

The Daily Examiner

DECEMBER 15, 1885.

Grievances of the Metis.

In the course of a speech delivered at Peterboro, a few days ago, the Hon. Thomas White referred to the new cry of the Opposition Party and the demands of the Metis of the Northwest, as follows:

Having failed to secure public support by opposition to the N. P. and to the Canadian Pacific Railway; having failed to obtain the approbation of the people by suggesting a change in the constitution, the latest cry on which they propose to go to the country might be summed up in the words: "Mr. Riel is a martyr and Sir John Macdonald is a traitor." It was stated that the Government was to be condemned, not because Riel had been hanged, but because the Government was responsible for the rebellion. This question of the grievances of the Metis was a new one. It had been up for quite a number of years. In 1873, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, Bishop O'Regan sent to Ottawa an appeal for a number of things the half-breeds asked for, as follows:

- 1. Encouragement for settlers in agriculture.
2. Aid for hospitals.
3. Aid for schools.
4. Aid for orphan asylums.
5. Concessions of land for orphan asylums and model farms.
6. Reserves of land for children and aid to help them in farming.
Reserves for Indians of arable land situated near fishing lakes.

THE ANSWER TO THESE REQUESTS was that nearly all belonged to the Local Legislature, and that the Dominion had nothing to do with them. Mr. Mills said down the view in his own words, as follows:

"The application of the petitioners to be aided by the Government with seeds and agricultural implements in farming operations I confess I am not disposed to view favorably. I do not see upon what grounds half-breeds can claim to be treated in this particular differently from the settlers in the Territories. The half-breeds, who have in some respects the advantage over new settlers in the Territories, should be impressed with the necessity of settling down in fixed localities and directing their energies towards pastoral or agricultural pursuits, in which case lands would no doubt be assigned them in the same way as to white settlers, but beyond this they must not look to the Government for any special assistance in their farming operations."

They should remember that every single claim made was to the effect that half-breeds should be treated differently from white settlers. Mr. Matthew Ryan, who had been entrusted with a number of these claims, writing to Mr. Codd, Government agent, asked whether the department wished him to put himself in communication with the half-breed claimants by visiting the localities in which they resided, or to act in their behalf. A case which usually came before him in the course of the discharge of his magisterial duties. Mr. Ryan's apprehension was that to trust to the coincidence of a casual meeting would be to

DEFER INVESTIGATION INDEFINITELY, and ultimately to cause many of the half-breeds and others in the territory the loss of benefits intended for them by law. Mr. Mills' answer in his own hand writing, across the margin of the agent's letter was:-

"It is not necessary to look up parties who have claims. If they care for interests, they will themselves come forward and establish their claims. (Signed) D. MILLS."

That was the treatment Mr. Mills proposed for the half-breeds. At that time the demands of the half-breeds related exclusively to the survey of lands. On the 14th February, 1884, in answer to a letter of Rev. Father Vegreville, Mr. Deville, Surveyor-General, suggested a plan by which the survey of the half-breeds could be met, as follows: If the Inspector of Agencies were satisfied that a majority of settlers in a township desired river lots, then he should have power to direct that every homestead fronting on the river in that township should be composed of lots twenty chains wide by one mile deep, except in cases where all occupants of a section preferred having it allotted in quarter sections, or where all occupants of two sections desired lots to be ten chains wide and two miles deep, their wishes should be complied with.

THESE SUGGESTIONS WERE APPROVED by the then minister, Sir D. Macpherson, and ordered to be carried into effect. During the season of 1884, Mr. Pierce had investigated and reported on the half-breed claims. He was summoned to Ottawa in last January to facilitate a settlement of them. On February 5th the agent was instructed to carry out the decision arrived at, and interested parties were notified by the Prince Albert Agent of this determination. This was several weeks before the rebellion broke out, and yet the people of Canada were told that the whole difficulty had arisen because the white settlers who rebelled against the Metis were not satisfied with the survey of the half-breeds. The real fact of the matter was that the Manitoba half-breeds, who had no claims whatever on the Government, were being asked to surrender those who had claims did not rebel, but some of them were actually forced to take up arms. It was said that their friends in Lower Canada were going to leave the Conservative party. He did not believe it. Some of them probably would, some of them had been carried away by the excitement of the moment and had fallen into a cunning trap, which their political opponents in that province, now a hopeless minority, had set for them, but the alliance between the Conservatives and the French-Canadian party was not to be broken by the fact that the man who caused murder of white settlers, who incited the Indians to rise and revolt, and to murder Roman Catholic priests, had

