

SHORT ANSWERS.

1. The Patriot insinuates that the "facts and figures" we presented on Tuesday last are unreliable. If the Patriot can show that they are, in any one particular, not in the strictest accordance with the public accounts, we shall be happy to correct them or any one of them. These mere insinuations and assertions are unworthy of a journal of the Patriot's pretensions.

2. The McDonald Government held power for three or four months of the financial year 1873-4; the McKenzie Government held power for the remaining eight or nine months. Yet the Patriot objects to holding the latter responsible for the large increase of expenditure for civil government which marked that year. Well, the McDonald Government had certainly nothing to do with the expenditures of 1874-5 and 1875-6. Let us see how they compare with the expenditures of the two preceding years.

In 1874-5 Civil Government cost	\$909,300
In 1875-6 Civil Government cost	842,000
	\$1,751,300
In 1872-3 Civil Government cost	\$750,900
In 1873-4 Civil Government cost	883,700
	\$1,634,600

Showing an increase during two years of the reign of economy and reform, over the two preceding years, of \$116,700

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS! Was the Liberal Conservative Party (out of power) responsible for this increase? Or was the Organized Hypocrisy—in power responsible? Take another view of the matter:

In 1874-5 the cost of Civil Government was	\$909,300
In 1876-7 it was reduced to	812,200

A difference of \$ 97,100 Now, if in the year just previous to a general election the Government were able to make a reduction in the cost of Civil Government to this enormous extent, must they not have been rioting in extravagance in 1874-5 and in the other years of their term? If the Grits could, without apparent effort, spend in Civil Government \$97,100 less in 1876-7 than they expended in 1874-5, there must certainly have been something radically wrong in 1874-5;—also in 1875-6, when the cost of Civil Government was \$30,000 more than it was last year. If not, will the Patriot please explain?

3. It is to be noted that in 1876-7—the last and most economical year of the Grit Government—the cost of Civil Government was \$812,200; while in 1872-3—the last and most extravagant year of the Liberal-Conservative Government—the cost of Civil Government—was \$750,900. In other words, the late Government—when most profuse—expended \$61,300 less than the present Government did when most economical!

4. The great fact remains that, under economical McKenzie and Cartwright, the Public Debt of Canada was increased, in four years, by \$33,000,000.

5. It cannot be said of this debt, as it was said by Mr. Cartwright of the debt increased by the preceding Government:—"The whole of the debt has been incurred for legitimate objects of public utility."

Great Liberal-Conservative Demonstration in Picotou.

The following item appeared in the Patriot of this morning; and may, therefore, be accepted as true—even by the faithful:—

"The Picotou County Convention of the Liberal-Conservative party was held yesterday. Their was a very large meeting, every part of the county being fully represented. The Hon. James McDonald and Mr. Robert Doull were nominated for the Dominion Parliament, and Messrs. S. H. Holmes, H. J. Cameron and Alexander McKay for the Local. Dr. Tupper arrived there by train at ten on the 10th, and was escorted around the town by a large torchlight procession and two bands of music. He spoke for about three-quarters of an hour from the carriage."

HOUSEHOLDERS residing in the north-eastern part of this city would do well to be on the alert, as several suspicious looking females have lately been seen prowling around hen-roosts, the appearance of whom is generally the signal for a "foul" commotion. On Monday evening last three of these worthies, having secured a fine specimen of the Cochon species, were about making off with their prize; but in this they were evidently "reckoned without their host," as Cochon, annoyed at being snatched from repose in the bosom of his harem, vociferously objected to further proceedings being taken, and the ladies were obliged to drop their "little game" and run.

Peru is reported to be better off financially than at any time in the past ten years.

England's Programme.

The St. John Telegraph remarks that when this Congress is over and the boundaries of Turkey are definitely settled, the work which Earl Beaconsfield has set out to do will be only half done. He has so far succeeded in checking the ambition of Russia; but it is believed that he is about to essay a much greater task, the reform of the Turkish Empire, so that the abuses which have been hitherto made the pretext for Russian invasions will no longer exist. Some hint of this is given in the articles in the London Times, suggesting a British Protectorate over Turkey in Asia, and the Daily Telegraph, taking up the same strain, indulges in magnificent dreams of the future of Asia Minor under a British Protectorate. We quote a portion of this article, which is certainly one of the most suggestive utterances which has appeared in the British press for a long time. Yet, seeing what England has already done, who will venture to say that there is anything impossible or even extravagant in the programme which the Telegraph thus marks out for the Mother Country?

