THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1885.

One or Two Corrections.

THE Opposition Candidate in the coming election, having published no card, it is rather difficult to arrive at a correct understanding of his views upon public questions. This is not the first time that gentleman has sought the suffrages of the District; but when last he presented himself, it was as an out-and-out opponent of the Administration led by Mr. Davies and Mr. Stewart. Now we understand that he announces himself an ardent admirer of the policy pursued by those gentlemen, while he berates the present Government soundly for not following in the footsteps of their predecessors. Why this change has come o'er the spirit of his dream we shall not stop to enquire; it may be that, being a bit of a philosopher, he fancies he can worthily fill the mantle which Mr. W. D. Stewart suddenly dropped when he left the Island, and that possessing, as he undoubtedly does, other unenviable but by no means rare accomplishments which characterized Mr. Stewart, he imagines he may supply that gentleman's position in the Opposition ranks. It matters little, however, what has led to the defection of the Opposition candidate from the Government party, we are more anxious to hear what he says, and to refute his misrepresentations.

In an account of a meeting at Rollo Bay, which appeared in last Friday's *Patriot*, we see it stated that the Opposition candidate showed that while collecting a large portion of assessment from King's County, the present Government did not expend a proportionate amount, as in other counties. This, he said, was not the case under the Davies Administration. A casual reader might infer from those remarks that only a portion of the assessment collected from the people was returned in the shape of expenditure. This may possibly be the idea entertained by the Opposition candidate, for he knows as much about the financial position of the Island as a dog knows about his grandfather. Not only the whole assessment collected from the people was returned to them in expenditure, but double, four times, and in some cases eight times as much, and so far from the present Government spending less in King's County than the Davies Government did, they spend more, and that, too, with a revenue less than the Davies Government had by over $100,000 a year, as the following figures will shew:—

	Taxes Collected.	Expenditure.
1877	$13,764	$34,895
1878	9,236	40,397
	$23,000	$75,292
1879	$4,857	$39,093
1880	9,236	35,758
1881	5,926	37,595
1882	259	39,884
1883		39,878
1884		44,869
	$16,278	$237,077

We have made a distinction between the term of the present Government and of their predecessors in order to bring out more prominently the contrast, viz., that, while in the Davies-Stewart *regime* the taxes collected were 50 per cent. of the expenditure, during the reign of the present administration they have been less than 7 per cent., and during the three years in which taxes were levied, they were only 14 per cent. of the expenditure. What does the Opposition candidate mean by making statements so outrageously inaccurate? We do not charge him with uttering wilful falsehoods, because we feel sure that he has been stuffed with this nonsense, and merely repeats it parrot-like, having neither the industry nor the intelligence to examine the accounts and find out for himself.

As we count the fullest enquiry into our statements, we wish to give a short explanation of the figures we have used. The sums representing the taxes speak for themselves, and their accuracy can be tested by a reference to the Public Accounts. The sums representing the expenditure are made up of the amounts laid out each year on Education, in the erection and maintenance of Wharves and Bridges and Public Buildings, in the repairs to and opening of Roads, in the maintenance of Ferries and in subsidies to Packets. Of these sums only have we taken account, leaving out salaries and other expenses connected with the Supreme and County Courts, the maintenance of the Gaol, which, we are glad to say, are very trifling, but yet are uncontrollable by the Government. But the Government have it in their power to say how much shall be spent upon the Public Works, and we think the record of the present administration compares very favorably with that of their predecessors. The average expenditure of the Davies-Stewart Administration in King's County was $37,646—that of the present Government has been $39,813—while the taxes collected by the former Government averaged $11,500 yearly against $2,713 a year collected by Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues.

