

voted in a body against it. This has been the course pursued by the Grit party ever since. Two years ago, Mr. Davies it is true submitted a motion of reciprocity. But what was the result? The motion was submitted at a time when no supporter of the Government could vote for it. It was submitted when the House was going into supply, and had it then been carried it would have been considered a vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Davies knew well when he tabled the motion that no matter how anxious the Government was for reciprocity, they would have to vote against his motion. It was a discreditable dodge on the part of Mr. Davies, to defeat the Government. The electors however saw through it, and at the last election in Queen's County, recorded their votes against Mr. Davies' contemptible action, and elected Dr. Jenkins. Mr. Davies says the Government should have approached the Americans on the subject two years ago. Would it not be placing Canada in a pitiful position to send her representatives to Washington, there to go down on their knees and ask for a renewal of the fishery clauses. This would be an unenviable position to be in, and Sir John Macdonald would not submit to it. As soon as a change of Government in the United States took place he immediately commenced negotiations, and President Cleveland promised that at the next Congress a commission would be appointed, and not only the fishery question but the whole question of Reciprocity with Canada will be entrusted to it. A great cry has been raised because the American fishermen are allowed the use of our waters during the present fishing season; that while our fishermen are comparatively idle and compelled to pay a duty on their fish, the American fishermen are fattening on the fish of our waters. This at first sight seems unjust, but would it not be very unwise to send armed cruisers to seize those vessels and create an ill-feeling between the two countries, and losing the chance which we now have of a good broad Reciprocity Treaty? The American fishermen can only use the waters this season, and if a satisfactory arrangement is not arrived at, no doubt the fisheries will afterwards receive all the protection required.

Mr. Ferguson next referred to Mr. Davies' action in accepting a fee from the Federal Government as counsel in the Halifax Commission and shamefully neglecting the case of his own Province in which he held the office of Premier and Attorney General. Mr. Ferguson showed that it was the duty of the Island Government—then led by Mr. Davies—to have a special representative at the Commission, as the Island had distinct and separate claims; but Mr. Davies' mindful of his own rath than the people's interests, let the cause of P. E. Island go by default when we should have received a just proportion of the Fishery Award as did the Colony of Newfoundland. Mr. Davies, before he was elected to the House of Commons, condemned Messrs. Pope and Brecken because they did not bring the matter before Parliament and agitate for our just share of the Award. They were, he said, cringing supporters of Sir John Macdonald, but if he was elected he would see that the Island would get its fair share. In his card to the electors of Queen's, in 1882, he said:—

"I believe that we have a just claim to a share of the Fishery Award, but I am not surprised at Sir John Macdonald's Government rejecting it when I remember that your late representatives never submitted the claim to the consideration and vote of the House of Commons. Had they done so, possibly the result would have been different. Our claim was not one in common with the other Maritime Provinces which was submitted and rejected, but entirely distinct and apart from that, and while doubtless the inexcusable delay in submitting the Island's claim to the consideration of the House has seriously prejudiced our case, still, if elected, I shall do all in my power to obtain a recognition of our rights, and I cannot believe that a claim which is so universally recognized in this Island as a just one, will be ignored in the Dominion House of Commons if properly presented for its consideration."

Mr. Davies impeached the late representatives for unexcusable delays in not presenting the Island claims, and attributed these delays to the Island not getting a fair share of the Fishery Award. But Mr. Davies has sat in Parliament since 1882, and though he has made speeches until he has become a nuisance, he has not yet said a word on the subject of the Fishery Award. One year he excused himself on the ground that if he moved in the matter it might interfere with the Island getting the pier money. How solicitous Mr. Davies was about the pier money. He went out of his way to ask a question for Mr. King regarding the piers of New Brunswick, for no other object than to embarrass the Federal and Local Governments in dealing with the matter. Then, again, at the close of 1883 he moved a little resolution, and came home with the excuse that it was hedged out; but this year he could make speeches on all questions—in fact, he made eight speeches on the subject whether or not an Indian was a "person"—but he could not find time to say a word regarding the Award. He now returns to the constituents he betrayed without an excuse to offer for his reproachable conduct.

