

The Daily Examiner

AUGUST 31, 1885.

The City Council.

An adjourned meeting of the City Council was to have been held on Saturday evening. But only Councillors Crabbe, McLean, Kelly, and Davy were present, and nothing could be done. Civic business is blocked because four or five of the Councillors have conspired to neglect the duties which they were elected to perform.

As regards the Civic Deadlock we learn that the Board of School Trustees have notified the Council that unless they are paid some \$6,000 on or before the 4th September next, they will take action according to the provision of the School law as follows:

"The City or Town Collector or Treasurer shall pay over to the said Board of Trustees, or their Secretary, the amount of the sum so levied, at the request of such Board, out of the first moneys collected or received by him on the year's assessment, after first providing sufficient for the payment of all interest due, or to become due, at any time during the period covered by the assessment, upon any debentures actually issued by the City or Town respectively; and the said sum so levied at the request of the Board shall be a charge and lien upon all moneys paid or received for, or on account of, such assessment, next after such interest, and before any debt or salary due or payable by the City or Town, respectively, and shall be paid over accordingly to the Board or its Secretary."

The School Board say that the causes of this extreme action are in effect (1) that they owe about \$2,000, which must be paid forthwith; and (2) that the Council, being in a state of general disorganization, they have no guarantee that money will be obtainable to meet their current expenditures.

How long the deadlock will continue remains to be seen. The feelings of pride in the city and sensitiveness to the honor and credit of the corporation, seem to be dead in the breasts of some of the Councillors. Nothing will move them but the strong arm of the law. When the School Board take action and proceed to sequester the revenues of the City, the Councillors will probably wake up to the necessity of doing something.

Prohibition.

A correspondent of the Critic, of Halifax, is writing up the subject of Prohibition. In the last of his letters he says:—

"It is both interesting and instructive to read the debates which took place in both Houses of Parliament during the discussion upon these laws, in 1743. The Bishop of Oxford said:—'It has been found by experience that nothing can restrain the people from buying these liquors, but such laws as hinder them from being sold.'"

"Lord Talbot accused the Government of laying poison in the way of the people, establishing by law a practice productive of all the miseries to which human nature is incident."

"Lord Lauderdale said:—'In every part of this great metropolis, whoever shall pass along the streets will find wretchedness stretched upon the pavement, insensible and motionless. No man can pass a single hour in public places without meeting such objects, or hearing such expressions as disgrace human nature—such as cannot be looked upon without horror, or heard without indignation, and which there is no possibility of removing, whilst this hateful liquor is publicly sold.'"

"Lord Hervey said:—'The use of these liquors can only be hindered by prohibiting the sale.'"

"Not the least remarkable of the speeches elicited, was that of Lord Ches terfield—'Luxury, my Lords, is to be taxed, but vice prohibited, let the difficulty be what it will. Would you lay a tax upon the Ten Commandments? Would not such a tax be wicked and scandalous? Would it not imply an indulgence to all those who could pay the tax? Vice, my Lords, is not properly to be taxed, but suppressed. None, my Lords, ever heard, in any nation, of a tax upon theft or adultery, because a tax implies a license granted for the use of that which is taxed, to all who are willing to pay for it. If liquors are so delicious that the people are tempted to their own destruction, let us, at least, my Lords, secure them from the fatal draught by bursting the vials that contain them. Let us crush at once these artists in human slaughter who have reconciled their countrymen to sickness and ruin, and spread over the pitfalls of debauchery such a bait as cannot be resisted.'"

Lord Salisbury has no faith whatever in Egyptian financiers. He realizes that the millions loaned to the Government of Egypt would, if left under the control of these gentlemen, speedily slip through their fingers, without the country having gained any direct advantage thereby. Under these circumstances, the new Premier recognizes the necessity of Egyptian finances being managed by British officials directly responsible to the British Cabinet. In thus holding the purse-strings, England maintains with ease her supremacy in Egypt, and despite the rumors of the intended withdrawal of troops, the region of the lower Nile is, and must continue to be for many years, a protectorate of Great Britain.