SUFFERED THE JUST PENALTY OF HIS OFFENCES. (Loud applause.) French-Canadians were Conservatives by instinct. They were Conservatives as the result of principle. They had sustained the Conservative party in all the measures which had marked the progress of the country during the last thirty years, and to-day they were not going to throw themselves into the hands of a party to whom they had been all along opposed. Happily this was not a religious dispute, as was evidenced by the action of the French-Canadian bishops in refusing to allow their churches to be used for political ends. If the Conservative party lost some of its supporters in Quebec, he had no doubt their places would be taken by men who had always gone with the Liberal party in that province, and who had now found out that that party was Liberal only in name. This new support was evidenced by such papers as the Huntington Citizen and Sherbrooke Evening News, ranging themselves with the citizens of other parts of the Dominion in support of law and order. (Applause.) The Conservative party is not going to be defeated. He begged them to bear that fact in mind. He knew as much about the feeling in Quebec as any man. It was not going to be defeated because of this event, but, on the contrary, because the Government was prepared to do its duty to the whole country, irrespective of nationality, creed, or local sentiment, it would be supported by the overwhelming voice of this great Dominion. (Applause.)

Prices in the States.

The crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture for December gives the farm prices of the principal crops. The increase in the product of corn has reduced the average value of the crop to thirty-three cents per bushel. The average value of the previous crop in December was thirty-six cents. The reduction is largest in the Ohio Valley and the Southern States. West of the Mississippi the increase of stock feeding has corrected the tendency to extremely low prices. Compared with former years corn value are very low. The price of wheat, though still low, is considered above last December's average, which was sixty-five cents. The present is seventy-eight and seven-tenths. The average price of barley is fifty-six cents, an increase of seven cents; of buckwheat fifty-six cents, a decrease of three cents; of potatoes forty-five cents, an increase of five cents; of hay \$8.62 per ton in place of \$8.16 last year. The average price of oats is twenty-eight cents, the same as last December.

City Council.

The regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening—all members of the Board present.

Councillor McLean, before the minutes of last meeting were adopted, took exception to the position of an electric light in the west end of the city.

Councillors Morris and Curtis thought it best to leave the light in its present position, and if it did not suit hereafter, it might be removed.

The minutes were then passed.

The monthly bills were then read.

Councillor Crabbe asked an explanation of a bill from Thomas Costello, for ten days' labor on the city streets. From the irregular debate which followed, it was learned that on the first of August last the Street Committee ordered that Costello be discharged, but the Chairman of the Street Committee—Councillor Davy—after feeling the Council, allowed him to work ten days longer. The bill for his labor was up to last night repudiated; and in face of the fact that Costello had been regularly discharged by the Street Committee, who had all power in the matter, the Council sanctioned the payment of his bill. Citizens, therefore, in dealing with Committees should hereafter see that the committee has a majority of the Council to endorse the action.

The bill of John Warren, for salary of Keeper of the Oil Warehouse, was ordered to be paid.

A letter was read from Messrs. Palmer & Mullally, asking damages for injuries sustained by their client, Mary Carver, who recently fell on one of the city's rickety sidewalks, and threatening an action if damages were not paid. The letter was referred to the Street Committee.

A petition was read from several members of Easton Street West, showing that that street was in a disgraceful condition, and asking for improvements. The petition was referred to the Street Committee with instructions to attend to the street as soon as possible.

On motion of Councillor Done, Thomas Costello was appointed policeman in place of the late Malcolm Steel, and on motion of the same councillor, William Mahar was reinstated as care-taker of the Rollo engine horses.

The meeting then adjourned.

International Exhibition.

An international exhibition of navigation, travelling, commerce and manufacture, under the patronage of Her Majesty, the Queen and the presidency of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, will be held in Liverpool in 1886. The exhibition will be opened in May, and will continue open during the summer and autumn months. The classification need not be considered as exhaustive. Where there does not appear to be any head under which an exhibit may be included, the exhibitor should apply for space in the group most nearly resembling it, or should send in his application, leaving the section and class to be filled in by the council. No charges will be made for space, except where goods are sold in the building, or in special cases to be determined by the Executive Council. Exhibitors will have to pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens and counters when required; and they must, either personally or by a representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking installation and (at the close of the exhibition) the removal of their goods. The executive council reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, at the expense of the exhibitor, unless this regulation is complied with.

We are informed by Ira Cornwall, Esq. that applications for space at the International Exhibition of Navigation, Travelling, Commerce and Manufacture, Liverpool, 1886, will be received up to January 1st, 1886.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR. The Legislative Council Election. Sir,—In the Weekly Patriot of Thursday last, the Hon. David Laird says: "It is about time the writ was issued for the Legislative Council seat made vacant by the death of Hon. Leuchlan McMillan." I would be very glad if the editor would explain in what way the present time can be regarded as opportune for holding an election. Within the bounds of the District to be represented, smallpox is actually in existence, and in the interests of the public health the various Boards of Health have closed many of the schools and churches, and forbidden public assemblies of the people. Are these the circumstances which Mr. David Laird considers so suitable for conducting an election campaign? If so, it is not hard to guess his motives. He evidently dreads public meetings where the crookedness of his party would be exposed, and wishes to spring the election at a time when meetings cannot be held. The Grit candidate, Mr. Leitch, before the outbreak of smallpox declared himself unfavorable to meetings. This predilection of Mr. Leitch was well understood to arise from a fear that the "little stories" told by him in his house to house canvass might be too closely sifted by his opponents in the presence of the assembled electors. Let the Patriot and its factotum possess their souls in patience. No dodges on their part can avert the verdict of want of confidence in their faction which the people of Belfast and Fort Augustus will render on the day of election.

