

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, MONDAY, JULY 18, 1887.

VOL. 21.—NO. 47.

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ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1887.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 5th day, 4h., 21.7m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter 13th day, 2h., 44.6m., a. m., S. E.
New Moon 20th day, 4h., 37.5m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 27th day, 10h., 17.8m., a. m., E. (below horizon.)

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
	rises	sets	water	len'th
1 Friday	4 18	7 49	4 0	7 20
2 Saturday	19	49	5 9	8 22
3 Sunday	19	48	6 13	9 12
4 Monday	20	48	7 12	9 50
5 Tuesday	21	48	7 56	10 40
6 Wednesday	22	47	8 45	11 40
7 Thursday	22	47	9 22	11 58
8 Friday	23	47	9 54	12 33
9 Saturday	23	46	10 22	1 11
10 Sunday	24	46	10 48	1 47
11 Monday	25	45	11 8	2 27
12 Tuesday	26	44	11 36	3 11
13 Wednesday	27	44	12 0	3 11
14 Thursday	28	43	0 2	5 9
15 Friday	29	42	0 28	6 29
16 Saturday	30	42	1 0	7 23
17 Sunday	31	41	1 38	8 23
18 Monday	32	40	2 20	9 11
19 Tuesday	33	39	3 15	9 59
20 Wednesday	34	38	4 12	10 38
21 Thursday	35	37	5 20	11 23
22 Friday	36	36	6 32	12 0
23 Saturday	37	35	7 46	0 5 14
24 Sunday	38	34	9 1	0 50
25 Monday	39	32	10 15	1 27
26 Tuesday	40	31	11 26	2 14
27 Wednesday	42	30	12 41	3 06
28 Thursday	43	28	1 51	4 14
29 Friday	44	27	3 0	5 35
30 Saturday	45	26	4 5	6 57
31 Sunday	4 43	26	5 4	8 14 40

PREPARE FOR HOT WEATHER

—AND BUY FROM—

Perkins & Sterns

New American Muslins, New French Muslins,
New Print'ed Batists, New Printed Cottons.

A BIG DISPLAY OF LACES.

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Corsets, direct from the makers and at the lowest price.

If you want a Seaside Dress just see our stock of Flannels Cheapest and Best Goods for the purpose to be found.

Perkins & Sterns

June 7—dy & wky

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Raspberry, Lemon, Cocoa, Cream, Washington and Apple Pies, Vanilla, Wine and Queen Cakes, Jelly Roll and Jelly Squares, Tarts, Corn Cakes, Plain and Fruit Cakes.

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Summer Drinks! Summer Drinks!

Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry Syrups, Lime Juice, &c., &c.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGARS.

Picnics and Tea Parties supplied at specially low prices.

J. QUIRK,

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Ch'town, June 18, 1887—cod 1mo

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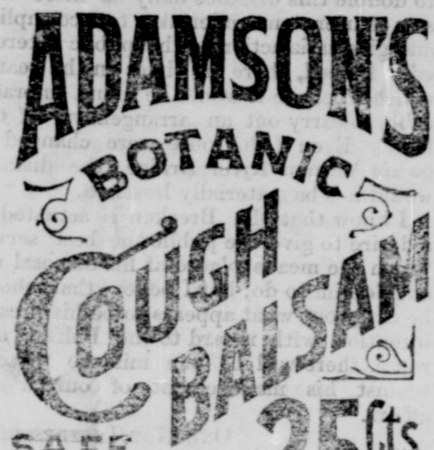
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FLAVORING EXTRACTS
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COFFEE
SPICES
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CELERY SALT
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POWDERED HERBS & C.
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July 9, 1887.

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J. O'CONNELL.

Montague, June 16, 1887—1mo cod

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DORSEY GOFF & CO.

May 26—2aw if

1827 - - - 1887.

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March 20, 1887.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 18, 1887.

NOTES

Of a Trip to the North-West and British Columbia.

Everywhere the effects of the great drought were to be seen. Large fissures appeared in all directions, and the soil seemed baked for inches below the surface.

Speaking about the level prairie, I may put down this joke against myself. Sitting out one evening after dinner on a low bench, enjoying a cigar, I noticed afar off, very low down on the horizon, what seemed to me a short, bright line of fire. It arrested my attention, and as I looked it grew brighter and larger. I jumped to the conclusion that it must be one of those prairie fires I had heard and read so much about. Mayne Reid's stories came before my mind in a moment, and larger and brighter grew my fire, drawing nearer it seemed with great rapidity, until suddenly I saw to my great disgust that it was only—the moon rising! Possibly I should not have said that I had dined. However, I will let it stand and trust to my general character.