THE RIEL REBELLION.

The Rebellion in the Northwest had been made a strong charge against the present Government. One gentleman in this neighborhood had said that he hoped Sir John would go to the front and be the first shot, another expressed a fervent hope that the Premier might be hung with the same rope as Riel. The recent rebellion was an outcome of the troubles of 1869-70. At that time, 1,400,000 acres of land were set aside for distribution among the children of the half-breeds. Governor Archibald had taken a census of half-breeds entitled to share in this grant under which 190 acres each were allotted to about 7,000 people. When the Mackenzie Government came in power they set aside what had been done, and commenced a new enumeration of the half-breeds, which was not fully completed until 1877. Many of the half-breeds, in the meantime, tired of waiting for their patents, tired of waiting for the new enumeration showed a much smaller number of persons entitled to share the grant, and 240 acres were allotted to each. The Mackenzie Government trifled with these claims all the time they were in power, and the half-breeds who left Manitoba for the Territories from 1872 to 1878, carried with them feelings of dissatisfaction

which culminated in the rebellion of the present year. Apart from that it became painfully apparent that the Manitoba arrangement was not a good one. Greedy speculators had in many cases purchased the scrip for a trifle, and the half-breeds were none the better of it. The half-breeds in the Territories before their transfer to Canada in 1870, claimed land grants the same as their brethren of Manitoba, and the speculators were on hand backing them up, and prepared to gobble the scrip as soon as it was issued. The Northwest Council and Archbishop Tache, while they urged some settlement were opposed to granting titles to the land to the half-breeds. Governor Laird was of the same opinion as might be seen from his dispatch to Mr. Mills, then Minister of the Interior. He said:—

"If the half-breeds desire to settle down together I most certainly think that land should be for a short time reserved for them; but I believe it would be a mistake to lock up the land for a longer period than two or three years."

Mr. Mills replied as follows:—

"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 and agricultural pursuits, in which case lands would, no doubt, be assigned to them, in the same way as the white settlers. But beyond this, they must not look to the Government for any special assistance in their farming operations."

There was a distinct declaration that the half-breeds had no better claims than the white settlers. The Mackenzie Government went out and left the matter unsettled. The Conservatives came in and the Grits—men of the same stamp as David Laird who had gathered around him at Prince Albert and Battleford, became political agitators like their brethren all over Canada. It was a curious fact that the late rebellion was confined to that section of the Northwest, where Mr. Laird had resided and inculcated his political views. Who were they who subscribed money and sent for Riel to Montana? Who were they who attended his meetings and encouraged his agitation? They were the white speculators of Prince Albert and vicinity, and the Grit press headed by the *Globe* fanned the flame. It was plain that the Indians were not more disaffected than usual, and would not have moved only for the half-breeds. The latter would not have revolted only for the encouragement they received from the disaffected whites, who subscribed the money to bring Riel to the Saskatchewan. Then who was responsible for the pardon of Riel? The Grits said Sir John was, but what were the facts of the case. Who granted the amnesty to Riel and Lepine? The McKenzie party. It was said that a complete amnesty had been promised by the Government of Sir John and therefore the McKenzie party could not help carrying it out. Hear what Earl Dufferin said on this question in his despatch to Lord Carnarvon in 1874:—

"Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that the Crown is not committed to the pardon of the murderers of Scott, upon the ground that the Archbishop was in any sense authorized to make a promise to that effect."

In his reply Lord Carnarvon said:—

"It is impossible to admit that he had any sufficient ground for believing that the Crown, or the Colonial Government acting for the Crown, did or could delegate to him, or to any other unofficial person, or indeed to any one, as to a plenipotentiary, an unlimited power of pardoning crimes, of whatever atrocity, not even known to have been committed."