Yours, RUSTICUS. December 12, 1885.

The Remington works at Ilion, N. Y., have received an order from the Turkish Government for 200,000 rifles, and the announcement was received with the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and a general jubilee.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, AS A REFRIGERANT DRINK IN FEVERS. Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn. says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

ASK your storekeeper for our make of Bibles—Dorsey, Gill & Co. nov19

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.]

The Political Situation in Great Britain.

Gladstone Proposes a Parliament for Ireland.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

LONDON, Dec. 14. Gladstone as a Privy Councillor, has written to the Queen on the subject of a Parliament for Ireland.

The Daily News says it is believed Lord Ashbourne has compiled a scheme for Home Rule which was approved by Lord Carnarvon, but which was rejected by the rest of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet refuses to receive overtures for an alliance with the Parnellites. They will meet Parliament with a programme of English Church reform and Land Tenure amendment bills.

Another report says that the Cabinet today decided to meet the new Parliament and submit the programme of legislation, including a bill dealing with the subject of county government in England and Ireland.

The members were unanimously confident of the Whig support.

Great Exaggerations.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14. Inquiry respecting the statements telegraphed concerning the hostile demonstrations at Riel's funeral shows that very great exaggerations have been indulged in and particularly so by the United States press. In fact there was no demonstration whatever by the English speaking people of Winnipeg.

The New Minister of Marine.

SUSSEX, N. B., Dec. Hon. G. E. Foster, new Minister of Marine, met with a grand reception here to-night. He was presented with an address largely signed. He spoke to a large audience in White's Hall, and was followed by Col. Donville, who is to oppose him. Hon. Mr. Foster's prospects of election are excellent.

An Elephant's Funeral.

LONDON, Dec. 14. Advice from Mandalay state that a sacred white elephant is dead. The customary ceremony of keeping the body three days was prevented by the British officials. The funeral was attended by an enormous crowd.

Great Fire in Toronto.

TORONTO, Dec. 14. Bealands dock and warehouse has been destroyed by fire. The steamers Acadia, St. Magnus, and Lake Michigan lying at the dock had a narrow escape. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Loss over \$20,000.

Hard Fighting in the East.

BELGRADE, Dec. 14. Rumors are afloat of hard fighting between Piro and Bela Polanka and of the Bulgarian attacks on the Serbian forces at Widdien.

Smallpox in Toronto.

TORONTO, Dec. 14. Another case of smallpox has occurred here, making three cases in all now.

Obituary.

LONDON, Dec. 14. Sir W. Crawford Pollock is dead. He served in the Federal Cavalry during the Civil War in America.

In Nova Scotia's Interests.

OTTAWA, Dec. 14. Messrs. Fielding & Longley of Nova Scotia are here on their railway business.

Weather Bulletin.

Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the Maritime Provinces.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

Charlottetown, Dec. 15, 1885. Highest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....43.8

Lowest Temperature yesterday, (read at midnight).....29.7

Lowest Temperature this morning.....32.4

Temperature this morning, at 8 o'clock.....34.1

Temperature this afternoon, at 1 o'clock.....23.5

DEATHS.

On the 14th inst., Bertha, youngest daughter of William Smith

[Funeral will leave the residence of her brother, Mr. Henry Smith, Hillsborough Street, to-morrow, Wednesday, at half-past one sharp, thence by train to Sherwood Cemetery.]

SHIP NEWS.

Boston, Dec. 9.—Ar. schr. Donzella, Selby, from Georgetown. Dec. 9.—Cld. schr. Neil Dow, Horton, for Souris.

Sd. from Providence R I Dec 8.—Schr. General Gordon, Tierney, Souris, P. E. I.

Ar. in Dutch Island Harbor Dec 8.—Schr. Parthenia, Dauphine, and Ceylon, Young, Summerside, P. E. I. for Philadelphia; Jessie, Weagle, Charlottetown, P. E. I. for Baltimore.

Ar. at Vineyard Haven, Dec. 9.—Schr. W. C. Warner, Doncott, Summerside; Beulah, Lohnes, Charlottetown, P. E. I. for Baltimore; Louisa A. Grout, McLeod, P. E. I. for Baltimore.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

NER. The latest local and foreign news can always be found therein.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

—CAN— BE SEEN —IN—

GREAT VARIETY, —AT—

E. W. TAYLOR'S, CAMERON BLOCK, CITY. Dec. 14, 1885.

NEW STORE, Just Opened

—ON— QUEEN SQUARE!

