

THE DAILY EXAMINER, OCTOBER 11, 1887.

Protection to Home Industries.

THE Hon. Mr. Rockwell, President of the Republican Convention, held the other day in Boston, made a speech, portions of which might be read with profit by anti-Canadian politicians. Here is what he said on the trade question. By substituting Grit for Democrat, our readers will at once see how well his remarks apply to the Opposition Party in this country:

"I recognize the political consistency of the trained leaders of the Democratic party. They want the country thrown open to the foreign producer; we want the home market kept for our manufacturers, laborers and farmers. When the revenues are reduced, they want the tariff cut down first; we wish the international revenue system revised first. They wish to reduce the customs duties in the interest of free trade; we wish, when it is necessary to reduce the revenue by a change in the tariff, that in the change the protective principle shall be kept in view. If they had their way to-day and the customs duties were reduced, the influx of foreign manufactured goods would increase the revenues, while our home industries would greatly suffer. They believe that a reduction of duties would give our people cheaper goods; we believe that domestic competition, fostered by protection, brings even a better result. We want our farmers to have a market for their wool at home; they would destroy that market. We want our farmers to have a market for their farm produce in our business and manufacturing centres; their policy would in a great measure destroy those centres. We want for our own people the labor and business created and stimulated by manufacturing; they would force out of the country both that labor and business. They would break down industries; we would build them up. They would make labor cheaper; we would increase the amount of work to be done and pay a fair equivalent for a day's toil, believing that American citizens should not be reduced to the low standard of wages prevailing in other countries."

THE Liberal-Conservatives of Russell County, Ont., have passed a series of resolutions expressive of their continued confidence in the Government, led by that great chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald. One of the resolutions passed reads as follows:—

"That the measure of a nation's debt is the amount of interest each citizen is called upon to contribute to the public exchequer, and, although the Dominion debt is large, we rejoice that it has been incurred for wise public purposes, and that the interest now paid upon an increased national liability, is little more than it was ten years ago, when public works, railways, canals, agricultural institutions and postal facilities were far behind those of many other countries."

The people of Russell County evidently do not take much notice of the Grit cry that the "country is going to the dogs."

MR. M. C. CAMERON, familiarly known as "Ananias," Cameron, has not succeeded in securing the Liberal nomination for West Bruce, the riding represented by Mr. Blake last session, and which he has recently resigned. Mr. Cameron's successful opponent is Mr. James Rowand, a local man. The Montreal Gazette thinks that as the constituency has a very large Liberal majority Mr. Rowand will probably be the next representative, and may obtain an election by acclamation. In the meantime Mr. M. C. Cameron will probably devote himself to law in Goderich and the contemplation of the folly of bearing false witness.

SAYS the Moncton Times:—"In 1859 this Province was not under the baneful influence of Confederation, National Policy, or wicked Tory Government. In 1859, this Province had all the advantages of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Yet in 1859 Moncton was down so low that a real estate owner was obliged to pay one dollar per month to get a tenant to occupy one of his houses and protect it from the hoodlums. Here is a nut for commercial unionists and grumblers generally to crack

THE MUTUAL RESERVE LIFE.—One of the principal arguments relied upon by the opponents of the system of Life Insurance adopted by the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, is that its rates are too low, and that the cost of insurance to its members must increase as its membership increases in age. That the Mutual Reserve has in the past, and will continue to do so in the future, at less than half the cost charged by competing companies is quite apparent. Its expenses to each \$1,000 insurance in force, expenses to death claims paid, and expenses to new business secured, tell the whole story; saying nothing of the large Cash Reserve Fund amounting to over a million dollars, and increasing at the rate of half a million a year, all of which is available to its members in the payment of future mortality calls for fifteen years. The Association is now established and admitted by even its worst enemies to be a phenomenal success. Its membership number is over 60,000, and it has already paid out in death claims over four millions of dollars.—Grip. Mr. Theo. L. Chappelle is Agent for the above Company for P. E. Island.

