

The Daily Examiner

MAY 30, 1885.

Prince of Wales College and Normal School.

The Annual closing Examination of the College and Normal School took place yesterday morning. His Honor, Governor McDonald, presided; and on the platform beside him sat ex-Governor Laird, D. Montgomery, Esq., Superintendent of Education; R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., H. J. Cundall, Esq., Richard Sloggett, Esq., Rev. C. O'Meara, Rev. W. R. Frame, Hector, McLeod, Esq., Royalty; and others. The gathering was graced by the presence of several ladies, who sat in front of the platform. The proceedings began with lessons by two of the pupil teachers, Messrs. Wm. Matheson and Wm. Thomson, both of whom taught very well, the latter winning the Governor-General's Bronze Medal. These lessons were given to the pupils of Mr. McSwain's department; and at their finish the pupils were conducted out by these two gentlemen, and the students of the College were assembled. Over one hundred were in attendance. The room is seated for fifty-four, but chairs had been inserted in all available spaces; yet not a few were obliged to stand. Mr. LePage then gave a short lesson in English from one of Bacon's Essays, the prescribed text-book for the year. He was followed by Prof. Caven, who questioned on a passage in Latin. Prof. Anderson then gave an address on the work of the year, and of the present position of the College. The average attendance had been over one hundred, and this notwithstanding the increased difficulty of gaining admission. The conclusion was that our higher schools in the country were doing superior work.

For the first time in the history of the College, diplomas were to be given. To obtain one of these, a student needs to attend at least two years, and to make at the end not less than an average of 75 per cent. of the attainable number of marks. These marks are given on seven subjects, as follows:—

- English, and English Literature.
- Latin, and Latin Composition.
- Greek, and Greek Composition.
- French.
- Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry.
- Physical Science.
- History.

Young ladies would be allowed the diploma without a knowledge of Greek or Trigonometry, nor was Greek necessary to a male student intending to prosecute the study of science. Two had gained this diploma, Gordon Laird and Preston Tuplin, each of whom had an average of about 90 per cent.

Professor Anderson explained that inasmuch as the Theological Faculty of Pine Hill Seminary, Halifax, had full confidence in the character of the training given in this College, they had agreed to accept such a diploma as equivalent to a pass B. A. (degree in Dalhousie or Fredericton Universities in the subjects above named, so that a student wishing to pursue Theology in Pine Hill would, with this diploma, only be obliged to attend lectures in Arts on Philosophical subjects.

The prizes were then distributed by Gov. McDonald. It will be seen by the list which we published yesterday, that Mr. Fitzgerald gave \$10 to the best student in Agricultural Chemistry. This, he stated, he would continue next year, and for as long as he had \$10 in his pocket to spare. Governor McDonald's prize of \$10 was divided equally between two pupils who stood equal and second in this subject. At the close of the distribution, addresses were made by the Governor, and Messrs. Laird, Fitzgerald, Frame and Montgomery. All expressed themselves well pleased with the examination and appearance of the students. The proceedings ended by singing "God Save the Queen."

Legislative Council Election.

Following are the official returns of the Legislative Council Election in the First Electoral District of King's County:—

McEachen. Bowers.	
1st District—Portage, Lot 47,	82
2nd " "—Baltic, Lot 46,	89
3rd " "—Souris East,	53
4th " "—Souris L. R.,	41
5th " "—Tollo Bay (Peterson),	52
6th " "—Lot 44, L. R.,	20
7th " "—McDougal's,	62
8th " "—St. Andrew's,	33
9th " "—Peake's,	44
10th " "—Morell's,	131
11th " "—St. Peter's Bay,	82
12th " "—Red House,	50
Total,	717

—Mr James Russell Lowell delivered an oration at Cambridge on Wednesday last on the occasion of the unveiling of the bust of the poet Gray. He said it was probably the last occasion on which he would address an English audience, and he expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the kindness which had been shown him both in official and private life. He said he came to England as a stranger, but he leaves it with the feelings of a brother. The audience, which was most select, was deeply touched by Mr. Lowell's evident emotion and loudly cheered him as he concluded his address.

FERRINS, of London, Eng., challenges Temor, of Pittsburg, Pa., to row a match race for \$1,000 a side. He wants twenty seconds start, however, and as Temor has decided to hereafter row even, there is not much prospect of the match being effected.

RIEL INTERVIEWED.

He Gives the Reasons for the Half-Breed Revolt.

