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TELEGRAPHIC.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES.

TROUBLE IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Louis Riel in the Field and
Courtroom a Rebel's Fate.

Government Forces on Hand to
Suppress any Attempted
Violence.

[SPECIAL TO THE MONTREAL PRESS.]

WINNIPEG, Man., March 23.—Telegraphic communications have been restored with Battleford. No news has yet been received there from Carleton. Col. Irvine reached Humboldt last evening with one hundred mounted police, on his way to that point. Major Crozier, who is in command at Carleton, has seventy-five men, with whom it is expected he will be able to hold the fort until reinforcements arrive. The Nineteenth Battalion, of this city, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at an hour's notice.

TORONTO, March 23.—A special from St. Paul, Minn., dated the 22nd, states that no news has been received direct from Prince Albert for several days. It is stated in private advices from Winnipeg that the telegraph wires have been cut at Prince Albert, and that the operators have been imprisoned by Riel. A despatch alleged to have been sent from about fifty miles this side of Prince Albert from a person who left the place after the disturbance began, says the militia in Winnipeg have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for transportation to the scene of trouble, and the North-West police are already moving inwards from all quarters. There is said to have been fighting at Carleton, a few miles west of Prince Albert, and that a force of the North-West police there has been shut up in the barracks and is now besieged.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Advices from Prince Albert and Carleton show that the Saskatchewan half-breeds have been joined by numbers of Indians. The Government has taken possession of all the Government stores at Carleton, and has made prisoners of the officials, and even threatened the fort there. Over one hundred mounted police have gone from Swift Current to the scene of the trouble. More will start out to-day from points west. Squads stationed here left this morning. Government telegraph lines have been cut west of Humboldt, and despatches have to be brought to that point by messengers.

WINNIPEG, March 23.—The Free Press despatch from Prince Albert says: "LOUIS RIEL HAS THROWN OFF THE MASK

and now openly defies the Queen's authority. He says he has the half-breeds and Indians entirely under his control, and that the North-West police force is a mere nothing, and that their authority shall not be respected. The depriving white settlers of their land of arms has exasperated them, but they remain loyal, and if given arms and ammunition they will defend themselves against Riel and uphold the Queen's authority. Several hundred men will enlist if the Government will furnish them with arms and ammunition."

A Prince Albert man in Montreal says: "There are no wild Indians in the vicinity of the present disturbances. The half-breeds and Indians have no antagonism to the whites, the relations between the two having been of an amicable character. The half-breeds some time ago sent a bill of rights to the Government, but do not appear to have received what they wanted. Sir John Macdonald stated in Parliament that the Government had received no such document. Riel has always talked of driving the government officials out of the place, and this would likely be his first action. He might ransack the stores, and should settlers resist his movements there would be a fight. There are sixty mounted police at Carleton and about thirty at Prince Albert. Loyal settlers in the vicinity of Prince Albert number about 500. Colonel Houghton states that the arms and ammunition taken from the infantry and mounted infantry companies of Prince Albert, Carleton and Battleford last June are at Battleford and Carleton in charge of the mounted police, and can be served out immediately."

QUEBEC.

A Heartrending Tale of Misery and
Want—Quebec Disgraced by a Lack
of Charity—The Levis Election.

QUEBEC, March 23.—A sad and deplorable state of poverty and neglect has just come to light through the death of Mr. John Provan, confectioner, one of Quebec's old landmarks and at one time a wealthy and prominent citizen. For some time past Provan, who was a man of 90 years of age, has been in adverse circumstances. By degrees his family, one by one, have died, with the exception of one son, who is a weak-minded and impecunious character. Lately the only remaining property which they owned, adjoining the Russell Hotel, was sold, and the old man and his son took up their abode on John street, where for a time they attempted to carry on a confectionary business on a small scale, but were unsuccessful, and by degrees they were reduced to dire poverty. The old man fell sick and his case was represented to the Christian charity of the church of which he had been a member, but they seem to have been inactive, for it is stated that since the first of January last there has not been a log of wood on the premises, and further that little or no food has reached him. On Saturday, however, the old man succumbed to his privations, and from mere exhaustion was rendered utterly helpless amidst an indescribable mass of filth and misery. While in this position the old man was left alone and

to the mercy of numerous hordes of rats who commenced eating the poor unfortunate alive, his ears, nose, fingers and toes were almost literally chewed off. When assistance arrived he presented a most sickening and heartrending appearance, so much so, that attendants could not be found who would dress the man who was now dying at every breath. He was finally rolled up in a sheet and conveyed to Jeffrey Hall Hospital, where he succumbed to his sufferings last evening. The case has caused great excitement throughout the whole city, and loud are the execrations of the public at the carelessness of those whose duty it was to extend so-called "Christian charity." One certain gentleman is receiving more than his share.

OTTAWA.

The Severe Snow Blockades—A Bad
Young Man—The Evans Divorce Bill—
The Governor-General Gives a Dinner.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 23.—Old railway men say that for thirty-five years past there have not been so severe snow blockades on the various lines reaching the Capital.

The young man Waller, who was charged some time ago with burglary in connection with two young ladies named Brown, and who was out on bail, has again been implicated in a second offence. He is now charged with breaking into the bar of the Albion Hotel along with a young man named Talbot. The trial will come up to-morrow in the Police Court.

Henry Gilmore, of Toronto, who is in training to meet Billy Hawkins in a glove contest here on the 26th, is expected in the city to-morrow or next day.

The divorce bill of Evans, the celebrated Toronto model, was read a second time, on division, in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Blackstock, of Toronto, was here looking after the measure.

The following ladies and gentlemen had the honor of receiving invitations to dine at the Government House on Saturday, March 21st:—The Hon. J. A. and Madame Chaplin, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Carling and Miss Carling, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Mrs. Meyrick Banks and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Mr. M. M. Bowes Daly, M.P., the Hon. J. W. Trutch, C.M.G., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeill, Mr. J. D. Edgar, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber, Mr. W. Macleod, M.P., Mr. R. M. Wells, M.P., the Hon. James and Mrs. Miss Tupper, the Hon. Donald McInnes, Dr. and Mrs. Selwyn, M. P. and Mrs. T. Cross, Mr. Bridgman Simpson and Captain Geddes, A.D.C.

Boy Burglars at Work—Court Notes—
Early Bankruptcy Legislation De-
manded.

TORONTO, March 23.—The wholesale grocery store of Sloan, Jardine & Mason, and the drug store adjoining of E. B. Shuttleworth, Front street east, were burglarized early this morning, and large quantities of goods carried off from each. A portion of the booty was discovered this afternoon secreted in a school yard in the eastern part of the city. The burglaries are supposed to be the work of boys.

Application was made at Osgoode Hall, to-day, to admit to bail one, Frazer, committed for trial at Port Arthur, on the charge of assault with intent to kill, on the ground that three Assizes have passed, and the prisoner has not yet been tried. The application was enlarged.

The president of the Board of Trade has called a meeting of the Board for to-morrow afternoon, to take energetic steps by passing a resolution appointing a large and influential deputation to proceed to Ottawa at once to urge the Government in conjunction with a similar deputation from Montreal and Hamilton, to carry the bankruptcy legislation to completion at the present session of the House.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Egyptian Financial Problem Under
Discussion.

Anglo-Russian Agreement.

LONDON, March 23.—In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote's demand for a postponement, Mr. Gladstone said it was the absolute duty of Parliament to discuss the Egyptian financial agreement before Easter. The Egyptian finances had reached the end of their tether. Early in April the amounts of money will be due, which Egypt will be utterly unable to pay unless the agreement be approved, and the whole financial burden would devolve upon England.

The discussion of the agreement was fixed for Thursday.

Lord Fitzmaurice, in reply to a question put by Sir Henry Wolff, said the Anglo-Russian agreement in regard to the Russo-Afghan frontier was not recorded in a formal document.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

High-handed Proceedings of
A German Naval Officer.

Samoan Islands Desire Annex-
ation to New Zealand.

Seizure of Herat Urged by a
Russian Organ.

Conspiring Against the King
of Spain.

Cardinal McCabe's Successor.

DUBLIN, March 23.—It is again asserted on good authority that Dr. Walsh will succeed Cardinal McCabe.

Anarchist Arrested.

BERNE, March 23.—An anarchist was arrested to-day while passing placards inciting people to murder and incendiarism.

The Dynamiters.

LONDON, March 23.—Two detectives who were sent to the United States to work out testimony against Cunningham and Burton, have returned with important information against the prisoner.

Conspiracy in Spain.

MADRID, March 23.—Col. Bermejo, Commander of a cavalry regiment at Badajoz, has been arrested on a charge of conspiring to restore the Republic in Spain. A corporal and two policemen who were arrested on a similar charge at Gerona have been convicted. The trial revealed the existence of a powerful and energetic organization devoted to accomplishing a revolution against the monarchy. A large number of troops have been sent to Gerona, where a Republican coup is feared.

The Samoan Islands.

LONDON, March 23.—Prince Bismarck says he has been informed that the Samoan Parliament has decided to request the Government of New Zealand to annex the Samoan Islands. Acting on this information he instructed Count Von Munster to protest to the British Government against what was deemed to be an infringement of international agreements. He says the members of the Samoan Parliament are simply creatures of an English commercial clique. New Zealand has sent an application to Lord Derby for permission to annex Samoa and has guaranteed to defray all expenses. The consent of Lord Derby is considered doubtful, in view of the new agreement between England and Germany.

Russian Advised to Chase England Out of
Turcomania.

LONDON, March 23.—The Russian military organ *Svet*, which reflects the views of the Russian commander-in-chief, General Skermetoff, and others of the war party, is urging the seizure of Herat before the English can fortify the place. The *Svet* argues that as Herat is the centre of commerce for Khorassan and Turcomania, if England is permitted to hold it, the Russian position beyond the Caspian will be "allow England to have Herat would be showing great weakness before the Turcomans. The English must be chased out of Turcomania. Russian diplomats conceding one inch of ground will betray the interests of their country. England will not risk war for Herat. She knows that her defeat might involve anarchy, whereas as Russian defeat would mean nothing more than the maintenance of the territorial status quo."

INTRIGUING TO CREATE AN OUTBREAK.

A person high in authority in the British War Office asserts that the Government yesterday received information from Sir Peter Lumsden that the Russians were intriguing to create an outbreak among the Afghans in Pendjeh as a pretext for moving on the place and occupying it. General Altkhanoff, in command of the advance body of the Russian forces, is encamped within cannon shot of Pendjeh. He is said to be waiting for the Turcomans in Pendjeh to massacre the Afghans in the garrison, which is now in possession of Sir Peter Lumsden. If General Altkhanoff succeeds in his overtures, Russia will secure the provocation which is at present essential to a justification of war on her part. The Earl of Kimberley, the British secretary of state for India, has all along stood against his superiors in his avowed distrust of the Russian pledges on the Afghan situation. He continues to vainly urge the Cabinet to dare war in Asia with Russia as the only way of securing peace.

RESS OPINIONS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* continues to advocate the Russian view that a Southern advance in Asia does not necessarily endanger any British interest. The *Globe* and other papers hint broadly that the views of the *Pall Mall Gazette* are such that M. Lessar, the Russian agent in England, would pay for if his mission were to subsidize the English press instead of to get a more favorable frontier line in Russian Afghanistan.

