

The Daily Examiner

FEBRUARY 20, 1885.

Editorial Notes.

Lieut. Gordon hopes that the navigation of Hudson Strait may be found practicable, and states that the Hudson Bay expedition should leave this year about the 15th of May, and reach the Strait about the 1st of June, at which time navigation at Fort Churchill is usually open.

An Ottawa despatch says that Col. Williams, M. P., has received a despatch from Lord Wolsley, dated Korti, stating that he had reported to the War Office favoring the acceptance of the offer to raise a Canadian regiment, and expressing the hope of seeing such a regiment at the front soon.

The London Standard expresses the belief that the reported annexation of Samoa by Germany is an exaggeration and that if done it was an act of an official having no such authority from Berlin. Explanations from Germany that will be satisfactory to the British Government are confidently expected.

The British Ministers are just now undergoing much the same experience as Mr. McKenzie and his colleagues underwent when they were in power in Canada. They are besieged by thousands of unemployed and starving workmen who plead to them in vain for something to do—for some relief. Free Trade Governments have hard times to contend against.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that there are continual discoveries of treasonable talk and practices among the Russian troops. The spirit of Nihilism appears to pervade even the garrison at Cronstadt, and several artillery and naval officers have been sent there from St. Petersburg to take the places of suspected officers, who are ordered to report at the capital for trial.

The revenue of the United States is feeling the effect of the lessened volume of trade and the reduced imports. The revenue receipts for last month, compared with those of January, 1884, showed a decrease of about \$2,000,000, almost entirely in Customs. For the seven months just closed, the aggregate receipts were \$187,000,000—a decrease of over \$16,000,000 compared with the same months of last year.

The British Government will shortly, it is said, issue a blue book on the subject of Germany's claims to territory possessions in Siman lands. The object of the publication is to offset the latest white book issued by Germany, and to allay the apprehensions of British Colonies. It is stated that the correspondence between Lord Granville and Prince Bismarck, which is to be published in the forthcoming volume, will show quite a different state of affairs from that which has been represented by Germany.

The misapprehension which exists at Ottawa and Toronto about our Island railway is wonderful. Even those who live near us and who should be better informed seem to think that it was built at the expense of Canada. Thus, we find Mr. Paint, M. P., saying: "I notice that 208 miles of railway were built in Prince Edward Island," and complaining that Cape Breton has not been as well treated. Mr. Paint should know that the Island Railway was built at the proper cost of the Island, and not at that of Canada.

The Quebec Chronicle reports that its promoters have received from London photographs of the plans of the bridge intended to be erected over the St. Lawrence near that city. The structure will be of the most massive character, arranged with a double track so that trains may run both ways simultaneously. The extreme height of the steel cantilever superstructure will be 260 feet above the track at the centre, or 400 feet above the water. The immensity of this may be judged by comparison with the Quebec citadel which, we believe, is about 350 feet above the St. Lawrence. And still the longest span of the bridge will be only 1,400 feet, or 300 feet shorter than the long span of the bridge at Edinburgh. The plans have been made in London by Mr. Brunles, a celebrated engineer, President of the Institute of Civil Engineers, upon data, furnished by Mr. A. L. Light, Chief Engineer of the Provincial Government. It is stated that the bridge can be completed in two years, or probably in a shorter time if necessary, as a similar bridge at Niagara was built last year in seven months. We understand that a proposal is now before the Dominion Government on behalf of some of the largest capitalists in London, offering to build the Quebec bridge in consideration of a guarantee of a low rate of interest upon its cost. If this proposal is accepted, it is likely that some of the gentlemen connected with the Forth bridge will be interested in the Quebec bridge.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned, Ottawa, Ontario, up to April 1, for the construction of a policy for the Great Reform party of Canada. Plans and specifications may be seen at the various Grit newspaper offices in the country. The work to be done in such manner as to secure the approval of the entire party. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

BLAKE & CARTWRIGHT.

MARK TWAIN and George W. Cable are lecturing in Montreal, and being entertained by the literary clubs there.

THE SOUDAN.

Additional Particulars

DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE NEAR GABUL.

The correspondent of a London paper thus describes the action in which General Stewart was wounded:—

Shortly before six o'clock the halt was sounded, and our men partook of a hearty breakfast and then set to work to construct a zaraba. They worked with a will, and before seven o'clock had run up works which, flimsy as they looked to an inexperienced eye, constituted defences not to be despised on the open plain. Some of our men, perhaps the majority, ate and drank heartily; others made but a poor breakfast. The desultory fire of the enemy increased in volume; the enemy began to form in military array; they evidently meant to storm our position, superbly heedless of the terrific lesson taught them at Abu Klea. Our men had long since finished breakfast and were in position, and were answering the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters. The medical staff corps were already at work, for several of our fellows had felt the Arab bullets. The fire became fierce and general, and continued for hours, over all being a dense cloud of smoke and fine sand dust, irritating to the nostrils and eyes and parching the throat.