BATTLING FOR ANCIENT RIGHTS—A PECULIAR MEDLEY OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS MIXED WITH POLITICS—OPPOSED TO THE POPE.

REGINA, N. W. T., May 26, 1885.—Riel, who is lying in jail here, has at last been interviewed by the press. He is a man of average height and his locks hanging down on his shoulders, combined with his somewhat scuffed face and dilapidated dress, give him an unattractive appearance. He is just 40 years old. He talks with perfect composure and discusses all subjects with a freedom and intelligence that at once removes all doubts as to his reported insanity. From a rambling conversation held with him he got the impression that his belief was of the Unitarian stamp, and also implied that he had thrown over his adherence to the Catholic Church. His object doubtless is to coerce the Catholic Church to take up his cause, or else he is making a strong bid for the support and protection of ultra Protestants. He claims that his desire in the reform movement, as he calls it, was twofold—the first object being to free the people of the New World from the yoke of Rome, and the second being to redress the political grievances of the half-breeds of the Northwest.

RIEL'S HOPES.

Being asked if he ever expected to succeed against the government in his rebellion, he said:—"No, not by warfare; but I hoped to make such a movement as would frighten the government and bring terms out of them, as we had not been properly treated. In council we laid our plans to capture Major Crozier and the mounted police under him. If we could capture and hold as prisoners a large body of men we could then dictate our own terms to the government. Then followed the fight at Duck Lake and the police escaped us. We next resolved to capture Irvine and the police under him when he was coming to the relief of Crozier, but he made a detour and eluded us. We then resolved to keep quiet, hoping that General Middleton would move against us with a small force. It was our intention if he did to make a bold dash and capture a hundred men or so and play the same game with the government. This is why we did not cut the wires or raid stores. I thought we would have occasion to use the wires, and so decided to let them stand. I knew perfectly well we could not maintain a fight against a large military force, and did not want to. I made no preparations for that contingency. I was opposed to the Fish Creek battle in the council, but Dumont, who was its advocate, carried his point. I wanted to fight at Gabriel's Crossing instead, as I deemed that a better fight could be made from that point."

"What was your fighting strength?"
"About five hundred, one hundred and forty of whom were Indians."
"Did you incite the Indians to rise?"
"Yes, I sent a courier to them informing them of our position, and urging them to join us. I expected to be joined at Batouche by a large body of Indians, or my men would not have held out so long. The Indians disappointed us and acted treacherously."
"Did you fight yourself?"
"Certainly, see here," and he exhibited his stomach hat, through which one or two bullets had penetrated. "I was at the Fish Creek fight and had a narrow escape. A shell burst within three feet of me."

To a query as to the number of killed and wounded Riel was silent at first, but afterwards admitted that the number was large.
"Was there any truth in the report of your working with the Fenians?"
"No, I feared they would do more harm than good; but when we saw the cause growing hopeless, as we were being hemmed in by the troops, the council wrote a proclamation, which it was resolved to send by a runner to Montana, appealing to Irishmen to come and assist us. The proclamation was to have been published in the newspapers, but the troops had crushed us before we could do anything."

THE PRIESTS AND THE HALF-BREDS.
"Were the priests friendly to you?"
"They were not and they were. They insisted on our being submissive to them. They were against us trying to redress our own grievances. Ever since the doctrine of the infallibility of the Pope was pronounced they have been tyrannical. They did not wish the people to do anything, but the priests to do all, if they had been in favor of peace I would have been with them. They were in favor of fighting for the priests, but not for the people. They used double-edged swords. They turned Catholic people against them because they usurped civil functions, and they turned Protestants against them because they opposed them. The priests seek power for themselves, not for the good of the people. They are against the Protestants both politically and religiously. They are against me now—not because I rebelled, but because I did not succeed in helping them."

FORCED TO FIGHT.
"Why did you fight?"
"The people compelled me to do so. I told them last winter that our bill of rights had done its work, and they should let me go back to Montana. They would get all that was just in due time. They said I could not go away. The matter was stirred up, and I must fight it out. I was not the ringleader. They obliged me to lead them in the fight. But the matter will no doubt be tried in a court of law, when the truth will come out."

"Will the people fight any more?"
"I think not. I told them to give up their arms and surrender. I surrendered myself to General Middleton."
"Why didn't the Indians join you?"
"They would have done so had not Col. Oter attacked them. That disconcerted their plans, and prevented the contemplated junction."