He would, however, quote what would be regarded by the thorough-paced Grit as a much higher authority than either Dufferin or Carnarvon. The *Toronto Globe* of the 9th April, 1874, declared as follows:—

"The reader cannot fail to have observed: (1.) That no direct proof of any kind can apparently be brought forward to prove the promise of amnesty. (2.) That four years having elapsed, and Archbishop Tache being well informed on the subject, is almost conclusive against the existence of any such proof. (3.) That the proof relied on is hearsay evidence of the most unreliable kind—documents anterior to the crucial circumstance, and inferences from conversations which so far as they are reported, makes against the amnesty theory. As we have said, the difficulty of proving it, the necessity of elaboration, and of having recourse to inadmissible evidence, furnish a strong presumptive case against the theory of a promise being made. How is it there is a record of everything else, and no reliable record of such a promise? The matter may be regarded now as settled, and Riel's friends must take up some other stand than that he is an amnesiated man."

He hoped that after this we have heard the last of the plea that Mackenzie annuited Riel because Sir John had promised it. If Riel had not been annuited there would not have been rebellion in the Saskatchewan. It was said that Sir John was responsible for Riel's escape from justice because he paid him money to leave the country. That matter was arranged by Governor Archibald, one of the highest minded public men Canada has produced. By Archbishop Tache, to whom the country was indebted for the suppression of the first rebellion with so little bloodshed, and by Mr. Donald A. Smith, representing the Hudson Bay Company. The latter gentleman afterwards a Grit member of the Commons, supplied £600 stg. of the money paid Riel, which money was repaid him by the Mackenzie Government in 1875. This is what Mr. Blake said in voting that money:

"It was deemed proper in the public interest that this money should be advanced, and it was procured from the hon. member for Selkirk. The right hon. member for Kingston took the same view when the circumstances were stated to him, as would be seen by the evidence of that hon. gentleman before the Northwest Committee. No doubt, Governor Archibald intimated to Mr. Smith that he had no authority to pay this money, but there was equally as little doubt that he pledged the faith of the country as far as he could, to its repayment to the hon. member for Selkirk. This House should respect that pledge and vote money. The hon. member for Kingston would have been unworthy of the position he held if he failed to respect that pledge,

and this House would be equally unworthy if it refused to repay the money."

It was said that the rebellion was caused by the delay in issuing patents and making surveys. Well, let the action of the two Governments be compared in this respect. Between 1873 and 1879, 6,500 patents were issued; between 1879 and 1884 the number issued was 16,537. From 1870 to 1873 9,999,000 acres of land was surveyed; from 1873 to 1879 surveys were made of only 1,797,000 acres; while from 1879 to 1884 no less than 55,618,500 acres were surveyed. The Indian expenditure had increased from \$377,144 in 1878 to \$1,025,675 in 1884.

It had been industrially stated at the outbreak of the rebellion that the trouble was caused by the dishonesty of the Government agents and contractors. Mr. Blake had made an eight hours' speech in the House of Commons on the North West troubles, but he did not breathe a charge of this kind. Mr. Laird's paper had continually attacked his successor in the North West, Governor Dewdney, but Dewdney was never accused of any such transaction as this. The following is an extract from Mr. Dewdney's report in the sessional papers of 1880:—

"While at Carleton, I held an interview with the chiefs 'Kee-too-wa-han,' 'Ah-tuk-uk-koop,' and 'Mist-ow-as-is.' A very exhaustive report of the interviews was published in the *Montreal Gazette*, and was perfectly correct. They were the first Indians I had met in the Northwest, who appeared to me to have substantial grievances. They complained, in the first place, that they had not been treated fairly in regard to their reservations, and explained to me that a misunderstanding had occurred between themselves, the surveyors and the Lieutenant-Governor. They had been promised what they wanted, but the surveyor sent to rectify their boundaries had not done so in accordance with those promises. Their other grievances in reference to the cattle which had been given to them the year previously.

