

The Standard.

MARKDALE APRIL 2, 1895.

More Peace.

LONDON, March 31.—The belief is general that the Russo-Afghan dispute will be amicably adjusted in a few days. At the Stock Exchange this feeling was strongly manifested by the advance in prices.

FENIAN RUMORS.

It was inevitable that the American agitators who live by notoriety should attempt to convert the risings of Canadian Indians and Halfbreeds into a means of replenishing their coffers. They are filling the American press with rumors of what they are going to do. No Canadian need be alarmed about their bluster. When ten times as many men have been sent to the North-West as are now under arms, there will be left many times more than enough to take care of any Fenian squad which may escape the vigilance of the American authorities. And the Fenian brags garts may as well take notice that in the present temper of the Canadian people it will go hard with any person who is caught in the act of perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate any outrage.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

A fight between England and Russia would be like a fight between a fish and a dog. If England could get at Russia at several points by water, she would make short work of her, but this was the great difficulty on the last occasion upon which these two fought. The fighting, should it come to that, will be done mainly in Afghanistan, and the seat of war will be a long way from the base of supplies of both combatants. England will have the advantage, however, as she will be able to send her troops from India; but Russia has such an enormous number of armed men that she could keep pouring them into the scene of the conflict at a great rate. The railways which she has built will enable her to transport her troops with much greater facility than she did during the Crimean war. But England's operations would not be altogether confined to Afghanistan. Her fleet would be sent into the Baltic and Russian ports would be bombarded. Russia would also be cooped up in the Black sea, provided the Turks stood by England—and standing by England is the only chance the Turks have of preventing their territory from being swallowed up by Russia.

A PRINCELY FORTUNE.

A man may possess the fortune of a prince but can never possess happiness without good health; to secure which the blood must be kept pure and every organ in proper action. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and regulate all organs.

A Case Worth Remembering.

James Hoffron is a farmer in Amaranth, and resides near Waldemar. Last June he was visited by a washing machine agent named Joseph Roulston, who offered to appoint him sole agent for Amaranth. Hoffron did not want to have anything to do with the machines, but as he was told there was a fortune in them, and that he would have nothing to pay if he did not sell any machines he consented to accept the agency. He was then asked to sign a paper agreeing to act as agent, and this he did by making his mark. The paper was nothing less than a promissory note for \$72, payable in six months. Roulston went to Orangeville with the note and sold it to Gilchrist & Kent, who knew Hoffron to be worth the money. Imagine Hoffron's amazement when he was notified to pay the note of \$72. He would not pay and was sued by Mr. Kent. The trial came off last week before Judge McCarthy. His Honor considered that the note had been secured through the grossest misrepresentation and fraud on the part of Roulston, and gave judgment in favor of Hoffron with costs.—*Ontario Reformer.*

SURE TO CONQUER.

The most troublesome cough is sure to yield if timely treated with Hagar's Pectoral Balm. Pleasant to take and safe for young or old.

North-West Rebellion.

A Serious Encounter.

Two Police and Ten Civilians Killed.

GREAT EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT CANADA.

An Army to be Thrown into the Country at once.

The Rebellion to be Put Down at all Hazards.

Ottawa, March 27.—In the house of commons this evening Sir John Macdonald, amid considerable excitement, read the following despatch from Col. Irvine, the chief officer of the mounted police, who left Regina for Fort Carleton with 90 men some days ago. The despatch was sent from Carleton, but bears no Carleton date, the Winnipeg date being today:—

"A party under my command has just arrived here. When nearing Fort Carleton I found that Crozier with a party of 100 had a short time before gone to Duck Lake to secure a large quantity of supplies there stored. He was met by 200 rebels who held an advantageous position at Beady's reserve and endeavored to surround the police and civilians. The rebels fired first, then fighting became general. Crozier, owing to the disadvantage at which he was taken, retreated in an orderly manner, arriving at the fort at the same time as my party. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policemen were killed and four citizens and seven constables wounded. The number of rebels killed is not known. The police and civilians acted with the greatest bravery under a heavy fire.

