#### L. O'Connor.

## A SHOCKING STATEMENT TO MY COMPETITORS

If the people of this County want to get the best in any description of Buggy, Waggon or any wheeled vehicle in my line, call at my CARRIAGE & WAGGON WORKS, corner of William and Russell-sts., where I will show samples of my workmanship and manufacture in their entirety, much better than you can see on paper.

I do not want to brag, but I say positively no man can turn out a bettive article than myself. I can point as proof to my success at the many Exhihitions held at Lindsay during years past. I can prove what I say, and I
only ask an inspection of my work. I don't need heavy advertisements my customers advertise for me.

All the newest improvements in any kind of Carriages or Buggies I have on hand, and I am using them in building my new spring stock.

I have on hand the largest stock in Lindsay of Lumber of every description, thoroughly seasoned, and have the facilities to turn out any number of any kind of vehicles.

All kinds of repairing done promptly and neatly and at reasonable prices

L. O'CONNOR. O'Connor's Carriage Works.

Lindsay, March 10th, 1885.—31-7.

A. Campbell.

# BUTTER!

# A Short Essay on Butter and a Word about Salt.

Good butter always commands a good price. The best butter can always be sold above average prices. It pays the farmer, or rather the farmer's wife, to make only first-class butter.

One of the points apt to be neglected is in using salt. Only the best salt should be used. Ordinary coarse salt is unfit. It is a positive inpury to butter that might otherwise grade very fair. There is no economy in its use. The apparent saving in the cost of coarse salt over fine salt is lost in the lower price paid for such coarse salted butter.

Plenty of butter is made valueless-except as grease-by coarse salt. It makes the butter look bad, it makes it taste worse. It grits and grinds in the mouth and is condemned by customers.

Use good salt. Use a salt that is prepared for the purpose. It will pay to use it. Your butter will bring a better price. Coarse salted butter is not worth by from 2c to 5c per pound as much as fine salted butter. A pound of fine salt will not cost half the difference.

I have just got in a large quantity of Fine Dairy Salt, a very superior article. It is put up in 56 lb. sacks, and I can recommend it for dairy use. It will mix with the butter and-unless for taste-it will not be perceptible. Try this salt. It will surely prove its value to you. I will sell this salt on a very small margin, to induce farmers and butter-makers

Butter dealers tell me that next year butter buyers will be more strict than heretofore, not touching-except at low rates-coarse salted butter. It won't sell in the cities, and what won't sell it won't pay the farmers to make.

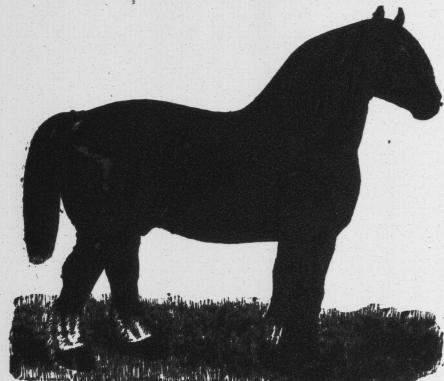
First buy Fine dairy salt-then use it.

# A. CAMPBELL,

Idndany, April 20, 1885,-37,

Post Printing Department.

TO HORSEMEN AND STOCK-BREEDERS!



Get your Route Bills, Cards, and other Stock Notices

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# The Canadian Lost.

IRLES D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

MR. J. A. GELLOGLY or and Conveneer for THE CANADIAN is authorized to great receipts for one, etc. and transact sedinary busi-

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SPECIALS TO THE POST

### RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM. ENGLAND MUST ABANDON AF-GHANISTAN AND THE AMEER.

The Czar Urged to Declare War. Russia Threatening Italy for Aiding

[Special cable despatch to THE POST.] VIENNA. April 23.-Information from St. Petersburg is to the effect that the only condi-England shall acknowledge the complete neutrality of Afghanistan, and the extinction of English influence in the ameer's country. This

The highest military councils in Russia are bringing great pressure to bear on the government to declare war. They say the chances of victory for Russia were never so favorable. It is believed that as soon as the Volga is free of ice Russia will cast aside further attempts at