GEN. STEWART SHOT.

"The General is shot!" Turning round at the hurried exclamation, I saw that it was too true. Gen. Stewart was in the hands of the surgeons, badly hit. Other casualties were plenty. Poor Cameron of the Standard was stretched lifeless; Herbert of the Morning Post, had also been sent to his account by the enemy's sharpshooters. Col. Sir Charles Wilson was now in command—cool collected in meeting each move of the enemy, noting weak points. The afternoon sun beat down on us, but the battle still raged. Bravely recklessly, the enemy faced our fire, striving madly to reach us, prepared to brave everything to keep our devoted little force from reaching the coveted river, whose cool waters we knew were running within three miles of us. Two o'clock, and it became evident that this sort of thing could not go on all day, as I heard a grimy officer near me remark. Col. Wilson evidently thought so too. Orders were given to construct strong works in which to place our wounded and our heavy baggage, who were to be perforce left under the protection of such infantry forces as alone could be spared for dangerous duty. Under heavy fire, and despite frantic assaults of the enemy, the work was completed.

Col. Wilson had determined to send a column composed of the Guards, the heavy cavalry and the mounted infantry, straight to the river for water. Right in the path stood the enemy, unbeaten and thirsting for battle, reckless with the mad courage begotten of fanaticism. A commander made of weaker fibre might well have hesitated. Not Col. Wilson, who did not fear to realize that the risk must be taken. The troops seemed yearning to come to closer quarters with those who had been worrying them so long. The flying column started shortly after three o'clock, marching practically in the same order as at Abu Klea. They were not allowed to proceed far before receiving forcible evidence that desperate work was before them. The enemy's Remingtons kept up a running fusillade, and many fell before reaching the rising ground behind which ran the Nile.

THE FIGHT FOR WATER.

As the crest of the sandy ridge was being slowly but surely approached by our flame-edged square, the enemy, many of them hitherto hidden, made a supreme effort to check our resistless advances. Their charge was a superb one. We waited the shock. No gap to-day of which advantage could be taken by the fierce spearmen in advance. On flank of the advancing mass we could see some half-dozen splendidly mounted Arabs, evidently Sheiks of importance, encouraging their men with voice and gesture, prancing defiantly, one might have been tempted to say bombastically, did we not know by experience at what trivial price these brave fellows set their lives. Suddenly, mercilessly, rang out the sharp roll of our fire. Surely no force breathes that can stand up against the hail of bullets which poured into the enemy's extended ranks. Scores dropped in their tracks at every fifty yards; the swift tide of yelling, gesticulating, spear-brandishing warriors rolled on, and it seemed as though it must reach our ranks. Our men set their teeth, but the expected death grapple did not come. Several of the Sheiks had fallen. As the enemy came nearer they suffered terribly. At a hundred yards there seemed to be a slight check. At fifty yards there was perceptible wavering, which culminated in an evident check when the first ranks of our men cheered. The steady roll of musketry continued remorselessly. Arab, nay any, flesh and blood could do no more. The enemy turned and fled.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL EARLE.

Major-General William Earle, lately killed in action, was the second son of Sir Hardman Earle, Baronet, of Allerton Towers, near Liverpool, England, but was a protégé of his uncle, the late Wm. Earle, at one time Mayor of Liverpool, who educated and fitted him for a military career. He obtained his commission as second lieutenant in 1851, secured his lieutenantcy in 1854, and his captaincy early the following year. He served with his regiment, the 49th, throughout the Crimean war, including the battles of Alma and Inkerman, the siege of Sebastopol, sortie of the 26th of October, and assault of the Redan on the 18th of June. He also served during the same campaign as aide-de-camp to Gen. Sir Wm. Codrington. In January, 1862, he came to Canada with the first battalion Grenadier Guards, of which he was the Adjutant holding the rank of Captain. The regiment was stationed in Montreal, and Earle remained with them until April, 1863, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel. Obtaining leave of absence at this time, he went home to England, but returned in the autumn of the same year. He was in the city then till the autumn of 1864, when he returned home with his regiment. He came out again to Canada in 1867, when he held an appointment on the staff of Major-General Michel who at that time assumed command of the forces in this country. He was military secretary for some years, retaining that position until Major-General Wyndham was appointed commander of the forces, when he again rejoined his regiment at home. In 1880,

on the 29th of May, Earle was promoted to the rank of a full colonel, and on the 31st of October of the same year to that of major-general. In 1876 he went to India as a member of the staff of the Prince of Wales, who paid a visit to that portion of Her Majesty's possessions upon the Queen's assumption of the title of Empress of India; and on Wolsley's departure for Egypt in 1882, he was appointed to the command of one of the divisions which he headed in many of the engagements.

