

# THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

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## ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon, 4th day, 9h., 1.0m., p. m., S. E.  
Last Quarter, 17th day, 2h., 38.8m., p. m., W.,  
below horizon.  
New Moon, 19th day, 6h., 15.2m., a. m., E.,  
below horizon.  
First Quarter, 25th day, 9h., 53.9m., a. m., E.,  
below horizon.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	ris	sets	ris	water	len'th
1 Saturday	7 23 5	0 1 55	8 24	9 32	
2 Sunday	26	1 2 47	9 9	35	
3 Monday	25	3 3 40	9 52	38	
4 Tuesday	24	5 4 47	10 29	41	
5 Wednesday	22	6 5 51	11 4	44	
6 Thursday	21	8 6 55	11 37	47	
7 Friday	19	9 8 1	12 10	50	
8 Saturday	18	11 9 7	0 43	53	
9 Sunday	16	12 10 15	1 16	56	
10 Monday	15	14 11 21	1 54	59	
11 Tuesday	13	15 12 23	2 3	10 2	
12 Wednesday	12	17 0 32	3 32	5	
13 Thursday	10	18 1 44	4 47	8	
14 Friday	9	20 2 57	6 15	11	
15 Saturday	7	21 4 7	7 39	14	
16 Sunday	6	23 5 11	8 45	17	
17 Monday	4	24 6 4	9 29	20	
18 Tuesday	3	26 6 50	10 28	23	
19 Wednesday	1	27 7 24	11 10	26	
20 Thursday	6 59	28 7 54	11 50	29	
21 Friday	57	30 8 19	morp	33	
22 Saturday	56	32 8 44	0 28	36	
23 Sunday	54	34 9 7	1 5	40	
24 Monday	51	35 9 31	1 44	44	
25 Tuesday	49	37 9 5	2 27	48	
26 Wednesday	47	39 10 30	3 18	52	
27 Thursday	45	40 11 8	4 23	55	
28 Friday	7 44	5 41 11 50	5 38	10 59	

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GET A BOTTLE OF  
**Johnson's Cough Syrup,**  
PRICE 25 CENTS,  
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**A. S. JOHNSON'S DRUG STORE**  
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nov5—dy 3m sod wky pd

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HAS always on hand Pure Drugs, Chemi-  
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nov22—wky 3m pd

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**I CURE FITS!** THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES  
GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.  
When I say Cures I do not mean  
merely to stop fits for a time, and then  
have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits,  
Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to CURE the  
worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a CURE. Send  
me for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give name and  
Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. C. WEST,  
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An Immense Lot of  
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counts. Must be sold at  
once. I defy competition.

**JOHN NEWSON,**  
South Side Queen Square,  
Charlottetown, Jan. 29, 1890.

## 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—cod  
MERCHANT TAILORS.

## CLOTH! CLOTH!

GENUINE MARKED DOWN SALE

THIRTY DAYS ONLY.

THE CHARLOTTETOWN WOOLEN MILLS CLOTH  
DEPOT, before their Annual Stock-taking, will, during  
the month of January, offer their immense stock of Tweeds,  
Dress Goods, Homespun, Druggets and Flannels of their own  
make at cost.  
All desirous of purchasing Heavy Winter Goods, for Men  
and Boys, are invited to examine our stock.  
These goods are offered at the present low prices to  
make room for New Spring Patterns.  
ALSO—Five Hundred Pairs of Custom-Made Pants, from  
our own make of Cloth, which will be sold low.  
Charlottetown, January 4, 1890—lem

## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 18, 1890.

### Counterfeit Money.

SHOWING the queer is a technical ex-  
pression which is used to denote the occu-  
pation of a certain class of persons, who,  
depending on their wits for their living,  
make a business of circulating counterfeit  
bank notes. The following letter, written  
from New York, and which explains their  
method of "shoving," was received some  
time ago by a citizen of Charlottetown, and  
we have to deplore the fact that the bait  
was eagerly swallowed. With the letter  
was enclosed a newspaper cutting of some  
length, which described the counterfeit  
notes as very good imitations, and not  
easy to detect. The letter ran thus:—

