

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1884.

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ALMANAC FOR AUGUST, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.											
Full Moon, 13th day, 9h. 54m., p. m.											
Last Quarter 13th day, 10h. 55.6m., p. m.											
New Moon 20th day, 5h. 41.6m., p. m.											
First Quarter, 28th day, 11h. 29.4m., a. m.											
DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days	Sun
	rises	sets	rises	water	len'th.	rises	sets	rises	water	len'th.	rises
1 Friday	4 47	7 25	3 18	6 3	14	38					
2 Saturday	4 48	7 23	4 9	7 12	35						
3 Sunday	4 49	7 22	4 57	8 9	33						
4 Monday	5 1	7 21	5 40	8 56	30						
5 Tuesday	5 2	7 20	6 19	9 38	27						
6 Wednesday	5 3	7 19	6 54	10 17	24						
7 Thursday	5 4	7 18	7 27	10 53	22						
8 Friday	5 5	7 17	7 59	11 28	19						
9 Saturday	5 6	7 16	8 28	12 0	17						
10 Sunday	5 7	7 15	8 57	12 40	14						
11 Monday	5 8	7 14	9 29	1 29	11						
12 Tuesday	5 9	7 13	10 4	2 3	9						
13 Wednesday	5 10	7 12	10 43	2 55	6						
14 Thursday	5 11	7 11	11 30	3 5	3						
15 Friday	5 12	7 10	12 0	4 0	0						
16 Saturday	5 13	7 9	12 41	4 52	1	13	57				
17 Sunday	5 14	7 8	1 1	5 13	54						
18 Monday	5 15	7 7	1 21	5 31	51						
19 Tuesday	5 16	7 6	2 28	5 48	48						
20 Wednesday	5 17	7 5	3 36	6 04	45						
21 Thursday	5 18	7 4	4 45	6 20	42						
22 Friday	5 19	7 3	5 55	6 36	39						
23 Saturday	5 20	7 2	7 04	6 52	36						
24 Sunday	5 21	7 1	8 12	7 08	33						
25 Monday	5 22	7 0	9 19	7 24	30						
26 Tuesday	5 23	6 59	10 24	7 40	27						
27 Wednesday	5 24	6 58	11 28	7 56	24						
28 Thursday	5 25	6 57	12 31	8 12	21						
29 Friday	5 26	6 56	1 34	8 28	18						
30 Saturday	5 27	6 55	2 36	8 44	15						
31 Sunday	5 28	6 54	3 38	9 0	12						

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)			
GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 27
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 47
P. M.			
Kensington	8 42	12 22	7 05
Summerside, arrive	9 07	12 57	7 37
Port Hill	10 30	4 15	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
FROM WEST.			
Tignish	2 02	6 47	
Alberton	2 40	7 57	
Port Hill	4 15	10 25	
Summerside, arrive	5 17	12 07	6 57
depart	5 42	1 22	7 30
Kensington	6 07	2 09	8 47
Hunter River	7 02	3 25	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	5 07	10 07
GOING EAST.			
Charlottetown	4 17	7 02	
Mount Stewart, arrive	5 22	8 57	
depart	5 27	9 02	
St. Peter's	6 17	10 02	
Souris	7 22	12 02	
A. M.			
Mount Stewart	5 32	9 07	
Cardigan	6 29	10 22	
Georgetown	6 47	10 47	
FROM EAST.			
Souris	6 47	2 17	
St. Peter's	7 52	4 00	
Mount Stewart, arrive	8 42	5 17	
depart	8 47	5 42	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 27	
Georgetown	7 27	3 32	
Cardigan	7 45	3 57	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

LOBSTERS

LUD. WURZBURG,
P. O. BOX 543, HALIFAX, N. S.

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June 23—11 aug 31 pd

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and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchand-
ise.

Correspondence and Consignments solicited
Returns promptly made.
March 23, 1884.

GREAT MARK DOWN SALE! W. & A. Brown & Co.

DURING the next fifty days we wish to close out the balance of our SUMMER STOCK OF DRY GOODS, and have marked down the following lines, at prices that are BOUND TO SELL THEM.

- 40,000 yards GREY COTTONS, 4c, 5c, 5½c, 6c. and 6½c.
- 5,000 yards SUMMER PRINT COTTONS, 14c., for 10c.
- Colored and White SHIRTINGS, very cheap.
- All ENDS OR REMNANTS OF GOODS at prices to clear.
- DRESS GOODS, special line, reduced to 16c.
- All other SUMMER GOODS at prices to clear.

One of our partners is now buying a large Stock in the British and Foreign Markets, for FALL AND WINTER TRADE. The same will be open for inspection early in September.

Remember the Place: DesBrisay's Old Stand, Queen Street.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. & A. BROWN & CO.
Ch'town, Aug. 15, 1884.—dy wkly

Perkins & Sterns

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER SHIPMENT OF
New Hosiery, of the best value,
American and Canadian Corsets, good makes,
A Large Stock of Hoop Skirts and Bustles,
The Cheapest Rubber Circulars to be had.