On Tuesday, the 20th July, we left Regina for our next stopping place—Gleichen. The country through which we travelled is much less promising than any I had yet seen west of the Red River. The whole is flat, unbroken prairie, extremely dry and everywhere rent by large fissures caused by the great heat. Alkali abounds, covering the ground in many places like snow, especially in the neighborhood of Old Wive's Lakes. The places where it lay thickest were the beds of small lakes or "slues," the water of which had evaporated owing to the intense heat, leaving the residuum of alkali.

The prairie was on fire in many places—no illusion this time—sometimes on both sides of our track at once, and as we passed we could see the flames rolling along like waves of the sea, leaving a black desolate waste behind. In other places, the prairie presented a mottled appearance—patches having escaped the fire, these being in about equal ratio to the burnt portion. Fortunately there was not much to burn, as the grass was very short and sparse, and there was not a vestige of a tree to be seen.

At short intervals I observed narrow, though well defined, pathways crossing the track generally at right angles. These are trails, made by the now departed buffalo on their way to water, on which occasion they always travelled in single file. These pathways resembled an old furrow mark, and are quite distinct. They are frequently met with, and together with the buffalo bones that lie bleaching on the prairie, are the only signs left to us of the animals which, but four short years ago, blackened the prairie for miles. Their sudden disappearance has always been somewhat of a mystery to me. A young half-breed at Regina told me that he well remembered seeing the spot on which that town stands covered with buffalo, as far as the eye could reach on every side. The youth was not more, I should judge, than 16 years of age, and had reference to a period not further back than six or seven years. Now there is not a single buffalo in the whole North-west. It is, indeed, reported that some three or four were recently killed far up in the Peace River country, but this is not authenticated, and if it were would but serve to corroborate my statement. They have simply been slaughtered wholesale. I recollect hearing some two years ago, as an illustration of the rapidity of their extinction, that in 1882 there were 150,000 buffalo robes brought into St. Paul, and in 1883 but 4!

We passed through Moose Jaw (which is situated 398 miles west of Winnipeg) at an early hour, and I did not see it. The country beyond is described by the foregoing with the exception of the surroundings of Maple Creek, which were fresh and green. After this the country becomes more broken. Medicine Hat (660 miles from Winnipeg) where we cross the South Saskatchewan, is in a valley surrounded by a circular range of hills, which are a great relief to the eye after so much prairie. It is a rather picturesque place, though blazing hot. We were received here by a large crowd, and a piper clad in orthodox garments, who discoursed sweet music during our few minutes stay.

We crossed the Saskatchewan over a fine new bridge, and then there was more dry prairie and fires without number, which extended nearly to Gleichen, at which place we halted for the night, it being determined that we should travel only by day in order the better to enable us to view the country through which we were passing. Gleichen is the railway station nearest to the Blackfoot Crossing, and it is here we had arranged to meet "Crowfoot," the chief of the Blackfoot Nation, and his braves. The train, however, was some hours late, and the Indians, not understanding the reason of our non-appearance at the appointed time, had gone away in a huff.

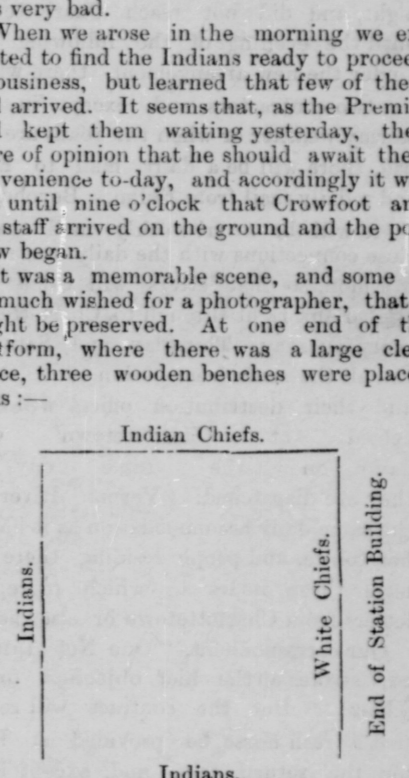
The white people, headed by General Strange, whose ranch is in the neighborhood, presented the Prime Minister with an address of welcome, to which the latter made an appropriate reply. The General, who was attired in the dress of a cow boy, thereupon proposed three cheers for "The Grand Old Man"; "not," added he, "thank God like the G. O. M. our friends on the other side of the water are cursed with," from which I inferred the General is not a Home Ruler.

