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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1892.

VOL. 29.—NO. 243

Calendar for March, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 5h day 2.51 after
Full Moon, 13h day 8.52 m-
Last Quarter, 21st day 9.52 after
New Moon, 29th day 8.54 morn
Apogee, 15h day 6h. after

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water.	
		Morn.	After.
1	Tuesday	h. m.	h. m.
2	Wednesday	0 30	0 48
3	Thursday	1 6	1 27
4	Friday	1 48	2 15
5	Saturday	2 42	3 15
6	Sunday	3 51	4 36
7	Monday	5 21	6 2
8	Tuesday	6 42	7 22
9	Wednesday	8 1	8 27
10	Thursday	8 53	9 14
11	Friday	9 36	10 2
12	Saturday	10 11	10 28
13	Sunday	10 44	10 59
14	Monday	11 14	11 29
15	Tuesday	11 45	m d n h
16	Wednesday	0 15	0 15
17	Thursday	0 30	0 45
18	Friday	1 3	1 21
19	Saturday	1 44	2 7
20	Sunday	2 29	2 51
21	Monday	3 14	3 38
22	Tuesday	4 15	4 54
23	Wednesday	5 39	6 24
24	Thursday	7 7	7 49
25	Friday	8 23	8 56
26	Saturday	9 21	9 46
27	Sunday	10 6	10 26
28	Monday	10 55	11 3
29	Tuesday	11 20	11 37
30	Wednesday	11 54	0 1
31	Thursday	0 11	0 31

TEETH,

\$10 Per Set.

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BEST OF WORKMANSHIP!
BEST OF SATISFACTION!
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NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that cures all cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Memory, restores the vitality of body or mind caused by over-work, or the excess of eating, or the use of stimulants. This remedy cures the most obstinate cases when all other treatments have failed. Sold by all druggists at 25c per package, or six for \$1.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price by addressing THE J. P. MURRAY CO., Montreal, P. Q., or by post.

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HALIFAX.

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TEA MERCHANTS,
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Several First-Class West India Firms, etc.

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OFFICE—Pickford & Black's Wharf
Halifax, August 13, 1891.—dy & wy

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SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
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is AGENT for them here, and will cheerfully show and explain their use to those who desire it. Call and see them. No trouble to show them. cod&wy—jan15

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The Real and Genuine Carpet Men. Two Doors Below Prowse Bros.

DO YOU NEED? Are you going to buy any Carpets this season?
DO YOU WANT to select from our assortment such as can be seen only in large Cities?
DO YOU WANT fresh, clean Goods from a stock which is continually being replenished by goods fresh from the looms?
DO YOU WANT your Carpets cut without waste?
DO YOU WANT the Latest and Choicest Styles?
DO YOU WANT your Carpets sewed, ready to lay?
DO YOU WANT any kind of Brussels, Velvets, Wilton Velvets, Moquettes, in the choicest designs, made up with beautiful match borders, in first-class style?

AND ABOVE ALL,

DO YOU WANT to pay less than you have been paying elsewhere for inferior goods and inferior workmanship?

THEN COME AND SEE US!

Our plan of selling Carpets enables us to offer all these advantages, and give you better value for your dollar than any other house here has ever been able to do.

CUTTING ALL CARPETS WITHOUT WASTE saves you several dollars on each Carpet. You have the advantage of City assortment, City prices, City styles, expert workmanship in sewing and bordering. We guarantee satisfaction. Prompt service is one of our distinguishing features. No shoddy work. No time-worn styles. No soiled goods or job lots.

Sorry we are short of space, but come and see us and we will explain fully why we can undersell competitors and yet give you better value.

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Head Office, Bartholomew Lane, London, England.
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Paid up and Invested.....2,750,000
Total Funds.....17,500,000

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Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION Lbs.
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Continued daily until the whole of our immense stock is disposed of. Good work, new styles, bottom prices, at our Warerooms, Queen Square. Save money and get the best goods. Come one, come all.

JOHN NEWSON.

Charlottetown, Feb. 26, 1892.

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SPRING

Boots and Shoes

—AT—
McLEOD'S,
QUEEN STREET,

Wholesale and Retail.
Charlottetown, March 9, 1892.

HEADQUARTERS!

We Are Headquarters
FOR
The Best "Tuck,"
The Newest Patterns,
The Most Fashionable Lasts,
The Best Workmanship.

And therefore can make you the best and most comfortable Boot or Shoe of any house in the Province, and at the most reasonable prices.

OUR MOTTOES
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Prompt Attention,
Good Fit,
Best Value,
Lowest Prices.

So you will make no mistake by leaving your orders where general satisfaction is given, viz., at the Leading Custom Boot and Shoe Store.
Our Spring Stock is complete. Now is the time you want good Boots so come at once before the rush begins.

Do you know the place?
J. H. BELL,
Upper Great George Street.
Charlottetown, March 15, 1892.—dy 1m cod

FOR SALE.

SIX OR SEVEN valuable building lots, high and dry, adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Boyle and Mr. F. M. Monaghan on new street leading from Lower Spring Park Road. Will be sold in one or more lots to suit purchasers. If not sold by private sale it will be sold by public auction. Apply to
HENRY RACKHAM,
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Wanted to Purchase.

