THE MURDER OF SCOTT.

The Saddest Incident in Last Northwest Rebeilion.

REVOLTING CRUELTY OF RIEL. (Winnipeg Sun.)

The unfortunate events transpiring just now in the Northwest, instigated by the machinations of Louis Riel, recall with vivid interest the atrocious butchery of Thomas Scott in the winter of 1870. The circumstances of the rebellion, the attempt of the loyalists of the Red River valley under Dr. (now Senator) Schultz to surprise the insurrectionists, the accident by which a well-planned coup de main was frustrated, the capture of Dr. Schultz and his loyal followers, his escape, and the exasperation of Riel which wreaked the vengeance of his disappointment upon the unfortunate Scott, will remain fresh in the minds of most people, now living, who remember the rebellion of 1870 in Manitoba. The Toronto Globe of that day gave the following terribly faithful and tragoally graphic account of this infamous assassina-

tion: "The truth concerning this horrid butchery is almost too revolting for publiauthority for the following details : The unfortunate young man was shot by three executioners about 12 o'clock in the day, and while he was writhing on the ground a and while he was while go to him to faish drunken half-breed ran up to him to faish him with his revolver. This fellow was so drunk, however, that he put his pistol to poor Scott's head obliquely, and the ball, which struck below the temple and forward of the ear, simply grazed the skull, and came out near the nose, beneath the eye. The shot stunned the victim, and he was thrust into the coffin and placed in the bastion, in charge of a half-breed sentinel. The night was bitterly cold, and while the sentinel was paoing his rounds at 110'clock he heard Scott caling out strongly in Eng-ish. He did not understand what he said, but Riel and others were summoned, and to these Scott said : ' For God's sake either abish me or take me out of this, for I am freezing.' This was fully eleven hours after the poor fellow had been thrust into his coffin. Here the story breaks off, as far as abything is certainly known, Riel and one other, whose name is not known, were left alone with their victim, and the report of three pistol shots were heard, but on the following day at noon the murdered man was distinctly heard muttering incohe-rently in his coffin. Still later, when he rently in his coffin. Still later, when he was buried, his brains protruded through a ghastly breach in his forehead, and he bore the limp and life-like appearance of one but recently dead. This is a horrid story to tell, but it is firmly believed by the best informed in the settlement. It is no monder that Bell suffuced to give up the wonder that Riel rufused to give up the body to be the ghastly witness against him-self and his fellow butchers. I neglected to state that the first three shots took effect in the unfortunate man's body, and that neither they nor the pistol shot by the drunken half-breed were known to be neces sarily fatal. Many think they were not. The murder is not talked of in the settlement, as it enrages Riel to have it referred to. Many half-breeds profess to disbelieve the statement that Soott was executed at

There are some additional facts, however, in connection with this orime, which are not generally known, gathered from a reliable source, and published last year by the writer in the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which lend new features of horror to the terrible tragedy of Fort Garry. At the date of this murder, a newspaper was pub-lished at Garry called the *New Nation*, which was either the willing mouthpiece of Riel, or was impressed into service as such, edited by a retired Euglish officer, by name Major Robinson. The manager of the office was Mr. George B. Winship, now proprietor of the Grand Forks (Dakota) Morning Herald, and a leading public man Morning Herald, and a leading public man in that territory. Mr. Winship's statement is to the effect that in the atternoon of the day of the tregedy, Major Robinson was summoned by Riel to the Fort, for the pur-pose, as he expressed it, of receiving instructions for an article justifying the so-called execution. In about an hour Major Robinson returned in such a state of nervous prostration that he was quite ning wha reau him; in fact, he did not recover from the horror of what he had seen and head, and shortly after left the country for England. The circumstances related by Major Robinson to Mr. Winship were these: That on reaching the Fort he found the Provisional Council in a state of intoxication, Riel being the only one among them at all in the possersion of his sober senses. When Riel entered upon an explanation of what had been done. Major Robinson refused to credit the fact that the deed had been actually perpetrated. "Come with me," said Riel. Together they and I will show you." proceeded to the square in the interior of the ort, and to one of the sheds ranged along the interior of the walls, which were used by the Hudson's Bay Company for storage purposes. In front of this a sentry was pacing. Riel entered the door, accompanied by Major Robinson, and as the former pointed to the rude wooden box which lay there, Major Robinson distinctly heard these words proceed from the living tomb of this unfortunate murdered man 'O, how I suffer! For God's sake let me out of this !" Horror-stricken he hastily retired. Riel came to the door, called the sentry and closed the door. Immediately after, Major Robinson heard two reports of a revolver, at deliberate intervals. This was the end of the life of Thomas Scott. Major Robinson declared that the sentry was armed only with his rifle. inference as to by whose hand poor Scott's soul was sped to meet his Maker is plain. Louis Riel is not only the judicial murderer of Scott, but he is undoubtedly his personal butcher. To fully comprehend this tale of horror, it must be understoed that this man had been enclosed alive, dreadfully wounded, and left exposed to the bitter cold from the time of the execution for several hours afterwards. How many

to Russia. water.