"Upon inquiry I had found that their statements were perfectly correct; that cattle had been given them sore footed, poor and wild; that most of them had died during the winter, although they had taken every possible care they could of them, and I thought only right that I should, on behalf of the Government, promise that these two grievances, which appeared to me to be substantial, should be redressed. I promised, as soon as I could obtain cattle similar to those which were promised them at the Treaty, to replace them."

"I also stated that I saw no reason why the boundaries of their reserves should not be altered to suit their wishes."

"In 1878, a number of cows and oxen were contracted for by Mr. Dickinson, with Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co., it being understood that this firm should send a Mr. Comfort to pick out the cattle required. He had taken some gentle cattle to the Saskatchewan the year before, and it was thought that he would be able to select just the kind of cattle the Indians would want. Mr. J. G. Baker & Co. informed me that they had no interest in the contract. Mr. Comfort was not in a position financially to undertake it himself, but as Mr. Dickinson was anxious to secure the experience of cattle purchasing in Montana, and thought he would be the best man to select quiet stock, Messrs. J. G. Baker & Co. assisted Mr. Comfort.

"He does not appear to have been successful, as almost all the Indians complain of the cattle, and in many instances they will have to be replaced."

"After a good many had been distributed, the remainder, some forty or fifty, had to be wintered. Mr. Laird arranged with a man called Oliver, who was about settling in Prince Albert Valley, to take charge of them."

"For wintering the cows, Mr. Oliver were to receive \$17 per head, and the oxen and calves something less."

"Mr. Oliver with great difficulty got them to Prince Albert; part of the way he had to drag them on sleighs. Upon arriving there he had to arrange with other parties to look after the cattle for he possessed no farm or feed. The arrangement he made was with Mr. Scott, to whom he sublet them at a reduced figure."

"In the spring when the cattle was applied for, it was found that all the cows were dead."

"Mr. Scott applied to the Indian Department at Battleford for the ranch fees, which were refused, but he was asked to take charge of those that lived, for which he was promised a fair remuneration, but no specific agreement was made with him."

"I informed Mr. Scott that I could not recognize him wintering our cattle, as the agreement was made with Mr. Oliver."

"I informed Mr. Oliver I considered him very unwise in agreeing to winter stock without having a farm or feed."

The charge of mismanagement and dishonesty in dealing with the Indians lay much more clearly at the door of Mr. Laird than at that of Mr. Dewdney.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE DOMINION.

He was told that most extravagant statements were made by Messrs. Laird and Davies regarding the debt and expenditure of the country. They stated that the debt of Canada was now \$300,000,000, and that the expenditure had increased seven or eight millions since the present Government came into power, while the expenditure remained stationary during the Liberal administration. They forgot to tell the people that the expenditure for 1873-74, the first year of the Grit administration, was over four millions in excess of that of the year previous, and about eight million dollars in excess of the average expenditure by the Conservative administration from 1867 to 1873. Although the expenditure was increased since 1878, the peoples' burdens were not increased in proportion. Take the railways, for instance. Over a million dollars more had been spent last year in running railways than in 1878; but a still larger increase had taken place in receipts from railways. The same was true of post offices and many other branches of the service. Nearly two millions of increased expenditure had taken place on public works, \$700,000 on Indians, and \$190,000 on the fisheries, principally on bounty to fishermen. The rate of interest payable on the public debt was reduced from 4 65 per cent, in 1873, to about 4 per cent at the present time. The net debt was not \$300,000,000, but \$248,000,000. The McKenzie Government increased the debt \$9,000,000 yearly, while they were in power. The present Government in-

creased it about \$10,500,000 per year, since 1878. The difference was that the late Government had secretly anything to show for the increase of debt. They spent \$10,000,000 on surveys on the C. P. R., in building Fort Francis Lock, the Georgian Bay Branch and other wild goose schemes, and when they went out, not a mile of the Canada Pacific was open for traffic. Their net deficits were \$5,491,314, while the net surplus of the present Government amount to over \$25,000,000! The fact that Sir Leonard Tilley was able, the other day, to convert \$25,000,000 of Dominion bonds, bearing 5 per cent into securities bearing 4 per cent while the country saves \$250,000 yearly and that a new 4 per cent loan had been floated at a premium of £117.8, showed that the credit of the country was better than ever it was before, better in fact than that of any Colonial dependency of the empire.

