be a deficit in this year's budget after the issue of the war credit amounting to sixty-five million dollars. Vanity Fair does not believe Russia and England will come to blows over the Afghan question. This paper boldly declares the whole squabble is fictitious and insincere, and got up, no doubt, to cover up a retreat from the Soudan. Russia is hurriedly fortifying Kieff; it is stated that there are 50,000 Russians there now.

London, April 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone read a telegram from Gen. Lumsden stating that Stephen, a member of the boundary commission, had also a detailed statement of all the circumstances attending the Pendjeh affair. The telegram said that Gen. Lumsden would forward to Lord Granville a statement showing the actual position of affairs as they now stand. The government members of the house received this news with evident satisfaction. Mr. Ritchie (conservative) asked if the government proposed to suspend negotiations with Russia until after the arrival of the despatches, and Mr. Gladstone replied "No."

Mr. Gladstone, bringing up the subject of the vote of credit on the army and navy account, asked the house to vote the entire

£11,000,000 on Dec. He hoped the motion to divide the credit would not be pressed. The government would not devote any portion of the money for particular purposes for use in the Soudan, but would reserve discretion to apply the money taken for the Soudan account for purposes of special preparations. The proposal to separate the Soudan credit from the credit for special preparations was rejected by a vote of 229 against 186. Mr. Gounry (Radical) asked whether the government would endeavor to have the dispute with Russia referred to arbitration to the United States, to which Mr. Gladstone answered: "The government are quite sensible of their heavy responsibility to maintain the honor and good faith of the country on the one hand, and, on the other, to use every means consistent with that honor to avoid war. I can give no more particular reply than this." The utterance was accepted as significant, and received with cries of "Hear, hear." The house then went into committee of supply, and Mr. Gladstone explained the object of the vote of credit. The Premier's speech indicated that he was suffering much from hoarseness. The entire credit, £11,000,000, was voted without debate, after one of the most powerful and telling speeches ever delivered by Mr. Gladstone. The Premier declared the Government considered it necessary to have the entire resources of the empire well in hand for use and application wherever required. Events since the fall of Khartoum have shown that the Mahdi's power has collapsed. England's possession of Khartoum would not put a stop to the slave trade, and therefore it would be useless to shed blood and treasure in the Soudan. In regard to the smallness of the special vote, he reminded the house that it was the largest asked since the Crimean war. The case, he said, relates primarily to India. In order to fully appreciate the amount entailed, it is requisite to know the extent of the measures being taken in India. The case is not one of war, actual, or perhaps proximate. He did not feel called upon to define the degree of danger, but he would say in regard to the sad contingency of an outbreak of war or rupture of relations with Russia, that her Majesty's government had striven to conduct the diplomatic controversy in such a way that, if it unhappily ended in a violent rupture, they might be able to challenge the verdict of civilized mankind, whether or not they had done all that men could do, and had used every just and honorable effort to prevent the plunging of two such countries into bloodshed and despair.

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in which to pack and remove the archives of the senate and collections of the museum. The coast of Finland is being rapidly fortified. The first division of the Russian army has been secretly mobilized and ordered to defend Cronstadt. Seven million roubles has been sent to Central Asia. A decision as to peace or war is expected to-morrow or, at latest, by the 1st of May. It is expected that America's forces number 50,000 men and sixty guns.

ENGLAND SUBMITS THE PENDJEH AFFAIR TO ARBITRATION.

LONDON, April 27.—The News says:—Notwithstanding the peace rumors the situation is unchanged. The Standard confirms the statement that Granville has reiterated the demand upon Russia for a military inquiry into the spot where the battle of Pendjeh occurred. The Times St. Petersburg despatch says:—The English proposals arrived on Friday. England proposes to submit the Pendjeh affair to arbitration. It is believed the proposals are most reasonable and equitable and show that Gladstone most earnestly desires peace regardless of public opinion. If the proposals are rejected it will show Russia is determined upon war.

France has warned Turkey to maintain her neutrality in the event of war. A Persian paper says a treaty has been in existence since 1878 entitling Russia to send troops through Persia.

St. Petersburg, April 27.—Torpedo fleets for the defence of Finland Gulf and the Baltic coasts consisting of 50 boats each under Admiral's Norloff and Korniloff, Vice-Admiral Scioniloff, from Cronstadt, and General Hagemeister, from Helsingfors, have arrived to confer with the military authorities. Generals Lafaroff and Kol have gone to Caucasus. Trials of submarine electric light are in active progress at Cronstadt. In the event of war the Russian Imperial guard will proceed to the Northern provinces of Russia bordering on the Baltic to the number of 60,000 men and 144 guns. Emigrations from Russian Finland has increased to an immense extent. Men fear they will be drafted into the Russian army. The wildest speculation has prevailed during the past week on the St. Petersburg bourse. Reckless operators have made or lost fortunes in 48 hours. The feeling among financiers is gaining ground that Russia can obtain all she wants in Central Asia without going to war.

Stockholm, April 27.—England has ordered 362 Nordenfeldt guns and Mitrailleuses from a firm, work is going on night and day to execute the order.

Constantinople, April 27.—Large orders for torpedoes have been sent to France by the Turkish government in addition to the orders given at home.

Vienna, April 27.—Austria has warned the Porte she will consider her treaties with Turkey null if the Porte allows the belligerents to force the Dardanelles. Turkish sympathy with England is becoming more pronounced even at the palace, although it is considered prudent to maintain an attitude of reserve. Notwithstanding the recommendations of the powers respecting the closing of the Dardanelles not the slightest step has been taken to increase the power to the Porte to guard the strait.

Berlin, April 27.—The report that Germany has been asked to arbitrate between England and Russia is unconfirmed.

Simla, April 27.—If Russia takes Herat India will send one division only to Candahar, reserving the remainder of the troops for service elsewhere. The presence of the army at Candahar would probably encourage the Afghans to adopt guerilla war-fare to check Russia sending flying columns to Helmand river. The Indian army is in urgent need of field guns. The Duke of Connaught will command the division of Quetta.

London, April 27.—Reuter's despatch from St. Petersburg says war between Russia and England is now regarded as inevitable. The Czar leaves to-day for Moscow, and from that city he will issue a manifesto or declaration of war, if such extreme measures should become necessary. Russian bonds have declined from 85 to 80.

Stockholm, April 27.—Agriculture in many places is at a standstill. Farmers are expected to be called upon for compulsory military service to enforce neutrality on Sweden.

London, April 27.—The Russian port of Vladivostok has been closed to commerce.

Simla, April 27.—Preparations are being urgently pressed for the quick despatch of troops to the front.

London, April 27.—It is asserted the Government has information which proves beyond doubt that Bismarck has been urging Turkey to side with Russia in the event of war.

THE LATE EDMOND STANTON.

The many friends of the Rev. M. J. Stanton, P.P., Westport, Ontario, and of Mr. E. P. Stanton, Post Office Department, Ottawa, will regret to learn of the death of the father of these gentlemen, Mr. Edmond Stanton, sr. The sad event took place at the family residence, Killorgan, Co. Galway, Ireland, on Thursday, 26th of March, ult. The deceased gentleman had arrived at the fine old age of 73. During his life he was an extensive landholder, postmaster of the place up to the time of his death, and filled various important public offices. He was a sterling Irishman, highly esteemed by those with whom he came into contact, in business relations, as well as in social intercourse. The family at home and abroad have in this their sad bereavement the prayers and sympathy of their many friends.

At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary association, Ottawa, held on the 14th inst., it was moved by Michael Starrs and seconded by F. R. Litchford, "That the association having heard of the severe affliction which has visited Mr. E. P. Stanton, its vice-president, in the death of his father, desires to tender him its condolence and sympathy."

PARNELL'S HAT.

Among the articles sold at auction at Ottawa last week by the Canadian Express Company was a hat belonging to no less a person than Ireland's favorite son, Mr. C. S. Parnell, M.P. It would appear that during Mr. Parnell's travels in this country some years ago a hat case containing a hat belonging to him got astray and an order was sent by telegraph—the message is in the hat—to forward it to Ottawa, where it reached too late. It is supposed, to overtake Mr. Parnell, and it has remained ever since in the possession of the Canadian Express Company. The much envied purchaser and possessor of this interesting souvenir is, though the irony of fate, an Englishman, but, at the same time, one who is able to appreciate the worth of the gallant Irishman.

A TERRIBLE FIRE

arouses the apprehensions of a whole city. And yet the wild havoc of disease starts no one. Sad to relate, women suffer from year to year with chronic diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are growing worse with every day, and still take no measures for their own relief. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the result of life-long and learned study of female complaints. It is guaranteed to cure.

Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always? And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some Form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians: "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buckley!!!"

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for liver diseases; constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!"

But, when these remedies are combined with others, such as Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or remain, and yet it is Harmless to the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!! From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, weakness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pains of rheumatism, influenza and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail.

Nature is heir to have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their names.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

THIRD SESSION—FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 22.

Mr. Cameron's (Huron) motion that the resolution declaring that the Liquor License act should be suspended until the Privy Council had pronounced upon it, was concurred in.

Sir John Macdonald then introduced a bill founded on the resolution and entitled "An Act respecting the Liquor License act of 1883."

The bill was read a first time. On the motion for the third reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the Canada civil service act.

Mr. Mitchell moved that he read a second time that day three months. He thought the measure was based on the model of the English system and was not wanted in this country.

Mr. Baker seconded the motion. Mr. Chapleau said the bill had been founded upon the English principle of giving independence to the civil service. It was a step in the right direction, because it took away a certain amount of political patronage which had existed heretofore.

