

THE WAR-TRAIL!

CHAPTER LXXXIII. CAPTURING A COMANCHE.

The savage did not yield himself up without resistance. Resistance with an Indian is instinctive, as with a wild animal. He flung himself from his horse, and drawing his knife, with a single cut severed the thong that bound him.

In another instant he would have been off among the bushes, but before he could move from the spot, half a dozen strong arms were around him, and in spite of his struggles, and the dangerous thrusts of his long Spanish knife, he was "choked" down and held fast.

My followers were for making short work with him. More than one had bared their blades to finish him upon the spot—and would have done so had I not interfered. I was averse to spilling his blood, and at my command, or entreaty, his life was spared.

To prevent him from giving us farther trouble, however, we tied him to a tree, in such a manner that he could not possibly free himself. The mode of securing him was suggested by Stanfield, the Backwoodsman. It was simple and safe. A tree was chosen whose trunk was large enough to fill the embrace of the savage, so that the ends of his finger scarce met when his arms were drawn to their full stretch around it; upon his wrists thongs of raw hide were firmly knotted, and then tied together. His ankles were also bound by similar cords, the ends of which were staked, so as to hinder him from worming around the tree, and perchance wearing off his fastenings, or chafing them so they might break.

The ligature was perfect. The most expert jail-breaker could not have freed himself from such a binding.

It was our intention to leave him thus, and perhaps set him free upon our return, if we should return by that way—a doubtful hypothesis.

I thought not at the time of the cruelty we were committing. We had spared the Indian's life—a mercy at the moment, and I was too much concerned about the future of others to waste reflection on this. We had taken the precaution to place him at some distance from the trail. Others of his party might come after and discover him soon enough to interfere with our plans. His prison had been chosen far off in the depth of the woods. Even his shouts could not have been heard by any one passing along the trail.

He was not to be left entirely alone. A horse was to be his companion—not his own, for one of the rangers had fancied an exchange. Stanfield, not well mounted, proposed a "swap" as he jocosely termed it, to which the savage had no alternative but consent; and the Kentuckian, having "hitched" his worn out nag to a tree, led off the skew bald mustang in triumph, declaring that he was now "square w' the Indians." Stanfield would have liked it better had the "swap" been made with the renegade who robbed him.

We were about to leave the place and move on, when a bright idea suddenly came into my head. It occurred to me that I too, might affect a profitable exchange with our new made captive—a swap not of horses, but of men—in short, an exchange of persons—of identities.

In truth, a bright idea it was, and one that promised well. I have said that I had already conceived a plan for the rescue of my betrothed. I had done so during the night, and all along the route in my mind I had been maturing it.

The incident that had just transpired had given rise to a host of new ideas one above all that promised to aid me in facilitating the execution of my design. The capture of the savage, which had at first given me uneasiness, I now regarded in a very different light—as a fortunate circumstance. I could not help thinking that I recognized in it the finger of Providence, and the thought inspired me with hope. I felt that I was not forsaken.

The plan I had proposed to myself was simple enough. It would require more of courage than stratagem; but to the former I was sufficiently nerved by the desperate circumstances in which we had become involved. I proposed to enter the Indian camp in the night—of course by stealth and under cover of darkness—to find the captive, set her limbs free, and then trust to chance for the after escape of both of us.

If once inside the encampment, and within reach of her, a sudden coup might accomplish all this. Success was not beyond possibility, nor probability neither—and the circumstances admitted of no plan that promised so fairly.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Working up a Boom.

A New Yorker who landed in a Nevada town last fall was at once beset by an individual who desired him to invest in a new city, just laid out, a few miles away.

"What population have you?" was the cautious enquiry.

"We'll have 5,000 inside of a month."

"Any factories built?"

"No, out manufacturers are coming in by the droves."

"Any stores?"

"We'll have twenty there inside of two weeks."

"Any Banks?"

"None yet, but three banks will open the first of the month."

Wrinkles in Starching and Ironing.

