

The Daily Examiner

MAY 21, 1885

TO-DAY, the DAILY EXAMINER enters upon its ninth year, with a circulation about six times as large as when it was first issued—a circulation larger than was enjoyed by the weekly papers of that day.

A Reaction.

THE importance of the verdict rendered on Friday last by the intelligent property holders of St. Peter's and East Point can hardly be exaggerated. Besides being an unmistakable endorsement of the policy of the Local Administration, the contest had a direct bearing on Dominion politics.

"Sir John Macdonald and Senator McPherson would rather be flouting at the courts of Europe, seeking after knight-hoods and red breeches, than trying to do justice to the half-breeds of the North-west."

Then again at Marie, the Grit standard bearer is reported by the Patriot as follows:—

"Besides an able expose of the policy, and management of the local government, Mr. Bowers, in unmistakable language attacked the policy of the Dominion Government, and elicited a hearty outburst of applause, and he reviewed the Northwest bungling of Sir John and his party, which had led to the present rebellion and bloodshed."

Besides this P. R. Bowers' nomination paper was not only signed by the Grit member of the House of Commons for King's County, but at the foot of the list in the Patriot it was stated that the nomination was "supported by Dr. McIntyre, M. P.; J. R. McLean, Esq., M. P., etc., etc., etc." This was true enough.

"DEAR SIR,—Allow me to remind you that it becomes every Liberal in the District to support the Party Candidate, Mr. Bowers, at the bye Election. The season of the year is, of course, a busy one, but the short time required to cast your vote is time well spent in view of the valuable effect a victory now will have on the result of our next Dominion Election."

"Please spare the time and vote for our man. I am sorry I cannot be with you to do the same."

This shows that by "underhand" means as well as by open canvassing, the influence of the Grit Party was brought to bear on the electors; and that a party triumph was sought by the raising of a Dominion issue. But all of no avail. In this part of King's County McIntyre and Robertson polled over 500 of a majority in 1882, but this now is reversed. McEachen's majority of 155 on a high property qualification represents a majority of at least 300 on the popular vote for a member of the House of Commons.

Riel's Crime Against the Country.

THE law declares that:— "For levying war against Her Majesty, either with intent to dispose Her Majesty from the style, honor and royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, or of any other of Her Majesty's Dominions or countries, or in order by force or constraint to compel Her Majesty to change her measures or councils, or in order to intimidate or overawe both or either Houses of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or of Canada, or conspiring to levy war against Her Majesty with any such intent, or for any such purpose as aforesaid. Every one who commits treason is guilty of a crime and liable to suffer death."

—The Montreal Gazette says:— "There probably never was a time in the history of the Empire when there was a deeper or more earnest feeling of loyalty in every part, or when more practical proofs were given that this feeling really means in times of danger a United Empire, physically as well as politically. The presence of Australians in the Sudan Army, and of Canadian voyageurs on the Nile, the tenders of Canadian soldiers to the Queen, the resolve of every portion of the Empire to stand by the motherland in the war with Russia, and accept all the risks and responsibilities inherent to their position in the event of so fearful a struggle being entered upon—are not these sufficient evidences of Imperial unity? Do they not demonstrate the existence of the spirit of Imperial Federation in its grandest form?"

—In the British House of Commons on the 18th inst., Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice announced that negotiations with Spain for a commercial treaty had terminated unsatisfactorily. The Government, he said, could only consider the recent action of Spain as the refusal to fulfill the fundamental conclusions of the declaration of the 21st December, 1884, and the British minister to Madrid had been instructed to inform Spain that under the circumstances negotiations were at an end.

—"Canadian Carriages" are advertised in the London papers. Thomas Lloyd offers to the people of London "some fine specimens of these superior light Carriages, constructed of the best native woods, and from the leading makers." These carriages were made in New Brunswick, and were introduced to the English market through the instrumentality of Mr. Ira Cornwall.

We clip the following from the Carleton Sentinel, a Liberal paper:—"Why not enfranchise the Indian? In Maine, the other day, one of the Indians there gave his son the name of Patrick, and an ex-governor of the Penobscot tribe, at Old Town, held a reception at which there was an orchestra of white men. So it is proven that the Indian is advancing with, or be overrun by, the civilization of the white faces."