After some remarks against the bill by Messrs. Casey, Charlton and Mills, Sir John Macdonald said that the opposition speeches would lead to the conclusion that the members would soon be in power and wanted a clear field of patronage. He opposed the unrestricted system, and was in favor of the English system, by which the ministers had no appointing power. Mr. Gladstone had declared that he could not appoint his own secretary. There could be no political favoritism there. In the neighboring republic, President Cleveland owed his election more to the revolt of public feeling against the system prevailing in the American Civil Service and the use of the service in politics. All political experience here and in the United States proved that to return to the system of patronage and personal favoritism in the service would be a false step, and he for one would oppose such a course to the last.

Mr. Blake said he was in favor of a good civil service law, but he did not think the proposal would elect the object desired. The house divided on Mr. Mitchell's amendment. Yeas, 67; nays, 112.

Sir R. Cartwright moved an amendment providing that the treasury board be appointed to consider and report on the various changes and propositions affecting the civil service which otherwise would be nominally done by the governor in council, but practically to a very great extent by the secretary of state. Carried.

Some other amendments were offered and rejected, the bill being then read a third time. The house adjourned at 12.30.

OTTAWA, April 23.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Costigan, the House went into committee on a resolution declaring it expedient to amend the General Inspection Act of 1874. The resolution provided for the appointment of a chief inspector of the articles to which the Act related. The duties of these officers would be to decide disputes between the inspectors and parties interested. It was also proposed to make Victoria and Port Arthur points at which inspection could take place, and to provide that no inspection should be compulsory. It was the intention further to better define the grades of wheat, to authorize the appointment of a board to select standards of grain for the use of inspectors, to provide for the inspection of herring, gasparaux, alewives and cod, and to authorize the appointment of inspectors of leather and raw hides. The bill would recognize the class of wheat known as Manitoba hard, which would be higher than the standard of Dakota and Minnesota. After some debate the motion passed and Mr. Pope moved the third reading of the bill respecting infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals.

Mr. Sutherland (Oxford) moved that horses be exempted from the operations of the act. Mr. White (Newport) opposed the amendment on the ground that horse owners should have the same protection as cattle owners. The amendment was carried on a division. Yeas, 131; nays, 16.

Several unimportant amendments were offered and lost, and the bill was read a third time, and the House adjourned at 1.30.

Sunday night Adolphe Hess, a farmer, living near Concordia, O., quarrelled with his wife. After beating her head into a shapeless mass he cut off the head of his infant son with an axe and hung himself to a rafter.

A GREAT ICE SHOVE.

THE FLOOD.

THE HIGHEST WATER SINCE 1869—THE STREETS IN THE VICINITY OF THE RIVER COVERED WITH TWO FEET OF WATER—GRIFFINTOWN FLOODED FROM CURB TO CURB.

At three minutes past six on Sunday night the great expected shove took place, and very shortly afterwards the gauge in the Harbor Commissioners' office registered forty feet eight inches, this being the highest of the waters of the river have raised since the year 1869. The flood gradually rising all day yesterday, by the afternoon things were an alarming aspect, and those who suffered most were the residents of Point St. Charles, who were imprisoned in their houses and gazed anxiously at the rising waters, which seemed to be slowly but surely engulfing them, while the stock of provisions and fuel in the houses ran lower and lower, and the stores being all flooded there was no chance of renewing their supplies without a visit to the city, which was next to impossible. In the afternoon the Chief of Police had twelve boats placed at his disposal by the Mayor, most of these being utilized in conveying coke to the people who were most in want of it. The windings of the houses were broken and the buildings filled with water up almost to the second story, while furniture was floating around in all directions. Many posts were twisted and bent and in many places, hardly reached above the water. In other places, where the land was higher, the tops of the hydrants could be seen and the unlucky boat that ran against them had a fair chance of tipping over. From dangers were added by some of the streets being littered with carts and other vehicles whose horses were caught in the first rush of the flood and had to be cut loose. The waggons were left to their fate.

A Corporation boat was placed at the disposal of Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, of Guy street, yesterday afternoon, and having at her own personal expense procured a large supply of milk and coffee she proceeded to distribute it among the sufferers at the highest point, for which she deserves the highest praise. Starting from the bridge, the boat proceeded up Wellington street amid scenes of desolation and destruction on every side. Turning into Conde street, where the water was some eight feet deep, the trip was continued until Centre street was reached, the scene of the greatest destruction to property. None of the water besieged inhabitants claimed anything from the good lady except those who were really in need of it. After the needs of the people of Centre street had been attended to, a visit was paid to Richardson street, where the poorer classes dwell and the greatest misery prevails. Here whole families, in a dozen more, were crowded into houses that were considered the most secure from the ravages of the flood, and it was pitiful to see the eagerness with which the relief was sought after. During the afternoon it was learned from a resident of Centre street that a poor woman was in a dying state on Burgess street and that she was without the smallest necessities of life. Three separate attempts were made to reach the dying woman, but without success, as the boat stuck at the railway crossing, and as the hour was late the last attempt had to be given up.

When the shove took place last night the ice came down with a terrific crash, and piled up to a great height in the centre of the channel, where it again blocked. The water backed up, and in five minutes had risen 2 ft. 6 in., and came over the pavement wall in a large wave, carrying with it huge masses of ice, which it deposited on Commissioners and Common streets. Some of the blocks were even carried up side streets for about fifty yards. The water having gained a sufficient head then burst the jam and the river fell to 30 feet by nine o'clock; from that point it continued to recede steadily until at midnight it was several inches below the pavement wall.

Large pools were left in St. Paul, Commissioners, Common, Yorkville, Fronting and Wellington streets, and in nearly every street in Griffintown. The waters in all these streets were completely motionless and the employees in many of the window stores were at work all night removing the goods to upper flats and in some cases pumping out the water. The streets mentioned were utterly impassable in many places either from water or ice.

As the water still continues very deep in the Point St. Charles district, The Post has made all arrangements for supplying the subscribers with the edition by means of a boat.

It may be interesting to our readers to know how things stood on the river this morning. On the 11th April (Good Friday) it rained in the morning and the ice showed at 3 p.m. the shove lasting for three hours; at 6 p.m. the day the channel was quite clear opposite the city, and on the 19th the water was falling fast.

On the 22nd the wharves were being unloaded and about 28,000 cases of goods from the South Eastern arrived in port (first of 40,000) and on the 25th navigation was open to Quebec.

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now have a fair opportunity of displaying their skill with the shotgun. There will now be an abundance of wild duck, teal and widgeon in the marshes, and the plover will consequently go down. There is an unusually large quantity of swallows, and when the water goes down these will no doubt remain there for some time. To remove them it will take a great number of men, much time and trouble, but should the water keep moderately high for a short time they might be floated away. This morning many thousands of persons venturing far out on the ice, some almost to the edge of the open channel. No doubt some only thus risk danger for bravado, but many of them are poor people who are collecting large pieces of wood which have been drifted up by the shove. It would be as well for many of them to know that they could be prosecuted for taking any timber which may be lying in the ice close to the shore. In the vicinity of the Canal it is the property of Mr. Conway, and when the water goes down all the wood about the Canal basin, and has his men collecting it for the last few days. The damage done to the pavement wall nearly opposite the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's office is considerable. A regular mountain of ice is here piled up, and the wall for several days is pined over the wall. Many of the flags on the sidewalk have been broken in twain as the tide falls, while others are turned topsy turvy.

Between Hochelaga and Longue Pointe the sudden shove and rise had a rather disastrous effect. A number of houses along the river have been very badly damaged by the rising waters, and as the inhabitants had not exactly expected a flood at this point the inconvenience to which they will be put for some time is considerable. In Longue Pointe proper the damage has not been quite so bad, although a bridge near Mr. Van's residence has been almost entirely carried away by the rising waters, thus destroying any further traffic along the road until the bridge is repaired. From the following it will be seen that any further danger of a flood is almost passed.

At Longue Pointe the water rose very rapidly yesterday and the market is now surrounded by water. The aqueduct has stopped working. One-half of the village is under water and the sea in the channel is floating about. People have been obliged to abandon their houses. The water has lowered slightly this morning. Boucheville and is impassable, being covered with about two feet of ice.

At Laprairie the water is receding rapidly, and at Beauharnois, although very high, remains stationary. The ice is all broken up and going down fast.

At Berthier the river is clear of ice and the water falling very fast, and at Valleyfield it is breaking up fast.

At Sorol the water is very high and the river is entirely cleared of ice.

At Quebec the ice bridge is still jammed. It is believed to be grounded opposite the city. However, the whole has made its disappearance, and as soon as the great ice masses are inspected there will be a great rush, as the barrier holds back about seven or eight miles of heavy ice and thousands of tons of lumber and timber of all sorts which have been in the river since Sunday. Hundreds of men and boys can be seen on the ice from early morning till late at night hauling in driftwood, some of them gathering as much as 10 and 12 cords.

At Three Rivers the water fell one foot and a half since yesterday morning, but the streets in the western part of the city are still all covered with water. The lake ice is passing down rapidly.

At St. Jean yesterday morning a house and a stable at Grand-Havre were taken down by

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kason, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, who, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite gone. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil forebodings. When he rises suddenly from a reclining position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a vomit and sometimes in a diarrhoea, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffering with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease 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. 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.

September 8th, 1882.

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. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White.

Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure constiveness.

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 medicine possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup, and said "Mother Seigel" has 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 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.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to man" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, Baptist Missionary, Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 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 happy to state it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot, A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

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

Texas has 1,000,000 head of cattle belonging to non-residents.

FOR Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folk. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure.

A writer from Fiji asserts that when flocks of tern and other foil rest upon the sea the water becomes smooth, an effect which he ascribes to the oil emitted by the birds.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of Corns and Warts, root and branch.

Bread made with sea water is recommended by a German physician as a wonderful remedy against scrofula and disorders resulting from insufficient nourishment.

