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NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1881. VOL. 10.—NO. 11.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. B RAMSAY,
Secretary School Board.

Summerside, Nov. 7, '81—4w 2aw

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200 tins Pratt's Celebrated Astral Oil (Kerosene),
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Large Stock of General Groceries.

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CAPITAL, £2,500,000 STG.

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Charlottetown, April 4, 1881—tf

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250 brls choice Family Fleur,
150 " Cornmeal,
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15 brls Cranberries (Cape Cod),
10 brls Bunker Hill Pickles, in bulk,

And a large stock of Groceries to arrive in a few days.

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In addition to the present large stock of Fish:
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A CHOICE STOCK OF NEW Felt & Wool Hats,

FUR CAPS,

Heavy Cloth and Imitation Fur Caps.

Men's Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Suits,

Shirts, Underclothing, Scarfs, Ties, Collars, &c., &c.

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DISCOUNT will be given to cash customers in want of good-fitting SUITS or OVERCOATS. A splendid lot of Scotch and English Tweeds, Meltons, Pilots and Worsteds to select from. Not being very

CONSERVATIVE

we will cut and fit Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters and Sacques, and

MEETING

the wants of all, will manufacture the same if required

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March 12, 1881—tf

THE WAR-TRAIL!

CHAPTER VI—(CONTINUED.)

At the word, she bounded into the saddle, her small foot scarcely touching the stirrup. She had thrown off her manga, and her woman's form was now displayed in all its undulating outlines. The silken skirt drapped down to her ankles, and underneath appeared the tiny red boot, the glancing spur, and the lace ruffle of hers snow-white *Calzoncillos*. A scarlet sash bound her waist, with its fringed ends drooping to the saddle; and the tight bodice, lashed with lace, displayed the full rounding of her bosom, as it rose and fell in quiet, regular beating—for she seemed in no way exited or nervous. Her full round eye expressed only calmness and courage.

I stood transfixed with admiration. I thought of the Amazons: were they beautiful like her? With a troop of such warriors one might *conquer a world!*

A fierce looking bull, moved by curiosity or otherwise, had separated from the herd, and was seen approaching the spot where we were. This was just what the fair rider wanted. At a touch of the spur, the horse sprang forward, and galloped directly for the bull. The latter, cowed at the sudden onset, turned and ran; but his swift pursuer soon came within lazo distance. The noose circled in the air, and launched forward, was seen to settle around the horns of the animal. The horse was now wheeled round, and headed in an opposite direction. The rope tightened with a sudden pluck, and the bull was thrown with violence on the plain, where he lay stunned and apparently lifeless. Before he had time to recover himself, the rider turned her horse, trotted up to the prostrate animal, bent over in the saddle, unfastened the noose, and, after coiling it upon her arm, came galloping back.

"Suberb! magnificeat!" she exclaimed, leaping from the saddle, and gazing at the steed. "Beautiful—most beautiful! Ah, Lola, poor Lola! I fear I shall soon forget thee!" The last words were addressed to the mustang. Then turning to me, she added: "And this horse is mine?"

"Yes, lady, if you will it," I replied, somewhat cheerlessly, for I felt as if my best friend was about to be taken from me.

"But I did *not* will it," said she, with an air of determination; and then breaking into a laugh, she cried out: "Ha! capitan, I know your thoughts. Think you I cannot appreciate the sacrifice you would make? Keep your favorite. Enough that one of us should suffer;" and she pointed to the mustang. "Keep the brave black; you well know how to ride him. Were he mine, no mortal could influence me to part with him."

"There is *but one* who could influence *me*."

As I said this, I looked anxiously for the answer. It was not in words I expected it, but in the glance. Assuredly there was no frown; I even fancied I could detect a smile—a blending of triumph and satisfaction. It was short-lived, and my heart fell again under her light laugh.

"Ha, ha, ha! That is of course your lady-love. Well, noble capitan, if you are true to her, as to your brave steed, she will have no cause to doubt your fealty. I must leave you. Adios!"

"Shall I not be permitted to accompany you to your home?"

Gracias! no senor. I am at home. *Mira!* my father's house!" She pointed to the hacienda. "Here is one who will look to the remains of poor Lola;" and she signalled to a vaquero at that moment coming from the herd. Remember, capitan, you are no enemy; I must not accept your politeness neither may I offer you hospitality. Ah! you know not us—you not the tyrant Santa Anna. Perhaps even at this moment his spies are"— She glanced suspiciously around as she spoke. "O Heavens!" she exclaimed with a start, as her eyes fell upon the form of a man advancing down the hill. "*Santitima Virgin!* it is Ijurra!"

"Ijurra?"

"Only my cousin; but"— She hesitated, and then suddenly changing to an expression of entreaty, she continued: "O leave me, senor! *Por amor Dois!* leave me! Adieu, adieu!"

Though I longed to have a nearer view of "Ijurra," the hurried earnestness of her manner overcame me; and without making other reply than a simple "Adois," I vaulted into my saddle, and rode off.