LONDON, April 23.—The government estimate requires that 35,000 men shall be added to the present force of the army. That the Anglo-Russian dispute has reached a crisis, is shown by the statement made by Mr. Gladstone in the ommons, when he said the government was ngaged in a correspondence of extreme gravity with Russia, a partial statement of which could not be given without the greatest risk of creat-

War Preparations. LONDON, April 23.—The war preparations a

Not Quite so Far as This, ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—It is reported th.

eneral staff are in favor of allowing Komarof to act at his own discretion and that not even DeGiers should interfere. Military hospitals are being built at Askabad. Mery and Sarrakha.

War Inevitable. pear to think war between England and Rus-

A Capital Idea!!! Parts, April 23.-It is rumored a powerful Russian squadron has been ordered to cruise off Italy to overawe the Italy government in its uspected work of preparing to assist England.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT A GUARD SHOT AT BATTLE-FORD.

Telegraphic Communication Again Interrupted.

Gen. Middleton Marching Out from Clark's Crossing.

More Troops Ordered from Winnipeg to the Front.

while on guard at Battleford barracks last night was shot and killed by the Indians. It is greatly feared an attack will be made on the barracks before Col. Otter's command can reach there. He is said to be within seventy-five miles

Telegraphic communication has again been interrupted north of Touchwood Hills this morning and no news has been received from the front to-day.

A despatch from Gen. Middleton's camp last night stated that both columns were under marching orders to start from Clarke's Crossing at seven o'clock this morning. supplies and forage being near enough to be svailable to-night, but whether they started or

The 7th Fusiliers of London, the Governor General's body guard of Toronto, and the Quebec and Winnipeg cavalry left here this morning for the front, orders having been received last night to this effect. The 9th batt., Quebec, and the Halifax batt, are still here.

THE MIDLAND BOYS. Going Down the Sackatchewan

rived here Wednesday afternoon and put in drill and regular military routine until Saturday, when orders were received to advance to Clarke's Crossing. Companies only started ow-Clarke's Crossing. Companies only started owing to lack of transport wagons this morning at seven. We march to the Saskatchewan, thence by boat down the river to Gen. Middleton, leaving Company "G" and "H" here under command of Col. Deacon. Capt. Grace has been attached to the staff and remains here for the next ten days, when they will preceed to join the remain der of the battalion. All well. Max.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY

Several Officers Endly Injured — The Work of Dynamiters. [Special cable despatch to THE POST.] LONDON, April 23.—Great excitement was the buildings, but no access here yet been made. The authorities are very reticust about the affair, but the process epiates is that it is the week of dynamiters. It is certain gas extra or

# MARCHING AGAINST RIEL GENERAL MIDDLETON CLOS-ING ON THE REBELS.

The People at Fort Pitt Safe and

A Brush with Big Bear's Band. The Queen's Own Marching to Bat-

The Midland Boys Going down the Saskatchewan.

The battle with Riel's forces expected ast Saturday has not yet taken place. The rebellion may subside without a contest, Riel cannot have a large force, for he could not feed them for any length of time. Some skirmishes may take place, but a serious engagement is not likely. The good news from Fort Pitt shows that the Indians have not gone on the war-path in

GEN. MIDDLETON'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

CLARK'S CROSSING, April 21.—The troops under Gen. Middleton paraded yesterday afternoon in marching order, and were drilled at skirmishing and firing. Capt. Hague has laid out a redoubt here, to be built by Col. Williams when he arrives to garrison the supply depot, to be established at Clark's Crossing. A band of twelve Sioux Indians, from the reserve near Moosejaw, raided Copeland's store at Saskatoon this morning. They demanded the arms and ammunition in the store, and on his refusing they drew their knives and threatened to kill him. The ferry is in running order, and the left division will cross to-day. The government objects to correspondents accompanying the troops, but the general has asked for them to be allowed to go on. The general does not believe that the news from either Frog Lake or Fort Pitt is true, and says he has good reasons to believe so.