Having had experience in doing up shirts for twenty-five years, and having tried many different ways, I will tell you my best way. During the cold season, I manage thus:—Monday evening, (if the clothes are dry), I take a quart bowl, put in my starch, fill up with tepid water until about two-thirds full. I then see that the starch is dissolved thoroughly by a little stirring. I commence by starching collars and cuffs, then the white shirts, and lastly the colored ones. Roll each shirt up separately, and collars and cuffs in a towel and place them in the basket with the rest of the clothes. Tuesday morning as soon as I can, I go about the ironing. After having ironed a while, which seems to smooth the iron after standing a week, I take a bowl of tepid water, and as I take each shirt from the basket to iron, (I dip the bosom into the water to rinse off the starch that is to be seen on the surface. After having ironed the sleeves, the body of the shirt, and the neck band, (I place the bosom-board, spread a cloth over the bosom, take a hot flat iron briskly two or three times, then remove the cloth and iron until dried through as quickly as possible, and hang out singly by the stove.

In the summer, when starched clothes grow limp by perspiration, I manage a little differently. In the first place I take in the clothes as soon as they are dry, then when I light my fire to get the dinner I make a basin of starch by wetting dry starch with a little cold water, stir until smooth, then turn on boiling water, stirring constantly. Do not let it stand to cook, but place it on the ironing table. I then take a spermaceti candle and just stir the starch with it once or twice, and as soon as the starch has cooled a little I commence to starch the shirts, etc. If allowed to stand long there will be a seam formed, and then it must be strained, and then again, the linen vests through easier if the starch is hot, and if the starch cools, the spermaceti (which I use to make gloss), cools, and will be in little specks. I hang the shirts on the reel, and by the time I usually fold the clothes they are ready for the second starching, exactly as above directed. Try if you never have, and then criticise.

Phrases About Women.

(From the Parisian.)

Wrinkles disfigure a woman less than ill-nature.—Dupuy.

Woman is an idol that man worships, until he throws it down.

Women are always; when earth slips from them, they take refuge in heaven. The whisper of a beautiful woman can be heard further than the loudest call of duty.

There is no torture that a woman would not suffer to enhance her beauty.—Montaigne.

Of all things that man possesses, women alone take pleasure in being possessed.—Mullerher.

Before promising a woman to love only her, one should have seen them all, or should see only her.—A. Dupuy.

We censure the inconstancy of women when we are the victims; we find it charming when we are the objects.—L. Desnoyers.

The highest mark of esteem a woman can give a man is to ask his friendship; and the most signal proof of her indifference is to offer him hers.

At twenty, a man is less a lover of woman than of women; he is more in love with the sex than with the individual, however charming she may be.—Ratif de la Bretonne.

Men are so fearful of wounding a woman's vanity that they rarely remember that she may by some possibility possess a grain of common sense.—Miss Braddon.

Women among savages is a beast of burden; in Asia she is a piece of furniture; in Europe she is a spoiled child. Senec de Meilhan.

A RABBIT DOG.—A very indignant man marched up to a neighbor's house and exclaimed:—

"Here, Tom, you rascal, here's your dog; I'll trouble you to give me back the V I gave you for it."

"What's the matter with the dog?" said Tom, calm and unruffled.

"You warranted him to hunt rabbits didn't you?"

"And doesn't he?"

"No; he isn't worth anything at all," replied the visitor.

"Have you tried the dog?"

"Certainly I have, and he's a downright swindle."

"How were the rabbits cooked?"

"Cooked?"

"Yes. Were they boiled?"

"Of course not."

"Did you roast them?"

"Why, you old idiot, they were alive—wild rabbits."

"Oh, that makes all the difference," said Tom. "I thought there was something wrong. You cook the rabbits and give the dog half a chance, and then you'll see how he'll hunt for them."

The Liberal-Conservative COMMITTEE Have secured Rooms Next to F. Hart's Restaurant. Open Market days, and Meetings every evening, commencing at 8 p. m. Friends all invited. [p 10]

DRY GOODS.

DYR GOODS

PERKINS & STERNS,

Queen Square.

WE ARE NOW OPENING

A Portion of our Stock of

NEW SPRING GOODS

32 CASES AND BALES EX S. S. "PARISIAN."

20 CASES AND BALES EX S. S. "NOVA SCOTIAN."

10 CASES AND BALES EX S. S. "PRUSSIAN."

These Goods have been purchased by MR. STERNS in the

BEST MARKETS,

And we can Assure our Customers

NO BETTER VALUE

WILL BE HAD THIS SEASON.

