

What would the wharfrage fees for the Province amount to? We ship about 3 1/2 millions of bushels of produce, which, at 1 cent per bushel amounts to \$35,000. In addition to this there are other exports and all the imports. In three years the province will lose more than the whole amount which it will receive for those wharves or piers. Here is the calculation of the hon. member for Springton that in three years we would pay more than we would receive for these piers from the Federal Government.

Where do the hon. members calculations stand now? He (Mr. F.) had shown how the calculations of the Opposition, about deficits, had come to grief, and the hon. member is in no better position in respect to this matter. Over two years have passed, and not one cent of wharfrage has been collected from these piers. Who is the blind financier now? The Dominion Government have passed an order in Council fixing rates of wharfrage to be collected and have adopted the same schedule of rates that was formerly in force in this Province. Thus, all their alarm about this matter as well as their calculations of the heavy taxation our traders would have to pay, has proved baseless, and they are now left without any calculation that have even the shadow of a chance to become true.

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 28, 1885.

The Anglo-Russian Dispute.

As a rule, the reading public are not well acquainted with the points in dispute between Great Britain and Russia in the East. For a long period Russia has been advancing towards the British possessions in India, and seriously threatening British trade and British territory. By force of arms, diplomacy and duplicity, the Russians have conquered many savage peoples and tribes and hordes to the south of their Siberian possessions, about the Caspian and Aral Seas, including Turkestan and Bokhara; and now only one independent territory, Afghanistan, interposes between British India and Russia's conquests, and only one country, Persia, lies between the Russian acquisitions and the Persian Gulf. Slowly but surely Russia has been advancing. She will, if not now stopped in her career by the mighty arm of Britain, soon absorb Afghanistan, and Persia in its turn. With numerous mountain passes leading into India in their hands, and with ports on the Persian Gulf in their possession, they will be enabled to menace, if not invade Great Britain's possessions in India and in about the Indian Ocean and the Pacific coasts. The great object and aim of Russia, in all her warlike and aggressive movements in the East, for the past century, is to destroy Turkey, and to take possession of Constantinople. Once in possession of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus, Russia would be mistress of the commerce of the world. If any of our readers will take one of the commonest maps of Asia and Europe, he will see that Russia has been gradually surrounding Turkey in Europe and Asia, and approaching Turkey's boundaries in all directions—North, Northeast, East, and is now aiming at her southeast boundary. Russia has already made the Black Sea a Russian lake. She aims at controlling all the trade and commerce of the contiguous countries, and when the right moment arrives, will swoop down on Constantinople. Russia, by her late movements, wishes to place herself in a position where she can threaten British territory and prestige in India, and thus hold Britain in check while the contemplated attempt on Constantinople is made at a supposed opportune moment. From the time of Peter the Great, and the ambitious and far-seeing Empress Catherine, down to the present time, the possession of Constantinople has been the absorbing desire of the Russian Tsar. Russia, if she succeed in her ambitious scheme, will have possession of some of the finest ports of the world, open to navigation at all seasons of the year. Now all the ports she possesses are closed by ice for a period of each year. She, with Constantinople in her grasp, would not only have a commanding position on the sea coast of the Mediterranean, but be put in possession of some of the fairest and most fertile lands of the earth. Her power as a nation would be enormous.

In the contest which is almost certain to take place, sooner or later, Turkey must become the ally of England, or be destroyed. If Turkey sides with Russia, then, at all costs England must take Constantinople, and hold it against the world. And further, Britain must defend and uphold the integrity and independence of Afghanistan. She can not, must not, will not, permit Russia to approach nearer her Indian boundaries.

When the Russians conquered the stronghold Khiva, some alarm was felt, as they were on the direct road to India. Merv, the next objective point, and a long distance nearer, next fell before the Russian advance. On March 30th, last, Penjdeh also fell, a point still nearer; and now the Russians are said to aim at Herat, still further on, and the key to the conquest of Afghanistan. Cabul and Candahar alone will remain of all the Afghan strongholds, and with these in Russian hands, India will be open to menace, if not actual invasion, as a recent English author, in his book just issued, says that it has lately been discovered that there are in the Sulaiman range of mountains, so long believed to be impassable, even in the Khyber, Bolan and Gomal Passes, every one of which is passable for camels, while 60

have been discovered in the Beluchistan Mountains.