The Indians, we found, had not all gone off, some few being about, and unsavory

looking objects they were. It was finally arranged that a big "pow wow" should be held on the following morning. A little later in the evening, in company with some others, I drove across the prairie to the Indian reserve, some seven miles distant. The agent drove me and entertained me by dilating upon the idiosyncrasies of his wards. Among other things he informed me that he has seen an Indian eat his week's rations of meat—some eight or ten pounds—at a single meal, and then lie torpid for a couple of days! Our drive home was in the dark. We fell in with a company of cow boys herding a large drove of cattle—their French, I regret to say, was very bad.

When we arose in the morning we expected to find the Indians ready to proceed to business, but learned that few of them had arrived. It seems that, as the Premier had kept them waiting yesterday, they were of opinion that he should await their convenience to-day, and accordingly it was not until nine o'clock that Crowfoot and his staff arrived on the ground and the pow wow began.

It was a memorable scene, and some of us much wished for a photographer, that it might be preserved. At one end of the platform, where there was a large clear space, three wooden benches were placed thus:—



On the cross bench were seated Crowfoot and three of his principal chiefs—"Old Sun," "Three Bulls," and "Eagle Tail." Behind Crowfoot, at his shoulder, stood the interpreter, whose name, by the way, was Billy Gladstone, and round the corner at his right hand was Larue, the Police interpreter.

The Lieutenant Governor, who accompanied us from Regina thus far on our way, and the Prime Minister, in his quality of Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, occupied chairs at right angles to the cross bench, and squeezed behind their chairs and the wall of the station house were the humbler members of our party, including myself. On every side a motley crowd pressed on us. To lend color to the scene, a file of police in their bright scarlet uniforms were drawn up in the back ground. Every available point was occupied by Indians, men, women and children in various stages of hideousness. Many of the Indians were in full war paint, their faces being bedaubed with red and yellow ochre. Some such as "Old Sun," who sported an old police tunic, and a tall beaver hat—mounted before and behind with flaming red plumes, were gorgeous to behold.

Crowfoot himself was in undress, which consisted of little more than a dirty blanket, the reason being that he was in mourning for Poundmaker, who had recently died.

In strange contrast to this wild scene was our engine, which stood at a little distance blowing off its steam, the private car which we had brought from Ottawa, and the ceaseless tick of the telegraph that came through the open window, reminding us, not ungratefully, of more civilized parts.

The proceedings began by the Lieutenant Governor, who was received with marked deference, saying that the Premier was a great chief, next to the Governor General, the greatest chief of all, and that he had come from far to see his red children and to listen to their complaints. This Billy Gladstone translated in sonorous tones—the Indians expressing their satisfaction by grunts.

Crowfoot at this point, raising his rather skinny hand, called out in a loud voice to the Indians, telling them to listen attentively to what was about to be said, in order that when they went home, they would not be going from camp to camp, asking "what did the great chief say." This admonition he repeated several times during the conference. This done, he suddenly threw away the cigar he had been smoking and began his speech. He alluded first to the burning of the prairie by the C. P. R. engines, and protested strongly against such a state of things being allowed to continue. He said that if the Indians burnt the white man's property they would have to make reparation, and they thought it very hard that the white man's railway should burn their pasturage without their receiving any compensation therefor.

Old Sun and the other two head chiefs were all this time smoking one pipe between them, each one taking a whiff or two in his turn, and then passing the pipe to his neighbor, the whole with admirable staidness.

Crowfoot here paused for a reply to what he had said. The Premier answered him that he thought his complaint against the railway a reasonable one and promised to do what he could to remove the ground of it.

Crowfoot then began again, going into the great question of grub. He wanted an assurance that none of his people should ever want food. The Premier cautiously replied that the Government would always endeavor to see that nobody, willing to work, should be allowed to die of starvation, but, he added, the Canadian people expect the Indians some day to work for their living as they themselves had to work. On hearing this "Old Sun," a lazy looking old fellow, asked the interpreter to say it over again, which being done, he looked very grave.

J. P.



—FOR—

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April 18, 1887—cod wky

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May 18, 1887

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Ch'town, June 24, 1887—pat 1 aw 3wks

CARD.

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