It is a remarkable fact that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For inflammation of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand. Jacob Lockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

Brick houses are a long-felt want in Texas, according to the San Antonio Times, which chronicles with joy the fact that preparations are being made at Columbus to erect such buildings.

Do NO VIOLENCE TO THE LIVER and general system by repeated doses of mercury in the shape of calomel and blue pill. Many persons thus dose themselves even without the advice of a physician. The best substitute for such pernicious drugs, and the use of which is never followed by disastrous effects upon the general health, is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which permanently tones the stomach, regulates the bowels, purifies the blood, and gives a healthful glow to the cheek.

THE WAR CREDIT.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SUDDEN DEMAND FOR MORE—RUSSIA STILL DEFIANT—PRIVATEERING AGAINST ENGLISH COMMERCE. LONDON, April 23.—The war scare is revived to-night in all its intensity, and has taken a full possession of almost everybody in the United Kingdom. The most patent cause for this revival is the magnitude of the vote of credit asked for the Government. That Mr. Gladstone would ask for \$55,000,000 on the war account was undreamed of until the demand was actually made in the House of Commons this evening; but even the magnitude of the demand is not the most significant fact connected therewith. What makes it more startling is the fact that the Government had daily determined to nearly double the demand in consequence of the new developments of today. If the people had been led to expect a demand for \$50,000,000 or \$55,000,000 they might have grumbled, but they would not have been astounded when the demand was made, but as a matter of fact they had been almost equally astounded that the amount of credit to be asked for was to be only \$30,000,000. The inspired Daily News, which is unquestionably the mouthpiece of the Gladstone Ministry, stated that as the amount to be asked for as recently as last Saturday morning. It is firmly believed from this fact, and many corroborating circumstances, that \$30,000,000 was the official estimate agreed upon by the Cabinet up to a late hour this afternoon, when it was hastily decided that it would be necessary to increase it by no less than \$25,000,000. This is interpreted by the public to mean that the Ministers suddenly found themselves confronted by a new fact which indicated that England's task was as costly as had been expected. The public naturally arrived at the conclusion that it was

ACTUAL WAR AND NOT PREPARATIONS for possible war that was now to be provided for. At the same time there is every indication that Russia is determined to back up all of Gen. Komaroff's aggressions, and is wholly indifferent as to whether England shall regard them as a casus belli or not. Since the receipt of Gen. Lamsden's despatch, and while the WHOSE NATION IS TINGLING WITH INDIGNATION over Russia's revealed treachery, further despatches have been received from M. de Giers, the Russian foreign minister, which champion General Komaroff as bravely as ever and reiterate his charges of Afghan arrogance, backed by British encouragement. It is certain that British submission to Russia's accomplished acts and future demands can alone prevent war. The question is, "Will Great Britain yield?" The Tories still distrust the firmness of the Gladstone government, but they say that, with or without Mr. Gladstone, Russia must be repulsed.

PRIVATEERING. It is asserted on what appears to be good authority that in the event of war Russia will employ privateering against English commerce. In former times this was considered legitimate, but the practice is now generally condemned "as liable," to quote the words of Wheaton, "to gross abuses, as tending to encourage a spirit of lawless depredation, and as being in glaring contradiction to the more mitigated modes of warfare practised by land." By the Declaration of Paris in 1856, privateering is abolished as far as Europe is concerned, the declaration having been signed by all the powers except Spain. Russia can therefore only issue letters of marque in contravention of the Paris Declaration, but Russia would likely be as little bound by the declaration as she was in 1870, when she repudiated the Black Sea neutrality stipulations of the Paris Treaty, signed just after the Crimean war. Should Russia violate her treaty obligations, the probability is England would treat the privateers as pirates and when captured give them short shift and a long rope.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

RUSSIA BLANKLY REFUSES TO FURTHER EXPLAIN THE PENDING AFFAIR.

LONDON, April 22, 1 a.m.—The Russian reply to the communication sent to DeGiers through Sir Edward Thornton yesterday, after the receipt of Gen. Lamsden's supplementary report, has just been received. DeGiers replies curtly that Russia declines to enter upon any further discussion of the Pendjeh incident. The Times this morning says the only thing clear is the necessity of hurrying preparations for war and of active diplomacy to secure allies. The Daily News takes a gloomy view of the situation, and says it believes Russia declines to make further enquiry concerning the Pendjeh incident, and that negotiations with Turkey tend toward a satisfactory arrangement in the event of war. The Standard says the rumor that Russia declines to make further enquiry into the Pendjeh affair lacks official confirmation. The premium for marine insurance at Lloyd's has been advanced from 5 to 15 shillings. At Odessa the English merchants are closing out their business and preparing to leave the country, the excitement is increasing and the funds are falling. At St. Petersburg every one is speaking of war as inevitable. It is expected navigation at Cronstadt will be open in ten days.

A COUP DE THEATRE

LONDON, April 21.—The greatest diversity of opinion prevails respecting the Afghan question. There are those who say that England's honor has been bartered for a temporary peace on the one hand, there are those who say that England is abstaining from war because she feels inadequate to the task required of her, and there is yet another set who say that Mr. Gladstone is playing a deep game and that before long he will surprise not only his opponents, but his friends who have blind faith in him. Those who maintain this last theory refer to the alliance of the Opposition leaders as corroborative, a deep game, that would not have been maintained were it not that the Opposition leaders are in Mr. Gladstone's confidence and approve of his plans.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

The most significant fact apparent is that amidst all the peace palaver war preparations are being pushed forward in breathless haste by both England and Russia. With feverish activity Russia is constructing her railway to the Afghan frontier and massing her troops, and England is straining every department to put herself on a war footing. In the face of these preparations the pacific assurances of the Governments amount to little, and the general belief is that back of all the protestations there is a design of a war, and that the two nations are really only standing back and breathing before taking the final leap that must mean almost annihilation to either.

GEN. KOMAROFF.

A great deal of interest naturally attaches to Gen. Komaroff, "the hero of Pendjeh," as he is styled in St. Petersburg. His biographers, while eloquent as to his military career, are silent as to his social position. The rumor is that he is a natural son of the late Czar Nicholas. He has been represented in despatches emanating from Russian sources as a general whose caution almost amounts to timidity, but those who have served with him, and therefore know him best, say that his bravery and intrepidity are on the verge of recklessness. The meaning of the word Komaroff is "son of the mosquito," and he has proved himself no less irritating than that insect, whose song and stinging are so familiar to Canadians.

ALL FOR FIFTY CENTS.

Mr. E. C. Walker, editor "Trask and Road," The Spirit of the Times, New York, after an exhaustive interview with all leading horsemen, stablemen, sportsmen, drivers and breeders of horses of the country, states that St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, will do all that is claimed for it in the cure of aches, pains and suffering in man and beast.

Miss Fanny Mills, who lives on a farm near St. Thomas, Pa., has feet eighteen inches long. She is only twenty-two years old.

Lydia F. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a most valuable medicine for ladies of all ages who may be afflicted with any form of disease peculiar to their sex. Her remedies are put up, not only in liquid form, but also in Pills and Lozenges, in which forms they are securely sent through the mails.

Children grow taller, it is said, during an acute sickness, such as fever, the growth of the bones being stimulated by the febrile condition.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is a combination of two most valuable remedies, in a palatable and easily digested form, having great healing and strengthening properties, most valuable in Consumption and wasting diseases.

Mr. George Riddle, of Carroll County, Maryland, has living with him at the present time twenty-two of his daughters.

Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by Allen's Lung Balsam.—See Advt.

THE BEST BUTTER COLOR.

The great unanimity with which dairymen of high reputation have adopted, in preference to anything else, the Improved Butter Color made by Wells & Richardson, of Burlington, Vt., is remarkable. It shows that the claims of imitative colors are baseless; wise dairymen will use no other.

A negro in Newberry County, South Carolina, is the father of forty-two children and has 324 grandchildren.

WHAT 30 DAYS DID FOR A MEMPHIS BUTCHER.

Opposite the Miss and Tenn. depot was found Mr. H. L. Schmidt. He was born and raised in this city as a butcher. At the last drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery he invested \$5 in tickets, receiving five one-fifth tickets, and of these three drew prizes—one, No. 84,980, drawing \$5,000.—Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, March 24.

The editor of a Vermont journal offers his paper free for six months to every newly married couple in his neighborhood.

Persons of weak constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight had increased twenty pounds. *

ASK A PROFESSOR

of any Medical College, what on the whole is the best remedy for kidney difficulties, and his answer will be—the newest and best Diuretic. Ask him, what is the best remedy for a Torpid and other Liver troubles, and he will name the newest and best Alternative known to and used by the Faculty.

Ask him again, what, on the whole, is the safest, surest and best remedy for Stomachic and Bowel complaints, and he will mention the most approved Tonic and Laxative known to the Profession. Kidney Wort is a combination of these scientifically prepared, and never fails to do its work successfully on any of above diseases, come they in single file or in battalion.

Miss Cleveland has not worn her best dresses twice.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pains, and flying pains, very distressing to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and regenerate the impoverished blood with richer materials resulting from thoroughly assimilated food—wanting which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

SMALLPOX.

VALUE OF VACCINATION.

Vaccination, even in those cases in which it is not successful in preventing the dreadful scourge of smallpox, is capable of modifying its deleterious action to so great a degree that deaths very rarely occur in patients who have been previously vaccinated. If persons are not vaccinated nine out of ten who are exposed to the contagion contract the disease, and in a majority of instances in a very severe form—so severe, in fact, that, in round numbers, no less than one-half, or fifty per cent., die.

In fact, of the children under five years of age, who are affected with smallpox, more than half perish, the exact percentage of deaths to 100 cases being upward of fifty-six. Males of mature age resist the attacks more successfully, only forty-five dying out of every hundred attacked; while the more temperate lives of women give them a still greater power of resisting the epidemic, only forty out of every 100 patients succumbing to the attack.

