

THE EXAMINER
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SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1892.

VOL. 30.—NO. 126

KEYSTONE STATIONERY.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED a large stock of this celebrated STATIONERY in the following lines:

- Gold Dust, Interwoven, Huntingdon, Pinecones, Canteen, Rambler, and Footprint,

in prices ranging from 3 to 30 nts per pad of 100 sheets.

Our Stock of BOOKS is very complete.

HASZARD & MOORE.

Charlottetown, November 2, 1892—w f

5 cts "LITTLE QUEEN" CIGARS!

The Best Five Cent Smoke in the City,
At WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

Charlottetown, August 20, 1892

NEW SHOE STORE, STAMPER'S CORNER.

EXPECT to occupy the New Shop now being fitted up for me in the STAMPER BLOCK early in November. NEW GOODS POPULAR PRICES!

R. K. JOST.

Charlottetown, October 26, 1892—eod

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples, etc., Write to C. AL. HED CHOUILLON, MONTREAL.

Winter Clothing.

WE are to the front with GOOD GOODS and LOW PRICES. No man can afford to order his Winter Suit or Overcoat without first seeing our stock and getting prices.

A Large Stock of Meltons in all shades, Beavers, Black and Blue, Naps, Blue, Black, Brown, Kerseys, etc., etc.

We will make a good MELTON OVERCOAT to order for \$10.00. We invite inspection. We make the best-fitting Clothing in the city.

JOHN McLEOD & CO.

Charlottetown, November 2, 1892—eod & wky

Have you ever heard of the Lock Pocket

A New Wrinkle in Ready Made Clothing. (PATENTED.)

The new and ingenious LOCK POCKET is a safeguard against the loss of valuables from out the pocket by means of abstraction or otherwise. As watch-pocket it is invaluable. This pocket is in use in the United States and other countries, and its success in PREVENTING THE LOSS OF MONEY, watches or other valuables brings it into universal favor wherever introduced.

When buying Clothing see that the LOCK POCKET is attached to your garment.

E. A. SMALL & CO.,
Wholesale Clothiers, Montreal.
SOLE PATENTEES FOR CANADA.

sept15—1f (tu thu sat)

Calendar for November, 1892.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon, 4th day	11 25 morn
Last Quarter, 11th day	5 38 morn
New Moon, 19th day	8 55 morn
First Quarter, 27th day	6 4 morn

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	High Water.
		Morn. After.
1	Tuesday	h. m. h. m.
2	Wednesday	7 52 8 23
3	Thursday	9 39 10 17
4	Friday	10 22 10 41
5	Saturday	10 59 11 19
6	Sunday	11 39 midn't
7	Monday	0 21 0 21
8	Tuesday	0 43 1 6
9	Wednesday	1 32 1 53
10	Thursday	2 25 2 53
11	Friday	3 24 3 56
12	Saturday	4 33 5 10
13	Sunday	5 44 6 18
14	Monday	6 47 7 16
15	Tuesday	7 40 8 3
16	Wednesday	8 24 8 44
17	Thursday	9 3 9 22
18	Friday	9 41 9 59
19	Saturday	10 16 10 33
20	Sunday	10 52 11 11
21	Monday	11 30 11 51
22	Tuesday	0 10 0 10
23	Wednesday	0 28 0 48
24	Thursday	1 8 1 29
25	Friday	1 50 2 12
26	Saturday	2 35 2 59
27	Sunday	3 24 3 55
28	Monday	4 26 5 6
29	Tuesday	5 46 6 26
30	Wednesday	7 6 7 42

J. J. JOHNSTON,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.,
Stamper's Block, Victoria Row, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

COLLECTIONS.—Will give prompt attention to collections and securing claims in this Province. Will collect claims in any part of Canada or the United States, through the co-operation and aid of prompt and reliable legal correspondents. All matters entrusted to me will receive prompt, careful and diligent attention. \$5 Money to Loan. Money Invested. Nov 11—m 2w wy

Never
WOODRILL'S GERMAN BAKING POWDER

Disappoints!
DR. T. C. ROBINS,
Surgeon Dentist.

