

The Daily Examiner

MAY 18, 1886

The Riel Question in Quebec.

THAT the Dominion Government was sustained by the large majority of ninety-four on the Riel vote is now a matter of history. A few deluded Grits believed that the Riel agitation would surely place their leaders on the Treasury benches at an early day. They have been disappointed in their calculations. The vote in the Commons must have shocked their delicate sensibilities very much. To many, even in this Province, whose well known sympathies are with the rebel Grits and half-breeds of the Northwest, the Riel vote was anything but reassuring. Shocked at the largeness of the majority, the rank and file now see that Mr. Blake's attempts at breaking the Government are miserable failures every time, and that the longer he leads, the more hopeless the Grit prospect becomes.

A few, it is true, still have hopes in Blake and the Riel agitation. Once in a while we hear it whispered that the great Province of Quebec is dissatisfied, and that when the opportunity offers the "bolters" will overturn things generally.

But what are the facts, with regard to the Riel question in that Province? Only a few days ago it was freely discussed in the Quebec Assembly on the motion of Mr. Mercier, the leader of the Opposition. A few sentences from the principal speakers on that occasion will give our readers some idea of what is thought of Riel, not only among the Conservatives but also among some of the intelligent Liberals in that Legislature. Mr. Poulin spoke "strongly against the pretence that Riel was a second O'Connell. He was not an Irishman, yet it made him indignant to hear Riel the rebel, the coward and the traitor who deserved so well to die, compared to the patriotic, but lawful agitator, O'Connell. Mr. Owen's said:

"There was no necessity to tell the Opposition that the Orangemen were not responsible for Riel's death, for they knew it well. If any particular class were to be excused for that execution, it would be the Orangemen, who, prior to the event, denounced Riel as a murderer, declared that he was going to be again saved from the gallows by Sir John A. Macdonald, who was connected with the service of the Blues of Quebec. These men made it impossible for the authorities to save the unfortunate man, even if they had been so inclined, yet these same individuals were now the allies of the national party of Quebec. He referred to the public men who, in their desire to pose as leaders of opinion in this Province, had turned upon the Champ de Mars that if upon the banks of the Saskatchewan, they would have shouldered their muskets to fight against the Orangemen of the Province of Quebec. He ridiculed the pretensions of those whom he termed a party of demagogues, who, in their desire to possess the tools of the English speaking people of the Province, called themselves their natural allies. The prayer of the English speaking minority is, as it ought to be, to be saved from such allies."

After several others had spoken against the motion, Dr. Cameron, the Liberal member for Huntingdon, also delivered a speech against the motion. He said:

"It is maintained by these resolutions, and strongly supported by the Orangemen who speak in their favor, that the feeling of regret at the execution of the miserable Riel was and is universal. Such is not the case. In no English constituency has much regret been expressed. The English speaking population of this Province are unanimous in their expression of satisfaction, not so much that Riel was executed, but that in administering the law neither class, creed nor nationality are to be exempted from its operation. (Applause.) That whether a man is an Englishman, an Irishman or a Frenchman, or any other man, he will be judged according to his acts, whether they be good or bad, and if there was one plank in the platform of the Liberal party more than another which deserved consideration and support, it was this one, that equal rights and privileges should be accorded to all men, irrespective of their creed or nationality. Why have they gone back on their record in this respect? Why has the Leader of the Opposition withdrawn that plank from his platform and substituted for it the blood-stained plank on which stood the condemned felon at Regina? I regret that the conduct of the leader of the Opposition has forced this conclusion upon us in making overtures to his opponents to form a national party that could not touch upon our wishes, wants and aspirations. (Cheers.) I regret that before making such overtures he should have seen fit to ignore the opinions and feelings of his English friends, who never could be parties to such unhalloved extremes. One would suppose he found a sufficient rebuff in the resignation of Messrs. Joy and Watts, men of the highest character and candor. But no; self-confident and self-complacent, he still urges and advances his unpopulous views and pretensions, doing more, I humbly believe, to destroy the unification of the Province and Dominion than any man living. Why did Mr. Joy resign? Why did Mr. Watts resign—two men as good as steel? The reason is not far to seek. They repudiated the views of their leader. (Applause.) They could follow him no longer, and, notwithstanding the high character of the gentlemen who have succeeded them, against whom I would not be understood to say an unkind word, the removal of these gentlemen from the House, and particularly from the Opposition, has very much dimmed its lustre and crippled its usefulness. They gave tone and character to the Opposition. Mr. Joy was the essence of manliness and honesty; his absence is a provincial loss. I hope the day is not far distant when he will be induced to re-enter public life, in a constituency whose views will be in accord with his. Such a constituency can be got for him. There are scores of them that would think themselves honored by having him for their representative. Like the Minister of Militia, I hate rebels, and I have very little love for those who sympathize with them. If my hon. friend should succeed to power for this issue, I tell him, now before this House, he need not point on my support. I would rather be relegated to private life forever than to support a man, whose loyalty and devotion to the Crown I suspect. (Loud cheers.)"