Give us a Call,

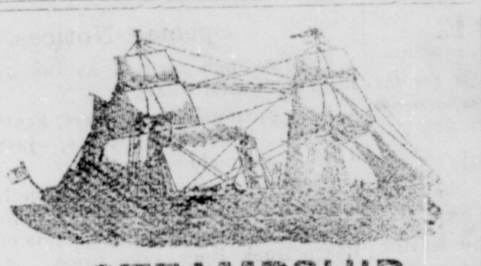
AND INSPECT OUR

GOODS & PRICES,

And don't be afraid to ask for Patterns.

Perkins & Sterns.

April 26, 1882.



STEAMSHIP PRINCE EDWARD

WILL SAIL FROM Charlottetown for Great Britain or France, On or About 16th May Next.

and will carry products of this Island in freight at very lowest rates.

ALSO CATTLE AND SHEEP

ON THE UPPER DECK. Shippers will please make early application in order to secure room.

For Freight and other particulars apply to PEAKE BROS & CO., Charlottown, April 10, '82—2aw Managers.

MORE LIGHT!

THE Charlottetown Gas Light Company have imported some of "BRAY'S BURNERS," which they will supply and fit on Gas Brackets, etc., at a moderate cost to consumers.

These Burners are reported to be the best Flat Flame Burner yet produced, and will give a far greater amount of light than any other burner with the same consumption of Gas.

Dr. Wallace, F. R. S. E., F. C. S., Gas Examiner to the City of Glasgow, in a lecture delivered by him, calculated that £130,000 (\$650,000) a year are thrown away in Glasgow by the use of imperfect fittings. On the subject of Gas Burners he says: "Another and as I think a better Burner is that called Bray's regulator, and as I consider these the best union Burners attainable at moderate cost, I have selected them for a series of experiments."

The report of the Committee of the British Association of Scientists to enquire as to the best means for the development of light from Coal Gas of different qualities—comprising Dr. William Wallace, Professor Dittmar, and Mr. Thomas Wills, F. C. S., F. I. C. E., showed that Bray's Burner yielded the greatest amount of light of all the two or three score of Burners reported upon which included all the Burners of repute in the market.

In a pamphlet upon Light and Heat, published by R. B. Taubert, A. M., he says: "The cost of Gas as compared with other illuminants is much more economical when rightly used, than many suppose. From experiments made for this purpose, the following results have been obtained. They were made by burning samples of Devco's Brilliant Oil and ordinary Oil, and testing their illuminating power. It was found that Coal Gas costing one cent at \$3 per thousand feet, gave a light equal to 18 candles, while Devco's Brilliant Oil consuming 27.4 grammes costing half a cent, gave a light equal to 9 candles.

A good Argand or Johnson's Burner, will therefore give the light of 2 ordinary Oil Burners in direct comparison, at no greater expense in the case of the finer and safer grades of Oil. Lights, however, on the authority of scientists, are not to be compared in direct proportion, but in proportion to the squares of their powers, and such a comparison with the case of the use of Gas, its cleanliness, freedom from odor and dangers, renders its use desirable wherever it can be introduced."

As the above experiments were made with Gas at \$3 per 1000 feet, and not consumed through Bray's Burners, it will readily be seen how much more economical it is to consume Gas instead of Oil, when its price is only \$2.63 per 1000 feet as now charged here when consumed, more especially through Bray's Burners.

Messrs. Goodwin & Co., of Philadelphia, the well-known manufacturers of Scientific instruments for testing the illuminating power of Coal Gas, etc., say in their Circular to Gas Companies: "In presenting the Bray's Standard Patent Split Union Burners and Lanterns, for which we are the sole Agents in the United States, to the attention of the public, we are convinced that we are filling a want long felt." They further add: "The yield of light from these Burners is 12 to 20 per cent. greater per cubic foot of Gas consumed than that from any flat flame Burner hitherto introduced."