Many a month ago we said that the right way to ameliorate Christians was to ameliorate Turkey altogether, by helping her to establish reformed institutions and to develop her splendid natural gifts, steadfastly protecting her while so engaged. This course, which finds many an awakened advocate now, is the grand benefit which must emerge from the chaos and misery of the crusade. If we regard only the Asiatic possessions of the Porte, excluding their wilder regions and desert frontiers, what might not be made of those magnificent territories by means of peace, reformed laws, wise administration and English supervision! Spread open the map of that garden of the earth, Asia Minor; and every corner of it will be found to have a history of long prosperity waiting to be renewed. There, around Brusa, clustered the rich provinces of Bithynia, Phrygia, and Mysia. Smyria is the centre of what was Lydia, Ionia, Caria and Pisidia; Konieh was encircled by Pamphylia, Cilicia, Lycania and Cappadocia; Trebizond by Pontus and Colchis. Everyone of these ancient names recalls to the scholar's mind ample revenues, great proconsulates, thronged cities, rich harvests and thriving manufactures; with refined arts, and all the gifts that fertile soil and glorious climate can bestow on human industry. What, then, prevents Kastamuni and Khudavend, Aidin and Karaman, Bozok and Trabzon from seeing the prosperity of the old times revive? The Halys and Sangarus have not ceased to run; the three seas which washed Anatolia still bathe its shores; the boundless forests, the rich marble quarries, the inexhaustible mines of copper, lead, silver and iron are still there the ancients scarcely more than opened them; the vine and the mulberry, the olive and the cotton-plant grow thickly, and would cover the land if it had proper cultivation and communications. There is undeveloped wealth enough in the soil of Asia Minor alone to redeem all the past of the Ottoman Empire, with a bountiful and progressive future, and to restore the plenty, if not the culture and grace, of the Ionian and Roman days. It has been calculated that the plains of Mesopotamia alone could grow twice as much grain as all France. Between the Euphrates and Syrian coast a third of the land now fallow would make one rich cotton field; wood and coal are abundant on the shores of the Euxine; and harbours exist west and south, to the excellence of which the vast trade of Tyre and Sidon bore witness. What needs this splendid heritage of the Caliphs, we ask again, to become what it was and what it ought to be once more? It first needs peace from its perpetual foe, Russia; next, reformed internal administration and equal laws; thirdly, roads, railways, and markets; and, above and beyond all these, the protection of English power and the assistance of English gifts of Government. In a quarter of a century the world might witness again the old exhaustless fecundity of that fair land, with the strong hand of England helping the docile peasants. Anatolia, Syria and Palestine would win back prosperity; the roads of the Old World to the East—which are still the nearest and best—would be re-opened and full of life and traffic; Turkey would take her part in universal civilization and commerce, to the profit of all the Mediterranean nations, and the reconciliation of the East and the West; and England, already ruling fifty millions of the people of Islam, would become the protectress of the rest, and find her sufficient reward in the contentment and prosperity which a state of settled political life and just administration would bring back to this neglected but opulent dominion of the Sultan.

So far our contemporaries have overtaken the rear of our oft-repeated argument and constant course, and some of them already see that only half the Eastern Question will be settled when we have made peace between Turkey and Russia, and placed that peace under rigid guardianship. It would be well, however, if they opened their eyes a little wider, and nerved themselves to discern and to proclaim the yet larger necessities which new times are about to bring to the British Empire. The view of those well-meaning people who have been talking sentiment while Russia struggled for Asiatic supremacy is that England has done enough, and should henceforth confine her political activities to Burial Bills, rural sanitation and the like. They agree with Mr. Bright, who measured the distance to Constantinople, and, finding it much further than Rochdale; declared we had no real interests there. But the world is not about to grow less busy; the East is coming closer to us, not receding, and the Imperial power which does not augment,

