

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

"This is true Liberty, when Free Born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EPICURUS.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1890.

VOL. 25.—NO. 44

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR JANUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 7h., 49.3m., a. m., W.
Third Quarter, 14th day, 2h., 20.2a., a. m., E,
below horizon.
New Moon, 20th day, 7h., 36.6m., p. m., NW.
First Quarter, 27th day, 4h., 3.9m., p. m., SE.

| DAY OF WEEK | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | Moon sets | High water | Day's length |
|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1 Wednesday | 7 49 | 4 19 | 1 33 | 7 9 | 8 20 | 9 31 |
| 2 Thursday | 49 20 | 1 57 | 8 9 | 31 | | |
| 3 Friday | 49 21 | 2 32 | 8 50 | 32 | | |
| 4 Saturday | 49 22 | 3 11 | 9 32 | 33 | | |
| 5 Sunday | 49 23 | 3 59 | 10 12 | 34 | | |
| 6 Monday | 49 24 | 4 57 | 10 38 | 35 | | |
| 7 Tuesday | 49 25 | 5 33 | 11 26 | 37 | | |
| 8 Wednesday | 49 26 | 6 55 | 12 0 | 39 | | |
| 9 Thursday | 47 27 | 7 39 | 0 34 | 40 | | |
| 10 Friday | 47 28 | 8 4 | 1 9 | 41 | | |
| 11 Saturday | 47 30 | 10 9 | 1 46 | 43 | | |
| 12 Sunday | 46 31 | 11 14 | 2 26 | 45 | | |
| 13 Monday | 46 33 | 12 1 | 3 11 | 47 | | |
| 14 Tuesday | 45 34 | 0 21 | 4 11 | 49 | | |
| 15 Wednesday | 44 35 | 1 32 | 5 20 | 51 | | |
| 16 Thursday | 44 37 | 2 46 | 6 43 | 53 | | |
| 17 Friday | 42 38 | 4 2 | 8 0 | 56 | | |
| 18 Saturday | 41 40 | 5 17 | 9 40 | 59 | | |
| 19 Sunday | 40 40 | 6 27 | 11 31 | 61 | | |
| 20 Monday | 39 43 | 7 28 | 10 38 | 64 | | |
| 21 Tuesday | 38 45 | 8 28 | 11 28 | 66 | | |
| 22 Wednesday | 37 46 | 9 58 | 12 0 | 68 | | |
| 23 Thursday | 36 47 | 11 35 | 0 12 | 71 | | |
| 24 Friday | 36 49 | 12 55 | 0 54 | 73 | | |
| 25 Saturday | 35 51 | 10 10 | 1 34 | 76 | | |
| 26 Sunday | 35 52 | 10 42 | 2 8 | 78 | | |
| 27 Monday | 35 53 | 11 6 | 3 4 | 80 | | |
| 28 Tuesday | 35 54 | 11 31 | 4 4 | 82 | | |
| 29 Wednesday | 35 55 | 11 58 | 5 11 | 84 | | |
| 30 Thursday | 35 57 | 12 1 | 6 23 | 86 | | |
| 31 Friday | 7 29 | 4 58 | 1 10 | 7 26 | 9 29 | |

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

GET A BOTTLE OF
Johnson's Cough Syrup,
PRICE 25 CENTS.

—AT—
A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Kent and Prince Streets.
Jan 17

JOHN T. MELLISH,
Barrister, Attorney, Notary
Public, &c.,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.
OFFICE—London House Building,
(Davies' Corner), Queen St.

All kinds of Legal Business promptly attended to.
Money to Loan at low interest.

E. S. BLANCHARD, M. D.,
Member M. P. A., G. B. and Ireland,
OFFICE:
Corner Pownall and Water Streets.
TELEPHONE.
nov6—dy 3m eod wky pd

A COOK BOOK FREE
By mail to any lady sending us her post office
address. Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

MR. H. L. HEARTZ,
Organist of Methodist Brick Church,
Will take a Limited Number of
Pupils on the Pianoforte.
For terms, etc., apply at the DUNCAN
HOUSE, corner Water and Prince Streets.
oct22—3m

MORRISON & MUSGRAVE,
BROKERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
HALIFAX

Consignments of Island produce will receive
prompt attention.
REFERENCES: Thomas Fyfe, Esq., Cashier
Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax; D. C.
Chalmers, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia
Charlottetown.

