

The Daily Examiner

APRIL 11, 1885.

The Address to the Queen.

Whereas, During the present session of the General Assembly this House did join with the Legislative Council in a testimonial to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for Her Majesty's most gracious intervention in order to obtain from the Government of Canada a fulfillment of the terms upon which this Island entered the Confederation in respect to communication with the mainland, and also the payment of compensation to this Province for the loss sustained by its people in consequence of the failure of the Dominion Government to carry out the said terms, and a joint address of both Houses has been adopted, requesting His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to forward the said memorial to His Excellency the Governor General for transmission to Her Majesty the Queen.

And Whereas, Since the adoption of the said memorial and address an insurrection has unfortunately been incited in the North-west Provinces, whereby not only the peace and welfare of the Dominion have been disturbed, but the lives and property of its citizens are endangered, while some of Her Majesty's subjects have met their death in bravely endeavoring to uphold the authority of the British Crown.

And Whereas, This House recognizes the paramount obligation of the Government to suppress lawlessness and rebellion, and it is the imperative duty of every British subject to assist the constituted authorities in the restoration of quietness and good order, and in the maintenance of the Queen's supremacy.

Therefore Resolved, This House unwilling to embarrass the Government while occupied with matters of such weighty moment to the Empire, and looking to a speedy termination of the insurrection, desire to postpone for the present the carrying out of the constitutional means by which it seeks to redress a grievance of the people of this Province, and request His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, not to forward the same memorial until such time, during the approaching Legislative recess, as, in the opinion of his advisers, shall be deemed opportune.

The above resolution was submitted to the Legislature yesterday by the Leader of the Government, and it passed the Upper House unanimously and the Lower House on division. This action of the Legislature will, we are sure, commend itself to the good sense and the good feeling of the community. It is quite evident that there could hardly be a more inopportune time than the present for forwarding the Address. With the Riel rebellion and the Russian war, the hands of the Dominion Government and of the Imperial Government are both full; and any subject of minor importance could not probably receive the amount of attention it would when national affairs are in a settled state. The people of this Province are ready to agitate strenuously for their rights in every proper way, and on every suitable occasion; but they have no desire to embarrass the Government while it is grappling with rebellion.

Civil Service in the United States.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has suspended from office the Postmaster at Rome, N. Y. for neglect of duty. He had applied to the Senate to remove the said official, but as that body took no action, the President conceived it to be his duty to "exercise by prompt action all the power left in his hands to impress upon the federal officers the fact that no indulgence will be granted by the Executive to those who violate the law or neglect public duty."

After citing the causes of this suspension, which were, 1st, the failure to make regular returns of the Money Order Department, 2nd, the most disgraceful confusion in the accounts of the office, and 3rd, the throwing the blame on individual officials, President Cleveland concludes:—

"I shall do all that is in my power to rid the public service of officials who exhibit such loose ideas of their duty to the Government. The fact that I have before me documents signed by many residents of the city where this postmaster is located, and who belong to both political parties, asserting their entire confidence in his honesty and fidelity, demonstrates the unfortunate and fidelity with which such papers may be obtained, and gives rise to an unpleasant suspicion touching a too prevalent standard of political honesty."

Postmaster-General Vilas adds that,— "The present may be a good opportunity to say that from some evidence before him he believes a notion to be prevalent and the practice to be general accordingly that postmasters should have allowances for clerks sufficient to enable the business of their offices to be transacted chiefly by them, while the postmaster himself, though the best paid, should be required to give no personal labor beyond a general supervision. It is the intention of the department to make a careful scrutiny of these allowances and reduce them, when necessary, materially, requiring the postmaster to give his personal time and attention to the duties of the office and assist in their performance, except in those few larger offices where his time may be necessarily required in general supervision. It is believed that by such a course the public will be much better served and that a considerable reduction in the annual expenditures of the department may be realized."

Mr. Farquharson's Letter.

READING between the lines of his letter, one can easily see that Mr. Farquharson regrets his declaration that he hoped "thousands of Fenians would cross the border" and "sweep the country," etc. But he is rather unfortunate in the terms he uses. He intimates that he will not contradict "such trash" as has appeared in THE EXAMINER with respect to him—"such trash" being his own words—and a few comments upon them! Mr. Farquharson will not contradict the treacherous "trash" as he is reported to have uttered

because he cannot truthfully do so, and because his contradiction would be met by the evidence of, not one, but several witnesses of undoubted veracity.