Some valuable gold-bearing quartz has been received at Melbourne from a member of the New Guinea exploring party. Immediately upon the receipt of the news a company was formed, and the required capital subscribed in two hours.

The Quebec Mercury says that during his recent expedition to the Caspetic the Governor General and party captured over 400 salmon.

The Germans who recently hoisted their flag on a French Island have removed it.

Should Riel be Hanged?

REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT THINKS HE SHOULD NOT—BANISHMENT TO BE PREFERRED.

(Halifax Herald's Report.)

The chairman spoke a few words, and then Mr. Grant launched out into his subject. I have been asked, said the lecturer, by what right I have undertaken to lecture about Riel. My answer is the same that John Knox gave to Queen Mary when she asked him: 'Who are you that presume to say what should or should not be done in this realm?' 'A subject of the same, Your Majesty.' We are people of Canada, and consequently part of the Government of Canada. Therefore it is

THE DUTY OF EVERY MAN

to discuss all such questions as this and to speak his mind frankly and fully as he has opportunity. The worst feature in our public life in Canada is a general apathy in regard to public matters. Politicians look at them from a party standpoint. Nothing is so hateful to party men as independent criticism. I, therefore, have always felt it my duty to try to make up my mind on party questions before the party jackals have preyed upon me. I have been asked to lecture in many places on Imperial Federation, but refused in nearly every case. I am not seeking, therefore, to thrust my opinions upon anyone. Imperial Federation is, I warn you, the question of to-morrow, and the question of to-day is in regard to insurrection in the Northwest. Events in a few years will force both parties to take up imperial federation, and both parties will have to take up the Riel matter in a few days. Again, I wish to say that what we need in every part of Canada is independent discussion of public affairs. In the United States the population was divided very closely into parties until of late years. In Canada I would like to see an independent party, that would not bind itself to the wheels of either party. No question is of more interest or more momentous among the people than

THIS QUESTION OF RIEL.

We independent citizens should decide whether Riel should hang, or whether we should force upon the executive a claim for his release. Every party organ in the country is debating how it can make political capital out of that wretch up in Regina. It is very difficult for them to see which way the cat will jump. Government organs seem to wait till the government decide, and the opposition too waits to that they can take the opposite side, no matter what the position of the government may be. I have not spoken to a single party writer. I was told there might be some discussion on the subject, and have therefore proposed abbreviating my remarks, so as to give opportunities to those who wish to speak. There is not much time now, and I believe it to be the duty of the people to let the government know what the intelligent popular verdict is. What is the state of the question? What caused the insurrection? Simply this: While the government had already recognized the claims of Indians, and had recognized the rights of the Hudson Bay Company in the Northwest territories, they had ignored the rights of the half-breeds in that country. Now the half-breeds felt that they had

PRIOR CLAIMS OVER THE INDIANS

and the Hudson Bay Company. But instead of getting their rights they were insulted. There was nothing for them to do but to stand to their arms. If we had been placed in the same position we would have done the same. There would have been no necessity for Wolsey's expedition if the claims of the half-breeds of Manitoba had been properly regarded. As for Riel he is unfortunately destitute of common sense. He is a queer compound and it is very difficult to define him. He is partly a rogue, partly a fool, and altogether a crank. Indian cunning and love of finery are strangely blended with devotional fervor. A lady told me that Riel ought to be hung because he would go straight to heaven, to which I replied that 'that is the same reason why you should be hung.' Riel should have been hanged for the murder of Scott, and there is nothing more disgraceful than the conduct of both governments with regard to him at that time. Five years passed away. Riel was as free then as anyone in this house. He might have returned to the Northwest a free man. But he preferred to live in Montana. And now we have had a second war, which can be traced to the same cause as the first, namely, by an ignominious denial of

THE CLAIMS OF THE HALF-BREDS

Let us put ourselves in the place of these men. Nearly all of them, however, are exceedingly ignorant, although many of them have promising points. Like the premier of Manitoba many of them give great promise. They are brave, adventurous, and most likely to draw the sympathy of those with whom they come in contact. What should have been done at the earliest possible moment was the making of a declaration that the same regulations in force in regard to the half-breeds of Manitoba should be granted to the half-breeds in the territories. But year after year passed and nothing was done. The whites settled all around them. The constant ignoring of their claims had the same effect as if they had been disposed of. They saw that the government did not act. Ignorant and irritable they thought we intended to crush them, and when they found that police had been sent to Carleton, it is no wonder they were indignant, and that they seized their arms to defend their hearthstones and their homes. I believe that any class of people would have done the same. The next thing Riel was sent for. In their eyes he was educated, and they were destitute and ignorant.