But this general average of fifty per cent. is very insignificant, and taking place under circumstances where the best sanitary precautions prevail, proves how utterly inefficient hygienic arrangements are to lessen the severity or to prevent the extension of the disease. If, on the other hand, we examine into the mortality of the cases that have occurred after vaccination, we shall find a striking difference. Of those that have the mark of efficient vaccination, less than three in 100 of the very few who contract smallpox die of the disease, and of those with imperfect marks less than ten in 100.

Practically speaking, efficient vaccination is to be regarded as a protection from smallpox. In the Highgate Hospital, London, Mr. Goude, whose experience extends over nearly half a century, states that with one exception—that of a temporary gardener, who refused to be vaccinated—there has not been a single case of smallpox among the officials.

When the dreadful character of smallpox is considered—that it is fatal to one-half the persons attacked by it; that of those who recover many are blind from the disease attacking the eyes; that others are so scarred and pitted that all comeliness is lost—the price paid for securing immunity by vaccination is not to be regarded for an instant.

The outbreaks of smallpox which occasionally take place are nothing to the former scourges of the disease, when towns and villages were depopulated partly by death and partly by those who fled from the pestilence.

At the present time a foot passenger may walk the streets for days without seeing a face disfigured or sight lost through smallpox, whereas a few decades of years ago they were so common as hardly to attract observation. This immunity from the most fatal of all pestilences is owing entirely to the practice of vaccination, the good effects of which in millions of instances entirely outweigh the few cases of inconvenience that may have occurred from its practice.

LOUIS RIEL'S IRISH BLOOD.

La Vallée d'Ottawa, a French paper published at the capital, has an article showing that Louis Riel is Irish in descent. It says, on the authority of M. L'Abbe Tanguey:

Louis Riel, far from being of French origin, is of Irish descent by his paternal ancestor, who came to Canada at the end of the seventeenth century. He was named John Baptist, and saw the light first in the parish of St. Peter, city of Limbrick, the home of his parents John Baptist Reel or Riel and Louisa Fontaine. In 1704 this Jean Baptist Riel married at Ile Dupas, diocese of Montreal, Louise Coutu, aged 20, daughter of Francis Coutu and Jeanne Verdon. Of this marriage were born six boys, the eldest of whom, Jean Baptiste, married Louise Frenier. All these children were surnamed "Les Irlandais" and in the deeds one can read Jean Baptiste Reel de l'Irlande, and this name passed to their descendants.

The elder, Jean-Baptiste, who was baptised in 1705 at Ile Dupas, was the grandfather of Jean-Baptiste, who in 1810 left the parish of Berthier to settle in the North-west. Married to a half-breed woman he had in 1817 a son baptised under the name of Louis at Ile a la Croix. This last mentioned, married to Julie de Laci maudiere, is the father of Louis Riel, head of the insurrection.

GARRISONING MASSOWAH.

CAIRO, April 23.—The remainder of the garrisons of Senheit and Ariambah have arrived at Massowah. The deserted towns have been occupied by Abyssinians.

The stomach of an ostrich is located in its back, between the wings, and the food can be seen moving around inside of its neck to get at this strangely located receptacle.



ST. FINNAN'S NEW CHURCH.

In this issue of the TRUE WITNESS we cannot let pass the opportunity of giving a description of this handsome and imposing edifice, conjointly with a perspective view photographed by Mr. Henri Larin of Montreal, from a drawing of the architect, Mr. Wm. H. Hodson; the wood engraving by Grip Publishing Company. The structure, which is now fast nearing completion, was dedicated on Sunday last, the 15th inst., by His Lordship the Right Rev'd Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, the corner stone having been set with the customary ceremonies by the Right Rev. Prelate, in the presence of many clergy of the diocese and numerous parishioners, on the 13th day of July, 1884. The respected and indefatigable parish priest, the Rev. Alexander McDonnell, aided by the Building Committee:—Messrs. D. A. McDonald, A. D. McPhee, A. Campbell, Angus McDonald, A. McKinnon, A. R. McEwain, W. P. McDonald, Angus Kennedy, C. L. McDonald, John A. Macdonald, and L. W. McKinnon, have by their untiring energy and attention to the various details and management, brought this great work to a successful issue, as we see to-day in the beautiful church presented to our view. This new church will take its place amongst the finest recently erected ecclesiastical buildings in the Province of Ontario, and will sustain the prediction of His Lordship at the laying of the corner stone, that this magnificent church "would be an ornament not only to the parish of St. Finnan, but also to the Diocese of Kingston." The style adopted, as stated by the architect, is an adaptation of the Tudor, Fifteenth Century, prevailing in Scotland from the year 1460.

The ornamental work is chiefly displayed on the front elevation, tower and spire, the latter in course of construction. The walls, buttresses, pillars, clear story, etc., are faced with chiselled out stone—rock-faced out stone—moulded and chamfered dressings to the doors and windows, niche work and imposing pinnacles, ornamented with finials to tower. There are large truffer openings to the belfry, eight in number. The interior proportions are uniform and in keeping with the general design. Quatrefoil pillars of fine cut stone, ornamented with carved capitals, moulded base, tudor arches turned over, divide the nave and aisles. The transepts are commodious, of partly octagonal form, and the sanctuary semicircular to central grand altar, with the two side altars at transept angles. A view of these altars is obtained from all parts of the church. The communion railing, extending the entire width of church, including transepts. The gallery front runs with slightly curved form from side to side, and will contain the choir, organ, etc., etc., with also a considerable number of pews in front and at sides. The staircases to gallery are from side vestibules at entrances. Principal entrances at front through tower, which forms the main vestibule. There are also entrances to transepts and sacristies, two in number, in rear, each 34 x 22 feet. The exterior dimensions of the building are 150 feet in length by 96 feet breadth at transepts and 67 feet across nave and aisles. Height from floor to nave roof, 60 feet; tower, 80 feet high, to top of spire cross, about 80 feet, or 160 feet over all from surface. The seating capacity is expected to accommodate 1300 persons;

with additional seats in nave and with standing room the church will contain within its walls 1700 persons. Its acoustic properties have already been favorably tested and found to be very satisfactory. The materials used in construction are of first quality and the workmanship in general will bear thorough inspection, most of the cut stone being obtained from Montreal and Ottawa, and mason stone from vicinity quarries, Lochiel and Alexandria. The contractors for the building, entire, are Messrs. John R. Chisholm & Son, of Lochiel; the above description testifies to the success and satisfaction of their work. They have been ably assisted by their subcontractors, Mr. Lewis Lealen and Messrs. Perraults, of Montreal, in the carving and other ornamental and plain cut stone work. Mr. George Chisholm, roof construction and general carpenter and joiner work. F. X. Crevier, of Montreal, slating and galvanized iron, plain and ornamental. Plaster work by Messrs. Pichette & Co., of Montreal; pulp, altar and railings and gates by Messrs. Olympe, Mattheson & Son of Montreal; pews by Messrs. Cheney, Dunning & Co., of Vankeleek Hill. Mr. Lacombe, of Montreal, is now with his mechanics constructing the spire, which from the design shown by our illustration will tend greatly to enhance the effective appearance of the whole structure. It is to be ready for covering with the ornamental galvanized iron work about the end of the month. The church is heated by hot air furnaces, latest improvement, put in by Mr. James Edmond, of Ottawa. In concluding this notice we desire to express our acknowledgment to Mr. Hodson, the Architect, for much of the information it contains.

PANAMA TROUBLES.

ASPINWALL, April 23.—Trouble is imminent in Panama. Aizpura has issued a proclamation against the Americans. Their pickets have been fired on. One hundred marines have been ordered to reinforce Hayward. Refugees are leaving the city. Aizpura has 800 men.

Mr. A. Fisher, of the Toronto Globe, says: "I take great pleasure in recommending Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure to the public. I have suffered with Dyspepsia for some time, and have tried several remedies, without receiving any benefit. Being recommended to do so I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not having been troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use."

Kangarooing is one of the most interesting sports in Australia, and is one of the most exciting in the world.

A room in Harvard is decorated with the handkerchiefs snatched by the Harvard boys in the Blaine torchlight processions from the ds of the girls on the sidewalks.

A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

AMSTERDAM, April 23.—The Smerou mountain, the largest volcano in Java, is in a state of eruption. A large coffee plantation was destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

R. C. Bruce, druggist, Tara, says:—I have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my customers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers who would not be without it over night.

In a fox chase in England the exertion killed five horses, and the fox finally fell dead from the same cause in front of the Bicoster hounds.

THE GREAT PERMANENCY OF MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER gives it a wonderful advantage over nearly all other perfumes; days and weeks after its application the handkerchief or garment exhales a soft, rich fragrance, agreeable, refreshing and healthful.

A CYCLONE'S RAVAGES.

MEXIA, Texas, April 23.—Prairie Grove was visited yesterday afternoon by a cyclone. A school house, in which were 50 children, was blown down and torn to pieces. One of the pupils was killed and several severely injured. McKinnon's house was blown down and McKinnon badly hurt. The storehouse and post office was demolished. The residences of Cox, Thompson and Williams were demolished. Larkin Gentry's house, some distance from the village, was demolished, and Gentry's wife and child killed. Other serious results are probable. The country was thickly settled in the direction of the cyclone.

A MOUNTAIN FIRE. NEWBURG, April 23.—An extensive fire is burning on the Breakneck Mountains. Numbers of acres have been burned over and a great deal of property destroyed. It looks as if the entire mountain side will be destroyed.

DROWNING ACCIDENT. WILLSWORE, N.Y., April 23.—Mrs. Walter Morley, Mrs. Morrill and a little boy were drowned in the Chemung river while bathing, near Athens, on Tuesday.

