

THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 5.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1879.

NO. 62.

BRITISH AMERICA
Assurance Company.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Cash Capital & Assets, \$1,176,491.45.
INCORPORATED 1833.
Head Office, - Toronto, Ont.
Risks taken on all descriptions of Property at lowest rates.
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES.
HORACE HASZARD, Agent.
Office, South Side Queen Square.
July 10, 1879.

UNION HOUSE,
Queen Street, Charlottetown.
P. P. CILLIS, PROPRIETOR.
CHOICEST WINES & LIQUORS.
NEW YORK LAGER BEER.
TABLES set at all hours, with every luxury of the season.
FRESH OYSTERS received daily.
Rooms large and comfortably furnished.
COACHES from this House meet all Trains and Steamboats.
First Class BARBER SHOP.
July 4, 1879—3m

LORNE HOTEL,
TRACADIE BEACH,
NORTH SHORE P. E. I.
This new and pleasantly situated Hotel is now open, and will be found the
Best Summer Resort
ON THE ISLAND.
It can be reached from the City twice a day by Rail to Bedford, or by carriage; distance 13 miles, or one and a-half hours' drive.
Visitors will find that every care has been taken to provide for their comfort and pleasure.
PRICES MODERATE.
Special Arrangements may be made for Families.

CYRUS TAY,
MANAGER.
MACLEAN & MARTIN,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. McLEAN. **D. C. MARTIN.**
June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

DR. P. W. G. CANNING,
Licentiate Royal Colleges Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh.
LICENTIATE MIDWIFERY.
RESIDENCE:
Upper Hillsborough St., corner Hillsborough and Euston Streets, Charlottetown.
OFFICE HOURS: 8:30 to 11 a.m.; 7 to 9 p.m.
Charlottetown, June 24, 1879.—eod

QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.
Special rates for isolated residences.
Losses settled promptly.
GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island
June, 1879.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
MUGFORD,
Sole Licensee for Lambert's Patents for Permanent Photographs, for City and Queen's County.
THEY NEVER FADE,
as the old Photographs do.
ALL THE OLD SORTS HALF PRICE
RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite London House—David Wilson's Old Stand.
P. S.—TO THE TRADE.—Photographers wishing to supply their Customers with Permanent Pictures, can get their Printing and Enlarging done at reasonable Prices from their own Negatives.—Sample, 25 cts, 35 cts, 60 cts.
Ch'town, May 16, 1879—3m law dy & wky

LOOK HERE! BRITISH WAREHOUSE.

As we intend to make a change in our business at the end of the year, we are now closing out
Large and Well-Assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS
At Unusually Low Prices. Which, we are Sure, Will Meet the Hard Times.

Dress Goods from 6 cents upwards.
Grey Cottons from 4 cents upwards.
Prints from 6 cents upwards.
Hemp Carpeting from 12 cents upwards.
Tapestry from 59 cents upwards.
Brussels from \$1.00 upwards.
All other lines we are closing out at Prices that Defy Competition.
W. & A. BROWN.
Charlottetown, June 30, 1879.

SEASIDE HOTEL

RUSTICO BEACH, P. E. ISLAND.

THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL WATERING PLACE HAS BEEN MUCH IMPROVED this Season and is now open for the accommodation of Guests.
For CHARMING SCENERY, INVIGORATING and BRACING ATMOSPHERE, and splendid Surf Bathing, this Hotel has no equal in the Dominion. Terms, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day, \$10.50 per week. Special arrangements made for Families, Picnic Parties, &c.
To get to the Seaside Hotel: get tickets from all points for Hunter River.
BY TRAIN:—Trains leave Ch'town for Hunter River at 6.20 a. m.; 10.05 a. m.; and 5.25 p. m. Trains leave Summerside for Hunter River at 9.05 a. m.; 12.40 p. m.; and 5.30 p. m. Coaches meet trains from all points and convey passengers to the "Seaside." Charges Moderate—distance between 7 and 8 miles, through a beautiful country.
BY COACH, DIRECT:—Coaches leave Ch'town Wednesday and Saturday evenings calling for Guests at all points in City limits at 6 o'clock. Returning arrive at Ch'town about 9 o'clock, on Thursday and Monday morning. Fare, \$1.25, distance 18½ miles. Address: JOHN NEWSON & Co, Ch'town.
July 8th, 1879.—2m. pat. & arg.