The Duke of Argyll, in his letter on the Afghan question, says: "The conquest by Russia of the Tekke Turcomans and all the Khanates of Central Asia has been inevitable. No civilization, no commerce could be established in those regions until the conquest was accomplished. It is useless and undignified our perpetual remonstrating against 'advances' which we could not prevent and in the interests of humanity not to regret. But none of these considerations apply to any advances of Russia across the borders of Afghanistan. We must insist on the independence and integrity of that country being respected, and so far as Afghanistan shall be under any predominant influence, we must insist that its influence be ours. All parties are agreed in this doctrine, this policy, and in desiring that the Government shall carry it into effect with firmness."

France and China.

PARIS, March 23.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* states that Earl Granville has declared that he will use his whole influence to restore peace between France and China. General Bonet, commander of the French forces in Cochinchina, has been recalled, because of his incapacity to suppress the disorders resulting from the intrigues of the Chinese mandarins with the Annamese officials to throw off the French yoke by revolution.

Lord Dufferin in the Bench.

CALCUTTA, March 23.—Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, has departed for Rawalpindi to attend a conference with the Amir of Afghanistan concerning the frontier dispute.

Further Credit Asked.

PARIS, March 23.—The Minister of Marine to-day submitted to the chambers a motion for a credit of 24,000,000 francs on account of military operations.

Moving Toward Herat.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Gubran, dated March 17th, says it was reported that the Russians were concentrating toward Herat. Measures were being taken for the defence of Herat.

Will Not Be There.

DUBLIN, March 23.—Lord Mayor O'Connor has decided not to attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Science and Art Museum by the Prince of Wales.

A Rupture Imminent.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 23.—The Russian residents in England write that they are preparing to leave England, considering a rupture imminent.

Gravity of the Crisis.

LONDON, March 23.—Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, admitted yesterday that the Anglo-Russian crisis was grave. He, however, entertains the hope that diplomatic efforts may succeed in warding off a collision.

Troops Ready for Service.

CALCUTTA, March 23.—There are 50,000 troops in India ready for service at any moment. The military authorities are confident of their ability to repulse an attack on Herat without assistance from England, but they consider England might send enough troops to end forever the Russian menace. It is intended to send 25,000 men to Pishin while the weather is cool. General Roberts will have command, and the Duke of Connaught and General Macpherson will act as Divisional Generals. There is great enthusiasm among the Sikhs. Recruits are coming forward by hundreds. It is believed England will send 15,000 men as a permanent increase to the Indian garrisons.

The Incident at Victoria.

LONDON, March 23.—Advices relative to the incident at Victoria, on the west coast of Africa have been received. The commander of the German corvette *Bismarck*, wishing to annex the territory in the vicinity of Victoria, asked permission to land his troops there. The British officers at Victoria politely but firmly refused. The German commander then upon threatened to bombard the place, but the British gunboat *Watchful* put in an appearance. The *Bismarck* then moved a few miles down the coast, and the German flag was hoisted on a strip of land belonging to England. The German commander also went inland and bribed the chief of Matanza to cede to Germany territory which had already been ceded to England. The British flag was hauled down, the German flag was hoisted, and the German commander returned to Victoria and sent an ultimatum to the Court of Equity to have the English flag at Matanza removed within two days.

A Disgraceful Proceeding.

PARIS, March 23.—Miss Van Zandt was again hauled this evening by an organized clique in the galleries of the Opera Comique. Toward the end of the performance the hostile demonstration culminated in a prolonged howl.

New French Naval Station.

LONDON, March 23.—The French have occupied the harbor of Diego Suarez in Madagascar. It is considered an important situation for a naval station in the Indian Ocean.

English Reserves for India.

CALCUTTA, March 23.—The force to be sent to Quetta, consists of three divisions and 1,100 reserves. 200 will be added to every infantry regiment in India, and one squadron to every cavalry regiment. *Svet*, the Russian military organ, says England is ready to give Pendjeh, Taimanas and Dush to Russia, but wishes to keep Herat at any price, in order to make a road from the Caspian sea to India.

A Deadly Conflict.

LONDON, March 23.—Gen. Graham telegraphs from an advanced zereba that the British position there is secure against any number of the enemy. He exonerates Gen. McNeill from blame for yesterday's heavy losses, believing he did the best thing possible under the circumstances. Gen. Graham says though the rebels met with a temporary success they received a severe lesson. Over 1,000 dead Arabs have been counted on the field of yesterday's battle, including many noted chiefs. A Suakin despatch says: The British killed on Sunday were seven officers and sixty-three men. Many bodies of boys and women were found after the fight. One hundred and ten Arabs were killed inside the zereba.

War Reports on Change.

LONDON, March 23.—The alarm over the prospect of a war with Russia has been renewed on the stock exchange owing to reported preparations in India to send troops to Herat. Russian stocks dropped 1 1/2.

Cable Flashes.

PARIS, March 23.—General Delisle telegraphs that the Chinese losses at Thuyen-quan on the 22nd and 23rd were enormous. Among the killed was the chief of the Black Flag.

Berlin, March 23.—The Reichstag to-day finally adopted the bill subsidizing the steamship companies.

KORTI, March 23.—General Wolseley and staff will go to Dongola on Tuesday.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

The Day After the Battle.

Sickening Scenes Round the
British Camp.

Heavy Losses of the Arabs.

General Graham to Fight
Osman Digna To-day.

Sunday's Battle With the Arabs.

SUKKIM, March 23.—The enemy in yesterday's fight numbered at least four thousand. Their fanatical courage won admiration. They rushed to what seemed certain death repeatedly without faltering. Hundreds of the dead and wounded lay around the British square. The enemy finally withdrew but it was in no sense a defeat. It is believed they lost 800 men. The British, especially the Marines, behaved admirably. Desperate sheikhs waving their banners and with swords and spears charged the Marines, before they had been reformed, but were unable to penetrate their line. The sheikhs fought to the last gasp, but lost their banner, which was captured by the Marines.

A general advance towards Tani will be made to-night by General Graham. McNeill's zereba must be shifted on account of the intolerable effects of the rapid decomposition of the slain Arabs. Hostile Arabs are increasing in numbers. The heat is very oppressive. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded sail for England to-day. Official accounts place the losses of the Arabs in yesterday's fight at one thousand. Osman Digna had 25,000 men at Tani. It is expected General Graham will give Osman battle to-morrow. It will be a pitched fight and probably a greater and more decisive one than yesterday's.

General McNeill is well entrenched in a zereba seven miles south-west of Suakin. Provisions and water have been sent him. The rebels are quiet. The British loss during Sunday's battle was five officers and five privates killed and 170 wounded. It is estimated the Arabs lost 1,500 men. Every Arab who got inside the zereba was killed. A number of heavy guns have been landed, and will at once be sent to the front.

Latest.—The British positions on the road to Tani from Suakin are all well reinforced and safely held. The Arabs admit they lost three thousand men in Sunday's battle.

Troops are engaged in dragging the bodies of the slain Arabs to the leeward of the zereba. A sickening scene is presented, dense heaps of rebel corpses with native camp-followers mingled with the carcasses of 500 camels. The ground is strewn with rifles, spears and shields. Gen. Graham began this evening to move his whole force from Suakin towards Tani. Gen. McNeill's troops left the scene of yesterday's battle and advanced a mile toward Tani, where they constructed another zereba, the enemy making no opposition. It was found impossible to encamp near the battlefield, owing to the stench from the bodies of the enemy's dead and the carcasses of the camels and horses. At daybreak to-morrow Gen. Graham will resume the advance.

Evacuation of Korti Ordered.

KORTI, March 23.—General Wolseley has ordered the evacuation of Korti. Typhoid fever dysentery and sunstroke are increasing among the troops. The heat is intense. The troops will proceed to the entrenched lines at Debbeh and Dongola.

It is believed here that in the movement of Sunday at Suakin the element of surprise, such as scouting expeditions, were entirely neglected. The censorship over the press reports, prevents a knowledge of the exact situation.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAMS.

The Chicago Hotel Fire Death-
Roll.

French-Canadians Roughly
Handled by Strikers.

Important Nominations By
President Cleveland.

A Monstrous Fiend's Mad Act
in Mexico.

Fiendish Brutality.

LAREDO, March 23.—A Mexican at Nuevo, becoming jealous of his mistress, a Mexican girl, aged 18, locked the door, divested her of her clothing and tied her securely to the wall, and deliberately cut strips of flesh from various parts of her body, and, under threat of cutting her heart out, compelled the girl to eat her own flesh. Her frantic screams brought assistance, but not before her tormentor had cut off the end of her tongue. He was jailed. The girl died this evening. Certain horrible details are suppressed.

Central American Troubles.

SAN JUAN, Del Sur Nicaragua, March 22.—Six hundred and fifty officers and men of the Costa Rican army arrived here to-day on their way to the frontier. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The Presi-

dent to-day sent the following nominations to the Senate: Edwin J. Phelps, of Vermont, to be Minister to Great Britain; Robert McMane, of Maryland, to France; Geo. H. Pondleton, of Ohio, to Germany. The nominations were all confirmed by the Senate this afternoon.

Steamer in Collision.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer "Wieland," which sailed for Hamburg on the 19th, returned to-day. The bark "Cornwallis" collided with her in a gale, and stove a hole in her, above her water line, five feet square. The bark was damaged, but not seriously.

The Chicago Fire.

CHICAGO, March 23.—Many believe that when the Langham Hotel debris is cleared away it will be ascertained that more than five persons lost their lives. Two intoxicated men are believed to have perished in room No. 19. Joseph Rice, travelling salesman, of New York, is supposed to be burned to death. A blind guide, seen Thompson has not been since seen. There are rumors of several others being missing and burned.

Another Fatal Explosion.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 23.—This morning the boiler in Ruffner's wholesale grocery exploded and set the building on fire. The fire communicated to the Hale House adjoining, destroying that building also. Geo. Welcher, owner of Ruffner's, was killed by the explosion and the body burned. The flames spread so rapidly that the building was a wreck in a quarter of an hour. Joel Ruffner, a clerk, was also seriously injured.

General Grant Improving.

NEW YORK, March 23.—General Grant wrote several pages of manuscript to-day. He slept some this afternoon, and was quite bright this evening. He has a great desire to sleep, but cannot get sleep enough. His pulse and temperature are about the same.

RIOTING LACE MAKERS.

Discharged Employes Quarrelling With
the New Hanks.

WILLIAMS BURGESS, N. Y., March 23.—A riot occurred yesterday between the striking employes of Duden & Co.'s lace mills and the French-Canadians who had taken their places. At one time over fifty men were fighting and struggling through the main thoroughfare. Many citizens who interfered were roughly handled, and one of the strikers was dangerously wounded. The mills are running to-day under police protection.

Jack Frost in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, March 23.—A heavy frost is reported at various points in the Mississippi Valley last night. Early fruit and vegetables are destroyed in some places.

Railway News.