THE DEBRATES of the P. E. Island House of Assembly for the year 1892, and for the short Session of 1892. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE.

The First Settlers of Tignish.

BY JET LOCK.

The story of the early occupation of this country by the white man will soon be forgotten. No doubt a few of the more important events connected with its early settlement will be handed down to history; but how many interesting occurrences in our history are as completely lost to the present generation as the logs which, standing one upon the other, once formed the peaceful home of the habitant?

The last survivor of that age has long since gone to his rest. A small cave in the earth may denote the spot where once his habitation stood, or a corresponding mound in some ancient churchyard prompt the curious observer to enquire, "Who did this? whose grave is that?" But Time, with its ever busy hand, is fast levelling those caves and mounds, and making it very apparent that even their descendants are destined, at no great distant day, to retain of their existence not even the vestige of a vague and empty remembrance.

Each part of this country has its own individual history. The struggles and trials of the pioneers of civilization are fast fading from the memory of man. But they have bequeathed to their descendants a good constitution, a cheerful disposition, and that quiet determination which makes of life a success, and which must have been possessed in a marked degree by those who opened up the country, laid low the forest, and there, without a fear for the future, dared to establish for themselves a home.

Confident of their strength and strong in the sunny clime of France, they surmounted all obstacles, cheerfully giving their labor for the maintenance of their families and the improvement of their adopted country, and now, after the lapse of almost a century, they have left to their descendants a name which for sobriety, industry and patience might well be admired by generations yet to be.

Their task is done. Their once busy hands are forever at rest. To succeeding races of men they have left a good work begun. Let it not be said the charge has fallen to unworthy hands. But while joining with all others for the unity and prosperity of a common country, they may prove themselves worthy of their progenitors. Many years ago a dozen families of French descent, following in boats the various indentations of the coast from Malpeque, arrived one evening at the mouth of the river which gives its name to the country for miles around. Tignish, for that was the name by which the river was known to the Indians, is a small stream about three miles in length and a quarter of a mile at the greatest breadth, flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence at a point seven miles distant from the North Cape.

The Indians, on their hunting and fishing excursions, frequently visited this river in small boats, and the Acadians, glancing across of fish and forest to be met with in the vicinity of the western land.

Fishermen soon began to pay frequent visits to the locality, and as the water of the coast was found teeming with fish and the river of sufficient depth to afford excellent protection to fishing boats, it was deemed prudent on the part of the French Acadian settlers of Malpeque to remove thither where they could live in peace and plenty far removed from their old enemies, the English. Pushing their boats up the stream for about three-quarters of a mile, the pioneers landed in the unbroken forest, and there built homes for themselves and their families. Their descendants spread out over the whole country, and thousands can point to-day to the spot where their forefathers landed in 1798.

On a little knoll close by the bank of the river may still be seen a now overgrown by three tall rose bushes—the site of the first church, and in a cluster of willow and poplar trees, where a stone fence surrounds the sacred spot.

"Each in his narrow cell forever hid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep."

Since its first settlement Tignish has been regarded as the principal fishing station of the Island, and the attractions which tempted the hardy descendants of France to become residents of the country still tempt the stranger to visit its shores. During the summer months hundreds of fishing boats from fourteen to forty feet long, rigged in every conceivable manner, may be met with from one to ten miles from the coast, pursuing with great energy the much-prized mackerel; speaking in a language peculiarly its own, that confirms the story told by the red man a century ago, that the waters adjacent to the Tignish is still the resort of myriads of the finny tribe.

Here, too, may be seen the fishermen of many lands. The broad and clumsy though splendid sea boats of New Brunswick, the stately craft of Nova Scotia and the swift American vessel dotting the bay as far as the eye can reach.

The coast line at the mouth of the river is low and at one time was well wooded. This wood grew at the disagreeable sandstorm from prevailing to any great extent which of late years rage with every strong north or south wind. These sandstorms may have been the cause of the original outlet being choked up, for after changing his position many times, the river as it rushes between the Government wharves to meet the sea is now fully a mile to the southward of its outlet a century ago and where at that time stood a forest of spruce and fir.

The river bottom covered with low bush or long marsh grass, afforded excellent protection to wild geese, and in considerable numbers, frequent the haunts where myriads of them once have been. The wild geese undisturbed haunted the sultry summer days away, laid their eggs and hatched their brood on the banks of the river, but it stopped not a moment to dispute its possession with man, but early winged its way to other fields and pastures new.

were supposed to have been brought from some distance by Indians, as no evidence of oysters having ever been found in the river was visible at that time. However, recent excavations with the spudger has shown that this much prized shell-fish existed to some extent in the river at some unknown period, and it is quite probable that during some tremendous storm, the sea rising to much above its ordinary level, carried such quantities of sand into the river that the oysterbeds were destroyed.