WARREN & JONES,
TEA MERCHANTS,
LONDON, ENGLAND.
Represented in Canada by MORRISON &
MUSGRAVE, Halifax.
Oct. 24, 1887.

JANUARY, 1890.

Before Stock-taking we will clear
out the balance of our Winter Goods
at very low prices in the following
departments:

**FUR GOODS--Muffs, Boas, Caps,
Sleigh Robes, Coats, Fur-Lined
Cloaks,**

**Ladies' Mantles, Dolmans, Jackets,
Men and Boys' Overcoats & Reefers,
Ulster Cloths, Tweeds, Beavers,
Blankets and Bed Spreads.**

HARRIS & STEWART.

Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1890—eod & wky.

VOTE FOR

MARK WRIGHT & CO.,

The Cheapest Furniture Manufac-
turers on the Island.

Chairs Wonderfully Cheap.

Bedroom Sets Marvellously Cheap.

Parlor Sets Amazingly Cheap.

Lounges, Tables, Picture Frames,
Sideboards, Book Cases, &c.

Give us a call, as we are giving
Bargains.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Charlottetown, Jan. 17, 1890—dy 2aw wky

JANUARY SALE!

Cloths and Custom Made Clothing.

WE ARE OFFERING the balance of our Winter Stock of
Cloths at tremendously reduced prices. Come early and
secure Bargains.

Our stock consists of Naps, Beavers, Pilots, Worsted Over-
coatings, Heavy Canadian, Scotch and Irish Tweeds, Fur Caps,
Fur Collars, Gloves, Underclothing, etc.

We have no superiors in the Tailoring line. We guarantee
every Garment.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.,

Ch'town, Jan. 9, 1890—eod

MERCHANT TAILORS.

VOYAGE OF THE SHIP POLLY —TO THE— Island of Prince Edward in 1803.

A Biographical Sketch of the Earl's
Agent, one of Her Passengers.

BY G. F. OWEN.

(Concluded.)

"Down came the storm, and smote amain
The vessel in its strength,
She shuddered and panted, like a frightened
steed,
Then leaped a cable's length."
—Longfellow.

On the day after the delegation visited
the cabin, the sky became overcast, and
soon veered a few points to the southward,
and then backed into the north-east, and
soon rose to a gale. The icebergs, which
all along seemed almost stationary, began
nodding their crests, keeping time to the
long, low swell of the ocean. The field ice
in which the ship was embedded, crashed
and ground against the planking of the
vessel, threatening every moment to crush
her trail sides, or to drive aboard and
swamp her amid the terrible saturnalia of
the frozen masses around.

It was a night of terror, in which the
captain, crew and passengers shared alike.
Towards morning the help of ice, that
hitherto had been a kind of protection
for the ship, parted, and she lay after-
wards the full force of the gale took
effect on her hull, careening it down until
the leeward bulwarks were under the water.
The boats and bulwarks were swept away,
and the sea carrying great blocks of ice,
that had been detached from the main
field, made several clean breaches over the
vessel. How she survived that terrible night,
was a mystery to everyone on board capable
of comprehending the situation, and how it
was that she was not dashed against one
of the thousand icebergs around could only
be ascribed to the protecting hand of a
Divine Providence.

Law, latin and sermop orations were alike
forgotten. The elders acted like brave
Christian men. They went about among
the passengers, and administered such
spiritual consolation as the case permitted;
and even the agent, the school master and
the piper, stiff-necked and self-opinionated
as they were, disdained not in that solemn,
trying hour to listen reverently to their
earnest exhortations. By day and night
the horrible grating at the sides of the
ship became less violent, and gradually
ceased. The wind died away,
after veering to the south east; but the sea
was still in commotion. When the passen-
gers came on deck not a vestige of the ice
was anywhere to be seen, only the same
low dismal-looking cloud which heralded its
approach from the west, was now seen far to
windward in the south-west.