We reiterate that Britain, to preserve India from invasion or menace, and to prevent the Russians from conquering Constantinople, must now peremptorily stop further Russian advance in Afghanistan. A war of terrible proportions is likely to occur; but Germany, Austria and France will probably remain neutral while Italy will almost surely unite arms with England. All the nations of Europe will be pleased to have England to spend blood and treasure to stop Russian aggression while they remain neutral; and it is altogether improbable that any of them will ally themselves with Russia. She is becoming too formidable, and they all recognize the fact, and no doubt would eventually interpose to prevent Russia obtaining possession of the Bosphorus.

It would be the height of madness for Russia to invade India. While there is undoubtedly some dissatisfaction on the part of a portion of the natives with British rule (as there always is on the part of a subdued people), the two hundred millions composing the Indian native races are fully alive to the benefits of English rule, compared with that of the Russians, and would rise en masse to repel Russian invasion.

Right of Way to the Park.

The letter of the Hon. Benjamin Davies, published in another column, will be read with interest, and ought to provoke discussion—i. e. if there be another side to the question. If what Mr. Davies says be true, steps should at once be taken to assert the right of the citizens to the pathway in question. The interest citizens have in keeping the path open is much greater than the interest of the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being in keeping it closed. To citizens it means a saving of time and exertion, it means recreation and pleasure, from youth to age, to all generations. To the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being it means the rather doubtful annoyance of seeing groups of people, young, middle-aged and old, pass by his doors (at a respectful distance) on the sunny days of the summer sea on. If, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor has not clearly the right to close the pathway, he should not be permitted to do so. But if, on the contrary, he has the right we must only be the more thankful to those Lieut.-Governors who leave it open. By the way, another large slice is just now falling from the bank below Government House into the Bay. If the city has an interest in this property it should be preserved by the erection of a breastwork of brush.

—Montreal is making preparations for "Arbor Day." The Montreal Herald says the custom of planting trees on a certain day is an admirable one and should have universal support.

—A prominent merchant of Winnipeg says he thinks the insurrection will have little or no effect upon the trade of the Northwest.

"H. M. S. Pinafore"—Manned by Charlottetown Amateurs.

TAKING all the circumstances into consideration,—the short time occupied in preparation, the dingy, unsuitable Market Hall, and the fact that many of the performers appeared before the public for the first time—it will be admitted, by even the most hypercritical, that "H. M. S. Pinafore" was admirably presented and performed last evening. It is not, we think too much to say that in nearly every particular the opera was rendered as well as by any company which has visited the Maritime Provinces. The scenery, prepared by Mr. G. W. Milner, was very creditable, and the stage appointments altogether much beyond expectation. We were quite prepared for a very fair rendition of the popular and difficult opera, but we must frankly admit that we did not dare to hope that our amateur singers could have been trained in a short time to render it in a finished manner. The immense success of last evening must be accepted as another evidence of the versatility of our local talent and the skill of Mr. Earle as a musical director. "Josephine," though at first a little nervous and strained, displayed fine powers of voice and memory. She is, undoubtedly, possessed of rare talents, capable of still greater culture, and her merits are, every time she appears, raising her in the estimation of her friends and the public. "Hebe" was a first cousin of whom any lord might be proud, and "Little Buttercup" was pretty and self-possessed. Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., was not unnaturally a little nervous, but he presented a fine appearance and took his part to the life. Captain Corcoran, looked every inch a sailor, and sang well, though he was a little dubious about the high notes; and Ralph Rackstraw, Dick Deadeye, and the Boatwain, were capital impersonations, and sang their parts exceedingly well. Dick was not, however, as ugly as some we have seen in his character, and occasionally forgot to be three-cornered. The sisters, cousins and aunts were, as is often the case in real life, too numerous to particularize; but for number, beauty and sweet voices, they surpassed any we have seen on board "H. M. S. Pinafore," and the First Lord must have felt proud of his relations.

