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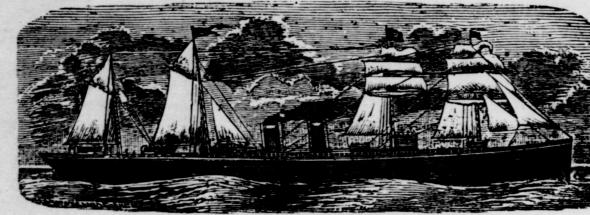
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Checked India Muslins LAMBREQUINS. CARPETS

Just before going to press we received the following from Mr. Labillois, M.

DALHOUSIE, June 17th, 1885. operation and persons bringing their wool to the mill get it carded with neatness and dispatch and persons leaving their wool at John Brown's For Chathard and take a on myself. and take all the responsibility thereof

CHAS. H. LABILLOIS.

## The Defeat of Gladstone.

her presence the Marquis of Salisbury, prices. who was then at Balmoral.

stone," and the invitation was greeted There has been less inquiry for oak with groans and hisses.

and that Her Majesty had sibly arise between the parties, and h Sir Stafford Northcote, on behalf There was no reason why the amendments made to the bill by the House of Lords should not at once receive the assent of the House of Commons, but the question of these amendments was in this peculiar shape—the amendments were not yet printed, and he

the Redistribution of Seats bill. A London despatch of 14th says,-

Rowton, Mr. Rowland Winn., member dleton is using every effort to accomplish try was ordered to cross the river this thing. He is a great man. But I never and Mr. Edward Stanhope, member Parliament for Mid Lincolnshite. Lord Salisbury was to return to London on Monday when a consultation of the leading members of the conservative party would be held. The Court Circular confirms the statement that the Marquis of Salisbury is to form a Ministry. Mr. Arthur Balfour, member of

Parliament for Hertford Borough, and nephew and confidential representative of Lord Salisbury, joined the latter at ney to Hatfield. His secretary arrived in London on Saturday and visited Sir There was extraordinary excitement urday afternoon when Mr. Gladstone drove to the Commons. Vast crowds filled the streets, and hundreds ran after the late Premier's carriage and life scarcely worth living. crowded into Palace Yard, cheering and

shouting. Inside the House there was unusual animation. The galleries were no intention of retiring from the leadership of the liberals. On the contrary, he has expressed his determination to lead the party during the coming elections. This decision it is calculated will-make a difference of one hundred Aberdeen has offered Mr. Gladstone the use of his residence, near London. Now that it has become apparent that the tories will assume the reins of government, the Parnellite members of Parliament have begun conferring with leading conservatives with regard to deserted Big Bear. The men are in good spirits, notwithstanding the heavy marches through the slough and rough

as the Indians are laying for couriers. June 11.-Col. Williams, with the Midland Battalion, arrived here to-day. The place is in ruins. Two bodies were found buried under some boards. They were much decayed and identification is impossible. They were whites and dressed in civilian's clothing. We move on towards Beaver River at once.

## Big Bear's Movements.

STRONG PROOF AGAINST RIEL.

WINNIPEG June 15. Isle Lacrosse, had abandoned the post thought it wise to remove to a point from

BATTLEFORD, June 15.

Otter's brigade pursued them yesterday. The Indians are leaving Battle River reserve and going north towards Big Bear's outfit. They are supposed to be induced away by Indians who were observed a few days ago going towards Poundmaker's reserve. Fears are entertained that unless a speedy example is made of the ringleaders of the rebellion, the Indian fight will have to be done over

TORONTO, June 16. The Mail has the following special:

An Indian, believed to be one of Big Bear's scouts, rode into the 65th camp bourhood of Frog Lake. Middleton's bers about 150 or 200. The Chippewayans assist Riel when the messengers reached forces are bivouaced here. Tents and also report that Big Bear may cross north him Riel was defeated and a prisoner.' The Marquis of Salisbury has decided everything else that can possibly be dis- of the Beaver to Lac Des Isles, supposed The lie direct as well as circumstantial million, delivered in detached sentences ageneral address to the Indians as a to form a conservative Ministry and is pensed with have been discarded, the to be forty-five miles from here through was duly conveyed in the Cree language the following oration in the Cree lan- body:in active negotiation with Sir Stafford great aim of course being to overtake unexplored country, Col. Smith with 100 to Poundmaker, who replied :-Northcote, the Duke of Richmond, Lord Big Bear and rescue the prisoners, Mid- men of the 92nd Winnipeg Light Infan- I coul not very well deny him any-

this. All the wagons will be dropped evening and go to the supposed crossing and Bedson's pack train utilized. This with six days rations. Some Chippethe only means of transport and even wayans accompany the expedition as with this the probability is in favor of guides, but they say there is no trail the muskeg being found impassable. Whatever. We feel this march is a forlorn Supplies were sent down the river to hope. The scouts are utterly unable to Pipestone Creek yesterday, then up the furnish any information of the enemy. A country towards Turtle Lake to intercept board of enquiry met this morning to look Middleton. The Saskatchewan is rising into the conduct of the Chipewayans but as it was held with closed doors nothing Fort Pitt, June 10.—Gen. Middleton can be ascertained. Provisions are runn-

In the investigation which has been going on here with reference to the murder ment of Big Bear is probably caused by of Bernard Tremont, the Swiss farmer killed early in the outbraak, two Indians ed. thing except eatables along the trail, and his tent near his reserve. A party of police have been found. The troops under in-law, the renegade white Jefferson, were minor miseries of various sorts, making Poundmaker said he had left it. It will and fired the cannon on me. I jumped up then orders Poundmaker, if Battleford has not already been captured to capture

there. The letter goes on to say that when that has been done Riel will attack and destroy the volunteers and join signed by Riel himself. The steamer "Baroness" arrived this

morning from the Crossing with five tons of guns and small arm ammunition and from Middleton who relates that Steele's three tons of supplies for the Queen's Own in this direction. The Indians in the panies of the Midland went to Pitt by Moose mountains are travelling very the "Baroness" to relieve some of the

### Poundmaker's Surrender.

Northwest sends the following ac count of the interview between Poundmaker and his fellow chiefs and General Middleton on the day of the surrender of the former

Immediately that the parley was opened the stately chief rose and

ADVANCED WITH OUTSTRETCHED HAND at that moment were a study. He stepned back and for a few moments stood there erect and firm as a statue. His singularly intelligent countenance was glowing half with anger, half with sorrow. The General asked through the inter-

arms and brought them in to make peace. hat message ?" queried the General. "I could not say where I was going to,"

"Is it usual for you and your band Indians to go wandering about the country like a lot of rats?" said the general with something of impatience in his tone.

shout like a lot of rats," replied Poundmaker, "but I was driven about." "Who was it drove you about ?" "I cannot say who drove me about.

cannot read and I could not say," was the "I have heard that you were a great

WHY DO YOU NOT TELL THE TRUTH. and say you were going to join Riel to fight against me?" said the General sternly. "I could not say," persisted Poundmaker "that I was going any place in par-

ticular. If I wanted to go to Riel could I not have gone? All my people will tell you I was going to no particular place. I cannot tell you why I went. It was like a | able to come in and make peace. I have rope around me pulling me on." This little metaphor caused a broad grin | my guns in. If I had done any harm I

to spread over the auditors. "Why did you collect all these Indians, the Stoneys and others from their re-

"That is puzzling to me," replied Poundmaker. "I did not know that I had

to go about pillaging and destroying the homes of the white settlers?" " I did not do so," he replied,

"Every one will say I did not collect the No news of such attack, however, has yet people, and I did not give any one the advice to do what they had done." "Have you no power, then?" asked the General. "Can your people do what they

"I don't know whether I am a chief replied Poundmaker with a very grave conntenance, while the eyes of all his councillors and companions behind them were rivetted on the back of his head.

