THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1885.

Facts for the People.

THE question which the Legislative Council Electors for the First District of King's County have to decide at the approaching election is, by no means, a difficult one. Shall they return a supporter or an opponent of the Local Government? It is for them to say whether the course of the present administration during the last six years, has been such as to warrant them in extending its members their confidence. We know that, little over two years ago, at the last election, the electors of this district returned an opponent of the present Government by a pronounced majority, but we greatly mistake if on Friday week they repeat what we believe was an error of judgment on their part. The electors for the Upper House are the men of property—those generally described as having "stake in the country," and they are the most affected by the rule or misrule of those in authority. How have the present Government managed the affairs of the Province since they came into power? Have they been extravagant? Their bitterest enemies will not accuse them of that—on the contrary, the cry of the Opposition (until the late session), has invariably been that the Government were mean and parsimonious, and were starving the Public Works. What, then, is the objection to the present Government's policy? It is hard to say; but the chief charge seems to be that Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues have repealed the Assessment Act. Therefore we deduce that the policy of the Opposition is taxation.

The present Government have reduced the annual expenditure from $390,000, which it was in 1878, the last year of the Davies Administration, to $280,000. The average expenditure for the two years, 1877 and 1878, of the Davies-Stewart Government, was $363,000—for the last six years it has been $268,000—an annual reduction of $95,000, and a total saving, in that time, of $570,000.

In what way has this reduction been effected? Has the amount expended for Education been reduced? On the contrary, it has increased from $65,550, paid in 1878, to $105,185, paid in 1884.

Has the amount expended for the care and maintenance of the afflicted and poor been reduced? No, but it has largely increased. In 1877 the expenditure in connection with the Lunatic Asylum, Poorhouse and Paupers was $18,200—last year it was $25,890. In 1877 and 1878 the sum expended amounted to $36,696—an average of $18,348—for the last six years the same service cost $137,065.95—an average of $22,844 a year, shewing an annual increase of $4,500.

How does the expenditure upon Roads, Bridges and Ferries compare with that of the Davies Government in liberality? We find that in 1878 the Government expended $39,000 on Roads, while last year there was only $23,000 laid out—but it must be borne in mind that in 1878 there was exactly $39,000 of taxes collected from the people, so that they have not much to thank the Government for in that year. Last year $23,000 were expended, with no taxes levied. Let us enquire still further. In 1878 there was spent upon Ferries $8,368—last year the same service cost $12,872. In 1878 there was laid out upon Bridges $23,258—last year the outlay was $30,690.

But if the expenditure in all these branches has so largely increased, where have the deductions been made?

One of the first acts of the present Government upon coming into power was to reduce the salaries of the heads of departments by $300 each, and, by amalgamating other offices save whole salaries. The Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, the Commissioner of Public Works and the Attorney General had each their salaries reduced from $1,600 to $1,300—the Superintendent of Education and the Engineer of Public Works were each reduced from $1,500 to $1,200—the office of Commissioner of Public Lands was amalgamated with that of Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, whereby $1,600 a year was saved, and that of Provincial Auditor with Clerk of Executive Council, whereby $1,200 a year was saved. Subsequently the office of Engineer of Public Works was abolished, making a further saving of $1,200. These few reductions aggregate an annual saving of $5,500.

Other reductions were also made, notably in the expenses of the Legislature, which have been reduced by $6,000 annually. An Act was passed reducing the number of petit jurors, in civil cases, from twelve to seven, and making other provisions whereby to lessen the expenses of the Supreme Court. The Attorney General now does the Crown work himself, instead of employing counsel, as was the practice in the previous administration.

The Administration of Justice in the years 1877 and 1878, of the Davies-Stewart *regime*, cost $62,000, an average of $31,000 a year. In the six years from 1879 to 1884, the same service cost $120,923, or an average of $20,150 a year—an annual reduction of $11,000, and a total saving in six years of $66,000.

Legislation in the years 1877 and 1878 cost $35,757, an average of $17,878 a year. For the last six years the expenditure was $80,392, or an average of $13,398 a year, an annual reduction of $4,500, and a total saving of $27,000 in that period.

The Administration of the Public Works Department, by which we mean the salaries of the Commissioner, the Secretary, the Engineer, the Supervisors, and the printing and stationery, cost in the years 1877 and 1878, $22,688, an average of $11,344 a year; for the past six years it cost $37,927, an average of $6,321 a year—shewing an annual reduction of $5,000 and a total saving in six years of $30,000.

The Administration of the Public Lands, and of the Provincial Secretary and Treasurer's Offices, which, since the present Government acceded to power, have been amalgamated under one head, cost in the years 1877 and 1878 $26,000, an average of $13,000 a year; for the last six years it cost $40,000, an average of $6,600 a year—shewing an annual reduction of $6,400, and a total saving of $38,400! Yet the cry of the Opposition last session was that the Public Lands Office had too many officials, and cost too much money.