Mr. Farquharson says THE EXAMINER has accused him of being in sympathy with Fenianism. This is not the fact. THE EXAMINER, simply called attention to Mr. Farquharson's own words, as reported in the House of Assembly.

His letter and remarks in the House of Assembly to the contrary notwithstanding, Mr. Farquharson says THE EXAMINER's charges can only be treated by him with silent contempt. A policy of silence would, no doubt, under the circumstances, have been the best Mr. Farquharson could have pursued. Now that Mr. Farquharson has spoken for himself, and made his position rather worse than better, we can see the advantage which the rule of court, imposing silence upon a prisoner at the bar, is to one who is guilty.

—When will some future great author write about Charlottetown as George Eliot wrote about Nassau:—

"June is so far gone, that by the time you get this letter you will surely have some result of the examination to tell me of; and I can't bear to deprive myself of that news by not letting you know where we are. 'In Paradise,' George says; but the Paradise is in the fields and woods of beech and fir, where we walk in uninterrupted solitude in spite of the excellent roads and delightful resting-places, which seem to have been prepared for visitors in general. The promenade, where the ladies—chiefly Russian and German, with only a small sprinkling of English and Americans—display their ornamental petticoats and various hats, is only the outskirts of Paradise; but we amuse ourselves there for an hour or so in the early morning and evening, listening to the music, and learning the faces of our neighbors. There is a deficiency of men, children, and dogs, otherwise the winding walks, the luxuriant trees and grass, and the abundant seats of the promenade have every charm one can expect at a German bath. We arrived here last Thursday, after a fortnight spent in Belgium and Holland; and we still fall to interjections of delight whenever we walk out—first, at the beauty of the place, and next at our own happiness in not having been frightened away from it by the predictions of travellers and hotel keepers, that we should find no one here—that the Prussians would break up the railways, etc., etc.—Nassau being one of the majority of small states who are against Prussia."

—The bill to incorporate the Charlottetown Waterworks Co. has been passed by the Legislature and has received the assent of the Lieut. Governor. It is now in order for the Board of Underwriters to announce a further reduction of ten per cent. in insurance rates, in accordance with their last resolution.

—Gen. Graham, describing the commendable behavior of British troops during the marches between Suakin and Tamai, says the Australian soldiers bore their share of the hardships in a manner entirely worthy of their British comrades.

—Gen. Middleton has now under his command a force of 3,232 men.

The Teacher's Institute.

Those who attended the Teacher's Institute last evening enjoyed a rich intellectual treat. Prof. Mellish, Principal of the Upper Prince Street School, read a paper on "Education." In the most chaste and eloquent language he portrayed the power of education to lift man above the rank of the savage or the brute, and to endow him with happiness. He instanced Moses, as an educated man, being selected to lead the Israelites, and St. Paul as one of the greatest of the apostles. He adverted in glowing terms to the glories of the classics, and showed how they have survived the surroundings that inspired the noblest gems of ancient literature, how deeply our language is indebted to the Greek and Latin, and what a great incentive their study is to patriotism. He outlined the great value of Mathematics as applied to all the callings of life, and as a means of mental discipline, and briefly treated of Natural Science, Geology, Astronomy, Chemistry, Philosophy, etc., in their relation to every day life. The Professor then spoke of the wide field of study opened up in the realms of history, as a faithful record and mirror of past ages, and as pointing out the rocks and shoals upon which nations and individuals have foundered. He then adverted to the depth and genius of English literature, the beautiful in art, music, etc., as pleasant roads to learning. He wished to see a deeper love of country inculcated in the minds of the young, and referred to the way in which the youth of the United States are taught to reverence their nationality, and, while ridiculing the idea of annexation, thought we might well imitate their teaching of patriotism, and thus help to make the future of Canada a bright one. He deplored the fact that too many of our young people read a vast amount of trash, which he considered about the only danger we had to fear from the United States. He concluded a very excellent paper by advertizing to the advances made by religion and education in P. E. Island, and their triumphs over the difficulties of the past; by a comparison of the school systems of the United States and Canada; and by a reference to the higher education of women, and her ability to cope with man in classics and mathematics.