As the day wore on, an examination of
the ship proved that she had sustained no
injury in any vital part; and although her
sides were greatly chafed, and the decks
presented a wretched appearance, she had
made little or no water.

The carpenter and his mates, the sailors
and such of the passengers as were able to
work, were soon busy repairing the dam-
ages caused by the storm. A goodly supply
of spars and other lumber was stored in
the hold, and these, with spare chains
and cordage were hoisted on deck; and in a
short time the Polly presented a trim and
sea-going appearance, considering the
rough usage she had encountered.

The steward made a report of the quantity
and condition of the provisions in the
commissariat department, which the cap-
tain considered satisfactory; and after
a long conference with the officers, the
elders, the schoolmaster and the agent,
he decided to continue the voyage. The
agent as usual was factious. He disagreed
with all the others, and maintained that
the only safe and reasonable course was to
go back to Scotland. He was tired of the
sea, and he feared the consequences of a
prolonged voyage. The rations were not
to be increased, and he knew full well that
fresh murmurs would soon break out among
the passengers, who would reflect on him
as the cause of their privations. Nor did
his fears prove groundless. The vessel was
scarcely well under way and the passengers
well recovered from sickness induced by
the storm, when complaints and murmur-
ings were heard on every side.

The agent was again blamed for persuad-
ing them to leave their homes in the High-
lands—to starve or drown them in the
Atlantic.
A second deputation to the cabin was re-
solved on, consisting of the same quorum
who formerly waited on the Captain. This
time the document did not contain as much
Latin as formerly, and the agent was the
chief spokesman.

After this memorial had been presented
words ran high between the Captain and
our friend Sandy. The latter used defiant
language, and even insulted the Captain to
his face. Of course the Captain was beaten
in the argument that took place; but he
was resolved to maintain his authority.
He accordingly called the mate, who ap-
proached with a pair of handcuffs, and
slipped them upon the agent's wrists, but
not without a hard struggle. The piper
attempted to take the agent's part, and
began laying about him in true Highland
style; but one or two of the watch being
called, he was quickly reduced to submis-
sion. The agent was then conducted to
his stateroom, where not only his hands
but also his feet were firmly secured in
irons.

In this condition he was left to reflect
on his conduct, and was fed on bread and
water. But instead of learning wisdom by
experience, and rendering due submission
to authority, he brooded over his fancied
wrongs, and meditated a scheme of revenge
which he carried out in due time.
On the intercession of the elders, the

