

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

DECEMBER 28, 1886.

A Father's Sorrow.

The late Skeffington Elliot was the son of His Honor Judge Elliot, of London. He was also the nephew of Hon. Edward Blake. When the troubles broke out in the Northwest in 1885, Skeff. Elliot was living at Prince Albert. He at once volunteered for service. At Duck Lake, having borne himself nobly on the field, he was killed. He was one of the first to fall in defence of his native land. Since the rebellion the Reform politicians have been endeavoring to make some capital out of the death of Skeff. Elliot by declaring that he had written letters to his father before his death, indicating that the half-breeds had been badly treated, and that they were in consequence on the verge of rebellion. This has been said so often, and it was repeated so circumstantially in the London *Advertiser* the other day, that Judge Elliot felt it incumbent upon himself to say something on the subject. In a letter to the *Free Press* after giving the statement a denial, the Judge proceeds to say regarding his son:—

"I never knew one who had a stronger hatred of injustice or a keener sensibility of wrong than he had. I am sure I can confidently appeal to all who knew him during his three years' residence in the North-West for a confirmation of this assertion, and I am sure that if to his knowledge there were these instances of tyrannical usurpation the sufferers would have had his warmest sympathy, and it would have gone greatly against his will to coerce them."

"But with alacrity he took up arms. In the dead of the night of the 20th of March, the news came to Prince Albert that Riel and his followers had seized private property, and had proclaimed their right to control the country. The regular military force at Prince Albert was very slender, quite inadequate to cope effectually with the followers of Riel should they carry their threats into effect; so the officer in command called for volunteers to assist in upholding the law. To this call thirty-seven civilians, whose names I have, and who were under no military obligation to do so, promptly responded. My son was among the number. I know his action was not taken in a reckless or thoughtless spirit, for during the short time he had for preparation he made some thoughtful arrangements in event of a fatal issue, and confided his last message to a friend, and we know that he well considered what he was doing. Of these thirty-seven, nine were killed by Riel and his band, and five were wounded. There are some harrowing circumstances relating to the treatment which some of the wounded who were left helpless on the field received at the hands of Riel's Indians, which have come to our knowledge, but which I omit. Suffice it to say, they were ruthlessly killed because they dared to vindicate the supremacy of the law. Nevertheless, these young Canadians, for I believe they were nearly all young, behaved with the courage of their race, and died as I hope loyal Canadians will be ever ready to die for their country."

"Here I might stop, and in silence suffer this dark shadow across life's path until the end. But it is hard to bear that people should be amongst us who do not hesitate to dishonor the memory of these young men by confiding their sympathy to Riel, and by attempting to justify his acts. If Riel was justified in what he did; if, as they say, his cause was a just one, then those who voluntarily stood in the breach and opposed him, died in an unworthy cause."

"Where is Mr. Laurier's sympathy for those men, and for those whose hearts were torn with anguish? Or where is the sympathy of Mr. Blake, who has such endearing relations with Mr. Laurier as to designate him his 'dear friend'? Alas! it is not for the brave men whose blood stained the snow; it is on the side of the man who murdered them, who did his best to incite the Indians to desolation and slaughter, and whose patriotism was measured by the price of \$35,000. Had the picture been reversed, and Riel been a British-Canadian and the fallen ones French, we can but faintly imagine the shriek of horror that would have proceeded from Lower Canada, and justly, too. But as the fact stands they were only British-Canadians who were slain. That is all."

"As for those who are not French and are not deluded as the French *habitants* are by falsehood, but who know how the truth stands, and profess to love Mr. Laurier, and to approve his acts, they only furnish another example of the moral obliquity which springs from a callous and degrading subservience to party."

WILLIAM ELLIOT.

"London, Dec. 18, 1886."
This is the most scathing denunciation of the conduct of the Opposition with respect to Riel that we have yet seen; and it is all the more *terrible* because it springs from the fulness of a sorrowing father's heart. Judge Elliot has, of course, no connection whatever with politics, no interest in seeing Sir John remain at the head of public affairs. Indeed, his relationship to Mr. Blake would rather tend to make him desire the triumph of the party under Mr. Blake's leadership. But he is compelled to denounce the conduct of the Grits with respect to Riel, and to say that "they only furnish another instance of the moral obliquity which springs from a callous and degrading subservience to party." This is the summing up of a just Judge. We ask the electors of Prince Edward Island to bear this judicial decision in their minds when deciding which party they will support in the coming election.