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL XXVI.

THE RUSSIAN SCARE.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1885.

THE SOUDAN. Reported Gradual Withdrawal of British still Waiting for Russia's Answer-The Troops-Wolseley to Return Home-

Troops Demanded by Lord Dufferia-Advance of Graham's Troops. War Feeling Dying Out.

A last night's London cable says : A last night's London cable save : To-day has been an arxious day in military oircles. The war preparations are in full blast, and public opinion is still divided as to the chances of averting The news from the Soudan con-tinues to indicate the steady withdrawal of the British troops comprising the Nile expedition. Gen. Lord Wolseley and Gen. Sir Radvers Buller have arrived at Donwar. On one question there is no difference of opinion. England cannot retreat, as the gola. Gen. Wolseley will leave to morrow for Cairo, accompanied by Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., the commander of the naval brigade. The general opinion is that Times says, without humiliation, and it is believed that, having taken a decided stand, she will maintain it. both these herces will arrive at London vithin a few weeks.

At Portsmouth all the ships belonging to the First Naval Reserve, including four irouolads, with all gunbats and torpedo boats, have been ordered to be got in immediate readiness for sea, and lists of all men available for service in the army ampaign. an men available for service in the army reserves and militia have been called for. The dockyard departments have been officially notified to hold themselves in readiness to supply extra stores for militroops will be sent to Suakim as soon as General Graham has succeeded in crushing Osman Digna. The Guards will then be withdrawn from the Soudan and sent to India. A federation of Liberal associations has tary and naval service. It is reported the Government have

decided to actively oppose a continuous war in the Soudan. It is believed the Governreceived an informal indication that Russia will offer counter proposale to Earl Granment is not unwilling to submit to party coercion. The opinion prevails that it will ville's looking to a compromise.

The Times concurs with the News in infer-ring from Earl Granville's remarks in the abandon the intention of a march to Khar-toum, and after the defeat of Oaman Digna House of Lords that the Government takes the position that Penjdeh belongs to the Afghans. This position makes a complete disposal of Russia's disingenuous ples that the occupation of Penjdeh by the Afghans the occupation of Penjdeh by the Arghans justified Russia to advance upon a debate-able point. "The question of peace or war," the *Times* declares, "now rests more with Russia than with England. To desert the Ameer would mean to make Russia the present of an alliance with him. In that super England would be compelled In that event England would be compelled to fight both the Ameer and Russia. We sincerely regret that Russia's movements daily increase the chances of a rupture. The immediate necessity of the moment is that Russia be made clearly to understand that England is thoroughly in earnest."

The "Peace-at-any price" members of the House of Commons are circulating a petition to Mr. Gladstone urging him to secure the submission of the Afghan question to arbitration. Extreme Radicals are the only signers. Lord Dufferin's request for reinforce

ments states if war is to be declared India requires that twenty-three regiments of intantry, three regiments of oavalry, two batteries of field artillery, and eighteen batteries of horse artillery be despatched to India forthwith. The Mobilization Committee and Transport Department are busily arranging to collect and forward these troops. Several of the swiftest ocean steamers have been chartered for the transport service, including the America and Arizona. Orders have been sent to the Mediterranean station to have all magazines overhauled and to prepare all gun-boats and torpedo vessels for service.

Agents of Irish organizations have approached the Russian Embassy in Paris with offers of assistance in case of war between Russia and England. The agents propose to foment a rising in Ireland while England is engaged in Afghanistan, and to fit out privateers in America to prey upon British commerce. They ask Russia to furnish its Irish allies with means to carry out their part of the bargain. Despatches from Gulran and Pepideh

show the situation on the Alghan frontier unchanged. The commission under Gen. Lumsden has completed the basis for the delimitation of the boundary, and is still awaiting the arrival of Gen. the Russian commissioner. "Russian people are alarmed," tele graphs the Paris correspondent of the Times, "at the idea of war. They know that war with England would be disastrous The Czar needs money, and in the event of war it would be only possible for him to obtain a loan upon ruinous terms. The Russians in Paris admit that Eugland cannot recede, while with Russia the whole question is merely one of ambi-tion. All the powers have instructed their ambassadors at St. Petersburg and London to urge the Russian and English Governments to moderation and concession. The ambassadors state that both powers are really anxious for peace. A number of Russian officers have suddenly left Paris. It is rumored they received secret orders to immediately join their regiments. The Russian subjects of Central Asia are said to be mpe for revolt, and to be eagerly looking for an Anglo-Russian war which would enable them to rise and attack the Russians from the rear. The military garrison in Ireland will be maintained in full strength, and may be increased from the reserves

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Blake seked whether the Premier had any further information as to the present condition of affairs in the Northwest, as to the cause of the rising, and as to what the Government had done.