Last week we entered into a lengthy, though by no means exhaustive comparison of the expenditure of the late Government with the present, sufficient we think, to shew that, if the people desire heavy taxation and gross extravagance, they have only to call the Opposition to power, and they are greatly mistaken if the people wish any such thing; we believe that they appreciate the economy and prudence which have characterized the present Government's term of office, and we give credit to too much good sense to believe that they will be led away by unprincipled demagogues who have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the exercise of their spurious wisdom.

The Opposition Candidate's Policy.

IN yesterday's *Patriot* we observe a lengthy account of a meeting held at Elmira, at which the Opposition candidate spoke, and from the report of his remarks we are enabled to form some idea of his policy (?). Seven years ago when contesting the district, he approved of the abolition of the Legislative Council, but now it seems that he is not in favor of entirely doing away with it, as the property holders should have some safeguard against hasty legislation. This opinion, coming from an individual who does not own enough real estate to qualify him for a seat in the Lower House, must be exceedingly gratifying to the property holders in whose welfare he evinces such interest.

Then he would "put on a small land tax to make the revenue meet the expenditure and pay as we go." Exactly so; that is the policy of the Opposition to levy taxes, and then would follow the reign of extravagance in which our hero would have a chance to revel and recuperate.

"He found fault with the working of the Supplementary Clause of the Public Schools' Act, and was in favor of having the teachers' salaries paid wholly from the Government, but would like to have the opinion of the meeting upon this point."

Thus we see that the Opposition candidate's opinions depend upon the people whom he addresses.

"He thought the business of the Land Office should be wound up, and showed the tyrannical conduct of the Government in charging compound interest to some of those in arrears for their land, and discriminating between rich and poor."

The Government are winding up the business of the Land Office as fast as they possibly can, and we do not believe that those honest farmers, who have bought and paid for their land, are prepared for the sake of saving the salaries of the Land Office officials, to forego the collection of half a million of dollars which the accounts shew are yet due the Government by purchasers. More than one hundred thousand acres of public lands yet remain unsettled or in the occupation of tenants who have not attorned. It would be most manticent to make this land a present to the occupiers, but we doubt if those farmers who have bought and paid for their holdings, would approve of making other people freeholders at their expense. This sort of demagogism will not go down. As for the Government charging some compound interest, others only simple interest, and from others collecting nothing at all, it is all moonshine, and if there were the tainted shade of truth in the story, the Opposition members in the Legislature would have had it investigated long ago.

"He considered the greatest windfall to Sullivan, Ferguson and Prowse was their charges to the tax payers of $8 per day when they went to Ottawa, although the two former gentlemen mean while pocketed their regular salary of $5 per day."

The statement about "the two former gentlemen" is false, and the gentleman (?) who retailed it knew it to be so. The country has received excellent value for the cost of the delegation to Ottawa. The remuneration the delegates received is not a circumstance compared with the $12,000 pocketed by the Opposition candidate.

"He found great fault with the present Government for springing an election upon the people at this busy season of the year."

The Government are about as much responsible for bringing on the election, as they are for the North-West rebellion. After the notification is received of a vacancy in either House, the law requires a writ to be issued for a new election within seven days.

"He advocated the curtailment of expenditure by the amalgamation of several of the Government departments."

Perhaps it would not be displeasing to the Opposition candidate were all the Government departments amalgamated and consolidated in himself; then he could manage them in that same inimitable and highly successful manner by which he has made the *New Era* a power in the Island. The worst amalgamation for the Opposition candidate was that by which he lost the Queen's Printership and $2,700 a year. The Opposition candidate is strong on retrenchment and amalgama ion; does he remember the old story of

"When the devil was sick
The devil a monk would be;
But when the devil got well
The devil a monk was he."

We have, we think, reviewed the Opposition candidate's policy pretty fully, more so than we should have necessary were he the only one to be affected by the result of Friday's election. But we desire to protect the people from imposition, and to place in their hands a statement of facts which will assist them in deciding the question at issue. In their hands we leave it, with the ardent hope that they will shew themselves alive to their own interests by returning Mr. McEachen with a triumphant majority.