On reaching the border of the woods, curiosity—a stronger feeling, perhaps—mastered my politeness; and, under the pretence of adjusting my stirrup, I turned in the saddle, and glanced back. Ijurra had arrived upon the ground. I beheld a tall, dark man, dressed in the usual costume of the ricos of Mexico: dark cloth polka jacket, blue military trousers, and low-crowned broad-brimmed hat upon his head. He appeared about thirty years of age, whiskered, moustached, and after a fashion, handsome. It was not his age, nor his personal appearaucce, nor yet his costume, that had my attention at the moment. I watched only his actions. He stood confronting his cousin, or rather he stood *over* her, for she appeared to cower before him in an attitude of fear! He held a paper in one hand, and I saw he was pointing to it as he spoke. There was a fierce, vulture-like expression upon his face; and even in the distance I could tell from the tones of his voice, that he was talking angrily. Why should she fear *him?* Why submit to such rude rebuke. He must have a strange power over that spirit who could force it thus tamely to listen to reproach?

These were my reflections. My impulse was to drive the spurs into the sides of my horse, and gallop back upon the ground. I might have done so had the scene lasted much longer; but I saw the lady suddenly leave the spot, and walk rapidly in the direction of the hacienda.

I wheeled round again, and plunging under the shadows of the forest, soon fell into a road leading to the rancheria. My thoughts full of the incident that had just passed, I rode unconsciously, leaving my horse to his own guidance. My reverie was interrupted by the challenge of one of my own sentries, which admonished me that I had arrived at the entrance of the village.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Mortality in Different Pursuits.

The reports of the British registrar general show that the annual death rate in the United Kingdom is about one in forty-five of the entire population. The larger, but not the largest lead in the rate of mortality, and the rural mainland districts occupy an intermediate place between them and the insular districts, the extremes varying about fifty per cent. As between the three great classes into which the population may be divided—the labouring, the trading and the gentry and titled—the chances of life are nearly equal, although a slight advantage appears to be in favour of the first class. The trades most unfavorable to long life are, as a rule, those which tend to expose the operative to an atmosphere loaded with dust or compel him to deal in one way or another with poisons. Dry grinding, as practised on needles and forks at Sheffield, is worst; working in coal mines is next in deadliness. Gilders and silverers of glass are exposed to vapeurs of mercury; workers in brass are liable to diseases produced by exposure to volatilized oxide of lead; all who work in paints are subject to great risks; soldiers have their lives shortened by the exposure they have to undergo, or disease brought on by their habits of living. Bankers, tailors and milliners are liable to consumption, compositors peculiarly so. Pressmen far better than compositors, probably because their work is more active. In the country, farming appears to be the most healthy of occupations, while that of innkeeper is the most fatal. Butchers die comparatively early, as do brewers, draymen, and generally those who have much to do with establishments for eating and drinking. The over exertion of those who follow athletic pursuits appears to conduce quite as much to short life as does the sedentary strain of the student. It seems to make but little difference in the "expectation of life" of indoor workers whether their labor is hard or not; but those who are employed out-of-doors have a chance of living six years longer if their work keeps them busy and active, than if it is a mere matter of routine and stand around; and a comparison of tables leads us to the conclusion that the life of out door worker with little exercise is worse than that of the sedentary in door worker, whether with little or with great exercise." The most curious fact brought out is that the scavengers, dustmen, and cleaners of sewers in London are reckoned among the healthiest of the population. — *Popular Science Monthly.*

Friends and Foes of Tobaco.

The use of tobacco was a capital crime a couple of centuries ago, both in Russia and Turkey, and in Italy all persons found guilty of taking snuff in church were excommunicated by the papal bull. Sultan Amuruth IV., in the beginning of the eighteenth century, passed a law making snuff-taking punishable by death as well as smoking. The punishment for the first-named offence in Russia was the loss of a nose, if convicted three times death was the penaly. But in spite of all such legislation the custom of indulging in tobacco throve apace. Aubrey says that it sold for its weight in silver in Great Britain, where it was mainly used in the form of snuff. A story is told of a rich old snuff-taker who in her will left with each legacy a "pound of good Scotch snuff," which she considered one of the grandest cordials of nature. Napoleon Bonaparte, Pope Foltaire, Steele, and a crowd of other celebrities were notorious snuff-takers. Lord Bacon approved of smoking, and the leading lights of English literature, from the time of its introduction to the present, have been enthusiastic in its defence.

SHIPPING AT GEORGETOWN.—The barque Claribel owned by L. C. Owen, Esq., and brigt. New Era, are loading oats at Queen's Wharf for Europe. The brigt. Hector, owned by Mr. J. M. Stewart, is loading a general cargo at Lower Montague, for St. John's Newfoundland, and the schr Orient, is loading here for Baltimore, Schooner Monitor and Margaret Ann are loading for Halifax, and the schooners Dwina, Maria Alva, Zebra and Halcyon are loading at the neigboring shipping places for transfer to the larger vessels.—*Advertiser.*