

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1890.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1890.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Full Moon, 6th day, 2h., 35.1m., p. m., N. E.
below horizon.
Last Quarter, 14th day, 0h., 52.1m., a. m., E.
below horizon.
New Moon, 20th day, 4h., 48.5m., p. m., W.
First Quarter, 28th day, 5h., 20.0m., a. m., S.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
	ris	ris	water	len
1 Saturday	6 41	5 44	0 40	7 0 11 3
2 Sunday	49	45	1 37	7 57 6
3 Monday	38	46	2 37	8 45 8
4 Tuesday	37	47	3 41	9 28 10
5 Wednesday	33	48	4 46	10 6 12
6 Thursday	34	49	5 52	10 39 15
7 Friday	32	50	6 58	11 12 18
8 Saturday	30	51	8 5	11 45 21
9 Sunday	29	52	9 13	12 16 24
10 Monday	27	53	10 24	0 51 27
11 Tuesday	27	55	11 35	1 30 30
12 Wednesday	23	56	morn	2 14 33
13 Thursday	22	58	0 47	3 9 36
14 Friday	20	59	1 57	4 18 39
15 Saturday	18	6	0 3	2 6 42
16 Sunday	16	2	3 57	7 28 45
17 Monday	13	3	4 43	8 34 50
18 Tuesday	11	5	5 20	9 26 54
19 Wednesday	9	6	5 52	10 11 57
20 Thursday	8	8	6 18	10 49 12 0
21 Friday	6	9	6 43	11 26 3
22 Saturday	3	10	7 6	morn 7
23 Sunday	9	11	7 30	0 1 9
24 Monday	9	13	7 56	0 37 12
25 Tuesday	5	14	8 24	1 14 15
26 Wednesday	5	15	9 2	1 56 18
27 Thursday	5	16	9 42	2 42 21
28 Friday	5	18	10 30	3 41 25
29 Saturday	5	19	11 12	4 53 28
30 Sunday	4	20	11 24	6 10 31
31 Monday	5	21	1 27	7 20 12 34

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Barrister, Attorney, Notary
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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

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feb1—dy 3w 3aw wky tf

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS
AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY
THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR
OVER 120 YEARS, IS

Cockle's Pills

COMPOUND
ANTIBILIOUS

These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients and the pure extract of Flowers of Chamomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangements of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce indigestion and the several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. Sold by all Chemists.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED,
MONTREAL.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
1500 BUSHELS OF TURK'S ISLAND
SALT, in Store.
For sale by
PEAKE BROS. & CO.
mch15—tf

TEA AND FANCY SALE.

THE Ladies of St. James Church will hold
their annual **TEA AND FANCY SALE**
IN **ST. JAMES' HALL,**
—ON—
Thursday, April 10.
March 7—2aw pat

Read this Column

(x)
J. B. MACDONALD,
QUEEN STREET,
HAS RECEIVED THE GREATER PORTION OF HIS

NEW SPRING STOCK

Men's Clothing,

Specially made for his order, and guaranteed to fit and wear as well as any Custom Made Clothing, and 25 per cent. cheaper.

Dress Goods.

A fine stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS at any price you can name. We are selling Dress Goods very cheap this Month, and would ask you in your own interest to look at the goods before you buy. REMNANTS selling off at your own price.

EMBROIDERY.

About Fifty Pieces of Embroidery selling off at half price. You cannot resist buying these goods when you see them.

Carpets! Carpets!

NEW CARPETS ex S. S. "Stanley," direct from England, in BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and HEMPS, newest patterns.

Lace Curtains, in Cream and White, very cheap.

CORSETS! CORSETS!—Large Stock, new last fall, price from 25 cents a pair up. New PRINTS, GINGHAMS and ZEPHYRS just opened.

JUST OPENED—12 Cases MEN'S NEW SPRING FELT HATS, Christy and other makers.

LONDON HOUSE!

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST OPENED.

New Embroiderys
New Prints, New Prints.
New Shirts, New Shirts.
New Gingham, New Gingham,
New Sheetings, New Sheetings,
New Pillow Cottons.
New Tweeds, New Tweeds.
New Worsteds, New Worsteds.