OUR readers will remember that nearly a year ago we drew attention to the "antiquated" system which regulated our postal connection with Nova Scotia. We then contended that, at least in the summer season our people were entitled to the benefits of daily and continuous mails between the Island and Nova Scotia. We were told that practically we had this, but we think we dispelled such an illusion. We had hoped for some improvement this year. The ice which fills the Straits and makes winter navigation an unsolved problem, has apparently its grasp of our coast and gracefully glided off; steamers and sailing vessels can go and come at their sweet pleasure, and yet we are reluctantly obliged to chronicle the fact that the same tainted shade of truth in the story, the Opposition members in the Legislature would have had it investigated long ago.

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A Striking Contrast.

SINCE the unfortunate disturbances in the District West, the Grit press has been at pains to quote all statements and opinions by such persons as have thought it proper or politic to cast the blame of the troubles upon the Government. Anything, no matter how ridiculous or insignificant, that was likely to embarrass the Government in dealing with the question, was eagerly seized upon and paraded in the newspapers—no longer as it was calculated to bring Sir John's Administration into contempt with the people, that was sufficient to recommend its publication. To-day it was our French brethren who were appealed to not to sanction the shedding of their brothers' blood—to-morrow the people were told that the Government were cowardly and inactive, and were not taking determined measures to put down the rebellion. One day General Middleton was accused of issuing a reward for Riel's head—next day he was reproached for offering to treat with the rebels. It mattered not who was rendered, so long as the Government suffered. But not only have the French Canadians been represented as sympathizing with the rebels, and with the means they have employed for rectifying their wrongs—more than one newspaper has darkly hinted what it dared not openly declare, that the Catholic clergy and people were also quietly in favor of Riel and his band. How far this is the case may be judged by the following extract from a sermon preached on Easter Sunday, by Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Catholic Bishop of Kingston. He said:—

"He hoped that every Catholic would exhibit in his language and action throughout this trouble the true spirit of their holy religion, for our principles are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. We do not change them according to the policy of the hour or the party that hold the reins of government, but we cling to the ancient principles on which the law of God has based human society. To the civil government we owe obedience and reverence and devotion to the cause of our country represented in them. We are all citizens of this free Dominion, under the protection of its government and its laws, and are interested for its peace and prosperity. Whether in the family or in society no human being has a right to coerce another into submission to his will, except he holds authority from God to do so. Neither does it make any difference in the duties and responsibilities of men of God resta, whether it be your political friend or your political adversary. The grand maxim laid down by St. Paul, 'Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; therefore whoso resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God,' applies to all lawful governments in every country and in every age, and in fact was delivered by the Apostle to the Christians thus actually suffering persecution for conscience sake, under the rule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence being due to the supreme civil authority, as the representative of God's authority over society, it is a crime against God to rise up in armed resistance against the civil government. Nor will the existence of grievances divest it of the character of crime. Surely, under the free and generous constitution of the Dominion of Canada, there is ample machinery at hand for redress of grievances on the part of every section of the community, if men will employ them rightly and await the result with patience. We cannot but lament the folly and the criminality of those who have instigated the poor Indians and half-breeds of the Northwest take to themselves arms against the constituted authorities of the Dominion. They may indeed have grievances, but of this I am fully assured there can be no such overwhelming grievances as I have already described. Nor is it possible to conceive how such a monstrous injustice to be persistently maintained under the free constitution of Canada, despite the remonstrances of a people so legitimately and urgently laid before the Dominion Government and the public opinion of the Canadians. Therefore, let every man regard this bloodshed as a crime against society and a crime against the authority of God, represented in the civil rulers of the Dominion, and let there be no doubt that they who have treasonably drawn the sword against their country must answer for the murder of every brother who shall be slain in the fight. He would add one word more, that the principles of loyalty, obedience and reverence towards the civil authorities in their present conflict with rebellion, should find expression in all our acts and utterances in our intercourse with our fellow citizens. Here should be our patriotism, loyalty and devotion, for we live under a constitution that has no superior on this earth."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Halifax *Herald* says: "It is a noteworthy fact, which papers like the Montreal *Witness* and Toronto *Week* would do well to bear in mind, that no less than three French priests have already suffered death at the hands of the North-West rebels for daring to do their duty. The priest at Fort Frog Lake were shot because they persisted in praying over the dead bodies of the two Englishmen who had been murdered; and Father Fourmond was shot by Riel at Batoche because he refused to absolve those who were in armed rebellion against the Queen. Yet those men who have sealed their testimony with their blood, belong to a class that have been reproached by some with 'sympathizing' with the rebels! It hardly possible to imagine a more cruel and unjust accusation."

