

The Daily Examiner FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

Death of Admiral Bayfield.

ADMIRAL BAYFIELD has been confined to his residence and practically dead to the world for several years; but this afternoon, at ten minutes past one o'clock, he breathed his last.

Henry Wolsey Bayfield was the scion of an ancient English family of Bayfield Hall, in the County of Norfolk. He was born at Hull, Yorkshire, on the 21st of January, 1795.

He was in active service upwards of fifty years. He was first engaged on board H. M. S. Pompee, and was then transferred successively to H. M. S. Queen, and H. M. S. Duchess of Bedford. While on the latter vessel he took part in a severe action, in which his ship, unsupported, beat off two powerful Spanish frigates, and was wounded in the forehead.

The First Class Hotel Movement.

This movement—this important movement for the future of Charlottetown—has not lately progressed as rapidly as it ought to have done. Before this time a meeting should have been held, all the shares required should have been subscribed, the hotel company organized, and preparations should now be going on to begin work upon the foundation walls early in the spring.

That it should go on this year is advisable on several considerations. (1) Every year it is put off Charlottetown is losing headway in the race to secure the traffic, and trade, and profits (direct and indirect) which are derived by watering places to which well-to-do and fashionable people resort.

Many of our leading citizens have signified their willingness and readiness to put money into the enterprise now. But if another year be allowed to pass away, and other circumstances take the place of the present most favorable circumstances, it may not be possible to get them to do so, and those who now postpone action will regret in vain that they were not prompt to seize upon the present opportunity.

DOWNEY, GORE & Co. sell boots very cheap. Jan 17

Editorial Notes.

It was reported in Ottawa a few days ago that the Governor-General had received a cablegram stating that Lord Dufferin had been shot, but the report has not been confirmed.

The first act of the new City Council was an act of courtesy. It argues well for the city that the Councilors have begun to show some respect for each other. Though the business before the meeting last evening was important, nothing can be lost by the postponement until Thursday evening.

After all that has been said about low prices and the ruin of the poor manufacturers, the Canada Cotton Company of Cornwall have secured a balance to the credit side of the profit and loss account as a result of the operations of the past year; the accounts of the Record Foundry and Machine Company, of Moncton, are reported as showing an increased business in the past year; the Joggings Coal Mining Association reports that their business has prospered favorably during the year; and the C. P. R. Company publish a statement showing that their net earnings last year were one million two hundred thousand dollars.

The Church in Council.

A large and intelligent audience assembled in the Benevolent Irish Society's Hall to hear the Rev. Gregory McDonald discourse on "The Church in Council." The lecture was under the auspices of the Catholic Literary Union. The Reverend gentleman's reputation had created great anticipations in the minds of those who gathered to hear him; but his erudite and eloquent dissertation more than satisfied his admirers, and enhanced his own fame for erudition and eloquence.

The Capes Disaster.

STATEMENT OF MR. EPHRAIM BELL—SOME OF THE "REPORTS" DENIED, AND MR. FRASER'S STATEMENT CRITICISED.

As there have been so many conflicting rumors about the disaster that happened last week in the Straits, and, as we, the crew, are falsely charged with barbarity and inhumanity to the passengers, I want to state to the public that such charges are base and false. I shall not enter into full details of the sufferings we all experienced; they have been told over times without number. Mr. Fraser's account of the Start, and of the time, and the condition of the Gulf are pretty correct. But I must say some of his statements are a little exaggerated. I shall try and point them out as they present themselves.

Again the writer under the heading of "We, We," states how the boat was broken, and how the fuel was provided. I wish it to be clearly understood that Mr. Fraser nor none of the passengers helped to do this work. The boats were turned by the crews, the fire was made by Muncy Irving and myself. There also was more matches than was represented. The mails were used in corking the windward sides of the boats by the crews. Somebody asked the passengers to lend a hand; but they declined, and said the work belonged to the crews.