According to the statement of a Boston editor the old Testament contains 2,728,110 letters.

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HAC YARDS YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

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Numidian	6,100	Building
Parisian	4,000	Capt W Richardson
Sardinian	4,550	Lt W Smith, R N R
Polynesian	4,100	Capt R Brown
Sarmatian	3,600	Capt John Graham
Circassian	4,000	Capt R H Hughes
Peruvian	3,400	Capt Joseph Ritchie
Nova Scotian	3,300	Capt Hugh Wylie
Caspian	3,200	Lt R Barrett, R N R
Hanoverian	4,000	Lt E Thompson, R N R
Siberian	4,600	Capt J S Main
Norwegian	3,531	Capt J G Stephen
Hibernian	3,440	Capt J Barclay
Austrian	2,700	Capt J A Ambury
Nestorian	2,700	Capt DJ James
Prussian	3,000	Capt Alex McDougall
Buenos Ayrean	3,800	Capt John Park
Corsican	4,000	Capt A Macneil
Grecian	3,800	Capt G LeGallias
Manitoban	3,150	Capt R Carruthers
Canadian	2,800	Capt John Kerr
Phenician	2,800	Capt John Brown
Waldensian	2,600	Capt W Dalziel
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The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched,

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Recipe and notes how to diminish obesity without starvation, dietary, etc. European Med. Jour. 24th, says: "It does not merely reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure." It is a safe and reliable remedy, whatever your sex, rich or poor, can obtain his reward by sending 6 cts to cover postage to F. C. ROSS, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford, 34-C London, Eng.

FROM HALIFAX:

Sarmatian	Saturday, Mch. 21
Polynesian	Saturday, " 23
Parisian	Saturday, April 4
Caspian	Saturday, " 11
Sardinian	Saturday, " 18
Peruvian	Saturday, " 25
Circassian	Saturday, May 2

At TWO o'clock P.M., or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

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At ONE o'clock P.M.,

Sarmatian	Thursday, Mch. 19
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B. CHAMBERLAIN, Q. P. Ottawa, March, 1885.

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FROM BOSTON:

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NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgrave, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll. "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Oct. 4, 1884; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

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IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINT, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND IRRITATION, PAINFUL DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TENDENCY TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEN CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

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IT IS PURELY SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

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MEATH'S EPISCOPAL PASTORAL.

BISHOP NULTY'S SIGNIFICANT NOTE OF WARNING.

LONDON, April 22.—The pastoral of Bishop Nulty, of Meath, issued on Saturday, is creating widespread comment in consequence of the frankness and the independent tone in which he alludes to the misfortune of the apparent clashing of obligations toward the country and toward the Holy See. The conference of Irish bishops at Rome, he hopes, will remove all causes of conflict by determining clearly what Rome expects.

The present excited and suspicious state of public feeling shows that at any moment dangerous complications and misunderstandings might arise between the Irish nation and the Roman See while the nation is desperately bent on securing all social and political ameliorations to its condition.

Any fatal misconception of the objects might drive Ireland into an attitude of dogged and sullen disobedience. What consequences might follow God only knows," proceeds the Bishop, "that great Catholic nations like France, England and Scotland, are practically upstated from the faith. That fact is surrounded with very salutary, as well as with very unpleasant warnings."

"I do not believe that the Irish nation will ever follow their fatal example; but I do believe it would be nothing short of criminal rashness to expose it to danger or temptation of danger. I can find no evidence of Divine promise made to any nation any more than to our own guaranteeing that its faith will in all circumstances be unassailable; neither can I see any solid grounds for believing that there is a special and exceptional providence which would save the Irish multitude any more than Irish individuals from renouncing their allegiance to the Church in a proxyman or passion, either in retaliation for some imaginable interference with their political freedom, or to avenge an insult or an affront which they might rashly assume had been offered them by the Holy See."

This pastoral is regarded as a formal warning to Rome of what Irish prelate expect and must have.

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Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness.

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N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALM ELIXIR

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle.

A DISASTROUS WATERSPOUT.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY AT MEDICINE LODGE.

MEDICINE LODGE, Kas., April 22.—A waterspout or cloud-burst, five to twelve feet high, rolled down the Medicine river yesterday and over the low lands east of the city, carrying death in its wake. Several whole families are known to be drowned. Rescuing parties found men, women and children clinging to trees with nothing but their night clothes to protect them, some without any clothing whatever. Three attempts were made to rescue parties beyond the river, but each boat in turn was swamped. Five bodies have been recovered. James Gibbs, daughter and niece were washed away with their home. Mrs. Harris and daughter, aged eleven years, were found drowned. G. W. Padlock, his wife and four children are thought to be drowned. Frank Shipper put his wife and child on the roof of his house. The house went down, he was knocked off by a projecting limb and swam ashore several miles below. The fate of his wife and child is unknown. The waterspout was similar to a flood reported in the Minnesca River last night. Additional particulars state that early on Tuesday morning the flood came down, the streams quickly overflowing the bottom lands ten feet deep. A dozen houses were entirely destroyed and many occupants drowned, or saved only by clinging to the branches of trees. In the camps in the bottoms were ten or fifteen camp wagons filled with families. Not half of these have been found. North of here entire families were drowned, others had miraculous escapes. Yesterday and last night the streams were so high that no communication could be had with the east. A relief party was out all night picking up the unfortunate. Hundreds of cattle were drowned and many imprisoned. Hundreds of dead animals also line the banks of Elm creek. Four wagons containing "novers" have not been heard from. It is thought all the occupants perished. No news has been received from the country below here, and it is feared serious loss of life has occurred there. The court at Medicine Lodge was turned into a morgue. Other points in the vicinity were flooded, but no loss of life is reported. Relief measures have been adopted, and several thousand dollars already subscribed.

Saving Made Easy.

HOLMES' PATENT SAWING MACHINE

SENT ON 30 DAYS' TEST TRIAL.

For logging camps, wood yards, farmers getting out stovewood, and all sorts of cutting-out, it is well adapted. A boy of 10 can saw logs fast and easy. It is well adapted for all uses. With its elegant illustrated catalogue in 6 brilliant colors, also brilliantly illustrated poster in 6 colors. All free. Write for it. HOLMES' PATENT SAWING MACHINE CO., 100 State St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED.

VANOUZ & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian Government Bond.

ISSUE OF 1861.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,

and each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.

Premium	Florus	Florus
1	10,000	50,000
2	20,000	40,000
3	10,000	30,000
4	5,000	15,000
5	2,000	10,000
6	1,000	5,000
7	500	2,500
8	250	1,250
9	100	500
10	50	250

Together 7,000 premiums, amounting to 2,189,000 Florus. The next redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF JUNE.

And every bond bought of us on or before the 1st of June until 6 P.M. is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out of town orders sent in Registered Letters, and including \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly installments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,
166 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as they are not subject to the laws of the United States.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the True Witness.

"AND THE PAPER GOES ON."

The New York Freeman's Journal thus humorously hits a specimen mark:

The first rule of the man who writes to an editor, to object to anything, seems to be to seek for a sarcastic remark. Having found it, he hurls it at the offending editor through the post office. This tendency of the objectors to editorial dicta gives the impression that, among those that write to an editor the "crack" predominates. It would be a mistake to think so. The ferocious and almost hebitual "crack" who flings adjectives at the editorial head, is generally in private life an amiable and sensible person. He does not dream of calling his friends names when they differ from him in opinion. He rarely hurls unpleasant epithets upon the bosom of his family; but let him once get a pen in his hand, to address an editor, and he breathes fire.

An editor, in pursuance of his duty, travels on the circus of some person in a remote village. Instantly that person sits down, shakes his ambrosial locks, bends his brows, and takes his pen in hand. Without warning, he deals the awful blow: "Stop my paper!" In his mind, he sees the editor writhing under the weight of his wrath. Because some pet prejudice of his has been outraged, he deprives himself of a constant friend and instructor. And the paper goes on? A fly has fallen off the wheel and the wheel goes on, but the fly in his little corner says to himself that the wheel cannot possibly go without his assistance.

A TERRIBLE PLOT DISCOVERED.

CHICAGO, April 22.—Oto Funk, alias John Talbot, the medical student who created a sensation a year ago as the hero of a plot to blow up the public library by means of an infernal machine, was arrested last evening charged with being engaged in another dynamite scheme. Funk was caught digging a ditch upon the Chicago University grounds, and confessed he was preparing to blow up the building. A positive name was given to the university, and the path always taken when going to class. In the path leading to the university were found two "death traps" carefully concealed beneath the surface.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, English or French, also a positive formula for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NORRIS, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE

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

ACHE

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

Take the name of so many lives that there is where we take our great blood. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In valiant cases, they are sold. Bold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.
Small, 25c. per bottle. New York City.

Health is Wealth!

TO CURE YOURSELF. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchase our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Quinine issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

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An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, English or French, also a positive formula for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NORRIS, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure your cough. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchase our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Quinine issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

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THE BATTLE BEGUN.

General Middleton's Advance Surprised by the Rebels.

A BATTLE WHICH LASTED SEVERAL HOURS ENSUES.

The Rebel fire hot and effective—The Rebels finally defeated—The names of the Volunteers killed and wounded—The relief of Battleford accomplished.

WINNIPEG, April 24, 10 p.m.—A despatch has just been received from the West announcing the opening of the fighting of the campaign. Gen. Middleton, with an advance detachment on the right bank of the Saskatchewan, encountered the rebels fifteen miles south of Batoche's Crossing. Two hundred Indians and French half-breeds lay in ambush in a ravine and opened a heavy fire on our troops. The casualties upon the side of the volunteers are pretty large on account of the surprise. Private Ferguson and Sergt. Mackin, sharpshooters of the 90th Battalion, are known to be killed. Some fifty are reported wounded, among the latter are Capt. Clark of No. 6 company, 10th Battalion. General Middleton had a rifle bullet fired through his hat.