No land on the Island gave greater return for the labour of the husbandman than the virgin soil of Tignish, when first reclaimed from the forest, and he who was fortunate enough to have a few bushels of seed to put in the ground in the spring was sure of a bountiful harvest. It is well that nature in her wisdom has fitted the back for its burden, for it may well be doubted whether the present generation could undergo the same amount of toil and hardship as their ancestors. True, their wants were numerous, but when we remember that in winter their only means of locomotion was the snowshoe and that the nearest store was in the vicinity of Port Hill, we may aptly conclude that nothing but dire necessity compelled a visit to its neighborhood.

In the winter season, any person requiring the services of a blacksmith, prepared with a stock of provisions sufficient to last many days, and with skates and snowshoes, departed for Belvedere, the nearest smithy, and was sure to find one who remembered his fathers' tale of the many trying experiences met with during those long and lonely tramps. The Acadian settler was in almost every case tall, strong and well proportioned; the women possessed of durability seldom equaled in any country, it being a common thing for them to walk to Miscouche in a day on snowshoes, a distance of about fifty miles. On one occasion, a girl of seventeen years, accompanied by her father, left her home in Tignish before daylight of a winter's morning and tramped to Miscouche, where a frolic was gotten up in honor of the visitors and at which she danced the whole night without showing any apparent signs of fatigue.

Winter during those early years of settlement often began in the month of November, the snowstorms being much greater than anything the present generation has witnessed, and sometimes overtaking the poor Acadian ere he could return from the field-gristmill, forcing his absence from his family for many anxious days. Indeed, it was necessary to take every possible precaution against what might turn out to be a prolonged absence, especially if the season was far advanced, for at one time a couple of settlers, being overtaken by winter, two months elapsed before they returned home, their extraordinary delay being caused by a snowstorm which had from the fact that the snowfall on the level became higher than a horse's back. The house of the settler built on the side of the forest and in close proximity to the river contained few of the comforts found in the average home at the present time. Built of logs often without containing a single partition, the most conspicuous thing about the interior was the fireplace, in which blazed a huge backlog, affording the settler warmth and pouring a flood of light upon himself and his family, which frequently comprised their only illumination.

In a new country such as this, where the forest grew down to the water's edge and stubbornly contested with man the occupation of the ground, the settlers had to look for a time at least for other modes of subsistence than that which is procured by tilling the soil. Fishing was indulged in to a considerable extent, but it was in hunting that the Acadian seems to have taken special delight. Game was plentiful and the hunter became very much attached to his gun, an attachment which lasted to the end of his days.

Years after the Acadians had established comfortable homes in this country, many an old musket of the flint and steel style lay upon its pegs in the wall placed there by the hunter many years before, and now rusted undisturbed since from the effects of age upon its owner. Seated in some conspicuous place often the old man eyed it during his declining years. His children or grandchildren, knowing the old man's weakness, never ventured to touch it, and he, in return, would give a part of himself, the one and only companion of his youth and manhood, and ever and anon raising his eyes to gaze at it in such a manner that they almost believed he would have wish to carry it in some future happy hunting ground.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Water Commissioner's Abolition.

SIR.—In reading the Guardian's report of the meeting of the City Council on the 1st night, I came to the conclusion that they should be called the city children. The matter under discussion was the abolishing of the office of Water Commissioners. I find the matter for discussion was supplied by the junior members of the Council—men who have had no experience in civic matters—children so to speak. McKay, Hogan, Hopper, Robertson, what do these men know about it anyway? They were not elected on that ticket. The matter was never mooted at the last election. They were elected to support reforms that have agitated the citizens for years, and when they did that it would be time enough to take up new matter. An argument of any weight can be put forward in favor of abolishing the present management of the Water Works. The Water Works were built and have since been operated with satisfaction to the public. The cost of operating is only \$1,700 (outside of the station) and has the Council propose to save \$2,000 per annum by putting the management in the hands of the Council, I fail to see how they are going to do the work of commissioners, clerk, superintendent, &c., and pay in \$300 for the privilege of doing it. Citizens are careful of this kind of offer. There is something in the back-ground. Jonathan Hugh says the water is in a very critical condition, that we depend on one boiler and the reservoir is no good. Is the intention of those gentlemen to rectify these matters at their own expense? I don't think so. Just leave the commissioners alone yet a while. The works are not yet complete and I prefer them completed under the present management rather than by the Council. Why are these inexperienced

inexperienced councillors so anxious for more work? Would it not be best for them to show the citizens that they can do what, at present belongs to them satisfactorily? As a taxpayer I do not want any change at present, I do not want to pay two per cent. on real estate in order to make good arrears in water-rates. Yours, &c.,
WARD 5.

Stop that
CHRONIC COUGH NOW!
For if you do not it may become a
fatal illness. For Consumption, Scrophulous
Chest, Debility and Hoarseness,
there is nothing like
**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and
HYPOPHOSPHITES
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It is almost as palatable as milk. Far
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A wonderful Tonic and
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Is put up in a salmon rubber wrapper. Be
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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the
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LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (msf) j 18

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Estey's Emulsion cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Throat and all Lung troubles. A great remedy for weak and delicate children, builds them up, strengthens the bones, makes new blood. All dealers sell it, don't be induced to take any substitute—it hasn't any.
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HACKNORE IS THE BEST MADE, and costs only 25c.
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