GORDON'S DIARY SUPPRESSED.

The Conservative papers charge the Government with suppressing Gen Gordon's diary and letters, in which that officer stated he sent Col. Stewart away from Khartoum in order to save his (Stewart's) life, in ending himself to meet death at Khartoum, as he knew no help could reach there in time to rescue him. When Parliament assembles the production of all despatches of the Government in regard to the Sudan campaign will be demanded.

Parliamentary Notes.

THE MILLER'S PETITION.

The millers had a meeting with the cabinet, a few days ago. They ask an increase of duty on flour to meet the unfair competition of the United States millers. Howland, Gilvie, Goldie and others addressed the Ministers, saying it was absolutely necessary to do something to prevent the U. S. millers carrying off the trade. They pointed out that the United States duty on flour prevented Canadians sending their first-class flour into the United States, while the discrimination between wheat and flour in the Canadian tariff gave the United States millers an opportunity to send their lower grade flour into Canada, thus destroying the Canadian millers business. Sir John said that portions of the Dominion did not raise sufficient wheat to supply their local demand, and that the Government while desiring to aid the millers could not do so if the result would be to increase the price to the eastern consumers. The deputation said they were willing to guarantee that the price of flour would remain as at present, relating to the price of wheat. Sir John said if that could be assured, a very great difficulty would be removed.

CANADA AND AUSTRALIA.

A return presented this afternoon, of correspondence on the subject of the extension of trade relations between Canada and Australia, contains the following letter from Carson Woods, of Sydney:—

"CHURCHILL, SYDNEY, Dec 4, 1884.

"SIR,—I would respectfully call your attention, as an old Canadian, having the interests of Canada at heart, to the opportunity there is now to open steam communication between Australia and the Pacific coast of the Dominion, making a thorough service via the Canadian Pacific Railway to England, in fact round the world. For the past ten years the Pacific Mail Company, in connection with John Elder & Co. of Glasgow, have run a line of steamers from San Francisco to this city, calling at Honolulu and Auckland, under a subsidy from the New South Wales Government of \$100,000, and from the New Zealand Government of \$100,000. Two years ago, our Parliament resolved that if the American Congress did not share part of this subsidy or grant an additional subsidy to make this service more efficient, the subsidy from this country would be withdrawn. This has now occurred, and the New South Wales subsidy has been withdrawn with much regret.

THIS IS CANADA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Most if not all the exports to this country are manufactured goods, doors, windows, etc., fish, canned and dried, and most comes from British Columbia. If Canada now comes forward and offers to supplement our subsidy, there is no doubt proposals to organize a line will be made from here or London. As to return cargo, there is sugar from the Fiji and all kinds of tropical and semi-tropical productions, and during your summer months a very large passenger traffic. The staple produce here is wool, but I fear it would scarcely pay to run so long a line of rail."

On January 28th, 1885, the Finance Minister cabled to Mr. Woods:—"We'll be glad to receive any communication from your Government."

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS.

Hon. Mr. Pope, replying to Mr. Blake, said that 103,824 immigrants settled in Canada during 1884; also that 20,779 aliens and 9,486 Canadians settled in Manitoba and the Northwest during the same year, of whom 545 came from the Maritime Provinces and 9,725 from the United States.

WEIGHING AND MEASURING POTATOES.

Mr. McDonald (King's) has given notice that he will move for an Order of the House for copies of all correspondence, reports, etc., in connection with the weighing and measuring of potatoes and other roots in the Province of Prince Edward Island.

SEA LOTS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A few days ago Mr. Blake moved for copies of departmental instructions and correspondence on the subject of apportionment of sea lots to individuals desiring to place lobster traps in the open sea off the coast of Prince Edward Island. He said: I have received a letter from Prince Edward Island, in which it is stated that Mr. Duvar, the Inspector of Fisheries there, says that the Government gave him authority to apportion off to each person a lot in the sea for fishing purposes, and that any person wishing to erect lobster traps in the sea must first make application to him; and these are put out in the open sea, and not in the inlets or bays at all. It seemed to me a curious thing that permits should be given for fishing in the open sea, beyond the limits within the jurisdiction of the Government; and in any case I wish to ascertain the character of the regulations.

THE VIOLIN.