WE are informed that the Opposition Candidate and ex-Queen's Printer pronounces as untrue our statement last week of the moneys received by him while Queen's Printer. We repeat that the statement is correct, and can be verified by reference to the public records. Nor does it show all the moneys which were paid him for printing, but only the amount as Queen's Printer; yet, so that there shall be no mistake, we here subjoin a memorandum of the sum total received by him for printing done in the years 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876:

1873—Queen's Printing	$8,466.31
1873—Home of Assembly	100.00
1874—Queen's Printing	2,533.95
1875—Queen's Printing	3,419.35
1875—Home of Assembly	438.05
1875—Land Commission	129.72
1876—Queen's Printing	2,405.64
1876—Land Commission	995.13
1876—Sundry	83.43
1876—Balance in settlement old account due in 1876	214.22
	$12,734.77

TWELVE THOUSAND, SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS in quite a considerable sum for any one man to pocket for Government printing, and at the rate the present Government pay their Queen's Printer, it would take him only *eight-four* years to even with the Opposition candidate.

More Honors for the Island.

A correspondent of the *Examiner*, writing from Montreal, gives the following list of prizes and honors won at McGill University, by Island students in the past term:

Robert E. Palmer, Charlottetown, led the second year in applied science, and won the Mathematical prize and two ordinary prizes.

John C. Martin, Brown's Creek, graduated with the degree of B. A., and took first rank honors in English language, literature and history.

Charles Bradley, Charlottetown, won first rank honors in Natural Science and Sir Wm. Logan prize, first rank honors in Botany, and prize in Latin, Zoology, Chemistry, English and rhetoric.

John A. Nicholson and Leslie W. Clay, each gained first rank general standing in the Second Year Arts, the former leading the class.

Harry W. Goff, Charlottetown, in the first year arts, won first rank honors and prize in Mathematics, thus leading the class.

Of the Maritime students in McGill during the past session, 21 were from New Brunswick, 15 from Nova Scotia, 10 from P. E. Island and 4 from Newfoundland.

From the Halifax *Herald* we extract the following:

The George Munro Tutorship in Classics and Mathematics at Dalhousie College became vacant at the close of the past term, as the appointments were only tenable for two years. It is said that Messrs. Trueman and Campbell, who have held these positions, will pursue their studies at John Hopkins' University. They will be succeeded by John P. McLeod, of Valleyfield, P. E. I., to be classical tutor, and Daniel Murray, Truro, who takes the tutorship in Mathematics. Both are graduates of 1884. The following is the record made by Mr. McLeod during his collegiate course:

1880.—Won the first junior Munro bursary.

1881.—Won first-class certificate of merit, class prize in Classics, class prize in Mathematics, class prize in Rhetoric.

1882.—Won the first senior Munro bursary, first-class certificate of merit, class prize in Classics, class prize in Logic and Physiology, class prize in Organic Chemistry and the North British Society bursary.

1883.—First-class certificate of merit, class prize in Classics, class prize in Metaphysics.

1884.—Graduated with first-class honors in Classics, winning the Governor-General's gold medal, class prize in Christ Scholarship. He was defeated by W. M. Tweedie, but stood higher than any previous winner of the Scholarship.