"No," said Middleton parenthetically. 'YOU WON'T BE LONG.' Then continuing, "Which of your people murdere d Tremont and Payne.

did it,' said Poundmaker, continuing with emphatic dignity, 'I could not say any one, because I would not tell a lie to the great Chief.' (Meaning Middleton.) 'Who plundered the stores and houses of all these people in the country?' asked

'I suppose the Crees and other people, said the Chief, 'but I cannot say I, was

Then you never intended to fight against the white people?' remarked the General in sarcastic tones.

ple,' said the Chief in simple response. The officials [meaning the Indian Department likely] know I always tried to get SOMETHING FROM THE GROUND TO KEEP ME when the grass withers. I was just the same at my own people. I could not think I was a chief, when they gave me nothing; when I was just like one of them.' This was said in a tone finely modulated, as if expressive of a sorrow which the fallen chief had often felt.

Changing the current of the enquiry, the General asked, 'Why did you receive Riel's messengers in your camp, and premise to join him with 300 men? 'I never promised to help him,' replied

Poundmaker. 'If I wanted to I could have sent him some men. The General turned sternly to the in-

terpreter and said; - 'Will you tell him UTTERING A LIE,

that Riel told me Foundmaker was coming to help him, and that he was going to

promised to send him men.' 'Riel sent you a messenger,' replied the General, 'Telling you a lie that he beaten me at Fish Creek, and that is the reason you were going to him. But you got in a fright when you heard of his defeat, and that is why you have come in to make peace to-day.'

'It is very hard,' answered the Chief 'that none of my people are not here who can tell you it is true what I say. When you have heard it all you will know that I did not mean to fight the white man. knew that Riel had little powder and cartridge, and I would not go to him. I was

going to camp at Devil's Creek.' 'Then,' said Middleton, 'if you were peacefully inclined, why did you attack and capture my teams and the !men when you were going there?'

This was evidently a 'clincher' for Poundmaker, but the resources of mind were equal to it. He sought deftly to change the theme by making a dolorous statement of the way he had been attacked by Col. Otter's column at Cut Knife Hill, 'It is this,' he said, 'When I was on my reserve; when I was sleeping quiet ly in my camp with my people, they came 'When you fire on our people,' replied

the General emphatically, 'and when you RAID AND PILLAGE.

the house of the white man, you will ways be fired on in return. It was your men who first fired on the soldiers. They were led by Delorme and the Half-breeds. 'Where was it at?' asked Poundmaker, while the faintest smile passed over his handsome features.

'At Cut Knife,' replied the General. 'I don't know how about that,' said Poundmaker, as he turned to question his ouncillors.

'The reason you fired on our men,' continued the General 'was that when you saw them coming up your bad conscience told you you deserved to be punished. Poundmaker sat silent, with his head

hung, and eyes pensively gazing at the ground before him. 'You have always been treated well by the white man,' the General went on, 'You were selected to go with the Queen's daughter. It was a great honour to be selected from among all the other chiefs.

Riel because he had no powder?' 'I am sorry in my heart,' said Pound maker, with downcast faces, "that I am

You had no reason to fight against the

white man. Why did you not say to Riel

that you would not fight against your

friends, instead of being afraid to assist

SUCH A BAD CHIEF AS I AM. a statement that provoked a ripple of laughter from the auditors, 'But why?' he continued, 'do you think me a great chief? When the white man first came here I tried hard to come and make peace, and I would do so yet. I am not a great chief.

If I was a great chief when the treaty was made I would have been recognized as that.' (Poundmaker's meaning here is a little obscure. He means that although he is recognized as the man who is responsible for the action of the men on his reserve, still he is treated by the Government just as an ordinary Indian, without any particular allowances being made for his exalted rank.)

Again changing the current of enquiry, the General asked, 'What were the Halfbreeds doing in your camp?

'Delorme we nt and brought them,' replied Poundmaker.