At the conclusion of Prof. Mellish's eloquent paper, speeches were made by Messrs. J. McSwain, Dr. Leeming, Alex. McKinnon and L. Miller, all of whom dwelt particularly on the noble and patriotic sentiments awakened by the lecturer, and on the necessity of inculcating, in our literature and our schools, deeper lessons of loyalty to our country, and a firmer faith in her future.

Mr. McSwain moved, and Mr. Miller seconded, a vote of thanks to Prof. Mellish, which was carried unanimously, and to which he briefly responded.

THE RIEL REBELLION

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HOW APPELGARTH ESCAPED.

Geo. Applegarth, farm instructor at Battleford, who was reported to have been slaughtered by the Indians has arrived at Qu'Appelle with his wife and sister. He had not the first intimation of trouble until the Indians raided the house at 3 a. m., on Tuesday, 31st ult. They disarmed and robbed him. The chief advised him to leave as soon as possible and not to go to Battleford, or his men would kill him. Battleford, he said, was guarded by Indians, and if he dared to go near the place he would certainly be killed. He was pursued by Indians for two days, but overtaking Judge Rouleau and party, who left Battleford two days before, the redskins gave up the chase. He confirms the reported pillage and looting of the town of Battleford. He heard before leaving that the Indians in the Battleford district were six miles northwest from Battleford. They stated that they expected to be joined by 3,000 Sioux from the American side of the line.

NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

The Toronto Mail's Fort Qu'Appelle special of the 7th says: 'From all that we can gather here Riel is greatly disappointed. He had expected a general movement of Indians and half-breeds from the American frontier just below Wood Mountains, together with a general Indian uprising. There is no doubt that the Indians in the Northern country are with him, but action of the American authorities has summarily cut off his hopes of assistance from the south of the line. It is now generally believed, therefore, that while he may make a show of resistance at or near Clarke's Crossing, he will not attempt a stand-up fight with the troops. In all probability he will beat a retreat across the north Saskatchewan into the northern forest and General Middleton must abandon pursuit. This vast forest consists of beech, poplar, birch and hazel, with dense underbrush and buffalo grass, and is utterly impassable for troops. The idea is that the rebel chief will remain in this shelter and endeavor to patch up terms with the Dominion Government, the prime condition being that they shall accept the heads of his rights. As the Government cannot, of course, treat with a rebel in arms, Riel will doubtless be compelled to spend the summer in the forest, unless he can give the troops the slip and get into American territory, where the lawyers will have to settle as to the question of his extradition. Everything is going on well. The weather is still raw and the ground saturated with water. It is said on good authority that Riel will plant a large force on the high sandy banks of the south Saskatchewan. Another special says there is considerable anxiety as to the situation in Prince Albert. That an urgent appeal for the immediate despatch of a large force has been made is beyond a doubt, and that relief was necessary is shown by the sudden advance of the troops from Qu'Appelle northward on the 7th inst. There is no doubt the situation at Prince Albert is very critical.

A courier who left Battleford on April 1st, reached Qu'Appelle. He reports that when he left, all the white people were still safely secured from the attack in the barracks with ample provision and ammunition until relief comes. The Indians are still in sight of the town. No further disturbance was anticipated from them. Families which left Battleford on the 7th ult. arrived safely at Qu'Appelle, and are under escort of Judge Rouleau.