POLICE KILLED.

Reg. No. 1,008, Constable T. G. Gibson.

Reg. No. 1,055, Constable G. P. Arnold.

CIVILIANS KILLED.

Captain John Meriton.
W. Napier.
James Baker.
S. Elliot.
Robert Middleton.
D. Mackenzie.
D. McPhail.
Charles Hewitt.
Joseph Anderson.
Alex. Fisher.

CIVILIANS WOUNDED.

Captain Moore (leg broken).
A. MacNabb.
W. B. Markley.
Alex. Stewart.

POLICE WOUNDED.

Inspector Howe.
Corporal Gilchrist.
Reg. No. 852, Constable Garrett.
Reg. No. 1,117, Constable S. F. Gordon.
Reg. No. 1,045, Constable A. M. Smith.
Reg. No. 1,048, Constable J. J. Moore.
Reg. No. 985, Constable A. Miller.

Winnipeg, March 29.—Later—An official despatch was received this morning by the Hudson Bay Company from Q'Appelle, stating that Fort Carleton has been burned. The company also received another despatch from its trusted agent at Prince Albert, dated 27th, via Battleford, dated 28th, announcing that Col. Irvine with the 260 police under his command had evacuated Fort Carleton on the 27th, and had fallen back on account of the much more defensible character of the latter place, and also in view of the large number of people requiring protection. Before leaving Col. Irvine, who was in command of the police, destroyed the telegraphs and the stores, for fear of them falling into the hands of rebels. The despatch also announces that Fort Carleton had been burned to the ground, but whether it had been set on fire by Col. Irvine's men on evacuation, or whether it had been subsequently burned by the rebels, the despatch does not announce, a third contingency that it might have been burned accidentally during evacuation is suggested. It is thought that Col. Irvine's action in evacuating the fort, was rendered necessary by the scarcity of provisions, of which the supply at Carleton was known to be meagre. The absence of news from Prince Albert must not be interpreted as a matter for alarm, as the only means by which it could come is by

Battleford, which is about 150 miles distant from Prince Albert.

TRAFFIC OF REBELS.

The following despatch from Battleford, dated the 28th, was received by the Hudson Bay Company today. The fight near Fort Carleton between the police and the half-breeds began by the rebels firing upon the police while Major Crozier was holding a parley with the rebels under a flag of truce. A despatch to Governor Dewdney, filed at Q'Appelle this morning, states that last night he and Archibald McDonald, chief factor of the Hudson's Bay company at Q'Appelle, had a conversation with Pispot and the other restless chiefs who were in council yesterday. The result was that the Indians went peaceably back to their reserves. The despatch further states that the half-breeds in that neighborhood are quiet.

AT QU'APPELLE.

QU'APPELLE STATION, March 29.—A terrific blizzard has been raging most of the day, and at this hour (9 p. m.) it is still snowing. This fresh snow will probably render the use of wagons for the transportation of the troops impossible. Sleighs could certainly make the journey in much better time. General Middleton keeps a close mouth, but it is evident that he does not intend to advance until more troops arrive, though he may, perhaps, go up to Fort Qu'Appelle, 19 miles north of here, whether some of the troops have already gone.

This main body of troops comfortably housed in sheds here, and all are anxious to be at work with the rebels. The battery was inspected by General Middleton this morning, and highly complimented. All day long the troops have been learning how to form zambas. The farmers are flocking in with their teams. Should the campaign last much longer no seeding will be done this year. Freighters with supplies going north from the railway have been stopped on rout for fear they should be captured by the rebels. A number of scouts have been supplied by Mr. McDonald, the Hudson Bay factor at Fort Qu'Appelle who is discharging the duties of quarter-master general with great ability. He is also gathering in forage the crops to the north having been almost a total failure from frost last year. All sorts of rumors are flying to-night, one being to the effect that a fight has occurred at or near Prince Albert in which 64 loyalists have been killed, but this is evidently one of the innumerable stories that are born on the plains. Telegraphic communication is still interrupted between Clarke's crossing on the main government line, and Prince Albert. All the troops here are well and full of enthusiasm, but the old soldiers are looking anxiously for reinforcements from Eastern Canada.