The Northwest Postal Service.

The progress made in the postal service in the Canadian Northwest has certainly been remarkable. As short a time ago as 1853, there were but three mails despatched and received each year. Later on, in the same year, a monthly service was organized, and in 1857—a United States' post office having been opened at Pembina—the exchange was made there fortnightly. In 1862, this service was increased to two trips per week. The mode of conveyance was on horse-back in summer, and dog-sledge in winter. Up to the year 1871, the postal service was carried on by the Hud-

son Bay Co. In that year, Manitoba and the Northwest having become part of the Dominion of Canada, were brought within the Canadian postal service, and twenty-one offices were established, with regular weekly or semi-weekly services. Closed bags were exchanged between Fort Garry and Windsor, Ont., and a contract entered into for conveyance of mails three times per week between St. Cloud (the then nearest United States railway station) and Fort Garry, 427 miles. On the 15th of January, 1875, the stages to Pembina being made daily, a daily mail to Fort Garry was established. In 1879 the line of railway was completed to Winnipeg, and from that time a speedy and direct communication has been had with all points. On the 1st of August, 1876, a mail was established once in three weeks between Winnipeg and Edmonton, a distance of about 900 miles, serving five intermediate offices. The trip either way was performed in about 21 days. Up to the year 1879 the increase in the business of the post offices of Manitoba and the Northwest was comparatively slow, but since that time it has grown with the same remarkable rapidity that has characterized the general advance of the country.

Of the 456 offices now in existence, 21 were opened in 1871, 5 in 1872, 5 in 1873, 2 in 1874, 3 in 1875, 12 in 1876, 4 in 1877, 12 in 1878, 50 in 1879, 31 in 1880, 17 in 1881, 45 in 1882, 43 in 1883, 145 in 1884, 23 in 1885, 36 in 1886.

Upwards of 300 of these offices are in Manitoba, 77 in Assiniboia, 9 in Saskatchewan, 21 in Alberta, and 10 in Keewatin. In 1882 the only offices outside of Manitoba were Qu'Appelle, Touchwood Hills, Stobart, Grandin, Prince Albert, Carlton, Battleford, Edmonton, Fort Saskatchewan and St. Albert. About one half the offices receive mails from two to twelve times per week.

In 1880 the railway mail service was introduced, with two clerks, between Winnipeg and St. Vincent. This continued till 1882, when it was extended west to Virden, and the staff of clerks was increased to seven. In the following year the service was still further extended and the staff increased to ten. From that time it has been extended as railways were built. In 1884 there were 15 railway mail clerks; in 1885, 18; and at present, 28; in addition to the chief railway clerk. The distance travelled daily by postal clerks was in 1881, 134 miles; in 1882, 628 miles; in 1883, 1,064 miles; in 1884, 1,439 miles; in 1885, 2,104 miles; in 1886, 3,184 miles.

These figures show the wonderful development of the mail service in Manitoba and the Northwest generally during recent years. For several years past the division has been under the inspectorship of Mr. W. W. McLeod, who was appointed to the office in 1881. Attached to the inspector's office are an assistant inspector, five clerks, one messenger and one chief railway mail clerk.

Referring to Mr. McLeod, the *Daily Manitoban* says:—"He entered the service of the department in Prince Edward Island, in June, 1866, and held the position of assistant and acting inspector from the time Prince Edward Island joined the Confederation until he was transferred to Winnipeg in 1881. He is one of the most efficient officers in the whole Dominion department."

Mr. J. A. Carman, for many years one of our Island mail clerks, is among the staff of railway mail clerks, and is earning golden opinions for himself.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,—In your issues of Thursday and Friday last, you charge me with endeavoring to debase the electors of Queen's County, by the distribution of whiskey; and with a recklessness of assertion begotten of political malice, speak of my distributing "schooner loads of whiskey."