IN A WORD THEY WANTED A LEADER.

They were in precisely the same excited condition as the half-breeds of Manitoba previous to the first insurrection. The Indians on the first rising were loyal. Now they were starving, and a hungry man is an angry man, as the Scotchman remarked. They felt that they had been kind of fooled. They gave up their lands for the Buffalo and the Buffalo now disappearing they naturally began to starve. Who is to blame for this state of things? Give us a scapegoat, say the people. I think the whole party system is a fault. Is it any wonder that agents here and there were not what they ought to have been? As to mistakes having been made by agents no one has any doubts. Take, for instance, the treatment of Poundmaker. If I had

been treated with the same disrespect and delay I would not have behaved as well. The feelings of loyalty which the Indians once possessed is as a good degree, became submerged and can never be fully renewed. We find that now we have to accommodate ourselves to a new state of things. We should have followed the example of the British Government and enlisted the young braves in the mounted police. Other things could have been done to civilize and christianize them. The churches should have done more. The Roman Catholic Church had done the largest work in the field; the Anglican Church next, and then the Methodists and Presbyterians.

YET WHAT WE HAVE DONE

has brought in interests, every dollar being treated a hundred fold. One policy is to exterminate them, another to feed them—make them paupers. These are the only two alternatives with politicians. As to the result of the rebellion, the outrages were few. Riel entered into correspondence with some of the Indian chiefs. But how did the Indians act when they rose? Murders were committed at Frog Lake and other places, but they were more from impulse than malice. Let those who committed them be punished and those only, as all murderers should be punished. But do not let us sentence Poundmaker, who had nothing to do with these murders. He treated the teamsters who fell into his hands as well as they could be treated and returned them honourably. What would I do with him? I would hang every murderer, but send Poundmaker back to his tribe. He is a man with the soul of an ancient Roman. Big Bear deserves a term of imprisonment, not for any murder that he committed, but for murders he might have prevented. As to Riel we should have no farces. We should not indulge in denunciations of the judge and jury. It was simply impossible for them to bring in any other verdict than the one they did. And above all let us have no commissioner to enquire into Riel's insanity. Lastly,

WE SHOULD NOT HANG RIEL.

Why? First, because his offence was political rather than criminal. Had Riel escaped into the United States, as Dumont has done, could we demand his extradition? No; because his is a political offence. Now that settles the question as to the nature of his crime. The death penalty should be reserved for murder in the first degree. Many go farther and think it should not be done at all. But I think it should, and the enlightened opinion of the nineteenth century is in favor of hanging, but only for murder in cold blood. It is now admitted by all that there were faults on both sides in regard to the origin of the rebellion. Very good. That being the case, did the wrongs of the half-breeds justify rebellion? This seems to me to be frivolous. Who shall decide at what point rebellion shall begin? If rebels are successful they are patriots; if unsuccessful they are treated as criminals. Everyone admits that the thirteen states were right. Yet had they been beaten, George Washington would have been hung. To think that to hang Riel would be criminal on our part for although law sanctions it, the most enlightened sentiment of the nineteenth century is against it. And it would not only be a crime but a blunder; first by such a death as that it would be his apotheosis. His followers would hang up his picture in their wigwags

AND WORSHIP HIM AS A MARTYR.