Sir John Macdonald-The condition stands very nearly as it was before. There is no information as yet, and there cannot be until to morrow, as to when the junction would be made between the body com-manded by Col. Irvine and the body at Fort Carlton under Supt. Crozier. There are a hundred men of the 90th at Qu'Appelle ready if necessary to proceed in the direc-tion of the South Saskatchewan. They Military papers severely oriticize Gen. Graham's conduct of the Suakim-Berber will be followed by the remainer of the

regiment, two hundred men and half a It is believed five thousand Turkish battery of artillery. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney telegraphs me to-day that he has seen a number of the Indians on the reserve near Broadview about some reports that they were excited. These Indians are

exceedingly indignant at the charge being brought against them, and demand to be brought face to face with their ac-cusers. We have received messages from Battleford and Edmonton. Everything is quiet there. I had a telegram from the Rev. Father Lacombe to day, testifying to the loyalty of the Blackfeet Inciaus in his vicinity. We are quite unaware of the proximate causes of the half-breed rising under Riel. Riel came

Wednesday. A kamsin began to blow at Dongola on into the country, invited by them, some force is called out Parliament is to be time ago. I believe he came for the purpose of attempting to extract money from the has since been altered by shortening the public purse. We received intimations period to ten days, which is the present Wedneeday. The heat is excessive, but the health of the men with General Wolseley remains good. The Arabs are daily becom-ing more hostile to the British. during last summer that if the Government Ing more hostile to the British. Unofficial advices say the transport service is very defective. The whole army is suffering, men, mules and camels being compelled to carry otherwise unnecessary would give him a sum of money, the sum of five thousand dollars was mentioned, he would withdraw. This proposition, of course, could not be entertained for a moment. He remained there inoiting the half-breeds and attempting to arouse the Indians by telling them that the country belonged to them. The statement has been burdens in the torrid heat. Typhoid fever and dysentery are prevalent among the troops. At McNeill's zareba there have been many cases of fatal as well as displing sunstroke made that Riel was told he was an outlaw.

and not a British subject, and had no right General Graham and the British army arrived to day at McNeill's zareba. The in the country. Such an intumation was never made to him, so far as I know. He has great influence over the half breeds, advance includes all the troops except 50 men from each regiment, who were left to garrison Suskim. The violence of a storm and some influence over the Indians. He was considered, on account of the former delayed movements considerably. Osman occurrences, a sort of martyr in the cause and a sort of half-breed Mahdi, and looked up to with superstitious regard. He nots upon the feelings of these poor people. I do not believe there is the slightest danger from the half-breeds, unless they should be joined by the Indians. The half-breeds have had a great many claims, some of which are reasonable while others are not reasonable. The House knows that, when the settlement

of matters in Manitoba was made, a large number of half-breeds were settled on the Assiniboine and Red River who had then

