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THE DAILY EXAMINER is for sale every day on the trains east and west, and at the following places:—  
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JOHN J. ARSNEAUX, Tignish.

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JANUARY 13, 1879.

#### Those Coppers—A Suggestion.

We take the liberty to suggest to the Local Government the propriety of buying up the copper cents with which they have flooded the community. With the product of the recent labors of the tax gatherers in hand, there must be considerable amount of good money in the Provincial Exchequer; and the Local Government can, therefore, easily repair the damage they have done. There should, we think, be no hesitation about the matter. It is just as fair that the Government should pay out their good money and with it buy in the depreciated copper at its face value, as that our merchants and others should be obliged to sell their goods and take it at its face value as payment. The Government blundered; and they—or, more correctly, the whole Province—should suffer rather than our already overburdened men of business.

#### "The Whirligig of Time."

THE Moncton Times, commenting upon the fact that Lewis Carvell, Esq., has been instructed by the Department of Public Works to investigate and report on the working of the Government Railway on Prince Edward Island, says: "In 1874 Mr. Brydges was sent to investigate Mr. Carvell's management; in 1879 Mr. Carvell is sent to investigate Mr. Brydges' management. The whirligig of time brings its revenges."

TO-DAY we chronicle, with regret, the death of Ralph B. Peake, Esq. Mr. Peake has been ill some months. His recovery was long known to be hardly possible; and, therefore, few will be surprised at the sad event by which the firm of Peake Brothers and Co. loses one of its most energetic members, and the city one of the most genial and hospitable of its inhabitants.

#### Troubles in the North-West.

THREATENED OUTBREAK BY THE PLAIN INDIANS—BIG BEAR WILL MARCH TEN THOUSAND INDIANS TO BATTLEFORD.

We regret very much to learn that trouble is likely to ensue in the North-West Territories. Our regret is the deeper because natives of Prince Edward Island are, to some extent, responsible for the great discontent recently manifested by the Indians of the Plains. The correspondent of the Toronto Mail at Battleford—said to be an undoubted authority on Indian affairs—writes:—

"Owing to the corrupt policy which has been pursued by the now Opposition while they held the reins of power, the Indians are in a decidedly discontented state, and it would require very little to fan the smouldering embers of rebellion into the fierce flame of an Indian war, which possibly would not be quenched until we had passed through an ordeal similar to that which has tortured our Republican friends south of the 49th parallel, and which would cost the country thousands of dollars, and, at the lowest calculation, hundreds of valuable lives. The presence of the American Indians upon our soil, their persistent and repeated infractions of the buffalo ordinance which was passed in order to prevent the speedy decimation of this animal, which is the sole support of our Plain Indians, and the inability of the paltry handful of police to enforce its provisions led to its repeal, and now, as before, a perfect war of extermination is being waged against the species, until even the Indian, who, it has been said, has no care for the morrow, begins to foresee that his occupation will be gone, and already they say that they will insist upon being supported by the Government. A half-breed trader and a Blackfoot chief who were in from the plains a short time ago, and having brought news of Indian troubles to the south, were interviewed. In the course of the conversation, they stated that a band of plain Crees, under the leadership of Big Bear, had ordered the surveyors, who were laying out their reserve, to quit work. This they did not do, however, when the Indians took possession of their horses and intimidated that unless they desisted, and that at once, they would be most effectually stopped. Word was sent to Fort Walsh, and Major Irvine appeared upon the scene with some thirty-five police, but the Indians being determined, and the force being altogether too small to cope with them, a compromise was effected, by which it was agreed that the surveyors should suspend operations, the police should return to their quarters, and the Indians should also withdraw, with the understanding that Big Bear would come to Battleford when "the leaves come upon the trees" to talk the matter over with Lieutenant Governor Laird. He has also stated, and stated repeatedly, that when he comes in he

will bring 2,000 lodges with him, which, according to the regular rule of computation, will be in the neighborhood of 10,000 redskins, to live here. A resident of this place, who was born on the plains, and has spent his life amongst the Indians and knows their habits thoroughly, says that unless precautions are taken, such a visit would be the signal for trouble, and the reason he gives are very plausible. He says that it will be quite unlikely that such an immense band of Indians could bring in sufficient food to subsist upon during their stay, and that unless food were forthcoming they would fall to and kill the cattle belonging to the settlers in the vicinity which, of course, would not be submitted to tamely, and the outcome of the whole thing would be a bloody Indian war. These are facts that can be proved, if an impartial and sifting inquiry be instituted.