—Canadians will note with gratification that the Marquis of Lorne is to be the next president of the Royal Geographical Society. As a result of this appointment it is quite possible that the Society will pay increased attention to exploratory work in the Dominion.

—Lord Wolsley's letter expressing in the highest terms his appreciation of the valuable aid rendered by the Canadian voyageurs has been laid before the British House of Commons.

Sir Leonard's Mission.

The object of the Finance Minister's visit to England is thus referred to by the Montreal Gazette:—

"The object of his mission is primarily the placing of a loan upon the English market to extinguish the floating liabilities of the Government, to provide for obligations maturing this year in connection with the construction of public works, and to arrange for the retirement of the 5 p. c. loan of 1860, notice of the payment of which on July 1st has already been given by the Finance Minister. The floating debt is understood to amount to some \$18,000,000, having been \$13,000,000 on April 1, since when a temporary loan of a million sterling has been made in London. The amount required for capital expenditure made and to be made this year, with the cost of the expedition to the Northwest, may reach \$8,000,000, more than one-half being required to meet the balance of the loan and subsidy payments to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the whole of which will probably be earned by September if the present anticipations of the company as to the date of the completion of the work are realized. Of the loan of 1860, more than five millions has been extinguished by purchases for the sinking fund, and there remains outstanding about \$25,000,000. It is confidently believed, however, that fully \$20,000,000 of this amount will be retired by an exchange into a short date 4 per cent. bond at par, so that not more than five millions will remain to be redeemed. It would seem probable, therefore, that a new loan of something like \$30,000,000 will be required to be made, of which not more than \$8,000,000 will involve a new obligation or an increase of the debt over the present figure."

"The rate at which the money can be borrowed will, of course, depend upon the condition of the money market next month. The peaceful aspect of the Anglo-Russian question, if maintained, ought to enable Canada to place a loan on more advantageous terms than would otherwise be the case, and the steady development of the resources of the Dominion, the growing interest and faith in its future, may be relied upon to maintain the credit of the country in the high position it has lately occupied. By the retirement of the loan of 1860, yet outstanding, a saving in the annual interest charge of at least \$250,000 will be effected, a sum which capitalized will permit of an increase of six millions and a quarter of debt without imposing any additional burden on the country. Sir Richard Cartwright was not able to effect a loan during his term of office at a rate better than 94 for a 4 per cent. bond; last summer Sir Leonard Tilley placed the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds at a fraction over 91, or at an equivalent of 104 for a 4 per cent. bond. In the past year there has been a slight depreciation in the market price of the last issue in common with all colonial securities, but there is no reason to doubt that the Finance Minister will be able to obtain all the money required to exchange the maturing bonds and fund the floating liabilities at a favorable rate."

AN Ottawa despatch says that the Minister of Militia has ordered the remains of Lieut. Fitch to be forwarded over the trail to Qu'Appelle without delay. It will be almost a fortnight before the body can reach Toronto. Lieut. Fitch's life was insured for \$10,000 in the New York Life Company. The insurance was effected only a few months before the Lieutenant left for the Northwest, and only one payment had been made upon the policy. The New York Life people have telegraphed for certificates of death. The New York Life Insurance Company is represented in Charlottetown by Messrs. McLean & Martin.

Principal Grant on our North-west Rebellion.