THE HALF-BREDS' RIGHTS.
"Why did you rebel?"
"We did not rebel; we defended and maintained the rights which we enjoyed and had neither forfeited nor sold. The half-breeds of the Territories are the owners of the soil they acquired. They have an interest in the country with which they have never parted. They desire to have an equitable arrangement made for their interests. They defend themselves. They stand on the rights they enjoyed before the transfer. They stand to day just where

they were thirty years ago. Their provisional government is just the government that existed before the Dominion obtained any foothold in the Territory. The half-breeds never sold their rights or agreed to give up their government or in any way to recognize the Dominion government; but they are ready to enter into a treaty by which they will become loyal and contented citizens of the confederation."

Riel talked for a long time on the grievances of the half-breeds whom he calls God's people. He described the fight at Duck Lake, where he was present. He spoke about the fight at Batouche, and said, with tears in his eyes: "I saw my companions killed, my wife and children threatened with death, and I felt this was a bad job."

He declared he did the best he could for his prisoners.

RIEL'S RELIGIOUS CREED.

An interesting part of the interview is the religious creed adopted by Riel's council, and given under seven heads:—
First—We believe that all true believers constitute the true Church. Believers in the Lord Jesus Christ are Christians, and all Christians make the Church holy, Catholic and vital. We thus embrace all denominations in our faith.
Second—We do not believe in the infallibility of the Pope. That infallibility dogma of Rome has done much harm. The prophets and apostles were not infallible.
Third—We believe in the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures and the right of every man to read and learn the truths they contain.
Fourth—We believe in a regularly ordained ministry. We would accept ministers of all denominations—Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Congregationalists—in our ministry without reordaining. We would be somewhat doubtful about Baptists.
Fifth—We believe in a form of Church government. We prefer the Episcopal form. We would like to see a head bishop for the Dominion or for the new world who would be independent of Rome. We do not think that the affairs of the Church can be rightly administered so far away. In fact Rome has ceased to be the holy apostolic See. She is now a great organization of political diplomacy.
Sixth—We pray to God, to Christ, to Mary, and to the saints. Three persons of trinity are in these three first. God the Father, is perfect and highest; God the Son is perfect and the Savior; Mary is pure, but not perfect, and in her dwells the Holy Ghost.
Seventh—We believe in the final salvation of all men. God's mercy will reach further than man's sin. He will not allow things to go so far that restoration is impossible. No injury can be done to a soul which He cannot repair. The agonies of hell may be endured for countless ages, but the mercy that reached earth is not beyond the reach of hell.

Clever Embezzler.
HOW BERNARD, THE DEFAULTING BANK CLERK IN MONTREAL, OPERATED—SUSPICION AGAINST ANOTHER CLERK.

A Montreal despatch of the 22nd reports that the excitement among the clerks of the Bank of Montreal increases as the books of the Bank are being examined to discover the extent of the frauds practised by the clerk named Bernard. There seemed such proof against one of the clerks, a man in the same department as Bernard, who had been very friendly with him and lived in the same house at Lachine, that the Bank called in Detective Fahy, and the clerk referred to has been since under surveillance, and was not at his usual place in the Bank on the 22nd. The previous evening the detective went out to Lachine, and searched the suspected person's dwelling. The detective, however, refuses to give any information, as do the bank authorities, who say they have as yet no positive proof against the man, and until they have it would be unjust to mention his name or give any information concerning him. It is understood that the mode in which the bank was defrauded by Bernard, et al., was very ingenious. The men handled no cash, but had under their control the transferring of credits from the Montreal Bank to others. They first opened accounts in their own names at the Molsons Bank, and then in the regular way transferred to themselves credits from the Bank of Montreal. Connected with this crime is another of which the perpetrators of the former were the victims. Some time ago the bank discharged one of its clerks because of his irregular habits. He, it seems, was cognizant of the frauds that were being perpetrated by Bernard and his accomplices, if he had any, and levied blackmail upon them, living entirely upon the proceeds of the felonious business. The matter is being thoroughly investigated by Mr. Clouston, the local manager, who has been in consultation with the bank's attorney, Mr. W. L. Robertson, Q. C., and Mr. C. J. Fleet. The rumor that the clerk in question was under arrest is not true, nor has any warrant been issued against him. The true facts of the case are that certain irregularities have been discovered in connection with the Bernard affair, which would seem to show that other clerks at least must have been cognizant of what was going on, if not, indeed, of being involved in the fraud itself. The clerk in question, whose name is in everybody's mouth, is a married man, and is highly connected. His friends believe and hope he may be able to clear himself of the suspicions which are entertained against him. What appears to have led to the belief that he was arrested is the fact that at half-past four on the afternoon of the 21st Detective Fahy went to the Bank, and immediately left with the clerk in question. He then, it appears, accompanied him to Lachine, and searched certain effects there belonging to Bernard.