For the years 1877 and 1878, the expenses of the Executive Council and Auditor's Offices were $8,000, an average of $4,000 a year; for the last six years the cost was $13,000, an average of $2,166 a year—shewing an annual reduction of $1,834, and a total saving of $11,000.

That farce, the Registration of Voters, which, during its short existence, gave so much annoyance, and robbed so many of their votes, cost in 1877 and 1878 $4,394, an annual average of $2,197. Since the present Government came in this nuisance has been abolished, the money saved and no one has suffered.

During the years 1877 and 1878, the Davies-Stewart Government received in taxes $97,000, $84,000 of which was collected under the Assessment Act at a cost of $13,727, or sixteen per cent. for collection. The present Government collected $88,000 at a cost of $9,500, or a little over ten per cent. Even when it was necessary to levy taxes, the present Government succeeded in collecting them for six per cent. less than their predecessors.

In the years 1877 and 1878, the Davies-Stewart Government paid for Printing, Advertising and Stationery, a sum of $25,278, or an average of $12,639 a year; during the six years of the present Administration the expenditure for the same service has been $30,530, or a trifle over $5,000 a year—shewing an annual reduction of $7,500, and a total saving by Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues of $45,000!

We often hear it asserted that Mr. Davies' Government established these reforms in expenditure, and that Mr. Sullivan's administration have reaped the benefit. This is not so. It is true that Mr. Davies' Cabinet made some changes in the matter of the public printing, and put the Queen's Printership up to tender, but this was not until a couple of months before their resignation, after the coalition was dissolved, and when they knew that they were in a minority in the House of Assembly. So long as they were in a majority, the thought never entered their minds of withdrawing the patronage from their friends. Another of Mr. Davies' reforms was to reduce the salaries of himself and the other departmental officers of the Government from $1,600 to $1,300, and for the months of January and February they drew their salaries for the smaller amount. But when the Legislature was convoked and they found the tide running against them, before resigning the reins of power, they severally presented themselves at the Treasury, and drew therefrom what they had previously relinquished—the difference for the two months between their salaries at $1,300 and at $1,600 a year. This is a story not generally known to the public, but it is none the less true. So much for their professions of economy.

It has been often said that, in spite of their pre-election promises, the present Government retained the Assessment Act for three years after they came into power. For this action which, doubtless, to many seemed strangely at variance with their previous utterances, they had good reason, as we shall shew.

Although the Public Accounts for 1878 shewed on their face a balance in favor of the Province of $13,000, a statement subsequently prepared by the Auditor shewed an actual indebtedness on 1st January, 1879, of $51,740. This of course had to be provided for in the calculations of the new administration, but, besides this, the Davies Government had entered into very extensive contracts, which devolved upon their successors to finish. There was, for instance, the new Asylum Building, which cost $112,000, but of which the Davies Government had paid only about one half, and there were other engagements of the Public Works Department amounting to several thousands of dollars. Altogether there was about $120,000 of a legacy which Mr. Davies bequeathed to his successors, and which the present administration have had to undertake, as well as disburse the ordinary expenses of Government. But the worst feature of the whole affair was that, in the face of this indebtedness, there was not a cent in the treasury to pay it with. We have often heard it asserted by Mr. Davies and his friends that when they went out of office, some time in March, their Treasurer, Mr. Dodd, took a receipt from his successor for $40,000, but they carefully refrain from adding that this was all they had left after drawing from Ottawa half the year's subsidy, and that with this $40,000 Mr. Sullivan was expected to pay some $25,000 of teachers' and other salaries which fell due at the end of March, as well as $15,000 for the expenses of the Legislature and other ordinary disbursements.

With this indebtedness of $120,000, the greater part of which had to be met in 1879, it is not surprising that even with the aid of the assessment, the new administration were $28,000 behind at the end of the year, and that they were forced to collect from the people during the three years 1879, 1880 and 1881, $88,000, which fell short by some $32,000 of paying off the legacy bequeathed them. We appeal to any reasonable man to say if Mr. Sullivan and his cabinet could have done otherwise than they did, and whether they did not manage remarkably well under the circumstances.