Chief Factor McDonald says:—The McLeod district seems to be all quiet and friendly. Wanbedesca, chief of the Minnedosa Sioux, near Brandon, is reported as being in a surly mood. He would allow four of his band, who were employed by the Government as guides, to go west. He says two thousand soldiers are not enough to meet the Crees, who will probably all fight. A Medicine Hat despatch of the 7th inst. says the water in the river there is very low, only about 22 inches, but a river captain says there is sufficient to run the boats down the stream. A man from Red Lake reports that the water is high from that point down. Crews for the steamboats have arrived, and all the boats are ready to go. The arms and ammunition have also arrived, and the town is now well protected. Scouts are out night and day. Advice from the Hudson Bay Company from Prince Albert indicate that the town is well protected from attack, but provisions are short. Further accounts of the Duck Lake fight confirm the report given by Gordon. The rebels were at first beaten off, but the police ammunition gave out and the enemy rallied when their fire did the most deadly work. One account says Chief Beardy commenced the encounter and was shot by a volunteer. But this is regarded as improbable. There is no authoritative statement of the rebel loss in the fight. A Brandon despatch says: Intelligence was received in the city on Friday that a young Indian disguised as an old man, having goggles on and carrying himself in a crouched position in the bottom of his jumper passed through Elton on the 7th, having three packages of rifles, ten in each sleigh. He was going west. Elton is about ten miles east of Brandon. Telegraphic reports give intelligence of unusual movements among the numerous bands of Indians scattered through central and western Manitoba. The Oak Lake Indians have left their reserve and the few old squaws who remain behind say they have gone to fight. Some of the Indian bands who live on Lake Manitoba and tributary streams have also moved out and most of them are at present concentrated in the vicinity of Minnedosa, much to the alarm of the citizens and settlers in that district. The H. B. Co.'s post is acting boldly at the Indian's side at Strathclair. Brandon and Minnedosa are under the protection of a mine guard as well as this town. A Sioux squaw has told at the houses of some of the old settlers that the Indians say they wish the old settlers would go across the river, so that, in case anything should happen in the portage, they, the Indians, would not have to kill them. The Sioux also say that Yellow Quill, who is making a profession of loyalty, does not mean what he says, but that he intends mischief if the rebellion in the west goes against the Government forces.

Sir John Macdonald has given notice of a new resolution with respect to the North

west mounted police force. He now proposes to increase the number of constables from 500 to 1,000, with fifty scouts. This will increase the cost of the mounted police service to over a million dollars a year.

Exciting news was received at Winnipeg on the 8th inst., from Calgary. A despatch says there is no use disguising the fact any longer that Fort Macleod is a threatened point and an Indian uprising cannot any longer be prevented by the good offices of Pere Laocomb. Special despatches received by a courier at the volunteer headquarters from Macleod have given great uneasiness. Beyond a doubt the Cos Ventres Indians are north of the international boundary on the warpath. The south Piegan and Bloods have undoubtedly formed an alliance. Tobacco from the Riel Indians to the Gros Ventres was some time ago accepted by the latter, thus showing that Riel has laid a deep conspiracy in which the Milk River Indians will play an important part. Capt. Stewart believes that matters are looking very bad in his district. He will probably await the arrival of arms and ammunition for his district. These will be sent under the incognito of women and children and those incapable of bearing arms are flocking to Fort Macleod for protection. Colonel Strange is in constant communication with threatened points and he is doing the utmost to put everything in his district on a defensive basis. The Blackfeet did not meet Capt. Cotton at the crossing to-day according to agreement and this looks ominous. Application to military headquarters has been made to send troops to this district immediately. Sergt. Graegen, of the mounted police, was sent to Fort Macleod with important despatches. A courier is expected on the 8th from there, but up to the hour of sending this despatch he had not arrived. Col. McLeod is at Fort Macleod. He has great influence with the Bloods, but they are acting ugly.

CONDUCTED at private residences, at Auction Room, or on market days at Market Square, at the option of those requiring my services. Special attention given to those Sales. Charges Moderate! CASH advanced on Goods sent in for Auction

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 11, 1885—41

Auction Sales

Household Furniture, &c.

CONDUCTED at private residences, at Auction Room, or on market days at Market Square, at the option of those requiring my services. Special attention given to those Sales. Charges Moderate! CASH advanced on Goods sent in for Auction

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 11, 1885—41

CHARGES MODERATE!

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 11, 1885—41

AUCTION.

I WILL sell by Auction, at my store, on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock:— 10 Barrels APPLES, 100 Boxes DIGBYS, 10 Barrels MOLA-SSES, 25 Dogen BRCOM'S Matches, Paper Bags, Crockeryware, Glassware, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, &c., &c. TERMS CASH.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, April 11, 1885—31

SPRUCE FLOORING and Sheathing, &c.

HAVING been appointed by Messrs. Primrose Brothers, of Pictou, agent for the sale of their well known Grooved and Tongued SPRUCE FLOORING and SHEATHING, I HAVE NOW, and will continue to have on hand a stock of the same, WELL DRIED and SEASONED, which I have no hesitation in recommending as the best in the market.