THE PLAN OF ATTACK. Gen. Middleton's brigade will be divided into two companies. One proceeds north along the east bank of the river. It is composed of 300 men of the Ninetieth Winnipeg Infantry; 40 men of "C" Company, T. S. C.; 100 gunners of "A" Battery with two guns, and 50 troopers of Major Boulton's Mounted Infantry. This div-Boulton's Mounted Infantry. This division will be under the command of Gen. Middleton. The other column takes the west bank, and will be composed of 260 men of the Royal Grenadiers, 62 gunners of the Winnipeg field Battery, with two guns, 23 men of "A." Battery and 40 scouts, and 30 mounted infantry. This division will be commanded by Lord Meigund. The force will immediately move on Batoche's Crossing. The march will occupy two days. The troops will take five days forage. The columns will move in parallel lines along the river banks. They will attach Riel and drive him from his position at Batoche. The attack will be made probably on Wednesday. Clark's Crossing will be the base of operations.

RIEL'S STRENGTH. George Kerr, whose store at Batoche's Crossing was looted by the rebels, was in camp Monday night. He says the strength of Riel's force has been greatly exaggerated. He is certain that the fighting force of the rebel "army" now at Batoche's does

ed. He is certain that the fighting force of the rebel "army" now at Batoche's does not exceed 300 half-breeds. He thinks there will be no fighting.

Mr. McIntosh of McIntosh settlement, just north of Clark's Crossing, came into camp this morning. He is to have an interview with General Middleton. McIntosh has frequently visited Riel's camp at Batoche's Crossing. He says that all told there are not more than two hundred half-breeds in the rebel camp. There are only a few Indians on the ground, but small bands of hostiles are scattered through the surrounding district. The rebels' stock of provisions is running short, and they are now eating cattle stolen from settlers near Prince Albert. McIntosh believes Riel is unaware of the advance of troops. or of the fact that Middleton's brigade is so near Batoche's. Riel keeps the breeds in the rebel camp by telling them there is only a small force of police coming against them, and that the government has been frightened into sending out a commission to adjust their grievances.

McIntosh is satisfied that the three Indian prisoners brought into camp by Lord Melgund on Sunday are the same braves who led in the raid on McDonald's store near Saskatoon. They also visited the McIntosh settlement. Here they entered the houses, frightened the women, and carried off knives, trinkets, and a variety of small articles. McIntosh believes the three Indians were not out on a scouting mission. He thinks they were prowing around waiting for a chance to steal horses from Saskatoon. One of the scouts sent out from the camp at the Crossing reports that he saw a band of Indians pushing on in the direction of Riel's camp. The redskins were all mounted. A number were armed but the seout was unable to get cover near enough to enable him to fix the exact number or tribe to which the Indians belonged. He thinks there were fully three hundred mounted men in the band.

CLARK'S CROSSING, April 20.—Gen. Middieton yesterday issued the following to the men:-The whole force having now foined, the major-general commanding wishes to address a few words to them pre-vious to advancing. In the first place he wishes to thank them all, from the senior officere down, and all other efficials, for the cheerfulness with which they have borne the really hard work and terrible weather, for the splendid marching they have made under numerous difficulties, and for their general good cenduct. Regarding the enemy they are about to meet, nothing but the formation of the country can enable them to face a force like this; for we are better armed, better provisioned, and shoot as well, if not better than they can. The only advantage they can possibly have over us is their natural instinct for taking cover, which they do admirably. In this respect we must watch them closely. The mean must be civil and obedient to the order of their effects, and the unjor-general commanding has no fears of the result. He need hardly add that no cruelty, none of the did ides of no quarter can be thought of ar telerated, and the greatest care must be inheat that no women or children who may unfortunately chance to be in the vicinity shall receive any injury. Officers and ment are forbidden in outer houses or facus that may be passed or take anything from them. wishes to thank them all, from the senior

Major Breiton's troops under Lord Mod-grand was made to-day. They channed two policies as the west leads of the river for 45 man rathe to-day but did not explore them. They came upon a most people of sobole, whichest. The applies pupils has no one

was hurt on either side. The rebels took to she woods and the troops fearing an ambush did not follow owing to the smallness of the force.

