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THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.  
The Agreement with Russia only  
Temporary. — Regarded by Russia  
as a Defeat of English Diplomacy.  
— England Able to Cope with  
Russia.

(From London Times.)

The Under-Secretary for Foreign  
Affairs stated on Friday, in the  
House of Commons, that Sir Peter  
Lumsden had been instructed to in-  
form the Ameer's representative  
that the policy of the British Gov-  
ernment should be to maintain the *status quo*  
pending the negotiations which are  
still proceeding with the Russian  
Government. These instructions  
are doubtless the natural result of  
the agreement or arrangement late-  
ly come to between the English and  
Russian Governments, but in esti-  
mating their bearing and effect there  
are at least two important points to  
be borne in mind. In the first  
place, the Russian undertaking is  
conditional only, and conditional on  
a contingency—namely, the occur-  
rence of a disturbance in Persia—  
which if it were actually to occur  
would of itself set free the Afghans  
from any corresponding engagement.  
The second point to be noted is that  
the agreement, or arrangement—  
which Russian journals are already  
describing as a defeat inflicted on  
English diplomacy—is essentially  
of a temporary nature. "It is a  
temporary arrangement," said Lord  
Kimberley in the House of Lords  
on Tuesday, "to prevent a collision  
between the Russian and Afghan  
troops, in order that the negotia-  
tions may proceed. The agreement,  
therefore, does not involve our ac-  
quiescence in the presence of the  
Russian troops in the places where  
they now are for an indefinite time."  
Lord Kimberley has already declared  
that these places are regarded by  
Her Majesty's Government as within  
the Afghan boundaries, and the  
Prime Minister himself affirmed a  
week ago that it would be the duty  
of the Government to demand that  
the Afghans all the territory "to  
which we think they are justly en-  
titled." These official declarations  
clearly define the present position  
of affairs. The Russian troops have  
advanced to places which the Gov-  
ernment regard as within the Afghan  
territory. Such places the Govern-  
ment are pledged to claim for the  
Afghans, and negotiations are on  
foot with that object. Pending the  
issue of these negotiations—an issue  
which cannot and ought not to be  
deferred—no further advance is to  
be made on either side. In the  
meanwhile Sir Peter Lumsden is  
pursuing his examination of the  
Afghan frontier on the spot, al-  
though the Russian Commission is  
appointed to share his labors has  
not appeared, and does not seem  
likely to appear, and it is stated  
that Sir Peter Lumsden has made  
considerable progress with his task.  
It is evident that as soon as his task  
is completed the decision for the  
arrangement described by Lord  
Kimberley as temporary will have  
passed away, and it will be necessary  
to take some more effective steps  
for securing the maintenance of  
the permanent definition of the  
frontier on the terms specified by  
Mr. Gladstone.

According to M. Lessart, the whole  
dispute is a very trivial affair, not  
worth quarrelling over, and certainly  
not worth fighting over. "The  
more completely this thesis is estab-  
lished the more obvious must it ap-  
pear that Russia is in the wrong.  
A great Power like Russia does not  
risk a war with another great Power  
like England for the sake of a few  
verses of sand, with a few patches  
of pasture land and a few thousand  
Turcomans." If this were all, why  
should Russia have advanced her  
troops into the disputed territory in  
anticipation and defiance of a mode  
of settlement assented to by herself?  
We do not share the pessimistic  
views of General Hamley, who  
seems to regard a campaign on the  
Afghan frontier as only possible if  
the operations in the Soudan are  
abandoned. It might be necessary  
to withdraw some of our troops  
from the Soudan, and to postpone  
forward operations, but Russia  
would certainly deceive herself if  
she thought that our entanglement  
in the Soudan would prevent our  
filling our engagements to the  
Ameer for defending the integrity  
of Afghanistan. The military re-  
sources of the Empire are not quite  
so contemptible as this would imply,  
or as it sometimes suits English  
pessimists and Russian optimists to  
regard them. Nor, on the other  
hand, are the Russian resources for  
an aggressive campaign in Central  
Asia by any means so considerable  
as they are often represented. It  
would take Russia a long time and cost  
her a serious effort to place on the  
Afghan frontier a force adequate to  
cope with the warlike strength of  
the Afghans, supported as they  
are by the military resources of  
the Indian Empire. It may be the  
game of Russia to delay the  
English Government with futile and  
insincere negotiations and to pro-  
long them until her preparations are  
complete. But the game of  
preparation is one which both parties  
can play and as we undoubtedly  
have the advantage in it at present,  
we must be careful not to throw it  
away by acquiescing for an indefinite  
time in the presence of the Russian  
troops in the disputed positions.