Now he is too poor for such a lofty fate as that. Rather than hang him I would open his prison doors and let him free. Why? Because he would find his level. His followers would starve the false prophet who had deluded them, for at his door they would lay the blame of all their miseries. Second, it would embitter the half-breeds against us permanently. They would complain that the English had hanged the man who had come to their relief. And thirdly, when we consider our relations with the French-Canadians I think it would be a tremendous blunder. If the blood of a murdered man called for revenge it would be different. But Riel did not hurt a hair of the head of one of his prisoners. And now we have no right to hang him for the murder of 1869. And let me here say to my old friends by the sea, it is necessary for the good of the Dominion that we should cultivate friendly relations with the French-Canadians. Their big families are a proof of their future. And mark it that we are in the same boat even although there is only one French Province to six English Provinces, and it is just as easy for one province to surround six others, as it is for one man to surround others—and only an Irishman can do that. But we should earnestly consider the fate hanging over

THE DOOMED WRETCH AT REGINA.

Again, the jury recommended mercy and we should pay attention to those recommendations. Well, if not hang him what shall we do with him? A lunatic asylum is out of the question. I would let him go back to Montana, with the understanding that if ever found again on Canadian soil he would be sent to the penitentiary. It had been alleged that if allowed to go free he would get up another rebellion. Do you suppose that the people around Batoche are so fond of war? You can't make omelettes without eggs, and war without injuring those who commence it. It is said that banishment would not make him suffer enough. But his being banished, discredited and brought to his own level would be a punishment quite sufficient. We may clamor for a severer punishment now, but when we cool we will feel thankful if we have acted as the United States.

First Snow of the Season.

ARCTIC WEATHER REPORTED IN PENNSYLVANIA—HEAVY FROST IN QUEBEC. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 26.—From early morning yesterday until late last night, there was a heavy downpour of rain in this county. At Harvey's Lake, ten miles from here, snow fell this morning and continued until noon, with slight intervals. The weather hereabouts has taken a decided change and is quite cold. QUEBEC, Aug. 26.—There was a heavy frost at Lorette last night, and snow is reported to have fallen northwest of Beaufort to-day. The British Government is waiting to consult with Gen. Roberts, who is on his way from India to London, before taking action on the proposed changes in the Indian army.

HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, on

Wednesday, the 2nd Day of September next (1885), at 12 o'clock, Noon,

That beautifully situated House and Property situate at Spring Park, Malpeque Road, adjoining the Woollen Factory, having a front of 45 feet on the Malpeque Road, and extending back 93 feet 8 inches, at present occupied by Mr. R. H. Crawford.

The house is almost new, contains nine rooms, is well finished throughout and has a good brick foundation. A portion of the purchase money will be required in Cash, and the balance may remain on Mortgage.

Possession can be given on the 1st October next.

W. W. LORD.

August 31—tl sale

Garden Party.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of St. James' Church will hold a Garden Party at NEWLANDS, the beautiful grounds of Malcolm McLeod, Esq., on

Thursday, 3rd September.

Admission to the Grounds, 10 cents; Children under twelve, accompanied by Guardian, half-price.

Refreshments, Games and other Amusements will be provided.

Gates open at 3 o'clock, p. m.

All contributions to the above will be received at the Manse.

August 31, 1885.

DRY GOODS, &C.

BY Auction, commencing

Tuesday Evening, Sept. 1st,

AT 7 O'CLOCK,

at the store in Stevenson's Building, Queen Street, a large consignment of

General Dry Goods,

IN

CLOTHS, COTTONS, PRINTS, DRESS GOODS, &c.

A. McNEILL,

Auctioneer.

Ch'town, August 29, 1885.—2f

CHARLOTTETOWN

ROLLER RINK

WILL OPEN FOR THE SEASON

Monday, 31st Aug.,

AT 7.30 P. M.

Bard Monday and Thursday evenings; without Band Tuesday and Friday evenings.

Evening Sessions from 7.30 to 10 p. m.; Afternoon Sessions Monday and Thursday, from 3 to 5 p. m.

LIST OF PRICES:—

Gents.....\$4.00 for 3 months.

..... 7.00 for 6 "

Ladies..... 3.00 for 3 "

..... 5.00 for 6 "

General Admission Band Evenings, 10cts; Skates, 15cts.

General Admission when no Band, 10cts; Skates, 10cts.

Exhibition Nights, 25cts.

Commutation for parties having their own Skates, 5cts.

Special Rates for Families consisting of four persons on application to Managers.