A Philosophical Chapter on Utime in the City of London. Returns of thievery do not often appear among trade reports, says Bradstreet's, yet it is a well-organized business. Of course, there is much patty, retail pooket picking, corner filohing, etc., which is never brought to the notice of the police, and come-quently makes no part of the official and the direct sanction of the Hud-son Bay Com-pany. All those claims were appropriated to satisfy them, and land scrip was issued to those half-breeds to the value of their holdings. The half-breeds scattered over the plains had no such rights from the Hud-son Bay Company. Or any company or any company. son Bay Company or any one else. But they had heard that the half-breeds in the Red River had received certain money or money's worth and they claimed that they impelling men to that course in spite of every hazard. But the London police returns disclose a fairly prosperious back of the Saskatchewan there returns disclose a fairly prosperous busi-ness, and on the dootrine of averages com-for land on the Red River, and afterwards paratively safe. In 1880 every two hun. dredth person in the district covered put in their demands for land sorip again, by the operations of the metro. politan police reported himself a victim of thievery in some form. There were in the same territory 1,383 known threese lithered as a lith will be set apart for them. If they desire to be considered white men they can get 160 acres of land as homesteads. they are not satisfied with that. They want to get land scrip for a large quantity of land, upwards of 200 acres, and then get their homsteads as well. Then there was some difficulty about the settlement of the plots on which these half-breeds settled along the Saskatchewan. No man has been disturbed on these plots, and they have been told they will not be disturbed. Sometimes the half-breeds fought among themselves, because in the bending of the river one man's claim overlaps another's. Mr. Blake rose amid cheers. He explained that at one time he had intended to speak generally in reply to the gentle-men who had quoted what they alleged to be his public utterances. He would not deal with those questions, however, but he did not wish those gentlemen to suppose that he let those statements pass uncontradictad. The House will recollect that on Monday last I called the attention of the Government to the Northwest trouble.and invited them to give the House such informa-tion as they could upon it. The First Minister answered me, giving as the reason which he understood was the cause of the present state of things that a letter was said to have been written stating that Riel was not a British subject, and the hon, gentleman stated hat certain questions connected with halfbreed claims were in process of settlement. Some of these demands were admitted to be reasonable, others very unreasonable. He stated also that nothing of the nature of a Bill of rights had come to the cognizance of the Government, and the Winnipeg Field Battery had not been despatched the field of action, but that last summer the precaution had been taken to have some additional force near Prince Albert. Fort Carlton has been occupied with the consent of the Hudson Bay Company with a considerable force of police. The next day I renewed the inquiry and asked it there was any additional intelligence on the subject. The First Minister said there was nothing further to communicate, and to day we have elicited from him 80106 further information, but not such, I believe, as the occasion justified, or rather demanded. The hon gentleman has said after it has become public in the newsit by the 88,000 out and indoor paupers papers, that a portion of the militia force of this country have been summoned, that they are enrolled, and are now moving towards the scene of action, and he gives us some of the proximate and some of the remote causes to which he considered this disturbance was due. But even now he did not give us that information which it was his duty to give us, as to what the Government was doing. The newspapers tell us that the General commanding the Canadian forces is on his way, if he has not already reached Win-Liper, to take command of the force to be u-ed in quelling this disturbance. Upon osught. The Premier had at a previous that subj cs we ought to have more and fuller information, and also with reference to the whole of the circumstances which preceded this outbreak. (Cheers.) Mr. Blake read other despatches from the Goventee United States. When this statement erament organs as to the calling was made by Sir John at that time it was out of the militia, etc., and proceeded; Now, I observe that the Government prelate afterwards brought papers to prove organs, while they give this account of that Bir John himself had paid Riel to

what is going on, yet complain most griev-ously of the accounts published by the Opposition newspapers. I therefore pre-terred to draw my information from these unimpeachable organs which sustain these hon. gentlemen opposite, and which would, lown said this afternoon he was again have had grievances for several years, that their patents had not been issued, and that influential persons have influenced officials and obtained the lands belonging to the available.

settlers, that the half-breeds have good grounds of complaint, and that the Government at this convenient season had issued a commission upon the subject. It is very plain from what the hon. gentleman told us that serious action was decided upon by the Administration in the way of putting the military force of the country into action on the 23rd instant, the period at which the hon. gentleman did not think fit to Invited him to give the information. It seems to me that the Government had not done that which it ought to have done. I say it is a very serious thing that the militia force of this country should have been obliged to be called out. I am not by any means blaming the Administration for calling them out. But it is a serious and grave cocurrence. For, I suppose, nearly two centuries the law of England has been that when the militia force is called out Parliament is to be summoned within fourteen days. This law has since been altered by shortening the law. It is obvious that it is regarded as a an emergency occurs Parliament, the great Council of the nation, should be called men did not think fit to inform us. On the contrary, being iavited to give informa-tion, they stated that they thought it prudent last year to place a hundred Mounted Policemen in Fort Carlton, but they did not tell the House they had ordered out a battalion and half a battery of artillery. As long age as lest july there of artillery. As long ago as last July there was indication of trouble with the half-breeds in the Northwest. The newspapers then said that at the request of some inhabitants of the Northwest, Riel had gone into the Northwest and a meeting was held at which he spoke, urging the