But why did you keep them? 'If he wanted to keep them,' replied Poundmaker, 'he could do it. The men who kept them (Delorme and others) have

But the Breeds say you kept them against their will,' said the General. 'So soon as Delorme and the others went away,' said Poundmaker, 'I did not keep them. They left my camp at the time the priest went away. (This is unquestionably a fact, but it proves nothing.) I am sorry I have to say so much, he went on in a hurt tone. 'I thought when the message came to me I would be given myself up entirely and brought al

would not come in.' 'You have been stealing, pillaging, and murdering,' said the General energetically. 'Day before yesterday,' went on Poundmaker, 'I sent word after the Chief

BIG BEAR. telling him I was giving up my arms the great man.

'Why did you only do this,' said the General, 'when you found out I was com-

ing up with a large force of men? Why did you not do it before?' 'I told you that before,' replied Poundmaker with some impatience. 'I don't know why that question is asked so many

Middleton remarked that he had his ears closed as to the men who did the murders, then addressing Poundmaker directly. 'Do you know Lean Man?' 'Yes,' replied the chief: 'shall I ask him? Middleton asked him to do so.

and Poundmaker began to speak to Lean

Man, who replied, 'I have not spoken yet,' (meaning he had something definite to say regarding the matter in question.) 'Oh, here's a dude,' said the General, sotto voce, referring to a very gaudily apparelled young buck who came and planted himself, tailor-fashion, directly at the General's feet, 'What does he want?' continued Middleton, turning to the as-

sistant Indian Commissioner. 'He has come to give himself up probably for some crime,' said Mr. Read. 'I was away,' went on Poundmaker, 'when these crimes were done.' 'Do you not hear from your men who

does the killing?' 'If I knew I would tell you,' answered Poundmaker. 'When the great Chief does not believe me. I need no more speak. Lean Man says he does not know the man who killed these people. of Payne and Tremont is that

THEY WERE MURDERS.' said the General. 'I do not mean those fair fight.'

'That is right; that is straight,' said Poundmaker with a glance of quick intelligence.

There was a silence for some time, when

a powerfully made Indian came forward. He was stripped to the waist, revealing a deep massive chest, which was covered with tattoo markings. He extended his arm as if to shake hands with the General, but the latter motioned him back, saving, 'I never shake hands with bad natives; only those who are my friends.' The interpreter gave the man's name simply as Jacob, one of the Chief's coun-

Jacob sat himself cross-legged on the

to my white brother, the great chief This is my country, my native land. This sky,' he said, raising his muscular arm aloft, 'has looked upon me when first I came to the world. Anything bad I do not know-my heart does not know Many times, long moons ago. I made a vow in my heart to the Great Spirit

that if my brothers tried to make war, to ESPOIL THE GREEN GRASS WITH BLOOD would try to make peace to save my children. I know I have never done wrong to any of my brothers, and this is why I want to speak now I have no illwill in my thoughts-they are all good to the white stranger in my land. The Great Spirit knows that. When I come to think of my children I try to listen to everything that is good and to do it, When I started to come in to listen to the great chief I knew it. I know he is very strong and can make everything right If there is anyone,' he said, turning to the motley semi-circle behind him. 'If there is anyone who can say I have done wrong, let him say it, let him say it now.'

Middleton enquired of Mr. Read the character of the man, and learning that he had always been peacefully disposed, told the interpretor to tell him he was a good man.

Jacob went on. 'I want the great Chief to put everything right, then I will go to my home, to my children; but I am ashamed to go back where

love my children, but I don't care for that I want to make peace." "But if you are so fond of peace," interjected the General, "Why did you re-

main with the war party?" "I wanted to go away to the north land," said Jacob. "but the agent wanted to keep me on the reserve."

"But the agent did not keep you with the war party.'

'No: but he wanted to keep me on the reserve, and then I could not get away. Jacob had finished and another Cree Indian with a big expressive countenance and a pair of unmentionables of the hea then pattern, unquestionably the worse of wear, came forward. He did not court a rebuff by offering his palm to the General. He bore the euphonious cognomen of Breaking-through-the-Ice; and squatting himself beside his companion, with arms

outstretched, began:-'I would like that the Great Chief would open his heart to hear what I have to sav. When first my white brother came to my country I remained the same ever since meaning he had not accepted treaty). We know we all are living because there is a Great Spirit above us.'