THE LATEST.

WINNIPEG, Midnight, March 29.—The latest despatch from the west indicates that the Indians are expected to attack Battleford to-morrow. Settlers and their families are being transported to Swift Current station. Great alarm is felt. Telegraph communication between Battleford and Edmonton has just been interrupted. Grave fears are expressed that the Indians have cut the wires.

Winnipeg, Man., March 30.—The city is greatly excited over the outlook in the North-West on account of a general uprising of Indians being reported to be imminent. A despatch from Qu'Appelle reports an outbreak of Indians in the File Hills Reserve, 80 miles north-west of Fort Qu'Appelle. General Middleton, having ascertained that 800 Indians had joined the rebel movement there and killed the Indian Agent Nichols, sent forward to that point three companies of the Winnipeg Rifles, and one gun and a portion of the Field Battery. Gen. Middleton will not, however, move the main force until the arrival of the volunteers from the east, as his present force is not equal to the emergency should the Indians join Riel. The news from Battleford

IS MORE PACIFIC

this morning than yesterday. The removal of the women and children to the Swift Current station, 180 miles, is no doubt to take due precaution. The telegraph line is still down beyond Battleford, and is attributed to emissaries of Riel rather than to Indians. No news from Col. Irvine since he left Carleton with the Mounted Police and civilians of that post. He has doubtless ere this reached Prince Albert. A courier may be despatched by him via the Carrot River settlement to the telegraph station at Humboldt. The citizens of Calgary are excited to day over rumors

SIGNS OF AN OUTBREAK

among the Blackfeet. This lucky confirmation, but should the Indians

generally take to the war path, that would indicate that the outbreak of the count of their being on the war path is not far off. People are very anxious about the prospects in Winnipeg. Portage La Prairie and Brandon, but no trouble is apprehended at those places as they are fully 600 miles from the seat of the trouble. Battalions are being raised throughout the Province and recruits are volunteering freely. Large orders are being given in Chicago by the Hudson Bay Company for provisions.

A despatch from Battleford says:— "We are in imminent danger from the Indians in the vicinity. Poundmaker has gone into open rebellion and put the instructors and agents at defiance. They have left the reserve and are concentrating in large numbers in Battleford, and the hills are black with redskins. It is estimated that they are at least

FIVE HUNDRED STRONG.

and more are coming in all the time. Several of them have come down to the town and threaten to burn it and take possession of the barracks and stores. All the women and children have been hurried into the barracks, and everything is being done to put the latter in the best possible condition for defence. All the men have been enrolled for service, and arms and ammunition have been issued to them. We will be able to raise a force of fully two hundred men of defence. Several houses in the town were broken into last night, and rifled. The few Halfbreeds who live about the town have gone to the hills ostensibly

TO BE OUT OF THE WAY.

but it is pretty certain that they will join the Indians and incite them to violence, when the worst is feared. The Indians will not remain long inactive, and they may descend upon the town at any moment and seize all the stores to provide themselves with provisions. There will likely be a general pow wow of the Indians some time to-day when they will make their demands known. The whites will protect their lives and property to the last, but owing to the superior number of the Indians, the position is most critical. Nearly all the police have been withdrawn to Prince Albert, and the supply of arms is limited. We hope for the best. Despatches from Qu'Appelle say the Indians at the File Hills have also risen, and have murdered the farm instructor.

REPORTED FALL OF BATTLEFORD.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—A private despatch received from Battleford just before noon says: "Battleford has been captured, and the Indians have got possession of every house. The inhabitants have escaped to police barracks where they are now expecting an attack from the Indians, who are gathering on the south side of the Beaver river." This is believed to be an exaggerated vision of previous dispatches.

MONDAY IN TORONTO.

