

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 33.

The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening, by

The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and Great George Streets, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 50

Advertising at most moderate rates. Contracts may be made for monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisements, on application.

ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 7h. 52m., p. m.
New Moon 12th day, 9h. 36m., p. m.
First Quarter, 19th day, 9h. 36m., a. m.
Full Moon, 27th day, 7h. 5m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len. h.
1 Monday	4 17 7	38 10 23	0 42	15 21	15	23
2 Tuesday	17 30	10 58	1 18	23	16	23
3 Wednesday	16 39	11 29	1 51	32	15	24
4 Thursday	15 40	11 58	2 40	36	15	25
5 Friday	15 41	12 23	3 30	25	15	26
6 Saturday	15 42	0 26	4 35	97	14	27
7 Sunday	14 43	0 54	5 48	29	14	28
8 Monday	14 44	1 23	7 0	30	14	29
9 Tuesday	14 46	1 50	8 4	31	14	30
10 Wednesday	14 46	2 32	8 57	32	14	31
11 Thursday	14 47	3 15	9 47	33	14	32
12 Friday	14 47	4 0	10 34	33	14	33
13 Saturday	14 47	5 7	11 20	34	14	34
14 Sunday	14 48	6 15	12 0	34	14	35
15 Monday	13 48	7 28	0 6	35	13	36
16 Tuesday	13 48	8 41	1 30	35	13	37
17 Wednesday	13 48	9 54	1 36	35	13	38
18 Thursday	13 48	11 7	2 25	35	13	39
19 Friday	13 48	12 19	3 19	35	13	40
20 Saturday	13 49	1 17	4 24	35	13	41
21 Sunday	13 49	2 21	5 35	35	13	42
22 Monday	14 49	3 22	6 51	35	14	43
23 Tuesday	14 49	4 21	7 50	35	14	44
24 Wednesday	14 49	5 18	8 38	35	14	45
25 Thursday	15 49	6 12	9 21	34	15	46
26 Friday	15 49	7 11	10 1	34	15	47
27 Saturday	15 49	7 45	10 28	33	15	48
28 Sunday	16 49	8 25	11 11	33	16	49
29 Monday	16 49	9 11	11 46	32	16	50
30 Tuesday	4 17	7 49	9 33	ait 18	32	

NOTES.

Prince George of Wales' birthday on the 3rd of this month.
Battle of Waterloo anniversary (1815) on 18th.
In this month there is no real night, the length of the day being 16 hours and 15 minutes, and the rest twilight.
In this month the mornings increase 6 minutes and the afternoons 14 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47	4 09
North Wiltshire	7 37	10 39	5 02
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradabane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside, (depart)	9 27	2 37	
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
Summerside, (arrive)	5 22	12 07	
Summerside, (depart)	5 42	1 12	6 57
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradabane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wiltshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart, (arrive)	8 37	5 22	
Mount Stewart, (depart)	8 57	5 27	
Morell	9 42	5 56	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 22	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 42	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 52	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart, (arrive)	8 42	5 17	
Mount Stewart, (depart)	8 47	5 37	
Bedford	9 12	6 14	
York	9 26	6 35	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12	
Georgetown	9 52	7 37	
Cardigan	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

WARBURTON & CONROY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Notaries Public, &c.

Office in Cameron's Block, upstairs; entrance next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.
March 23, 1885—wky2m

NEW GOODS. NEW GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD

HAS now opened his new stock of SUMMER GOODS. Everything New and Cheap. Ladies Hats, Flowers and Feathers, newest styles and colors. Dress Material, in all the newest fabrics—Silks, Satins and Velvets.

HATS! HATS!

Special attention is called to the stock of Mens' and Boys' FELT HATS. All the newest styles and Lowest Prices.

CLOTHING.

Mens' and Boys' CLOTHING, big stock and at the cheapest prices ever offered. Do not fail to see goods and prices at

J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 13, 1885.

English and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co., of London, Eng.
CAPITAL, \$12,500,000.

The British America Assurance Co., of Toronto, Canada,
(INCORPORATED IN 1833.)
CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.

The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1864.)
CAPITAL, \$1,188,000.

I am prepared to accept Insurances in the above well-known Companies at Lowest Current Rates.

A. S. URQUHART,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

Brown's Block, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., June 20—eod

GLASGOW AND LONDON

Insurance Company

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Capital - - Five Million Dollars

The above Company insures every class of business at current rates, and on Farm Property and Stock, insures against damage by Lightning, whether fire ensues or not.

FRED. W. HYNDMAN,

GENERAL AGENT FOR P. E. ISLAND.