Island students have been distinguishing themselves at Dalhousie College. The names of their work for the past year place them as follows:

Fourth Year.—F. S. Coffin, J. M. McLeod, K. J. Martin and George Robinson (at equal rank) Robinson taking honors in Mathematics.

Third Year.—F. J. Coffin and A. Nicholson.

Second Year.—M. J. McLeod, Charlotte McNeill, J. C. Shaw and H. C. Shaw.

First Year.—Geo. McLeod and F. J. Stewart.

J. C. Shaw and Geo. McLeod took prizes in Classics, and J. M. McLeod and F. J. Stewart prizes in Mathematics; Humphrey Mellish took a prize in Constitutional History; he also stood first in Constitutional Law, Criminal Law and Real Property, and second in Law of Landlord and Tenant.

At Queen's University, Toronto, three Islanders attended classes in Arts during the session just closed. M. McKinnon, Brown's Creek, received the degree of B. A.; J. McKinnon, of the same place, successfully completed his third year, taking first-class honors in Mathematics; F. A. McLeod, of Dunlas, won the M. C. Cameron Scholarship, value $60.

To the Editor of the Herald.

In the daily *Examiner* of the 2nd May last I notice a letter dated at St. Peter's Bay, and signed "Pro Bono Publico," in which the writer complains of the state of the road leading from St. Peter's Bay to Goose River. This road, that is the new main road, is now in good condition, and even at the time to which the writer refers, the Road was as good as could be expected at that season of the year. The bridges are safe, the road in good repair, and the travelling good.

As to the old North Side Road, and the dilapidated bridge over the McAskill River, about which "Pro Bono Publico" seems to be so much concerned, a large number of the settlers petitioned the Government two years ago to have this road closed. The annual appropriation for that road was then expended mostly on the new road at the request of a large number of the people of the district, and by order of the Government. Indeed, the old North Side Road is a greater inconvenience than accommodation to a large majority of the settlers, through whose farms it runs. And further, strangers are often led astray by it, thus largely increasing the perils of the journey.

Yours respectfully,

A RESIDENT.

Goose River, May 11, 1885.

To the Editor of the Herald.

This evening's *Patriot* contains a letter purporting to be from St. Peter's Bay, signed "Caustic," but evidently written by none other than P. R. Bowers. He commences with a fling at the Commissioner of Public Works and then switches off on Mr. John Sinnott—both of these gentlemen can take care of themselves. It is to the following paragraph I wish to call special attention, particularly of your readers in the first and second districts of King's County:—

"The scoundrels! is again upon his rounds. This time he has the prospecting of a religious work in one parish. The modest speech that Sullivan did not deliver to the electors, at his last visit to this place, is to be hoped that he has honestly sufficient to pay Self B. R. here now, instead of being as formerly—travelling upon the same terms as the Sin Man."

The young man who is here asserted to be an "Ecclesiastic" is Mr. James McLean, a gentleman of unimpeachable character, a native of the District where the Election is to be held on Friday, and who, for some time past, in spite of delicate health, has been striving hard to qualify himself for the priesthood. Unfortunately he has been obliged to desist for the present, and as he cannot afford to be idle, he occupies some of his leisure hours in taking orders for an excellent religious work, which is highly recommended. Herein he differs widely from P. R. Bowers, who, too lazy to attend to a business, when he had one, now that it has gone from him, has neither occupation nor visible means of support, but could would wish it to be inferred that Mr. McLean has "left the Church," or, in other words, renounced the Catholic faith; this is on a par with the statements P. R. Bowers has been making during his canvass, and should brand him as morally unfit to represent decent people. If reports be true, P. R. Bowers once "left the Church" so far as to become a member of a Negro Minstrel Choir somewhere in New Brunswick. I am not aware that Mr. McLean ever travelled half-fare, but if he did get that privilege, I have no doubt whatever that he used the money, which he had earned, to pay his way, and had not to borrow it to P.R. Bowers did the money to start him on his campaign. Mr. McLean has been away all winter, and having just returned to the Island is paying his friends a visit in his native place, and if he has, he will, as P. R. Bowers' political ally, I wish him success, for this is not the first time that Mr. McLean has had to endure the sneers and affronts of Bowers and his clique.