DEAR SIR,—You have been referred to me  
as a trustworthy person, and one who can  
keep his own counsel, therefore I would be  
pleased to open a correspondence with you,  
in regard to the business which I propose, and  
if you will be guided by my advice and ex-  
perience there is no reason why you should  
not make a sure and safe fortune, there is ab-  
solutely no risk, as the article is (Good)  
money and is perfect, as the enclosed news-  
paper clipping will prove. The sizes are 1's,  
2's, 5's and 10's. My terms are: 2,000 cost  
\$250.00, 3,000 cost \$300.00, 5,000 cost \$400.00,  
10,000 cost \$500.00, 20,000 cost \$800.00,  
and so on at an increasing ratio, so that if you  
invest the cheaper you get the goods. 2,000  
in the goods costing \$250.00, is the lowest  
amount I will sell under any circumstances,  
and if you will take 10,000, costing \$850.00,  
or 20,000, costing \$1,000.00, I will give you  
the right of your State, and no one else can  
get the goods in your State. Furthermore I  
do not give you the goods at these figures  
after the first deal. I only give them now  
as an extra inducement and to give you a  
start. After the first deal I charge at the  
rate of 25c on the dollar. Now, my friend,  
if you wish to enter this to come here and  
see me personally, as I will only deal face to  
face with my customers, which is the safest  
and most satisfactory way for both of us—  
by your coming here you will see what you  
are buying and I see who I am dealing with,  
and both feel better satisfied. I know it is  
quite a journey for you to come here, but look  
at the advantages; and, again, think of the  
large profits to be made and no risks, and as  
far as expenses is concerned, I always make a  
liberal allowance in the goods, I always make a  
Make up your mind to come here.  
You will find me a square white man in all  
my dealings, and you will never have cause to  
regret a visit to me. I will meet you in New  
York City any time you may appoint—which  
I trust will be soon—and I will show you my  
entire stock, from which you can make your  
own selections; then, if my goods are not all  
I claim them to be, I will pay your fare from  
and to your home. Now, what fairer can you  
ask? In God's name do not betray me, or men-  
tion to a living soul what passes between us,  
as I have never done you any harm and never  
shall, but will prove a true and lasting friend  
to you. Make up your mind to come here;  
and in my next letter I will name a hotel for  
you to stop at, how you will know me and  
full instructions. Be sure and send me your  
name and post office address, as I might lose  
the one I now have. I will always return  
your letters to you, and as a guarantee of  
your confidence I also request the return of  
this letter and newspaper clipping.  
Trusting you will answer at once and return  
this letter, I remain, yours in confidence"

Address as per slip  
To this letter, the person to whom it was  
addressed, replied in a manner worthy of  
Lord Chesterfield himself. As we cannot,  
in a synopsis, do justice to his answer,  
we here give it in full:

Charlottetown, March 13, 1889.  
Mr. M. Martin Penders:

Dear Sir,—Having on the 11th inst. received  
your letter, together with a slip of newspaper,  
which I very carefully perused, and feel  
highly gratified and thankful that you should  
place such confidence in me as your letter con-  
tains, and which confidence, so placed, will  
never be spoken of to any person living, but  
will remain with me a secret until the end of  
time.  
I herewith enclose your letter and slip of  
paper, as requested, and in appreciation of the  
benefits accruing, will visit N. Y. in May  
next, see you "face to face" there at any hotel  
named.  
On receipt of this, please write, and in  
answer thereto I will let you know at what  
time in N. Y. you may expect to see me.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours,  
Very truly and sincerely,  
Address:  
Charlottetown,  
Prince Edward Island,  
Canada.

But, alas for the well laid plan of our  
fellow citizen! Everything had been done  
by him to ensure success. In anticipation  
he was revealing in greenbacks and all that  
greenbacks, so well forged as to defy detec-  
tion, can procure. Once this same citizen  
was so placed by Providence and the pow-  
ers that be, as to be able at one and the  
same time, to dazzle and to deafen us.  
Those days have passed, but there can be  
no doubt that he clung to the hope of out-  
shining his former splendor when "the  
article" came into his possession. There  
was, moreover, a strange mingling of the  
characteristics of the serpent and the dove,  
which led him to propose, "in appreciation  
of the benefits accruing," to visit New  
York, and there see his unknown correspon-  
dent "face to face." If it is asked  
"How did this information and these docu-  
ments reach us?" our answer is, legiti-  
mately,—and in this way: The address  
"Mr. M. Martin Penders" was, of course,  
fictitious. The rascal who had adopted it,  
had, evidently before our distinguished  
fellow-townsmen's letter arriv-  
ed, decamped in search of "fresh  
woods and pastures new," and so  
the letter was sent to the Dead Letter  
Office at Washington, where it was opened,  
and when read was handed to the detective  
branch of the service, whose duty it is to  
pay special attention to every bit of this class.