We shall move in two divisions, as already stated, towards Batoche's to-mor-

General Middleten appears to be anxiously awaiting the arrival of the supply boat from Swift Current.

Rebel scouts are everywhere. We have heard nothing from Riel's camp. The Prince Albert messengers say he has eight hundred breeds and Indians divided up into small bands.

#### DOWN THE SASKATCHEWAN.

Dangerous Trip—Taking Supplies to Gen. Middleton—The Midland Butta-

sared that the steamers about to leave the north of here, for Clark's crossing with stores for General Middleton, will have a hard time of it. Apert from the narrows in the river, which at this season of the year, when the water is falling, are particularly troublesome, there are dense woods with high dish-shaped banks along the river all the way from the elbow or a little below, at Moose ferry, to Clarke's. These woods are no doubt full of breeds. It will be remembered that when Col. Herchmer started from Medicine Hat three weeks ago for Battleford with a police detachment he had to return. It now turns out that the breeds fired upon the boat from the banks. The boat was banked with bales of hay and flour sacks, but the bullets rattled upon the boiler and machinery, on the deck, and, glancing off, wounded some horses. The Midland men are going upon a dangerous expedition, as it will be necessary for them to clear the woods on both sides as the boat proceeds. hard time of it. Apert from the narrows

proceeds.
Sunday morning the Midland battalion, under Col. Williams, was ordered to go to the landing. It reached there last night. The right wing, under Col. Williams, will form the escort for the steamers, which will be in charge of Capt. Russell, one of the picked men among the Nile voyageurs, who has been on the river all his life. The rest of the battalion will remain at the landing.

#### FORT PITT SETTLERS SAFE.

A Brush with Big Bear's Band. During the past week contradictory reports have been received regarding the safety of the people at Fort Pitt. It was feared that the Indians tresh from the Frog lake massacre had captured the place and murdered the inhabitants, but happily this is not the case. A contradiction of the reported Frog lake massacre was re-ceived in a roundabout way, but it is not confirmed. Subjoined are the latest tele-

BATTLEFORD, N.W.T., April 22.—Ten the Fort Pitt police under Inspector Dickens arrived here to-day. One policeman was killed by the Indians and four woundwhile at Pitt. All settlers at and near Pitt have gone to the camps of friendly In-dians. The rest of the police are there

CLARKE'S CROSSING, N.W.T., April 22.—
News from Battleford says scouts just returned from Fort Pitt report that the garrison is safe and it will be there to-day.
The police, twenty-four in number, had a fight Wadnaday last with about three The police, twenty-four in number, had a fight Wednesday last with about three hundred Indians of Big Bear's and Little Poplar's bands. One policeman, D. L. Cowan, son of Wm. Cowan of Ottawa, was killed. One Lonsley of Halifax was badly wounded, but will recover. Four Indians were killed. The Indians then ran away. Mr. McLean of the Hudson's Bay Company and family left Pitt the day before the battle and had a parley with the Indians. They said they only wanted to kill the police. The police arrived here this evening. They report that Mrs. Gowanlock, previously said to have been killed, is alive and with Mrs. Delaney, a prisoner among the Indiaps.

### LATEST PROM PRINCE ALBERT.

Irvine and Crozier Safe and Well. CLARK'S CROSSING, April 21.—Capt. Bedson, chief of the transport staff, and Factor McDonnell, of the Hudson Bay Company eturned here last night from Prince Alpert. They made the journey both ways by a detour that put them around the district covered by rebel scouts. They have travelled three hundred miles since Sunday last. Yesterday they covered one hundred. They report Irvine and Crozier's force all well. Col. Irvine is new in Prince Albert with 175 police and about 30 volunteers. The latter are badly armed. The pickets who are on the outposts in some cases are only are on the outposts in some cases are only equipped with clubs. The residents of

equipped with clubs. The residents of Prince Albert are in good health, but provisions are running very short.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—A telegram to-day from Qu'Appelle to Mr. Wrigley, of the Hudson's Bay Company, states that "the line is down west of Humboldt to-day. All well at Prince Albert." This indicates that the measurers sent out a day or two age the messengers sent out a day or two age had succeeded in reaching Prince Albert, but as to the manner in which they ac-complished the trip nothing is known.