CHARLOTTETOWN BUSINESS COLLEGE,

(ESTABLISHED 1873.)

Welsh & Owen's Brick Building, Corner of King and Queen Streets, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

REAGH & MILLER, - - Proprietors.

Designed to Educate Young Men for Business.

OUR SYSTEM is conducted on Actual Business and Scientific Principles, and embraces all subjects necessary for a thorough Commercial Education. Our facilities for teaching these are the most complete that have ever been devised. Theory and practice are combined, and the whole course rendered so interesting and practical that the diligent student cannot fail to be largely benefited. The course of Study is short, practical, useful and reasonable; it is just what every Man needs and will use, no matter what his calling or profession is to be.

The youth commencing a business life with only industry and integrity as his capital, the clerk engaged during business hours, but desirous by evening study to repair the defects in his education, each have the advantage offered by our sessions occupying DAY AND EVENING. Morning Session, 9.30 to 12, and 2 to 4 p. m. Evening Session, 7.30 to 9.30.

Diplomas granted to such as pass satisfactory examinations. Students may enter at any time. No entrance examination required. Business men and others are cordially invited to call and examine our system.

Teach your sons what they will practice when they become men.

Full particulars concerning Terms, Tuition, Scholarships, &c., &c., on application to L. B. MILLER, Principal. Jan. 7, '81—e o d.

To the Electors of the Second District of King's County.

GENTLEMEN,—The first act of the present Government on assuming the administration of affairs was to appeal to the Electorate of the Province for an indorsement of the personnel and policy of the Ministry. A programme was then formulated, which received the cordial approval of the people, and to which the Government have faithfully adhered.

The usual number of legislative sessions constituting a General Assembly, having terminated, the Government take the earliest opportunity of again consulting the constituencies, and of soliciting at the polls a renewal of public confidence.

On assuming office, the ministry found that the recklessness and extravagance of their immediate predecessors had resulted in imposing upon the Province a large amount of indebtedness. By amalgamating some of the Departments, reducing the salaries of officials, diminishing the cost of legislation and of administration, as well as by improved management in every branch of the public service, the Government have been enabled to remove the legacy of debt bequeathed to them by their opponents, and there is now a considerable surplus to the credit of the Province. In view of this state of things, and knowing that they shall have sufficient revenue, for some time to come, to meet the public requirements and amply provide for every interest, the Administration, in pursuance of their policy of lightening the burdens of the people, have felt justified in repealing the Assessment Act.

The Government have, by every means in their power, fostered agriculture and stock-raising, as the leading industries of the Province, and they intend to continue increased encouragement in the same direction.

It is much to be regretted that the measures framed by the Ministry for the abolition of the Legislative Council, failed to meet the approval of a majority of that body. The Government have done every thing they could accomplish to give effect to the wishes of the people as expressed at the last General Election; and it is their intention to submit to the Legislature next Session measures providing for the constitution of one legislative body, and otherwise calculated to reduce the cost of legislation.

The Ministry are now engaged in endeavoring to secure for this Province a portion of the Fishery Award, with other compensation respecting the use of our fisheries by United States' citizens, and the business shall be diligently prosecuted to its termination.

The attention of the Dominion Government has been called to the failure of Canada to carry out the Terms of Confederation with this Province, by providing efficient steam communication, winter and summer, between the Island and the mainland. The question is now under the consideration of the Privy Council, and it will be the duty of the Provincial Administration to adopt such measures as shall secure to Prince Edward Island a complete and satisfactory fulfillment of the Terms of Union.

On the subjects to which I have alluded, as well as on all other public questions, the policy which the Government submitted to the people at the last general election, remains unchanged, and shall be pursued.

During the term of office of the present Ministry, the blessings of contentment, happiness and peace have prevailed throughout the Province, and it is the desire and determination of the Government to contribute towards a continuance of this pleasing state of things, by the practice of economy and retrenchment in every department, and by an honest and faithful administration of public affairs.

I have the honor to be, Your obedient servant, W. W. SULLIVAN.

April 20th, 1882. pres n kea s; pat li

To the Electors of the City of Charlottetown, Common and Royalty.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by a number of the Electors of this District to offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election for the Local Legislature in opposition to nominees of the present Government, and have accepted the nomination.