PITTSBURGH, March 23.—Receivers have been appointed to-day for the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Buffalo, and Pittsburgh & Western Railroads. The earnings will be applied to the payment of the floating debt of two millions. No interest will be paid on the bonds until the debt is liquidated.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The Central Pacific Railway has issued a ten million convertible loan for the purpose of funding into long bonds the greater part of the floating debt, and to provide for the completion of the Oregon division and other additions to the property. The new bonds bear six per cent. interest and run thirty years. Five millions have been taken at par by the holders of the unfunded debt.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The trunk lines presidents met to-day. The status of the pool remains unchanged. The Chicago pool is continued for a month. The Western roads will endeavor to arrange a basis on which the Chicago pool may be permanently continued. Settlements continue on the trunk line east bound pool.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt is said to be one of the plainest dressed ladies in New York and goes through life without any attempt at style and coiffure.

—Nothing ayled at the inauguration of General Jackson. It is said that every bully and desperado in the United States had suddenly come to the capital. Half the men had their trousers in their boots, and some wore pistols in full view. Washington was small then, and the hotels and boarding houses could not hold the crowds. Every man carried a hickory stick, and some women wore necklaces made of small hickory nuts fancifully painted. It was like a whole tribe of Indians let loose on the streets of Washington. Gen. Jackson seemed to enjoy these outlandish demonstrations. He kept his hat off and smiled at the

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The Montreal Herald.
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 24.

All correspondence for THE HERALD (except business letters) should be addressed to the Editor, Mr. JOHN LIVINGSTON. Business correspondence to be addressed to THE MONTREAL HERALD, offices in Victoria Block, corner of Victoria Square and St. James Street West, Montreal. HON. PETER M. ROSE, Proprietor.

MR. HENRY TYLER AND THE DOUBLE-TRACKING GUARANTEE.

It will be remembered that during the last session of Parliament an exposure was made by Mr. Mitchell of the disgraceful means adopted by the representatives of the Grand Trunk Company in Canada to secure the passage of their Bill through the Senate, and the discreditable methods adopted to accomplish their purposes in effecting an alteration of their Bill.

It will also be remembered that before the Bill received the Governor-General's assent the fraud was discovered and exposed, and the Premier was forced by public sentiment to put a notice on the motion paper to recall the Bill from the Senate with a view to its amendment. This carried Mr. Hickson to Ottawa with a rush, and after four days of most humiliating entreaties to a Government that he had only a few weeks previously been conspiring against, Sir John consented after long entreaty not to recall the Bill provided Mr. Hickson gave guarantees that the professed object for which the Bill was obtained should be secured, and to do this Mr. Hickson agreed to set aside one million of pounds sterling—the estimated cost of the work—to double-track the railway from Montreal to Toronto, and this result the Premier announced in Parliament. The offence was thus condoned and the Bill became law.

At the Grand Trunk annual meeting held in London on the 22nd April, 1884, Mr. William Abbott, the leading spirit of the Company, addressing Sir Henry Tyler, the Chairman, referred to statements which had been made in the press, alleging that the Company had come under an engagement to the Parliament of Canada to double-track a portion of their lines. He said:—

"There is one other point, sir, which you have not touched upon, and about which a good deal has been said in adverse criticism in the press. It is assumed that you have gone into a fearful liability 'in order to find a million sterling to double the line from Toronto to Montreal.' I think it would be a relief to the shareholders if you, sir, were to touch upon that point when you were answering other questions."

Sir Henry Tyler, in the course of his speech, referred to Mr. Abbott's question, and made the following statements and explanation, which were intended to "relieve the shareholders," and were by them accepted as correct and truthful:—

"Mr. Abbott also asked about an 'alleged liability of a million of pounds for doubling the line. We have incurred no liability for doubling the line whatever. We are not going to ask you for any money for that purpose at present, and the only statement that has been made for which there is some color is this, that when the Grand Trunk Act of 1884 was before Parliament, there was a question of recommending it because the Lower House did not agree to the amendments of the Senate, and in order to get it through this session Mr. Hickson said he would have no objection if one million was reserved for the purpose of doubling the line between Toronto and Montreal."

At an early stage during the present Parliamentary sitting Mr. Mitchell moved for the papers and got an order of the House to have the same brought down, and we give below a verbatim copy of this interesting correspondence in the possession of the Government, as follows: viz, the engagement of Mr. Hickson on the part of the Grand Trunk with the Government, and the confirmation of that agreement by Sir Henry Tyler and his Board.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
General Manager's Office.
Montreal, April 16th, 1884.
(At Ottawa.)

Sir,—Referring to our conversation today about the Grand Trunk Bill, now awaiting the Royal assent, I beg to mention that from the Debenture stock mentioned in subsection "C" of section 5, I undertake that the Company will set apart and reserve one million pounds sterling for doubling the track between Toronto and Montreal, and that this sum shall not be applied to any other purpose without the consent of the Government.

Joint powers granted by the bill were asked.

I have the honor, &c.,
J. Hickson,
General Manager.
The Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald,
Ottawa.
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
General Manager's Office,
Montreal, 13th June, 1885.

Dear Sir,—Enclosed I beg to send you an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, held in the city of London, on the 9th of May last, confirming my letter addressed to you on the 16th March last, in reference to the "Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1884."

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
J. Hickson.

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Premier, Ottawa.

Extract from minutes of a meeting of the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada held at the office of the company, Dashwood House, No. 9 New Broad Street, on Friday, 9th May, 1884.

Read—Mr. Hickson's letter of the 17th of April, enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier of the Dominion, on the 16th inst., undertaking to set apart and reserve £1,000,000 of the perpetual four per cent. consolidated debenture stock created by the "Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1884," the line between Montreal and Toronto, and it was resolved:—

That the letter of the 16th April from Mr. Hickson to Sir John A. Macdonald, undertaking, on behalf of the company, to set apart and reserve for the purpose of doubling the line between Montreal and Toronto £1,000,000 of the perpetual four per cent. consolidated debenture stock, authorized by the "Grand Trunk Railway Act, 1884," and that the said sum shall not be applied to any other purpose, without the consent of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, be and is hereby confirmed.

Sir Henry Tyler assured his shareholders that there was nothing in the report that £1,000,000 sterling would be set aside for double-tracking. Mr. Hickson's pledge was made to the Government April 16, and the London meeting of shareholders was held on April 23, but although Sir Henry Tyler had evidently arranged by cable that Mr. Hickson should give this pledge to the Government, he explained to the shareholders that Mr. Hickson had merely said something in order to get the bill through "this session." He did not hesitate—while denying that the Company had come under any liability whatever for double-tracking—to intimate that Mr. Hickson had deceived the Parliament and Government of Canada, had, in short, played a very sharp trick, in order to secure the passage of the bill. This was what Sir Henry Tyler was willing to have go abroad as his estimate of Mr. Hickson's honor, and this was the value he placed on Mr. Hickson's pledge!

But what does Mr. Hickson say? The Premier, having been forced by public opinion to notice the fraud by which the Grand Trunk bill had passed Parliament, gave notice of his intention to move a resolution declaring that it had been passed "in error," and requiring it to be returned by the Senate to the Commons for amendment.

Mr. Hickson having consented to give Sir John, in writing, the assurance that £1,000,000 sterling would be reserved for double tracking, then stated:—"This is one of the principal objects for which the 'additional powers granted by the bill' were asked." The bill, of course, originated with the Board in England; it was their special work; it was framed for certain purposes of their own; and Mr. Hickson, speaking for them, declared that a principal object of theirs was to secure the double-tracking referred to. If Mr. Hickson is correct Sir Henry Tyler deliberately deceived his shareholders at the annual meeting. He denied that it was the intention to spend any money whatever in double-tracking; he repudiated the liability altogether, and intimated that there was scarcely a "color" for the report, and this in the face of Mr. Hickson's statement that a principal object of the bill was to secure money for this very purpose, in the face of Mr. Hickson's pledge to the Government, and in the face of the announcement made by the Premier of Canada to Parliament that £1,000,000 sterling had been set aside by the Grand Trunk for this purpose—all of which had been known and published in England and discussed in the press there previous to the meeting.

Sir Henry, having got rid of his shareholders at the annual meeting by a shocking act of deception, called his board together and formally approved of his own proposition pledging a million sterling of the new bonds to the double-tracking!

If we mistake not, it is this disingenuous titled gentleman who has been at pains to read the Canadian Parliament and Government lessons on good faith and honorable dealing! It was from the lips of Sir Henry Tyler that moral maxims and candid advice flowed perennially. After this exposure which Mr. Hickson has made of his chairman, Canada will be obliged to look elsewhere for a guide in the paths of public rectitude and national morality. Who knows but that the mantle of this railway Elijah may descend to an Elisha in the person of the gifted Mr. William Abbott?

Isn't JUDGE RAMSAY going a little too far in threatening to have the press accommodation in his Court abolished? Or is he misreported once more?

SEEDING OPERATIONS COMMENCED IN THE NORTH-WEST.—Advices from the North-West have been received to the effect that over two hundred acres of land have been seeded in the vicinity of Maple Creek, that the large farms south of Calgary have all been seeded, and that seeding is well advanced on the intervening farms between these two points.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLE.

There is reason to believe that the stories of a rising in the Canadian North-West are gross exaggerations of the facts. The most sensational came to us by way of St. Paul, which seems to be the head-centre of all the secession and rebellion stories that have been told at the expense of our North-West for the past two years; and consequently anything from that quarter in reference to this Riel business should be largely discounted. The people of the United States North-West have their own reasons for retarding emigration to the Canadian prairies, and their press has been libelling the Canadian territories pretty steadily ever since the prospect of competition opened. The facts appear to be that Monsieur Riel has induced a number of misguided half-breeds at St. Albert to take up arms on account of alleged grievances in connection with their land. These parties have taken possession of some of the Hudson's Bay Company's property at Carlton, but the Mounted Police are strong enough to give a good account of the marauders without unnecessary delay. Unless the Government is thoroughly misled in the matter, no great display of force will be needed to suppress this foolish outbreak. A gentleman well informed on North-West matters, and who received authentic intelligence by telegraph from the Saskatchewan yesterday, assured THE HERALD that there is no cause for uneasiness in regard to the reported rising; that while Riel had probably induced a certain number of the half-breeds and a few of the Indians along the North Saskatchewan to commit a breach of the peace by unlawful assembly, there had been, according to the information contained in the despatch, no bloodshed, and no collision had occurred between the half-breeds and the officials. There was no reason, he thought, to apprehend any such sequence of events as those of 1869-70, and any overt act of rebellion would, with the present resources of the Government in the North-West, be speedily punished. This information agrees with that given to the House of Commons yesterday by Sir John Macdonald. Meantime our readers will do well to receive sensational telegrams with suspicion, wherever they may find them.

GLADSTONE'S POLICY IN THE SOUDAN.

The reader will find in another column the speeches of Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone in which they give a shadowy outline of their policy in the Soudan. The information vouchsafed to the nation is exceedingly meagre. The two statesmen said very little, and that little is so vague and indefinite that the reader is forced to the conclusion that they have not themselves made up their minds what their future course in the Soudan shall be. Their present object is not to smash the Mahdi, but to annihilate Osman Digna. With that object twelve thousand men have been sent to Suakin with material to build a railway to Berber. What the army is to do when it gets to Berber, neither Lord Hartington nor Mr. Gladstone has apparently made up their mind. The Minister of War says, "that an ultimate advance on and the recapture (of Khartoum) and the destruction of the Mahdi's power there would probably be necessary." And the Premier said, "the time might come, and it would not be very long distant, when the House might think it necessary, and probably would think so, to discuss at large the question of going to Khartoum."