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WHOLE NO. 777.



The Afghan Frontier Question.

Khartoum or Herat.

Notes from the Soudan.

Lord Palmerston's Opinions on Russian Diplomacy.

Business Cards.

Disappointment in India.—FOLLY OF  
TRUSTING RUSSIAN ASSURANCES.—  
FIFTY THOUSAND INDIAN TROOPS IN  
READINESS.  
CALCUTTA, March 22.—The Min-  
isterial statements in Parliament  
have caused a general feeling of  
disappointment, and the fear is freely  
expressed that the Government  
will not keep up a bold front, but  
again commit the blunder of accept-  
ing Russian assurances. "The gener-  
al opinion in India is that it is not of  
the least use to make a fuss about the  
Russians withdrawing from the de-  
batable land, and that the really im-  
portant point is that they all this  
while are reinforcing their troops in  
the Transcaspian region, and when-  
ever it is convenient for them to  
break off negotiations, they will be  
in a position to make a rush for  
Herat.

But the vacillating spirit which  
appears to pervade the Cabinet has  
not affected the Indian Government,  
and there has not been a moment of  
relaxation in the military prepara-  
tions in this country. Orders have  
been given for 50,000 men to be  
held in readiness. They are now  
ready, fully equipped for service,  
and can be started at any time.  
The batteries of the Punjab Frontier  
Force are being increased from four  
to six guns. The Gorkha regiments  
are also being largely increased.  
All military thorough is stopped,  
and supplies and transport for a  
large force are being collected at  
Quetta and other points towards  
Peshawar. Other, although less ap-  
parent, preparations are being pushed  
on rapidly, and the military  
authorities are confident that, with  
the arrangements which have been  
in progress for some time past, they  
could place a powerful army at  
Herat long before the Russians  
could take it.

India unassisted can probably  
beat back the Russian attack at  
Herat, but cannot do more. Anglo-  
Indians and natives share the belief  
that to beat back the attack will not  
be enough. India looks to England  
to put an end at once and for ever  
to Russian menace, which has so  
long been the greatest source of  
anxiety. The people of England  
should remember that this is not a  
crisis to be met like the Nile ex-  
pedition, by sending out small  
bodies of troops unit by unit. They  
should meet it in the same spirit in  
which they met the crisis hardly  
more serious, of the Mutiny, and  
should be prepared to send at least  
50,000 more European troops to this  
country at once. England should  
address Russia in the words of Lord  
Dunlop:—"If you will have war,  
then by God you shall have war."  
It should be war to the knife all the  
world over.

A speaker at a farmers' meet-  
ing, at the New England Agricul-  
tural Society's Hall, declared to have  
found by careful experiment, that,  
as compared with commercial fer-  
tilizers, hen manure was worth thirty  
cents a bushel and no more. It is  
hardly possible that the popular  
estimate of the manurial value of  
this material is too high.

The Druggist's Circular says  
that the medical life of a healthy home  
are dryness, plenty of sunlight, an  
abundance of pure water, pure air,  
and cleanliness everywhere. "These  
things cost money," but are not  
funeral expensive. The wise man  
foresees the evil and hatches himself,  
but the careless passeth on and is  
punished.

Much credulity already exists  
as to whether the design of fighting  
our way to Khartoum will ever be  
executed. With the death of Gordon  
the motive which lent to the plan  
such substance as it ever possessed  
has vanished. People begin to ask  
if it is credible that at the end of  
the summer we shall still be willing  
to risk another *fiasco* on the Nile, or  
to persist in the costly endeavor to  
push through the desert from Sackin  
in pursuit of an indefinite result and  
a phantom enemy.