'Tell him not to be so lengthy,' said the General to the interpreter, in a manner that indicated that the Great Chief was not partial to the style of Hiawatha, and thought it would very much expediate matters if the dusky savage would restrict himself to 'categorical statements of fact, uncumbured with abstracting accumalations of metophor and allegory.

The interpreter conveyed the message but the red man went on unruffled: 'The Great Spirit made this earth and gave it to us to live on. When I first met the white man in this country I WENT TO SHAKE HANDS WITH MY WHITE

From that time up to now we lived peaceably together. There was no bloodshed. I suppose it is for us to live together peaceably. The Great Spirit did not put us here to take each other's blood.'

Middleton .- 'Quite right.' 'I want to speak for a woman,' continued the Indian. 'It is from a woman that I came to sit here. A woman has brought us up to come here. (The General twisted nervously in his chair.) I never knew the white man to act foolishly to each other. I wish to say how it was that I am here When I was living peacefully at Buffalo Lake, I got the word that Riel was making peace with the whole country, and it was to be settled.' (Meaning that the rebels

had conquered.) Middleton-"A letter was sent to you that the General was coming up with soldiers, and that was the reason.'

'You see now that we have all put down our arms,' went on the savage with the long name 'and I beg of you tell us how we are to make a living in the future. You are a great chief, and my people would depend on you to tell us how they can live, now that their arms are gone. I want to know so that I can tell the people when I go back. My mother is here,' he said pointing to an old squaw among the cluster. she should be let speak.'

to speak in the councils of the white man, and I understood it was the same with you.' 'How is it,' replied the Indian 'that the Queen the, great mother of your coun-

Middleton-'Women are never allowed

try, is living? Middleton-'The great mother always speaks through her councillors.' The mother of Breaking-through-the Ice didn't like to be set upon in this fashion

ing as if she would speak in defiance of the whole pack of them. 'Will you allow me to shake hands?' said Breaking etc. 'I have done you no 'No, you have done me no harm person-

and began flapping her elbow and chatter-

ally.' said the General, 'but whenever you harm any white man you do harm to me also, and I hear you have been A VERY TROUBLESOME INDIAN.

and tried to prevent the other red men taking the treaty money last year.' Another Indian had risen and was ad-

vancing to speak. 'Save us, here comes another of them.' exclaimed the General with impatience. 'I'm blank hungry, I know. 'We've had about enough of this thing.

The Indian now advancing was Thun-

derchild, a broadshouldered, good looking. good natured fellow, one of the lesser chiefs. He said. 'I was far away one side when the trouble came here. I do 'The reason I lay stress on the killing not know what took place. I have always been at a loss how to make a living for my children, but I don't care for that I am sorry for what it is told has taken who were killed at Cut Knife; that was place. The reason that I came here is this, I heard whe great trouble that was last. I nevertook a gun up against my white brother. If I took up a gun when I remembered my vow to the Great Spirit. I put it down again when I heard the let. ter from the great man at Battleford. (meaning Col. Otter,) I was very glad I

> hands wi 'ne?'
> 'If you were telling the truth I would do it,' said the General, 'but I can't shake hands with anyone who was firing on us. Breaking in the Ice then called upon any one to say that he had fired, and no

was first to put down my gun. Will the

great chief of my white brothers shake

ground, and lifting his face, which was | Lip came forward to continue the talk, hideously painted with yellow and ver- but the General cut him short, and began

'After many years of peace,' began the

BETWEEN

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CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. STEWART BBOS., Miramichi Advance.