spread, broaden, and strengthen most surely dwindle and decay. It is not within our choice, holding such a sovereignty as that of Britain, to shun its duties and shirk its glories. We must increase or diminish wax or wane, in the vast rule committed to us by Heaven's will, and the deeds of noble, bygone Englishmen; we cannot stop fast and stagnate while the world rolls on, and while history offers to us tasks worthy of the immense capacities of our race and the store of unused energy in our midst. We might administer Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, and the Islands, for their ruler and their populations, better by far than the Romans, who made them granaries and treasure-houses. We could keep the peace between races and religions with less friction than any governing agency known in old or in new times; for where we come roads and traffic follow, sails whiten the seas, and cities are built in calm security. With half our Empire lying under the rising and half under the setting sun, it is too late to call Anatolia and the Euphrates Valley "far away," or to blind ourselves to the truth that this Russian war must be the last fought against a neglected and undeveloped Turkey. Day by day India and England come nearer each other in relations, interests and events; between them lie those capable regions which are the high road of our wealth and power; and they must not be again endangered; but to secure this, the policy of England henceforward must cease to be peddling and parochial, whoever governs. We covet no territory, we tolerate all faiths, and we wish their natural development secured to all races; but in return for faithful and useful development from the Ottoman Empire, we can give it repose, progress, prosperity; and it will be cheaper for us to manage an extra dozen of provinces than to be always saving them from ruin and seizure. In this recent diplomatic incident something of the hidden power of Great Britain has been seen; but something of her political resources as a friend and protectress of the Eastern world remains to be manifested by and by. Let those, therefore, who understand, even tardily, the magnitude of the events which are passing sustain and animate responsible statesmen in their purpose to evoke peace for Asia and profit for mankind out of a sanguinary chaos which else would seem utterly fruitless and deplorable.

City Council.

The City Council met last evening. There were present: The Mayor, the Recorder, Councillors Stumbles, Davy, Heartz, Smith, Morris, Quirk, Peake and Hooper.

On motion of Councillor Peake, a By-law providing for the collection of tax on Real and Personal Property was read a first and second time and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time at the next meeting.

On motion of Councillor Stumbles, a By-law to repeal the By-law imposing a tax on horses and carriages was read a first and second time, and ordered to be read a third time at next meeting of Council.

Council adjourned to meet this evening at 7 1/2 o'clock.

Ben Butler Again.

Upon Decoration Day Butler discoursed upon the Alabama claims, and utterly ignoring the fact that they have been paid over and over again, made use of the following apostrophe:—"Hereafter when the sailor boy shall say to his father, 'Where are the vessels that you once had as the dependence of your old age?' the old man shall answer, 'Boy, your father's vessel was burned by pirates sent out from British ports by British builders, who were cheered for so doing by the British Parliament.' The boy will say, 'What shall be demanded for so great a wrong?' and the old man shall write the single word 'Reparation'—and so shall remembrance of the injuries be kept alive in the hearts of the people." No one better than General Butler knows that more than full reparation has been made upon the basis of a valuation made by the United States themselves.

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, plains and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct cause of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Bilio-sness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try-it.

Michael Stell, a Bradford cotton spinner, has failed for £84,000.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt at Lisbon on Saturday night.

The recovery of the Emperor is progressing wonderfully. He has celebrated the 49th anniversary of his marriage.

Arrests for treasonable utterances among the classes infected with Socialism continue very frequent.

Lancashire cotton spinners are said to be contemplating importing foreign workmen to supply the place of the strikers.

William and Walter Andrews sailed from Boston on Saturday for Havre in the *Neutilus*, a vessel 19 ft. 2 in. long and 6 ft. 4 in. beam.

The United States Senate, on Saturday last, passed the resolution paying the \$5,500,000 Halifax award, with an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to secure the necessary funds.

WAR NOTES.

Bulgarians have been committing fearful atrocities among the Mussulmans.

The Porte has consented to surrender Shumla, but still holds out against giving up Varna to the Russians.

All the British Regiments of the 1st Army Corps have now their transport in full working order.

The Servian Skuptchina has been convoked to meet at Kragujevatz, on the 6th of July.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, will shortly be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in the British Army.

The Moscow Cruiser Committee are fitting out at Nicolaev a large steamer, to be commanded by the famous Captain Baranoff.