The most important question at present affecting your interests, and the interests of the whole Island, is that of the proper prosecution of our undoubtedly just claim to a share of the Fishery Award. In my opinion the Government have not taken adequate measures to press our demand. If elected I shall use every constitutional means to obtain a proper recognition of our rights on this question.

With regard to the administration of the finances of this Province, my views are that the strictest economy should be practised in every department, but at the same time due regard should be had to the efficiency of all branches of the public services.

Another question which must soon be settled is that of the reduction of the now excessive cost of legislation, and, if elected by you, my best efforts will be directed towards effecting such a reform as will best check the lavish expenditure in this respect. Owing to the suddenness with which this Election has been forced upon the country, it will be impossible for me to make a thorough personal canvass of the City and Royalty, and I therefore take this means of asking you for your votes. FRED. PETERS.

April 20, 1882.

Wanted.

TWO GOOD MEN TO PEDDLE GOODS FOR EGGS, &c. Must find their own Teams. Apply at once, with reference, to R. K. BRACE.

April 19, 1882—w kly

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSE, containing 10 rooms and 2 Kitchens, with Coach House, Garden, etc., opposite the residence of the subscriber. Dry Cellar, and rain to the River. Painters, etc., now at work. Possession 1st May. Apply to JNO. WM. MORRISON.

April 18, 1882.

Freehold Farms.

FOR SALE—Severable valuable Farms in different parts of the country. For particulars apply to A. McNEILL, Agent. April 18, '82—ff

For Sale or to Let.

THAT Freehold Property, with a front of eighty feet on Powell Street and eighty-four feet on Sydney Street, the House containing 16 large rooms and two Kitchens. Can be turned into one Dwelling by unlocking a door. Apply on the premises to MRS. POWELL.

March 19, 1881—ff

WANTED.

AT THE JUNK STORE, Head Powell Wharf, old Copper, Brass, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Rope and Canvas, Horse Hair, Bags, &c., for which the highest price will be paid. Charlottown, Jan 18, '82—so



LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY

AN ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION, 54, Holborn-vinduct, E. C., London, Aug. 8, '79, REPORT ON THE LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY. "We have visited the bottling stores of Greenle's Brothers, and have selected from the vats, samples of their Lorne Highland Whisky, and have subjected them to careful examination and analysis. The samples were very fragrant, mellow, and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all the characteristics of pure and well-matured Scotch Whisky of the first quality."

"ARTHUR HILL, HANSELL, M. D. OTTO HERNEZ, F. C. S., F. I. C." Agent:— OWEN CONNOLLY Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 24, 1882.

DAVIE'S INSTANTANEOUS MUSIC

for the Piano or Organ, by which any child or person can play any of the popular airs by note at sight, without study, previous notice or even musical talent. Seven pieces of music, with instructions, mailed to any address on receipt of one dollar. Catalogue of tunes mailed free. Agents wanted. DAVIE'S MANUFACTURING CO. P. O. Box 211, Amherst N. S. [p 1 m



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

BY ALL DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To take effect on the 1st Dec., 1881.

TRAINS OUTWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MIXED, MIXED, MIXED. Rows include Charlottown, Royalty, N. Wiltshire, Hunter River, Bradalbe, Co. Y Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summ'side, Welling's, Fort Hill, O'Leary, Bloomfield, Alberton, Tignish, Royalty, York, Bedford, Mt. Stewart, Cardigan, Georgetown, Mt. Stewart, Morell, St. Peter's, Bear River, Souris.

TRAINS INWARD.

Table with columns: STATIONS, MIXED, MIXED, MIXED. Rows include Charlottown, Royalty, N. Wiltshire, Hunter River, Bradalbe, Co. Y Line, Freetown, Kensington, Summ'side, Welling's, Fort Hill, O'Leary, Bloomfield, Alberton, Tignish, Royalty, York, Bedford, Mt. Stewart, Cardigan, Georgetown, Mt. Stewart, Morell, St. Peter's, Bear River, Souris.

L. B. ARCHBOLD, Superintendent. Railway Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 1881.

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