From these utterances it is evident that the Government does not wish to commit itself to any definite course with respect to the Soudan. But there are indications which go to show that something more than the annihilation of Osman Digna is contemplated. Although Lord Hartington was at great pains to tell his hearers that the railway to Berber was a military road constructed solely for military purposes, it is not likely that the road when once built, and speedy communication between the Nile and the Red Sea is established, that it will be allowed to go to wreck or that it will be handed over to the wild Arabs of the desert as a souvenir of the campaign. Then we learn that Lord Wolseley wants more railway and tramways built on the Nile route. The construction of these costly works does not presage the abandonment of the country as soon as Osman Digna's force is scattered. It is not likely that the British people, after a great expenditure of blood and treasure to conquer the wild tribes of the desert and to open up the country, will leave the Soudan to be a more dangerous neighbor to Egypt and the Suez canal than it was before they taught its inhabitants the art of war and had shown them the value of railroad communication. Circumstances have already forced Mr. Gladstone to do more in the Soudan than he ever intended and it is more than probable that circumstances will continue to compel him to depart still further from his original intention.

A JUDICIOUS RULER.

Lord Ripon, while Viceroy of India, was a wise and an impartial ruler. He honestly endeavored, to do justice to the native population and to abolish the invidious distinctions that existed between them and their fellow-subjects of European birth and extraction. In his endeavors to effect just and needed reforms he met with the most bitter opposition from many Englishmen both in India and in England. He was maligned and misrepresented by them, but how ever he was misunderstood by his own countrymen, Lord Ripon had the satisfaction of knowing that his endeavors to have all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in India treated alike were appreciated

by those whose condition he was endeavoring to ameliorate. While residing in India the natives were not backward in showing that they respected and honored him, and when he returned to England the Indian community residing in that country presented him with an address in which they expressed the esteem and affection they entertained for the late Viceroy of India, and also their admiration and gratitude for the various measures of his Lordship's administration. But there exists stronger evidence of the wisdom and equity of Lord Ripon's rule in India than the presentation of addresses. When Afghanistan was threatened with invasion by the Russians the native princes of India, instead of rejoicing that Great Britain had one more enemy to contend with and of acting upon the principle that England's extremity was their opportunity, with spontaneous loyalty offered their aid to defend the country under Her Majesty's protection from Russian aggression. This was no sudden, impulsive outburst, but a firm and well-considered determination, for we find that the offer to go to the aid of Afghanistan has been renewed, and that Indian princes, who have been represented as impatient of British rule, and who were eagerly looking for an opportunity of throwing off the British yoke, are ready at the first sign of danger to aid in driving the enemy from their neighbor's frontier. If Lord Ripon had been an unjust ruler, if he had used his authority to domineer over the native population, and had taken every opportunity to convince them that he considered them an inferior race, to be treated as children or slaves, would this desire on the part of the native nobility to uphold British rule in India be manifested? Certainly not. Instead of volunteering to aid Great Britain when danger threatened they would have remained sullenly silent waiting for a favorable opportunity to aid the enemy in wreaking vengeance on those who had contemned and insulted them. Lord Ripon has, therefore, good reason to be proud of the result of his mild and prudent administration, and the people of Great Britain should be grateful to him for continuing in the course which he knew to be the right one in the face of a storm of abuse and vituperation such as few rulers, even the worst, have been forced to face.

INSIDE PAGES.—On our second page, commercial and financial reports. On page 3: A Talk with Aimes, and Sale of Thoroughbreds. On page 6: Men, Women, and Things, and an interesting letter from British Columbia. On page 7: "The Lone Land of a Few Years Ago," and Lord Hartington's speech on Soudan affairs.

OUR BRITISH COLUMBIA special correspondence will be read with a good deal of interest by all who look forward hopefully to the results to flow from direct railway connection between Eastern Canada and our Pacific province. This is the opening letter of a series in which the varied industries, resources and attractions of that highly endowed portion of our Dominion will be treated in detail. It will be noticed that the general statements in the letter we publish to-day harmonize with accounts of the country recently published in THE HERALD in an interview with Mr. A. W. Ross, M. P., and (with special reference to the climate) by a member of THE HERALD staff who had resided in the province.

DEATHS.
HAGEMAN.—At No. 921 Dorchester street, on 22nd instant, Sarah Henrietta Louise, beloved wife of Charles W. Hageman, accountant and Merchants' Bank of Canada, and daughter of Charles E. Smith, aged 21 years.
Funeral will take place from 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend.
WHITEFIELD.—In London, England, on the 17th inst., suddenly of heart disease, Wm. Whitefield, Esq., of London and Bridgetown, Barbados.
u71

New Advertisements.

"GOSSIP!"
A 12-Page Canadian Literary and Society Journal Published Every Saturday Morning.

OFFERS
One of those beautiful colored pictures, "COURTING ON SNOWSHOES" sent FREE to all new subscribers who send in their name and subscriptions before April 15th, 1885.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER ANNUM
Address all subscriptions to the Business Manager of "GOSSIP," P.O. Box 1992, or 169 St. James St. March 14. 63

CALEDONIA COAL.
We are now prepared to book orders for the Coal of the Caledonia Coal & Railway Company for shipment at the opening of navigation. The rapidly increasing demand for this coal shows that it has only to be tried to be appreciated. It is now being used by Railway Companies here and in the Provinces, also by many of our largest Factories. Steamer Captains pronounce it equal to the best (and superior to most) of the coal mined in Canada. This coal is well mined and carefully screened. We are now prepared to quote prices for screened, Run of Mine and Screenings, c.o.b., or delivered at Ports in the St. Lawrence.

J. & R. McLEA,
Agents of The Caledonia Coal & Railway Co.
March 10. 6m 59

New Advertisements. New Advertisements.

DELBECK & CO.

CHAMPAGNES
EXTRA DRY, 1880. VIN BRUT, 1880.
DELMONICO!
FINEST WINE IN THE MARKET.

L. GALARNEAU,
330 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
March 16, 1885. 23 30 M 6 13 A 70

HIGH PRICES.
Judging from the High Prices other Stores are advertising Grey and White Cottons at people who do not buy them from us must be paying from one to two cents per yard higher than our prices.

THE SALE.
Our Special Sale of Grey Cottons will be continued until the end of this month, not more than one or two full pieces to any customer.

REGULAR PRICES.
Our regular prices before the sale were lower than others are advertising them at, as what they consider bargains.

ALWAYS LOWEST.
No matter what other stores advertise goods at you can always bring the advertisements to S. Carsley and get the goods at a lower price.

Money Wasted
Money Wasted
Money Wasted
Money Wasted
Money Wasted
on Kid Gloves.
on Kid Gloves.
on Kid Gloves.
on Kid Gloves.
on Kid Gloves.

Judging from what ladies say, some people through paying cash at other stores, are not getting their money's worth. The following rates:—
They pay 50c for Kid Gloves we sell at 25c.
They pay 75c for Kid Gloves we sell at 50c.
They pay from 75c to \$1.00 for four-button Kid Gloves we sell at 50c.
They pay from \$1.25 to \$1.50 for what we sell at \$1.00.
They pay for their Dry Goods at the rate of \$1.00 for what they could buy from us at 90c.

A BARGAIN!
A lot of Canadian Ginghams to be sold at from 10c to 50c per yard, same as credit stores are selling at from 60c to 80c.

AN OLD IDEA!
Some people are made to pay ridiculously high prices for goods by the old plan of giving so many yards for \$1.00 or some other price. Remember our prices for good check and plaid Canadian Ginghams are from 40c to 50c per yard.

S. CARSLY,
1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777
NOTRE DAME STREET,
CITY OF MONTREAL
4 PER CENT.
Coupon Bonds or Registered Stock
REDEEMABLE IN 40 YEARS.

The Corporation of the City of Montreal
Invite applications for the purchase of the above named securities issued, as provided by the Act 37 Vic., Cap. 51, sec. 113, for the redemption of
\$480,667 second Consolidation Bonds,
\$45,400 Market Bonds,
—IN ALL—
\$535,067,
which will mature on 1st May next.

The Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed TENDERS FOR BONDS, on or before
WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April,
for submission to the Finance Committee on the following day, 9th April, when, if accepted, allotments will be made in the order of application and according to the rate offered.

It is proposed to issue Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, which, if desired, can be converted into the
Registered Stock of the City
which has become so favorite an
INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

Interest will be payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year, and
SINKING FUND
will be made by yearly provision of ONE PER CENT. on the amount of the issue for investment, with accumulations in the securities themselves as procurable.

Holders of Bonds to be redeemed on 1st May next, may make arrangements for the conversion of same into the securities now proposed to be issued.
This loan furnishes an opportunity seldom offered for the safe investment and regular payment of interest on savings, and security from loss of Bonds by fire or theft is given in the STOCK REGISTRATION.

Any further information required as to this proposed issue of City of Montreal securities can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
JAMES F. D. BLACK,
City Treasurer.
City Treasurer's Office,
Montreal, March 17, 1885. 167

ROYAL ELECTRIC COMPANY!
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Royal Electric Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 St. James St., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, at THREE o'clock p.m., at the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business that may properly come before the meeting.
(By order)
E. M. STUBBS,
Secretary.
Montreal, March 21, 1885. 6m 69

WANTED,
BY GENTLEMAN AND FAMILY,
BOARD
In City, or some pleasant Town on St. Lawrence or Ottawa.
DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.
Address
L. E.,
Care HERALD.
March 17. 65

WANTED,
FURNISHED HOUSE,
FOUR BEDROOMS,
MODERATE RENT,
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
Address
H. B.,
Care HERALD.
March 18. 65

WANTED,
ON THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY,
Within 30 Miles of the City,
A GOOD-SIZED COTTAGE,
OR BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY
FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, by
Gentleman and his Family.
Address
HENRY,
Care HERALD.
March 17. 65

THE MOLSONS BANK
are hereby notified that a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock has been declared for the CURRENT HALF YEAR, and that the same will be payable at the Office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at its branches on and after the
FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to 31st March, at Three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Board,
F. WOLFEVERSTON THOMAS,
General Manager.
Montreal, 27th Feb., 1885. 4, 11, 18, 25 M 5

FREE OF CHARGE
"HERALD" ENGINE ROOM.
March 11. 69

Amusements.

A CADEMY OF MUSIC!
Henry Thomas, Teacher and Manager.
Also of QUEEN'S HALL.

One week and Saturday Matinee.
Monday, March 23rd, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.
BUNCH OF KEYS
OR, THE HOTEL.

HATTIE ANDERSON as "Topsy" Kew and a strong and carefully selected company of artists.
ROYAL THEATRE MUSEUM.
SPARROW & JACOBS, Proprietors and Managers.
Week commencing Monday, 23rd March.

A week of unusual attraction. Engagement of the fine Dramatic Company of Mr. R. L. Taylor.
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, Bouffant's famous play
THE OCTOBER.
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Afternoon and Evening, the Beautiful Drama
CHRISTIE JOHNSTONE.

Both plays will be produced with great realistic scenery and mechanical effects. Seats 10c and 20c. Doors open at 7:30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE.
Beaver Hall House.
W. H. LYTTEL, Sole Proprietor & Manager.
Week commencing Monday, March 23rd.
GRAND PRODUCTION
"Lights O'London."