The Oddfellows have certainly done themselves much credit for having made such elaborate preparations for the close of their Natal Day celebration; and we trust that their reward will be a second bumper house this evening. Surely we shall not much longer have to deplore the great want of a Music Hall for a town in which there is so much musical talent and so high an appreciation of good music. It is too bad that we have not public-spirited men enough in our midst to push anything to completion that may be considered a public necessity.

THE RIEL REBELLION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

FRIDAY'S DESPERATE FIGHT.

CLARKE'S CROSSING, April 25.—A desperate fight took place yesterday between Gen. Middleton's troops and the rebels. The right column on the east bank of the river encountered the rebels at 9.15 o'clock and the action is still going on at last accounts. The rebels advanced from the ravine and fired on Major Boulton's scouts. The fire was at once returned and the rebels mounting their horses, backed into a ravine in which they lay concealed, only rising to fire on the troops. The troops immediately advanced in skirmishing order. The enemy were attacked from both flanks, but so well chosen was their battle ground that they were apparently out of any possible danger from the volunteer rifles. 'A' battery could not at first reach them, but at length they secured a favorable location, and shelled the ravine, having previously demolished two houses. In a few minutes, however, the rebels took to a small post in the woods, but they soon returned and avoiding 'A' battery moved towards the 90th. Our left had in the meantime made another body of the enemy retire. Then came

FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS.

the combatants being only thirty or forty yards apart. The fight throughout was a lurch one, the half-breeds and Indians lying concealed in the bluff, or hidden behind the trees and keeping up a hot fire with deadly effect. The whistle of the bullets could be heard, and the balls from the enemy's shot guns rattled in all directions. The first under fire at this were the men of Major Boulton's corps, but No. 6 company of the 90th soon advanced to their aid. 'C' company of the School of Infantry taking their right flank. A hot combat ensued, nearly all firing, while in a prostrate position. A number of gallant volunteers fell here, pierced by rebel balls. The war whoops of the Indians were heard now and then as they rolled to the fight. A desperate fire was kept up for over an hour, and then, as if they had run short of ammunition, only occasional bullets came from Riel's men. After a short cessation, however, the enemy recommenced firing at 1 o'clock. The prairie was on fire. This, however, was soon extinguished by the rain. The half-breeds fought in the Indian style and the large number of casualties show that they are not a foe to be despised. One party of rebels were dislodged from the ravine at 1 o'clock, but the firing still continued very hot. At this moment the general received

A BULLET THROUGH HIS HAT.

and called to them, 'stand up men; had I been tending down I would have had my brains knocked out.' At 4 p. m. the Royal Grenadiers arrived from the east side in good form and at once opened fire upon one of the ravines. There were three ravines in a string heavily wooded and full of big boulders, and the rebels skipped from one to the other. The rain stopped at 1.30 o'clock, but there was a mist and this with the clouds of smoke rendered it next to impossible for the troops to see what they were firing at. Gabriel Dumas commanded the rebels and did it with wonderful skill. At 1.40 the rebels had been dislodged from two of the ravines but they still held out in the centre one. 'A' battery could not get their shells in here, but the Grenadiers and the 90th pottered in a hot fire which did not do much execution, however, owing to the dense bush. A body of rebels now appeared in the rear of the troops and fears were entertained that we should be caught in a trap. Gen. Middleton had provided for this, however, and Boulton's scouts with a nine-pounder soon dispersed them, though they hovered in bands on our flanks and sent in an occasional volley which fell short. It was evident at this juncture that if the rebels had been all well armed or had had artillery,

THE DAY WOULD HAVE GONE HARD WITH US.