Restigouche Monday last was nomination day in Restigouche for a member of the House of Assemby to serve in the place of Hon. J. C. Barbarie, resigned. There was a fair gathering of electors at the Court House, Dalhousie, and the only nomination made was that of Wm. Murray, Esq., Barrister, of Campbellton, who,

in due course, was declared elected. Mr. Barbarie, the retiring member and Mr. Labillois, M. P. P., addressed the electors during the proceedings, the former finding fault with some by-road appropriations and also some appointments made since his resignation. He said it was understood that no appointments would be made until his successor was elected. Mr. Labillois defended his course in these matters and said he had pressed the Government to make appointments needed in the County's interest and took the whole

responsibility of doing so. Mr. Murray also addressed the electors on matters affecting the County, and made a most favorable impression. His unopposed return, as an avowed supporter of the Government, shows that Restigouche is sound in its pro-

vincial politics.

Correspondence in Advocate signed 'Restigouche" states that I said on nomination day that appointments made were at the instance of the Chief Commissioner. This is false. I pressed the Government to make appointments needed in the County's interest

As we anticipated last week the formation of a new Imperial Government to replace that of Mr. Gladstone, has not been found an easy task. On Friday afternoon last Mr. Gladstone received a communication from the Queen acknowledging the receipt of the resignation of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Her Majesty also stated that, pending the consideration of the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry, she had summoned to Balmoral the Marquis of Salisbury. A later despatch stated that the Queen had accepted the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry and summoned the Earl of Salisbury to form a new Cabinet. In the House of Lords Lord Granville announced that Mr. Gladstone had tendered to the Queen the resignation of himself and

Marquis show that the journey was have been fairly maintained; but we made through a continued series of should advise shippers to be cautious, popular ovations on all that part of the as stocks are accumulating. way which lies in Scotland. Crowds assembled at all the railway stations (continues very languid; there is occaand cheered the "coming man." At sionally somelinquiry for Waney Board, the Aberdeen station, where the train but there are few buyers of square stopped, the demonstration was partic- pine, excepting of the best quality. In ularly enthusiastic. Here some one red pine there has been a little more called out, "Three cheers for Glad- doing, but sales are unimportant

House of Commons on Friday afterthe Queen had accepted his resignation ments are now arriving; prices are him that she had summoned the Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, to Balmoral for the purpose of intrusting him with the formation of a new Ministry. Mr. Gladstone, continuing, said that under the peculiar circumstances surrounding the outgoing government he would, a little later, propose that the House of Commons adjourn until next Monday. The question had arisen, he said, whether it would be best for public convenience and in terest to go on with the pending legis lation concerning the Redistribution of Seats bill. The present government would only do so with the consent of the House. He did not believe that any difference in principle in respect to this important measure could now posreminded the House that the Government and the Opposition were both under a compact regarding the Redistribution bill. It would, however, be gratifying to himself and his colleagues in the retiring Cabinet if before they ceased their public duties they could regard the bill as sealed and delivered. the Conservatives, responded that his party desired to proceed with the Redistribution bill as rapidly as possible.

only a few miles behind. A fight will

thought it desirable to have them printed before formally acting on them. Mr. Gladstone expressed acquiscence with this view, and the sitting of the House was suspended until the amendments should be received. The amendments, as passed by the Lords, having finally reached the House, the sitting was resumed. It was decided to make the amendments the subject of discussion on Monday, and an adjournment was made to that date. The remainder of the session was occupied in reading for the third time and passing the amendments of the House of Lords to

the government of Ireland. Mr. Parnell and his followers strongly urge the tories to adopt the home rule measure for Ireland. The Lumber Trade, In the last Liverpool Circular Messrs. F nw wh & Jardine say,ra's from British North America during the past month have been 6 vessels, 4,506 tons, against 11 vessels, 6,705 tons, during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregate tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1883, 1884, and 1885, has been 69,770, 76,648 and 65.758 tons respectively. "The little excitement caused by the probability of war with Russia at the date of our last circular has subsided. and prices generally are entier again; his entire Cabinet. Lord Granville there has been a fair consumption how also stated that the Queen had accepted ever, but stocks are still too heavy to the resignations and had summoned to admit of any early improvement in "Of New Brunswick and Nova It had been reported earlier in the Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals the im day that the Marquis of Salisbury, after | port shows a marked falling off as coma consultation with conservative lead- pared with the two previous years ers, had decided to advise that efforts 1884 and 1883, which has given the be made to induce M1. Gladstone to re- trade a good opportunity of reducing consider his resolve to resign, and, their stocks before the Spring arrivals, should these efforts fail, then to sug- which are this year much later than gest that Sir Stafford Northcote be call- usual. There has been a good con-