#### COL. OTTER'S RELIEF DIVISION. The Queen's Own Expect to reach Ba

Battleferd next Wednesday SWIFT CURRENT, April 21.—Col. Otter is

mped to-night sixty miles north of the tchewan and about 120 from Battle ford. It will probably take him one week to do the rest of the journey, even if the supplies and forage keep up with him. SASKATCHEWAN LANDING, April 20.-In camp 35 miles north of South Saskatchewan on the trail for Battleford, making about

20 miles per day and all in good shape. The

roads in some places are soft and the wag-

roads in some places are soft and the waggond sink to the axies. The Queen's Own
is going along in grand form. Nightly
zerebas are made with the teams, and the
camps are picketed for miles out. Col. Otter expects to reach Battleford by Tuesday
or Wednesday of next week, and if the
present rate of progress can be kept up he
will do it. Forage is short, and I fear a halt
will have to be made to allow it to come
up. It is understood that Gen. Lawrie is
forwarding supplies as rapidly as possible.
Daily couriers return to the crossing with
despatches. No hostile Indians or halfbreeds have yet been seen. All the boys Daily couriers return to the crossing with despatches. No hostile Indians or half-breeds have yet been seen. All the boys are well. We begin to march on at once, and will go 25 miles before night.

COL. OTTER'S CAMP, April 21.—We are now on the trail to Battleford, 65 miles north of the Saskatchewan Crossing, and have just halted for noon rations. The column advancing steadily, and all continues well. As we near the Eagle hills, vigilance is increased, though there is not the slightest appearance of hostiles. If the forace holds out we should relieve Battleford by the 28th inst. The impression in camp is that the march will be unobstructed, but of course that is only an impression. The course for Saskatchewan just leaving, and this despatch will reach you by Saskatchewan, Crossing.

We form a langur every night with the

katchewan, Crossing.

We form a langer every night with the waggons in a square, two hundred paces each way; the horses inside, the tente outside, the deers facing inwards. The Q.O.R. is the head column to-day.

#### ENGLAND'S LAST WORD. RUSSIA'S CONTEMPTUOUS RE-

A Declaration of War Hourly Expected.

Sir Peter Lumsden's Reply to Kom-

War Credit of \$55,000,000 Voted by Parliament.

Military and Naval Preparations Pushed with Great Vigor. A declaration of war between England

and Russia is now hourly expected. England's forbearance has been met by Russia with cool insolence. Below are the most A Curt Reply from Russia. LONDON, April 23.—The Russian reply

to the communication sent to Baron De Giers through Sir Edward Thornton yes. terday after the receipt of Gen. Lumsden's supplementary report has just been received. De Giers replies curtly that Russia declines to enter upon any further discussion of the Penjdeh incident.

Austria Watching Russia. It is rumored in Berlin and Paris that two Austrian army corps have been order. ed to concentrate on the Russian frontier, in view of the act of Russia in mobilizing the reserves in Poland and the south-western provinces. The rumor is consid-ered doubtful, although it is an open secret that there is mutual distrust between the two powers, which all the nose-rubbing

between the czar and the emperorat Skier-nievice last September was powerless to dispel. A War Credit of \$55,000,000-Highly Impertant Statements in Parliament. London, April 21.—In the house of lords

this afternoon Earl Granville stated that the government had come to the conclusion that the position of affairs justified putthat the position of affairs justified putting the army and navy and the whole of the auxiliary forces in a condition of immediate readiness for service if required.

Earl Granville also said that the operations in Egypt had been such that they could not be abandoned. The government had adhered to their pledges regarding the defence of Egypt. They had met all the demands of the Indian government which were entirely covered by provision at home. England desired to remain on the most friendly terms with all foreign countries. The contemplated increase in the strength of the army and navy would not in the slightest degree diminish the strong desire entertained by the government for a peaceable and honorable settlement of the disable and honorable settlement of the dispute with Russia.