By permission of Shook & Collier, Managers of Union Square Theatre, New York, to produce Entire Lyttel Company in the cast. Scenes from the Original Models. Seats 10c and 20c. Doors open at 7:30 p.m. Matinee commences at 2 o'clock.

ART ASSOCIATION
OF MONTREAL.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, &c.
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Admission—Gallery and Reading Room Free to Members and their Families. Non-Members, 25 cents to Gallery only. SATURDAYS FREE.
February 11. 26

DANCING.
Prof. Durko's Classes as follows:
MONDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS
TUESDAY AND "AFTERNOONS"
Parties can commence at any time. Special attention paid to beginners. Strictly private lessons given at reasonable rates.
3m 313 115 MANSFIELD STREET

DANCING AND DEPORTMENT.
QUEEN'S HALL ASSEMBLY ROOMS
Adults Classes Monday and Friday at 8 p.m. Juvenile Classes Monday and Thursday at 4.30.
Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to take Lessons in the above art will find it to their advantage to call and see us early, as we are giving an extra advantage to a few of our students. Fancy Dances of all kinds taught. Apply or address at Prince's Music Store, or
6m 27 A. R. MACDONALD & SON.

For Sale or to Let.
FOR SALE.
THE VILLA RESIDENCE, 35 Drummond street, above Sherbrooke street, with Lawn, &c. The house is a good order, heated by hot water, Steam furnace, has a cemented roof-plot, and all modern conveniences. The position commands a beautiful and extensive view, and for salubrity and desirable surroundings is unsurpassed. Size of 140 x 150 feet.
Also, VACANT LOT in rear, being part of a garden with fruit trees, &c., extending to head of Stanley street, 140 x 130 feet.
Apply between 9 a.m. and 12 m.
ALEX. McK. GOWIE
104 Grey Noun Street.

TO LET.
HOUSE 79 DRUMMOND ST., above Sherbrooke Street, with Gravel, &c. Apply to
O. W. STANTON,
91 St. James Street.

FOR SALE.
BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT.
That choice building site, corner of Peel Street and Burnside, 112x116, 6 m. the corner in the city, for sale CHEAP. Apply to
W. McLEA WALBANK, C.E.,
214 St. James Street.

TO LET.
THREE HANDSOME NEW OFFICES
Together or Separately.
STAINED FINISH
Hot Water Heating.
621 ST. JAMES STREET.
DAWES & CO.
Sept. 19. 224

GIBB & CO.
Having received a complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER
SUITINGS!
—ALSO—
POOLE PATTERN SUIT.
INVITE INSPECTION.
March 14. 63

FURNACE ASHES
TO BE HAD
FREE OF CHARGE
—AT—
"HERALD" ENGINE ROOM.
March 11. 69

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Third Session—Fifth Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 23, 1885.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. Sir Hector Langevin introduced a bill to amend the Act to encourage the construction of dry docks. He explained that the amendment proposed to admit the Corporation of the City of Halifax to the same privileges as were enjoyed by incorporated companies under the Act.

The bill was read a first time. Mr. Blake inquired of the Government in reference to the truth of the reports as to the troubles in the North-West Territories.

Sir John Macdonald.—It is true that a number of half-breeds, instigated by Louis Riel, have cut the wires and stopped communication between Qu'Appelle and the crossing at the South Branch of the Saskatchewan. One of the wires has been repaired and communication restored. They have taken prisoner several of the telegraph operators. The cause of the rising is not known. One of the telegrams says it is believed by some that the trouble is caused by the receipt of a letter stating that Riel was not a British subject. I have made enquiry but I cannot find that any such letter has proceeded from any quarter within my cognizance, or within the cognizance of the Government.

Whether such a letter, stating what is alleged, exists or ever existed, I don't know. There are certain questions connected with the half-breed claims which have been in process of settlement. Some of the claims are exceedingly unreasoned. Others are being adjusted. The bill of rights has never been officially or in any way formulated, as far as we know, or transmitted to the Government. I may say that it was thought prudent last summer to have some confidential force at the country of Prince Albert, and we asked the Hudson's Bay Company to give us Carleton, which is a post of that company—the buildings of which were comfortable and in the vicinity of the settlement of half-breeds at that place. Captain Crozier has been established there with 100 men; there is a force of 90 men within striking distance, if I may use a military phrase, of Carleton, at Duck Lake, and they will join Captain Crozier at Carleton on Wednesday morning or to-morrow night.

Mr. Blake rose for a personal explanation and said he was in error the other day when during the Budget debate he had stated, in answer to a statement by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries that the route between Emerson and Winnipeg had not been opened when the Mackenzie Government went out of office, that he (Blake) had been over the road in 1878. He had since made enquiries and found out that it was in 1879 that he was over the route and consequently he felt that he owed the hon. Minister this explanation.

The following bills were read a third time:—
Respecting the Annuity and Guarantee Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal.—Mr. White (Cardwell).
To incorporate the Pension Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal.—Mr. White (Cardwell).
Respecting the Canada Co-operative Supply Association (limited).—Mr. Curran.

For the relief of Amanda Esther Davis (from the Senate).—Mr. White (Cardwell).
The bill to incorporate the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada, passed through Committee.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of the bill for the relief of Alice Elvira Evans (from the Senate). Carried, yeas 87, nays 40. The bill was referred to the Private Bills Committee.

The bill for the relief of George Louis Emil Hatfield (from the Senate) was read a second time on the same division and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

Mr. Pope, in answer to Mr. Blake, said the number of level parts of the C. P. R. was 2,737, the aggregate length being 64 miles. There were 5,332 changes of grade, the average grade being twenty feet to the mile. The length of the branch lines of the C. P. R. which have been constructed was as follows:—Algoma branch 39 miles; Selkirk branch, 22 miles; Pembina Mountain branch, 103; Stonewall branch, 22 miles; Emerson branch, 15; and Grétna branch, 14 miles; total, 269 miles. The maximum grades which were within the dimensions imposed by the P. R. Act, were 116 feet, and the minimum curves 11 degrees. The attention of the Government had not been called to the published reports of avalanches in the Selkirk range, close to the Canadian Pacific Railway works, but the Government ordered experts to look into the matter.

Mr. Blake inquired whether the Government or any Minister had as yet received any written communication from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company proposing any change in the existing arrangements. It was taken into consideration on Tuesday and has been agreed to.

Mr. Blake—Will the papers be laid on the table?

Sir John Macdonald.—They will be, but perhaps we will receive another application.

Sir Leonard Tilley, in reply to Mr. Shakespeare, said it was not the intention of the Government to increase the duty on rice this session.

Mr. McCallum moved for copies of all reports in the Department of Public Works to the improvement of the North Saskatchewan River for the purpose of navigation. He urged upon the Government the advisability of getting a survey of that river, and hoped that not only members of the Government but also hon. gentlemen opposite would feel it their duty to encourage the settlement of that country. From what he had seen on a recent visit there he felt certain that a great future was in store for it.

Sir Hector Langevin said the Government had not a survey of this river, which, according to his hon. friend, would require a survey of about a thousand miles. It would be almost too much for them to undertake the whole survey of the North Saskatchewan at once, but they might give some help in that direction, though he was not in a position to pledge the Government to that even now, but the matter would receive their attention at any rate.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in moving for a return of the sums paid to Judge Clark apart from his salary as county judge since 1873, said he thought the Government had been injudicious in employing Clark as arbitrator and in other ways, while he was at the same time holding the position of county judge. It was evident that with so much of his time occupied in attending to

commissions from the Government he could not properly attend to his judicial duties.

Sir John Macdonald, while admitting the correctness of the general principle that a judge should not be employed on outside work, said in this case there had been no sacrifice of public interests because Northumberland was fortunate in having a very efficient junior judge. Besides Judge Clark was not absent from his duties for any considerable portion of the year. The reason why he had been so largely employed on outside work was that besides being a good lawyer he was a man of good judgment in commercial matters, and he had done a great deal to protect the revenue against the demands which continually threatened it from contractors. Sir John Macdonald said the Government had taken cases out of the Exchequer Court to have them tried by arbitrators, a course of proceeding which he thought was improper.

Sir John Macdonald said his experience was that the Exchequer Court had not been very pleasant to the Government. Some of its judgments had cost the country heavily.

Mr. Blake said a large number of claims had been sent to the court of arbitration after they had been disallowed by the Exchequer Court. It was impossible for a judge to act independently while receiving from the Government a salary several times greater than that which he received as a county judge.

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Sir Hector Langevin said he was not aware of the letter referred to and had no objection to the motion. Collins had only been engaged in the department 16 days, receiving therefor a salary of \$1,000.

The motion was carried.
Mr. Hesson, in moving for copies of the correspondence and reports in relation to the destruction of fish in Manitoba and the North-West, drew attention to the fact that a large amount of illegal fishing carried on in the North-West, by which the waters of that part of the Dominion are being depleted of the excellent supply of fish. He was informed that in Long Lake alone there was taken 100,000 lbs. of fish during the present year, not less than forty tons of fish during the close season. He thought it was highly necessary that immediate steps should be taken to protect the fish in our North-West waters from being destroyed.

Mr. Macdonald said the way taken by the Government in dealing with the early settlement of the North-West was unwise to enforce too strictly the rule regarding the taking of fish, because in many cases the early settlers were dependent for their support upon the fish they were able to catch in the streams and lakes. The period had now advanced, however, when it became necessary to adopt more stringent regulations in the North-West, and two officers had been appointed to examine and report upon the different varieties of fish and their breeding season, with that end in view.

After further discussion the motion was carried.

It being six o'clock the Speaker left the chair.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Gordon, moving for copies of all correspondence having reference to the appointment of joint commission with U. S. Government for surveying the boundary line between the Province of British Columbia and U. S. Territory of Alaska, said this boundary line had practically no existence, and questions of jurisdiction might arise between the two countries. He read an article from the *New York World*, published in today's *MONTREAL HERALD*, stating that several U. S. military expeditions had crossed British territory to Alaska, and in defiance of British law and rule, and that this was an invasion of neutrality, but that Canadian neighbors had not used to it and seemed to like it. He (Gordon) had never heard that any permission was asked, granted or taken through British territory to Alaska. He also alluded to the fact that at the time of the Red River expedition, our troops were refused permission to pass on American territory.

Mr. Hesson said that on account of recent valuable mineral discoveries near the boundary line, miners did not know whether they were in U. S. or Canadian territory. He hoped both Governments would take steps to have the boundary line definitely fixed.

Sir Hector Langevin said he had enquired about the truthfulness of the statement in the *New York World* article, and he must say that he found no trace of any such statement being correct. The most amicable relations existed between the U. S. Government and Canada. Whenever the U. S. Government wished their troops to pass over our territory special permission had been granted, and the U. S. Government had no doubt if a similar request was made on the part of our Government that it would be granted. Reference had been made to our troops not being allowed to go through Saint Ste. Marie canal to Manitoba at the time of the Red River expedition, but things had changed since then, and he must say that the relations between both Governments were most friendly. The matter had previously been brought to the notice of the Government, but subjects of more special interest had engaged their attention. He had, however, not lost sight of the matter.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Edgar moved the House into committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:

That the present position of the copyright law in Canada is anomalous and unfair to the public and the printing and publishing trades and to the authors of this country. That, without further legislation in the Imperial Parliament, the Parliament of Canada is powerless to make laws to deal with the whole question of copyright in Canada, because it has been authoritatively decided that any person who obtains a British copyright possesses sole and exclusive right of reprinting work in Canada, and that no legislation of the Dominion can affect such right. That in order to place Canadian publishers upon the same footing as American publishers in regard to the reprinting of British copyright works, a bill was unanimously passed by the Imperial Parliament in 1872, and reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty's pleasure thereon.