During the two years in which the Davies-Stewart Government were in power, they drew from the pockets of the people, by taxes and payments into the Land Office, the enormous sum of $230,348.83, and, besides this, they withdrew from capital account at Ottawa a further sum of $40,016.88—an aggregate of $270,365.71—yet, when they went out of office at the end of two years, they were $51,000 in debt. What had they to shew for it? Some people will say they built the new Asylum. Not so—they contracted for its erection and paid about one half its cost, some $56,000—the other $56,000 was paid by the present Government. But it will be said they passed the Education Act, and that raised the Teachers' salaries. True enough; but where the Davies Government paid $65,000 for Education, the present administration pay $105,000, only $40,000 more. How then did they run through their money? By paying an army of taxgatherers sixteen per cent. for collecting the taxes—by paying $10,000 a year more for the Administration of Justice than it costs now—by paying $9,000 a year for managing the Land Office, and $4,000 for the Secretary and Treasurer's office, both of which together are now administered for $6,600 a year—by paying $11,000 a year for printing and stationery, which now costs only $4500—by paying $11,000 for managing the Public Works, which now costs $6,000—by paying $18,000 a year for Legislation, which is now carried on for $12,000—by paying $2,000 a year for the useless Registration Act. In these ways, and in many others which we have not time to enumerate, the Davies-Stewart Government squandered the money which they wrung from the hard earnings of the people.

And because the present Government refuse to follow such an example is the reason that they are to be hurled from power.

But the present Government have not only conserved the people's interests by reducing expenditure and cutting off taxation—they have turned their attention to collecting debts which were due the treasury, and removing to the proper shoulders certain charges rightly belonging to the General Government, but which the Island had been in the habit of paying. First of all Mr. Sullivan and his colleagues demanded from the Dominion Government compensation for the support in our Island Gaols, since Confederation, of the prisoners who should have been confined in the Dominion Penitentiary, and they received for this claim $21,775.20. They also received from the General Government $1,200 for the Hospital which they had been obliged to erect at Cascumpec, during the outbreak of Small Pox in that place in the early part of 1879. They then made a claim for the erection and maintenance of wharves since Confederation—the particulars of which demand are fresh in the memory of our readers, and for which the Dominion Government have accounted to them in the sum of $85,467.97. The aggregate of these claims amounts to $108,443.17, not one cent of which, we believe, would have been collected, or even demanded, had the Davies-Stewart combination remained in power.

The foregoing facts, all of which can be proved from the Public Accounts, we present to the consideration of the Electors for the First District of King's County; we ask them to peruse them attentively, and then to shew, by their votes on Election Day, that they support a Government which has had their best interests at heart, and which, during the last six years, has conducted the affairs of the Island with economy and efficiency. What, we ask them, can they expect to gain by returning an Opposition member? Are they anxious for a relapse to the days of grinding taxation and reckless extravagance?

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE *Patriot*, which constantly refers to Dr. Jenkins as the "backseat member," and sneers at him as possessing no influence, is terribly exercised at his daring to propose an amendment to the Franchise Bill, preserving to the Island manhood suffrage, and at the Government for agreeing to such amendment. Dr. Jenkins must surely have some influence otherwise he could scarcely persuade the Government to accept so radical a change in their Bill.

THE *Patriot* is endeavoring to work up a feeling against the Government on account of a duty being imposed against fish imported into the Dominion. This restriction is intended to apply mainly to the United States, and the *Patriot* knows very well that negotiations are now going on between the Dominion and Newfoundland Governments in regard to trade relations which, it is almost certain, will result in a satisfactory understanding. Let the *Patriot* have a little patience.

THE gentleman who is to oppose Mr. McEachen, at the approaching election, for four years filled the office of Queen's Printer, in which capacity he drew from the Treasury of this Island $10,764.33—nearly $2,700 a year. The present Government, in the last six years, paid their Queen's Printer, for like work, $924.37, only $156 a year. In one of these years Mr. McEachen's opponent was Queen's Printer, and contracted to perform for $84 all the work for which he had previously charged $2,700. This Government is altogether too economical for the Opposition candidate.

THE author of "Beautiful Spring" on our first page, must surely have received inspiration from the lane that runs between the Customs Appraiser's office and the Exchange Building, on Water street. Anything more disgusting than the state of that lane every spring can scarcely be imagined. It is the receptacle all winter long of the ashes from the neighboring offices, of old stovepipe, lobster cans, deceased cats, broken crockery, defunct fowls, cast off boots, decayed fruit, &c., and nothing is ever done to clear the filthy mass away, until late in the summer. What is everybody's business is nobody's business, but the Magistrate should make it his business to see that the filth is removed.

WE agree with the *Examiner* that the City Council should have called for plans from all our local architects, before making selection of one particular firm to design and superintend the erection of the new Civic offices. We have nothing whatever to say against Messrs. Phillips and Chappel—we believe they are good men—but it is not very often that the City undertakes the construction of public buildings and, situated as this one is to be on one of the principal streets, and in the centre of the town, our Councillors should not have left it to the discretion of any one or two parties what style of building shall be erected, but they should have asked other architects to send in plans and then have made their choice. It may turn out all right, but they have gone to work the wrong way.