Hatfield. Lord Salisbury, met with ova-

tions at various railway stations at

which stoppages were made on his jour-

Stafford Northcote. The conservatives

were active all day Sunday, Sir Stafford

Northcote being in communication with

around the Houses of Parliament Sat-

filled. Mr. Gladstone has, it is said,

seats to the liberals. The Earl

for the remainder of the session.

Lord Salisbury by telegraph.

ed upon to form a Cabinet. This, sumption of spruce deals for the time however, seems only to have been a of the year, but stocks are much too rumor. The Marquis of Salisbury heavy, and prices are easier. The started secretly at midnight for Balmor- stock of lower port pine deals is nearly expects much difficulty in getting through, chief's somewhat evasive reply. al. Telegrams from all the principal exhausted, but there is little inquiry. points along the route taken by the Birch has arrived freely, and prices "The demand for yellow pine timber

logs, but there has been a good con-Mr. Gladstone announced in the sumption of Railway Wagon Scantling, though at declining prices. Stocks of noon that he had resigned office, that pine deals are low but spring shipwithout change, but the sales of the next few weeks will better test the market. There is no change in value of staves and stocks are sufficient."

> THE "ADVOCATE" publishes something of what "a correspondent" says about that dreadiul Indiantown Branch contract and the nuisance the work is to the people. The wail of the Advocate has a strong flavor of hemlock bark about it.

ber of Railway subsidy resolutions, but of none for local roads in the Maritime

RAILWAY SUBSIDIES,-The Dominion

Government has given notice of a num

The Rebellion. WINNIPEG, June 11. A telegram from Fort Pitt, via Straubenzie, June 10, reports matters unchanged. The Midland battalion has been sent 10 miles north of Frog Lake and the Queen's Own to Turtle Lake, 10 miles east, to cut off Big Bear's retreat. The latest report says Big Bear has ferried across Turtle Lake. General Middleton is following close on his trail and was

probably occur soon. An interview has been had with 'Riel's mother. In a letter to her Riel said he had given himself up to Middleton in obedience to a letter from her asking him to do so. He had been well treated by Middleton and had suffered no indignities from his attendants. He concluded by saving he was in God's hands and would be taken care of. TORONTO, June 12. The Globe has the following specials : Gen. Middleton's camp, 70 miles north-

east of Fort Pitt, June 9 .- Gen. Middleton's command is now halting at the edge of a bog and apparently impassable muskey some four miles in width, across which Big Bear has, however, passed, having abandoned his carts and travelling with Indian pack ponies. The scouts report him to be deboucking west, being, doubtless, after the big cache of provisions stored by him at Beaver River. If this is his intention he will be badly left. as the flour has already been captured by Gen. Strange and is now in his posses. sion. Gen. Strange and his command are

has found the country impassable for ing short and only canned meats have horses, and is on his return to this place been sent with the Lac des Isles expediwith the mounted men. Supplies for the north are countermanded. The probbilities are that the command will leave for home at once. Tho retrograde move-Gen. Middleton's order of pursuit, under the belief that he will have no one to contend with as he goes northwest. Gen. Strange has more than 300 men with him and should be able to cope with the hostiles. The latter is scattering everythus far nine dead bodies of the enemy having hard muskegs, mosquitoes and

