

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

TERMS:—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 5th day, 4h., 21.7m., a. m., W.  
Last Quarter 13th day, 2h., 44.0m., a. m., S. E.  
New Moon 20th day, 4h., 37.5m., p. m., S. W.  
First Quarter 27th day, 10h., 17.5m., a. m.,  
E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK Sun Moon High Day's  
M rises/sets rises water len h

| DAY OF WEEK  | Sun rises/sets | Moon rises | High water | Day's len h |
|--------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 Friday     | 4 18 7         | 49 4       | 0 7 20     | 15 31       |
| 2 Saturday   | 19 49          | 5 9        | 8 22       | 30          |
| 3 Sunday     | 19 48          | 6 13       | 9 12       | 29          |
| 4 Monday     | 20 48          | 7 12       | 9 50       | 28          |
| 5 Tuesday    | 21 48          | 7 56       | 10 40      | 27          |
| 6 Wednesday  | 22 47          | 8 45       | 11 40      | 26          |
| 7 Thursday   | 22 47          | 9 22       | 11 58      | 25          |
| 8 Friday     | 23 47          | 9 54       | 11 33      | 24          |
| 9 Saturday   | 23 46          | 10 22      | 1 11       | 23          |
| 10 Sunday    | 24 46          | 10 48      | 1 47       | 22          |
| 11 Monday    | 25 45          | 11 8       | 2 27       | 20          |
| 12 Tuesday   | 26 44          | 11 36      | 3 11       | 18          |
| 13 Wednesday | 27 44          | morn       | 4 6        | 16          |
| 14 Thursday  | 28 43          | 0 2        | 5 9        | 15          |
| 15 Friday    | 29 42          | 0 28       | 6 20       | 14          |
| 16 Saturday  | 30 42          | 1 0        | 7 23       | 12          |
| 17 Sunday    | 31 41          | 1 38       | 8 23       | 10          |
| 18 Monday    | 32 40          | 2 20       | 9 11       | 8           |
| 19 Tuesday   | 33 39          | 3 15       | 9 59       | 6           |
| 20 Wednesday | 34 38          | 4 12       | 10 38      | 4           |
| 21 Thursday  | 35 37          | 5 20       | 11 23      | 2           |
| 22 Friday    | 36 36          | 6 32       | morn       | 0           |
| 23 Saturday  | 37 35          | 7 46       | 0 5        | 14 58       |
| 24 Sunday    | 38 34          | 9 1        | 0 50       | 56          |
| 25 Monday    | 39 32          | 10 15      | 1 27       | 53          |
| 26 Tuesday   | 40 31          | 11 20      | 2 14       | 51          |
| 27 Wednesday | 42 30          | 12 41      | 3 06       | 48          |
| 28 Thursday  | 43 29          | 1 51       | 4 14       | 45          |
| 29 Friday    | 44 27          | 3 0        | 5 35       | 43          |
| 30 Saturday  | 45 26          | 4 5        | 6 57       | 41          |
| 31 Sunday    | 4 45           | 7 26       | 5 4        | 4 14 40     |

## PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—

# Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, New French Muslins,  
New Print'ed Batists, New Printed Cottons.

A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

Book Muslin, Victoria Lawn, Bishop's Lawn, Check  
Muslins.

Embroideries, in Allovers, Flouncings, Edgings, Inser-  
tions, &c.

A Big Stock of Gloves and Hosiery.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, separate or in sets.

Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest  
price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of  
Flannels Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be  
found.

# Perkins & Sterns

June 7—ly & wky

## Good Things for the Jubilee!

### CHEAP! CHEAP!

Our Goods are all of the best quality, and sold as low as possible—made fresh every  
day, and in quantities to supply the demand; no stale stock.

### BISCUITS! BISCUITS!

Soda, Wine, Sugar, Lemon, Fruit, Ginger, Seville, Diamond, New York Fruit, Ginger  
Snaps, Pilot Bread, &c., &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### PASTRY! PASTRY!