THE most disgraceful scenes have been enacted in the Ottawa Parliament during the last week. Not content with endeavoring to fan the flame of insurrection in the North-West the Grits have undertaken to obstruct the business of the House which is now going on four months in session. The subject under discussion has been the Franchise Bill and, conscious of their inability to defeat the measure, they have resolved to embarrass the Government in every possible way. One sitting lasted thirty-three hours, and a second one fifty-seven hours, nearly all of which time was taken up by Grit members, not in making speeches, but in reading extracts from "Paradise Lost," "Pilgrim's Progress," and such other books as they had at hand. A time will come when patience will cease to be a virtue, and they will get dearly paid up for their pains.

THE *Patriot* has discovered a mare's nest in connection with the contract for the new Post Office. In an article, which is largely interspersed with "it is reported" and "they say," it alleges that the tender of a Charlottetown mechanic, lower than that of Mr. Connor, was passed over because that mechanic had no Government influence. Our opinion is, if there be any truth in the *Patriot's* story, that the Charlottetown mechanic should thank his stars he did not get the contract, for where the present contractor is going to make any money out of it, is one of those things that no man we have yet met is able to make out—but that is his business. If there are any suspicious circumstances connected with letting the contract, why does not the *Patriot*, instead of beating around the bush, get his friend Mr. Davies to make an enquiry in Parliament where he can get all the information. By the way, Mr. *Patriot*, what has become of that Asylum scandal of which you promised to get the particulars over a fortnight ago, but of which we have not since heard? Is the Post Office scandal another of the same?

A FORTNIGHT ago, when we drew attention to the villainous state of our sidewalks, some of the City Councillors remarked that we were a little "too previous," and that, before finding fault, we should give them an opportunity of doing something. We have waited a fortnight and thus afforded them what must be considered a fair chance, yet nothing has been done. What, nothing? Well, scarcely anything. In company with one or two others, we stood one day discussing, for a few minutes, a bad plank in front of our office—we were observed—within two hours the rotten plank was removed and a sound one substituted—evidently it was thought that we were about to hoist the danger signal again. That danger signal did good and our friends might try it with advantage. As we were saying, nothing has been done towards repairing or renewing our sidewalks. Go where you will they are all alike—a lot of loose half-rotten planks, dangerous to life and limb. Yet the men whom we elect to manage our local affairs smile placidly and "do nothing." Masterly inactivity has been reduced to a science by our City Council—no matter how energetic a man may be before he is elected to that body, he hardly gets his seat warm until he is as adept at the art of doing nothing. By the way, what has become of the Waterworks?

The Trouble with Russia.

Friday's London despatch says: There is a slight relaxation in the tension of the relations of Russia and England. Russia appears to be disposed to entertain England's latest proposals for the arbitration by one of the crowned heads of Europe of the question whether the convention of March 17 was broken by Russia. It is believed that the King of Denmark will be selected as arbitrator in the event of mediation being accepted. The Russian Government have forbidden the entry of ships into the port of Cronstadt. It is rumored in Paris that Russia has made counter proposals to England and that these proposals will be accepted by England. Incessant exertions are being made to place the colony of Victoria in a state of security against attacks by Russian cruisers in case of war. Popular enthusiasm has been thoroughly aroused. The military and naval preparations are in a high state of efficiency. The Ameer has sent troops to occupy Ardoben pass to prevent a Russian surprise of Herat by that route. The London Daily News says a special messenger has left St. Petersburg and will arrive in London Monday or Tuesday, bringing Russia's answer, which probably will be a formal acceptance of the English proposals. The Czar has intimated to England, through Baron Staal, that he earnestly desires peace. If the proposal to arbitrate the question of the disregard on the part of Russia of the convention of March 17th is accepted, the joint commission will proceed to delimitate the frontier of Afghanistan without waiting for the decision of the arbitrator. The News rejoices that the prospects of peace between England and Russia are brighter than at any time during the negotiations.

An agreement has been concluded between the English and Turkish governments, by which the latter will allow vessels of the former to pass through the Dardanelles in the event of war with Russia. In return for the favor, Turkey will be allowed to send an expedition to occupy the Soudan, by way of Suakim, and England will restore Cyprus to Turkey at the end of five years and guarantees the integrity of the states of the Porte.

There is a distinct lull in the war excitement pending receipt of Russia's reply to Earl Granville's despatch. Sensational rumors are current of a Russian advance toward Herat, but because of the denial of Russian advances to Marachuk no credence is given to the rumors. Meanwhile England's preparations for war continue unchecked. The Admiralty are busy inspecting various vessels with a view to chartering or purchasing them.

Sunday's despatches say: The Daily News' leading editorial says the prospects for peace have been much clearer and more amply confirmed within the last 48 hours. The Russian despatch, conciliatory in tone and substance, was sent to the government by telegraph, after the Czar had conferred with ministers, and the courier with the official written reply to Earl Granville is now on his way to London. The News warns its readers, however, against hasty conclusions that peace is assured. Granville and the Duke of Cambridge at the Royal Academy banquet spoke hopefully of a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. Granville had an extended conference with the Queen yesterday.