HARRIS & STEWART,

A BONANZA

Bargain Hunters

STAR TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

We offer for the balance of February, a SPECIAL LOT OF STAPLE TWEEDS at Cost, over the counter or made up as you wish. Genuine Bargains! Genuine Goods! Call and be convinced, as we mean what we say.
McLEOD & MCKENZIE.
Charlottetown, Feb. 17, 1890.

Varia.

In view of the manner in which the Scott Act prosecutions in the Counties miscarry through the inaptness of many of the Justices of the Peace, who, not being lawyers, seem unable to understand the complications of the Act, would it not be well for the Government to fall back upon the ancient custom of appointing ladies to the commission of the peace? I know many who would make most excellent Justices, indeed, I am sure that the Women's Christian Temperance Union has among its members not a few who would find no difficulty in carrying out the provisions of this much abused but most excellent statute.

My authority for saying that ladies have been appointed as Justices of the Peace is the following extract from the *Haarlein MSS.*:

"The Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII., was a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Attorney said if it was so, it ought to have been by commission, for which he had made many an hower search for the record, but could never find it; but he had seen many arbitrations that were made by her. Justice Jones affirmed that he had often heard from his mother of the Lady Bartlet, mother to the Lord Bartlet, that she was a justice of the peace and did usually sit upon the bench with the other justices in Gloucestershire; that she was made so by Queen Mary upon her complaint to her of the injuries she sustained by some of that county, and desiring for redress thereof, that as she herself was chief justice of all England, so this lady might be in her own county, which accordingly the Queen granted. Another example was alleged of one—Rowse, in Suffolk, who usually at the assizes and sessions there held, set upon the bench among the justices *gladio cincta*."

If P. S. will refer to Plutarch's Life of Themistocles, he will find that the expression "Strike, but hear me," is a very much older one than he imagines. It occurs in a conversation between Themistocles and Xerxes, and is to be found in chapter XI.

"The other day," writes a friend to me, "a petition to an august body was brought to me to sign. As it was for an object with which I greatly sympathized, I signed it. Afterwards I could not help thinking of what frequently has struck me before. What is the meaning of the words with which this as well as all other petitions wind up, 'and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray'? What is it that we are ceaselessly to pray for? I am sure I have no idea, though I have frequently undertaken to do so. Amid your antiquarian researches would you unearth the (to me) hidden meaning of my contract? I remember being as much puzzled as my companion as to what possibly could be the ellipsis in the form with which most petitions close. And so far as I have been able to make out it appears to have varied according to circumstances. In an original petition which was addressed to the Privy Council about the time of James I., the concluding formula is given at length thus: 'And your supplicant as in all duties bounden, shall daily pray for your good Lordships.' And another petition presented to Charles I., at Newark, A. D. 1641, closes thus: 'And your petitioners will ever pray for Your Majesty's long and happy reign over us.' Another presented by the Mayor and Aldermen of London in the same year concludes: 'And the petitioners, as in all duty bound, shall pray for your Majesty's most long and happy reign.' Again in the same year, the petition of the Lay-Catholic Recusants of England to the Commons closes thus: 'And for so great a charity, your humble petitioners shall ever (as in duty bound) pray for your continual prosperity and eternal happiness.'"

We are told by Justin that goats marched before the Macedonian army in all its campaigns, owing to that kingdom having been founded by a race of shepherds. A custom similar to this continued for a long time among the regiments of Scottish Highlanders, but for many years, in fact since about the time of the Crimean war, the goat which formerly marched, splendidly adorned at the head of every regiment, has been taken away from the Highlanders. One of the Welsh Fusilier regiments, the 23rd, was from time almost immemorial always preceded in its marches by a mighty goat, "the emblem of old Cambria." From an old newspaper of the year 1846, I quote the following regarding the goat of this regiment:

"It is on record that the goat accompanied the regiment into action at Bunker's Hill, and Cooper, the American novelist, in one of his interesting national narratives, relates that such was the sanguinary nature of one contest that 'the Welsh Fusiliers had not a man left to saddle their goat.'"

"The last representative of this horned and bearded dynasty lately accompanied the regiment from Canada to Barbadoes, where his knowledge of his place at the head of the drums, his correct and soldier-like demeanour, his grave and patriarchal aspect, so struck the dusky race of Africa's blood, that on watching his stately progress at the head of the corps, the exclamation has been heard, 'He got tense (sense) same as Christian!' Poor Billy, whether the climate disagreed with him, or he missed his native mountains, or he found his coat too hot for our broiling regions did never appear; but, alas! he died, and great was the lamentation throughout the regiment."