In Montreal, on Sunday last, Rev. Principal Grant caused quite a sensation by his sermon in St. Paul's Church on the North-west affair. Instead of blaming individuals for the origin of the insurrection, he asked if the whole body of the people were not to blame, and to blame in different ways. Even if agents had been to blame, the party system is to be blamed for this, for in Canada the claims of party were absolute, and the prophets of the system say that no other system is possible. Even under despotic governments the whole of the people are held responsible for the sins of their rulers; much more certainly will God hold us responsible for our government; it is popularly considered the rulers represent us directly, and party the only form of government that is possible. The people will have it so, when party is not a means but an end, as it is in Canada. Then the agents that any Government selects must be not the best men in the country, not even the best men in the party, but the men who have been most servicable to the party. They have done the party's work, and the more questionable the work the more absolute their claims. When the wages cannot be paid out of private collections, levies on contractors or secret service funds, they must be paid by appointments to the civil, military, education, Indian and other services. "Is not bribery the keystone of the system?" recently asked a Judge in Ontario from his seat on the bench. A competent authority answered in the affirmative, and the great organs of the system uttered no protest. Continuing in this strain the rev. gentleman asked: "So far as the Northwest is particularly concerned, let me ask in what light has it generally been regarded since it came into our possession? Simply a vast region out of which we should try to make money. Was that God's purpose in giving it to us? The old sons and lords of the soil the Indians, were our first charge. Have we done the title of our duty to them? How many have thought of the chance of getting quarter sections and of how to enrich themselves in ways more or less questionable? He went on to discuss our responsibility as a people for the trouble, and remarked that one thing has been taught us out of this, that we should strive to obtain a civil service as independent of party in Canada as it is in Britain, and be for one would support any party that would pledge itself to effect this reform. After defining our duty to the Indians, the Rev. preacher concluded thus: "At all events, we shall think twice in the future before condemning any other nation when we have not been able to settle claims of a few half-breeds without two civil wars, when with the advantage of a century's peace with the Indians we have stumbled into war with them. If the evil that has befallen us has such results in our case, it will not have been for naught that the evil has been sent. We shall reverently acknowledge that God's hand was in it and shall ask obediently and earnestly 'Lord what wilt thou have us to do?' But they might ask had not God in His wisdom permitted this insurrection, for out of it might spring good and it might be the means of binding the Dominion more closely together and abolishing that curse of sectionalism which every nation and especially a young nation had to contend against. It was this sectionalism that thwarted George Washington in the camp as well as in Congress, more than the combined forces of the English and the Russians. Each of the 13 colonies thought of itself rather than of the whole, forgetting, that if the federal cause should suffer each would have been destroyed. History showed that the very wars which were thought a curse to a country, under the providence of God became a blessing. Nothing bound people together so much as fighting and suffering and dying together against a common enemy. So in the case of Canada to-day, where men from the Maritime Provinces, from Quebec, and from Ontario and Manitoba were fighting and dying together for the common cause of the Dominion. Surely Canadians, after such a sacred union, would despise disunion. Again, this experience would give to Canada a larger sympathy with the troubles of other nations. How often had they pointed the finger of scorn at the United States in their Indian wars. What little sympathy had they with the mother country in her mission of civilizing barbarous tribes. England had committed faults it is true, but of all nations that had to do with inferior and savage people none could show a record so free from stain. The mother country was doing the police work of the world. Regions in Africa, Asia, and the world over she had thrown open to our shipping, to our enterprise and for the benefit both of her own subjects and the less civilized people with whom she had to do. Canadians ought to be proud to form part of such an Empire. If the insurrection in the Northwest taught us to repent of our own absorbing selfishness, our localism, our covetousness, if it made us value common interests above those that were merely individual, if it bound the country together, if it taught us the value of an empire, and made us rise to the conception of the duties that this connection imposed upon us, then the calamity that had befallen us would not have been for naught. If it had not these effects then a worse thing would befall us."

No White Feather about Captain Cropley.

Stung to the quick by the malicious attacks of a Frederictonian, Capt. H. A. Cropley, of the 71st York, thus replies in his own journal, the Capital:—