That Her Majesty's assent was not given to the said bill, and by correspondence on the subject which was laid before this House, reason for refusal was alleged to be that the provisions of the Canada bill were in conflict with Imperial legislation, and that a humble address be presented to

Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to invite the Imperial Parliament to exempt Canada from the operation of the statutes of the United Kingdom respecting copyright so far as is necessary to give the Parliament of Canada a clear authority to legislate upon all matters respecting copyright in Canada.

He stated that American authors could go to England and take out English copyright which also covered Canada, and gave them a monopoly of the Dominion while Canadian publishers could not secure American copyright. He thought we should be allowed to legislate in this matter ourselves, and that to attain this end an application should be made to the British Government to exempt Canada from the British copyright law.

Mr. Mackenzie said the Government had taken cases out of the Exchequer Court to have them tried by arbitrators, a course of proceeding which he thought was improper.

Sir John Macdonald said his experience was that the Exchequer Court had not been very pleasant to the Government. Some of its judgments had cost the country heavily.

Mr. Blake said a large number of claims had been sent to the court of arbitration after they had been disallowed by the Exchequer Court. It was impossible for a judge to act independently while receiving from the Government a salary several times greater than that which he received as a county judge.

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After further discussion the motion was carried.

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The Legislature was occupied the greater part of the day in passing bills through Committee. A bill respecting saw mills on the Ottawa and its tributaries, which came up for second reading, provoked some discussion. The bill, which was introduced by the Attorney-General, provides that in certain cases the Governor-in-Council may pass an order-in-council granting to mill owners and occupiers the right to empty sawdust and other refuse from mills into the Ottawa river and its tributaries. Mr. Meredith objected to the retroactive aspect of the bill and also to the power to grant privileges under the Act being vested in the Governor-in-Council. He suggested that such power should be more properly vested in the courts. The bill passed a second reading without amendment.

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THE MONTREAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Tenable for Three Years.

Including FREE MUSICAL EDUCATION at the College with Board and Residence during the College Term.

FOUNDED by two gentlemen of Montreal and open for competition to natives of Montreal and of the neighborhood thereof, and to residents in the same district of not less than five years' standing.

I. COMPOSERS—Male and female, age not to exceed 21.

II. PIANISTS—Male, age not to exceed 18; female, 19.

III. ORGANISTS—Male, age not to exceed 19; female, 20.

IV. VIOLINISTS—Male and female, age not to exceed 18.

V. VOCALISTS—Male, age 18 to 23; female, 17 to 22.

The examination will be held at McGill College on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th of April next.

Persons desirous of being admitted as Candidates must apply on forms, which may be obtained from Mr. JOSEPH GOULD, 389 Dorchester street, Montreal.

March 20, 1885. tps 67

CANADIAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

General Express Forwarders, Shipping Agents and Custom House Brokers.

Forward Merchandise, Money and Packages of every description; collect Notes, Drafts and Accounts and Bills with goods (C.O.D.) throughout the Dominion of Canada, the United States and Europe.

Special Messengers daily (Sundays excepted)

MEN, WOMEN AND THINGS.

Or Clippings From All Quarters.

The Boss Song of the Mahat.
Yes, I am the boss of the sandy Soudan,
And hardly think a more competent man,
Could be found between Tennessee and Japan,
To bounce the bold British invader.
I'm a twelve-fingered, bow-legged son of a gun,
I'm a prophet from 'way back—a child of the sun;
I'm a dandy, a lo-lah, a darlin' a hun—
I'm a red-handed ripper and rader;
My followers number two millions or more,
And every man of 'em's equal to four;
They're not much for style, but they're dandies for power,
They're bad men from Keshir-el-Wadir.

El Gordon I've captured, I'm happy to state;
El Stewart has met his well-merited fate;
I'll butcher El Waseley, if he'll only yield,
And Queen Vic. will thank luck he's betrayed her.
So strike, shirtless sons of the shimmering sand,
One more blow for your prophet (that's me, understand—)
Disembowel the insolent infidel band!
Vivisect the infidel!

—Minneapolis Tribune.

—England has 70,000 reserves ready for the field.

—The British Admiralty can have ten men of war ready for service in a fortnight.

—During the last ten months the Bell Telephone Company carried over \$2,000,000; profit more than \$1,000,000.

—With Daniel Manning, Daniel Lamont, and Daniel Lockwood his closest friends, Mr. Cleveland is a sort of lion in a Daniel's den.

—Linnets cause such ravages in the buds of fruit trees in California that there is a loud call for the extermination of the feathered marauder.

—A dying snake is on exhibition at Virginia City, Nevada. The reptile is four feet long and has two wings attached to its body about four inches back of the head.

—Mr. John Paul Selinger, the artist, says he has found more beautiful women in Venice than in all the rest of Italy. There they combine the North German type and that of the Orient.

—The Duke of Connaught, speaking in India recently, stated that from his own personal experience he could testify that the British troops in no way suffered from total abstinence while in Egypt.

—In St. Mary county, Maryland, the other day, one colored man shot at another with a revolver, the ball striking squarely in the forehead and glancing off without inflicting any serious wound.

—The annual cost of maintaining the reading room of the British Museum is \$125,000. There are over 100 employees, eighty-two of whom are engaged in taking out and replacing books. Their salaries range from \$600 to \$4,000 per annum.

—A bouquet recently carried by the Princess of Wales was of Russian violets in the shape of a ray, a Jacquemont rose in the centre, over which a hummingbird on a spiral wire fluttered with every motion of the hand.

—Mr. Afong, of Honolulu, according to the Detroit Press Press, is the Mongolian millionaire of the Hawaiian Islands. From the portico of his mansion may be seen the famed Nuiana Valley—the valley that is never without a rainbow.

—Gum-arabic has become scarce on account of the war in the Sudan. One year is required to transport it from the country where it is gathered to Cairo and Alexandria, and even if a cessation of hostilities in the Sudan should immediately take place, no new stock could be relied upon for many months.

—"Sir," said the old lady, indignantly, repudiating her son-in-law, "if you're a wretch and I disown you, I won't have you even to attend my funeral." "I'm like you, ma'am," replied the unabashed one, "you'd deprive me of the greatest pleasure of my life."—(Fall River Advance.)

—Miss Fanny Lawrence, daughter of Francis Lawrence, of New York, who will be one of the greatest heiresses of this country, is engaged to Lord Winton, Viscount Vernon, an English lord with a large rent roll. Her mother, Mrs. Francis Lawrence, was a Garner, and is the owner of several millions in her own right. It is said that Miss Lawrence will have a marriage portion of \$500,000 given to her by her parents on her wedding day.

—Mrs. Senator Bayard, says the correspondent of a Western paper, is an attractive and still youthful looking matron of the old-fashioned style of beauty, a refined face with delicate features and pensive air, framed in a head-dress of lace and rows of small gray curls at either side. Delicate health prevents her from going out much, and her daughters have often to receive calls and discharge all the social duties for her. Secretary Bayard's eldest daughter was married two years ago to Mr. Samuel Warren, of Boston, and the second daughter, Miss Katie Bayard, a very slender and vivacious blonde, is the member of the family most seen. She is a graceful girl and a brilliant talker. A younger sister, Miss Nannie Bayard, is going in society for the first time this winter, although she has made no formal debut at a home entertainment. Mr. Bayard has a great fancy for the people of the south and his wife, who was who joined Mrs. Langtry when she went to the Senate gallery, and while chatting with her for a while there, escorted her through the building on a sight-seeing tour, and finished the afternoon with a lunch at the restaurant. This year he gave Ellen Terry a breakfast party, not at his own house, but at a restaurant, and his daughters and other ladies attended.

—The Rev. Mr. —, now a member of the California Conference, began his ministerial career in Iowa. He there preached at three different places each Sunday, which gave him twenty odd miles' travelling. He rode horseback at first, but finding his mare too light to easily carry his weight, he purchased a road sulky, and, much to his comfort, discovered that his horse possessed considerable speed. One Sunday, while going from one church to another, he overtook a man, also in a sulky, driving a fine animal. As our friend was in a hurry he passed the stranger, who kept close behind him until a long stretch of good road was reached; then he heard his fellow-traveler urging his horse, and before he knew it he was taking part in a spirited heat, in which the stranger came off second best. On reaching a bit of rough road both slowed up and the stranger sang out:

"That's a good mare you've got, my friend. Does she belong to you?"

"No," replied Mr. —, "she belongs to my Master."

"Who's he?"

"The Lord," was the response.

"Then I guess you don't trot her much?"

"Oh, yes, I do."

"What do you trot her against?"

"Mr. — replied very solemnly, 'The devil.'"

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

And Its "Sea of Mountains."

The Finest Climate, the Grandest Scenery and the Tallest Pines.

An Excellent Agricultural and Fruit Growing Country.

Columbia's Mineral, Fishing and Shipbuilding Resources.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

VANCOUVER, B.C., March 9.

I purpose, with your leave, to offer the readers of THE HERALD some observations upon British Columbia, its state, resources and prospects.

As to a full and detailed description of the geography of the country, I presume that is unnecessary. Its great comparative extent as a province of Canada, and its more noted national characteristics, must be pretty widely known by this time.

Still, a large proportion of Eastern Canadians who have never yet visited the country, have much to learn concerning it; for British Columbia presents such marked contrasts to any and every other province and section of the Dominion, that your untravelled Eastern man requires to draw upon a powerful imagination to enable him to conceive the difference.

Hon. Edward Blake generally gets the credit of having described this province as "a sea of mountains," although in using such a designation the gentleman was only quoting from Milton and Childe's most interesting account of their journey across the continent—using the expression, however, in an evil sense which those authors obviously never intended. In truth, it is a form of speech which any person would almost instinctively apply, on first visiting the interior of this great country. The appropriateness of the metaphor is enhanced, too, by the fact that

THE MOUNTAIN WAVES OF THIS SEA—

reaching from 2,000 up to 7,000 feet in height above sea level—are for the most part like storm-waves of a humble and restless class, topped, throughout the year, with a foam-like crest of snowy white.

These snow-white crests, when exposed to the sunlight, glow like frosted silver, and have the effect of lending a lightness and cheeriness to what would otherwise be the somewhat gloomy, although unquestionably grand, aspect of the most prevalent scenery.

The aspect of the coast, both of islands and mainland, closely indented by deep, dark fjords, gashed into the frowning mountains, especially northwards from the mouth of Burrard Inlet, has, perhaps in a still more marked degree, the character of gloomy grandeur. For these mountains, up to the snow line, are all densely clad with forests exhibiting only the dark colors of the pine, cedar, cypress and other species of the *Conifera* order.