After this, the members were "called in" and the vote taken. And here is the vote: 43 against Mr. Mercier, the Grit leader's motion, and 16 for it. Or in other words, the Riel debate ended, the vote showing a majority, and this, too, in the province of Quebec Assembly, only a little over a week ago.

No stronger proof is needed to show that Quebec is still loyal to the core, notwithstanding the wild attempts of Grits and bolters to stir up religious and national prejudices in that section of the Dominion.

The present Government at Ottawa continues to hold its popularity there as in other parts of Canada. In this Island the people are, generally speaking, loyal and law-abiding. A large majority of them are therefore found on the side of the Government in the Riel transaction, and Dr. McIntyre, the only M. P. from the Island who voted for Riel, will yet see his mistake.

Saddling the Right Horse.

THE Patriot is extremely anxious to censure the Government; and in a vain effort to clear the skirts of the Legislative Council, with regard to their bungling legislation of the last day, says:

"The Government and not the Legislative Council are to blame for the haste and blunders of the closing twenty-four hours of the session. Several important bills were not passed in the Lower House until Thursday. The bill to abolish the Legislative Council was only carried through committee at midnight of that day. It was read a third time and sent up to the Council on the last day of the session. Under the circumstances, what consideration could the Council give to said bill and other measures rushed before them a few hours before His Honor came down to close the proceedings. The Council sat nearly all night on Thursday, and constantly on Friday, and yet they are censured for being 'hasty.'"

It calls upon THE EXAMINER to "put the saddle upon the right horse." We have already done this; but as it now appears that the Patriot's hobby-horse requires to be "bridled" as well, we will repeat what we have before stated, that so careless and hasty were the Council that they never took the trouble to go into committee, or to read some of the important bills which they rejected! and that the Opposition members in that decrepit body are not only obstructives, but they are also bungling legislators. In proof of this we may state that it was the Council itself, and not the Government that fixed the time for the closing of the Session. We are informed that some time previous to the prorogation, the Premier, Hon. Mr. Sullivan, wrote to the President of the Council asking him to state what time would suit the Council to have the Legislature prorogued. The President fixed upon Friday evening at seven o'clock, and this time was accordingly decided upon. It is well known that the Government and the majority in the Lower House were willing and ready to remain another week, or longer if need be, if such detention would serve to induce the Council to pass such measures as were thought necessary to the well-being of our people; and Hon. Mr. Sullivan stated this fact in the House. But this could not be done. Having served sufficient time to entitle them to sessional pay, the Opposition were eager to get home and in their mad rush to get at the cash, threw legislation to the winds and named a time for prorogation of the Legislature, before which time it was impossible for them to get their work properly done. On the Council and the Council alone rests the responsibility.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our Guardians.