Not long after, the circumstance of Billy's death happened to be mentioned at the table of the Queen. Her Majesty, touched with the story, ordered that two milk-white Cashmere goats from Windsor Park, which had been presented to her by the Shah of Persia, should be given at once to the regiment. This mark of their Queen's favor was much appreciated by the members of the regiment, one of the most famous in the British army.

During the course of the Crimean War, the Fusiliers were accompanied by one of the white goats presented by the Queen. After weathering the campaign in Bulgaria, after winning the Alma medal, after marching at the head of his regiment right up to

Forty Below Zero in Dakota.

BISHOP SHALEY'S AWFUL TALE—CHIPPWEAS PERISHING BY HUNDREDS—SCENES THAT HE SAYS WOULD DISGRACE SIBERIA.

Rt. Rev. John Shaley, D. D., Bishop of North Dakota, recently told a pitiful story of the privations and sufferings of the Chippewa Indians occupying the reservation at the extreme northern part of his diocese. His object was to secure assistance for their relief.

The Bishop described most vividly the condition of these Indians as witnessed by himself during the recent cold weather, when the thermometer marked 40 below zero. He charged the government with having stolen the 11,000,000 acres of land this tribe possessed when Dakota Territory was divided between the Sioux and Chippewa Indians. "11,000,000 acres stolen boldly and not one cent paid in return for them," said His Grace, "and the owners sent to the northern borders of the state, the coldest and bleakest spot in the country, where two townships were organized with 5,000 acres of land. This is filled with bad timber forests and lakes, swamps and rocks. On these 5,000 acres were put 1930 Indians, who are trying to make their living; these wards of the United States living where 100 white men could scarcely raise enough to keep them alive."

His Grace then described a personal visit to these townships where, he said, he witnessed scenes that would have disgraced Siberia. "I spent over a week with these people with the thermometer registering 40 deg. and sometimes 44 deg. below zero. The Indian houses are log huts, constructed by the Indians themselves, without flooring and with sheets and quilts covering the windows and doorways. The crevices between the logs are filled with mud, that cracks and falls out by the summer heat and is blown out by the northern winter blasts, so that the occupants might almost as well be sleeping outside. In these huts it is not infrequent to find six families living."

"These 1930 Indians cannot make their own living there. They have never been supplied with proper agricultural implements. Last spring the director of the Catholic Indian bureau sent 24 ploughs to these Indians, and with these they managed to break 900 acres of this virgin soil. But there was no rain, and to-day they are absolutely destitute."

"While visiting these people I entered the house of an old Indian. There was no food in the house that day, but there were tears and desperation. A poor old Indian woman had a puny, sickly child in her arms. She wept for joy when she saw me, thinking God had sent relief to her children. She showed me her child. There was not a pound of flesh on its bones. I am sure that child is dead. I am not easily moved, used as I am to scenes of misery in large cities, but I could not but cry on that occasion. In one corner of the room there was a boy six years of age. Another was crying by the chimney place, trying to warm his shivering form, while an old Indian was kneeling by the fireplace muttering, probably vowing vengeance on the white race."

"At another hotel a poor old man was lying on the frozen ground, dying of consumption, no one near him but his poor old wife, who knelt over him with a rosary in her hands praying for God to take her husband. Night was setting in, no light, no candle, no one to say a kind word to the poor old couple."

"In another hotel I found the children without clothing, gathered around the fire place, plucking out the charred sticks that they might roll in this warm ashes."

"The United States appropriates \$5000 to these Indians, about \$2.50 to each one. This amount is spent in flour and fat pork and distributed among them—the pork is sickening."

"I myself would not have believed the truth of the story if I had not witnessed these things. During the 18 months previous to the 1st of January, 1890, out of 1400 Indians, 100 died. During the month of January 27 died. These deaths are almost invariably of starvation. The women are almost universally clad in one garment—a calico dress—to protect them."