June 20—2m eod

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.

HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Charlottetown, Jan. 1885.

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX

DO NOT

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

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

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Charlottetown, March 27, 1885

BIG BEAR'S CAPTIVES.

Terrible Experiences of Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock.

THEIR HUSBANDS SHOT DOWN BEFORE THEIR EYES—TWO LONG MONTHS OF HARDSHIP, SUSPENSE AND PERIL—NOBLE CONDUCT OF JOHN PRITCHARD AND HIS FELLOW HALF-BREDS.

(Toronto Globe's Correspondence.)

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., June 12.—I am permitted to send you an account of the sad experience of Mrs. Delaney, given to me from her own lips, and taken from her own dictation.

"My name is Theresa Delaney. I was married to my husband, John Delaney, on the 27th of July, 1882, at Bylmer, in the Province of Quebec, where my mother is now living, and others of my relations. My husband resided, before coming to this country, at Gloucester, in the County of Carleton, Ont., where his father and mother are now living. My husband and I left home on the 1st of August, 1882, and went at once to Frog Lake, N. W. T., where my husband held the position of Indian Instructor. When he first came up here he had five bands of Indians to look after, until a year ago, when the Chippewans were taken from his supervision and given to John Fitzpatrick. A little later Mr. Fitzpatrick was transferred to another jurisdiction, and the Chippewans again came under my husband's care. He then had to look after the Chippewans, Ojibway, Misitoo-Kooceawis, and Puckewickewis, and last year he had to ration Big Bear's tribe. He was so engaged when the outbreak took place. All these Indians were very peaceably inclined, and most friendly to us all. My husband was much respected, and really beloved by all under his care, and he

SEEMED TO BE MOST ATTACHED TO HIM.

We were therefore greatly astonished at their action towards us, but after all it was only Big Bear's following that showed their enmity to us. They too, pretended to be most friendly, and have often told us that but for my husband they would have starved. The first we knew of their uprising was on the 2nd of April, at 5 o'clock in the morning. Two of Big Bear's tribes came into our house and told us our horses were stolen by the Half-breeds, and at the same time it was they themselves who had stolen the horses and hidden them. Soon after the arrival of these two Indians, some thirty more—all armed, and most of them mounted—came to the house and forced their way in. They took all the arms and ammunition they could find, telling us they were short and wanted all. They required us to go with them, because they said they wished to save us from the Breeds. We were taken first to the Agent's (Mr. Quinn), and the Indians also

DEMANDED HIS ARMS

and ammunition, and had a long talk about all keeping together to keep back the Breeds when they came to take the provisions. I am satisfied now they were not sincere in this, and it was all to deceive us, for there were no Breeds to come. From Quinn's we were taken to the priests' house. The priests were named Father Fafard and Father Marchand, who were both subsequently killed. We were not at all ill-treated so far, but there was every outward appearance of friendly feeling towards us. When we reached the priests' house Mass was going on, the attendants being some Half-breeds who had previously been taken prisoners by the Indians and detained with the priests, in the latter's residence. The Indians would not let the priests finish Mass, and ordered them, with the Breeds and ourselves, back again to our own house. We were all left for about an hour, the Indians surrounding the house. The priests did not anticipate any danger, supposing that the Indians intended having a feast of the cattle that had been given them by Mr. Quinn, the agent. By this time it was about 9.30 in the morning. During our last detention at our house Big Bear came in and told my husband that he was frightened some of his young braves

INTENDED SHOOTING THE WHITES,

but that he, my husband, would be safe any way. At this time the only place they had plundered was Mr. Dill's store, which they had gutted, but, while waiting, the Indians told Mr. Cameron, also a prisoner in our house, that they wanted him to accompany them to open the Hudson Bay store, and Mr. Cameron did so, thus in my opinion saving his life. After opening the store the Indians sent him to their camp, about a mile and a half away. After securing everything in the latter store, they came to our house, and ordered us all up to the Indian camp. We departed, my husband and I, as well as all others, only taking with us what we had on our backs, not supposing we would be long away. At this time nothing of consequence had been taken from our house. It was not very cold. Before we had gone far from our house the Indians

BEGAN TO SHOOT DOWN THE WHITES.