Earl Granville stated after the cabinet council on Saturday that from its latest advices the government had every reason to believe a specific settlement would be arrived at with Russia. It is now known that the council was called to consider a despatch just received from Sir Edward Thornton, stating that Russia had accepted in principle the English proposal to submit to arbitration the question of responsibility for violation of the agreement of March 17. Advices from Tirpul dated April 29th say, further Russian movements are reported. The Admiralty's arrangements provide for the immediate despatch of 15,000 troops to India, if needed. The government have ordered the governors of naval stations on the Mediterranean to send reports of what stores are needed. They will be immediately supplied. The government continues to engage fresh artisans to push work at the dockyards. The government has chartered the Guion line steamer Abyssinia and the Allan line steamer Peruvian for troopships. The Admiralty authorities have chartered altogether 140 merchant vessels of various rigs, and have also made arrangements with the Peninsular and Oriental steamship company for conveyance to India by mail steamers of troops to strengthen the Indian garrisons. Many ship owners in the north of England are uniting in a pledge to refuse to sell vessels to agents of the Russian government. It is officially announced that it will probably be found necessary to prohibit vessels entering Port Philip, the seaport of Melbourne, between sunset and sun rise.

LONDON, May 2.—An inspired article in the Daily News confirms the Standard's report that England has proposed to submit to arbitration by any European sovereign the question of whoever violated the agreement of March 17. The Daily News adds that the Czar favors arbitration and ignores the individual reports of generals Lumsden and Komaroff. But Russian papers continue to repudiate the idea of submitting the Penjdeh affair to an enquiry or of referring the dispute to arbitration. The London Standard says whether the reply of Russia be pacific or not, it must be borne in mind that the strength of Russia and England for supremacy in Asia has begun. Orientals have keen eyes, and judge a great by appearances. The struggle is not one of frontiers or of fine points, but of international morality. It is a competition for influence, credit and prestige; and the side that sacrifices its prestige throws away a weapon that in Asiatic warfare is found to be of the keenest edge and the most trusty temper.

Monday's despatches say that Russia has agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration and will retire from Penjdeh pending settlement. Everything now points to a peaceful solution of the difficulty between the two nations.

MR. WM. CANTWELL, fireman on the Souris train, met with a serious accident yesterday morning, soon after the train leaving Souris. He was stepping from the rail of a flat car to the tender, when the rail broke and he fell between the tender and the car. In the fall his shoulder was dislocated, and the car wheels passing over his left leg broke it above the knee and at the ankle. He was brought to-day to the City Hospital but the Surgeons in charge are yet unable to say whether his leg will have to be amputated.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, Indian River, on the 14th of April, by the Rev. J. Chaisson, Mr. Francis Lawless of Norborough, to Miss Emma Connor, of Clinton, New London.

At St. Dunstan's Cathedral, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. John McDonald, Mr. John Edmonds of Montague, to Miss Mary Elizabeth McDonald formerly of Cardigan.

At Harmony, Kansas, on April 7th, by the Rev. A. Ehers, George W. Destrisay, to Amanda Henrietta, daughter of John A. Franz.

At St. Joseph's Church, Lot 29, on the 28th April, by the Rev. J. E. McDonald, P. P., John Bradley, to Ellen, youngest daughter of Mr. James McQuaid.

In Worcester, Mass, on the 15th April, by the Rev. Henry Hague, Nellie Eva Barber of that city, and Henry Hammond Worth, formerly of Ch'town P. E. Island.

At Pictou, N. S., April 30th, by the Rev. Wm. Donald W. H., second son of the Hon. Samuel Prowse, and member of the firm of Prowse & Sons, Murray Harbor, P. E. Island, to Ada A., eldest daughter of Capt. James A. Fraser, Master of the British barque *Hazelhurst*.

At Georgetown, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. E. Gillies, John G. Scrimgeour, of Cardigan, to Charlotte Sensabaugh, of Georgetown.

DIED.

At his son's residence, Hope River, on Sunday, 3rd inst., Patrick Canning, in the 87th year of his age. He emigrated from County Wexford, Ireland in the year 1822. He leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Kildare, Lot 3, April 8th, of inflammation of the lungs, after nine days illness Joseph McMillan in the 31st year of his age, leaving a wife and eleven children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and loving father. He was much beloved and respected in the community in which he lived, and his remains were followed by a large concourse of people to the Alberton Catholic Cemetery where he was interred. May his soul rest in peace.

At his residence, Mount Stewart, on the 23rd ult., after an illness of four months Mr. Thomas Dunne, Cooper, a native of St. John's Newfoundland, in the 42nd year of his age, leaving a sorrowing wife, five sons and two daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. The deceased possess d many amiable qualities which endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and the large concourse who attended his funeral notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, gave ample testimony to the high estimation in which he was held by the community in which he resided for the last eight years. May his rest in peace. [St. John's Nfld. and Halifax papers please copy.]