Still, British Columbia, taking it in all, is far from being "a mountain sea," or "sea of mountains." It has become customary for the uninformed, and even among many who ought to know better, to say that this Province can never be an agricultural country. Who has not heard the same thing said, at times, of every other Province of the Dominion? Certainly I have. These growlers malign the country.

A large proportion of it is, every thing considered, MOST ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO AGRICULTURE. Take, for instance, both banks of the Fraser River, from its mouth up to the canons of the Cascade Mountains. Take again the large section of country between the Fraser and the boundary line—the 49th parallel.

There is no better agricultural land in the Dominion. It is strange, but true, that this land is notably superior to that of the adjacent Washington Territory—a fact which I have often heard the people of that territory express with wonder. East of the Cascades and extending away down to the same boundary line, there is a large belt of excellent tillage land immediately available. There is much more which can be made available by irrigation; for there is but slight rain fall there; and irrigation is, for the most part, really less expensive than clearing off the heavily timbered woodland. Again, east and north of the Cascades, there are vast expanses of plain country, growing bunch grass luxuriantly and admirably adapted for stock raising. There are, besides, numerous mountain valleys of prime cultivable land.

As to these woodlands, what appeals many farmers who are "infirm of purpose," is the immense growth of the timber. Douglas firs and cedars, from three to ten feet in diameter "at the stump," and from sixty to one hundred and twenty feet high—always straight as an arrow—abound almost everywhere in the woodland districts, whilst in other places of more or less elevated timber, but growing so densely as to be almost impassable as a tropical jungle. It is the great rainfall upon the coast section and upon the mountain ranges of the Eastern portion of the Province, together with the mildness of the climate and the entire absence of any very high, growing timber, that grows so densely as to be almost impassable as a tropical jungle. It is the great rainfall upon the coast section and upon the mountain ranges of the Eastern portion of the Province, together with the mildness of the climate and the entire absence of any very high, growing timber, that grows so densely as to be almost impassable as a tropical jungle.

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ter quality I have never seen anywhere; and I am enabled to speak with confidence in this matter. The wood of the Douglas pine—the most prevalent tree that grows here—compares, in this respect, not unfavorably with the celebrated English oak.

There is another all but untold resource of the soil of the country which cannot fail to produce, at no distant day, a large traffic with the Eastern Prairie Provinces. British Columbia is unquestionably going to be the greatest and most

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT-GROWING COUNTRY, in the whole Dominion of Canada. What has already been done affords ample proof of this; and the experiments have been made by those who are, for the most part, apprentices at fruit culture. Apples, pears, plums and cherries produce enormously. Quinces, peaches and apricots can be successfully cultivated. Equally certain and easy is it to grow the finest crops of the smaller fruits—gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, of every variety. As it is about certain that the Prairie Provinces can never be successful fruit-growers, here is, in itself, what promises to be an important source of traffic between them and British Columbia.

The fame of British Columbia as A MINING COUNTRY is older than the Provincial name which we bear. Most of us remember the excitement about its gold mines and the former richness of their product. We hear less about it now; because, as those so-called "mines" were alluvial washings, and the greater number of their sites yet discovered have been pretty well washed out, there is comparatively little gold mining done now. These great accumulations of gold dust, in the bones of the Fraser and its tributaries and elsewhere came, of course, from great deposits of gold-bearing quartz, borne from the partially disintegrated native rock. Gold quartz mining may be said to have been as yet untried in this Province. The reasons, doubtless, are the difficulties of "prospecting," owing to the depth of soil and heavy-growing timber covering the surface of the auriferous quartz districts; and, in a still greater degree, to the difficulty and expense of getting heavy machinery transferred to the more promising gold districts of the far interior. Now that a railroad is being opened into and across that interior, we may soon reasonably expect to hear that gold mining has there taken a fresh start, and a more vigorous one than ever. It is well known that the coal now being vigorously mined in Vancouver Island is the very best on the whole Pacific Coast; and there are—I should call them—the most convincing reasons for the belief that the coal beds of Nanaimo, Vancouver, extend under the Gulf of Georgia, to the Mainland. I will say that, little as this Province has been explored as yet,

GREAT DEPOSITS OF IRON AND COPPER ORES have been discovered, and unmistakable indications of silver—all of which remain quite undeveloped.

To drop, for the present, the subject of natural resources—the prosperity of British Columbia has been but of slow growth, thus far. The great excitement of former years about gold mining came to a collapse. By the census of 1881, the whole population of the Province was slightly less than fifty thousand—50,000—of these more than half were Indians; and at about the same time, Chinese. Of course there has been some increase since then, among the whites and Chinese. The aborigines, here as everywhere else on the continent, are rapidly decreasing. But even of the whites the increase, since 1881, has not been large; and, such as it was, has been much of an increasing population. Everybody has been waiting for the Canadian Pacific Railway to be opened. "Then we shall see what we shall see." Such is the purport of the general cry. Everybody hereabouts expects that, with the first opening of that railroad, will commence

A GREAT INFUX OF PEOPLE from the Eastern Provinces; and what can be more reasonable? Many of these will doubtless be tourists, eager to see a country more unique in its appearance and character than even that of the Prairies; but which have been proved to be the least accessible of any part of the Dominion to all of their class. But it is hoped, too, and believed, that this influx will bring a rapidly increasing host of people who will come to make British Columbia their home. The opening of that great highway is the river which all British Columbians have been anxiously and most impatiently pining for during many weary years. No doubt the event will be quite revolutionary in its effect upon the country. There will be seen and proved the great capacities and resources of this immense Pacific province; and then will they rapidly progress to development.

I must recur to the subject of these resources to mention one reference accidentally omitted above. I mean

THE FISHERIES of British Columbia. These are of immense productiveness and value. The chief of them, thus far, is the salmon fishery. This is mainly carried on upon the waters of the lower Fraser, although there are some fishing establishments far up on the northern coast. Salmon are so abundant here and upon the Columbia River that they are not very highly appreciated by the inhabitants themselves, and but few are used or sent to market in a fresh state. The prevalent—almost the only—way of preparing them for market is by hermetically canning them. Last year, as nearly as I can recall, there were about a million dozen of these canneries in operation. They each employ during the season a large number of hands, the predominant class being Indians (Sivashes) and Chinese; and enormous are the quantities of fish which they dispose of. I shall not stop in this letter to give statistics. There was a photograph looking about here last year which, if I could exhibit it to your readers, would give them a better idea of what these salmon fisheries must be than any words of mine could do. It represented a view upon a small affluent of the Fraser near Yale. The view represented in part the water of the creek in question; and in that water the living salmon were so densely packed that they were clearly and distinctly photographed—thousands of them coming within range of the camera. Other fishes, of both the salt and fresh water, abound upon the coast. But I shall not, at present, dwell upon the subject further.

HABITKAUERE.

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Pamphlets, Maps, Guide Books, &c., can be obtained from the undersigned, and also from John H. McFarlane, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg, to whom all applications as to prices, conditions of sale, description of lands, &c., should be addressed.

By order of the Board,
CHARLES DRINKWATER,
1st 4th D&W 55 Secretary.

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GLASGOW, Scotland.

PHILIPS COCKBURN HOTEL,
141 BATH STREET.

First

"THE GREAT LONE LAND" OF A FEW YEARS AGO.

Alberta and its Astonishing Progress.

The Splendid Record of Three or Four Years.

We have received by mail the business directory of Calgary, Alberta, compiled by Mr. J. G. Fitzgerald. The little book reflects great credit on the enterprise of the printers of that flourishing young western town, lying within sight of the Rocky Mountains. This "business directory" contains not only the names of the business men in Calgary and the whole district of Alberta, but in it is to be found a well written description of the country its climate and resources. We learn from it that there are now in Alberta post offices at Calgary, Midnapore (Fish Creek), Okotoks (Sheep Creek), High River, Macleod, New Oxley, Pincher Creek, Red Deer, Edmonton, St. Albert, Saskatchewan, Gleichen, Camrose, Silver City, and Laggan; and, others, we understand, are to be opened presently.

THE POSITION OF CALGARY

is described as follows:—

"Its position in the centre of the greatest stock district in the Dominion; its situation in the heart of the richest agricultural country yet discovered in these latitudes; its vicinity to the petroleum wells of the Red Deer, pronounced by experts to rival those of Pennsylvania; its immense coal beds and the rich mineral deposits of the Rocky Mountains assure it a future that must necessarily be unrivalled in the Northwest. Added to this its natural advantages as a residential centre, as well as a business centre, cannot be overestimated. Within sight of the mountains and at the mouth of the famous Bow River Pass, washed on either side by the rushing waters of the Bow and the Elbow, and midway of their rich valley, with the foothills rising and sweeping to the mountains on every side, it promises, by its beauty and site alone, to be chosen whenever practicable, as the site for the future population of the district."

"Its climate," the writer adds, "tempered by the warm winds of British Columbia and the Pacific Ocean, which is little more than six hundred miles distant, has already been noticed by tourists as among the most salubrious in the world." On another page he says:—"Spring work generally commences during the first week in March. This year seeding was started on February 27, and farmers are now busily engaged putting their oat and wheat crops, March 10th—Calgary is a very young town indeed. It was made a station of the Mounted Police in 1874 by Col. MacLeod, who gave it the name it now bears. It was then occupied by a few fur traders. In August, 1883, the Canadian Pacific Railway was built up to that point, and the town began to grow from that date. At first a few canvas tents were put up, soon more substantial structures were erected, and now, in 1885, there is quite a town, with several churches, a school house, hotels, a theatre, a skating rink and two printing offices, saw mills and planing mills, lath and shingle factories."

THE DISTRICT OF ALBERTA, of which Calgary is the Capital, is an immense one. It extends from west to east 300 miles, and from north to south 500 miles. In that immense area, as long as the territory of many nations, it is calculated there are 46,000,000 acres of the most fertile soil on the continent, and in it have been found deposits of coal, petroleum and metals; so that in Alberta there is a home, abounding in all the elements of comfort and even wealth for millions. "Already have ranches been established on the splendid grazing lands in the vicinity of Calgary, and extending down to the United States border. There are now on them between 50,000 and 60,000 head of cattle, worth two millions of dollars, and about 7,000 horses, valued at \$500,000."

The writer says:—"The cattle range at large throughout the whole year, and require no further shelter or feeding than nature has provided for the country with. The calf increase for last year was reported to be 75 per cent, and the losses were put down as under 1 per cent. This year the losses are estimated as under two per cent, and the cattle are now in splendid spring condition. Horse raising is attracting much attention, and considerable capital has been invested in the industry during the past year. The country offers every inducement in climate and pasture. First-class horses of different breeds have been imported, and the foundations for a large and profitable business in this line are being laid."

Sheep farming may be said to take its start from the fall of last year, when some 12,000 animals reached the district, having been driven over from Montana, where they had been raised. The losses during the past winter were reported as under two per cent, and this has been looked upon as a safe season on account of the unusual severity of the weather. However, the different flocks have come through in splendid condition, establishing beyond doubt the adaptability of Alberta as a sheep raising country. To the sheep farmer the district offers the brightest of inducements. Industry is capable of increase to an indefinite extent; in fact, the demand for beef in the east is the only visible bound to its extension. Sheep farming too is carried on in the district and promises well; there are some 12,000 head there already, and there are more to come. But the land is

ADAPTED FOR AGRICULTURE as well as for pasturage, and some of the finest lands in the world lie in Alberta. The ground when broken up yields the finest crops of grain and roots. Thirty bushels of wheat have been raised to the acre in Alberta, fifty of oats, barley fifty-five, and two hundred and twenty-five of potatoes. It is unnecessary to say that the soil which yields such crops as these is fertile, and it is almost boundless in extent.