The history of the Indian management of the North-West during the past five years has been a series of broken pledges and barefaced jobbery, and can it be wondered that the poor red man, who has been goaded to madness, should at last rise in his strength and demand justice or blood? The Indian question is one which must be looked boldly in the face, and steps be taken, and that without a moment unnecessarily lost, to repair the damage resulting from years' maladministration. One of the conditions of the treaty was that a certain number of oxen and cows should be given to each band as a start in the new life which they were expected to follow. How has this condition been fulfilled? Why, one of the pet contractors of the "party" has brought in droves of cattle which have been reared on the western plains of the States, unbroken and wild, and the Indians have been expected to settle down to farming with oxen, which resemble in nature the "fiery untamed steed," while the cows are so obstreperous that it is necessary to tie them, so that they can move neither head nor foot, while they are being milked. But before even this can be done, they must be caught. To catch them is no small job of itself. They are so difficult to manage, so uncontrollable, that let them once get out of the stable, and the only way to get them in again is to hire some experienced hunter to run them down and lasso them. Even the Mounted Police, when they wish to get a supply of beef are forced to take their rifles and mounting on horseback, hunt them and shoot them like buffalo. Is it not outrageous and unreasonable to expect poor Indians, who know absolutely nothing about farming, to adopt that calling, being provided by the Great Mother with live stock which even the pale-face, with his superior intelligence and broader experience, is unable to deal with? Can the Indians be blamed for refusing to accept such stock, and become discontented at the treatment they have received. Almost every band of Indians in the North-West has refused to accept the cattle, and now they are being fed at Government expense, at an average cost of \$17 per head, for the winter, which in this region of pastures and cheap hay, is exorbitant.

"Another instance of broken faith is what is known up here as the "Fort Pitt affair." The circumstances, briefly, are as follows:—Mr. G. Dickieson, the Indian Agent for this section, who, by the way, has not the slightest qualification for the important and delicate position he fills, other than that he was sometime private secretary of a sometime member of the late Grit Ministry—told the Fort Pitt band of Indians as he was going to a western agency, that he would meet them at Fort Pitt on the 28th of September, and these Indians relying on his word came shortly before the appointed time, some of them travelling long distances to keep the appointment. Some time before the day fixed for the pow wow, a surveyor arrived at Fort Pitt, and this gentleman received a letter from Dickieson requesting him to assure the Indians that he would be there at the time agreed upon. The Indians were accordingly told that, as he was the representative of the Great Mother, he would not fail to keep his word. But the time came and went and Mr. Dickieson did not file an appearance. Days passed and still Mr. Dickieson did not come; until finally the Indians, whose patience and provisions had become exhausted through waiting so long, determined to return to their homes, and a surveyor was forced, through sheer pity, to give them sufficient food to keep body and soul together until they reached their hunting grounds. It has since transpired that Mr. Dickieson went across the plains instead of returning by Pitt, and even to this day he has not explained the reasons for his conduct. All who know the Indian character are perfectly aware that, once you let him find you deceiving him, he will never believe you again, and it is indeed painful to think that the very men who have been selected to treat with the Aborigines, whose qualifications should be uprightness and truthfulness, should be the first to break faith with him. We have now on our hands a matter which needs most careful management to bring it out right once more, and for which all thanks are due to the policy of the late Government."

The Mail's correspondent remarks that when the settlers of the North-West learned that Sir John McDonald had taken the (to them all-important) office of Minister of the Interior, great was their rejoicing. In the state of affairs depicted by the correspondent, the settlers had, without doubt, reason for their rejoicing; for the great tact of Sir John will, in the present critical juncture, stand them in good stead.

#### Sensible Advice.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggists to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Green's August Flower will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver complaint with all its effects, such as sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist and get a sample bottle of Green's August Flower, for 10 cents, and try it or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

They were twins, were these two little girls, and Pat said, "them gals is cousins, ain't they?" "No," replied the mother, "they are twins." "Yeas don't say so," says Pat. "Well, now, bedad, they look enough alike to be sisters."

### Niagara as a Symbol.

(From Dean Stanley's Birmingham Address.)

In that memorable hour—memorable in the life of every one at the moment when he first sees the pyramids of Egypt or the Alps of Switzerland—when I first stood before the cataract of Niagara, it seemed to me that the scene I witnessed was not an unapt likeness of the fortunes of America. It was midnight; the moon was full, and I saw from the vast bridge which spans the river the ceaseless contortion, confusion, whirl and chaos which burst forth in clouds of foam from that central chasm which divided the American from the British dominions; and as I looked on the ever-changing movement, and listened to that everlasting roar, it seemed an emblem of the fermenting, perplexing, bewildering activity, the ceaseless, restless beating whirlpool of existence in the United States. But into the moonlight sky there rose a cloud of spray twice as high as the falls themselves—silent, majestic, immovable. That silver column, glittering in the moonlight, seemed an image of the future of American history—of the upward, heaven-aspiring destiny which should emerge from the distractions of the present.