Raspberry, Lemon, Cocoa, Cream, Washington and Apple Pies, Vanilla, Wine and  
Queen Cakes, Jelly Roll and Jelly Squares, Tarts, Corn Cakes, Plain and Fruit Cakes.

### Fine Bread! Fine Bread!

White and Graham, French Twists, Parker House and Cream Tartar Rolls, Buns, &c., &c.

### Summer Drinks! Summer Drinks!

Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups, Lime Juice, &c., &c.

### CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS.

Picnics and Tea Parties supplied at specially low prices.

# J. QUIRK,

CITY STEAM BAKERY, PRINCE STREET.

Ch'town, June 18, 1887—eod lmo

## SUMMER BEVERAGES, &C.

### WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Montserrat Lime Juice, in pint and quart bottles. This  
Lime Juice is imported from the Island of Montserrat, and is  
guaranteed to be the best and purest in the world.

West India Lime Juice, in bottles and on draught. We  
import this in casks and bottle it ourselves, and it has given  
first-class satisfaction.

Lemon and Raspberry Syrups.—As we import these  
from one of the best houses in the Dominion, we guarantee them  
to be equal, if not superior, to any other Syrups in the market.

Fresh Fruit.—We are receiving Oranges, Lemons and  
Apples, every Boston steamer, and will have Pears, Grapes,  
Strawberries, Watermelons, &c., in their season.

Confectionery.—Having a very large stock of good, whole-  
some Confectionery, we are prepared to give extra value in  
this line.

Tea Committees will find it to their advantage to give us a  
call before buying elsewhere.

# BEER GOFF,

QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES.

Ch'town, July 9, 1887—eod wky

## ADAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM

SAFE.  
SURE.  
PROMPT. 25c.

### A WONDERFUL REMEDY

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.  
It is as pleasant as honey. Coughs, Colds, and  
Asthma, which lead to Consumption, have been  
speedily cured by the use of ADAMSON'S BALSAM after  
all other medicines have failed. Sufferers from either  
recent or chronic coughs or bronchial affections, can  
resort to this great remedy, confident of obtaining  
speedy relief. Do not delay, get it at once.  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.  
Bottled at St. Stevens, N. E., by the proprietors,  
F. W. KISSMAN & CO., Druggists,  
363 4TH AVE., N. Y.

### CUSTOM SHOE STORE.

WE, the undersigned, have re-opened, the  
Custom Boot and Shoe Shop,  
RICHMOND STREET,  
formerly occupied by the late John Monaghan  
opposite Nelson Brothers, Grocers.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

C. McQUILLAN J. McMAHON,  
May 18, 1887—eod & wky 2 mos

### PURE GOLD GOODS

ARE THE BEST MADE.  
ASK FOR THEM IN GAIN.  
BOTTLES, TEACUPS,  
SPOONS, &C.

### THE LEADING LINES ARE:

BAKING POWDER  
FLAVORING EXTRACTS  
SHOE-BLACKING  
STOVE POLISH  
COFFEE  
SPICES  
BORAX  
GURRY POWDER  
CELERY SALT  
MUSTARD  
POWDERED HERBS &C.

2 GOLD MEDALS  
1 SILVER MEDAL  
8 BRONZE MEDALS  
1886

GUARANTEED GENUINE  
PURE GOLD MANFC CO.  
31 FRONT STREET, TORONTO.

### AGENTS WANTED.

—One man took  
our new book, the Great Irish Struggle, in less  
than a week. Send for outfit now and try this  
new and popular book. It sells because it inter-  
ests and is low priced. Most liberal terms. Ap-  
ply to W. E. Earle, St. John, N. B.  
J. S. ROBERTSON & BROS.,  
Publishers, Toronto.  
July 9, 1887.