SIR, - A Correspondent in yesterday's EXAMINER complains that you pay too much attention to the Gospel and Salvation Army. If so, you are not singular in your conduct. The city maintains a force of six "portly and handsome" policemen to guard it day and night. It is but reasonable to suppose that, like other mortals, policemen require rest and refreshment, so we may assume that, at most, one half the force are on duty at a time; the other half being off for rest, held in reserve or on special duty. Now, as never less than two of our policemen are to be seen at any of the meetings of the Salvation Army, and as one man is required for "station duty," the question presents itself "who patrols the town? Perhaps we may thus account for prisoners, sometimes, being able to walk unhindered out of the police station, and if it is a "cold day" taking the stove along with them. We gain, perhaps, by knowing now, where to find a policeman when one is wanted.

Yours &c.,
VIGILANT.

Capt. Kinney's Latest.

Capt. Kinney and crew of the schooner David J. Adams, seized by the Canadian authorities at Digby, arrived in Boston on the steamer State of Maine on the 16th. Being asked why he went into Digby, Kinney said: "I went to see some friends. They live on the west bank some three miles above Digby. I stayed there during the night. That was the only reason I had for going ashore. It was not for purchasing bait, as has been claimed, and I defy the Canadian government to show that I purchased any. That, I told the revenue officers when they came on board. They first asked me the name of my vessel, her tonnage, etc., which I gave correctly. Then the captain went on board his own vessel, and pretty soon the crew returned, saying they must take charge of the schooner. Late in the afternoon I saw the captain and he read me a paper which announced the taking of my vessel in the Queen's name. Then I requested permission to go ashore and see the consul, which I did in the evening. He advised me to accompany the cutter to St. John. Captain Kinney said he arrived at Digby the same day he left Eastport. He had on board at the time of the seizure 1 1/2 barrels of herring, which the officers of the revenue cutter asserted was "bait." Captain Kinney claims he had the herring on board when he arrived at Digby, as he took sufficient bait away from Eastport to last him."

Indignant Gloucester Men.

A Gloucester despatch of the 14th inst. says that on that morning at an early hour as pedestrians wended their way toward the wharf of Stockbridge & Co., there could be seen a red flag hoisted to imitate a British flag, and underneath two American flags were placed, union down, on the schooner Adde Emma of that port, lying at the above wharf. On making enquiries, it was learned that the flags had been so placed by some one belonging to the wharf and having an interest in the vessel. This sch. was lately purchased by Thomas Hodge, one of the Abern firm. The flags were thus placed by persons who are indignant at the insults to the American flag in Canada, and who wished to emphatically bring to view the position which they consider the United States now occupies.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Extending the Causes.

OTTAWA, May 17.

House met at three p. m. Foster moved the introduction of a bill respecting fishing by foreign vessels and explained that the object was to add to the causes which worked the forfeiture of foreign vessels fishing in our waters, the further cause of having entered our waters for any purpose not permitted by Imperial Statute, Canadian law, or treaty convention; and also after having entered our waters failure to comply with the laws of the Kingdom and of Canada.

Piling on the Agony.

HALIFAX, May 17.

Despatches from Baddeck, C. B., announce the seizure at St. Ann's, C. B., of the schooner Ellen M. Doughty, Capt. Warren Doughty, of Portland, Me. It appears that she arrived off that coast on the 11th inst., secured twenty barrels of bait and put to sea, but was driven back by ice, and putting into St. Ann's to-day was formally seized by Sub-Collector Campbell, for not reporting and entering at the Custom House, and for purchasing bait. Capt. Doughty claims that he had a permit from the collector at Portland, Me., to trade, and that he has a perfect right to buy bait. Counsel General Phelan says that the seizure of the Doughty will settle the question of the value of the permits granted by American collectors to American fishermen—to trade in Canadian ports. These, he says, are issued by virtue of a convention between the United States and Great Britain, subsequent to the Treaty of 1818, and he feels confident that the Canadians are wrong on this point, and that they will be over ruled by the action of Great Britain.

The Queen Fears Disturbance.

LONDON, May 17.

In the lobby this evening the subject of the dissolution of Parliament was on everybody's lips. The second week in July was appointed as the time when the general elections would most probably be held. The Queen's private Secretary visited Gladstone to-day. It is understood that he conveyed to the Premier a message from the Queen to the effect that Her Majesty was desirous that the dissolution of Parliament be avoided as she feared that the course would have a disturbing influence upon the business interests of the country.