AN EAST POINTER.

Charlottetown, May 12, 1885.

The North West Rebellion.

ON 1st May Col. Otter, with a force of 200 picked mounted infantrymen, started for Poundmaker's reserve, thirty-five miles west of that town and on the north side of Battle river. Arriving there early Saturday morning, he made an attack on the hostile Indians, estimated to number 600. The fight commenced at five o'clock. The Indians and squaws fought with coolness and bravery. They were armed with every conceivable style of weapon. The battle raged seven hours, and ended in the retirement of the Indians, after a loss of about one hundred killed and wounded. The Canadian losses were eight killed and fifteen wounded. About noon after the Indians had retreated some distance, Otter embraced the opportunity to withdraw his men for rest and a meal, and thereafter returned to Battleford, covering the distance of 70 miles and fighting the battle within 30 hours. The wounded were brought to Battleford and are doing well. It is believed that this is the first story of Riel's defeat we will reach in a long and bloody Indian war.

In the House of Commons, Sir John read a despatch from Col. Herchimer, head of the mounted police, respecting the fight on Poundmaker's reserve. It gave information that the mounted police with others behaved splendidly and cleared out Poundmaker's reserve. The Indians lost over 100. Eight of them were killed and fifteen wounded.

The light infantry is a thoroughly conservative regiment so far as politics are concerned. Every commissioned or non-commissioned officer in it, without a single exception is a Liberal-Conservative in politics, and ninety per cent of those in the ranks who have voted are the same. A son of Manitoba's premier holds a lieutenant's commission in the regiment, and a nephew of Sir Bartle Frere's is a full private. A near relative of the late Sir John Franklin, has also enlisted. There is not a dude in the whole outfit of nearly 325.

Matters look decidedly warlike throughout the whole Qu'Appelle valley. Despatches from Calgary announce that Col. Ouimet has decided, contrary to physicians' orders, to go and join his regiment. Major General Strange has sent a courier ordering Lieutenant-Colonel Osborne Smith to at once join his command at Edmonton with the light infantry. Eighty thousand pounds of oats, twenty thousand pounds of bacon, and large quantities of tea and sugar, will go to-morrow with a convoy to Edmonton. Major Dowling asked the government to authorize that one thousand head of cattle be sent to Edmonton as there are no beef cattle there.

The Toronto *Mail's* correspondent writes from Battleford under date 30th ult. 'It is evident from what we hear that the most serious part of the campaign has yet to come. The arrival of Col. Otter at Battleford was, of course, relieved the anxiety of the garrison there. But Poundmaker and Big Bear are not a bit frightened. On the contrary a general Indian uprising is going on west of Battleford and north of the North Saskatchewan as far as Lac LaBiche. We have no means of knowing how things go at Edmonton. Battleford advices say General Strange will have his hands full. Big Bear is one moving spirit with Poundmaker, a very able lieutenant in destiny. Hudson Bay officers say nothing can now keep the northern Indians quiet. The government some weeks ago interdicted the sale of cartridges to Indians and since the troubles began it has been impossible for agents to get food supplies in. With nothing to eat and no means of getting it even the Indians who were inclined to be loyal are mutinous and bent on joining Big Bear, who is living like a lord on stolen cattle and canned goods. I have it from good authority that Catholic missionaries in the region fully expect a war that will throw our operations here into the shade. What about Blackfeet? If at our next meeting with him we can give Dumont a thorough smashing, the Indians to the west may be quiet. Unfortunately the government forces have not up to the present had a fair chance at the rebels.