### FOR SALE.

A DWELLING HOUSE: it contains eight  
rooms and is pleasantly and conveniently  
situated on corner of Weymouth and Rochester  
Streets, near the Railway Depot, Charlottetown.  
For terms and particulars apply to M. P.  
Hogan, Esq., Charlottetown, or to the under-  
signed, at Montague, Lot 57.  
J. O'CONNELL.  
Montague, June 16, 1887—lmo eod

### A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and  
indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early  
decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe  
that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great  
remedy was discovered by a missionary in South  
America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the  
REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

### TO LET.

PRIOR to making some considerable change in  
our present business, we propose to rent the  
store on P. G. Fraser's Corner (now occupied as a  
boot store). It is one of the best stands in the  
city for a druggist, jeweler, &c.  
May 26—2aw 1/2  
DORSEY GOFF & CO.

1827 - - - 1887.

### T. & E. KENNY,

Dry Goods and Shipping,  
HALIFAX, CANADA.

### T. & E. KENNY,

(F. C. HARRIS)

Ship Owners and Brokers,  
General Commission Merchants,  
161 GRESHAM STREET,  
Bishopsgate Street,  
LONDON, E. C.

England.  
Scott's and Vaughan's Codes  
March 20, 1887.

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 16, 1887.

### NOTES

#### Of a Trip to the North-West and British Columbia.

The 14th July was devoted to a trip over  
the Manitoba Southwestern Railway which  
is a branch of the C. P. R. This road runs  
through Southern and South-western Mani-  
toba, and serves a beautiful country. Here  
I saw my first prairie—a strange and novel  
sight. Imagine, yourself, wherever you go,  
the centre of a boundless plain, perfectly  
level, covered with short wavy grass, and  
stretching out to meet the horizon on every  
side. Not a tree or bush of any kind  
to be seen. Nothing but grass and  
sky as far as the eye can reach. And this  
for miles, and you have a prairie. It  
makes one think of the ocean in its bound-  
lessness, and the mind easily brings itself  
to fancy that the occasional settlers' house  
far off against the sky is a ship making its  
way across the waters.

Our journey, however, was not all over  
prairie, for the road runs through the  
Pembina Valley and there is a good deal of  
moderate hill and dale in places.

Shortly after leaving Winnipeg we cross-  
ed a ditch called the "Stinking River"—  
a most appropriate name, I should judge.  
Now and then one passes what are called  
throughout the Northwest, "Sloughs,"  
uniformly pronounced "Shios." These  
are large ponds of marshes, land locked,  
yet not large enough to be called lakes.

Occasionally one sees small copes, which  
are always called "bluffs" in this country,  
like oases in the desert, though that is not  
a good simile, for the prairie here is any-  
thing but a desert. On the contrary, it  
looks equal to any field, and the crops we  
passed appeared, despite the dry weather,  
to be in excellent condition. The copes  
are grateful as relieving the eye, which, if  
not accustomed to the sight, soon tires of  
the monotony of the open prairie.

The track of the Southwestern is finish-  
ed to Boissevain, 183 miles from Winnipeg,  
and we made the journey and return, in-  
cluding all stops, in about 16 hours.

The whole trip partook of the nature of a  
triumphal progress. At Morien, Manitoba,  
Pilot Mound, Clearwater, Cartwright,  
Killarney and Boissevain, arches were  
erected and addresses of welcome were pre-  
sented to the Premier. All these ad-  
dresses were remarkably well written.  
Boissevain, then the end of the track, is  
quite a thriving little place, though scarcely  
four months old. Here we met among  
others, a stalwart, brown, handsome young  
man named Thompson who is engaged in  
farming. He is a nephew of Sir Bartle Frere.

The Lakes of Killarney are rather pretty.  
Near Clearwater is the only piece of trestle  
on the road, which is very level.

My opinion is that the country through  
which this road runs is second to none in  
Canada, and I venture to predict that large  
towns will one day arise and flourish where  
these scattered hamlets are now seen.