While in the custody of the authorities the  
documents were submitted to us, but we  
were able to assure the authorities that we  
felt satisfied that the writer was not a mem-  
ber of a forging gang, but one whose sim-  
plicity and dishonesty had led him into a  
correspondence with dangerous people.  
Moreover, we declined to undertake giving  
publicity to the correspondence (with the  
names attached), for just then the election  
excitement was at its height, and the  
Patriot would most certainly have accused  
us of endeavoring not only to make "politi-  
cal capital," but to frighten a worthy and  
well-tried Opposition supporter from the  
polls. But to the incriminated individual  
we say this: We do not promise to exer-  
cise forbearance a second time; and if we  
catch him at any more of such tricks, we do  
not care how many elections are being run,  
or who are the candidates, or how valuable  
his services may be to his friends, or how  
we spoil his chances of office,—we shall not  
again refrain from publishing in full all the  
details and particulars of his more than  
questionable transactions.

(All Rights Reserved.)  
The Old House at St. Andrew's Point,  
—OR—  
THE EARLY SETTLERS OF LOT 59.

BY G. F. OWEN.  
CONCLUDED.

We must now see what had become of  
Captain Higgins. He had sailed for Eng-  
land about the beginning of the American  
war; but on his arrival, did not meet with  
the success he expected. Becoming short  
of money, and having no means of return-  
ing to America, he applied to Baron James  
Montgomery, — who was a land-holder in  
Prince Edward Island—for a loan of £250,  
and obtained it by giving a mortgage of his  
share of Township Number 59. He said  
nothing about the transfer he had given his  
father-in-law in Boston; as doubtless he  
(Higgins) considered that Prince, being a  
rebel, had no right to hold property in  
British possessions, or collect the money he  
had advanced.

Montgomery sent the mortgage from  
Captain Higgins to his agent in Prince  
Edward Island; and a registry office having  
shortly afterwards been established it was  
placed on record. Subsequently the mort-  
gage was foreclosed and Montgomery be-  
came the owner of St. Andrew's Point and  
the land adjoining thereto for the small  
amount advanced to Capt. Higgins.

After the American Independence had  
been established and peace proclaimed, Job  
Prince sent to William Creed to see about  
the land that he got from Captain Higgins,  
but it was found that he had been fore-  
stalled and his claim was worth nothing.

Captain Higgins, who had returned from  
the old country, died about this time, and  
was buried in Charlottetown; but I have  
not been able to trace a record of the date  
of his death.

Mrs. Higgins remained in Boston until  
the Spring of 1777, when she returned and  
lived at St. Andrew's Point for some years.  
It was during the winter that Mrs. Higgins  
was away in Boston, that the tragedy con-  
nected with the house at St. Andrew's Point  
took place, on which so many garbled stories  
were afterwards founded.

It seems that Mrs. Higgins had left a  
servant girl and one or two men to look  
after the place while she was away. During  
the following winter the girl was confined,  
and there being no physician in the neigh-  
borhood and not even a woman within  
miles, the poor creature and her child died  
before help could be obtained. In her  
trouble some blood was spilled on the floor  
of her bed room; and from this arose the  
story that a murder had been committed in  
this house. Many other stories have been  
told about the occupants of this place, some  
of which were, no doubt, true; but I see no  
good that would be effected by their recital.  
It was a wild, rough country in  
those days, and the people imbibed freely  
of the ruggedness of their surroundings.

In 1785 William Creed was married to  
Captain Higgins' widow, and to them was  
born two sons, of whom the late Job Creed  
of Sturgeon, was the eldest.

When William Creed did business at  
Salem, on one of his ships from the West  
Indies came a negro slave named Dimbo.  
Dimbo said that he had been a prince in his  
native country; but being made prisoner  
in a battle fought between his own tribe  
and those who lived near the sea coast,  
he was taken to Sierra Leone and sold to  
Europeans for a musket. From thence he  
was conveyed to the West Indies and was  
subsequently bought by the Captain of the  
brig Essex. In her he came to Salem,  
where he passed into the possession of  
William Creed, along with the rest of the  
cargo. When Creed removed to Prince  
Edward Island, he brought Dimbo with  
him, for he was an active, honest servant,  
and one who faithfully did his duty. At  
that time slavery had not been abolished in  
British Dominions, and the traffic in human  
flesh was considered as lawful as that in any  
other merchandise. Some time after-  
wards, the Rev. Mr. McGregor, of Picton,  
the pioneer Presbyterian minister of  
this island, made a visit to Prince Ed-  
ward Island. Among the settlements he  
visited was St. Andrew's Point, where he  
held services, preaching the gospel and  
baptizing the young and old who had not  
received this Christian rite. One of those  
who heard Mr. McGregor preach was  
Dimbo, who, hearing the learned divine  
exhorting on the benefits of the Christian  
religion—how all men who embraced it be-  
came free—resolved that he also would be  
baptized and become a free man. Accord-  
ingly, one afternoon he set out around the  
shores to St. Andrew's Point, and was bap-  
tized by Mr. McGregor. Poor, ignorant  
man, he little understood the English law  
of that time. He thought, no doubt, that  
the words of the presbyter would apply to