half-breeds not to state the grievances as separate individuals, but to combine and lay them before the Government, and telling them to ask to have the Northwest Territories erected into Provinces with Provincial Legislatures. The newspaper from which I make these quotations is the Globe. It states that this invitation by the half-breeds to Riel to return is a serious matter, and that this action must have been because plaints and disastisfaction among the half-breeds for years. You find it stated by the *Mail* that some of these complaints and grievances are well-founded and ought to be redressed. You find that the half-breeds called Riel to head them last summer. You find that he came and that the situation find that he came and that the situation became somewhat critical. The Govern ment recognized that fact in one sense by taking preliminary steps with reference to Fort Carlton, but no active step was taken to prevent this long continued condition of dissatisfaction from coming to a head to which it apppeared to have been coming. These questions have been complicated. and the difficulties have been enhanced by the delay and neglect in their treatment. The Government organs admitted that a chronic state of discontent had existed in of constables having incurred expense in that country for years, and they editorially admitted that there were grounds for discontent. When the Government itself felt that the circumstances were so serious as to call for the occupation of Fort Carlton these circumstances should have impressed on their minds the necessity for the still more important duty of addressing themselves to the removal of the causes of the discontent, and of considering such measures as would have prevented this festering sore from festering still further (obeers), and as would have prevented this outbreak from taking place. Forces is no remedy, but what they did was to apply force to put a hundred men into Fort Carlton; we hear of them doing nothing more. We do not hear of the situation as being grave. The reports speak of peace, prosperity and contentment. From an outside source I hear that there was serious trouble between parties who had settled on some land and a colonization company to whom the lands had been allotted, but who had not got them surveyed, and who therefore could not take possession. With all these occurrences there must be correspondence on the subject. There must be reports. I cannot conceive that with hordes of officials, from Lieut. Governor Dewdney downward, with inspectors of colonization companies, with commis-sioners and assistant commissioners, and with Mounted Police officers, that the Government have not demanded reports, or even if they have not demanded reports, that they have not received reports on the condition of the country. The fact that the gentleman should have allowed the matter to get to this head having had these warnings and having accepted this warnings in so far as to place a force in that neighborhood within striking distance of the scene of action, and yet should not have taken active, intelligent and energetic measures to remove the causes of the grievnces, whatever they may be, is a matter which certainly demands explanation at the hands of the Government. They could not have inflicted a more serious blow to the Northwest than by permitting this matter to get to this head, I do not care what its proportions are. The Gov-ernment only awakened to the fact that the situation was serious when hostilities commenced. A commission to investigate the grievances complained of had been appointed, and with the aid of foot, cavalry and artillery the Government hoped to get out of the scrape. It would be a question time inveloped against him (Blake) when eader of the Outario Governm nt, for issuing a proclamation. which he asserted had driver Riel to flee across the lines into greeted with obeers, but a distinguished

hon, gentlemen opposite, and which would, hon gentlemen opposite, and which would, of course, be actuated by the highest dio-tates of patriotism, prudence and scrupu-lous accuracy. You will observe that it is stated in these organs that the half breds between the Covernment. The Govern-the Govern-the State of the Act. Now the balf breds below said this afternoon, he was again of the Act. Now the benefits of the Act ment would doubtless find trouble in the fact that secret service money was not now

WHOLE NO 1,395 NO. 44.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The House went into committee on the Bill to make further provision regarding the public health, Mr. Baxter in the obsir. Hon. A. M. Ross said he had adopted the suggestion of the hon. member for West the hon. gentleman did not think fit to inform the House, then in session, of the orcumstance, although the House had invited him to give the information. It seems to me that the Government had not done that which it ought to have done

Health had unlimited power of destroying property to any value, which was a power they ought not to have, and to meet this law. It is obvious that it is regarded as a they ought not to have, and to meet the reasonably serious thing that the milius objectionable feature of the system he should be called out, and that when such an emergency occurs Parliament, the great tion: "No determination or order of a Council of the nation, should be called Local of the Frovincial Doard of Local at the together. In this case the great Council for the removal or abatement of any nuiswas already sitting and the Government ance shall be enforced except by order of decided to call out the troops in order to the High Court of Justice, when such Local or the Provincial Board of Health was already sitting and the covernment also bhan be entried accept by order of decided to call out the troops in order to the High Court of Justice, when such nuisance involves a loss or destruction of men did not think fit to inform us. On the property of a value of \$500 and upwards,

matter was or is a nuisance." Hon. A. M. Ross pointed out that the Act did make provision in the direction of this amendment to some extent. However, it was a case in which there might be ecessity for some further restriction, and he therefore moved that the committee rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. In the meantime he would take the matter into consideration. The committee rose and reported.

Hon. O. Mowat moved the House into committee on the Bill to amend the Act for employing prisoners without the walls of common jails, Mr. White in the chair. The Bill passed without amendment and was reported. Hon. O. Mowat-It is found as the law

now stands orime is often undetected be cause there is no provision for the special they despaired of getting justice by ordin-ary means. That was the state of affairs mitted crimes of a serious character, the ment organs that there have been com-plaints and dissatisfaction among the half-uthorize any constable, or other person.