The battle began about nine o'clock this morning and was still in progress about one o'clock. The rebels set fire to the prairie, but a heavy rainstorm put the fire out. The General at once surrounded the ravine, and the hope is expressed that none of the rebels have escaped. A Battery is also reported to have suffered some in both killed and wounded. Further particulars are anxiously awaited.

The latest despatch announces that the fight began at 9.15 a.m. The rebels, advancing from a coulee near the river, opened fire upon the scouts led by Major Boulton. The latter returned the fire, when the rebels remounted and retired to their place of ambush. From the ambush they rose each time in firing. General Middleton at once placed the troops in skirmishing order. A Battery could not at first feel the enemy with the guns, so good was their shelter. Eventually, however, the battery got into a better position and rained a raking fire among them. Two houses in which the rebel reserves were secluded were demolished. The rebels next made a dash and fought the 90th at close quarters, but the severe fire from the left wing forced them to retire. The fight was in Indian style on the part of the rebels, who were always either concealed behind trees or in the bluffs. Their fire was hot and very effective. Capt. Clark, with the sharpshooters, first advanced in skirmishing order after the scouts signalled danger, and closely following were the Toronto School of Infantry, the latter taking the right flank. The conflict now became general and terribly severe. The Indians were exceedingly combative and the war-whoop yell could be heard distinctly some distance off. They raked the time and again, keeping up an incessant fire for fully an hour. Subsequently the fire slackened on the part of the enemy, but was again resumed. Shortly after noon the prairie was set on fire, as a result of the battle, but a heavy rain which set in about noon quenched it.

A party of rebels have been successfully driven from their ambush in the ravine by the hard firing of the volunteers. General Middleton had a close call, being shot through the hat. Capt. Wise, his A.D.C., had his horse shot under him. The Tenth Royals came up to the relief from the opposite side of the river, and are doubtless now in conflict.

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., April 24.—A tremendous storm of rain and hail, accompanied by vivid lightning and loud thunder, is raging now and may intercept telegraphic communication.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. The following is a list of casualties reported at the time of the despatch, but is yet incomplete:—

90TH BATTALION. Killed.—Private Ferguson, No. 6 company. Sergeant Mackin, No. 6 company. Wounded.—Capt. Clark, No. 6 company, slightly in the arm. Corporal Code, No. 6 company, in both legs. Corporal Lethbridge, No. 3 company, shot through the breast. Corporal Bowden, No. 4 company, slightly in the head. Private Jarvis, No. 3 company, slightly wounded. Private J. Canniff, slightly in the neck. Private Hartop, No. 6 company, left arm. Private C. Kemp, No. 6 company, in the groin. Private Glover, No. 2 company, in the shoulder. Private Matthews, No. 6 company, in the arm. Private Slater, No. 6 company, in the leg.

"A" BATTERY. Killed.—Gunner Dominiely. Wounded.—Gunner Cook, Gunner Ainsworth, Gunner Moiseau—all these seriously. Sergeant-Major Mawhinney, Gunner Langrell, Gunner Aseelin, Gunner Imrifi, and Gunner Taylor—these slightly.

C. SCHOOL OF INFANTRY. None killed.—Wounded.—Arthur Watson, through the body and fatally. E. Corries, through the arm. R. Jones, shot in the jaw. R. McDonald, shot through the arm.

WINNIPEG, April 24.—All the relief column, under Col. Otter, has, according to latest despatches, just entered Battleford at 3.30 p.m. Col. Herchimer, with 30 mounted men, scoured the whole valley of the Battle river in search of Indians and half-breeds, but all have disappeared, having fled across the Saskatchewan to join Big Bear at the approach of the troops. Nothing but forced marches could have enabled the route to have been covered in so short a time.

THE FORT PITT GARRISON. WINNIPEG, April 24.—Inspector Dickens, of the Fort Pitt mounted police, who with the men under his command arrived at Battleford on Wednesday, gives the following details of the fight at this post:—On the 15th April, Chief Big Bear and his band of Indians approached the fort, and sending a messenger, demanded that arms and ammunition be given him by the police. Inspector Dickens answered that they would never be given. Scouts returning from Frog Lake were at this time passing the fort, and were fired upon by the Indians, who were enraged at the refusal of the police to give them the arms they demanded. An exciting fight followed, one policeman named Cowan being killed and another named Loasby wounded. The latter seeing that he would be unable to fight the Indians single handed, ran for the fort for safety. Loasby was hotly pursued but reached Pitt without further injury. The redskins were brought to a stop by the police opening fire on them from the barracks. Four Indians were killed and several wounded, and the rest driven back. The Indians numbered about 250, but, notwithstanding the fire of numbers, could not stand before the fire of the police. Just before fire commenced chief factor McLean, of the Hudson's

Bay company, had a parley with Big Bear who told him that he intended to kill only the police, and if the civilians would leave the fort they would be safe. Believing that the Indians so much outnumbered the garrison that they would be unable to take the fort, and anxious for the safety of the women and children, of whom there was a large number, McLean determined to accept Big Bear's terms. He then left the fort with all the civilians, and they are now with the Indians. The police, then reduced to 22 men, left in a scow for Battleford, bringing with them all the arms and ammunition in the barracks. Before leaving Fort Pitt the police received word from McLean that the Indians had coal oil and fire arms prepared, and were ready to fire the fort if the police remained. The conduct of the police was gallant in every respect. On their arrival at Battleford Col. Morris sent the police band to meet them, and they marched into the barracks amid the cheers of the whole population.

The latest news from those who confirm the rumor at Frog Lake state that Mrs. Gowanlock who was reported killed, is not dead, but a prisoner with Mrs. Delaney, and they are reported to be well treated by the Indians. The massacre took place after mass at the chapel, the Indians first burning the dwellings and then compelling the people to attend church with them, after which they killed them.

WINNIPEG, April 25.—Some further details were gleaned this morning of the fight with Riel near Batoche. The insurgents had taken the ground at the edge of a deep ravine, from which they poured a deadly fire into the ranks of our men. The houses had been killed, with casualties to the volunteers of 5 killed and 50 wounded. Another account reports that bloodshed has begun in earnest. The rebels were encountered at a quarter past nine by Major Boulton's scouts, who were in advance of the main body of the right column, about 15 miles from Batoche, on the east side of the river, and the rebels, driven from them, took refuge in the ravine. The Indian allies of the rebels fought vigorously and in Indian fashion. The whole number in the ravine is estimated at about 300. The artillery, when the courier left, was still shelling the rebels out of ambush. Several Indian ponies have been captured. The rebel loss was not known. The encounter is reported to have lasted four hours. The rebels occupied a strong position on the banks of the ravine and commenced firing, but an immediate volley from the scouts forced them to mount their horses and retreat into the ravine, where they concealed themselves and kept up a snuffing fire. The remainder of the troops having come up about noon, the enemy were immediately attacked. The troops advancing in skirmishing order. An attack was made on both flanks simultaneously, but the enemy had selected a strong position for a battle ground, and the work of dislodging them was extremely difficult. Notwithstanding this the troops advanced steadily. No. 6 Company of the 90th Battalion, School of Infantry and A Battery on the right, with the other corps on the left flank. The fight was a hot one throughout. The half-breeds keeping up an incessant fire from their concealed positions in the ravine. They were, however, forced to retire before the advance of the left column which advanced rapidly and fighting at close quarters followed. The half-breeds and their Indian allies lay flat on the ground or hid behind trees and sent their bullets whizzing through the air with deadly effect. The batteries which at first reached the enemy, but later on shelled the bluffs with good effect. Reinforcements were awaiting the rebels in a couple of houses, but the artillery destroyed them, and they retreated towards the river. They made another stand in a small post in the woods, but did not hold it long, and were soon beyond the reach of the volunteers' bullets.

By 2.30 the attack had been repelled and an opportunity given for viewing the situation. Lord Melgund crossed the river with the 10th Royals and the Winnipeg Field Battery, but too late to participate in the fight. The troops behaved splendidly but the number of killed and wounded was very large. A lot of ponies were captured, and the Indians, who were on the west side have all been ordered to the east side, to consolidate the force for a descent upon Batoche.

OTTAWA, April 25.—General Middleton telegraphs as follows: From Fish Creek, twenty-five miles north of Clarke's Crossing, N.W.T., April 24th.—Have had an affair with the rebels at this spot on the east bank of the river. My advanced scouts were fired upon from a bluff, but we managed to hold our own until the main body arrived, when I took measures to repel the attack, which was done about 2.30. We have captured a lot of their ponies and have slain or wounded a number of them. Apparently Indians and half-breeds, in the corner of a bluff, who have done a good deal of mischief. Being evidently their best shot, and as I am unwilling to lose more men in trying to take them, I have surrounded the bluff and shall wait until they have expended their ammunition to take them. Lord Melgund joined me as soon as he could from the other side with the 10th Regiment and the Winnipeg half battery, but the affair was over. As the most part of the left column is thus across, and as it is a work of difficulty crossing I have ordered the rest to follow, and shall march, to-morrow, united upon Batoche. The troops behaved very well in this their first affair. The killed and wounded, I deeply regret to say, are numerous. (Here follows the list of killed.) I don't know what the loss of the enemy was, but I doubt not it was pretty severe, though, from the great advantage of position and mode of fighting it might be well to think that our small force to-morrow, after burying the dead and sending the wounded back to Clarke's Crossing. By moving on this side I lose the telegraph line, but I shall keep up communication by Clarke's Crossing, if possible. I regret very much the wounding of my two A.D.C.s. Captain Wise's horse was shot previous to his being wounded.