Mr. Quinn was shot first, though I did not see him shot. All who were killed were behind my husband and me, but I heard several shots fired, and until otherwise informed supposed the firing was into the air. At this time, however, Mr. Dill was killed, also Mr. Wiloscroft, Mr. Gouin, Mr. Gilchrist, and Mr. Gowanlock, the latter of whom I saw fall. Mrs. Gowanlock was beside her husband when he fell, and as he dropped she leaned down over him, putting her face to his, and as two shots had been fired at her husband, some supposed that she had fallen from the second shot. When I saw Mrs. Gowanlock fall I saw also some hideous object, an Indian got up in frightful costume, take aim at my husband. Before I could speak my husband staggered away, but came back and said to me,

'I AM SHOT'

He fell then, and I called the priest and told the latter what had happened. While

he was praying with my husband the same hideous Indian fired again, and I thought his shot was meant for me, and I laid my head down upon my husband and waited; it seemed an age, but it was for my poor husband, and he never spoke afterwards. Almost immediately another Indian ran up and ordered me away. I wanted to stay but he dragged me off, pulling me along by the arms through the brush and briar and through the creek, where the water reached to my waist. I was put into an Indian tent and left there until nightfall, without anything offered me to eat, though I could not have eaten any way. I was not allowed outside of the tent, and so had no opportunity of returning to my dead husband, and have never seen him since. At night time two half-breeds, John Pritchard and Adolphus Nash, came and

PURCHASED OUR RELEASE

by giving horses to the Indians, the only two horses they had. These Breeds were prisoners also, so that I was virtually still a prisoner with Big Bear; but John Pritchard and all the Breeds were most kind, and I wish to state that I believe both Mrs. Gowanlock and I owe our escape from terrible treatment and at last massacre, to John Pritchard and other friendly Breeds, prisoners like ourselves. From this time forward we were prisoners for two months all but a day. Every other day we were moved with the entire camp from one place to another. Big Bear's treatment of us would have been cruel in the extreme, but Pritchard saved us from the agony and torture of forced marches through sloughs, brush, and rough land. At this time accompanying us were Mrs. Gowanlock, and among the Indians were Mr. and Mrs. Maclean and their family of five children, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and their family of three children, Mr. and Mrs. Quinney, John Fitzpatrick, and a Frenchman named Pierre. I cannot say how any of these were treated, as I only saw them casually when on the march, but think they were not more ill-treated than I was myself, except that they had all

TO WALK CONTINUALLY,

except Mr. Maclean and Mrs. Mann, and the very small children. Occasionally an Indian, more humane than the rest, would offer a ride to those who were required to walk; and sometimes John Pritchard would increase his already overlaid load by taking some weary one up. Pritchard and all the Breeds walked always, though by making us walk they could have ridden. His two little boys, aged 13 and 15, walked, though their feet became very sore at times, but they never complained, because they knew their walking enabled us to ride. They were noble little fellows. I was terribly stricken down. I seemed demented, and could hardly tell one day what had happened the day before. I went on and on as in a fearful dream, but seemed conscious all the while of

MY HOME AT BYLMER,

and my longing for it seemed to keep me up. I was afraid to ask after my husband, but the Breeds told me later on that they had buried the only four bodies they had been permitted to, my husband's, the two priests, and Mr. Gowanlock's under the church, but as the church was burnt the bodies were exposed, and then I asked to have them buried and the Breeds did as I requested. I should have told you that as I was being dragged away from my husband's body I saw the two priests drop. Father Fafard fell first and then Father Marchand. The former was administering to my husband when he fell, and the latter dropped immediately afterwards, as if shot by the same Indian from the second barrel of a gun. During our journey we had plenty to eat, cooking it ourselves. Our direction was backwards and forwards to avoid the police catching us. We were taken from Frog Lake towards Pitt, then back again north for about sixty miles. On a Thursday—a week before we escaped—we had a battle, that is,

THE BATTLE WITH GEN. STRANGE.

The women were all left in the woods but the Indians were entrenched in a ravine, where they had dug rifle pits, as I was informed. This was the first intimation I had of our troops coming. We could plainly hear the firing. We could easily recognize the cannon. The fight began at 7 in the morning, and lasted until 10. We could not see any of it, but could hear it. At ten, the police finding they were not strong enough, retreated, and the Indians then fell back into the bush, where we were, and from thence back again farther into the bush, all of us having to accompany them. The Breeds at this time were trying to escape, but could not do so, as they were watched too closely. From Thursday Big Bear's men retreated in different bands, and the prisoners got more or less separated, some going with one band, and some with another. Mrs. Gowanlock and I were fortunate in yet being left with Pritchard, although we were all still with Big Bear. Mr. and Mrs. Maclean and Mr. and Mrs. Mann and their families were still with Big Bear. We kept on moving from Thursday until Monday, each day from early morning until late at night, but I had never to walk, nor had Mrs. Gowanlock. On Sunday night the Indians saw scouts, who they supposed belonged to the police, and they became greatly excited, and in the excitement and heavy fog of Monday morning we

GOT AWAY.