We regret to be informed of the death of Mr. Daniel S. Taylor, of Santa Rosa, Cal., formerly of P. E. I., which took place on the 30th ult. Mr. Taylor had been on a visit to his friends on the Island after an absence of nearly forty years. He was taken ill in San Francisco, when he was returning to his home. He was born in Freetown, P. E. I., and when quite a young man went to New York, where he became engaged in shipbuilding for a number of years. When the gold fever broke out in 49 he went to California, where he engaged in mining, in which business he was very successful. In later years he has been engaged in shipbuilding and grape-growing. He leaves a wife, but no family. His many friends will be much grieved to hear of his sudden demise.—Plover.

The Agriculturist says the latest development of the Tupper murder case is the statement of a man that he saw the unfortunate girl in the company of another man on the fatal night, that he heard their conversation, and also the shots that took away her life. The name of the party who washed the blood stains of the body has also been secured, as well as evidence that will establish him to be an accessory of the murder.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE INDIAN RESERVE

What Was Seen There.

THE BROADVIEW EXHIBITION

Another Successful Islander.

October 1st.—Another drive over a rolling prairie to the Indian Agency, nine miles north of Broadview—the day a little cloudy but the wind warm—overcoats not wanted. Lt. Col. McDonald, the agent, bade us welcome as we were introduced by Mr. Perley.

Colonel McDonald is a veteran in the service of the Indian Department, and has been agent during the past seventeen years. He has succeeded in gaining the full confidence of his dusky wards. The Indians call him "father," and trust implicitly upon his word; and he, with his cultured family, lives and moves among them in security and peace. They gave no trouble whatever during the war of the Riel Rebellion.

As his assistant he has—who do you think? An Islander, a native of our own town—Mr. A. J. McNeill, son of Mrs. McNeill, of the Revere House. The surprise and pleasure of the meeting was mutual. Mr. McNeill has been in the Northwest since 1874. He is in splendid health, and is so well content that, while he would like to visit his native Province, he would rather (he told me) live in the Northwest.

There are in this Reserve about a thousand Indians who draw annuity money and have a right to obtain rations. The annuity money is paid yearly, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. To each Chief \$20.00, To each Head man (or Counsellor) 15.00, To each Brave 5.00

The rations are distributed weekly to all Indians who are destitute of food.

Colonel McDonald took us to his "sample room" and pointed out that the contractors for Indian supplies were bound to furnish goods as per the specimens there. These goods comprise everything required by the Indian, and unless the agent dishonestly plays into the hands of the contractor, and permits articles inferior to the samples to be furnished, the Indians are certainly supplied with first-class articles.

No one has ever (I believe) even suspected Colonel McDonald of collusion with a contractor. But it is hard to see how a dishonest agent could connive at cheating the Indians without being soon found out; for an Inspector visits the Agency regularly, takes stock of the quality as well as the quantity of all the goods, and reports discrepancies to the head of the Department. Account is taken of the supplies received at the Agency; also of the goods issued to each Indian; and the Inspector is bound to see that the stock remaining on hand tallies with the supplies received and issued.

Before there can be corruption under this system, the agents, clerks and inspectors must each and all be corrupted.

After examining the stores of food and clothing kept—some for free distribution, and some for sale to the Indians, I accompanied Mr. Weld, of the Farmer's Advocate, and Mr. Atkinson, of the Regina Journal, to an Indian farm—about a mile distant. It was the first we came to, and was said to be the holding of an average Indian farmer on the Reserve. The owner's name is Watchuck—the musk rat. We were sorry to find Watchuck from home; but took the liberty of looking about his place. We found a large field—fifteen or twenty acres—enclosed by a good substantial fence of poplar poles. Just inside the fence were six fine calves, and further on two foals, a yearling and a mare, in fair condition. We got over the fence and examined the stubble. It did not afford, (we did not expect it to afford) proof of good cultivation, the ground being somewhat rough and the grain having been carelessly harvested. But for the farm of an Indian—a wild man whose fathers, in all their generations, had lived on the sports of the chase, it struck me as remarkably creditable. We went to the stable and found a common square log building with a rough flooring of poplar poles, stalls for horses, and old-fashioned "bails" for the cattle. Forks and spades were lying around in the litter promiscuously, and no preparation had yet been made for the coming of the winter season. The stock-yard close by contained two stacks of wheat, a small stack of barley, a small stack of peas, and two very fine little black Berkshire pigs feeding in the midst thereof. A small hen-house, and some pretty hens showed that Watchuck appreciated the value of a fresh egg for his breakfast. A herd of cattle (twelve years old) was feeding some distance off on the prairie. The house was of logs in two compartments, the roof just enough inclined to turn the rain, with a clay chimney on one end and a stove-pipe supported between the prongs of a broken hay fork on the other. Two small buildings were in course of erection near by; and the picture was completed by a group of lively children who gambled on the prairie while their parents attended the fair.