"From the receipt of the regimental order from Col. Marsh, calling for men from their respective commands, up to the present time, both Captain Cropley and Captain Loggie have been indefatigable in their efforts to have Fredericton honorably and creditably represented in the New Brunswick regiment ordered to the Northwest. Their labors have been of no light or ordinary character. To the few who have increased this work, time will show their mistake. It was the plain duty of every citizen to assist those officers in their endeavor to maintain the highly honorable military record of old York, and to send to the front men worthy of nobly standing side by side with the heroes from other sections of our broad Dominion. The personal insinuations respecting Capt. Cropley are as false as they are exasperating. The editors of Gregory & Blair's organ have as little head as heart. Individually Captain Cropley might be a fair target; but that gentleman has a wife and family, whose feelings demand consideration. In addition to this, such a rumor might come to the knowledge of his father, Major Cropley, District Paymaster and Superintendent of Stores for the Province of Prince Edward Island. Captain Cropley has been in the militia almost uninterruptedly for over twenty-five years, during which period almost his highest ambition has been to help to elevate the standing of our militia. He springs from a race of soldiers, his grandfather having been the first Quarter-master Sergeant of that glorious crack regiment, the old historical sky-blue 97th, the noble Hedley Vicer's regiment. His great-grandfather was an Adjutant in a London Militia regiment. The bones of soldier relatives now repose in Gibraltar, Corfu, Ceylon, India and the Crimea. We know that our readers will pardon this purely personal matter, made under great pressure."

Funeral of Hon. J. C. Pope.

The mortal remains of the Hon. James C. Pope were, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of the friends and comrades of his youth and manhood, reverently laid beside those of his brother in the graveyard of St. John's Church, at St. Eusebe's. The Rev. Clement Richardson conducted the service in the Church, and the Rev. David FitzGerald read at the grave the solemn but consolatory passages of the burial service with which the Church commits all that is earthy of its children to the earth. The pall bearers were Hon. L. C. Owen, Hon. T. H. Haviland, Hon. John Yeo, Hon. John Lesfurgey, Hon. F. De St. C. Brecken, and David Rogers, Esq., and in the funeral train were men from Bedeque, the home of his childhood and youth, from Summerside, where his active career in the Province was begun, from Charlottetown, the scene of his greatest political efforts and triumphs. Among those who went from Charlottetown to pay the last tribute of respect to him, were the Hon. W. W. Lord, with whom he contested his first election; and Cornelius Howatt, Esq., his first political colleague, in the proconsul. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was present, together with the Hon. Donald Ferguson, representing the Local Government, and most of the leading men of the Province. The funeral train itself was the finest ever used on the road, and cost about \$25,000.

Excursion.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY 25th MAY, 1885.

STEAMERS "Princess of Wales" and "St. Lawrence".—Picton Landing and Return, one dollar. Summerside to Point du Chene and Return, one dollar. By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary. May 21, '85.

HORSES WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Twenty-five working and driving Horses, weighing from 1000 to 1200 pounds. W. S. McKie, Head Hillsborough St. Ch'town, May 21, '85—31

LIVERY STABLE, CRAFTON STREET.

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS always on hand and delivered at short notice. Telephone connection with all the principal hotels. JOHN F. POWERS, Proprietor. Ch'town, May 21, '85.

Childrens Carriages

JUST RECEIVED—cheap—at bargain. JOHN NEWSON. Ch'town, May 21—14

DOGS WITHOUT COLLARS.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all dogs found at large in this city, without a collar with the name of the owner thereon, will, on and after Monday next, be destroyed without further notice to the owner. THOMAS FLYNN, City Marshal. Police Court, May 1885—pat 31

OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS IS VERY TEMPTING

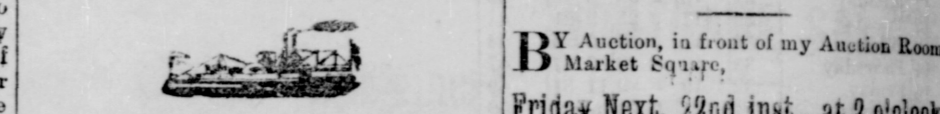
The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods. The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits. The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secure for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats ever shown, and include all the popular shapes. The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city. The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city,—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes,—largest in variety of materials,—largest in correct styles,—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT,—RELIABLE, HONEST.

ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE, No. 50 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.

Direct Steam Communication Between Charlottetown and London



The first-class Iron Steamship 'CLIFTON' 2,500 Tons Gross Register, is intended to sail from Charlottetown for London About the 4th of JUNE, Carrying freight and passengers on favorable terms.