#### Destitution in Manchester.

Whatever distress we may have had to endure in Canada during the "hard times" of the last four or five years, it has been nothing in comparison with the destitution to which hundreds of families are now reduced in Manchester, Salford and other cities and towns in England. Among several instances of the dire suffering which prevails, a correspondent of the Manchester Examiner and Times recently mentioned the following melancholy case:—"A few days ago a woman, whose appearance would not, to a superficial observer, have betokened deep poverty, was seen to snatch a piece of cats' meat, such as is generally considered unfit for human food, from the window of a butcher's shop in Ashton Old Road. The butcher, more curious than angry, followed her at a distance, and meeting a policeman told him what had occurred. The officer watched the woman enter a house on a street off Ashton Old Road, and on going in after her found that she, her husband and children were ravenously devouring the cats' meat, raw and unclean as it was." And yet this case, which is given on the authority of a Wesleyan Minister, a member of a relief committee, is said to be no worse than hundreds of others.

#### Beheaded at Prayers.

A MASSACHUSETTS HORROR.

(Newburyport Dispatch to Chicago Times.)

Hanlet refrained from killing his mother's husband while the latter was on his knees, but Mrs. John S. Caldwell, of South Byfield, had no such scruples when this morning she decapitated her husband with an axe. Mr. Caldwell was kneeling at a chair offering his morning devotions, the only other person in the house being his sister-in-law, who was in the same devout posture, when Mrs. Caldwell stealthily entered the room, and snatching up an axe, which her husband had brought into the room the night before, dealt him a blow on the back of his neck, which nearly severed his head from his body. Death was instantaneous, and the soul of the suppliant followed the half-uttered prayer to the other world. The terrible deed done, the woman went to a neighbor's house and told him to go over, as she had struck her husband and might have killed him. He had threatened, she said, to kill her. Mrs. Caldwell exhibited not the least sign of emotion, and talked unconcernedly about the dreadful thing she had done. The sad intelligence quickly spread throughout the little village, and great excitement still prevails throughout the surrounding country. Mr. Caldwell was an intelligent farmer of about forty-five years, in easy circumstances, and both he and his wife were respectable members of the orthodox church. For the past two years the wife has been partially deranged, so much so that her sister had been sent for to keep watch of her movements. There was nothing but happiness in the relations of husband and wife, and the woman's devilish deed is universally attributed to insanity, pure and simple. She is under surveillance, and will be sent to an insane asylum. This peaceful community has not been so horrified for years.

#### Special Notices.

COFFEE, fresh ground, at Beer and Goff's.

FOR Bargains in Ladies' Shawls and Furs, go to J. B. McDonald's.

GOLDEN SYRUP, 10c. a pint, at Beer and Goff's.

It is generally acknowledged that a house of entertainment for passengers and others coming from a distance by train, should be sustained in this place. Mr. Bolger keeps a hotel open at all hours to the travelling public, opposite the Railway Station, where they will be properly accommodated.

PICKLES, in bulk, 12c. a pint, at Beer and Goff's.

Buy your Flour at Beer & Goff's. It will pay you to buy your Dry Goods at J. B. McDonald's.

MARMALADE, 22c. per lb. and JAM 25c. per lb., in bulk, at Beer and Goff's.

EVERY one in search of Cheap Goods should go to J. B. McDonald's.

CALIFORNIA HONEY, very choice,—in the comb and strained,—at "The Confectionery."

WHERE can you get the best Boots and Shoes for the least money? At Gass'

Twelve doctors examined a man and pronounced him sound as a dollar, and next day he died of heart disease.

### NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ON and after the 16th inst., our Business System will be conducted strictly on the CASH System.

DODD & ROGERS.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—

### NOTICE. NOTICE.

WE have to request the prompt payment of all accounts now due. All accounts unpaid after the

1st Day of February Next, will be sued for without further notice.

DODD & ROGERS.  
Charlottetown, Jan. 13, 1879—pat h ne till feb

### SILVER

SETTS, LOCKETS, NECKLETS, BROOCHES, EAR-RINGS, &c., RECEIVED TO-DAY.

W. W. WELLNER.  
Ch'town, Jan. 13, 1879—pat 3i

### LECTURE!

"HOW TO READ AND WHAT TO READ."

THE REV. R. B. MACDONALD, of Miscouche, will deliver a Lecture on the above subject, before the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, in

ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

—ON—

Wednesday Ev'ng, Jan. 15th.