Again, some of the passengers did stay out till about midnight and, perhaps, a little later, but this I know to be a fact that every man was in the cabin long before 5 o'clock a. m., and if they did stay out longer than the crews, it must not be forgotten that they were placed on a better footing to stand the exposure, for these reasons: All had top boots and storm ulsters which the poor crews had not. Some of the latter had only single underclothes and one light coat; and, again, the passengers did comparatively no work the first day. So they commenced the struggle fresh to what some of the boatmen did.

Mr. Fraser's first view of the cabin seems to have struck him with sorrow for the first time surely. If he had been under the same impression when he landed he surely would have left his baggage in the boat with the mails, "and helped the other poor passengers ashore." But not so, his two valises were dearer to him than the rescue of a poor dying passenger. If we had all acted on his plan what would have been the consequences? God only knows. There is now in Summerside a passenger of the disaster, who owes his rescue to the writer. Ask him if he was shown barbarity in getting ashore at the hands of the crew.

Again, it is stated that the crews got around the fire and prevented the passengers from getting near it. Every passenger was invited to come to the fire and get a share. Some declined at first, on account of the smoke, but all at last came under cover. Mr. Fraser cannot deny but what he was personally asked several times to come up to the fire, but he declined on account of his clothes being frozen, and did not want them thawed.

Again, Mr. Fraser speaks about seeing land to the south-east and also to the westward. It is strange he saw land and nobody else did. It was utterly impossible to see land on either side through the blinding storm and drift. It was impossible to see a mile in the storm; and at the time he states he saw land we must have been about the middle of the Gulf, with the shores about fifteen or twenty miles distant on either side. If we had acted on Mr. Fraser's "imagination," and started for the supposed land, the adventure would no doubt have proved a total disaster.

I do not charge Mr. Fraser with anything more than his own statement, although somebody has been wilful enough to make them against the crews of the boats.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Messrs. Ferguson and McPhail for the unbounded kindness shown to us while we stayed at their houses. Mr. Fraser is correct in saying that some of them owe their lives to their kindness; and I hope the Government will not forget to reward them for all their trouble and kindness.

Yours truly, EPHRAIM BELL, Boatman. Cape Traverse, Feb. 5, 1885.

Lured to his Death.

THE MASSACRE OF COL. STEWART AND PARTY—THEIR BODIES THROWN INTO THE NILE—FIGHTING IN A HOPELESS STRUGGLE—PRISONERS AT BERBER.

Hussein, the stoker who escaped the massacre perpetrated by Suleiman at Wadgamz upon Col. Stewart (not Gen. Stewart) and party, says the murders were not committed in the vicinity of Berber, as reported, but on the Nile below Abuhamid. He gives the following account:—Col. Stewart's steamer Abbas, when it left Khartoum had aboard, besides Stewart, two European consuls, Power and Herbin, Hassan Bey, twelve Greeks and a number of natives. Two other steamers accompanied the Abbas from Khartoum to Berber. The little fleet shelled Berber, but with what result Hussein does not state.

After this the Abbas and escort were joined by four nuggars and the fleet Sorino. They proceeded along the Nile to Abuhamed. At the latter place Col. Stewart decided to disperse with the escort, and he continued the journey below Abuhamed with the Abbas alone. He had not gone far when the steamer struck a rock two feet under the surface of the water. The place was near an island called Wadgamz, and the craft remained fast upon the rock. Stewart and party left the boat and went to the island. Stewart subsequently went back to the disabled steamer, spiked the guns and threw the ammunition into the water.

Meantime a large crowd of natives assembled on the right bank of the Nile. They shouted to the English, "Give us peace and grace," "give us peace and grace." This demonstration somewhat reassured the Colonel and his comrades. Accordingly he received with welcome an Arab who approached them and said he bore a message from Suleiman. This was a friendly invitation to Stewart to go with the entire party to Suleiman's house, and there become the chief's guests. The invitation was accepted and the party crossed the river with the messenger to the bank where the natives assembled.

Suleiman met them and took Stewart, the two consuls and Hassan Bey to the house of a blind man named Eiman Fakri, where coffee was prepared. While Stewart and his companions were in the house, Suleiman went out and gave a signal to his followers. These were all armed with swords and spears, and at once formed themselves in two bodies. One party entered the blind man's house and attacked the guests. Stewart and the two consuls were killed. Hassan Bey was wounded but managed to escape. He was subsequently recaptured and taken to Berber. While this bloody work was being done in the house, the other part of Suleiman's men closed around the rest of Stewart's defenceless comrades. The men fought the best they could in the hopeless struggle, but all, with the exception of the narrator and seven others, were killed where they stood or were drowned in the Nile in their attempts to escape.