Here I may notice the fact that the C. P.  
R. are about introducing the 24-hour sys-  
tem of time. The day begins at midnight  
and goes on to midday, which is 12 o'clock  
as of old. Then, instead of beginning the  
numbers anew, we go right on: 1 p. m. is  
13 o'clock, 3 p. m. 15 o'clock, 6 p. m. 18  
o'clock, 9 p. m. 21 o'clock, and midnight is  
24 o'clock. It is when one travels long  
distances that the advantages of standard  
time are made apparent. Instead of chang-  
ing our watches constantly and then being  
always wrong, we do so every 15 degrees,  
and then make the change of exactly one  
hour.

When leaving Ottawa our time was  
that of the 75th meridian—the time of  
every city between Chicago and Quebec.  
At Port Arthur we put our watches on an  
hour. We shall put them on another hour  
at Broadview, and still again at Donald,  
B. C. In regard both to the 24 o'clock sys-  
tem and that of standard time, Mr. San-  
ford Fleming is to be congratulated.

We left Winnipeg for Regina by special  
train on the morning of the 16th July,  
accompanied by Mr. Egan, the Superinten-  
dent of the C. P. R., from Port Arthur to  
Donald. We made a very fast run, reach-  
ing Regina shortly before 18 o'clock—356  
miles in ten hours, including several stops.

Portage la Prairie, 56 miles west of  
Winnipeg, is a thriving town, surrounded  
by a beautiful farming country. That por-  
tion of it extending for a radius of ten  
miles around the town is perhaps the very  
choicest farming land in Manitoba, and  
that is saying a great deal. Here, as every-  
where else in the Northwest, are to be seen  
Ogilvie's elevators. Their numbers run  
into the thirties, so I judge he must be  
doing a good business.

At Carberry, 105 miles west of Winnipeg,  
an address was presented, as also at Virden.  
Brandon is a thriving community, having a  
population of close on 2,500. As we sur-  
veyed it from the station my friend at my  
elbow told me how, five years ago, he  
camped one evening on the spot where the  
town now stands, then the virgin prairie.

At Moosomin, which is the first station  
west of the Province of Manitoba, the  
long continued dry weather became very  
apparent. Up to this point, everything  
looked well, though lacking rain, but at  
Moosomin and west we began to speak  
of the drought. We passed the celebrated  
Bell farm at 40 miles an hour. I am told  
the crops are almost a total failure through  
lack of moisture.

We arrived at Regina about 6 p. m., and  
were received by an enthusiastic crowd. A  
judicious mistake occurred at the outset.  
The Premier did not show himself immedi-  
ately the train stopped, and the impatient  
crowd mistook his valet for the First Min-  
ister, and cheered him lustily, which greet-  
ing Ben, at my suggestion, suitably acknow-  
ledged. These little mistakes being recti-

fied, we proceeded to Government House,  
where our party was cordially welcomed by  
the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney.

Government House is very unlike the  
idea suggested by the name. Placed there  
four years ago, it was originally a Chicago  
portable house, similar to those used for  
officers' quarters by the Mounted Police—a  
one story summer house. It has been  
added to considerably, but it still preserves  
its modest character. Inside, however,  
one is struck by the evidence of what a  
lady's taste can effect. Everything is most  
comfortable—the drawing room very pret-  
tily arranged, and at the Governor's hospi-  
table board it is difficult to realize the fact  
that one is in the heart of that immense  
territory which but yesterday was the home  
of the Indian and the buffalo.

Regina is situated on a boundless plain  
that meets the sky in every direction. It  
is apparently a thriving place, and is des-  
tined, no doubt, to become an important  
distributing point. The farmers, however,  
were in very low spirits, owing to the long  
continued drought. Everything was suffer-  
ing greatly therefrom. The grass on the  
prairie was shrivelled up and the ground  
cracked in every direction by the intense  
heat. They had had no rain since May.  
This, no doubt, was very hard, especially  
as the spring gave promise of an abundant  
yield.

About two miles from the town flows the  
"Pile of Bones" Creek—in Indian, "Wasca-  
na"—which by the way would have been  
a much prettier name for Regina than the  
Latin one it bears, but the matter was left  
to the Queen, and Her Majesty fixed upon  
Regina. Wascana is more in harmony  
with Assiniboia, which latter, as Mr.  
Nicholas Flood Davin finely says, reminds  
one of the rolling Greek of Homer.