Returning from the Indian farm we called upon Mr. McKenzie, agent and storekeeper for the Hudson Bay Company at this place. Mr. McKenzie has lived among the Indians many years, and can converse in six Indian languages. He told us that the Indians are, on the whole and all things considered, progressing very rapidly indeed. They are, he said, nearly all fattening to some extent, and will come to something by and by. Five of the Indians on this reserve own self binders; and many of them are well supplied with farming implements and machinery. They have lately sold hay, cattle, etc., at good prices for cash, and are thus greatly encouraged to persevere in their farming operations.

While we were engaged in examining the Indian farm and conversing with Messrs. McKenzie and McNeill, others of our party had driven to the Qu'Appelle Valley, and now returned with glowing accounts of its beauty. We all partook of the hearty hospitality of Colonel McDonald and his wife, and then returned to see

THE EXHIBITION AT BROADVIEW. A striking feature of this exhibition was the display of Indian products. These

products were shown (under the supervision of the Indian officials) in a tent, apart from the other exhibits. They comprised a good many samples of wheat, barley, peas, oats, potatoes, onions, etc., which were of first-class quality. Gladdie, Peltier and Osomp seemed to be leaders among the Indian farmers, and the competition between them is evidently keen. Osomp exhibited three splendid steers—rolling in fat. One of them, three years old, measured in my presence, girted just eight feet. Another, not quite so large, but finer in point of quality, and fatter, was awarded "first prize," in competition with those of the white farmers.

There were in the Indian exhibit wicker baskets and plaited table mats, knitted mitts, socks and other articles made by the squaws, besides the Chief's gorgeous dress. The bread exhibit was interesting. There was first, a hard heavy round bannock or cake, labelled "As we lived in 1881," then another cake of better quality, labelled, "As we lived in 1884;" and, again, a large raised loaf of excellent quality, labelled, "As we live now," "nish-a-shin," meaning very good.

I have given prominence to the Indian exhibit because it was unique, and because it afforded some evidence of a satisfactory solution of the Indian problem, as a result of the policy under which the Government is now acting. But it must not be understood for a moment that I consider the exhibit of our white brethren at Broadview any less creditable or less worthy special mention than those we had seen further east. They were, on the whole, equally as good as any and better than some. The competition was comparatively large and keen; and the animals, roots, vegetables, etc., first-class—such as would reflect credit upon any farming community—and wonderful in view of the fact that the settlement is not yet five years old.

In the evening we were treated to a banquet at the Queen's Hotel. The toast to the press was proposed in a very eloquent and appropriate speech, by a highly educated gentleman named Hawkes, who had been the editor of an English newspaper.

W. L. C.

City Council Meeting.

THE regular monthly meeting of the City Council was held last evening. His Worship the Mayor, His Honor the Recorder, and all the Councillors (except T. A. McLean and Davison) were present. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted, a number of certified accounts were read, and on motion their payment was confirmed.

Councillor McCarron, Chairman of the Public Property Committee, reported that after carefully considering the advisability of placing a pump with hose attached in the new Fish Market, the committee had come to the conclusion that it would be better to sink a pump about ten or twelve feet so as to have water at all times; but as it was now late in the season, the committee suggested that the matter be attended to early next spring.