I beg to state in reply that your charges are false and unfounded, and that I have not distributed any liquor either in Belfast, Fort Augustus, New London or any other district of Queen's County.

With respect to my vessel which was loaded with oats at Fort Augustus, I beg to say that I did not put any liquor on board that ship nor cause it to be put on board. If an occasional glass of liquor from the ship's stores was given to a farmer hauling oats on a cold or wet day that is only what has been done on board my ships for the past twenty years.

The charge that the people were debauched and day and night made hideous is simply false.

Yours truly,
WM. WELSH.

[THE EXAMINER did not speak of Mr. Welsh distributing schooner loads of whiskey. It had been stated that THE EXAMINER had insinuated that the electors of Fort Augustus were likely to be drawn from their allegiance to the Liberal-Conservative Party by means of Mr. Welsh's whiskey. We promptly repudiated the insinuation, and expressed the belief that Mr. Welsh might distribute schooner loads of whiskey without success in winning votes. To prove his charge of malice on the part of THE EXAMINER, Mr. Welsh puts an entirely false construction upon our remarks. This shows that there is nothing in the charge.]

The statement made by Mr. Welsh to the Editor of THE EXAMINER, as reported yesterday, was simple, direct and clear; the statement contained in the above letter, smacks of the "cute" pettifoggery lawyer. As to Mr. Welsh's statement, that THE EXAMINER's charge is false, we have only to say that the men of Fort Augustus who are primarily responsible for the charge, and who are the persons really branded by Mr. Welsh as guilty of preferring a false charge, will probably have some explanation of the fact to make.—ED. EXAMINER.]

Stipendiary Magistrate's Court.

A GOOD-SIZED docket greeted His Honor this forenoon. The first case called was that of a Water Street man, charged with a third offence against the Scott Act. This case had been adjourned from last week for the consideration of law points. In giving judgment the Magistrate reviewed the case. He said: On the 22nd November last an information was laid against the defendant. On the same day a summons was issued to the defendant, calling on him to appear on the 24th to answer to the charge, which summons was served on the 22nd November. The case was called on the 24th, but the defendant did not appear. The police constable testified to the service of the summons on the defendant personally, and a witness was examined who substantiated the charge. A warrant for the arrest of the defendant was then issued, and the case was adjourned until the 29th of November. This adjournment was expressly made, and at the time stated so to be, until the arrest of the defendant. I then stating that in no case would I proceed to conviction in the absence of the accused. Four other adjournments were made, awaiting the arrest of the defendant. On the evening of the 21st of December he was arrested, and the following being the day to which the hearing of the case had been adjourned, he on that day appeared in court on a warrant issued on the 24th November. His counsel—Mr. E. J. Hodgson—was also present. The case was called, and no objection being taken by either the defendant or his counsel, the hearing proceeded with. A witness was examined who proved the sale. The defendant's counsel then asked for his client's discharge, contending that I had no jurisdiction to convict upon two grounds, (1) that my appointment was illegal inasmuch as my commission as Magistrate was issued by the Lieutenant Governor and not by the Governor-General; (2) that under the Summary Procedure Act, 32 and 33 Vic., Cap. 31, which regulates all proceedings under the Act, the several adjournments were irregular. In support of this latter contention he referred to Sect. 32 of the before mentioned Act, which enacts as follows, "or the justice or justices upon the nonappearance of the defendant may, if he or they think fit, issue his or their warrant in manner hereinbefore directed, and shall adjourn the hearing of the complaint or information until the defendant is apprehended." He urged that there should only have been one adjournment, and that an indefinite one "until the apprehension of the defendant." No other points were raised. Reserving my judgment I adjourned the case until to-day. As the first point raised in one which no decision of mine can settle, I say nothing further than that I am of opinion that the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate for this City by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, under the powers conferred by the Provincial Statute 38 Vic. Cap. 5, is good and valid, and *intra vires* the Legislature of this Province. As to the second it may be that one indefinite adjournment is within the meaning of the section quoted, though I think it by no means follows that the words are not large enough to admit of several adjournments for the same purpose, that is, to keep the case adjourned until the appearance of the defendant. But such provisions are directory only and in the words of Manisty, J., in "the Queen vs. Hughes L. R. 42 B. D. 631," "do not in any way affect the jurisdiction of Justices to hear charges made against persons who are before them, and who are accused of offences over which they have jurisdiction." After a careful perusal of the case above referred to (the Queen vs. Hughes), it appears to me to have swept away and forever (so far as the united opinion of ten of the ablest Judges in England can do so) of all the many conflicting decisions relative to a Magistrate's jurisdiction, and decides that such jurisdiction is not dependent upon the means taken to bring the offender before him but is complete on his appearance, and in the words of one of the Judges hearing this case, "whether summoned, brought by warrant, or under an illegal warrant, is immaterial; being before the Justices, however brought there, the Justices, if they had jurisdiction in respect of time and place over the offence, were competent to entertain the charge." The defendant here is brought before the Magistrate on a warrant properly issued on a sworn and substantiated information issued after summons has been issued and disobeyed. He is informed of the charge against him, and the evidence is given in his presence, and every opportunity for defence is given him, and I think that not only is the case within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, but that he is bound under the Statute to hear and determine the offence charged. He convicted the defendant of a third offence and imposed the usual penalty—two months imprisonment.