PRINT COTTONS,
WHITE COTTONS,
GREY COTTONS,
COTTON WARPS.

Everything at the very Lowest Prices!
PERKINS & STERNS.

Ch'town, August 1, 1884.

AUGUST!

L. E. PROWSE
IS SELLING THE FOLLOWING LINES OF

GOODS, VERY CHEAP:

- Table Linen, Towelling,
- Towels, sheetings,
- Grey and White Cottons,
- Tickings, Dress Goods,
- Black Cashmeres,
- Hats, Readymade Clothing,
- Teas, etc.

All those who want the best value for their money should call.

L. E. PROWSE,
Sign of the Big Hat, 74 Queen Street.
Ch'town, Aug 6, 1884.—cod wkly

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Another Interesting Letter from
Rev. W. W. Colpitts.

I HAVE delayed writing until I could say something about the crops. This is, in many places in Manitoba, a kind of critical year—the early frost last autumn injured, to some extent, the grain and depreciated the market. The difficulties of the year before were, in some instances, only tided over, and now the eyes of many are turned with unwonted anxiety to the growing grain. From all parts of the Northwest come the tidings that a yield above the average may fairly be anticipated. Of wheat more has been sown than ever before, and the large grain-dealing firms are putting up many additional elevators, and business all along the line is quickening. The reaction from the "boom" is nearly or quite over, and the commerce of the country is now regarded in a fairly healthy state. Having now had a years experience in the country, and having travelled over a considerable portion of Southern Manitoba, I think I have some idea of how it compares with the eastern Provinces. And I give it as my opinion that we have

NO WHERE SUCH RICH SOIL as lies abundantly around us here, neither encumbered with sticks, stumps, or stones. The water is not as good as is generally found east. The climate is on the whole to be preferred here; a little colder perhaps in winter, some warmer in summer, but much drier in the season when rain is not needed; no long drizzles in the autumn. To the young man commencing life, or to the man with a large family, anxious to have them settle near him, this country has advantages that I know not of east. Grain or stock raising can both be pursued with exceptional advantages here. I was staying last night at the house of a man, who has been six years in the country. He has now in addition to a fair crop of grain in prospect, a hundred head of horn cattle, sixteen horses, ten large hogs, some sheep, and pigs that I did not count; and I think when he arrived here, he had little or no capital. In winter time he feeds about a load of hay per day, this he cuts from the prairie all around him, to obtain which he never spends an hour's labor, until he arrives on the spot with his mowing machine. And his time for making hay, will last from the last week in July, till the frost kills it in autumn. To judge of the quality of this hay, one has only to look at his stock, sleek and fat. In the evening, some thirty oxen from a neighboring farm joined this herd and getting the smell of a lately slaughtered bullock's hide, such a roaring, running to and fro with tails erect—pawing of the ground, with an occasional light by way of variety—has not been seen, I judge, since the buffalo disappeared from these plains. To give you some idea of the RAPIDITY WITH WHICH VEGETATION MATURES here, let me give you an instance occurring in my own neighbour's garden. Having some spare ground, on the 6th of July he planted some potatoes. I saw them on the 7th of August and several of them were in blossom. I have in my own garden lettuce that in three weeks from the time when its largest leaf was not much bigger than a willow leaf, it was headed up like a small variety of cabbage, and this where I do not know that there ever was a forkfull of manure.

Accompanied by Mrs. C., I drove, some two months ago, to Brandon. The route I took was about one hundred and fifty miles across the country, over rivers, through hills, skirting broad patches of scrub, lingering often beside small lakes fringed to the water's edge with aspen and willow; sometimes with a splendid trail smooth and pleasant to drive upon; sometimes with no track or trace that human foot had preceded us, keeping our course as the mariner does at sea. Most of the country passed over was

GRAND TO LOOK UPON, Like that which tempted Lot from Abraham's side. The picture of some of those scenes will linger long to the mental eye of some that saw it first under a bright June sky, and the odor caught from a thousand flowers, exhaling their sweets upon the breeze, will remain among the pleasant recollections of a life time. Here is beauty for the artist, game for the sportsman, wealth for the farmer.

I have not had the opportunity, as I had hoped when I wrote you last to visit the lands held by the "Temperance Colony," but I have heard from a minister who has travelled over some of it and is now settled at Saskatoon (its capital), that it is very good. Lying along the South Saskatchewan, gently undulating with some wood and not far from coal. I judge from reports: (I know nothing by personal inspection yet) that it is a desirable country to settle in.

Yet, after all, sir, if a man is comfortably settled in P. E. Island, and contented, I am not the one to advise him to break up old associations and come to this new country. But if he feels that he must leave to have wider verge and scope, I know of no better place where he can do better than here, and I have seen the best of North America.

W. WESLEY COLPITTS.

Question—What good can be promoted or gained by electing an Independent Grit at this juncture.