any machinery for getting at the jail records? It would require machinery for registration, and yet the hon. gentleman proposes to change the whole basis upon which the voting of the country has been placed—namely, the assessment roll—and have for it the register substituted. He proposes that the executive for the time being shall control the whole system of

being shall control the whole system of registration. Mr. Meredith-No, no. Hon. C. F. Fraser-I suppose the hon. gentleman would put the control some-where, and it he follows the lead of his Ohief at Ottawa he would place it in the hands of the executive for the time being. Surely if the executive at Ottawa is fit to have the control of the registration of the couptry, then the executive of Ontario is country, then the executive of Ontario is equally fit to have the control of the registration of this Province. I say it is an improper thing that the executive should have control of the registration without regard to whether this Government is in power or any other. No executive should nave the power to appoint the registrars, and yet there certainly would be required in the Bill of his Chief at Ottawa that I, as a lawyer, do not understand. The Bill now before the House is one I think that no one should have any difficulty in arriving at a knowledge of their meaning. The Bill is altogether based on the same lines that Frauchise Bills have always been based on in this Province, namely, the assess-ment really and it is into a comment. ment rolls, and it is just as simple-every line and word, as the Act now on the statute book. I therefore give my unquali-fiel denial to the assertion or insituation that there will be the slightest difficulty in carrying out the provisions of this Bill. There is only one difficulty in the matter at all, and that is with regard to the wage-earner, and I don't anticipate any serious trouble even in that direction. Now the hon, gentleman with all his ingenuity can only suggest that there may be some achoolmenter in this country who is not schoolmanter in this country who is not getting \$300 a year, and who consequently will not be entitled to vote. Where is this will not be entitled to vote. Where is this schoolmaster who is not earning \$800 a year? I venture to say that if he is not actually receiving \$800 a year in cash, he is receiving something in lieu of it and equal to it, and therefore I say without fear of contradiction that every resident schoolmaster of the are of 21 will be schoolmaster of the age of 21 will be entitled to vote under this measure. Then he says some may be sick, and therefore they will not be able to vote. Well, I undertake to say that if this manhood suffrage comes into force there will be some sick and then they will not be able to vote. Again he says that there will be some students at the university who will not be able to vote under the proposed safeguards and restrictions, but I may say as I said before that this cannot be for more than one general election, because if the Act were to go into force to morrow—as the students are at the university for about four or five years they could miss voting at only one general election. I venture the assertion that under this Bill there will be as many people enti-tled to vote as under any Bill for manhood suffrage which could be devised. Another reason for the passage of the Bill is found in the fact that if the proposal of the hon, gentleman were carried it would not be sufficiently considered in this session to be passed as a Bill, and it would have the effect of preventing the next local election being held under its provisions. He con-cluded by expressing the confident hope that the Bill would be supported by the House. A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost by 42 to 30. TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY Latest News from All

Over the World.

A letter from Bishop Cleary was read vesterday morning in St. Mary's Catbed al, Kingston, strongly condemning a concert arranged to be held in that city by the Scott Act advocates on Good Friday.

Celanie Heard, a servant girl, was tried at the assizes at Montreal for murdering er new born infant. found, but after being locked up all night the jury could not agree, and they were discharged. Prisoner will be tried at the next assizes. The two suspected dynamiters arrested at Quebec have at last been released from custody for the want of proof. They had retained the able services of Mr. C. Fitz-patrick as advocate, but he was not allowed to hold any interview with them. Nothing daunted, he went to work to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and when the authorities saw he intended to show fight, they gave in and allowed the prisoners their liberty. They will probably insti-tute an action for false arrest and imprisonment

to the notice of the police, and conse-quently makes no part of the official reports, but what is tabulated is decidedly representative. One would think that stealing is so perilous a risk that it could

Digna's losses during the engagements of the week are estimated at 4,000 men. The building of the Berber Railway has been suspended outside of Suskim, owing to the inability of the army to afford protection along the line beyond the camp. The force for such protection cannot be spared until after the battle at Tamai, which is expected to be decisive. THIEF FRADE REPORTS.

it will endeavor to open up negotiations

Gen. Graham will advance to Tamai on

with the Mahdi.

A Philosophical Chapter on Crime in the

Curing a Bad Memory.

death agonies poor Scott endured in those awful hours can hardly be realized by

human imagination.

Our readers have, doubtless, heard of memonics, the name given to any system of rules intended to assist the memory. The practical working of such a system is hindered by the fact that it requires a good memory to remember its precepts, when the occasion comes to use them. writer in the "St. Nicholas" gives two simple rules for the improvement of the memory, which can be easily recalled and

readily put in practice : Your memory is bad, perhaps, but I can tell you two secrets that will oure the worst memory. One---to read a subject when strongly interested. The other is not to read, but think.

When you read a paragraph or a page, stop, close the book, and try to remember the ideas on that page, and not only recall them vaguely in your mind, but put them

in words at d speak them cut. Faithfully follow these two rules and you have the golden key of knowledge.