The Russian Ministry of War has concluded its arrangements for the defence of Finland. Three divisions, each of 26,000 men, are to be for the Grand Duchy, and the principal ironclads of the Baltic fleet will rendezvous at Sveaborg.

The shipowners of Finland, in expectation of war between England and Russia, are passing their vessels under the Swedish flag. The fishermen of Aland have sent all their spare vessels into Swedish harbours, and it is believed that, immediately war breaks out, most of the Finnish coasting craft will be sent to the same place of refuge.

The British gunboat flotilla which has been ordered to be prepared for sea is now ready, but the Lords of the Admiralty hesitate about having the boats launched from the slips at Haslar. They have been given their torpedo equipments and are now fitted for the use of the spar torpedo, which will make them as unpleasant at close quarters as their 80-ton guns at long range. Launching them would entail a considerable expense, but they are none the less ready for service at the shortest notice.

REVISION OF THE Lists of Electors.

Public Notice is hereby given that the next Sittings for the County Court of Queen's County for Revising the Lists of Electors for this County, shall be held as follows:

- 1st. Belle Creek, Lot 62, at or near the Schoolhouse, 18th June.
- 2nd. Eldon, County Court House, Lot 57, 19th June.
- 3rd. Green Marsh, at Cross of Douse's Road and Murray Harbor Road, 20th June.
- 4th. Fownal, at or near the Hall, Lot 49, 21st June.
- 5th. Fort Augustus, Lot 35, at or near Schoolhouse, Monaghan Road, 22nd June.
- 6th. Clifton County Court House, Lot 21, 25th June.
- 7th. New Glasgow County Court House, Lot 23, 26th June.
- 8th. Brackley Point, Lot 33, at or near the Hall, by Chas. Kennedy's, 28th June.
- 9th. St. Peter's Road, County Court House, Lot 35, 29th June.
- 10th. North Wiltshire, Lot 31, at or near the Schoolhouse, 1st July.
- 11th. Springton, Lot 66, at or near the Schoolhouse, 2nd July.
- 12th. Craupand, at or near the Hall, Lot 29, 3rd July.
- 13th. Bonshaw County Court House Lot 30, 5th July.
- 14th. Charlottetown, Court House, 8th July.

Public Notice is hereby given that the next Sittings of the County Court of Prince County, for Revising the Lists of Electors of this County, shall be held as follows:

- Places in Prince County at or near which Courts of Revision shall be held in each year:
- 1st. Tignish, at or near Grammar School, Lot 1, 18th June, 1878.
- 2nd. Alberton, Lot 4, County Court House, 19th June, 1878.
- 3rd. Springfield, Lot 8, at or near Springfield Schoolhouse, 21st June, 1878.
- 4th. Beaton's, Lot 6, at or near Carleton Schoolhouse, 25th June, 1878.
- 5th. Abram's Village, Lot 15, County Court House, 27th June, 1878.
- 6th. Port Hill, Lot 13, County Court House, 28th June, 1878.
- 7th. Kensington, Lot 19, 1st July, 1878.
- 8th. Malpeque, Lot 18, at or near Mechanics' Institute, 3rd July, 1878.
- 9th. Centreville, Lot 26, County Court, 5th July, 1878.
- 10th. Lot 28, at or near Augustine Cove Schoolhouse, 9th July, 1878.
- 11th. Summerside, Lot 17, County Court House, 11th July, 1878.

Public Notice is hereby given that the next sittings of the County Court of King's County for Revising the Lists of Electors of this County shall be held as follows:

- 1st. At or near the Schoolhouse, St. Peter's Barrens, Lot 39, Tuesday, June 18, 1878.
- 2nd. The Court House, Head St. Peter's Bay, Wednesday, June 19.
- 3rd. At or near the Bear River Line Road, Schoolhouse, Friday, June 21.
- 4th. At or near the Big Bush Schoolhouse, Lot 45, Monday, June 24.
- 5th. At or near the Lakeville Schoolhouse, Lot 47, Tuesday, June 25.
- 6th. The Souris Court House, Lot 45, Wednesday, June 26.
- 7th. The Dundas Court House, Lot 55, Friday, June 28.
- 8th. At or near the Cardigan Bridge Schoolhouse, Lot 53, Tuesday, July 2.
- 9th. The Baldwin's Road, at or near the Schoolhouse near Kenny's, Wednesday, July 3.
- 10th. Montague Bridge, at or near the Hall, Friday, July 5.
- 11th. The Murray River Court House, Lot 64, Monday, July 8.
- 12th. The Court House in Georgetown, Tuesday, July 9.