At M. Rae, Indian agent at Battleford, has arrived in the city. He reports plenty of provisions at Battleford. Rae takes a very gloomy view of the situation and predicts a general uprising of all Indians and thinks a bloody war inevitable. He says the Indians are well armed and trained. The government has not yet learned or underrates the strength of the Indians and the seriousness of the situation. With the exception of a few half breeds, the troops, however, still keeping up a scattered fire along the line, gradually slackening until 4 o'clock, when only a few dropping shots were heard. No more of our troops hurt. William Bruce, lately a prisoner of Riel, but who escaped on Sunday, was brought in by scouts. He corroborated Tart's story. Riel's force, he says, was a little over four hundred, half of which were armed with the exception of river when he left. He also says that when the ammunition was dealt out to the rebels only one keg of powder was found. The bullets were also scarce. The women and children had been sent out to the other side of the river. The prisoners are safe so far as he knows. Beardy is not with Riel, but has been sent for. Riel, Dumont and other leaders are in Riel's camp.

6 o'clock.—Capt. Young has just climbed on the roof of the church and descried a body of Indians on the level sward near the river bank, about a mile away. The Winnipeg battery was ordered up and sent several well directed shells, scattering them immediately. The firing has now ceased, but may be resumed at any moment. The *Northcote* is safe. No news has been received from the steamer, but she keeps blowing her whistle; hence it is concluded that she is safe.

6.30 p m.—A body of rebels have just opened fire from the bank near the ravine on our left, evidently as skirmishers. They fired three volleys, but are shooting too high to reach us. The Winnipeg battery remaining are shelling the houses in the distance, where a large number of rebels are gathered. A second shell crashes through the first house and the rebels run out. Another shell tears the roof off the house beyond. As despatches leave scattered firing is going on We expect to clear out the rebels to-morrow, and communicate with the boat later. The troops are now constructing earthworks around the camp. The chief is determined to hold this position. This despatch is carried by Armstrong, a bold scout. I opened this just to leave to say they the rebels have reopened fire on our front.

FREDERICTON, May 11.—Military circles here are in a great state of excitement to-night over an order received by Lt. Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., from Adjutant General Powell, ordering on the Infantry School Corps and eight companies, to form a New Brunswick provisional battalion for immediate service in the North-West. Lt. Col. Maunsell will be in command. He expects to leave with the entire force inside of four days.

It is stated that scouts sent to Poundmaker's discovered indications of the burial of over one hundred Indians killed in the skirmish of a week ago.

OTTAWA, May 11.—There is great excitement yesterday over the news of the fight at Batoche. There was great speculation over the details, and it would appear that the result was by no means decisive. Our troops camped for the night on the battlefield, but they did not dislodge the enemy. It is most likely that other battalions will be called out and sent to the front. Oswald's garrison artillery passed here this evening on its way to Winnipeg. The C. P. R. being all right and the gaps closed. Melgund is on his way from Batoche to Ottawa, but what his mission is, is not known to the public. The wires are down in the neighborhood of Humboldt, so that nothing has come through to-day. The enthusiasm in Montreal on the departure of the Garrison Artillery was unbounded. The colonels of all regiments there even the aged and thousands thronged the sidewalks.

The Trouble with Russia.

The whole trouble with Russia is likely to be amicably settled by arbitration. The following announcement appears in the *Official Messenger* of St. Petersburg: "In consequence of a divergence of views between the cabinets of Russia and England on the interpretation of the March agreement, it has been decided to submit the question to the decision of an arbitrator. Meanwhile both nations have agreed to resume friendly negotiations, on a different basis, namely that the principal points of the frontier be fixed by previous understanding between the two cabinets, determination of frontier on the spot, the placing of indicating posts being reserved for commissions which both powers will send. In order to facilitate the work of delineation, the outposts of both sides will not be withdrawn from their present position until after the arrival of the joint commission, when as fast as the direction of the frontier line is fixed, the frontier points will be occupied by the troops of both parties concerned, and then will be the duty of each to maintain order and security in its respective territory.