The committee appointed in June last by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada decided to form a joint stock company, with \$50,000 to \$100,000 capital, for publishing a first-class weekly denominational paper and printing business, any profits in excess of seven or eight per cent. to be applied to church schools.

Anthropophagy.

STRANGE STORY OF CANNIBALISM BY THE GREELY EXPEDITIONS—DON'T KILL AND EAT ME, WAS THE FRENZIED CRY OF A RESCUED SURVIVOR—THE STORY SPECIALLY DENIED BY SOME OF THE RELIEVING PARTY THE BODIES PERFECT BUT EMACIATED.

The New York Times of the 12th inst., says that documents in the possession of the Navy Department add to the record of miserable human suffering already published in connection with the finding of the Greely expedition. Most shocking stories of inhumanity and cannibalism are told. For the sake of humanity and the American people the army authorities are endeavouring to keep the matter hushed, but in the investigation which is almost sure to come the facts will undoubtedly come out. The object in shipping the bodies in iron caskets was to prevent the exposure. It has been stated that after the game gave out in February, the members of the party lived principally on seal skins, lichens, and shrimps. As a matter of fact, they were kept alive on human flesh. When the rescuing party discovered the half-starved survivors, their first duty was to look to two men who were insensible from cold and privation. One of them shrieked, as the sailors took hold of him, "Don't let them shoot me, as they did poor Henry. Must I be killed and eaten as Henry was? Don't let them do it. Don't, don't!" After brief investigation, Schley felt that the man was speaking the truth, and that the men who perished, had been stripped of their flesh to keep their comrades alive. Schley instructed two or three gentlemen, among them the doctors and surgeons of the Bear, to make a careful examination, and put their conclusions in writing. This was done. The bodies were dug from their graves back of the permanent camp, established in October, 1883, but it was found that most of the blankets contained nothing but heaps of white bones, many of them picked clean. Schley discovered that many of the 17 men who were said to have perished from starvation, were eaten by their famishing comrades. It is reported that the only men who escaped the knife, were three or four who died from scurvy. The amputated limbs of the men who afterwards perished, were eagerly devoured as food. Chas. B. Henry was shot for stealing rations. When his body was found, the hands and face though shrunken, were intact, but nearly everywhere else, the skin had been stripped from him, and the flesh picked from his bones. Even the heart and lungs were eaten. Fragments of human flesh were used as bait for shrimps. Some of the relief ships scout the idea of cannibalism. Others admit that the bodies were shocking to look upon, but attributed it to storm and ice. The eating story they believed it to be a sailor's yarn. Schley refuses to say anything until an official enquiry is made.

COMMANDER SCHLEY DENIES THE CANNIBAL STORY.

The N. Y. Commercial says that Commander Schley was shown a statement published in the Times this morning that Greely and his men had eaten the dead bodies of their comrades. He distinctly denied the whole story. Said he: "There is no foundation for it whatever. The Times man called upon me with the story, and would not take my denial for an answer. Consequently I ordered him off. The Thetis' third officer, Colville, he stated, with one other, dug up the bodies." He refused to state whether they betrayed signs of cannibalism. The story that Schley and Emory prepared the dead bodies for burial is untrue. Dr. Ames and Grace did the work alone. None of the examen were present. According to the officers' statements, at the time the bodies were dug up they were given the bodies to carry down hill after they were wrapped in blankets. The sailors on the other hand say they took the bodies out of the graves. Schley said the story that Henry was shot was untrue. He believed Henry died, as all the others did, of starvation and scurvy.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

A Washington despatch says that the report about cannibalism amongst the Greely party, is a newspaper sensation and nothing more. The Schley-Emory relief expedition was accompanied by Mr. C. H. Barlow, of Washington, a photographic artist, who took the photographs of both the dead and the survivors of the Greely party, and these pictures are at the Navy Department at Washington. The caskets contained the bodies of the dead as shown by the photographs. As to Dr. Pavy, Sergt. Rice, and the other two who died, they were interred in the ice fort and their remains were washed away by the rising waters at a period when Greely and the survivors were supplied with food, and, therefore, cannibalism was unnecessary. The period of suffering for food came afterwards, and the photographs of the dead show that their remains were intact.

MORE DENIALS.

Dr. Ames denied in every particular the story that the dead had been devoured. Tom Maloney, the seaman who helped lift the bodies out of the graves, said the bones had not been picked, but the flesh was all shrunk up, and the skin drawn over the bones like parchment. James Francis, the machinist, who helped to put the bodies in alcohol, said that they were perfect, excepting that they were emaciated, and the skin drawn tightly over the bones. The only imperfect body was that of Lieutenant Kialingbury, the head of which appeared badly decayed, from the fact that he had been dead longer than the others. Several other members of the relief crews corroborated these statements, while some refused to talk on the subject.

"We have told them, (the Americans) unmistakably, that WE ARE READY at any time to renege the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854."—SIR JOHN A. McDONALD.