Near the Creek is the Police Barracks,  
and at no great distance on the side towards  
the town is Government House. Here the  
town was originally to have been, but the  
Government and the C. P. R. had some  
difference of opinion on the subject. The  
upshot was that the railway people built  
the station two miles further on; and  
where the station was, there of course the  
town grew up. To my mind the town  
should certainly be where the Barracks and  
Government House are. It is now in a  
depression of the prairie, which, though  
comparatively slight, is sufficient to make  
the place very wet in spring and fall. The  
town suffers, too, from being so long drawn  
out—first, the station, then the town, then  
about a mile further on the Indian offices  
and the Council Chamber (a very nice  
building), then another mile Government  
House, and then the Barracks beyond that  
again.

The day after our arrival the civic and  
other addresses were presented to the  
Premier in the Town Hall, which was  
nicely decorated with flags and green  
boughs—where they got the boughs puzzled  
me, for there was not a vestige of a tree in  
sight. I found out afterwards that there is  
a little light growth of timber some ten  
miles off.

This was followed by a military review of  
the Mounted Police at the Barracks. Here  
I saw the cell in which Riel was confined,  
and the spot where he was executed; a  
portion of the gallows was still standing.  
No two opinions, I may say, exist any-  
where in this country as to the justice of  
his fate. Several settlers told me of the  
terrible suspense they suffered during the  
outbreak, fearing an attack from the  
Indians at any moment. Among other  
messages Riel sent to the Indians was an  
assurance that with the extirpation of the  
white man the buffalo would return to the  
country, and thus the old condition of  
things would be restored.

I also saw confined in the police cells  
"Dressy Man," a wizenup looking old  
Cree Indian. He is said to have been im-  
plicated in the Frog Lake massacre, and is  
believed to be the man who mutilated the  
body of Policeman Cowan. The old gen-  
tleman, who maintained, throughout, a de-  
precating attitude, persisted in wearing a  
moth-eaten fur cap drawn down over his  
ears, though it was the height of summer,  
and the thermometer stood at 90. He  
made many signs expressive of the esteem  
in which he held us, which, I am afraid,  
were prompted by a wish for freedom  
rather than by any inherent regard for us.

The next day was Sunday and I drove  
into town to church. The Catholic Church  
is a tiny one, not yet furnished, and with-  
out an organ. It was well filled with a  
devout congregation. Mass was said by  
the Reverend Father Gratton, who is the  
priest in charge.

Driving home we met a band of Sioux  
Indians from the American side journey-  
ing quietly along. The men were not of  
the party, being, I was told at some dis-  
tance, hunting, or perhaps looking for a  
suitable camping ground. There were  
some ten or a dozen old Red River carts  
(in the structure of which vehicles there is  
not a particle of iron) laden with cooking  
utensils, camp furniture, boughs, &c., with  
here and there a papoose sticking out. At  
the head of each horse walked a squaw,  
generally provided with a pole. Accom-  
panying the procession were several wolfish  
looking dogs. The whole cavalcade pre-  
sented a dreary spectacle.

I dined at the officers mess, and there  
met Superintendent Jarvis, a son of the  
late Chief Justice of P. E. Island, who is  
regarded as a first rate officer and a rattling  
good fellow.

In his company I had the pleasure of a  
drive over the prairie. I was rather sur-  
prised at the size of the Pile of Bones  
Creek. I remember very well that in 1882  
when the site of Regina was determined  
upon, the chief objection urged against  
the present place was that there would not  
be nearly enough water to supply a town.

But I am told there is now ample provi-  
sion for 30,000 people, which is a greater  
number than Regina will be likely to con-  
tain for some time.

"This year (1887) I am told that, thanks to abun-  
dant rains, the grass on the prairie near Regina  
and westward is full three feet high, and all  
other vegetation relatively luxuriant."  
J. P.