At Brackley Point Road, on the 13th of April, John Stewart, aged 91 years.

At New Glasgow Road, April 27th, Wm. Seaman, in the 81st year of his age.

Entered into rest at London, England, on the 9th of April, Frances Katharine Swabey, the dearly loved elder daughter of the late Stephen Swabey, and Katharine Margaret his wife, deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends in England and P. E. Island.

On the 16th ult., at Scotch Fort, Horatio W. Braddock, aged 40.

In this city, on Saturday, May 2nd, of inflammation of the brain, Margaret, the beloved wife of James McLeod, aged 55 years. May she rest in peace.

At Halifax, April 26, Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, wife of Louis Ludovic MacDonald, aged 77 years, born in Inverness, Scotland, late resident of P. E. Island, leaving 8 children to mourn their loss.

At Tryon, on the 15th of April, after a lingering illness, Ann C. Clark, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Howatt, aged 65 years.

At Crooked Creek, South Rustico, April 13th, Margaret Stewart, the beloved wife of Mr. Alexander Miller, in the 43rd year of her age.

At Lot 16, on March 24th, of inflammation of the lungs, Susan, the beloved wife of Henry Large, and daughter of the late James Harvey, in the 35th year of her age.

Suddenly, at Anderson, Westmoreland Co., N. B., on the 26th ult., Flora, beloved wife of Archibald Simpson, aged 65 years.

At Darnley, Lot 16, on the 17th of March, of inflammation of the lungs, David Anderson, in the 46th year of his age.

At the residence of Mr. Charles Hyde, West River, Mary, relict of the late Allan Stewart, formerly of Dunsmuir, in the 86th year of her age.

Expected to arrive on Thursday per schooner *P. L. G.*, a cargo of Albion Mine Nut Coal, and on Saturday a cargo of Acadia Nut Coal, which will be sold cheap for cash from the vessel.—LANDRIGAN & STRONG.

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

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, *In Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous Diseases.*

DR. IRA M. LANG, New York, says: "I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

To persons whose skin is delicate or sensitive to changes in the weather, winter or summer, Philoderma is invaluable on account of its emollient, non-irritant character.

WE would advise all who are in any way troubled with Indigestion, General Debility, or Loss of Appetite, to give Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic a trial,—we have no hesitation in stating that it is a reliable preparation. All Druggists sell it.

IT LEADS ALL.—No toilet preparation is made or ever has been made that gives the same satisfaction as Philoderma for Chapped Hands, or any roughness of the skin.

The North West Rebellion.

The work occasioned by the North-West out-break may be judged by the fact that in the office of the private secretaries of Mr. Caron there have been received and sent during the last month 1,133 telegrams concerning movements of troops, 1,620 telegrams sent in answer to offers of service, etc., and 2,430 letters and telegrams about offers of service, etc., and 1,000 letters in answer to enquiries of various kinds, in all 6,183 telegrams and letters from the minister's private office, besides those sent and received by the deputy, the adjutant-general and the medical branch.

The total force now in the North-West including mounted police is over five thousand and, with those engaged in the transport service, would make in round numbers five thousand five hundred men and about two thousand horses. Great complaints are made of the extortionate prices asked by settlers along the route for produce. A scout arrived from Prince Albert last Thursday and reports that he heard the rebel loss in Friday's fight to have been heavy and that the Indians deserted the half-breeds largely in the fight. He reported also that T. Dumont, Gabriel's brother, was killed. This latter is generally believed, as his description corresponds exactly with the man shot by Capt. Forrester. All well at Prince Albert when he left. He confirms the report that Albert Monkman is with Riel. A large number of arrests have been made by the police at Prince Albert; all suspected of disaffection being seized. Among them is Thomas Harvey, a Scotch half-breed, brother of the general's interpreter. Monkman is one of the leaders of rebellion.