Mr. Ferguson remarked that he made no allusion to local politics, because he was informed that Messrs. Laird and Davies had found no fault with the Local Administration.

In conclusion, it would be observed that we had on one hand the Liberal-Conservative party, laboring earnestly to develop the resources of our country, maintain its good name abroad, and earn for Canada a proud position among the nations of the earth. On the other hand the Grit party expended all their energies in belittling our country, disparaging its resources and injuring its credit. He need not advise the young men of Marshfield which party has the best claim on their support.

W.W. WELLNER

CALLS attention to his large stock of gold and silver
WALTHAM,
ELGIN, and
GENEVA

WATCHES.

—ALSO—
CLOCKS, JEWELRY,
ELECTRO PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES,
VASES, LUSTERS, &c.
Sign of the Large Watch,
Queen Square,
Charlottetown.

July 21, '85—2i wky li

EXCURSION

TO—
CAPE BRETON,
PER S. S.
'ULUNDA,'

—VIA—
Port Hawkesbury

EXCURSION TICKETS, good to return till 1st SEPTEMBER will be issued for the trip from Charlottetown to Hawkesbury, thence by steamer to Bras d'or Lakes, to Sydney and return.
Fares for the round trip, \$9.00.

FENTON T. NEWBERY,
Agent.

Removal Notice.

HORACE HASZARD has removed his office to the Cameron Block, South side Queen Square, Charlottetown.
July 20, 1885.

IN CHANCERY,

Before the Vice Chancellor.
In the matter of Michael Murphy, a person of unsound mind.

BY virtue of an order of His Honor the Vice Chancellor, made in this matter, bearing date the 16th day of July, 1885, all persons having any debts or claims against the said Michael Murphy, are hereby required to come in and prove the same before me the undersigned Master; and I do hereby, by virtue of the said order and the authority to me therein given, give notice thereof, and I do hereby appoint every Tuesday next ensuing the date hereof up to the last Tuesday in August next inclusive, for that purpose. And it is by the said order further declared that such of the creditors of the said Michael Murphy as shall not come in and prove their debts or claims by the said last Tuesday in August next, shall be excluded from the benefit of the said order.
Dated the 16th day of July, A. D. 1885.
EDWARD RAYFIELD,
Master in Chancery.

BUILDING STONE.

FOR SALE—One Hundred perch Building Stone, taken from the same quarry as the stone for Falconwood Asylum foundation.
MCKINNON & McLEAN.
July 16, '85.

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

Boston, Mass., OLDEST in America; Largest and Best Equipped in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 1974 Students last year. Thorough instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German, and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, \$5 to \$20; board and room, \$4 to \$7 1/2 per term. Fall Term begins September 10, 1885. For Illustrated Catalogue, giving full information, address: E. TOURJEE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

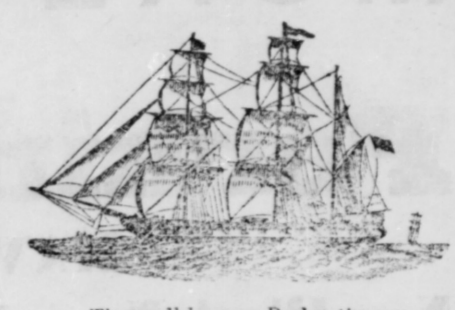
Telephone Notice.

OUR Office and Factory are now connected with the Central Office of the Bell Telephone Co.
Any commands received in that way will receive prompt attention.
MARK WRIGHT & CO.
July 17—1w

TENDERS

WILL be received by the undersigned until 6 p. m., on FRIDAY, 24th inst., for the Clearing at the B. & C. Wharf, West of the Society Pier, which is to be held on the grounds adjoining McEwen's Wharf, West River, on THURSDAY, 6th August.
JOHN HENNESSY,
Society's Committee.
Great George St., July 21, '85 3i

TO SHIPPERS OF LOBSTERS FOR LONDON DIRECT.