On the other hand, a very real  
danger has come, without our seek-  
ing, to meet us on the Afghan  
frontier. It is impossible to con-  
ceal from ourselves the design which  
Russia is pushing on. Our manner  
of meeting her is among the marvels  
of the most unaccountable period of  
our history. We treat her as one  
two established contemner Powers  
whose respective limits require  
definition. The facts are dropped out  
of sight that a few years ago she  
was a thousand miles from the  
Afghan frontier, that she grounds  
her brand new title to contest its  
territory with us on her conquest of  
certain predatory tribes on whose  
outskirts other predatory tribes  
wander, and that on the strength of  
this extraordinary claim she sud-  
denly puts forth the important  
formula: "Whatever territory you  
cannot satisfy satisfaction prove you  
right to it mine," which thereupon  
becomes the basis of negotiation.  
What can such a pretension put in  
action mean but to defy us to war,  
with the alternative of ruinous sub-  
mission? And in fact for weeks  
past the daily question has been "Is  
there to be war with Russia?" an  
event only staved off thus far by the  
humiliating alternative. Like the  
terrified prey of brigands, we have  
cast ourselves *entre la terre*. But  
even submission the most abject  
cannot avail. The attitude we have  
chosen is not exactly the best for  
protecting the throat from the knife.  
And what effect will it have on our  
would-be allies, the Afghans, the  
poverty of whose dialect does not  
perhaps enable them to dis-  
criminate nicely between an agree-  
ment and an arrangement? What  
effect, too, in India? If it do the  
effect of the effect in this country it  
is because we are, for the time-  
being, in an optimistic dream, in  
which facts count for nothing, delusions  
for much.

By common consent, the reason  
for the Russian advance is to be  
found in our embarrassments in  
Egypt. That being the case, what  
could Russia desire better if she  
herself had the ordering of our  
policy than that we should cast  
fresh armies and new heaps of  
treasure into the Soudan.

Happy troops and material at  
Sackin are already so far on the  
direct way to Kurraheh. And for  
the force on the Nile, if it can con-  
tinue its retreat to Lower Egypt  
(and the double speaks much for the  
prevalence of ingenuity which created it)  
let it abandon its delightful and  
salubrious summer quarters and  
descend the river; thus, so many  
men will be saved towards the  
saving of the Empire.

The Jersey has hereditary  
qualities in the direction of milk  
rich in cream, says an exchange.  
The Guernsey, a breed derived from  
the same general line of ancestry, is  
larger, a deeper milker, and comes  
next to the Jersey in butter (fat)  
quality of the milk.

The Arabs seem to be quite  
callous to punishment. Their losses  
have been fearful, for it must be  
remembered that for every corpse  
found there is at least one other  
corpse or wounded man carried off.  
Yet, as one correspondent observes,  
the enemy seems to be engaged rather  
than intimidated. The fact that  
even women and boys often are to  
be found in the ranks of the com-  
batants proves that practically the  
whole population of the Soudan is  
opposed to us. There are a few  
tribes or sections of tribes who are  
known to be friendly, and others  
who would gladly be neutral; but  
under present circumstances all are  
compelled to side with Osman Diga,  
with the exception of a few of  
those who are within our lines. Had  
we a declared policy and could be  
relied on to protect our native  
friends we should soon obtain ad-  
herents, and might be able to form  
a corps of Arab scouts under En-  
glish officers; but, as our correspon-  
dent at Cairo reminds us, when we  
contingent the Sackin district last  
year the friendly tribes were exposed  
to and received punishment from  
Osman Digma. Hence the large  
number of men at that leader's dis-  
posal, recruited as much by fear as  
fanaticism.

We learn that out of the 7,000  
camels originally purchased by Lord  
Wolsey 4,000 have died or been  
killed by the enemy, and that of the  
3,000 remaining alive only some 300  
are capable of work. The chief  
causes of the failure to arrive in  
time to rescue Gordon were deficient  
or erroneous information and the  
breakdown of the transport. We  
shall eventually learn that the loss  
among the camels was due in great  
measure to want of proper care and  
knowledge of the habits of these  
animals, who seem to have little  
spirit or recuperative power. In  
the last Afghan war we know that  
such was the case. In Afghanistan  
these camels were generally com-  
pelled to carry loads of 1,400 or 1,500  
pounds, and were required to march  
purely transport work. Besides, on  
the march to Metemeh a large  
number of camels were killed by  
the enemy, and under any circum-  
stances there should be a substantial  
reserve to replace casualties. In  
General Robert's famous march from  
Cabal to Candahar mules or ponies  
were employed instead of camels  
owing to the rough nature of the  
road. His force marched very  
light, and all the infantry accom-  
panied the journey on foot; yet for  
his force of 9,087 fighting men and  
7,235 transport animals were re-  
quired.