THE Public are hereby respectfully informed that I have leased the Store on Queen Square, lately occupied by Mr. P. Monaghan, one door north from Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle's Diamond Book Store.

This store, which is now open for business, will be found well stocked with new and choice Groceries of every description, and is under the supervision of Mr. Isaac Carter, who has had considerable experience in this line and will give prompt and careful attention to all customers.

I wish also, while thanking my numerous friends and customers for their generous patronage during the past six years, to inform them that my store on Great George Street will be conducted by myself, as usual.

The same lines of goods will be kept in both stores, and quality and price will be the same, and goods delivered to any part of the city free of charge. Intending purchasers can therefore leave their orders at the store most convenient for them.

My Illustrated Seed Catalogue, for 1886, will be published in February and sent Free, as usual to all applicants.

GEORGE CARTER, GROCER AND SEEDSMAN, Great George Street and Queen Square, Charlottetown, Dec. 14, '85.—2i saw wky 2i

FOR THE SEASON.

JUST Received and Opened To-day:-- 2 Cases Silver-Plated Goods.

—IN— TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CRUETS, BUTTER COOLERS, PICKLES, CUPS & SAUCERS, VASES, INKSTANDS, BUTTER, FRUIT, TABLE & DESSERT KNIVES, SPOONS,

and a host of other Beautiful Goods, in the Newest Designs

W. E. DAWSON. Dec. 1—3i 2

YOU CAN NOT MAKE A Mistake in getting your Christmas Presents

—AND— CHRISTMAS CARDS. Presents for Ladies,

Presents for Gentlemen, Presents for Children, Selling Cheaper than Ever.

Do not fail to see for yourself

G. H. HASZARD, QUEEN SQUARE, Dec. 12, 1885.

CUT THIS OUT and return it to us with 10c, or 4 3c stamps, and you'll get by return mail a Golden Box of Goods that will bring you in more money in one year than anything else in America. Your fortune if you start quick—CITY NOVELTY CO., Yarmouth, N. S. may 1

JEWELRY, &c

G. H. TAYLOR is now showing a good stock of the above, suitable for the season's gifts, in Gold-plated and Silver Brooches, Earrings, Chains, Lockets, Scarf-pins, Studs, Gold, Fancy and Engraved Rings, &c. SILVER-PLATED WARE (fresh stock and selling low) Having just returned from England, where he has purchased a nice assortment of English Jewels, G. H. T. is now able to give his business full attention, and all Orders will be Promptly Executed.

North Side Market Square. Dec. 15—6i 2th's wk tu fri, 4 next

Special Sale.

Closing-out of the Entire Stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS at the

LONDON HOUSE!

GEO. DAVIES & CO., intending to make a change in their present business, offer the whole of their MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF MERCHANDISE at prices that cannot fail to make a clearance.

This is a BONA FIDE SALE, as the stock must be disposed of during the next few months, and will present a Grand Opportunity to all buyers for Cash.

Our Wholesale Customers will be supplied on the usual Terms.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Dec. 9, 1885.

GREAT DISCOUNT SALE

A CHANGE AND A CHANGE.

Extraordinary Inducements to Purchasers of Dry Goods.

IT is our intention to make a change in our business early in the New Year, and we shall for a time offer our whole stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY at immense reductions in price, commencing MONDAY, the 14th inst.

Our stock of Goods is so large it is impossible for us to enumerate it, but in every department our prices will be

REDUCED 20 to 30 PER CENT

and a lot of Odds and Remnants will be closed out at HALF PRICE.

Our Goods are always marked in plain figures and customers will see that the discounts are made bona fide.

Orders by letter will receive careful and prompt attention.

We will also prepay freight to the country on all purchases exceeding ten dollars.

The above discounts are for Cash only, but for purchases exceeding fifty dollars we will allow three months' credit.

This is our first Big Discount Sale, and we intend to fulfil all the promises of our advertisement.

W. W. BEER.

Ch'town, Dec. 10, '85—dy wy 2mos

MAGNET SOAP,

Warranted Pure.

THIS SOAP is made from the BEST MATERIALS, and is Superior to any similar article manufactured. For general household and family use it SURPASSES all others.

It will be to your interest to try it.

—FOR SALE WHOLESALE BY—

FENTON T. NEWBERRY.

July 22, 1885.—6m

CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY!

Peake's No. 3 Wharf, R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices:

Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, B.B. Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, &c.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Jointing, Morticing, Tenoning, Jig and Fret Sawing, Turning, &c.

All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice

With new and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure the utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

Ch'town, Sept. 23, 1885—wky 1 year