A letter from F. L. Haszard, Esq., was read, complaining that nothing had been done to Orlebar Street, and threatening an action against the city if the street was not graded so as to prevent the water overflowing from the street to his property adjoining.

On motion of Councillor Horne, Councillor Byrne was appointed a member of the special committee on Electric Lights in place of Councillor Kelly.

A communication from Mr. A. E. Morrison, in the matter of inspecting and testing the electric lights, was on motion referred to the special committee on electric lights.

A petition from Mr. C. V. McGregor was read, asking the Council to exempt his hotel from taxes for 15 years, under Statute 48 Vic., Cap. 8.

A letter was read from Senator Howland asking permission from the Council to remove the muck out of a pond in Victoria Park. On motion, referred to Public Property Committee.

A declaration from J. J. Davies of notice being given of his intention to apply to the City Council to have his new hotel exempted from taxation, under the provisions of Sec. 18 of 48 Vic. Cap. 8., was submitted.

Moved by Councillor A. A. McLean, seconded by Councillor Byrne,—

Resolved, That Mr. Davies' new hotel and hotel equipments be exempted from city taxes for the space of five years.

Yeas—Morris, Byrne, A. A. McLean. Nays—Horne, McRae, McCarron, Small, Crabbe.

Moved by Councillor A. A. McLean, seconded by Councillor McCarron,—

Resolved, That the City Clerk do immediately call for tenders for all the city printing for one year from this date, and that the Tender Committee prepare a specification of the printing and materials required. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Small, seconded by Councillor A. A. McLean.

Resolved, That the City Surveyor be instructed to notify all parties having encroachments upon the streets to remove the same at once, and in default take the necessary legal proceedings. Carried.

A letter of thanks from Sister St. Paschal was read for donation to Charlottetown Hospital.

The letter of G. W. Bentley, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works, stated the conditions on which the Government will allow the city the use of the stone crusher.

Moved by Councillor A. A. McLean, seconded by Councillor Horne.

Resolved, That the Market Hall be let to the Salvation Army on Sunday afternoons for three months for \$90, the Army to provide their own light and pay the Janitor the rent monthly in advance. Carried unanimously.

Councillor McCarron stated that since he became a member of the Council a bill from Mrs. Mary A. Currie was presented for care of a foundling. He thought it time to put a stop to such bills, and moved the following resolution, seconded by Councillor McRae,—

Resolved, That the City Clerk be instructed to advertise for some party to take charge of the foundling at present in charge of Mrs. Currie, and if any person be willing to take such foundling, the said clerk notify Mrs. Currie that the city will not be liable for any expense after date of such willingness. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Byrne, seconded by A. A. McLean,—

Resolved, That the petition of J. J. Davies be reconsidered at next meeting of Council. Carried.

On motion Council adjourned.

New Way Around the World.

A large and appreciative audience gathered in the Academy of Music last night, and were delighted with their "trip around the world," under the guidance of Professor Buell. It was one of the most pleasing, and appreciated entertainments given in Halifax for a long time. As works of art the stereoscopic views were almost perfect and delighted the audience. Professor Buell commenced his entertainment by treating his auditors to some splendid views of Montreal and its famous institutions. Then he travelled westward through Lake Nipissing and its matchless scenery, the Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, and along the line of the C. P. R. to Winnipeg. The magnificent buildings and streets of that half-way city across the continent, surprised that portion of the audience who had never enjoyed the privilege of having been "out west." At Winnipeg the audience witnessed the embarkation of the troops and then accompanied them over the exciting scenes of the Riel rebellion, ending with some admirable views of the trial of Riel at Regina. This portion of the entertainment was particularly interesting to the "funkers"—who still strut around in gilded uniforms, but don't answer the roll call in the hour of need. The most interesting of all, however, were the views of the majestic Rockies—a series illustrating the magnificent and picturesque scenery commencing at Calgary and ending in the regions of perpetual snow. Not one present but must have felt a thrill of pride at the varied wonders and magnificence of "our country." The audience seemed to forget that they were in the Academy at Halifax, and to imagine that they were transported nearly 4000 miles across the continent and were climbing up the weird canyons gorges and mighty glaciers of the Rockies. After crossing to the Pacific province, Prof. Buell transported his audience to the old world and rivetted their attention with views of London, Dublin, etc. Mr. Buell is doing a public service to Canada by his exhibition, and those who fail to see it, miss one of the pleasures of a lifetime.—Halifax Mail.