Sir J. B. Laves, in the London  
*Agricultural Gazette*, says that the  
absence of the accustomed milker  
of the herd of Short-horn cows from  
illness or any other cause, is fol-  
lowed by a slight decline in the  
yield of milk, while not thoroughly  
milking a cow, even for one day,  
appears to permanently affect the  
yield.

A farmer attempts to raise a  
half-dozen calves. Now whether  
these calves are cared for or neglect-  
ed decides the question of profit or  
loss. So reasons the *Breeder's Gazette*.

The potato, introduced into  
England in 1650, was first eaten as  
a sweetmeat stewed in sack-wine  
and sugar.

"The policy and practice of the  
Russian Government has always  
been to push forward its enroach-  
ments as fast and as far as the  
apathy or want of firmness of other  
Governments would allow it to go,  
but always to stop and retire when  
it was met with decided resistance,  
and then to wait for the next favour-  
able opportunity to make another  
spring on its intended victim. In  
furtherance of this policy, the Russian  
Government has always had two  
strings to its bow—moderate  
language and disinterested pro-  
fessions at St. Petersburg and at  
London; active aggression by its  
agents on the scene of opera-  
tions. If the aggressions succeed  
adoption them as a *fait accompli*, which  
it did not intend, but cannot in  
honor recede from. If the local  
agents fail they are disavowed and  
replaced, and the language previous-  
ly held is appealed to as a proof  
that the agents have overstepped  
their instructions. This was ex-  
emplified in the Treaty of Unkar-  
skelessi, and in the exploits of  
Simovitch and Vikovitch in Persia.  
Orlov succeeded in extorting the  
Treaty of Unkar-Skelessi from the  
Turks, and it was represented as a  
sudden thought, suggested by the  
circumstances of the time and place,  
and not the result of any previous  
instructions; but having been done,  
it could not be undone. On the  
other hand, Simovitch and Vikovitch  
failed in getting possession of  
Herat, in consequence of our vigor-  
ous measures of resistance; and as  
they failed, and when they had  
failed, the language previously  
held at Petersburg was appealed to  
as a proof of the sincerity of the dis-  
avowal, although no human being  
with two ideas in his head could for  
moment doubt that they had acted  
under specific instructions.—July  
31, 1853." (H. Lord Palmerston's  
Life, Vol. II., 23, 12mo. ed.)

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Dorchester, N. B., 20th Jan'y, 1884.  
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Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon to  
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HAS removed his office to the office formerly oc-  
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day—Monday excepted.  
No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth  
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Particular attention paid to preserving Natural  
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W. K. FRENCH, A. M., M. D.,  
Graduate College Medicine, New York.  
W. K. FRENCH, Student Medicine, Bowdoin Col-  
lege, Brunswick, Maine.  
Secretary College.  
University, New York, June 27, 1869.  
This is to certify that W. K. French passed the  
years in Medical College—1847 and 1848—at this  
institution. During the course of his study, he has  
spent more than three years in medical studies.  
J. W. French, M. D.,  
President Medical Faculty.  
Diploma Registered by Provincial Secretary, May  
20, 1875. CHARLES T. TAYLOR.  
HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 1, 1876.  
W. K. French Registered in the Provincial Medical  
Millit  
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JUST opened at T. H. GRIFFIN'S, next door to  
Lampy Hotel, a very large Assortment of Fine  
Goods in LADIES' and GENTS' GOLD WATCHES,  
GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY. Fine Gold Watches,  
Kings in Flat Band and Half-Brace; also Engage-  
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Jewels, Lockets, Bangles, Ear-Rings, Brooches, Gold  
Specimens, Etc., Etc., at the lowest prices.  
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This is the only place in this city where you can  
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No unnecessary charges. All goods are carefully  
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T. H. GRIFFIN.  
AMHERST, N. S., May 19, 18

## CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., APRIL 16, 1885.

—Mr. J. S. Boies De Veber has been elected Mayor of St. John by acclamation.