Retaliation.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

In the Senate to-day the shipping bill was passed, together with an amendment offered by Frye, authorizing the President to issue a proclamation whenever he may deem proper to do so, denying to vessels of foreign countries such privileges as are denied in such foreign countries to vessels of the United States. This is a provision authorizing retaliation for the recent action of the Dominion in excluding United States vessels from certain privileges in Canadian ports.

Looks Like Rebellion.

LONDON, May 17.

Three thousand men belonging to the London volunteers and one hundred officers of the same force have offered to join an army put in the field by Ulster, in rebellion against Home Rule. The volunteers offer to equip themselves and fight in the Ulster cause without pay or reward as long as their services may be needed.

A Heavy Petition.

ARMAGH, May 17.

John H. A. Macdonald, member for Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities, presented in the House to-night, a petition against granting home rule to Ireland. The petition was signed by 106,894 Scotchmen. It was one and one quarter miles long and weighed 274 pounds.

Opening of the C. P. R.

WINNIPEG, May 17.

A large gang of railroad navvies were sent west this morning to put the Canadian Pacific in readiness for the opening of traffic. Louis Riel's widow is dying.

Gladstone's Wishes.

LONDON, May 17.

The Standard says Gladstone wishes an immediate dissolution of Parliament. Some of his colleagues oppose dissolution on account of disunion in the Liberal party.

Assistance to Ulster.

LONDON, May 17.

The Grand Orange Lodge of New York has sent a cable despatch offering to assist the inhabitants of Ulster.

Debate on Home Rule.

LONDON, May 17.

The Debate on the Home Rule Bill was continued in the House of Commons to-night.

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO May 18 - 10 a. m.

Light and moderate winds; fair, mild weather.

The general verdict of the smokers in Canada is that "Myrtle Navy" is the finest tobacco they have ever used. There can be no mistake upon this point for it is proved by tangible evidence. The large demand for this tobacco shows it to be true, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spasmodic kind—up one month and down the next. It has been a sustained and constantly increasing demand. The unsurpassed quality of the tobacco accounts for this.

EXCURSION.

Pictou and Return,

Queen's Birthday.

Return Tickets:

ONE DOLLAR.

THE steamer Princess of Wales will leave Charlottetown for Pictou at Seven o'clock in the morning. Returning, will leave Pictou (Town side) at Four o'clock, afternoon.

FOOT BALL MATCH AT PICTOU.

Charlottetown vs. Pictou Clubs.

The Band of St. Peter's Boys' School

will discourse sweet music.

An enjoyable time may be expected.

By order,

F. W. HALES, Secy.

Ch'town, May 18, 1886.

AUCTION SALE

—OF A—

Farm on the Hillsborough, Lot 34.

Fine Wood Land and Excellent Farm Land.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale, by Public Auction, his Farm of 110 acres, situate on the Hillsborough River, Township No. 34, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of JUNE next, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

This Farm is 6 1/2 miles distant from Charlottetown, is in the near neighborhood of Churches, Schools, Wharves and the Railway, within a mile's reach of an abundance of the best Mussel Mud, and contains many quantities of good Marsh Mud. There is between fifty and sixty acres covered with the best and most valuable wood on the Island, consisting of the finest Pine, Hemlock, Spruce and Fir, which has been valued at from \$1,500 to \$2000. There is no such wood anywhere on the Island for No. 1 boards, shingles and scantling.

The remaining portion of the land is clear, while all is of excellent quality and has not been exhausted by oyster shell mud. There runs through the whole length of the farm a good stream of excellent water, easily available for a Saw Mill and invaluable for general farm purposes, while a marsh on the shore adds to its many other advantages. There is also a most beautiful site, where the residence stands, which overlooks the river and surrounding country. On the whole the Farm is most desirable and the title is guaranteed.

Terms—\$150 cash down, on day of sale, and the balance on execution of deed.