Things remained unchanged up to five o'clock, when there could not have been many men in the rifle pits in the ravine, at which time the general had the troops drawn up preparatory to making a charge and capturing the men in the pits, which was expected to close the engagement, as he had ordered the teams to get ready to move half a mile nearer the river, in the open, to camp for the night.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and after Wednesday, 29th inst., until further notice, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown for Summerside at 5 1/2 a. m., daily (Sundays excepted), connecting there with steamer for Point du Chene, and returning to Charlottetown on arrival of steamer in the evening.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

EXCURSION Return Tickets at one first-class fare will be issued from Charlottetown and intermediate stopping Stations, to Summerside by afternoon train on Wednesday, 29th inst., good to return on 30th inst., to parties attending Concert to be given in aid of families of Halifax Volunteers, who have gone to the Northwest.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Charlottetown Gas Light Company will take place at the Gas Works, on Tuesday, the 12th day of May next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the general transacting of business.

Ch'town, April 28, 1885—pat 41 date



MEN'S FELT HATS.
4750 NEW HATS

JUST OPENED AT
L. E. PROWSE'S,
Including all the Leading Styles in
English, American and Canadian.

This is the Largest Stock ever imported to P. E. Island and
MUST BE SOLD,
so BIG BARGAINS will be given, both Wholesale and Retail.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 28, 1885.

Convenience and Economy vs. Inconvenience and Expense

THE PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN



IS STILL AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITORS.

THIS Patent Oven is put on all my Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, such as the Star, Niagara, Waterloo, &c. Is Easily Cleaned, by simply drawing the end and lining from the oven, brushing out the root and replacing them again—thoroughly cleaning or inserting a new lining in five minutes time.

The thousands using this Oven admit it to be worth at least Ten Dollars more than Stoves with the ordinary oven. At the same time please keep in view the fact that it costs the trade or retail purchaser no more than the same stove without this valuable improvement.

When buying, ask for FAWCETT'S PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN. If your dealer has none on hand, have him send, or send your order direct to the Sackville Foundry. No other Foundry in the Dominion of Canada is able to offer this undoubted advantage, as I am the Inventor, Sole Manufacturer and Patentee.

I am adding several New and Handsome Patterns this season which, with my former variety of one hundred different styles and sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves. Also—Farmers' Boilers, Hollow-ware, Ploughs, &c., comprises the largest and best assortment made in the Maritime Provinces.

Customers will find my Terms Liberal and, regarding prices, I will not be undersold.

CHARLES FAWCETT,
SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,
SACKVILLE, N. B.

April 25th, 1885—6mes

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN CHARLOTTETOWN COMMON.

I AM instructed by COL. FREELAND to sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 6th, at 12 o'clock, noon, his BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED PROPERTY at BRIGHTON, containing about 18 acres of land, divided as follows:—

1st. The Dwelling House, with an excellent Glass House, on stone foundation, attached, in which early vegetables and plants of all kinds can be raised; good Stables and Coach House, &c., with about 2 1/2 Acres of Land, having a frontage on Upper Brighton Road of nearly five chains, commanding a very fine view of North and West Rivers and Hillsborough Bay, well adapted for a gentleman's residence.

The remainder of the land is subdivided into pasture lots of about one acre each, with a road running through the property, connecting with the Upper Brighton Road and fronting on North River. The whole of this land is in a very high state of cultivation, with abundance of sea weed and mussel mud in front of it. Upon one acre of this land, next the shore, there is a valuable deposit of Petter's Clay. As this property MUST BE SOLD, it offers an excellent chance for safe and profitable investment.

See large Handbills with Plan.
TERMS:—20 per cent. down, the balance on Mortgage, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

ALSO—Immediately after, on the premises: 1 Mare, 10 years old, in foal, 1 cow, 1 iron Cultivator, 1 iron Plough, 2 sets Harrows, 1 Moulding Plough, 1 Seed Sower (Matthews Improved), 1 Wheel Hoe, 2 Carts, 2 Wheelbarrows, 1 Driving Sleigh, 1 Wood Sleigh, 1 set Carriage Harness, 1 Wagon (English Dog Cart), 2 sets Cart Harness, 1 Post-Hole Digger, 1 Snow Plough, 1 Goose Boat, 1 Wood Stove, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Flower Pots, &c., &c.

Terms at Sale
A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.
Ch'town, April 20, 1885.