—Queen Victoria, who is now in France, has cabled an enquiry concerning the health of General Grant.

—The Emperor of Germany is said to be very anxious concerning the relations between England and Russia.

—The Mahdi has gone to El Obeid, leaving an Emir to govern Khartoum. The rebellion against the Mahdi is spreading.

—Mr. C. B. Lugin has been appointed Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, vice Mr. Julius I. Inches, whose resignation was asked for.

—Dr. Jenkins, M. P., in a letter to the *Charlottetown Herald*, says that a steamer will surely be put on at the Cape and the "Northern Light" will run between Georgetown and Pictou.

—We learn from a private letter that Lieut. Morrow, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, who was wounded in the cars, while on his way to the front, by the accidental discharge of a revolver, has reached his home in Toronto where he lies in a precarious state.

—Senator Howland proposes to solve the problem of continuous steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland by constructing a tunnel between Cape Traverse and Cape Tormentine. The plans and profiles for the undertaking have been favorably reported upon by Mr. Vernon Smith, C. E., and the estimated cost is two million dollars.

—The Burland-Judah case, which has excited great interest in Montreal, was finished last week, and Henry Judah, Q. C., was sentenced to six months imprisonment for obtaining money under false representations. He had obtained \$25,000 from G. B. Burland on a note, which he represented as his exclusive property, when in fact, three-eighths of the property belonged to his daughter.

—A member of the P. E. Legislature, Mr. Farquharson, was charged in the House of Assembly last week with declaring that he hoped "thousands of Fenians would cross the border into Canada, join the rebels, and sweep the country," and that if he were among them he "would not mind firing a few shots himself." Mr. Farquharson did not deny the impropriety nor make any explanation. It is probable, however, that he will be sorry to hear the words before the next election is over.

—The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland has up to the present time been much more successful than was generally anticipated. The febrile kind-heartedness of the average Irishman has found expression in an outburst of loyalty which the utmost efforts of the Nationalist leaders have been powerless to prevent, and which tends to show that the existing disaffection has been greatly exaggerated. The attempts at opposition have only served to show the strength of the loyalists and the results are calculated to make the leading agitators doubt the hold they have upon the masses. The royal visitors are delighted with the cordiality of their reception, and the Prince of Wales says that both he and the Princess hope in the future to spend many happy days in Ireland.

—There are three candidates in the field for the representation of Kings County in the Local Parliament, viz. Dr. Taylor, Mr. E. R. McLeod, and Mr. William Pugsley Jr. All are believed to be friendly to the Government. Mr. Pugsley, who is a rising barrister, has issued a card which seems to have the true ring. He proclaims himself in favor of an elective Legislative Council, the extension of the franchise, and a complete overhauling of our whole system of legal procedure. "Lawyers," he asserts, "are too expensive and too tedious, and, being a successful lawyer himself, he probably knows what he is talking about. Mr. Pugsley is in favor of the Torrens system of conveyancing, and is decidedly opposed to the removal of the Stock Farm. Dr. Taylor is president of the Liberal Conservative Association of Kings County.

—Mr. J. L. Inches has been invited by the Local Government to vacate the Secretaryship for Agriculture and has accepted the call. Mr. Charles J. Lugin, recently editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, and still later of the *Fredericton Gleaser*, has been appointed his successor. Mr. Inches was rather a violent supporter of the late Government, and when they went out, Mr. Inches went over the fence very suddenly and worshipped the new god. As he set his heart on the high post in preference to political independence, we do not know that he can to-day claim the crown of martyrdom for political principle. The Post has always insisted that the Secretaryship, as well as the entire control of agricultural matters, ought to be handed over by Mr. Blair and his colleagues to the farmers themselves; if upon them rests the prosperity and welfare of the state, they can surely be entrusted with the management of the department that represents their interests. We therefore cannot congratulate the Government in its selection of a successor; our objection to Mr. Lugin is that while he is a clever and well read man, he is neither a farmer himself nor the nominee of the farmers.