Strange's Camp nine miles south of Beaver River, June 8 .- We arrived here this morning, having marched the greater part of the night, expecting to engage the Indians here, the scouts having seen a few stragglers. We also discovered a cache of 75 sacks of flour in a log hut here. The scouts made a reconnoissance to Beaver River yesterday, but found no traces of the Indians except the fresh | Poundmaker at Battleford. The letter is foot prints of one horse. Gen. Strange and scouts are now at Chippewa Ranche mission on the river and we will be there to-morrow. A courier has just arrived scouts followed Big Bear's trail 40 miles | She left about noon for Pitt. Two com slowly, having to make new trails as they | 90th, who return home. go along. It is believed that the scouts will reach them before they get here and give them battle. If the Indians are defeated they must retreat this way and run into Strange's column, as there is no other means of escape owing to the roughness of the country. Rev. Father Turgott, reported killed, is thought to be with the Chippewa Indians, who have

Chippewayan, Catholic, mission, Portage of Beaver River, June 9th .- General Strange's column arrived here this morning. They are making preparations for Big Bear's reception. Major Patton's mounted men arrived yesterday in time to see the Indians, supposed to be Chippewas, cross the river. Seven lodges were in the band, as shewn by the deserted camp on the south bank. The Indians are pushing north very rapidly. It is impossible to follow them, owing to the dense forest and muskegs north of the river. Indian scouts line the opposite bank and are watching our movements. Detachments of infantry will be stationed for three miles east at once, and scouts will be sent out on foot to locate Big Bear. The country is heavily wooded and marshy in every direction, thus retarding horse back travelling. We have discovered a cache of ninety-five sacks of flour here, also a large cache of furs. The transport service will return to Fort Pitt to-morrow for supplies. The water in the Beaver River is very high. Jim McKay, of Winnipeg, leaves for Fort Pitt to-night with official despatches. He

Frog Lake, via Straubenzie, N. W. T., chief.

Chief Commissioner Wrigley, of the Hudson Bay Company, has received news that Ross an officer of the company at and with his boats, goods and furs left for English River. It is supposed Ross was alarmed by the Indian attack on Green Lake about sixty miles south, and which he can easily escape if attacked. been received. It would, however, indicate Indian disaffection in the far north as well as south, thus endangering the

interests of the Hudson Bay Company as well as the lives of its officers. Col. Otter's Brigade reached Turtle Lake on Saturday. Otter's scouts, who were thirteen miles in advance, on the west side of the lake encountered a party of Indians and captured five ponies and a quantity of flour and bacon. The Indians fled to the woods. A detachment from

Beaver River 13th, via Straubenzie,-

this morning and was fired upon by the sentry, but escaped south. The Chippewavans came in with the priest Father Legoff, late on Thursday night having surrendered. Twenty-three came and eight others with women and children arrived last night. All gave up their guns. They claim they were compelled to follow Big Bear through threats of annihilation in case of refusal. After they had purchased their freedom with cattle, Big Bear would not premit them to leave. The plain Crees, of whom they stood in great fear, were not brave after all, for most of them deserted the day after the fight at Frenchman's Butte, and went away home. The plain Crees wanted to kill McLean, but the Wood Crees opposed this. Finally, the former, fearing the lattor were influenced by McLean, took the prisoners in their camp. They say Big Bear has only thirty warriors of his own, but with his allies his fighting force numBATTLEFORD, June 15.

have sworn that they were acting under Riel's instructions when the murder occur-On Saturday Poundmaker acknowledged the receipt of four letters from Riel, one of which he said he had left in taking with them Poundmaker's brother sent at once to look for it. They returned to-day having found the letter where no doubt be a very important document at | and was forced to fight.' Riel's trial. It is dated Fish Creek, the day after Middleton's fight there, and states that Riel had killed 300 police. It begin to

it at once, and kill all the white people

The Toronto Globe correspondent in the

toward the General, who was seated Middleton motioned him back with sternness in the gesture. Poundmaker's features

preter - 'For what purpose have you come here this morning?' 'The reason is,' said the Chief, 'When I got the message from the Commander of Battleford I gathered up my people's "Where were you going when you got

"I know it is not my place to wander

serves?" pursued the General "Well, why did you allow your men

like whether you want them to or not?"

"I could not mention any person wh

'I never thought to fight the white peo-

one answering, subsided. Another Indian by the name of Cut

'It is with a good heart I come to speak General, 'when the halfbreeds rose in re-