The government have asked a credit of \$55,000,000 for the army and navy. Of this amount \$22,500,000 is for war surposes in the Soudan, and \$32,000,000 for other naval the Soudan, and \$32,000,000 for other naval and military preparations. The vote was passed in the lords without a division.

Earl Granville stated that Indian troeps will be used to hold the Soudan and the British troops there be kept in reserve as an army corps to be called on in an emer-

gency for service in India or elsewhere.

The Earl of Morley, under-secretary for war, announced that the whole of the first class of the army reserves had been notified that they are liable to be summoned for service at very short notice. The government had no intention at present of summoning the militia reserves.

Mr. Gladstone in the commons this after-

Mr. Gladstone in the commons this afternoon announced that the government had
received Gen. Lumsden's answer to the
government's enquiries of the 10th inst.
"The message," said Mr. Gladstone, "shows
how seriously Gen. Lumsden is at issue
with Gen. Komaroff. We cannot enter into details or state the effect of this difference in a few words." The whole matter
will be laid on the table early to-morrow."
Mr. Gladstone stated that the government had received no communication from
Turkey, Austria, France or Germany con-

ment had received no communication from Turkey, Austria, France or Germany concerning the closing of the Dardanelles.

Mr. Gladstone in presenting the request for a vote of credit said: "The government feel it is necessary to hold all the resources of the empire, including the forces in the Soudan, available for instant use wherever required. The credit does not included. required. The credit does not include any provision for further offensive operations or military preparations for an early march on Khartoum. The government rely upon the patriotism of the house, but our intentions have been and are now based upon the strong desire that every pacific means should be used to obtain a just and honor-

should be used to obtain a just and honorable settlement of whatever controversies England might be involved in.

Mr. Gladstone explained that of the \$22,-509,000 for the Soudan, \$3,750,000 would be devoted to the Suakim-Barber railway, \$1,000,000 to the Nile or Wady Haifa railways, \$2,500,000 to naval charges in connection with the removal of the troops from the Soudan, and the balance would nection with the removal of the troops from the Soudan, and the balance would be used to defray military charges in connection with the Soudan. Although the Suakim-Berber railway had been commenced any considerable extension of it would have to be suspended. It would be necessary to hold Suakim and one or two places in the vicinity for health considerations, until some permanent arrangement. tions, until some permanent arrangement could be effected. The Suakim-Berber rail could be effected. The Suakim-Berber railway, he said, was merely's work of military necessity. The Nile railway, however, would be completed apart from military reasons. In regard to the interior steps in the Soudan the government reserved entire liberty of action subject to the judgment of parliament. Of the credit of \$32,500,-000 for special preparations outside the Soudan \$20,000,000 would be devoted to the army and \$12,500,000 would provide for India's wants, enable the government to army and \$12,000,000 would parament to India's wants, enable the government to

mobilise a complete army corps with the troops released from the Soudan, and provide torpedoes and guns for the navy.

Sir Stafford Northcote regretted the post-ponement of the debate on the budget, but felt it was inevitable in view of the gravity of the situation. He thought the govern-ment was not dealing with the Soudan question in a satisfactory manner, and would refuse to vote the Soudan credit asked without a further statement. The Eugsians Clearly to Blame

LONDON, April 20.-Tirpul advices state that the result of all the inquiries shows the attack on Penjdeh by Russians was absolutely unprovoked. Capt. Yates, who mained at Penjdeh to see that the Afghans respected the agreement of March 17, in an interview with the Russian staff the day previous to the battle, pointed out that the Afghans had occupied the west bank of the Kushk river since March 17. The Russians complained of the demeanor of the Afghan troops and the aggressive preparations apparent on their lines; also that the Afghans had detained Tekke-Tuckenson troops are employed at Puli that the Afghans had detained Tekke-Turkoman troopers employed at Puli Khisti in Russian service. They further accessed the Afghans of reconnoitring with an arrogant mies. The facts were that Gen. Komaroff pushed 3,000 troops forward to a commanding pesition before the Afghans, who proceeded to strengthen their weaker outposts. Capt. Yates said the attitude of the Afghans was studiously moderate and there is no color to the pretence that their movements were instance. They even allowed the Russians to inspect their arrangements at Puli Khisti. Gen. Komaroff's withdrawal from