Our party that escaped consisted of Mrs. Gowanlock, myself, and five Half-breed families, including John Pritchard and Andre Nowe, the latter of whom had taken the place of Adolphus Nolan, who, on the pretence of acting as scout for the Indians managed to escape to Prince Albert in the hopes of getting help and assistance. We escaped in carts, and the first day did not go more than two or three miles. We went backwards and forwards through the bush, so as to avoid our trail being discovered, and the next day continued our escape, the men cutting roads through the bush, so as to get along with all our outfit.

We travelled on until Wednesday night, tending towards Battleford, and on that night we were overtaken by the Police scouts, who had got on our trail and followed it. They thought our position was not a secure one, and they made us strike camp and go on to

A SAFER PLACE

further away, about two miles or thereabouts. Here we camped for the night, the scouts remaining with us all the time. On Thursday morning we moved on, reaching Pitt on Friday about ten in the morning, where we were met by Col. Straubenzie and Col. Williams. All came forward to meet us, and at once we were taken on board the North-West, where we remained all Saturday and until Sunday morning, when we were transferred to the Baroness and reached Battleford Sunday night, where we have been ever since comfortably quartered at the barracks with Mrs. Laurie. I hope to leave within a few days for my home, my intense longing for which has alone kept me up amid all my

TRIALS, HARDSHIPS AND GREAT LOSSES.

I desire to express my thanks to Almighty God that he sent with us throughout such a kind and considerate protector as John Pritchard, and the other Breeds who were with him. There is no telling what abuse we might have been subjected to but for their presence. Frequent attempts were made to reach us by the Indians, but the Half-breeds watched night after night, armed and ready to keep off any attempts to ill-treat us. Four different nights Indians approached our tents, but the determination of our protectors saved us. Terrible as it all was, however, I am grateful that I came through unharmed, and am permitted to return to my home once again unharmed in body and mind."

COAL. COAL.

DISCHARGING at Queen's Wharf, a cargo of Picton Nut Coal.

Orders taken for all kinds of Coal at lowest prices, viz:

ACADIA, nut and round.
INTERCOLONIAL, do.
VALE, do.
ALBION, do.
ALBION, slack (blacksmiths).
SYDNEY (old mines) round.
SYDNEY (Cow Bay) round.
ANTHRACITE (Egg and Chestnut sizes.)

CAPT. JOHN HUGHES,

Water Street.

Charlottetown, May 5, 1885—3mo eod her 3mo

AYER'S Hair Vigor

restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray hair to a natural, rich brown color, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use light or red hair may be darkened, thin hair thickened, and baldness often, though not always, cured.

It checks falling of the hair, and stimulates a weak and sickly growth to vigor. It prevents and cures scurf and dandruff, and heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp. As a Ladies' Hair Dressing, the Vigor is unequalled; it contains neither oil nor dye, renders the hair soft, glossy, and silken in appearance, and imparts a delicate, agreeable, and lasting perfume.

Mr. C. P. BRIGHER writes from Khyb, O., July 3, 1882: "Last fall my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time I became nearly bald. I used part of a bottle of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, which stopped the falling of the hair, and started a new growth. I have now a full head of hair growing vigorously, and am convinced that the Vigor is a sure cure for dandruff. Not within my knowledge has the preparation ever failed to give entire satisfaction."

Mr. ANOUS FAIRBAIN, leader of the celebrated "Fairbairn Family" of Scottish Vocalists, writes from Boston, Mass., Feb. 6, 1880: "Ever since my hair began to give silvery evidence of the change which besetting time procured, I have used AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, and so have been able to maintain an appearance of youthfulness—a matter of considerable consequence to ministers, orators, actors, and in fact every one who lives in the eyes of the public."

Mrs. O. A. PRESCOTT, writing from 18 Elm St., Charleston, Mass., April 14, 1882, says: "Two years ago about two-thirds of my hair came off. It thinned very rapidly, and I was fast growing bald. On using AYER'S HAIR VIGOR the falling stopped and a new growth commenced, and in about a month my head was completely covered with short hair. It has continued to grow, and is now as good as before it fell. I regularly used but one bottle of the Vigor, but now use it occasionally as a dressing."

We have hundreds of similar testimonials to the efficacy of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. It is needed by a trial to convince the most skeptical of its value.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

Spruce Flooring and Sheathing, &c.