J. B. MacDonald
HAS JUST RECEIVED
3 Cases Gents' American Felt Hats
1 CASE GENTS' STRAW & CHIP HATS.
30 Dozen Gents' White & Coloured Shirts.
50 DOZ. GENTS' LINEN COLLARS (New Styles)
2 Cases Gents' Paper Collars,
25 DOZ. GENTS' MERINO & COTTON HOSE,
2 CASES NEW PRINTS.
2 CASES NEW WHITE COTTONS,
50 Dozen Women's & Children's Cotton & Merino Hose,
WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
J. B. MACDONALD.
Queen Street, Charlottetown, June 26, 1879—her

TEA PARTY
—AND—
PIC-NIC SUPPLIES!
—AT—
BEER & GOFF'S
Lemon, Raspberry, and Pine Apple Syrup
Sold in bottles and by the gallon.
Plain and Fancy Biscuits
Sold in Boxes & Bbls. and by the pound.
Icing Sugar, Raisins, Currants, Pastry Flour, Essence of Coffee, Confectionery, Nuts, Oranges, Potted Ham, Drivelled Ham, Potted Tongue, &c.
BEER & GOFF
July 23, 1879.

FURTHER REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
Albion Mines (Pictou, N. S.) SLACK COAL.
SLACK and ROUND COAL can now be obtained at the above mentioned Mines. Slack Coal, only \$1.30 per ton; Round Coal, \$2.00.
For orders, apply to
G. W. DEBLOIS,
Sole Agent for P. E. Island.
OFFICE: No. 35 Water street.
Ch'town, June 23, 1879—patsj kea'h sp2m
TO LET.
A COMFORTABLE HOUSE containing 6 Rooms, with large Kitchen and good Cellar, situated east end Dorchester street. Immediate possession.
WILLIAM DODD, Queen Square,
July 7, 1879—

Our Indians.

The old order of things is changing very rapidly in the North-West, and giving place to the new and the better. But as in King Arthur's day so in ours, those who have lived under the old order are mostly not able to conform to the new order of things. The change bewilders, perplexes and upsets them, and they fight of course vainly against it, and so, generally die in the contest. Under the Hudson Bay Company's rule, our Indians in the North-West were contented, and fully as happy as the average human being. Being a trading, not a colonizing corporation, the Hudson Bay Company's best policy was, of course, to discourage settlement and agriculture, and encourage the nomadic habits of the Indians, who, indeed, had a few higher aspirations. Now and again a faithful missionary would strive to convince them that the best mode of living, at any rate for their children, in view of the future, was not that of hunting and fishing and dwelling in small wigwams. A little was done, no doubt, through such means, but very little, and now the Indians will be forced to face the then future, which has now become the present, and live if they can or die if they must under new circumstances. It has been the habit of Canadian writers to compare the pacific and kindly relations of our Indians with the Government and the white people, with the perpetually conflicting relations of their United States brethren with the Government and the people of that Republic. The comparisons have, of course, always been greatly in favor of Canada, and justly so, but not to the extent sometimes claimed. In the United States civilization has advanced much more rapidly than in Canada, and the consequence is that the Indians have been crowded to the West by the white settlers much more rapidly than they were prepared to go. There was hardly sufficient time to treat for the lands which the Indians not unreasonably regarded as their birthright, before the settlers entered in and possessed it, and so treaties were always more or less coercive upon the Indians, who retired with wounded feelings, and in most cases not without conflict. In later times, though, and these we should keep most clearly in view, for from these we can gather the lessons which will now be useful to us—there was much less excuse for the treatment which intensified the bitter feelings which the Indians entertain towards the whites, and which has resulted in perpetual warfare. The treaties made between the Indians and the United States Government during the last forty years have been mostly just enough, and sometimes even generous, toward the Indian from a whiteman's standpoint. Reservations, not always the most suitable, perhaps, but still large enough, were set apart for them, and they were promised yearly annuities and supplies of food and clothing, and implements both for hunting and agriculture, which altogether were calculated to render them more comfortable on limited grounds than they could possibly be though hunting over all the grounds which they claimed as theirs. But these treaties were never fully observed or preserved by the Government, or rather by the people whom the Government represented in these treaties. The people of the United States who come in contact with the Indians, in accordance with their peculiar view of freedom, regard the Government as a restricting power to be escaped from if possible altogether, and, at any rate, whose behests are not worthy of consideration if not thoroughly enforced. Thus as the best of the lands secured by treaty from the Indians was taken up, the colonists disregarded the treaties, and squatted upon the reservations. The Indians appealed to the Government but the Government in few cases righted them, perhaps because the difficulties in the way of doing so were almost insurmountable, and so the Indians, despairing of justice from Washington, did themselves justice by forcibly expelling the intruders. This has always led to bloodshed on both sides, and ended in the Government taking the part of the colonists by ejecting the Indians from their reservation, and forcing them to occupy another at a distance far from the time being, from the danger of intrusion. The new reservation was only reserved to the Indian until the tide of emigration flowed up to the new border, when the old fences with the old results followed. Their supplies and annuities were trusted to corrupt agents of the Government for distribution, and, as a check was impossible, the Indians were cheated; it is calculated, out of about two-thirds of the supplies for the purchase of which Congress faithfully votes an ample sum every year. Thus, through fraud and misunderstanding, the Indians are forced into war for a subsistence, often murdering helpless and innocent farmers settled near them out of hate to the race which has so misused them. The Indians have of course in the warfare always suffered defeat finally, though their struggles have been heroic. One of the most heroic of these tribes, tired of warfare, retreated across the border into British territory, and have been as peaceful and well inclined towards the whites as our own Indians. But their visit has doubtless done much to render necessary an early solution of our own Indian problem, which was at any rate growing more pressing with the rapid opening up of the North-West through settlement, and the location and building of the Pacific Railway. There have not been wanting signs of dissatisfaction among our Indians lately, and the causes, in view of the United States