The defendant's counsel said that as he did not agree with the judgment, he would take the necessary steps to have it set aside. The Magistrate said that time would be granted the counsel to take action.

Two other Scott Act cases were then called and further adjourned. Two boys, arrested on suspicion of stealing horse hair, were next arraigned. The evidence being insufficient the case was withdrawn. A young man, charged with maliciously injuring the police station, was ordered to pay damages; and as the offence was an indictable one, the Magistrate said that he would have to consult with the Attorney-General before the affair could be settled. Two drunks were then disposed of for \$4. A country-woman, for selling light weight butter, was fined five cents and costs of summons, and her butter was confiscated.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size.

The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

Mr. Bain's Lecture.

ALL those who heard Mr. Francis Bain's lecture in the Association Hall last evening on Landmarks in Geological History, illustrated with diagrams, were gratified and instructed. It was due to Mr. Bain's reputation to anticipate an intellectual treat; and the audience, not so large as we could wish, but very select, were not disappointed. The lecturer announced for the first time that he had discovered at New London a moraine, undoubtedly caused by the earliest glacial period, which has been placed just between the end of the Tertiary and beginning of the Secondary period, that is between the Permian and Triassic formations; and that this moraine was the finest specimen that has ever yet been discovered. If so it will distinguish this Island for all time to come among scientists; for heretofore undoubted break in the continuity of life which greatly upsets the Darwinian theory of evolution. It seems as if geology is to be the great battle ground on which the main principles of our Christianity are to be fought out, and the lecturer would appear to be the right man in the right place. A cordial vote of thanks was awarded to him for his very valuable paper. Mr. C. Palmer occupied the chair. A good discussion followed.

Churchill's Resignation.

A Berlin despatch says: "The Churchill incident has shaken confidence in the stability of the Salisbury government and revived fears of impending war."

Lord Randolph Churchill, in an interview, said his health was better than it had been for months past. His decision to retire, he said, was the result of due deliberation, and arose from no ill temper or weariness of office. Lord Randolph has abandoned his contemplated visit to Ireland.

Lord Randolph Churchill authorizes the statement that he will continue to give general support to the government, and on disputed questions in parliament will hold aloof rather than oppose the government, avoiding everything that might jeopardize the *entente* between the Tories and Liberals on unionist principles.

It is reported that Lord Salisbury has renewed his offer of the premiership to Lord Hartington, he himself proposing to take the foreign portfolio and Lord Hartington to have the right to select a portion of the cabinet.

In a recent interview Parnell said, now that Sir Randolph Churchill has resigned, the Government would have something else to think of than coercing Ireland. It would have a struggle for existence. The government, he continued, would have been unlikely to apply coercive powers in any case because of the marked absence of crime. The general moderation with which the campaign had been conducted and the fact that the object of the Government and the campaign promoters were the same, namely, that of obtaining a fair rent abatement from unyielding landlords, had taken away many of the usual excuses for coercion.