Further examination of the ravine reveals the fact that fifty-five good horses were killed there in Friday's battle. The bodies of three Indians which were too near our lines to be removed were also found. The officer at Qu'Appelle says that settlers are needlessly alarmed and that Indians and half-breeds are quiet. The mounted police have issued orders at Regina that no arms or ammunition shall be sold to half-breeds, and parties violating this order will be arrested at once. Scouts under Gen Middleton are capturing rebel cattle and horses without opposition. A despatch from Battleford reports that scouts under Col. Herchimer have discovered the Indians in that district who aided the settlement, to be encamped in force about five miles west of Poundmaker's reserve. They are faring sumptuously on settlers' cattle and are driving their horses and buck-boards. Col. Otter is making preparations for an early settlement of accounts with them. Seven carloads of horses and wagons purchased in Dakota have arrived from the south and were sent at once to the front. Archbishop Taché was interviewed to-day upon the situation. He confessed that he was very much annoyed at the way some English papers treat the French Canadians. In all hands they were accused of disloyalty. It is not long since the very word 'Canadian' was pronounced with contempt by English and Scotch people because it was associated with the French. Now the meaning has been changed and instead of being referred to as French-Canadians we are simply spoken of as 'The French.' And it is not long since a member of the local parliament referred to us as 'foreigners.' After having fought and died for the country for generations is it not hard to be insulted, on all hands to be told we are disloyal. There is one important point which seems to be lost sight of entirely and that is that our religion binds us to loyalty, and it would be directly against our religious principles to go into rebellion. With regard to the accusation that we sympathize with Riel in his movement, I can only say that my sympathy is of the nature of a father towards his child doing wrong.

A despatch from Clark's Crossing states that General Middleton, fearing delay in moving north might enable the rebels to recover from their defeat at Fish Creek and strengthen their position at Batoche's, has decided to advance without waiting the arrival of the steamer with hospital stores. A severe engagement may be looked for within the next few days. The report that the rebels are short of ammunition must be untrue, as large quantities of it was obtained during their first raid upon the stores at Duck Lake and Batoche, since which arms and ammunition have been taken by them from all white settlers. Battleford is tranquil. Residents have returned to their houses and are endeavoring to restore order out of the chaos produced by the raid of Indians.

The *Globe's* despatch of Friday from Gen. Middleton's camp says there are plenty of supplies in camp now. If we were as well supplied with ammunition we would be all right. We remain here till arrival of the boat. All are anxious to advance, and feel confident that if the rebels make another stand few of them will be allowed to escape again. The only discontented men in the camp are those who were not in the fight. Two scouts came into camp last night and reported all quiet at Prince Albert. They saw four rebel scouts near Duck Lake. Col. Irvine started out from Prince Albert on the 16th and was to join us at Batoche on the 18th, but when twelve miles out he met a courier with orders to return. Lord Melgund made a reconnoissance yesterday, and reports everything quiet within four miles of the camp. The general held a review this morning. The troops all looked and marched well. We expect to advance as soon as the supplies from the *Northcote* with the gatling guns are brought within reach. It is now probable that the general will not attack the rebels in their present position, but keeping on in the open prairie from five to ten miles from the river pass east of Batoche, and on up to the Pritchards, the Hudson Bay company's crossing. Thence it is probable relief will be sent to Prince Albert, after which the police are to co-operate with us in an attack on Batoche from the direction of Prince Albert, and on the Carlton side of the river.

The *Mail's* special from Red Deer river at 8 a. m. Tuesday, April 28th, via Calgary, says: A courier has just passed us bringing news of the capture of four white women by Big Bear's band. The men express the intensest desire for action. The river is unfordable, and a raft will have to be built, but there is enough timber near at hand. Among the women captured by Big Bear are two wives of missionaries. All are being frightfully maltreated. General Strange's intention is to push through with all haste to Edmonton, and then if possible take his troops by boat to Pitt and Battleford. The 140 lodges belonging to Big Bear are somewhere near the trail north of this. Thus far the march has been remarkable. This place has been reached in only five days from the start. The average day's march has been nearly 20 miles, and this has been done without transport for the men. A score of carts sent back by Gen. Strange met this column last night about 15 miles out, and since then most of the men have been able to ride, but almost the whole march has been made by the 15th on foot, and that cheerfully. Quite a number of freight teams have been left stuck fast in the mud. The nine pounder has been dragged through by twelve horses working in relays of six. From this fast progress we may hope to make good speed to the relief of the distressed as soon as this river is forded. Every man in the company is willing to follow Major Perry anywhere and for any service. We have been here but little more than an hour, and already one raft is nearly completed, although the logs had to be hauled a considerable distance. At this river work a large force of the 15th are busy. It is feared, however, that crossing this river will delay the column for the whole day, for the river is exceedingly swift and has few good landing places.

Before an hour and a half a raft was completed and a rope made fast on the other side. The gun was dismounted and carried down the bank, and finally set on the raft, with two tons of ammunition and artillery harness, the whole making three and a half tons weight. The intention was to send it to the other shore, but the current was too swift, the rope broke and it drifted down the stream. Major Perry took a rope and swam from the raft for the shore. He was nearly gone, but managed to make the rope fast to a tree again. By this time a boat had come down, and at last the raft was made fast and swung on a point. It is the intention to keep the small boat running all night and transport the outfit. Some half-breeds eight miles down the river have lumber, but they refuse to give it up for the building of a ferry boat or anything else. The stream is fully 600 feet wide and very rapid. The region north and east of here is full of hostiles, in fact all the Indians west of Battleford are in war-paint. The settlers have all fled. John Walkinshaw and Albert Harkness, both from Ontario, were killed by Big Bear's band over a week ago. Their wives and the wives of the two missionaries are prisoners. Scouts from the north-east say Otter will have a fearful time of it. Poundmaker, Little Child and all the rest are out. A number of half-breeds are directing them. Steele was to have sent word when he reached Edmonton, but nothing has been heard. There is a perfect panic in the Eleanor district. Scores of homesteads have been burned.