For further particulars apply at the office of Mr. W. S. Stewart, Solicitor, Charlottetown, or to the undersigned on the premises.

DAVID ROSS,

East River, Lot 34,

May 18, 1886—law & wy 1/2 s/e

KING'S COUNTY

Revising Officer's Notice.

THE Revising Officer for the Electoral District of King's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he will hold a sitting on

Friday, the 25th day of June, 1886,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the

Court House, Head St. Peter's Bay,

in the said Electoral District, for the

FINAL REVISION

of the Lists of Voters for the following Polling Districts of the said Electoral District, namely:

Monticello, No. 10.

Head St. Peter's Bay South, No. 11.

Head St. Peter's Bay North, No. 12.

Webster's Mills, No. 13.

Lot 29, No. 14.

St. Andrew's, No. 15.

Peak's Station, No. 16.

Red House, No. 17.

All objections and claims for additions to or amendments of the said Lists, with the grounds thereon, and the name, addition and post office address of the person objecting to any name on the lists, or claiming to add to or amend the Lists in any other respect, unless the same have already been sent or delivered at the preliminary revision of the said Lists, must be delivered to the said revising officer, at Charlottetown, or sent to him by registered letter, addressed to him at Charlottetown, before the

11th day of June, 1886,

in the same form, as nearly as may be, as of notice of complaint in the schedule to "The Electoral Franchise Act."

If the objection be to the name of any person already on the Lists, the person so objecting must, at the same time, deliver or mail by registered letter to the person so objected to, at his last known address, a copy of the notice of objection.

Dated the 15th day of May, 1886.

D. O'M. FENNELL,

Revising Officer for the Electoral District of King's County.

May 18, 1886—11

"HERNANDO,"

(2591.)

RECORD, 2.50.

BY ALMONT, sire of thirty trotters with record of 2.30 or better. Dan by American Clay, sire of three trotters with records of 2.30 or better, and of the dams of ten trotters in 2.30 or better.

The sire of Hernando got more than TEN TIMES as many fast trotters as any other sire that ever had a son in service on this Island. Note that fact.

Hernando's stock stands unrivalled, considering their age. This fact is admitted by all. Hernando will be at

CHARLOTTETOWN, at Barrister's Stables, rear of Flannigan's Forge:

May—17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 31st.

June—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 28th, 29th, 30th.

July—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

SUMMERSIDE, at my Stables, Dominion House:

May—25th, 26th, 27th, 29th

June—8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th

July—6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th and August 3rd and 4th.

KENNINGTON:—May 24th, June 7th, June 21st, July 5th, July 19th and August 2nd.

CENTREVILLE:—May 28th, June 11th, June 25th, July 9th, July 23rd.

Terms etc. in handbills, and on application to the undersigned.

W. A. NOONAN,

In Charge.

May 18, 1886.—4wky 1/2

GREAT ATTRACTION

— AT —

JAS. PATON & CO'S.

— O —

IN our Circular last January, we announced that under the new name we would keep up the reputation of the old firm, by selling GOOD GOODS at Lowest Prices. Our customers have found us true to our word and have taken advantage of the cheap lines in all classes of

DRY GOODS

that we have put before them.

We effect this week some very special lines in PRINTS, PARASOLS, SUNSHADES and DRESS GOODS. All other departments are full of best goods at bottom prices.

Our Carpet Department is, without doubt, the best in this city. All the patterns we show are confined to ourselves, and cannot be bought elsewhere. Don't buy before seeing our stock.

You will save money and save time by coming direct to

JAS. PATON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE,

Ch'town, May 17, 1886.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

— O —

GREAT SHOW

— AT —

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

— O —

NEW DRESS GOODS, in all the newest makes.

NEW MANTLE CLOTHS, in all the newest makes.

NEW CHIP, TAPE and STRAW HATS.

NEW FLOWERS, FEATHERS.

NEW HONEY, NEW GLOVES.

NEW PRINTS, NEW CRISTONNES.

NEW MOURNING GOODS, NEW TRIMMINGS.