MARRIED.

At Georgetown, on the 9th ult., by D. Gordon, J. P., Mr. John Gay to Elizabeth Kirby, both of Murray Harbor.

DIED.

In this city, on the 28th inst., John William, infant son of W. F. and Gertrude M. Robins.

On Monday, the 27th December, of inflammation, George F. Tanton, Photographer, in the 57th year of his age. He leaves a wife, five children and a large circle of relations to mourn the loss of a kind husband, father, brother and friend, and died trusting in the merits of his Redeemer. (Summerside papers please copy.)

CONCERT.

A CONCERT, chiefly by members of ZION CHURCH CHOIR will be given in the Basement of the Church. On Thursday Evg, Dec. 30th, AT 8 O'CLOCK. Doors open at 7.30. Admission, 10 cents. Dec. 28-31

LECTURE

THE HON. DONALD FERGUSON will deliver a Lecture in CAVENDISH HALL, on the Evening of Thursday, the 6th Jan., Next. Dec. 28, 1886.—wky pat II

ST. JAMES' HALL.

Lecture Course, 1886-7.

REV. JAS. CARRUTHERS

will deliver the 2nd Lecture of the course, tomorrow, TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in ST. JAMES' HALL. SUBJECT—"Across the Channel"—Dieppe, Rouen, Paris, Resurrection of France—Light and Shadows of Paris. Admission, 15 cents; Tickets for course of eight Lectures, \$1.00. ALBERT E. MORRISON, Secretary. Dec. 27, 1886.

Apples! Apples!

AT Auction, at Rooms, WEDNESDAY, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m.,— 75 Barrels Winter-keeping APPLES.—A good assortment. This lot closes consignments. A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Auctioneer. Dec. 27-28

Christmas Concert

THE Annual Concert of the Methodist Brick Church Sunday School will be held in the Basement of the Church. THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING. Doors open at 7.30; Concert to commence at sharp 8 o'clock. Admission, 10 cents. Care has been taken to make this one of the most pleasing entertainments of the season. Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky

LATE ARRIVALS.



RECEIVED via Northern Light, direct to Charlottetown:

6 Cases Clocks and Alarms, 1 Case Rockford Watches.

Start the New Year ON TIME, with the aid of one of our NEW WATCHES OR CLOCKS.

E. W. TAYLOR, CAMERON BLOCK.

Dec. 28—2aw

During Christmas and New Year Weeks

we will offer the balance of our Fur Capes at prices to clear.

Fur Capes at \$6.25 for \$5.00. Fur Capes at \$5.00 for \$4.00. Fur Capes at \$4.00 for \$3.20. Fur Capes at \$3.75 for \$3.00. Fur Capes at \$3.00 for \$2.40. Fur Capes at \$2.40 for \$1.90.

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Fur-lined Cloaks, Kyrie Cloth Newmarket Coats, Child's Cloth Jackets.

HARRIS & STEWART, Successors to GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Dec. 20, 1886.

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Best Goods and Lowest Prices.

FROM this Fall's Importations we are showing some of the VERY BEST CLOTHS manufactured, in Meltons, Beavers, Worsted, Vicuna and Tweed

OVERCOATINGS,

SUITINGS & TROUSERINGS in all the leading patterns. We are making NAP CLOTH REEFERS FOR \$7.00.

READY MADE OVERCOATS

(OUR OWN MAKE) FROM \$6.00, UP.

We sell Imported Clothing with BAGGING for coat canvass. A very large stock of Fur Coats, Fur Caps, Sleigh Robes, Driving Gloves, in Persian Lamb and other kinds, at prices lower than we ever before offered. Don't buy till you see our stock. We are determined to give our customers the Best Value for their money.

D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, Nov. 29, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE

83

QUEEN STREET.

EXTENSIVE CASH SALE!

I have decided to close out the whole of my stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, commencing December 15th, 1886, and continuing until the whole is disposed of, at

LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.

A. L. BROWN. Ch'town, Dec. 14—wky