troubles, appear ominous. Surveyors staking out lands for settlements aroused the suspicion of the Indians, and they forcibly opposed them and for a time stopped the work. An attempt was made at one police station to rob the Government stores, and telegraphic communication with Battleford was cut off for some days, and it was said that a raid was to be made upon Governor Laird's residence. As a fact, however, nothing serious has as yet occurred; but there can be no doubt that there are indications of future trouble if the Indians are not dealt with generously and the treaties sacredly preserved. Sitting Bull and his large band of Indians have unintentionally added to our troubles, and they have thinned out the buffalo and other game, upon which our Indians relied to a great extent for their living. Now they have had to move south of the line again, and are coming in contact with the United States troops. It is said that Sitting Bull is peaceably inclined, but with such a fire-eater as General Miles in command of the troops sent to watch the Indians, all hope of peace being preserved must be abandoned unless Sitting Bull moves back across the border. If he comes back again he cannot be allowed to starve, and at all events our own Indians will have to be looked after. Thus our Indian problem comes up for solution, and our whole future treatment of the Indian depends greatly upon the manner in which the present settlement is made and carried out.

The Prince and the Princess Beatrice.

The Prince had an affair of the heart, and with a very illustrious lady, the Princess Beatrice of England. That is to say—to go no further than my information—he had formed a strong affection for the Princess, which was to some extent reciprocated. There was an exchange of rings between the young people, and an exchange of views between the elder people, and the Queen, without saying much as to her own personal tastes, expressed a fear that Parliament would not look with favor on such a match. One secret motive of the Prince's journey was, therefore, to conquer this difficulty by winning popularity with the English people. I do not pretend to know anything of the extent to which the Princess was pledged either in heart or word. But you will observe that she accompanied her mother to Chislehurst.—London Cor. of N. Y. World.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Imperial Government will be promulgated, it is expected, on the 16th of August.

MR. TASSE, M. P., has undertaken the editorship of the *Gazette d'Ottawa*, the French journal published in Ottawa.

Work for the unemployed is offered by the chief contractor of the Western Counties Railway, N. S. He wants 500 laborers at once at Digby, Weymouth and Yarmouth; wages, 80 cents to \$1 per day.

The autumnal contests in the United States will be opened by the election this week in Kentucky, which is overwhelmingly Democratic. The elections in Maine in September, in Ohio in October, and in New York in November, are to be, it is said, the three pivotal elections in 1879.

The new Liberal member for Glasgow, Mr. Charles Tennant, stands next to Herr Krupp as the largest employer of labor in the world. He has employment for 8,000 men, and at Rollox Chemical Works alone 2,000 are engaged, while the remainder are employed at Jarrow Chemical Works and similar places at Newcastle-on-Tyne and Deptford.

"TILLEY'S TRIUMPH."—This is the title of *Grip's* latest cartoon, which represents the Hon. George Brown and Sir Richard Cartwright as two disgusted roosters turning away from gazing upon Sir Samuel Tilley's success in the London money market. The latter stands on a nice little pile of gold crowing "cock-a-doodle-do!" No doubt Sir Samuel's success must have proved very unpleasant intelligence to the knight of the double shield and to the managing Director of the *Globe*.

The Dutch have a curious expression for death. On the coffin in which the Prince of Orange was buried, the date of his birth was inscribed, "September 4, 1840," and that he was overladen on the 11th of June, 1879—which signifies that he was overladen and that he had sunk under the burden.

Four hundred Boston roughs visited Marblehead Sunday and began robbing houses. The police attacked them and a fight ensued. The citizens came to the assistance of the police and the roughs fled. After they had got on the steamer they threw bottles at the crowd on the wharf, seriously injuring several.

Father Robert O'Keefe, of Callan, the Irish priest who some ten years ago attacked the Church and brought Cardinal Cullen before the civil tribunals, has submitted. He humbly seeks absolution from all the censures and irregularities he has incurred, and expresses his sincere regret for all the scandal and disedification he has caused.

The swiftest railroad trains are run in England, according to a German government report, a speed of fifty miles an hour being common between London and Dover, London and York, and London and Hastings. Trains go at forty-two miles an hour on one of the Belgian lines. The fastest in France and Germany do not often exceed forty, and in other European countries thirty is the maximum.