The scenes of excitement on the streets, especially about the city hall, have seldom been equalled in the history of Toronto. As early as six o'clock hundreds and uniformed volunteers streamed down to the drill shed, wild riders and wilder rumors flew about the city with bewildering rapidity, young ladies tramped with their departing lovers through the muddy roads, regardless of everything save those to whom they clung, while mothers and sisters bravely fought their way through the hustling, crushing crowd in order to catch a last glimpse of the sons and brothers who had so nobly responded to the call of duty. West Market street, from King to the railway track, was one mass of humanity, so closely wedged together that it appeared as if a regiment of soldiers could not separate them. At ten o'clock the crowd had become so great that they had literally forced their way into the drill shed, and had to be driven out through the east door by a squad of infantry. Special guards were placed at both entrances, and even ladies, unless they had with them permits, were refused admission. At half-past ten o'clock the Queen's Own bugle band sounded the old assembly call, "dress for parade," and immediately the soldiers, who had been lounging about in a aimless manner, brightened up, and in a moment were rushing about in every direction, stopping occasionally to say a hurried good-bye to friends. The few citizens who had gained access to the shed had hustled themselves in order to keep out of the way, and the small boys who clung to the windows in great crowds cheered furiously as the officers issued their orders. Shortly before 11 o'clock the bugles of both regiments sounded the "fall in," and in a remarkable short time the battalions were ready for the march. The Grenadiers were placed at the eastern end of the

shed, and presented a splendid appearance with their new fur white cross-belts and belts, well-lavished, heavy knapsacks, general air of determination, and the battalion was formed into four companies, after which their rifles and appointments were inspected by the respective captains.

THE EMBARKATION.

When the regiment arrived at the station they found the building and filled with people. The foot of the Simcoe streets were blocked with a mass of humanity, while that part of Esplanade between the station and the railway trains ten cars each, and powerful locomotives, we standing on tracks on the Esplanade just south of station. The roofs of the cars as well as those of a couple of freight trains, crowded to the edges with men and boys had climbed there to get a good view of the embarkation. Such an immense semblance of people has hardly ever been in Toronto. The crowds surrounding the station are estimated as numbering thousands of people and that is no exaggeration.

March 31.—Nicol, the farm instructor who was reported killed, has turned out right. It is certain that, between half and Indians, Riel has now at least 2,000 men, and as the disaffection spreads, this will, of course, increase.

Despatches from Battleford on the were more reassuring, the Indians committed no serious depredations. A and B batteries are expected to reach Winnipeg by Sunday next.

A report to the effect that Fenians crossing the lines, has been contradicted.

Montreal, March 31.—The 65th Mounted Royal Rifles leave for the West to-morrow. The regiment will be composed of 250 picked men.

THE LATEST BY DATE.

Ottawa, March 31.—Just before midnight Sir Hector Langevin read a telegram from Mr. Rae, the Indian agent at Battleford, which destroyed the hopes entertained previously by reason of the morning telegram from the same locality. The Stomies in the warpath. All the Indians in the have risen, and two instructors, Papp Applegarth, formerly of the Eagle farms, have been killed. The has journeyed in silence.

FOR ROUGH conditions of the Shampooing the head, Pimp Eruption, and Skin Diseases, Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

A GOOD GUARANTEE.

H. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster Pa., writes that he has given over 800 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, biliousness and liver and kidney troubles. Each case has it disappointed those who used it. In Canada it gives the general satisfaction.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and twenty five cents.

MARRIAGES.

ROBERTS—ATWILL.—At City Hotel, Montreal, by the Rev. A. Wilson on Wednesday inst., Mr. Wm. R. Roberts of Montreal to Miss Evangeline Atwill of Montreal.

WALKER—McFADDEN.—At the Metropolitan, Markdale, by Rev. W. J. Walker on 31st ult., Mr. James Walker of Markdale to Miss Mary Ann McFadden of Markdale.

Market Reports.

MARKDALE.

Fall Wheat	\$0 73
Spring Wheat	0 73
Barley	50
Peas	54
Oats	34
Butter	15
Eggs	15
Apples	50
Potatoes	18
Hay	0 00
Pork	5 00
Flour	3 75

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