his case in a worldly sense as well as in a  
spiritual one; and in his rough clothes,  
with unshod feet and uncovered head, he  
afforded a striking example of the poverty  
of his condition and his need of freedom to  
labor for himself. Returning to his mas-  
ter's house, he soon determined to let his  
owner know that their relations to each  
other had been changed. Being ordered  
to do some work, to which he took excep-  
tion, he refused to obey his master's bid-  
ding, saying, "Massa, I'm no more your  
slave." Creed very naturally was sur-  
prised at this symptom of rebellion in one  
who had formerly been so obedient, and  
said sharply to him, "Who made you free?"  
Dimbo replied, "Mass, God made me free;  
I'm a Christian now; and the parson told  
me that all Christians are free." He then  
told Creed of what he had done, and it was  
with considerable difficulty that his master  
could make him understand the true mean-  
ing of Mr. McGregor's words.

Mr. Creed, however, had long felt that  
slavery was not in accordance with the dic-  
tates of his conscience; and he afterwards  
often said that he believed the decline of  
his fortunes dated from the time when he  
bought Dimbo. So, some short time after-  
wards he made his slave a free man.

Among the servants Mr. Creed had at  
that time in his household was a mulatto  
female named Polly Bars, who was a slave  
belonging to Governor Fanning. This girl  
and Dimbo had long cherished a mutual  
attachment; and when Dimbo became a  
free man, his first work was to obtain the  
freedom of this girl. Accordingly he got  
Mr. Creed to purchase the girl's freedom,  
agreeing to pay £40 therefor, and faithfully  
did he work until the money was paid.  
Dimbo was also called Suckles, and from  
his union with Polly sprang the numerous  
families of Suckles that are settled around  
Montague and Lot 59.

The three sons of Captain Higgins lived  
with their uncle at Covehead for some  
time, where one of them was killed by fall-  
ing off a barn loft. The other two were  
David and James Higgins, who were after-  
wards located in that neighborhood, and  
became the heads of families there. This  
is the story of the first persons who lived  
at St. Andrew's Point after this island be-  
came an English Colony.

Many other persons lived there after it  
passed into the hands of the Montgomerys.  
The Macdonalds, of Panmure Island, occu-  
pied this house when they first came to  
Three Rivers, and after then it passed into  
the hands of John Wightman—who was  
ferryman for many years at that place—  
and whose son Joseph occupied it until his  
death a few years ago.

### Stop That Cough

Many people neglect what they call a sim-  
ple cold, which, if not checked in time, may  
lead to lung trouble. Scott's Emulsion of  
Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, will not only  
stop the cough but heal the lungs. Endorsed  
by thousands of Physicians. Palatable as  
milk. Try it. Sold by all druggists at 50c.  
and \$1.00.

THE PINK OF POLITENESS.—In speaking  
of a prominent New Yorker the New York  
Herald remarks that he is a gentleman upon  
whom nature has lavished all those qualities  
which impel a man to "rush in where angels  
fear to tread." This is a very polite way  
of calling a man a fool.

## GEO. CARTER & CO.,

Market Square, Queen Street.

SEED TIME is yet in the distance, but we  
are preparing for it. All of our Flower  
Seeds are here, and nearly all of the Vegetable  
Seeds, and the coming weeks will find us  
busy testing, packing and arranging, so as  
to be ready when the season opens for the  
rush of orders, which is one of the features of  
the Seed trade.

In the meantime we must close out our  
Winter Stock of GROCERIES and FEED-  
ING STUFF, which we will do at very low  
prices. Flour, Tea, Sugar, Kerosene Oil,  
Molasses, etc., must go, as we want the room  
they occupy as well as the money for our Seed  
Department.

The balance of our Feeding Stuff must fol-  
low suit, and we offer as follows, viz. —  
BRAN, per 100 lbs., \$1.00; Bags 10 cts. each  
SHORTS, " 1.25; extra.  
OIL CAKE, " 2.50.  
STOCK FOOD, 3.00.

Special prices for lots of 5 bags and up  
wards.  
GEO. CARTER & CO.  
jan29—dy law wky

## THE WEATHER DOES, —BUT—



Never Varies.  
jan13