Ch'town, Aug. 29—9f sat mon th

ROUND COAL.

ORDERS filled at Auction Prices, if applied for immediately, at McNEILL'S Auction Room.

Aug. 29th—3f

POLITICAL MEETING

—IN THE—

MARKET HALL.

A POLITICAL MEETING, under the auspices of the Reform Association, will be held in the Market Hall on

Wednesday, 2nd September,

AT 8 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Representatives of the County are respectfully invited to attend.

A. B. WARBURTON.

Aug. 29—td

FOR LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

now on the berth at Peake's (No. 2) Wharf, will sail

FOR LIVERPOOL

ON OR ABOUT

The 30th AUGUST.

Parties wishing to ship Lobsters by this vessel, at lowest rates of freight, will please forward at once.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Ch'town; August 29, 1885.—tf

HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Auction, on the Premises, on

Wednesday, the 2nd Day of September next (1885), at 12 o'clock, Noon,

That beautifully situated House and Property situate at Spring Park, Malpeque Road, adjoining the Woollen Factory, having a front of 45 feet on the Malpeque Road, and extending back 93 feet 8 inches, at present occupied by Mr. R. H. Crawford.

The house is almost new, contains nine rooms, is well finished throughout and has a good brick foundation. A portion of the purchase money will be required in Cash, and the balance may remain on Mortgage.

Possession can be given on the 1st October next.

FLOUR, CHEAP

Matchless,

Kent Mills,

AND OTHER CHOICE BRANDS

VERY CHEAP

—AT—

BEER & GOFF'S.

August 20.

SOMETHING NEW.

Boston

Brown-Bread

Preparation.

TEN CENTS PER PACKAGE.

Will make a fine loaf of Genuine

Boston Brown Bread

WORTH TRYING!

For Sale at

BEER & GOFF'S.

August 20.

CORBA BRAND CEYLON TEA

Something Extra!

In Original Quarter-Pound

Tinfoil Packages.

Souchong, 18cts. a Package.

Pekoe, 22cts. a Package.

These Pure Teas are

Worth Drinking.

FOR SALE AT

BEER & GOFF'S.

August 21.

SURPRISE,

Extra Dry Hop Yeast

for making Sweet Bread. For Sale at

BEER & GOFF'S.

August 21, 1885.

St. Aloysius' School.

THE Sisters of the Convent de Notre Dame

beg to announce to Parents and Guardians

that they purpose opening, SEPTEMBER 1st,

a Day-school for boys under the age of ten

years.

The immediate supervision of the School

will be under the Sisters, and the task of in-

structing shall be assigned to an efficient

Teacher, holding a second-class license.

For Terms apply to the

SUPR. OF THE CONVENT.

August 24, 1885—1f this wk 2f next

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

THE only place in the City to get All-

Hardwood Chairs (Island make) is at

GREEN'S FACTORY

Common Single Backs, 45 cents.

Double Backs, 70 cents.

Row, Double Rungs, \$1.00.

Oak Back Dining, \$1.00.

Rocking Chair, in Arm and Nurse.

Great George Street,

next door to W. E. DAWSON'S.

THOMAS GREEN.

Ch'town, Aug. 26—1mo pat

CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME,

CHARLOTTETOWN.

THE classes of this Institution will be re-

opened TUESDAY, the first of Septem-

ber. Pupils failing to have their names

registered that day shall forfeit the right of

competition for medals or extra prizes.

August 19—tl spt 1

ST. PETER'S BOYS' SCHOOL

WILL be re-opened the FIRST WEEK

IN SEPTEMBER, under charge of a

graduate of an English Training College, who

holds highest testimonials from Her Majesty's

Inspectors of the Educational Department.

Instruction will be given in English in all

its branches, also in Latin, Greek, Modern

Languages, Music and Drawing as required.

For further particulars apply to Lawrence

W. Watson, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Aug. 11, '85—3aw pat tf

London and Liverpool.

REGULAR TRADERS

FALL, 1885.



BARKENTINE

"EREMA,"

P. LEDWELL, Commander,

WILL SAIL FROM

London for Charlottetown, direct