But the soil is not the only source of Alberta's wealth. There are indications of gold in its streams; veins of silver have been found. Both copper and iron have been discovered in large deposits, and, as we have already said, coal and petroleum exist there in great quantities. Of the petroleum deposits, Mr. Fitzgerald says: "Rich petroleum springs were discovered in the Red Deer country during the fall of last year; on the favorable report of expert

men from the oil region of Pennsylvania, the locations were purchased by a syndicate of Minneapolis capitalists who have formed and incorporated a company, styled The Winnipeg and North-West Petroleum Company with a capital of \$1,500,000."

The company have purchased oil mining machinery of the most improved and complete kind, which, together with a party of practical miners, is now en route to Calgary. Other prospectors and syndicates, however, are at work, and they are preparing to work, and from indications shown thus far lively times in the oil district may be expected this season.

The oil is pronounced to be of the finest description, and from its proximity to the mountain and the large coal fields, it is quite reasonable to expect that it exists in unlimited quantities.

PARTS OF ALBERTA

ARE RICH IN TIMBER

as well as in minerals, and pasture and wheat lands. Red fir, white spruce, Cypress pine, grow in its forests, and are now being manufactured into lumber by saw mills on the Bow River. The forests of Alberta will be a great advantage to its inhabitants, as the country to the east of it is a great part treeless. One of the attractions of that western country in the future will be

ITS HOT SPRINGS. These springs have been discovered at Banff, a place on the line of the Canadian Pacific. Some of them are very hot, others pleasantly warm. They are medicinal as well as hot, the waters being impregnated with sulphur and other minerals.

The picture which the directory draws of Calgary and Alberta generally is very attractive, and there is no doubt that when the capabilities of that fine country come to be better known immigrants will flock to it from all quarters.

A FAIR IDEA OF THE STATE OF ADVANCEMENT

at which Calgary and the surrounding country have arrived, may be derived from

THE ADVERTISEMENTS

that are inserted in the Directory. The first advertisement that arrests the reader's attention is that of a hardware firm whose stock seems to be quite as varied as those found in the hardware stores of the country towns of Ontario and Quebec. The next is that of a lumber merchant and agricultural implement concern. This firm sells everything from lath to panel doors, and from a neck-yoke to a self-blinder. A dealer in furniture advertises everything that is wanted to furnish a house in elegant style, from kitchen chairs to drawing-room mirrors. Then we see the advertisements of druggists, stationers, architects, grocers, dealers in provisions, builders and contractors, saddlery, stable keepers, barbers, barbers, carriers, painters, bath-room proprietors, lumber mill owners, hotel keepers, dealers in feed and vegetables, dry goods merchants, clothiers, physicians, coal, mining and real estate agents, auctioneers, jewellers, bakers and confectioners, dentists, and last, but not by any means the least, the advertisement of the Herald Printing and Publishing Company. (There are two newspapers in Calgary, the Herald and the North-West, the Gazette at Fort McLeod, and the Bulletin at Edmonton.) From this the reader sees that there is to be had in this two-year-old town in the Far West everything that even the most fastidious members of a civilized community require for comfort and luxury. That all these people can find there the means of gaining an honest livelihood shows that the town of Calgary and the District of Alberta have made immense strides forward.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

An Outline of the Policy in the Sudan.

Speeches of Lord Hartington and Mr. Gladstone.

The House went into committee on the Supplementary Army Estimate.

The Marquis of Hartington said that this vote consisted of two sums—£270,000 for additional ordinary services, and £672,000 for operations in the Sudan. In regard to the latter he had to point out that only £15,000 was due to past operations—that was to say, the Suakin campaign of last spring and the Nile expedition now being conducted under Lord Wolseley. The £15,000 due to past operations was for a gratuity due to the troops engaged in the Suakin campaign, and, with the exception of that sum, the expenses of that expedition had already been met by the moneys voted by the House. (Ministerial cheers.) For the Nile expedition now in progress the committee would remember that two sums of £300,000 and £1,000,000 were voted in the autumn session. Of course at the present time he could not speak with absolute certainty; but there was reason to believe that the two amounts would cover the whole cost of the expedition up to the Nile. (Hear, hear.) That was the opinion of his financial advisers, and as the local expenditure in Egypt had been met almost entirely by remittances from this country, he thought they could reckon with tolerable certainty that the outlay would not exceed the sum he had mentioned. After the statements made in some of the newspapers as to the enormous expense incurred in the Nile expedition—statements placing the cost at millions—he thought that would be considered a satisfactory state of things. (Hear, hear.) In this instance the committee was not asked to vote for any prospective operations on the Nile, and it would be the duty of the Government as soon as possible to present to Parliament a statement of the expenditure which in their judgment would be necessary with the continuance—and the probable extension—of the operations now being conducted by Lord Wolseley. (Hear, hear.) He was unwilling to pass from the subject of the Nile expedition without expressing the sense which he and his colleagues felt—as he was sure the whole House and the country did also—(cheers)—with regard to the general officer, the officers under his command, and the non-commissioned officers and men who had taken part in the expedition. (Renewed cheers.) They all shared the disappointment, they desired that the troops should know and feel that they were acquitted of all blame for having failed; that this country considered they were under the greatest

obligations to them for the exertions they had made, and the sacrifices they had made. (Cheers.) No doubt the difficulties of the Nile had caused delay in the operations, but he did not think that even after that experience there was any reason to doubt that the plan, at the time it was adopted, was the best and perhaps the only practical plan. (Cheers.) The troops engaged in the expedition had proved not only their strength and endurance, but their bravery and courage in action. (Cheers.) From the accounts which had reached them from Abu Klea the committee would be perfectly satisfied that the words of Lord Wolseley and General Stewart were completely justified. (Hear, hear.) The newspaper reports also showed that the force under the gallant General Earle displayed as high military qualities as those which distinguished Sir H. Stewart, whom Lord Wolseley in one of his despatches truly described as a real leader of men and an able general. (Cheers.) The Government had not concealed their opinion that in the circumstances in which they found themselves placed by the betrayal of General Gordon and the fall of Khartoum, an ultimate advance on and recapture of that place in the first measure of the Mahdi's power there would probably be necessary.

Lord E. Cecil—Probably. (Opposition cheers.)

The Marquis of Hartington—Yes, probably. The vote which the committee were now asked to grant did not necessarily pledge it to a prosecution of that policy. (Radical cheers.) Before Lord Wolseley was in full possession of the views of the Government as to the necessity of advancing to Khartoum, his lordship expressed the opinion that one of the first measures to ensure the safety of his army was the despatch to Suakin of an expedition of sufficient strength to attack and disperse the force under Osman Digna. It was perfectly obvious that Lord Wolseley was completely justified in making that demand, irrespective of any advance on Khartoum. If he was to continue to hold the Nile route, or, in fact, not to abandon it, it was obviously necessary that the large force under Osman Digna, which threatened Lord Wolseley's position, should be attacked and dispersed. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose the Government asked the committee to sanction the expedition under General Graham, which would consist of 12,000 men, including those already at Suakin. That force would be composed of the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the Buffs, a battery of horse artillery, one screw gun battery, three companies of engineers, one railway company of engineers and balloon and telegraph detachments, three battalions of foot guards, three battalions of infantry of the line, and one battalion of mines, besides commissariat and transport staff corps; then

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

consisting of one regiment of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and one company of sappers. In addition, there was the New South Wales contingent—(cheers)—consisting of about 300 men. Of that contingent, the object of the force was to disperse the tribes under the leadership of Osman Digna, and would prevent such a revival of his power and such a renewed concentration of his forces as took place after the last Suakin campaign. (Hear, hear.) He was aware that there was opposition to the proposals made, but upon what ground the opposition was based by those who admitted the necessity of any operations of this character he was at a loss to understand. In the case of any combined operation by the Nile and by Suakin, the Berber and Khartoum the construction of a railway, if it were possible, as far as Berber, would be of enormous advantage, and would go very far to assure the absolute success of military operations. If that were not possible a construction for a smaller distance would be a less, but still a distinct and substantial advantage. (Hear, hear.) The country between Suakin and Berber, although it contained a number of wells, was a desert country, the first part mountainous and rocky, and the last portion sandy, but the whole of the route was indifferently supplied with water. Lord Wolseley had recently estimated that the loss of camels in desert marching was 5 per cent. for every 100 miles. Every mile of railway, therefore, would be of advantage to any force acting by Suakin in the direction of the Nile. The railway would be carried on under military supervision and protection, and would be subordinate to and in accordance with military requirements. He was not indifferent to the advantages which might accrue to the country if this railway were a permanent work, but that was not the object the House was at present asked to sanction. The railway would be a military work for a military purpose. (Hear, hear.) The improvement of the Nile railway had not been neglected. Lord Wolseley had pointed out the equal, and even the greater importance, of the development of the means of communication by the Nile. Regulations had been issued during the last few days for materials for the extension of the existing railway, which would enable a great number of the worst caravans to be turned, and also for making a tramway round some of the other caravans. He had also asked for a considerable number of steamboats of light draught, suitable

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Foot Guards, of whom three battalions had gone abroad, an increase of 300 would be required for each, making an increase of 900, added to which would be 280 to replace those men now serving in Lord Wolseley's Camel Corps. As to the cavalry establishment, the 19th Hussars were now in Egypt, and 110 men would be required for the depot at home. Various men had also been drawn from the cavalry regiments at home. A pledge had been given to replace those men, and that would cause a further addition to the cavalry of 750 men, making a total addition of 870 men. Several companies of engineers were on active service, and that would necessitate an increase on the establishment of about 500.

Sir W. Bartlett asked if there was any increase in the artillery at present.

The Marquis of Hartington said there was not. It was proposed to embody two brigades of artillery militia and six regiments of militia. Garrison duties had to be performed at home, and it was also desirable that the military instruction of the line regiments at home should be conducted as usual. It might be needful to call up more of the militia, but that was not considered to be the case at present. The noble lord concluded by moving a vote for 3,000 men to be added to the army establishment.

Mr. Gladstone reminded the House that the question before the committee at present was one of very narrow and limited character. He did not intend to make any reply to the accusations against the Government and himself, which had been answered many times, and which had been advanced again with great readiness and confidence, but without any new particulars or arguments. Reference had been made to the declaration he had made on Feb. 19. That statement was one for quotation and criticism. No doubt a great deal would be said upon it from time to time, but the House was not at this time justified in making any new declaration or connected with that declaration. He stated that the expedition, which had for its object to save the British army from any risk connected with the force of Osman Digna and his operations, was an expedition of fact guards, that was on military grounds quite apart from the question of an expedition to Khartoum. It was important that that should be understood. The time would come, and it could not be very long distant, when the House might think it necessary, and probably would think so, to discuss at length the question of going to Khartoum, but it had been distinctly stated by his noble friend that the present expedition had in view the neutralizing of the action, and, if necessary, destroying the power of Osman Digna. (Hear, hear.)

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