MR. VINNICOMBE is now prepared to take a limited number of pupils for Violin Instruction by "Dancas" conservatory method, which is so complete that each pupil is enabled to form a part of one harmonized body, thereby making the tuition a pleasure instead of the old class drudgery. Pupils preferred from 12 to 16 years of age. For terms apply at his residence, Water Street. Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1885.

TO CASH BUYERS!

SPECIAL LINES IN DRY GOODS

LONDON HOUSE

Spring Importations

Scotch, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets at very Low Prices.

Table with 4 columns: SCOTCH CARPETS WORTH, Cents for, 70 Cents, 78, 92

TAPESTRY CARPETS FROM 40 CENTS UPWARDS BRUSSELS " " 85 " " "

Loom Table Linens at 16c., 18c., 20c., and upwards.

Special Lines in Cotton Towels at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, and upwards.

Special Lines in Linen Towels at 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, and upwards.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, BEDTICKS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.

REMNANTS IN DRESS GOODS! A LOT OF WINCEYS SELLING VERY CHEAP.

Black Cashmeres 32cts, and upwards.

REMNANTS IN TWEEDS, DOESKINS AND OTHER CLOTHS.

REMNANTS IN FLANNELS, &c.

The balance of the 3,000 pieces White and Grey Cottons, advertized in December last, at the same prices then offered, notwithstanding the market has advanced from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent.

Table with 4 columns: In Lots No. 1, 24 inches, at 3 Cents, 2, 30, 3, 34, 4, 35, 5, 36, 6, 36, 7, 36, 8, 36

BALANCE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT COST.

A LOT OF MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING AT A BARGAIN FROM 32 CENTS TO 65 CENTS.

WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WARPS, (BEST MAKES.)

Choice TEAS in half-chests and packages of 5, 10, 15, and 20 pounds—Wholesale and Retail. Ch'town, Feb. 20—taw wkly 2mos

Molasses! Molasses!

FOR SALE, TO THE TRADE, 150 PUNS.

CHOICE BARBADOES MOLASSES.

A Quantity of Tierces and Barrels OWEN CONNOLLY. Ch'town, Feb. 20—cod wkly 1st sp

Y. M. C. A. Tuesday Ev'g, February 24th.

SERGT. JOHN ALLAN. Late of H. M. 16th and 20th Regiments of Infantry, has kindly consented to relate

Reminiscences of Active Service, [Russian War & Indian Mutiny, 1854-56.]

The lecturer will wear the uniform of his Regiment. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock by Col. Beer. Admission, 10 cents. Col. Beer requests that members of the militia who attend appear in uniform, and that the officers occupy seats on the platform. Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1885—31 faxm pat sm'tm

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Advertisement for Rates of DISCOUNT, including text: Sales over \$2.50 p.c., \$5.00 p.c., \$10.00 p.c. The above Liberal Discount will be given to all cash purchasers. Largest, cheapest & best stock in the city.

THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Diamond Book-store, 89 Queen St. Ch'town, Feb. 16, 1885.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY.

Excursion to and from Cape Traverse.

EXCURSION RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued from all stations on this Railway to Cape Traverse; also from Cape Traverse to all Stations on main line and branch, from Feb 15th inst., to 29th Feb. inst., both days inclusive, and good to return up to and on 2nd March, 1885. This excursion will afford parties an opportunity of witnessing departure and arrival of the Ice-boat. Good hotel accommodation at Cape Traverse. A special Passenger Train leaves Charlottetown at 8 p. m., and County Line at 9.30 p. m., daily (Sunday excepted), for Cape Traverse, returning to Charlottetown about 2 p. m. next day.

JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent, Railway Office, Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885. fo 12—pat, all wkly pap-ly

COAL. COAL.

IN STORE: 300 Tons ACADIA NUT, 200 do do ROUND, 100 do INTERCOLONIAL ROUND, 150 do OLD MINE SYDNEY, 200 do SYDNEY SLACK.

For Sale Low. C. LYONS, Acadia Coal Depot, Peake's No 2 Wharf. Ch'town, Jan. 28, 1885—fo w'ly

WANTED, LOST, FOUND, &c.

FOR SALE—A Warzer "C" Sewing Machine, nearly new, in first rate order; cost \$45, will be sold at a bargain. Enquire at this office. feb19 10

FOUND—In the city, part of a silver Ear-ring, with initials "F. G. Y." The owner can have the same on application at the EXAMINER office. feb18

WANTED—A smart Dining room Boy; reference required. Also, a good Cook for an hotel. Apply at this office. feb14 31 cod

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Nursemaid to take charge of two children, aged 5 and 7; one with some experience preferred. Apply to Mrs. George Macleod. feb13

FOR SALE.—One very fine Berkshire Boar Pig, 12 months old. feb 11 of

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