"Dirt Cheap" Insurance

About one year ago, says the *New York Times*, S. L. Dinkelspiel arrived in Detroit, Mich., in the interests of the New York Life Insurance Company. There he called upon the McMillan firm, and delivered himself about as follows: "I am commissioned by the President of the New York Life Insurance Company to take out policies under new and advantageous inducements to the insurer. We wish to place ten one-hundred-thousand-dollar policies in Detroit." He explained the details of his plan to one of the McMillans as follows: "The first premium on your one-hundred-thousand-dollar policy on the ten-year plan will be \$4.210. During the succeeding nine years you will receive your policy share of one-fifth of 1 per cent of the premiums received by the company in the State of Michigan during the year 1889. This will reach the sum of \$2,000 per year and more, but I will give a written guarantee that it will be \$1,500. At the end of the ten years, if you survive, you will receive \$30,000 in cash.

The proposition had nice features about it. The rebate was handsome, and the final payment comfortable. The crowd was a select one, and wealthy. The "slick" agent raked in between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 of insurance, clearing a handsome sum in commission, his original ten persons being pushed up to thirty, and including many of the notabilities of the town. Then Dinkelspiel departed, visited other large places in Michigan, ex-

hibited his list of Detroit nabobs, and gathered in a goodly array of others, altogether making an extremely profitable trip.

The second year's premiums are now due and the policy holders are rudely awakened from their dream of dirt-cheap life insurance by the information that the company will hold them to the letter of its policies. It will allow the promised rebate on the total premiums collected in Michigan in 1889, according to Dinkelspiel's order, but will not honor his oral guarantees that this percentage would not be less than \$1,500. Rebates have, therefore, fallen to \$200 or \$300, and great is the wrath over the discovery.

It is now seen that to be able to pay the promised \$1,500 on each policy, the company would have had to do in this single State a business of \$60,000,000 last year. Some are disposed to quietly laugh over their gullibility, but the anger of others takes on a sulphurous form. One of the victims, J. W. Fales, has sued the company for the premium, which he paid on making his application, and which he demanded back after reading the policy sent him.

In a letter to the local agent, President Beers of the New York Life says: "We are ready to carry out the written agreements made with Mr. Dinkelspiel to the letter. We have no knowledge outside of that, and will not for a moment consider anything outside. Mr. Dinkelspiel is no longer in our employ, as we did not like his business methods."

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

Moral—"Insure in the Travelers."

Travelers' Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Largest, Safest and Best Accident Company in the World.

ASSETS, . . . \$16,383,600

SURPLUS, . . . 2,041,000

A POLICY GRANTING:

\$1,000 in event of death,
\$1,000 for loss of two eyes,
\$1,000 for loss of two hands,
\$1,000 for loss of two feet,
\$1,000 for loss of one hand and foot,
\$333.33 for loss of one foot,
\$333.33 for loss of one hand,
And \$5.00 per week for disabling injury,

costs a PROFESSIONAL OR BUSINESS MAN but \$5 00 per annum, and pro-rata for larger policies.

These Policies cover all kinds of accidents caused by external, violent and accidental means, and limits of travel cover all the civilized portions of the globe.

For further information apply to
FENTON T. NEWBERRY,
Agent for P. E. Island.
mch11—1m eod

Electrical Gas Lighters.

NO unsightly wires; no matches; no danger; anyone can use it; instantaneous. The most convenient apparatus for the purpose. Will light a burner 100 feet away. Each instrument a fixture. No springs to break and no points to blacken, as in other machines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FRED E. MORRIS, Electrician,
Corner Queen and Water Streets, City.
mch2

Electric Gas Lighters.

NO unsightly wires, no attachments, no waste matches, no danger of fire, can be used by a child, no battery, always ready for use, convenient to handle, can be carried from jet to jet and used millions of times, and thus effect a saving in the end. Price \$5. For sale at Watson's Drug Store. mch19

"The Master and the Soul,"

(AN EASTER CARD),
BY THE REV. W. B. KING,

Rector of St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax.

For sale at W. R. WATSON'S. Price 10 cents. Proceeds for Charity. mch19

Rare Chance.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY situated on the corner of Pownal and King Streets, known as the "Terrace House," is now in the market, and will be sold at a bargain. This property is so well known that further description is unnecessary. If not sold at private sale before the 1st day of May next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises.
MRS. CATHERINE MCKENNA.
mch11—dy 1aw wky

FOR SALE.

WHITE RUSSIAN SEED WHEAT, a very successful yielder.
JOHN NEWSON.
march1