Riel has issued a proclamation to the half-breeds who refuse to come into camp to do so at once or he will murder them. All attempts of half-breeds to incite the Sioux Indians to revolt has failed around Qu'Appelle. Indian agent Macdonald, who visited them, left them plenty of seed and obtained a promise to stay on their reserve.

Archbishop Taché has received a telegram saying that Father Fournand had been accidentally killed by half-breeds at Batoche; and also that the news of the massacre at Coomassie (?) of priests had been confirmed. As telegraphed, Riel is at Batoche's, the greater part of his force being in relief pits and (it is alleged) intrenched on the south side of the river. According to the best information attainable by General Middleton, the insurgent chief has 250 half-breeds armed with Winchesters, twenty Sniders (captured at the Crozier fight, together with 400 to 500 rounds of ammunition) and 150 to 200 shot guns, the latter effective at 100 yards when loaded with slugs and buckshot. It is now positively asserted that he has two brass field pieces (seven pounders) with a few rounds of solid shot for each. If he has, the guns are relics of those formerly owned by the Hudson Bay company and not regarded as very dangerous in these modern days. Estimates of Riel's Indian allies vary from 300 to 500 and the former is likely to be nearer the truth. The Indians have arms of all sorts—very similar in effectiveness and condition to those of our own Sioux and with the same lack of first-class ammunition. Riel's men have made up their minds that if caught they will be hanged—ergo, "'Tis better to have fought and died than never to have fought at all,' and die anyhow. They will fight on the Indian style, each man on his own hook, and using every tree-trunk and inequality of ground as coign of vintage. There will be snow in the woods, but not impassable or especially detrimental to the advance of either party—or, more accurately to the advance of the troops and the retreat of the insurgents. The danger to our forces, as the veriest tyro can appreciate, is from unexpected attacks, on all sides, while passing through the woods. Fortunately there is not much undergrowth, and mounted men can scout through the timber. General Middleton's present plan is to throw out an advance line of skirmishers, probably the cavalry. On the flanks, at intervals of 100 200 and 300 yards, respectively, will be parallel lines of skirmishers. By this plan he hopes to discover the location of the enemy at slight loss, and then use his artillery. His ideas as to the uses of artillery have undergone a decided change of late, and he is now as anxious to use his guns as he was formerly slighting in his allusions to them. He scorned Gatlings, too, until within a few days, evidently because he didn't understand them, but now wishes he had a couple of those Americanisms. There is no use disguising the fact that within the last two days General Middleton has been greatly exercised in mind. This sort of timber fighting is new to him, and the earnest messages from Col. Irvine at Prince Albert, and Major Morris at Battleford—messages in which the senders plead with him 'in the name of humanity' to advance at once to their relief, do not tend to assuage his anxieties.

The Montreal artillery have been called out to go to Winnipeg to take the place of the Halifax battalion.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Minister Caron read the following telegram which he had received from Col. Turnbull, who is in command of the School of Cavalry, dated at Touchwood May 3rd:

"Have ridden all around the reserves with the Indian agent. No fear of any rising. All Riel's runners have left without success and so greatfallen that I expect to hear of many desertions from Riel's camp. All supplies on this route are perfectly safe. The arrival of cavalry gives confidence to all the settlers who intend coming in a body to call on me to thank the Government for the prompt protection given. From information received I have heard Riel suffered much greater loss than is generally supposed. I believe the end is not far off. The cavalry school is in excellent health and spirits. The horses are rather overworked, but that cannot be avoided. Great praise is given by every one for the excellent arrangements throughout the expedition and any one who grumbles is not fit to be a soldier."

Great applause followed the satisfactory news on the Government side. Not a single man of the Opposition applauded, but all sat in double silence.

Archbishop Taché has received a telegram from Father Claude, at Calgary, that Father Tourmand, for seventeen years parish priest at Batouche, has been killed by Indians for refusing to grant them absolution for rebelling against the Government and that the news of the massacre of the other two priests at Frog Lake has been confirmed.

THE

Weather is now growing warmer, and the extreme languid feeling, want of appetite, dullness, languor and lassitude, effects nine-tenths of the human family, and often BOILS, BLOTCHES, etc., that have been lying dormant in the blood for months past now make their appearance, all caused by your blood not being in proper condition. It is impossible to throw off these impurities without the proper remedy, and the most reliable medicine is Estey's Iron and Quinine Tonic.

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