## THE GRIT PRESS AND THE REBELLION.

One of the saddest features in connection with the trouble in the North-West is the eagerness with which the Opposition papers have sought to make political capital out of every incident relating to the rebellion. From the very moment that the news of the uprising was received efforts have constantly been made to show that the Government was to blame for the disturbance, that the Half-breeds were justified in rebelling and that a different line of action on the part of the authorities would have prevented any outbreak. Governor Dewdney, because he happened to be governor of the North-West, has had the rebellion laid to his charge, although there is not a shadow of evidence against him. But the fiercest attacks have been made upon Sir John Macdonald, who has been persistently blamed for all the trouble with the Half-breeds and who is held directly responsible for the uprising. The management of the campaign against the rebels has been subjected to the sharpest criticism. The Government has been severely censured for not asking the authorities at Washington to permit the troops to be forwarded through the United States. The honorable and praiseworthy act of Lord Minto in volunteering for active service has failed to meet the approval of the Grit press, and his appointment as second in command to General Middleton has been represented as a decided slight upon the Canadian officers. Even his war record is denied, and despite his eighteen years of active service in the regular army, his only claim to military consideration is said to be that he held a position in the Essexborough, England, volunteers. Instead of congratulating the Government upon securing the services of such an experienced and efficient officer, the acceptance of his aid in fighting the rebels is made the occasion for the pitiful sneer that our Ottawa rulers dearly love a lord. Under the pretence of the deepest anxiety for the welfare of our troops, the Government is censured for not providing them with arms to which they are not accustomed, when the critics know that to procure such arms would cause a delay which might be attended with the most serious consequences. In short, every act of the Government since the outbreak of the rebellion has been the subject of animadversion, and in some mysterious way the premier is even held accountable for the unusually severe weather which caused so much suffering to our troops while passing the unfinished gaps in the Canada Pacific Railway. History may be searched in vain to find a parallel for the course pursued in this matter by the Opposition press, and under such unparagoned teaching it is not strange that there should be some skulkers among the militia. It speaks well for the loyalty of our people that so little effect has been produced by the unpatriotic utterances of the Grit papers and their daily diatribes against the Government.

A brief consideration of the charges preferred against the Ministry reveals clearly the frivolous character of the criticisms and the insincerity of those who are making political capital out of the rebellion. Sir John Macdonald is held responsible for the present uprising, because Riel was paid to leave the country at the time of the former rebellion. At that time Riel was still at large and in a position to do a vast amount of mischief. He was induced to leave the Dominion and was restored. Mr. Blake, who was then, as now, in opposition, offered a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of Riel and denounced the murder of Scott in terms of impassioned eloquence. A few years later, Mr. Blake had a chance to prove his sincerity. Riel was elected a member of the Parliament of which Mr. Mackenzie was premier. He came to Ottawa, signed the roll of the House, was paid his mileage, and remained weeks in the city. Mr. Blake took no steps to have him arrested. Finally, Riel was induced to leave the country, and the next year the same Government, without a word of dissent from Mr. Blake, passed a resolution condemning all past offences on the condition that Riel should stay five years in the United States; and even that condition was thought unnecessary by a number of the Quebec liberals.

The other charges against the Government have even less foundation than the one concerning the amnesty of Riel. The wisdom with which the affairs of the North-West have been managed is proved by the fact that the Indian tribes, who have been quarrelling among themselves from time immemorial, have lived in peace until now since they have been taken under the charge of the Government, and even at present very few of their number have joined the rebellion. In the United States, where the expenditure of money for the benefit of the native tribes has been far greater in proportion, Indian wars and outbreaks have been of frequent occurrence. As long ago as 1870, Mr. Miller, who was Mr. Mackenzie's Minister of the Interior, predicted that the supply of buffalo would at an early day be exhausted and that serious complications would then arise. The fact that the predicted danger has been averted until now scarcely be regarded as a proof of the mismanagement of our western frontier.

The attempt to prejudice the public against the Government for not applying for permission to send the troops through American territory is, perhaps, the most unreasonable objection to Mr. Lugin's charges, as well as the entire control of agricultural matters, ought to be handed over by Mr. Blair and his colleagues to the farmers themselves; if upon them rests the prosperity and welfare of the state, they can surely be entrusted with the management of the department that represents their interests. We therefore cannot congratulate the Government in its selection of a successor; our objection to Mr. Lugin is that while he is a clever and well read man, he is neither a farmer himself nor the nominee of the farmers.

—Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities insist that Sarsaparilla is the best blood-purifying medicine in existence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

## Our Halifax Letter.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The departure of three hundred and fifty men from this city to the North-West was made the occasion of a great demonstration. The population of Halifax is 36,000, (last census) of these, 9,000 are too young to go out in the crowded street. There were about 16,000 persons at the station when the train went out, and about that number in the streets when the boys marched by. The other 9,000 had no doubt, good reasons for not going out. It may be assumed that 4,000 were too weak, or fat, or old, that 1,000 were too lazy, that 3,000 had to stay home to take care of the baby, that 350 stayed home to cry, 200 to get tea ready, 100 because they could not find a place to go, and for the other 350—they were the fellows that went to the war.

Never was there so much shouting, so much enthusiasm, so little drinking, swearing or lying. It was a grand display of the power of the law. Now, the mothers and sisters and sweethearts and wives, even the harder hearted fathers and brothers buy the morning and evening paper as soon as they can get it. They read the one before breakfast and the other before tea. They were never so interested in the news before. A lady I know, whose only son has gone, bore up well when he went away. She said she hoped he would come back safe and she did hope that they would give him enough to eat in that horrid country. This morning's telegraph says the boys got only one meal yesterday, and the poor mother broke down. She could have stood it to hear that he was a fool, a scoundrel, and taking the girls with the venerable chief who, though killed in six ways at Duck Lake, still lives and fights. Be ready to wit. But to go all day on one meal!

Of the war there is nothing exciting. The Legislature told on last week a revision was made in the grants to academics. The bill was Dr. Allison's and passed through without much trouble. A foolish little fellow has been the order of the day at the beginning of this week. The bill does not extend the franchise to any great extent. It merely appropriates the property owner's sons clause, and the promoters of the law. The Opposition offered an amendment like that proposed by D. L. Hamilton in your N. B. Legislature. Only one supporter of the Government was ready to vote against the property owner's sons clause, for the franchise Mr. Mack spoke and voted for the amendment. Mr. Mc Coy, Mr. Haley, Mr. Robichau and one or two others spoke for the amendment but voted against it. The Nova Scotia franchise bill was open to the charge of being a piece of legislation that the measure which your legislative council be headed, or the Dominion and Ontario bills. Each of these last mentioned bills contained the property owner's sons clause, but the promoters in each case recognized the unfairness of giving votes to young fellows who lived with their parents, and withholding them from the ambitious youth who were away to seek his fortune. The young mechanic, teacher, preacher or laborer is provided for elsewhere by an income franchise. The Nova Scotia bill does not provide for him.

Some startling evidence in the Eastern Extension Railway investigation was given this Tuesday evening. Mr. C. C. Gregory was summoned as evidence. He was the builder of the greater part of the railway and was supposed to know well what the greater part of the line cost. His statement was that he had, in 1882, made a careful estimate of the cost of the line and had concluded that the sum was \$580,000. This did not include interest, legal expenses, nor Sir Hugh Allan's salary. The Government engineer has sworn that the net interest allowed was less than a hundred thousand. The other items mentioned would bring the figures up to \$700,000. The Government paid the Company, as you know, \$1,200,000, leaving the Company richer by \$500,000 than they would have been if the arbitration had been properly conducted and completed. The Government has now been proved wrong. The Government engineer has sworn that the net interest allowed was less than a hundred thousand. The other items mentioned would bring the figures up to \$700,000. The Government paid the Company, as you know, \$1,200,000, leaving the Company richer by \$500,000 than they would have been if the arbitration had been properly conducted and completed. The Government has now been proved wrong.

There was a terrible row at Mallow Junction, county Cork, Ireland, on Monday afternoon, 13th inst., on the arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Grit Printing and Publishing Co. produced a large 12-page illustrated paper, giving full information of the outbreak of the rebellion, and the North-West to the time of going to press. Besides a two-page picture of the departure of the volunteers from Toronto on the 30th March, and incidents connected therewith, four pages are devoted to sketches of the engagement at Duck Lake, Fort Carlton, the Town of Battleford, and the Fort in which the police and citizens are besieged, and other scenes of interest. The illustrations are well executed and are printed in tints. The letter-press is large and clear, and the paper is heavy and of good quality. The publication does great credit to our Canadian artists and printers, especially when it is considered that it was produced in a very short time at a very small cost. A special artist accompanied the troops, and will from time to time send sketches of interest and value to the press. It is the intention of the publishers to issue the *Illustrated War News* weekly during the campaign. We cordially wish them success in their laudable enterprise.