THE REBELS' BRAVERY. WINNIPEG, April 26.—Later news from Clarke's Crossing reports that the fighting of the rebels was of the most tenacious character. Last night, after the battle closed, thirty mounted Indians put in an appearance, jeering at our men, but the moment "A" Battery placed at their guns in position to repel the anticipated attack the redskins quickly disappeared into a place of ambush. The rebels are reported to be between Gen. Middleton and Batoche's. During the action all our troops behaved gallantly. There was no flinching in the least, the men obeying every order given like veterans. The place for the fight was well chosen, giving the rebels great advantage over our men. Approaching the scene of the fight is an open plain nearly a mile in length, ending in a slightly inclined hill running down into the coulee. The bluffs on each side are well wooded. On the north side of the ravine the rebels were entrenched in force, and from thence they poured an effective fire upon the volunteers, while the latter were unable to see their enemy hidden behind trees and rocks, and from their place of ambush picked out our men with considerable accuracy. The rebels' aim was to send a messenger to dislodge them. The rebels in retiring are reported to have gone in the direction of Batoche's Crossing. The troops will have to pass a great part of the distance through wooded country. Gen. Middleton camped last night on the south side of the ravine, about midway between the battlefield and the river.

THE MEN WITH MIDDLETON. I received yesterday a cipher telegram from the Major-General, in which he speaks in the highest possible terms of the behavior of the troops in their first engagement. He confirms the news, which has appeared in the press of this morning, of the encounter, and mentions the names of our brave volunteers who have fallen on the field. I am sure I am

merely expressing the views and the opinion of the whole country in saying that we all deeply regret the loss we have suffered. They died the deaths of soldiers and I am sure the country must be proud of the manner in which they have done their duty. (Applause.)

THE NUMBER OF REBELS KILLED SAID TO BE ONLY ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE—DUMONT NOT BELIEVED TO BE KILLED. CLARKE'S CROSSING, April 27.—Couriers which left Middleton's camp yesterday afternoon arrived here last night. They report no fighting yesterday; everything had been made ready for an attack; guns had been brought to bear on the rebels stronghold in the ravine and the troops formed in line of battle. Previous to the attack commencing, scouts were sent forward to reconnoitre, when it was found that the rebels had abandoned their position and retreated during the night. Gen. Middleton will push on as quickly as possible. He is now of opinion that the battle on Friday was fought in an advance post held by the rebels. Three or four miles further down the river they have a number of rifle pits and low stockades, and to these they retreated, doubtless with the expectation that General Middleton's force would follow. He fathomed their scheme, however, and took the wisest course in remaining satisfied with the possession of the ground when the encounter commenced. About 10 miles from this latter point is Batoche, where it is expected the rebels will make their final stand. It is estimated that their total force consists of 500 half-breeds and nearly as many Indians. The report, said to have been confirmed, that Gabriel Dumont has been killed, is by many discredited, as he was seen riding off the field at the close of the engagement. The report that 25 rebels have been found dead is also thought to be an exaggeration. So far only four or five of their dead have been seen. Some anxiety is felt for the steamer Northcoote coming down the river with the Gatling guns and supplies. Some of the rebels are known to be in the Moose Woods and it is feared that the steamer may have been attacked at this point. She carried a large escort of the Midland Battalion. The deaths of our men so far number nine.

The following is list of deaths—90th Battalion: Private Ferguson, Hutchinson, Wheeler and Ennis. "A" battery—Gunners—Demanolly and Cook; Driver Harrison "C" Infantry School—Private Watson. Boulton's Horse—D'Arcy Baker. Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Swinford and Capt. Lethbridge, of the 90th, were severely wounded, it is feared mortally. Gunners Ainsworth, Morrison, Woodman, McGrath and Aseelin of A Battery were badly wounded, the first named fatally. Trooper Bruce, of Boulton's horse, also received a very serious wound.

Supply and other teams arriving late Saturday night nearly got into the rebel camp, thinking the troops had gone on to Batoche, having discovered the mistake they returned and were approaching Middleton's camp from the direction of the enemy's line, and not hearing the challenge of the sentries were fired upon. Eight shots were discharged without doing further injury than alarming the entire camp.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets. The trade has been dull lately, as usual, prior to the opening of navigation. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The trade has had no alteration. Another order from the military authorities has just been placed. Manufacturers are starting in to make samples for the coming season. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Butter has been quiet. Dealers appear anxious to see the last of the old stock and job it off at all prices. A lot of choice Townships realized 16c, and there was a sale of 100 packages inferior at 11c; Western changed hands at 9c to 10c. New cheese has reached the market, and is quoted in a jobbing way at 11c to 11 1/2c. Factorymen are said to be offering early part of the season make at 10c. Fresh eggs in cases and barrels have declined considerably since last issue, now quoted at 14 1/2c to 15c. In provisions we heard of a few lots of pork being sold during the week at about quotations. There was a fair jobbing demand for cut meats.

DAIRY GOODS.—The city retail trade is decidedly brisker. The fine weather is causing more activity in woollens and the sorting trade during the next few weeks promises well. During the past ten days there has been a much better enquiry for articles in the millinery line. Recent letters from travellers speak hopefully. Under the influence of splendid weather, business in the West, they say, is picking up well. A brisk trade is looked for during the next three weeks. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Buyers are extremely slow in meeting the enhanced views of sellers, and prices are slightly below those formerly quoted. Neither buyers nor sellers appear inclined to risk chances and deal in large lots. Early in the week round lots of Manitoba Strong Bakers sold at about \$5. Transactions in grain for export have been limited owing to the rapid rise and fall of prices caused by speculation. Sales of Canada Spring wheat are said to have been made at \$1.04, and there were transactions in other kinds of grain at about quotations. The stock of peas has increased, and at last accounts amounted to 161,960 bushels. The supply of wheat is given as 191,332 bushels, while it was 253,121 at the same date last year.

FURS.—The market keeps dull and weak. The following are city quotations for prime skins:—Beaver per lb, fall \$2, winter \$2.50; Spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; mink, cub, per skin, \$3 to \$7.50; fisher, fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large drab, 50c; small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall \$5; winter \$6, spring 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; racoon 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk, per skin 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent less.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for hides was quiet and steady at our quotations. A fair business transpired in tallow at about 4c for raw, and 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c for rendered. IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market in pig iron is firm; little business transpired during the week. A few scattered car lots were placed, and 200 tons of Summerlee sold for \$17. Sales on spot are generally believed to have occurred at \$18 to \$18.50 for Summerlee and Cartier, and \$16 to \$16.50 for Eglington. Greater activity is expected when the river opens.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &c.—Foreign fruits were steady. Valencia oranges, \$7 to \$7.50 per case; Messina in boxes \$3 to \$3.50. Lemons, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; \$4 to \$4.50 per case; \$5 to \$8 per chest. Pineapples \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen; bananas, \$2 to \$3 per bunch. Sound apples being \$3 to \$4 per barrel; waxy stock \$1 to \$2; evaporated 8c to 9c per lb; dried 4c to 5c. French prunes in kegs 4c to 6c per lb; new dates 6c to 6c; old, 2c to 3c; Elme figs, 5c to 12c. Cocoa nuts \$4.75 to \$5 per 100. Maple

Sergeant Dalton, of Boulton's troop, a courier from Gen. Middleton, has just arrived here (3 a.m.) Arthur Watson, of the Infantry School, Toronto, died last night, making the total dead up to date seven. The wounded are doing well and will be removed to this place as soon as possible. It has been ascertained to-day that the fight on Friday was very much more disastrous to the rebels than at first supposed. Twenty five are known to have been killed, as that number of bodies were counted, amongst whom is said to be Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant. It is also reported that Riel was in the ravine during the engagement and has returned to Batoche, for reinforcements. Four of our men went to the edge of the ravine and captured six horses and twelve head of cattle, without molestation. The cattle subsequently got away. Every preparation has been made for a general assault upon Riel's position to-day (Sunday). The guns have been placed commanding the ravine on each side flanked by a line of infantry. With those and the men's desire for a renewal of hostilities, the defeat of the insurgents can only be the matter of a few hours. The next twenty-four hours is expected to be the most decisive of the campaign. The wires are constantly being used in forwarding enquiries about the wounded and congratulatory messages to those who escaped. The steamer Northcoote from Swift Current, with supplies, is expected here on Monday.

THE LATEST—ANOTHER DEATH. CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 25, p.m.—Couriers who left the camp this morning are just in. No fighting occurred to-day. Darcy Baker, of Boulton's troop, died last night. Lieut. Swinford's death is also reported, but is not confirmed. The supply and other teams arriving last night nearly got into the rebel camp, thinking the troops had gone on to Batoche, having discovered the mistake they were approaching our camp from the direction of the enemy's line, and not hearing the challenge of the sentries, were fired on. Eight shots were discharged without doing further injury than alarming the entire camp on both sides of the river.

THE LIST OF CASUALTIES. The number of killed and wounded has been reported in a press despatch from Winnipeg as twelve and fifty, but this would seem to be an exaggeration, the most authentic accounts placing the killed at seven and the wounded at forty-four or forty-five, the list having been made up on Saturday, when every opportunity for ascertaining their correctness had been given. The list is as follows, and includes the names of those we published on Saturday morning:—

Capt. Wise, wounded in ankle, slightly. Lieut. Doucet, flesh wound in forearm. 90TH BATTALION. A Company—Private Hutchinson, killed in the first charge, shot through the eye; Private S. C. Swan, arm hurt; Private Matthews, left arm broken; Captain Keller, shot in the arm and hand; Private C. Kemp, shot in the groin. B Company—Private Wheeler, killed, shot through the heart; Private Swain, slightly wounded in the arm; Private Jarvis, two slight wounds; Private Lave, wounded in the shoulder; Private Johnson, slightly wounded. C Company—Lieut. Swinford, wounded in the left temple, dangerous; Private Alex. Ferguson, shot through the heart; Captain Lethbridge, wounded in breast; Private Code, wounded in leg; Private Chambers, slight wound in neck; Private Canniff, wound in arm. D Company—Private Ennis, dead, shot through the heart; Corp. Bowden, slightly wounded. E Company—Capt. Clark, wounded in back while moving from one bluff to another. The bullet followed the rib around to the front and was found in his clothes. Private Heslop, arm fractured; Private A. Blackwood, slightly wounded in thigh.