The well-known Barkentine
"EREMA,"

which has been regularly running in the London trade, due here about the 25th inst., will go on the berth for London sailing about the

10th of August,

and will carry Lobsters and other Produce at very low rates of freight.
Shippers of Lobsters will please apply early in order to secure room.

For particulars apply to the owners,
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town, July 18th, '85—eod

Prof. Smythe,

HAVING returned after nine years' absence in Europe and the United States, begs leave to inform the gentry and friends that he is prepared to give instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music to a limited number of pupils. Application at Herald and Examiner Offices. Piano and Organ Tuning punctually attended to.
6i—jy17

FLOUR! FLOUR!

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A. HORNE & CO.,
Upper Queen Street.
July 16—law 1mo

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SELLING VERY CHEAP.

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ENVELOPES,

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, 1/2 or 1/3 thousand boxes.

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LETTER & NOTE PAPER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks,

Stafford's Copying Inks,
(In all size bottles.)
This is now acknowledged to be the best Ink for office and private use.

WE SELL

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Spilling, Bark,
R. R. Ties,
Lumber,
Laths, Canned Lobsters, Mac
kerel, Berries, Eggs,
Fish Etc.
Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully for Quotations.

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General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members of Board of Trade Corn and Mechanics Exchange.
Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1884.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—
VALUABLE FREEHOLD FARM
At Belfast, Lot 57.

WHERE will be Sold, by Public Auction, on the premises, at Newtown, Belfast, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of July inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., that very valuable Freehold Farm, formerly occupied by the late Edward Robertson, Esq., comprising one hundred acres.
This property is beautifully situated, having a frontage on Newtown River, with abundance of mussel mud within a short distance.
Upon the farm there are a good dwelling house, large and convenient outbuildings and fine orchard.
About half the farm is clear and in a good state of cultivation, and is now under crop, and the balance is covered with a splendid growth of hardwood and fence poles.
Terms easy, and made known on application to F. L. HASZARD, Solicitor, Charlottetown.
The purchaser of the farm could purchase the crop if desirable.

Persons desirous of attending the sale can go down by steamer Heather Belle, leaving Charlottetown on Wednesday, at 3 p. m., returning Thursday evening.

GEORGE DAVIES,
ALEXANDER CAMERON, } Trustees.
F. L. HASZARD,
Ch'town, July 7, 1885—jy10 wky tl sale

Arsenic, Strychnine,

AND
Carbonate of Ammonia

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Do you use that BAKING POWDER sold only in tins which
F. L. BARTLETT,
State Chemist of Maine, says contains CARBONATE OF AMMONIA.

Over 25 years use by the PUBLIC, besides Analyses made by the Dominion Analysts of St. John and Halifax will assure all of the safety in using

WOODILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER!

sold in Paper and in Tins 25 per Cent Cheaper, and UNEQUALLED BY ANY OTHER BAKING POWDER.

If your grocer will not get it, a Package will be mailed free on receipt of 4, 8, 12, 15, 24 or 25 cts. *Reject all as Spurious* without the names Woodill's German Baking Powder and
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J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,
Millers' and Manufacturers' Agents,
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CHOICE brands, in Patents, Superiors and Extras, offered at Millers' prices in car lots
A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
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DISCHARGING at Queen's Wharf, a cargo of Pictou Nut Coal.
Orders taken for all kinds of Coal at lowest prices, viz:
ACADIA, nut and round
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ALBION, slack (blacksmiths).
SYDNEY (old mines) round.
SYDNEY (Cow Bay) round.
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CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,
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NONE OTHER GENUINE
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Potatoes,
Spilling, Bark,
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Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully for Quotations.

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Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1884.