Lobsters taken at through rates from all points on P. E. I. Railway. Intending shippers will require to engage freight not later than the 29th inst. Returning will leave London for Charlottetown About the 27th JUNE, and will continue making regular trips during the remainder of the season.

For Freight or Passage and other information apply in London to STEWART BROS., 3 Fenchurch Street, in Chatham, N. B., to R. A. & J. STEWART, or here to F. J. NEWBERRY, Agent. Ch'town, May 20, 1885.

P. E. ISLAND Steam Navigation Co's.

STEAMERS ST. LAWRENCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES. Summer Arrangement NOVA SCOTIA. Leave Charlottetown for Picton Landing every Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at seven o'clock, connecting there with the Train for Halifax. Returning to Charlottetown on Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, about two p. m., on arrival of train from Halifax. Leave Picton Landing for Charlottetown on Thursday, on arrival of train at two p. m.

NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Leave Summerside every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of Train from Charlottetown, connecting at Shediac with Trains for each of the above named places; and at St. John, with steamers of the International Company and Railway for Portland and Boston. Also leave Charlottetown for Summerside every Monday morning at one o'clock. Returning, leave Shediac every day (Sunday excepted) on arrival of day train from St. John, for Summerside, connecting there with train for Charlottetown. Also leave Summerside for Charlottetown every Saturday evening, about five o'clock. By order, F. W. HALES, Secretary. Ch'town, May 20, 1885.

TO SHIPPERS

WE will place at the disposal of shippers a portion of the warehouse on No. 2 Wharf, for the express purpose of goods for shipment, and will grant Warehouse Receipts for said goods. This warehouse is a fine, three-story building, almost surrounded by water, and offers every inducement to shippers, as insurance can be easily effected. PEAKE BROS. & CO. Ch'town, May 16, '85.

Bait Herring.

100 Barrels BRIGHT HERRING. For sale by HORACE HAZARD. Ch'town, 14th May, '85—31 eod.

FURNITURE!

BY Auction, in front of my Auction Room, Market Square, Friday Next, 22nd inst., at 2 o'clock. Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Sofa, Bureau, Chef-fouier, Poles and Rings, Mattress, Picture, 1 Piano and sundry other articles. E. NEEDHAM, Auctioneer. Ch'town, May 20, 1885.

SEED WHEAT.

JUST ARRIVED, a large quantity of Prime SEED WHEAT, in Red and White Flax and White Russian, grown by practical farmer in Toronto. ALSO—A large quantity of FLOUR, in Patents and Superior Extras, for sale cheap. A. HORNE & CO., Upper Queen Street, Charlottetown, May 20, '85—14 wly 41

AUCTION.

THE Subscribers will sell by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3rd, 1885, at Souris East, the Schr. "Isabella," 48 Tons. ALSO—At same time, one 34-foot Seine Boat and 2 0 fathoms Seine, with fittings complete. Terms at Sale. McDONALD, McDONALD & CO. May 19—11 date

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Lad of 16 to 18, who can write a good hand, to act as Clerk and Assistant Book-keeper. A good opening for one who has ambition. Apply personally. N. J. CAMPBELL. Ch'town, May 18—14

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY. EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first class fare, will be issued from Charlottetown to all intermediate stations, Summerside, Souris, Georgetown and all intermediate stations, by afternoon train, on Saturday, 23rd May inst.; also, to and from all stations on Monday, 29th inst., all tickets being good to return up to and on May 27th, 1885. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, May 18, 1885. City post all w'kly papers

W. Tice and D. Cavanagh

BEG to inform the public of Charlottetown that they have started a new LIVERY STABLE, on Grafton Street, next door to the Fish Market. They have good horses, and carriages second to none in the City, and can accommodate any gent. at short notice, day or night, and on reasonable terms. Horses sold on commission, and boarded reasonably. May 14—21 th sat pd

62 CASES

New BOOTS and SHOES. Just Received and for Sale at our usual LOW PRICES. J. C. SPRAGUE & CO., Sign of the Big Red Foot, Queen Street. May 12—eod w'kly 3ws