agent was released from his confinement,
and allowed to go to his berth among the passengers, and he
gave no further trouble.
The ship now proceeded on her way
rapidly, the wind having become favor-
able.
The great Bank was passed, and she was
quickly nearing her destination.
The agent, after three days' confinement,
was set at liberty; but he kept pretty much
to his stateroom, where he pored assiduously
over his law books.
He avoided the captain when he had oc-
casion to go on deck, and did not seem
desirous of having much to say to his fel-
low-passengers.
At length land hove in sight. First the
island of Newfoundland was passed, and
then Cape Breton. Passing through the
Straits of Canso, the low, level coast-line of
Prince Edward Island soon appeared, the
trees looking as if they sprang from the
water and were reaching the clouds. After
a few hours' sail the Polly was abreast of
Cape Bear, and shortly afterwards entered
the Straits of Northumberland. That after-
noon our emigrant ship and her living
freight rounded Point Prim, and casting
anchor at Pinette, successfully ended the
voyage.
As soon as possible, after the Polly ar-
rived at Pinette, the agent landed and
made his way through the woods to Char-
lottetown by a blazed path that ex-
isted from the time of the French occupa-
tion. Charlottetown was then a town of small ex-
tent; but it was the seat of government,
and here the agent expected to get balm for
his wounded feelings.
His first care after arriving was to find a
magistrate, before whom he laid a complaint
against the captain for false imprisonment
and cruel treatment on the high seas. He
then sought out the post office, which at
that time was kept by Mr. Benjamin Chappell,
and deposited a letter addressed to the
Earl of Selkirk, which represented the cap-
tain's conduct to the passengers on the voy-
age in the most atrocious light.
A warrant was issued by the justice before
whom the complaint was laid, and a strong
body of constables were sworn in and
despatched in a boat to where the ship was
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He, suspecting nothing, allowed the officers
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was then conveyed to Charlottetown and
lodged in jail. Being a stranger, and the
charges against him being of so serious a
nature, he could not get bail; for so art-
fully had the agent told his story, that the
townspeople regarded the master of the
ship as little better than a pirate.
At the next sitting of the Supreme Court
the trial came on; the jury found the
captain guilty of the charges preferred
against him, and he was condemned to pay
a heavy fine. Having no money, he was
remanded back to prison, where he re-
mained until his friends in Scotland were
apprised of his situation, and money was
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he flew into a towering rage and im-
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Some time afterwards the agent settled on
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him, and with unusual energy and perse-
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his land. He took contracts from the Gov-
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new roads through different sections of
King's and Queen's Counties; and for many
years was a leading spirit in the church and
state.
Years passed away. The agent's first
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time afterwards his old contentious spirit
sprang again to life. As the settlers cleared
their farms, and gradually extended their
fields—which, for the first few years, rarely
extended far from their houses—disputes
often arose respecting their respective farms.
Into one of these costly disputes our friend Sandy be-
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spirit awoke as a strong man after sleep.
But in this lawsuit, the old obsolete forms
and statutes of the Scottish courts were
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agent, or Lawyer Sandy, as he was then
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and here the agent expected to get balm for
his wounded feelings.
His first care after arriving was to find a
magistrate, before whom he laid a complaint
against the captain for false imprisonment
and cruel treatment on the high seas. He
then sought out the post office, which at
that time was kept by Mr. Benjamin Chappell,
and deposited a letter addressed to the
Earl of Selkirk, which represented the cap-
tain's conduct to the passengers on the voy-
age in the most atrocious light.
A warrant was issued by the justice before
whom the complaint was laid, and a strong
body of constables were sworn in and
despatched in a boat to where the ship was
anchored to arrest the captain.
He, suspecting nothing, allowed the officers
of the law to board the ship. As soon
as they got on deck they produced their
warrant, and the captain found himself a
prisoner in their hands almost before he
had time to comprehend the situation. He
was then conveyed to Charlottetown and
lodged in jail. Being a stranger, and the
charges against him being of so serious a
nature, he could not get bail; for so art-
fully had the agent told his story, that the
townspeople regarded the master of the
ship as little better than a pirate.
At the next sitting of the Supreme Court
the trial came on; the jury found the
captain guilty of the charges preferred
against him, and he was condemned to pay
a heavy fine. Having no money, he was
remanded back to prison, where he re-
mained until his friends in Scotland were
apprised of his situation, and money was
remitted to effect his release. When the
agent's letter reached the Earl in Scotland,
he flew into a towering rage and im-
mediately wrote back to dismiss the captain,
and subsequently ordered the vessel to be
stripped and dismantled, for shortly after she
had anchored at Pinette a storm arose that
had driven her ashore. The captain being
in jail, there was little prospect of getting
her about. The Earl, from the tone of the
agent's letter, was apprehensive that the
captain might sell the wreck and turn the
proceeds to his own advantage, hence the
order to strip the ship. Acting on the
authority thus obtained, the agent raised a
party in Charlottetown, procured a boat,
saws, crowbars and other implements and
proceeded to where the ship was stranded.
The rigging was first stripped off, and every-
thing in the hold was sent ashore. Then
the work of demolition began in earnest.
The masts were hewn down, the cabin
windows were smashed, and the board ceiling
and other fixtures of the cabin and
staterooms stripped off, and before the agent
and his party left the ship, she was a mere
hulk.
Some time afterwards the agent settled on
the 200 acres of land the Earl had given
him, and with unusual energy and perse-
verence, worked successfully in clearing up
his land. He took contracts from the Gov-
ernment and employed men in opening up
new roads through different sections of
King's and Queen's Counties; and for many
years was a leading spirit in the church and
state.
Years passed away. The agent's first
wife died and he married again. Some
time afterwards his old contentious spirit
sprang again to life. As the settlers cleared
their farms, and gradually extended their