Beside inattentive reading, there are other things injurious to memory. One is the habit of skimming over newspapers, all in a confused jumble, never to be thought of again, thus diligently cultivating a habit

of careless reading hard to break. Another is the reading of trashy novels. Nothing is so fatal to reading with profit as the habit of running through story after story, and forgetting them as soon as read. I know a gray-haired woman, a life-long

lover of books, who sadly declares that her birthday. It is remarkable what temper. mind has been ruined by such reading.

Trees in Cities.

Dr. James Evans recently read a paper before the South Carolina Medical Associa tion on the beneficial effects which trees and plants may produce on dwelling sites and on the air of habitations. He says : The network of fine fibrous roots of trees and plants, traversing the soil in every direction, feeds on the organic matter which would otherwise undergo decompo sition, polluting the soil, air and surfac The vegetation also absorbs excess of moisture and drains the soil. The moisture is afterwards exhaled from the leaves, and there is no doubt that plants lso exhale, with the moisture, some of their active and peculiar principles. The

scent of mint and thyme is due to menthol and thymol, antiseptics of the bighest value, and it is not improbable that their exhalations have the same property. The eucalyptus is remarkable as a prophylactio against malaria. Its leaves, immersed in hut water, are also said to be an efficient disinfectant in the sick room. By virtue of their power to generate ozone and to split up carbonic acid, absorbing the car-bon and setting free the oxygen, plants remedy to some extent the evils of bad ven-tilation. In Pasteur's virus-culture experiments he found that, when they were ducted under a diminished supply of oxygen, the germs retained their primitive virulence; but, on the contrary, when they had access to oxygen the virus become weaker. It has been known for a long time that marsh miasma is intercepted by a

forest, and that persons living in localities so screened are exempt from attacks of malarial favor. The explanation of this is probably to be found in this discovery of Pasteur. When a cloud (f malarial germs are waited from a marsh to a neighboring forest, they encounter a continuous stream of oxygen pouring forth from every leaf, attenuating the virus and rendering it innocubus.

Josh Billings has attained the ripe age of 67 years, which conclusively shows that bad spelling has no worse eff than whickey and tobacco. worse effect upon a man Neal Dow has just celebrated his 81st

ate habits will do for a man.

by the politan known thieves, although the actual number must be much greater than are known at Scotland Yard. The losses registered by the police amounted to nearly \$650,000. Of this \$190,000, or a little more than 29 per cent., were recovered, leaving the hand. some amount of \$460,000 to be divided among the depredators. How many good dollars were sent after the bad ones the returns furnish no definite means of determining, and one is at liberty to conjecture the purposes for which the \$195,000 received for special services outside the tax rates were spent. Probably no small part was paid for detective duty to obtain some return of the goods snatched away by dexterous fingers. Notwithstanding all ex-penditures on police, the gains of this prolession allowed to each known thief in the district was \$332 13, or considerably more than an unskilled laboring man could earn in London. There are flotuations in this line of industry, for in 1878 it was especially profitable, and there were \$496 of unrecovered spoil to each professional on the Scotland Yard books. But this state-ment makes no allowance for those of the corps who were apprehended, who had to disgorge and afterward enjoyed the hospitality of the State. It would not be much amiss to estimate that the losses in London by stealing average \$400 a year for each habi tual thief, an income enjoyed practically without molestation, and sufficient to recruit the professional ranks while wages are as low as they are. The number of larconies and burglarios largely exceeds that of the thieves, but obviously each operator must commit several orimos in order to realize his full income. But the inefficiency of police protection in London 18 exhibited in the statement that for the decade from 1870 to 1880 the losses by the spoliation of the predatory class in excess of recoveries was \$4,166,000, the recoveries being a little more than a fifth of the losses. Nearly half of the felonies coming under the cognizance of police pass without any arrest. But the orime of London is less burdensome than its pauperism. It is estimated that the endowed obarities of the metropolis produce an annual income of £4,000,000, of which three fourths are expended in London. Add to the £1.187 427 arising from the poor rate, exclusive of the police and administrative moieties thereof, and divide and an income of \$245 per head is obtained made of the private Here no account is made of the private benevolence of London, which, since the day of Denison, has been estimated at \$10,000,000 annually. If this is taken into consideration it is doubtful which is more

profitable, begging or stealing. The wood of the "jarrah " tree, an Australian product, growing principally in the western section, is stated to be about the next thing to everlasting. It appears to defy all ordinary forms of decay, under the nost trying orroumstances; is left alone by the white Buts, and ships built of it do not require to be coppered.