DO NOT

Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come! come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 29, 1885

SECOND NIGHT,
TUESDAY, APRIL 28,

IN THE EVENING, AT THE
MARKET HALL,
the great nautical opera

H. M. S. "PINAFORE"

will be presented, embracing a galaxy of talent un-surpassed.
New and effective Scenery and Costumes have been prepared.
No part omitted.
Tickets—35 and 25 cents, for sale at the usual places, and at the Hall.
Doors open at 7.15. Opera begins at 8.
Attentive ushers will be in attendance.
W. H. HAZARD,
Secy. of Com.

Ch'town, April 28.

Halifax Steam Navigation Co's

STEAMERS sailing between Baltimore and Halifax to have, calling at Swansea on the outward passage.
Cheap excursions to England and France.

BALTIMORE TO HALIFAX.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" will sail from Baltimore for Halifax about 6th May. Falcon passage, including provisions, \$0; Return, \$10; Steerage, single fare without provisions, \$6.

HALIFAX TO HAVRE.

S. S. "OLYMPIA" will sail from Halifax to Havre direct about Saturday, 9th May. Fare—First class (single) to Havre, \$40; Return, \$60. To Paris or London, \$50; Return, \$70.

HAVRE AND SWANSEA TO HALIFAX.

The new first class S. S. "D'AMARA" will sail from Havre on Saturday, 2nd May, from Swansea Thursday, 5th May, for Halifax. Will be followed by monthly sailings to and from all the above-named Ports.

Through Bills Lading is used to Havre, London, Paris, and other places.
Return tickets available to return within three months per steamers "Pinafore," "Olympia," or "Clurda."
For freight and further particulars apply to EMILE TIGHEUT, HAVRE; FURNESS & CO., SWANSEA; ADAMSON & RONALDSON, LONDON; J. P. FOARD & CO., BALTIMORE; JOSEPH WOOD, HALIFAX; or here to

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent
April 28, 1885.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

By Mrs. A. D. Macleod.

THE Editor of THE EXAMINER condescends with my wishes in refusing to undertake the work which I, very properly, assigned to the Herald; and, to prevent that gentleman receding further, accompanying a copy of the letter which so dispirits the Herald editor, and his clerks, can be seen and perused by whoever may choose to call for that purpose, at my residence, School St., Charlottetown. April 27th, 1885—ap 28 pt 1

Mortgage Sale

150 Acres Land on Lot 11, Prince County.

TO BE Sold by Public Auction, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of June next, A. D. 1885, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, at the Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1877, and made between Augustine Callaghan and Margaret Callaghan, his wife, of the one part, and Ralph Brecken of the other part.

All that tract, piece and parcel of land, hereditaments and premises, situate, lying and being on Lot or Township number Eleven, in Prince County, in the said Province, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a square post, fixed immediately opposite the southwest angle of Patrick Murphy's land, now belonging to Joseph Murphy, being on the southwest edge of a projected settlement road, thence (according to the magnetic north of the year 1861) south thirty-five degrees and thirty minutes west (S 35° 30' W) for the distance of eighty-three (83) chains and fifty (50) links, thence by a right angle line (herewith, being south fifty-four degrees and thirty minutes east (S 54° 30' E) twelve (12) chains, thence north thirty-five degrees and thirty minutes east (N 35° 30' E), and eighty-three (83) chains and fifty (50) links to said project settlement road, thence following the course of the same north fifty-four degrees and thirty minutes west (N 54° 30' W) twelve chains to the place of commencement, containing one hundred (100) acres of land, a little more or less. Also that other tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being on said Township number Eleven (11) in Prince County aforesaid, bounded as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the western end of Michael Callaghan's dwelling house, and keeping the full breadth of fifteen (15) chains in a western direction, until it meets the land now in possession of Patrick Murphy, senior, including in all or supposed to include fifty (50) acres of land, a little more or less.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mr. R. B. Fitzgerald, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
Dated this 27th day of April, A. D., 1885

RALPH BRECKEN,
Mortgagee.

SEED WHEAT.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE best variety of "White Russian" Seed Wheat, a splendid yielding, good flour, stiff straw; best for our soil and climate.

JOHN NEWSON,
Ch'town, March 2, 1885