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John O'Connor, M. P., for Tipperary, made an inflammatory speech Tuesday night at a meeting of the Irish national league of the city of Cork. He urged the men of Cork to rebel against the English Government. The result of this action was the repetition at Cork of the riot at Mallow. The windows and doors of houses which had been decorated in honor of the Prince of Wales were smashed and crowds of Irishmen roamed through the streets all night shouting "God save Ireland." Prior to the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Mallow, the crowd had panicked a lot of cocked hats which they used to symbolize royalty. When the mob was made to see that the Prince was not Wm. O'Brien, M. P. Some of the rabble were seriously injured by the police while repelling this mob.

—Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated they are easy to take, and though mild and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy in all disorders of the stomach and bowels is certified to by eminent physicians, prominent clergymen, and many of our best citizens.

## War in the East.

The Late Battle.

Gen. Komaroff has made detailed statement tending to show that the Afghans provoked the recent battle. The effect of this statement, however, has been weakened by reports from Austrian telegraph stations on the Russian frontier that Panjdeh was occupied by Col. Alikhanoff on the 2nd inst. The Russian official state that Komaroff was obliged to occupy Panjdeh in order to stop the pillaging of the district by Turanians and that the Afghans had threatened to resume offensive operations.

The London *Daily News* of the 13th inst. says: It is not likely that the Government will make any statement of its policy in Parliament to-night, but will simply announce the details of the despatching of the reserves. The *News* says if Gen. Komaroff's statement be correct, it is, of course, sufficient to remove all doubts as to the blame upon the Afghans.

The London *Times* alludes to Komaroff as a humorist of the first quality. It contains a warm and congratulatory country upon having enormous defensive resources and upon the possession of a loyal India.

A Bombay despatch of April 12th says: The troops moving toward Kandahar are making good progress, and the third and fourth army corps have been ordered to be placed on a war footing.

Mr. Burton: It has been suggested to the committee of the S. & W. Agricultural Society to hold the usual fair exhibition, but to take the money the Society annually paid in prizes and purchase pure bred stock. Existing a small amount of money, this society has not made any investments in stock for a long time, in fact since the Provincial Exhibition was held in 1874. The heavy debt on the society, incurred at that time, has so hampered the Society that the directors have never felt justified in risking much in the importation of pure bred cattle, and if it were not for the private enterprise of one of pure bred cattle of the different breeds in the district would have been very much less than it is now.

That an importation of new blood is required to improve our horses is conceded by all who have taken any interest in this kind of stock. I think I am safe in saying that never in the last twenty years have the farmers of these two parishes owned so much unsuitable property in horses, because of their unavailability for the market, as at the present time. The annual April meeting of the society will be held in Pointe St. Louis, Monday, the 20th inst., and it will be important for the members generally to attend, as the committee would never be able to make a new departure of so radical a nature as doing away with the annual exportation of one year, without being sustained by a large majority of the society. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases.

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great puffing up pretended cure.

Can Deafness be Cured?

Dr. John Clark, of Millbridge, Ont., declares that, and that Haysard's Yellow Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and pain.

The Secret Out.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and imparting health and vigor.

It is said by reliable persons that Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder fed sparingly to laying hens will increase the quantity of eggs two-fold. Try it. It won't cost much. Don't throw away your money on the cheap packs.

Ladies say that Philodermia is the nicest thing they ever used for the hands and complexion.

PHILODERMIA is a sure cure for sun burn and prurient freckles.

BECKWITH & THOMAS, Barristers, Solicitors, &c., Main Street, Moncton, N. B.

ROBERT BECKWITH, GEO. P. THOMAS, ap15-16

FARMFORSAL

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm at Port Elgin. For further particulars apply on the premises.

JAMES DOYLE, Port Elgin, April 14, 1885. 41

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