Hussein managed to swim across to Wadgamz and hide until dark. He was discovered next day and made a prisoner. He was taken to Birti and remained there until the place was captured by Gen. Earle's men. Hussein says after Stewart was killed, his body and the bodies of all his murdered companions were thrown into the river by order of Suleiman. The chief and his followers then divided all the money they had found on the river men or in the steamer, and sent the rest of the plunder in a box to Berber. The seven men who, besides Hussein, escaped were two sailors, two artillerymen, and three Egyptians, all of whom were subsequently captured by Suleiman and taken to Berber, where they remain prisoners. Before the massacre Stewart had made four trips to the steamer and succeeded in landing a good many stores and provisions.

CARNIVAL

WILL be held in the Georgetown Skating Rink, on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

Doors opened at 7.30 p. m. Worth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets at excursion rates will be issued at Charlottetown and all stations East, to parties of five or more. Admission, 25cets.; Gallery, 35cets.; Children, half rates.

W. S. EASTON, Managers. E. STEWART. Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1885.—li wly li

KING'S COUNTY Liberal Conservative Association.

A MEETING of the supporters of the Liberal Conservative Party, for the purpose of organizing a Liberal Conservative Association for King's County, will be held in the Town Hall, Georgetown, on Tuesday, the 24th February inst., at the hour of 3 o'clock, p. m.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

WE have in store the following brands of Good FLOUR:— 1 Car Beaver Mills (patent), 1 do Strathroy Mills (Choice Superior), 1 do Glenmorris Mills do do 1 do Lorne Mills (Superfine), which we will sell from \$4 up. All warranted.

FEBRUARY.

DURING THIS MONTH J. B. MACDONALD

WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS WINTER STOCK AT STILL LOWER PRICES! Bargains in Every Department.

Remnants and Short Ends must be cleared. Don't fail to call when shopping, as nowhere can cheaper goods be had than at J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street. Ch'town, Feb. 10, 1885—li wly

CARRIAGE BUILDERS, LEATHER BASTERS.

WE supply them at least one-third Cheaper than you can have them made, and warrant them NOT TO BAG. As the season is getting late, we offer special prices in all goods in the line, and have the Best Woodwork on the Island.

Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Hickory, Whitewood, Buggy Bows, Springs, Axles, Fifth Wheels, Clips, King-Bolts, Bolts, Screws, Nuts, Malleables, Paints, Oils, Fillers, Varnishes, Leathers, Patent Sand-blast FILES (the best file made).

We guarantee our Wood Stock the BEST IMPORTED and, quality compared, you will find our prices lower than any of our competitors.

NORTON BROS.

Ch'town, Feb. 9, 1885—2i wly 2i jour 2i

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. HEAD OFFICE—Montreal. HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent. Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms. AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: F. H. ARNAUD, Merchants Bank of Halifax.

MRS. JARLEY'S WAXWORKS ATHENAEUM.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16th. Reserved seat tickets, 50 cents; for sale at Watson's Drug Store, until Saturday. Reduction will be made for family tickets.

TEA AND BAZAAR In Aid of the P. E. Island Hospital.

Thursday, February 12, 1885. Donations will be thankfully received by the undersigned ladies: Mrs. C. Palmer, President.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Dominion Building, Charlottetown, P. E. I." will be received until WEDNESDAY, 25th proximo, inclusive, for the erection of a new Dominion Building at Charlottetown, P. E. I. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of Messrs. Sterling and Harris, Architects, Charlottetown, P. E. I., on and after Thursday, 5th proximo. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, for the sum of Two Hundred Dollars, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, A. GOBELL, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, January 24th, 1885. Feb. 1885. WANTED—A young man of good reputation desires a situation as Clerk in a store, office, or otherwise; good penman. Apply at this office. Feb 7