Admission 10 cents. Ladies free. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

RICHARD WALSH, Sec'y.  
Ch'town, Jan. 13—2i

### A NIGHT'S FUN!

—AT—

ST. JAMES' HALL

(Old St. James' Kirk).

### A Christmas Tree

—AND—

MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITION; ALSO SINGING BY THE CHILDREN,

—ON—

Monday Ev'ng next, 13th inst.,

to commence at seven o'clock. Entrance fee, 10 cents.

DAVID SMALL,  
Supt. Sunday School.

### A LECTURE!

In aid of the Building Fund of

ZION CHURCH,

ON SHAKESPEARE'S PLAY OF

"HAMLET,"

will be delivered by PROFESSOR ANDERSON,

IN THE Y. M. C. A. HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday, Evening, the 14th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Admission—Adults, 20 cents; children, 10 cents.

A. STRONACH.  
Jan. 9, 1879—

### NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the Reform Club are requested to meet in their Hall, on Monday Evening next, the 13th inst., at 7.30. Important business will be discussed.

By order,  
D. LAWSON, President.  
Jan. 9, 1879—4i

### NOTICE.

OUR BUSINESS, from this date, will be conducted strictly on the CASH SYSTEM.

MACEachern & Co.,  
"ITALIAN WAREHOUSE."  
Jan. 1st, 1879—city pa 1m

### Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of ROBERT ORR, late of Charlottetown, deceased, intestate, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to him; and all persons having claims or demands against the said Estate are hereby required to exhibit such claims and demands, duly attested, to him for payment within twelve months.

JOHN MCPHEE,  
Administrator.  
Ch'town, Jan. 8th, 1879—2w 2aw

### Coal. Coal.

THE Subscriber has on hand, fresh from the Mines (under cover),  
200 Tons ROUND COAL, at \$3.25 per ton.  
40 " NUT " " 2.70  
40 " BLACKSMITH (Old Albion Mines), at \$3.00 per ton.  
TERMS—CASH.  
JOHN HUGHES, Water Street,  
Dec. 13, 1878—wkly 3m

### GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

### DRY GOODS!

From this Date,  
DECEMBER 29, 1878,  
FOR CASH ONLY,

AT A DISCOUNT OF FROM

20 to 25 Per Cent.,

### FOR ONE MONTH,

—THE—

### Following Goods!

French Merinos,  
French Delaines,  
French Cashmeres,  
French Twills,  
Parrattas,  
Henrietta Cloth,  
Persian Cords,  
Brilliantines,  
Lamas, Lustres,  
Russel Cords,

### FANCY DRESS GOODS!

Anglais Merinos,  
Balmoral Crapes,  
Crapes,  
Dress Cloths,  
Mantle Cloths and  
Ulster Cloths,

Plain, Checked, Fancy and Striped

### WINCEYS!

Silk Velvets,  
Velveteens,  
Black Silks,  
Colored Silks,  
Fancy Silks,  
Ladies' Skirts,  
Corsets,  
Ties,  
Fancy Wove Goods,

### SHAWLS,

ONE HALF PRICE.

### RIBBONS,

Artificial Flowers and Feathers!

ONE HALF PRICE.

Ladies' Ulsters,  
Ladies' Jackets and  
Mantles,  
Blue Serges (all wool),  
Scarlet Flannels,  
Wool Scarfs and Ties,  
Umbrellas,  
Jeans, Tickings,  
Shirting.

Ladies' Cloth and Kid Gloves,  
Ladies' Skating Gloves.

Brussels Carpets,  
Tapestry

2-ply Scotch " "

3-ply Scotch " "

Union " "

4-4 Hemp " "

6-4 Felt " "

4-4 Felt " "

5-8 Stair " "

2-4 Stair " "

Felt Crumb Cloths,  
Linen Crumb Cloths,  
Stair Damask,  
Curtain Damask,  
Curtain Reps,  
Table Damasks and  
Table Linens,  
Toilet Covers,  
Blankets,  
Counterpanes &  
Bed Covers.

### CURTAINS!

In Muslin and Lace—Very Cheap.

Damask, Turkey, Cloth and Felt

### TABLE COVERS!

OIL TABLE CLOTH,  
FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

Buff, Green and White

Window Hollands.

Ladies' Fur Muffs,  
from Fifty-six cents,

in Musquash,  
Monkey,  
Badger,  
Chinchilla,  
Imitation Seal,  
Grebe.

Imitation Mink  
and Mink.

Men's Made Clothing, Hats, Fur Caps, &c.  
Shirts, Underclothing, and a variety  
of articles too numerous to mention.

### J. D. MASON & CO.,

QUEEN STREET,  
Charlottetown, Dec. 30, 1878—