A BATTERY. Garrison division—Gunner Demanolly, killed; Gunner Cook, killed; Gunner Morrison, badly wounded; Gunner Ainsworth, badly wounded; Sergt-Major Mawhinney, right arm broken; Gunner Aseelin, wounded; Gunner Irvine, wounded in thigh; Gunner Woodman, wounded in shoulder; Gunner Langrell, wounded in arm; Gunner Quillet, wounded in shoulder; Gunner McGrath, shot in shoulder; Gunner Taylor, shot in back. MOUNTED DIVISION—Driver Turner, wounded in cheek; Driver Wilson, right arm broken; Driver Harrison, flesh wound in neck. These three men were shot at a distance of a hundred yards. C COMPANY, INFANTRY COMPANY. Col. Sergt. Lumings, flesh wound in leg; Private R. Jones, arm fractured; Private H. Jones, shot through the jaw; Private R. H. Dunn, bad wound in arm, and hand shot twice; Private Watson, killed.

MAJOR BOULTON'S HORSE. Capt. Gardner, two slight wounds; Trooper James Longford, two slight wounds; Trooper Perrins, arm broken; Trooper King, two wounds in leg; Trooper Darcy Baker, very serious wound in chest; Trooper Bruce, very serious wound in leg (also reported lung); Sergt. Stewart, slight wounds in the ear and hands. In addition to the above, Capt. Warnop, of No. 4 company 90th Battalion (first reported killed) is only wounded, one report saying seriously, the other only slightly.

OTTAWA, April 27.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Edgar, referring to the raising in the North West, said: While the whole country has been excited about the troops under the command of Middleton, all Canadians, I am sure, are filled with admiration at the extraordinary and brilliant march made by Col. Otter's column from the Saskatchewan to Battleford, and everybody is interested in knowing how the troops have stood that extraordinary strain. I have no doubt the Government have informed themselves of the general health of that column, and I would like to know from the minister what the report is. Hon. Mr. Carson said: It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, in answer to the question, to state that the hon. gentleman has qualified the march of Col. Otter's column as it should be qualified. That march is considered by those who are authorities in such matters—I mean military men—to have been a march deserving of that kind. We always knew Col. Otter to be one of the very best men we had in the Canadian service, and in the opportunity which has been afforded him of showing his great value he has not been found wanting. I am happy to state that from the telegram I have received from Battleford I have reason to believe the troops are in the very best possible health and spirits and that they have stood that wonderful march—for it is a wonderful march—in a manner that could not have been expected from them.

THE MEN WITH MIDDLETON. I received yesterday a cipher telegram from the Major-General, in which he speaks in the highest possible terms of the behavior of the troops in their first engagement. He confirms the news, which has appeared in the press of this morning, of the encounter, and mentions the names of our brave volunteers who have fallen on the field. I am sure I am

merely expressing the views and the opinion of the whole country in saying that we all deeply regret the loss we have suffered. They died the deaths of soldiers and I am sure the country must be proud of the manner in which they have done their duty. (Applause.)

THE NUMBER OF REBELS KILLED SAID TO BE ONLY ABOUT FOUR OR FIVE—DUMONT NOT BELIEVED TO BE KILLED. CLARKE'S CROSSING, April 27.—Couriers which left Middleton's camp yesterday afternoon arrived here last night. They report no fighting yesterday; everything had been made ready for an attack; guns had been brought to bear on the rebels stronghold in the ravine and the troops formed in line of battle. Previous to the attack commencing, scouts were sent forward to reconnoitre, when it was found that the rebels had abandoned their position and retreated during the night. Gen. Middleton will push on as quickly as possible. He is now of opinion that the battle on Friday was fought in an advance post held by the rebels. Three or four miles further down the river they have a number of rifle pits and low stockades, and to these they retreated, doubtless with the expectation that General Middleton's force would follow. He fathomed their scheme, however, and took the wisest course in remaining satisfied with the possession of the ground when the encounter commenced. About 10 miles from this latter point is Batoche, where it is expected the rebels will make their final stand. It is estimated that their total force consists of 500 half-breeds and nearly as many Indians. The report, said to have been confirmed, that Gabriel Dumont has been killed, is by many discredited, as he was seen riding off the field at the close of the engagement. The report that 25 rebels have been found dead is also thought to be an exaggeration. So far only four or five of their dead have been seen. Some anxiety is felt for the steamer Northcoote coming down the river with the Gatling guns and supplies. Some of the rebels are known to be in the Moose Woods and it is feared that the steamer may have been attacked at this point. She carried a large escort of the Midland Battalion. The deaths of our men so far number nine.

The following is list of deaths—90th Battalion: Private Ferguson, Hutchinson, Wheeler and Ennis. "A" battery—Gunners—Demanolly and Cook; Driver Harrison "C" Infantry School—Private Watson. Boulton's Horse—D'Arcy Baker. Capt. Clarke and Lieut. Swinford and Capt. Lethbridge, of the 90th, were severely wounded, it is feared mortally. Gunners Ainsworth, Morrison, Woodman, McGrath and Aseelin of A Battery were badly wounded, the first named fatally. Trooper Bruce, of Boulton's horse, also received a very serious wound.

Supply and other teams arriving late Saturday night nearly got into the rebel camp, thinking the troops had gone on to Batoche, having discovered the mistake they returned and were approaching Middleton's camp from the direction of the enemy's line, and not hearing the challenge of the sentries were fired upon. Eight shots were discharged without doing further injury than alarming the entire camp.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE. Weekly Review of Wholesale Markets. The trade has been dull lately, as usual, prior to the opening of navigation. BOOTS AND SHOES.—The trade has had no alteration. Another order from the military authorities has just been placed. Manufacturers are starting in to make samples for the coming season. DAIRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Butter has been quiet. Dealers appear anxious to see the last of the old stock and job it off at all prices. A lot of choice Townships realized 16c, and there was a sale of 100 packages inferior at 11c; Western changed hands at 9c to 10c. New cheese has reached the market, and is quoted in a jobbing way at 11c to 11 1/2c. Factorymen are said to be offering early part of the season make at 10c. Fresh eggs in cases and barrels have declined considerably since last issue, now quoted at 14 1/2c to 15c. In provisions we heard of a few lots of pork being sold during the week at about quotations. There was a fair jobbing demand for cut meats.

DAIRY GOODS.—The city retail trade is decidedly brisker. The fine weather is causing more activity in woollens and the sorting trade during the next few weeks promises well. During the past ten days there has been a much better enquiry for articles in the millinery line. Recent letters from travellers speak hopefully. Under the influence of splendid weather, business in the West, they say, is picking up well. A brisk trade is looked for during the next three weeks. FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Buyers are extremely slow in meeting the enhanced views of sellers, and prices are slightly below those formerly quoted. Neither buyers nor sellers appear inclined to risk chances and deal in large lots. Early in the week round lots of Manitoba Strong Bakers sold at about \$5. Transactions in grain for export have been limited owing to the rapid rise and fall of prices caused by speculation. Sales of Canada Spring wheat are said to have been made at \$1.04, and there were transactions in other kinds of grain at about quotations. The stock of peas has increased, and at last accounts amounted to 161,960 bushels. The supply of wheat is given as 191,332 bushels, while it was 253,121 at the same date last year.

FURS.—The market keeps dull and weak. The following are city quotations for prime skins:—Beaver per lb, fall \$2, winter \$2.50; Spring \$3; bear, per skin, \$7 to \$10; mink, cub, per skin, \$3 to \$7.50; fisher, fox, cross, per skin, \$2 to \$3.50; lynx, per skin, \$1.75 to \$2.50; marten, per skin, 60c to 80c; mink, per skin, large drab, 50c; small 25c; muskrat, per skin, fall \$5; winter \$6, spring 12c; otter, per skin, \$6 to \$9; racoon 25c, 40c and 70c; skunk, per skin 15c, 25c and 50c. Skins not prime 25 to 30 per cent less.

HIDES AND TALLOW.—The market for hides was quiet and steady at our quotations. A fair business transpired in tallow at about 4c for raw, and 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c for rendered. IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market in pig iron is firm; little business transpired during the week. A few scattered car lots were placed, and 200 tons of Summerlee sold for \$17. Sales on spot are generally believed to have occurred at \$18 to \$18.50 for Summerlee and Cartier, and \$16 to \$16.50 for Eglington. Greater activity is expected when the river opens.

GREEN FRUITS, MAPLE PRODUCTS, &c.—Foreign fruits were steady. Valencia oranges, \$7 to \$7.50 per case; Messina in boxes \$3 to \$3.50. Lemons, \$3.50 to \$4 per box; \$4 to \$4.50 per case; \$5 to \$8 per chest. Pineapples \$3 to \$3.50 per dozen; bananas, \$2 to \$3 per bunch. Sound apples being \$3 to \$4 per barrel; waxy stock \$1 to \$2; evaporated 8c to 9c per lb; dried 4c to 5c. French prunes in kegs 4c to 6c per lb; new dates 6c to 6c; old, 2c to 3c; Elme figs, 5c to 12c. Cocoa nuts \$4.75 to \$5 per 100. Maple

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Hot and dry skin? Soiling sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of uneasiness? Frechy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-sided headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"? Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fritful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with looseness of the bowels? Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

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