Penjdeh after the battle is considered a mere ruse. In India the effects of the Afghan defeat are already painfully obvi-

De Giere Defends Komareff.
London, April 20.—De Giere' reply to Earl Granville's demand for an explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon the Afghans was considered in cabinet council to-day. The reply says Gen. Komaroff's to-day. The reply says Gen. Komaroff's despatches, copies of which have been forwarded to the British government, sufficiently explain the Pendjeh incident and that it was needless to supplement them. De Giers complains strongly of what he calls the excessive numbers of Sir Peter Lumsden's escort. He says this display of British armed force in Afghan territory, together with the military demonstration at Rawul Pindi, and Lord Dufferin's defiant language, encouraged the Afghans to provoke the Russian attack by leading them to believe they could rely on British support. De Giers does not express the slightest regret for Gen Komaroff's action, and even suggests that Gen. Komaroff

and even suggests that Gen. Komaroff would have neglected his duty if he had failed to attack the Afghans. The Afghan Plan of Defence. LONDON, April 22.-In the event of war the Ameer will reside at Miamese. The Afghan army will be placed in line from Herat to Bulkh. The forces stationed at Miamene will threaten Merv. Those at

Bulkh will threaten Bokhara. The Rus-Bulkh will threaten Bokhara. The Russian army in Central Asia will, in a few weeks, number 100,000 regulars and 50,000 Cossacks and Turcomans.

The Vienna papers are more alarmed at M. Katkoff urging war in the Moscow Gazette than by the news from London. The Berlin National Zeitung reminds M. Katkoff that compliance with the demand Katkoff that compliance with the demand that Russia's neighbors should close the Baltic might really be a warlike participa-tion against England. Germany and Den-

mark must preserve their neutrality.

London, April 22.—Troops are swarming to all the barracks in response to the government's call. The war office is besieged by officers for employment. The Portsmouth fleet will be divided into a flying and a reserve squadron. ing and a reserve squadron.

SIR P. LUMSDEN'S SECOND RE-PORT.

Komaroff's Statements False in Every Important Particular. LONDON, April 21.-Sir Peter Lumsden's reply to the government's enquiry as to the correctness of Komaroff's account of the encounter between the Russians and Af-

ghans states that Gen. Komaroff's account of the attack on Penjdeh is incorrect. Firstly-Gen. Komaroff says: "On March 25th one detachment approached Tash-Kepri (Pul-I-Khisti), on our bank of the Kushk river." Sir Peter Lumsden says Gen. Komaroff's claim to either bank of the Kushk is untenable. The left bank has always been held by the Afghans and was never subject to Russian occupation On 20th Feb. the Russians located an outpost of twenty-five Turcomans at Kizil-Tepe Mound, a mile north of Pul-i-Khisti and about a mile from the nearest point on the Kushk river and the Kushk's junction with the Murghab river. This had always remained the extreme limit of the Russian advance within their line of vedettes. The Russian cavalry detachment alluded to did advance against Pul-i-Khisti on the 25th March, but retired before reaching there, when warned by the Afghan commander, as they had been on February 20th.

Secondly—Gen. Komaroff states that he found nst Pul-I-Khisti on the

an entrenchment occupied by Afghans near the bridge. I reply that this position was occu-pied by the Afghans previous to Gen. Komaroff's advance and previous to the agreement of 17th March.

Thirdly—Gen. Komaroff says: "In order to avoid a conflict I placed my troops five versts from the Afghan position." In reply I car only refer to the main body, as the Russian troops were in Kizil-Tepe, a mile from the Afghan position, and the Russian vedettes were considerably in advance of that roint.

position, and the Russian vedettes were considerably in advance of that point.
Fourthly—Gen. Komaroff says: "When the Afghans were convinced we had no intention of attacking them they began to come daily nearer our camp." I reply that far from the Afghans being convinced of Gen. Komaroff's innocent intentions, the continued irritating attempts to provoke hostility convinced the Afghans that the Russians were determined to provoke a conflict, and induced them to adopt what appeared to be a military necessity in extending their deto be a military necessity in extending their de

to be a military necessary fensive positions.