Bismarck's birthday presents will foot up \$175.000 in intrinsic value. Lady Ermyntrude Russel has 100 pairs of shoes in her wedding outfit. Jay Cooke consumes two sticks of mint Now, I

candy every morning.

fied shall be allowed to such person in thaccounts in respect of the administratioe of justice, and shall be paid in the first instance by the county, and one half shall be repaid to the county by the Province. It is always necessary to act with promptitude in these cases if anything is done at all and it seems reasonable that the count attorney and warden should have the right to decide when these services were neger

> arresting parsons who had been committed for trial

Mr. O. Mowat said it did. Mr. Wood thought the Bill supplied very great public want.

The Bill was read the second time.

Hon. A. S. Hardy, in moving the second reading of the Bill relating to the Election Acts and respecting the Legislative Assembly, called the attention of the House to the its with which the Bill would deal. The first three clauses are intended to provide for a case similar to that of the East Simcos case, where the judges have differed -where they have not been able to come to a common decision-and this points out that in case the matter is taken to the Court of Appeal the Registrar shall report the judgment or decision of that court as the judgment of the case, or they may refer the matter back to the rota judges, for the purpose of having their opinions or judg-ment carried out. If that had been done in the East Simcoe case there would pro bably have been no difficulty there. He He concluded by moving the second reading of the Bill.

Hon. C. F. Fraser moved the second eading of the Bill to extend the franchise. Mr. Meredith contended that the principle of a property qualification had long been disregarded. He contended that assessors might be partizan enough to assess people too low to enable them to vote. He tended that students and many school teachers would be excluded from franchise. He concluded by moving the following amendment: That the following words be added to the motion - And while consenting to the second reading of the Bill, and thereby the principle that an extension of the franchise is necessary and expedient, this House desires to express its pointion that no such extension which does not render a proper system of registration, and, while excluding the criminal and nonsane classes, aliens and persons disqualified under the provisions of the Election Acts, confer the franchise upon every other male resident of the Province of the full age of 21 years ought to be adopted by this House Hon. C. F. Fraser-What does the hon. simple proposition, as he calls it, should become law? Is it a proposition that everybody can understand? It is that the the franchise shall be extended, under a proper system of registration, which shall exclude the oriminal and insane classes, aliens, and persons disqualified under the provisions of the Election Act, couler the franchise upon every male resident of the Province who is of the age of 21 years? Perhaps he would not have any machinery for fluding out who are the oriminal classe or who are the insane. Perhaps he would not have a provision for finding out these

just as there is a provision for finding out under this Bill who is earning wages amounting to \$300. Mr. White-The jail records.

The French Senate has adopted the bills increasing the duty on imported cattle and cereals.

A Paris special says the trade depression in France is terribly severe, and that bread riots are feared in Lyons, Marseilles and Paris.

The channel squadron has arrived at Miltord Haven. Its appearance there was unexpected. The only theory offered is that it is awaiting orders.

Knubley, the Paris reporter who assaulted the editor of La France, has been sentenced to two days' imprisonment, and fined 200 france.

The allocution delivered by the Pope yesterday consures all Catholic diplomats who attended the recent ceremony of layng the corner stone for the monument to Victor Emanuel, and denounces the ceremonv as a sinful tribute to one of the greatest enemies of the Holy Church.

Death has removed from the midst of society a well-known figure in the venerasociety a weil-known hgure in the venera-ble Cardinal Schwarzenburg, the Prince-Bishop of Prague. This member of the princely house of Schwarzenburg was born on April 6th, 1809, so that he dies on the verge of attaining his 76th birthday. For some time he opposed the infallibility of the Pope, but latterly he gave his unre-served adhesion to the dogma.

The propeller Champion and barge left New York for Newburgh yesterday.

City Treasurer Crawford. of Oswego. .Y., is missing since Friday morning. Friday night he was to meet with the Finance Committee of the Common Council, who proposed to examine the accounts, but he did not appear. Saturday morning they proceeded to investigate his books, and found he was short \$26.200.

A terrible explosion, caused by coal dust, occurred on Friday evening in mine No. 7, at McAllister, Ind. Ter. Eleven miners were killed. The damage to property is slight. The explosion occurred just as the men stopped work. All the men in the mine at the time were killed, but their bodies were not burned or mutilated, show-ing that death resulted from the tremendous concussion.

The mother of a family consisting of two grown up daughters, living in Goffs-town, N. H, recently died, and when the undertaker same to perform his duties the father was asked the name of his wife. His reply was, "Mother." No other name could he remember, and the daughters were equally ignorant, having never known their parent by any other name than Mother."

Why wear out with continual coughing Mr. White-The jail records. Hon. C. F. Fraser-Would you not have relieve, scoth and cure ?

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