When the Revision of the Lists of Electors within these Counties shall be proceeded with by the said Courts, all persons claiming modifications in any of such lists shall have to be present at the place, at the time and date aforesaid, with their witnesses and papers, to have their claims decided according to law.

G. W. DEBLOIS, Prov. Sec'y & Treasurer. June 13, 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COAL ! COAL !

SYDNEY LARGE COAL.

TO ARRIVE, per schr. "Mary Bell," 140 tons Superior Large Coal. Will be sold cheap while landing.

WM. KEOUGHAN. June 13—3i cod

To be Let,

A SHOP on Queen Street, adjoining the Drug Store of P. G. FRASER. Also, two Good OFFICES on the second flat. Possession given about 25th July. Apply to P. G. FRASER.

Ch'town, June 13, 1878—3i\*

GRAND RAILWAY PICNIC

THE METHODIST SABBATH SCHOOLS will hold their Annual Picnic thirteen miles out on line of Railway (East), at

BEECH GROVE,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10th.

Further particulars will be advertised. June 12—2i law2w arg-1in

Norway Cod-Liver Oil, FRESH, PURE & TASTELESS,

on draught at the APOTHECARIES' HALL

Des Brisay's Corner, Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw

Lime Fruit Juice,

Imported direct in original package (thereby avoiding adulteration), warranted pure,

At the Apothecaries' Hall

(Des Brisay's Corner), Ch'town, June 10—dy pat 2w 2aw

Montreal and Acadian S. S. LINE.



Charlottetown to St. John's, Newfoundland, direct.

THE S. S. "VALETTA," which leaves Montreal on or about the 16th inst., will take freight and passengers from this port to Sydney, C. B., and St. John's, Newfoundland, at the lowest possible rates. Apply to OWEN CONNOLLY & CO., Agents.

Ch'town, June 10—pat till 19

NEW STOCKS!

150 Chests Tea,

25 Half-Chests,

50 CADDIES

(All Warranted).

1000 bbls. Flour

Superior Extra Extra, Spring Extra, Superior Fine.

- 400 bbls. CORNMEAL,
- 70 pns. MOLASSES,
- 20 tierces do.,
- 15 hhd. SUGAR,
- 40 bbl. do.,
- 30 " White Granulated SUGAR,
- 10 " Crushed do.,
- 25 Boxes W. C. McDonald's Chewing TOBACCO,
- 50 caddies very best Smoking Tobacco,
- 100 boxes RAISINS,
- 40 " CURRANTS,
- 500 sides SOLE LEATHER, No. 1,
- 200 " " No. 2,
- 50 bags RICE (1 cwt. each),
- 100 boxes SOAP,
- 50 " Laundry do.,
- 40 " Blue STARCH,
- 20 " White do.,
- 35 bbls. VINEGAR,
- 30 boxes PICKLES,
- 50 jars CREAMTARTER,
- 75 tins MUSTARD,
- 75 " PEPPER,
- 40 " GINGER,
- 200 doz. BLACKING,
- 40 boxes NIXEY BLACKLEAD,
- 60 " T. D. PIPES,
- 100 doz. PAILS,
- 100 " BROOMS,
- 400 coils 6-thread MANILLA,
- 200 " 9-thread do.,
- 100 " 12-thread do.,
- 140 bbls. SHIP BREAD, No. 1,
- 25 " " No. 2,
- 30 boxes CRACKERS.

Lowest possible Prices for CASH or GOOD NOTES.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, June 3, 1878—2w m & th pat w&sat

GREAT TROTTING MATCH

UPTON PARK!

On Wednesday, the 19th inst.,

Between the celebrated Summerside Horse Sporter and Mr. Large's invincible Fairy, for \$400. A splendid race is sure.

The steamer Southport will carry passengers to within five minute's walk of the Park, for 15 cents the round trip. June 6—3 aw