Fifth—Gen. Komaroff states that on March 27th the Afghans sent against one company charged with covering a reconnaisance three companies with cannon and cavalry. In reply companies with cannon and cavalry. In reply companies with cannon and cavalry. hostile intention. The Russian company meant 250 men, more than equivalent to the three Afghan companies which aggregated 225 men. On the 27th two bodies of Russians simultaneously advanced. Cel. Alikhanoff with cavairy pushed past Pul-I-Khisti. The Russian infantry penetrated the right flank of the Afghan position on the right bank of the Murghab. Col. Alikhanoff only retired when intercepted by the Afghans. The cavairy was four miles in the rear of the Afghan position. Russian infantry only retired when the Afghan commander drew un three companies, warning the Russian offionly rective when the Argana commander Grew up three companies, warning the Russian officer that if he advanced further he would be fired upon. Gen. Komaroff's chief of staff at the interview on the 29th called Col. Alikhanoff's advance merely a pleasure trip, but he was informed that the Afghan commander viewed it in a most serious light.

advance merely a pleasure trip, but he was informed that the Afghan commander viewed it in a most serious light.

Sixthly—Gen. Komaroff states that the arrogance and audacity of the Afghans increased by degrees. I reply it may have been so, but if so it was entirely caused by Russian actions. The Afghans did their utmost to avoid a collision. It is solely owing to their patience and forbearance during two months' incessant irritation that peace was preserved so long. The Afghan commander's courteous reply of March 29th to Gen. Komaroff's ultimatum proves his wish to the last to avoid a conflict.

Seventhly—Gen. Komaroff says on the 28th the Afghans occupied the height commanding the left flank of the Russian camp and began to throw up entrenchments there to establish a post of cavalry behind the Russian line and placed a picket within gunshot distance. I reply that the Afghan commander did on the 28th, after the hostile reconnaisance on the 27th, place a post of observation on the hills on the right bank of the Murghab river for the purpose of giving a notice of any fresh Russian advance but the post rece

Murghab river for the purpose of giving a notice of any fresh Russian advance, but the post was withdrawn the next day.

Eighthly—Gen Komaroff says: On March 29th

Withdrawn the next day.

Bighthly—Gen Komaroff says: On March 29th he sent to the Afghan commander an energetic summons, etc.. and received an answer that by advice of the English he refused to retire across the Kushk river. In reply I may state that the fact itself is reported to me to be totally incorrect. Nowhere in the Afghan commander's reply is there any such statement. On the contrary the wording is distinctly thus: "I have duly received your letter regarding the withdrawal of certain pickets. As I had received orders from the government at Herat to consult Capt. Yates. I showed him your letter. Capt. Yates afterwards had an interview with Col. Zakscheski and informed me of the conversation which ensued. Be it known to ye, I must loyally obey the erders I have received from his highness the ameer, I can in no wise act contrary to the orders of my sovereign. Of course in matters of detail, such as alterations in the positions of the advanced pickets and vedettes, I am prepared to arrange with ye with a view to the avoidance of any risk of conflict."

Ninthly—Gen. Komaroff says he again addressed a private letter, couched in friendly terms. In reply I say the letter in question was never seen by any officer of the commission, but Capt. Delashoe was told a letter had been received a few hours before the Russian attack on the 30th.

Tenthly—Gen. Komaroff states. "On the 30th.

ceived a few hours before the Russian attack on the 30th.
Tenthly—Gen. Komaroff states, "On the 30th, to support my demands I marched with my detachment against the Afghan position, counting still on the pacific result, but the artillery fire and cavalry attack compelled me to accept a combat." In reply I say the Russians advanced to attack the Afghan position and of course the Afghans were obliged to defend themselves. Certainly the engagement was no commenced by artillery fire, as Gen. Komaroff states, as the infantry fire was heard continuing several minutes before the first gun.

For other Afghan was news see second neces.

For other Afghan war news see second page.

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