Messrs. Primrose Brothers are also prepared to execute promptly orders left with me for any description of Spruce Scantling, Boards, Laths, &c. For further particulars apply at my residence, Prince Street.

THOMAS ALLEY. April 11, 1885—2aw 3m&wky

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for East Point Work," will be received up to the 25th April, next, for the Work and Materials required in erecting a Fog Alarm Building, removing the Lighthouse Tower and Keeper's Dwelling and in doing sundry other work at East Point Light Station, in King's County, Prince Edward Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the agency of this Department, Charlottetown, at the Post Offices, Souris and East Point.

WM. SMITH, Deputy Minister of Marine. Department of Public Works. Ottawa, 23rd March, 1885. Ottawa, 31st wky li

Final Notice.

FOR the information of those who have either forgotten or never seen our advertisement of last February, we would repeat that Mr. B. B. Huggins, at the store of Mr. John Coombs, 18 Queen Street, is authorized to grant receipts for all debts due us. This notice is FINAL.

BREMNER BROS. Ch'town, April 9, 1885—31 eod

Seed Wheat! Seed Wheat! FOR SALE.

800 BAGS Choice Seed WHEAT—White Fife, White Russian and Red Bald, Also, 800 bushels Choice Timothy Seed, to arrive first trip Northern Light.

OWEN CONNOLLY. Ch'town, March 27—eod&wkyli 1stary

CHEAP CASH SALE

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

YOU CAN BUY

12 yds. Dress Goods for 95 cents, 20 yds. Gray Cotton for 75 cents, 20 yds. White Cotton for \$1.00. Good black Cashmere for 25 cents per yard, good colored Cashmere for 25 cents per yard; large stock of Print Cottons, very cheap. Men's strong Shirting 10 cents per yard; Men's Underclothing, 65 cents a suit; Men's colored cotton Shirts, 50 cents each; Men's felt Boys' ready-made Clothing, very cheap; Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, cheapest in Town

See Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere, and be satisfied you can save Money by buying at

J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 8, 1885—dly wkyli

BROWN'S NEW STORE,

MARKET SQUARE!

NOTICE.

WEEKS & CO. beg to announce that on the completion of the above commanding premises—about 25th April, they will open the same with a complete stock of

NEW & FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

Millinery, &c., selected by Mr. Paton, and now on the way by steamers from London, Liverpool and Glasgow.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.

Ch'town, April 6, 1885

DO NOT

Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come! come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, March 25, 1885

ENGLISH, AMERICAN & CANADIAN

HATS

The Largest, Cheapest & Best Assortment on P. E. Island.

L. E. PROWSE, Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, March 17, 1885—wky

APPLES, &c.

BY Auction, Monday next, April 13th, at 11 o'clock, at my Auction Room:— 50 Barrels Apples, 25 " Labrador Herring (prime), 25 Boxes Boneless Fish, 100 " Digby Herring, 10 " Mustard (superior quality), Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, &c., &c. to close consignment.

A. McNEILL, AUCTIONEER. Ch'town, April 10, 1885—21

WANTED.

ON opening of navigation, for brig New Seaman to Liverpool, G. B., mate and four men

D. GORDON. Georgetown, April 10, 1885—6i wkd21 pd

MONEY TO LOAN.

IN sums of from \$100 to \$1000, on good security. Apply at EXAMINER office. Ch'town, March 22, 1885—2aw wkylior

TO LET.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, 13th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to rent the building at end of Queen Street, and which was formerly occupied by David Small.

By order, A. H. MACPHERSON, City Clerk. April 9, 1885—tl 13 inst

To be Sold by Public Auction,

In Charlottetown, on arrival from Truro, the Imported English Thoroughbred Stallion—"AGESILAUS."

Agasilus is a bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, and rising 5 years old. He is sired by Cathedral, by Newminster, by Touchstone, by Camel, by Whalshone; dam Ipheacina, by Kingston, by Venson, by Parisian, by Orville; 2nd dam Sacrifice, by Voltaire, out of Virginia, by Rowton.

Terms at Sale For further particulars apply to G. TWEEDY. Ch'town, April 8, 1885—3p 3aw wkyli