General News.

The cholera is spreading in Spain.

An old building fell in Brooklyn last week and killed 25 persons.

General Middleton recently turned the correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* out of camp.

Reciprocity with Jamaica is again looking up.

Col. Kennedy, of Winnipeg, who commanded the Canadian troopers, died recently of small pox in London. The Queen has written a letter thanking the troopers for the energy and devotion they displayed in the Nile expedition, and regretting the death of Col. Kennedy.

A fire in North Sydney, C. B., last week destroyed a large part of the town, involving a loss of $25,000.

James Robinson, a boat and shoe dealer of St. John, has forged a considerable amount of paper and skipped.

Mrs. Rebecca Lansily, a colored resident of Dartmouth, N. S., died last week at the age of 111.

Todd's saw mill at St. Margaret's Bay, N. S., was burned down last Saturday night. Loss between $40,000 and $50,000.

The steamer *Rebecka*, of the White Cross Line, running between Halifax and Liverpool, with a cargo of oil for Scotsoio, a few days ago—all hands saved. This is the fourth steamer of this line lost within a few years, and the owners of the *Rebecka* lost on Sunday Island a year ago.

"FIRST CLASS GOODS,"

In which merit is at once recognized, are now, and always have been, imitated. Experience is the best teacher. After years of labor, and the expenditure of a fortune, I perfectly succeeded in producing a Tonic which, people agree, is unsurpassed, some use it who never had an original, because it is known it cannot be beaten to compete with the genuine. *Cortin Bros.* at Charlottetown, are the "Sole Agents" for the above true in their case at least, the appearance of imitations is a sure sign of their goods, the cons-ciousness of superiority, which enables them to maintain their great reputation.

Remember Best Good Clothing before buying; $2.25 for a beaver black worsted suit, sold everywhere at $12.00.

The King of Blood Purifiers is a name that rightly belongs to Ayer's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

TENDERS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until THURSDAY, 21st inst., at noon, for certain alterations to the Benevolent Irish Society's Hall in this city, according to plan and specification to be seen at his residence, East Street.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

M. P. HOGAN.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1885.—1i

P. E. Island Railway.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Engine Shed at County Line Station," will be received until Wednesday, 20th May, 1885, for the erection of an Engine Shed at County Line, to be completed by June 30th, 1885.

Plan and specification may be seen at the Superintendent's Office, Charlottetown.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five (5) per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or, if after entering into the contract, he fails to complete the work satisfactorily, according to the plan and specification.

If the tender is not accepted the deposit will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JAMES MOLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown,
May 12, 1885.—1i

BOSTON STEAMERS.

CHANGE OF TIME.

WILL leave Charlottetown, every Thursday, at SIX p. m., instead of Five, as formerly.

After 1st October the hour of sailing will be FOUR o'clock.

CARVELL BROS.,
AGENTS.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1885.

New Tailoring Establishment, New Prices, &c., &c.

NEW STORE! New Agency of the Tryon Woolen Manufacturing Company, New Goods, Cheap for Cash.

REID BROS., would most respectfully call your attention to the fact that they have opened a Store in this City in the Cameron Block, South side of Queen Square, next door to Beddin's Drug Store, where they intend doing business, using the Tryon Woolen Mills Depot. A full stock of Scotch, Canadian and Island Cloths, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Ready-made Clothing, and some of the finest Tweeds in Ontario, which they will make up to measure at the following prices:

Tweed Suits, $18 to $22; Beaver Overcoats, $12 to $15; Pea Jackets, $5 to $6; Ready-made Suits, $18 to $22; Pants, $1 to $5; Ready-made Overcoats, $12 to $15; Tweed