Prof. Buell exhibits in St. Dunstan's Cathedral this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Give them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them.

When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do they cannot do well.

Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

WANTED.

300 Bushels BLACK OATS, 2,000 do WHITE POTATOES, 500 do TURNIPS, 25 Tubs BUTTER.

5 Horses, 5 Milch Cows, 100 Sheep, 250 Live Geese, for which the highest price will be paid if delivered this week.

HORACE HASZARD, Lower Queen Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1887.—31

NOTICE.

THE General Quarterly Meeting of "The Charlottetown Board of Trade" will be held at the Board Room, MacEachern's Building, Queen Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th INSTANT, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

J. MACEACHERN, Secretary.

Ch'town, Oct. 10, 1887.—21

PROFESSOR BUELL

WILL GIVE HIS

Grand Spectacular Entertainment

—IN—

St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

—ON—

TUESDAY, 11th OCTOBER,

in aid of the Funds of St. Vincent de Paul's Society.

Tickets:—Specially Reserved, 50 cents; Body of Cathedral (seats numbered) 35 and 25 cents; Gallery, 20 cents.

To be had at Reddin's Drug Store. Doors open at 7; entertainment commences at 8. Ch'town, Oct. 7, 1887.

LYCEUM,

CHARLOTTETOWN,

Monday and Tuesday Evenings,

Oct. 10th and 11th.

BALABREGA'S

Modern Miracle Company.

A Company of Refined Novelty Stars, headed by the Master Medium, Mind Reader, Mesmerist and Spiritualist, BALABREGA, and the wonderfully able Musical Artist, Mimi Reader and Bird Educator.

EMMA LYNDEN.

C. W. Littlefield, Solo Whistler and Imitator of Birds, Animals and Human Voices.

Val Vino, The Egyptian Marvel, in his startling feats of equisipoise and juggling.

Trebtor, The Lightning Change Artist. Complete transformation in full view of the audience.

Battay & Nedo, The Great Acrobatic and Burlesque Skaters.

The entertainment concludes with Prof. Bala braga's startling, yet exceedingly amusing experiments in

MESMERISM.

Cut Rates, 25, 35 and 50 Cents, now on sale at Reddin's Drug Store.

Oct. 10, 1887.

Ch'town, Oct. 10, 1887.—31

A PERFECT TREASURE.



People using the WANZER LAMP say it is a "Perfect Treasure." No Chimney to clean; no Smoke; no Smell; big Light; very little Oil required; better than an Oil Stove for Heating Water, Milk, &c. Indispensable in the Nursery and Sick-room; will save its cost in oil in one year.

Now that the long nights are coming it will pay to buy Wanzel Lamps for the House, Store or Workshop.

GOFF BROS, AGENTS.

Ch'town, Oct. 11, 1887.—cool & wky

EXHIBITION WEEK

—AT THE—

LONDON HOUSE.

Our Exhibition of Fall and Winter Goods this year is large and attractive.

HARRIS & STEWART

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, Oct. 3, 1887.—wky

THE LARGEST EXHIBITION

—OF—

Cheap Dry Goods and Clothing

IN THE CITY.

We Take First Prize for Cheapest and Best Goods.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.

See our Wonderful Bargains in DRESS GOODS, SACQUE CLOTHS, WOOLEN GOODS, FUR GOODS, CLOTHS OF ALL KINDS, IN EVERYTHING.

—AT—

JAMES PATON & CO'S.

Successors to W. A. WEEKS & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, Oct. 4, 1887.—dy & wky

OPENING AND TO ARRIVE:

ENGLISH AND CANADIAN

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

—ALL AT—

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, Oct. 10, 1887.—wky