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- Best Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
- New Worsted Cloths and Scotch Tweeds.
- Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs.

WEEKS & CO. MAY,
Ch'town, May 30, 1885

CANNERS' SUPPLIES.

MY stock of Lobster Packers' Supplies is now complete in the following:—

- 10,000 cases Tall Cans,
- 500 boxes Tin Plates,
- 50 ingots Refined Tin,
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- 5 bars 1 1/2 inch Copper,
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- 500 lbs. Bulk Herring,
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- 20 lbs. Beef,
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- 10 lbs. Beans,
- 100 chests Teas,
- 50 lbs. Sugar,
- 25 puns Molasses,
- 4 dozen Herring Nets,
- Trap Hops, B-wa and Sil's, Sail Cotton,
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HORACE HARRARD,
Lower Queen Street.
Ch'town, May 30, '85—1mo eod

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Steam from Montreal to Charlottetown, Halifax and Boston.

The New First-class Iron Steamship

'ULUNDA,'

2000 tons gross register, will leave Montreal for Charlottetown

on WEDNESDAY, 3rd JUNE, and Charlottetown for Boston via Halifax

on SATURDAY EVENING, 6th JUNE, returning from Boston to Halifax, carrying freight and passengers at moderate rates.

This splendid fast steamer has superior passenger accommodation for First and Second class, and 'tearage Passengers, and is expected to make the passage from Charlottetown to Boston under 60 hours.
Through Bills Lading issued to Liverpool, New York, Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg and other Continental Ports.
For further information apply in Halifax to JOSEPH WOOD,
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Agent
May 30, 1885.

W. S. STEWART,

Barrister, Attorney, Notary Public, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICE: Newson's Block, South Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, May 30—1wk wkly tf

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Millers' and Manufacturers' Agents,
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CHOICE brands, in Patents, Superiors and Extras, offered at Millers' prices in car lots.
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AN OPPORTUNITY
OF GETTING A SUIT OF CLOTHES OR OTHER GOODS FOR NOTHING.

TO DISPOSE OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF New Cloths, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c., Of the Finest Selections, I Offer the Following INDUCEMENT FOR THIRTY DAYS, BEGINNING ON THE 27th MAY:

Every Cash Customer giving his order for a Suit of Clothes, or a Single Garment, will receive a Ticket bearing a number, which, if it be the successful, will entitle him to a

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On Dominion Day three customers will draw the duplicate tickets, and the result will be published.

This is not a Lottery, but a Privilege given to our Customers, which will be carried out in good faith. Goods in every department will be found of better Value than ever offered by us.

The CUTTING DEPARTMENT is under the management of M. JAMES McLEOD (formerly of the firm of C. E. ROUSSARON) assisted by two others, whose ability to turn out First-class work is so well established that it is not necessary for them to bludge any one to make a reputation for themselves; and although we do not boast of our extensive establishment, still it is growing and our patrons will find our stock of Goods complete in variety and quality.

Employing many hands, orders will be promptly executed.

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Ch'town, May 26th, 1885.

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A Large Stock on Hand.

5-Pound Cases (patent screw top) Caddies and Half-chests all WARRANTED.

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Positively the Lowest Prices on Record.

Now landing, at McMillan's Depot, a cargo of G-wrie Mine-Round, Price, \$2.50 from vessel.

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May 26, 1885.—21

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BY Auction, MONDAY, JUNE 1st, at 12 o'clock noon, on the premises, that pleasantly situated and neatly finished Cottage on Pleasant Street, containing eight rooms, with Stable, Co. sh House and Pump in the yard.

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Two Building Lots fronting on Euston Street, between the residences of Robt. Fennell and James Paton.

Terms—25 per cent. at sale, the balance in five equal annual instalments, bearing interest at 6 per cent.

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Ch'town, May 26, 1885—tu thu sat

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Plans and specification can be seen at office of Sterling & Harris, Architects, Charlottetown, and at Alberton Drug Store.

Good and sufficient security must accompany each tender.

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At same time, one 34-foot Seine Boat and 200 fathoms Seine, with fittings complete.

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