Office—Prince Street, opposite St. Paul's Church,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,
Manufacturers of Wire Nails,
STEEL AND IRON CUT NAILS,
And Spikes, Tacks, Brads, Shoe Nails, Hungarian Nails, &c.,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

P. E. ISLAND RAILWAY NOTICE.

COMMENCING ON WEDNESDAY, November 9th inst., and continuing until close of navigation at Summerside, a Special Passenger Train will leave Charlottetown at 6 a.m. daily (Sundays excepted) for Summerside, connecting there with Steamer for Point du Chêne. Returning, will leave Summerside on arrival of Steamer from Point du Chêne. This train will run through to Tignish, and return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

ROBERT BALLOU & CO.,
TEA MERCHANTS,
Mincing Lane, London.
REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY
J. A. MORRISON, HALIFAX

SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. R. WATSON, Wholesale Druggist,
Charlottetown. mwf 1-13

ONE POUND A DAY.
A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCE,
SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

IS NOTHING UNUSUAL. THIS FEAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED OVER AND OVER AGAIN. PALATABLE AS MILK. ENDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS PUT UP ONLY IN SALMON COLOR WRAPPERS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 50c. AND \$1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

Very Poor imitations are being sold of Campbell's WINE of Beech Tree Creosote, the cure for Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough and all Lung Troubles.
ORIGINAL MADE ONLY BY
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

GILLET'S PURE POWDERED LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap Softening Water, Bleaching and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda.
Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.
E. W. GILLETTE, Toronto

YOU will find the NEW DRINKS

WILMOT SPA
most delicious. They are called FRUIT SQUASH (a delicate drink for ladies), LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE (a delicious non-alcoholic beverage), and CINCHONA BROTHERS (a palatable and effective tonic). They will be found an agreeable variety from the Ginger Ale and Lemonade. All leading Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Wine Merchants.
Wilmot Spa Spring Co. (Ltd.)
jy19

Our Northwest Letter.

A WORD ABOUT THE RED MAN—THE INDIAN OF THE COAST CONTRASTED WITH HIM OF THE PRAIRIE—ON THE RESERVE—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—ETHNOLOGY OF THE GREAT FAMILIES.

(Special Correspondence of The Examiner.)

Prominent among the many interesting features of a trip across the continent is certainly that of coming in contact with the red man in his many guises; of studying his appearance and habits, and noting what has been done and is being done by the government of the country to bring about his civilization. Whenever an opportunity afforded, we gladly visited the different reserves by which the whole map of the Northwest is dotted, and studied the camp life and daily pursuits of their occupants. Quite frequent, too, were at the stations which we passed on our way over the country, or in our journeyings by trail, did we encounter isolated bands or groups of braves, squaws and papooses, now driving hard bargains in rude English with the tourist for momentoes in the shape of polished horns, beadwork or baskets; now picking buffalo bones on the open prairie; now, as has become the too general practice of our own poor Mimams, begging money, food or clothing from anyone they may happen to meet. In British Columbia the white sections of a tribe, if not the whole nation itself, were often found to have fallen into the social modes of life of their white neighbors. The men work out and earn good wages as stevedores or common laborers, while their villages are built up in every way similar to those of the working classes of our people—long rows of snug cottages, trim and clean in their fresh coat of whitewash, well-supplied shops and churches that would do credit to any small settlement being no uncommon sights. In the Northwest, too, the attempts in all the branches of husbandry made at many of the reserves were most creditable. We were told that the first prize for white flax, rye and vegetables, as well as different other prizes, were taken by Indians of the Crooked Lakes Reserve at Regina Fair last year. Under the present system there the government is doing much to educate their free-and-easy proteges; and while it is difficult to make the marked progress all would welcome, still what has been already accomplished gives abundant hope for the future.

Sons of tribes or subdivisions of tribes, it is true, do much better than others as tillers of the soil; but we were assured by competent authority that every tribe of Treaty Indians and almost every gentile had made considerable advancement along the lines of the government's policy. Many Northwest bands have given up their wandering and restless habits entirely and settled down to honest work. The amount of superstition, ignorance and laziness to be overcome by the authorities in inculcating principles of self-support and industry is simply appalling. To the warrior nothing was more contemptible than work; it was fit for squaws and white men only. In fact, every civilized influence has been combated to the last foot of standing ground; and it is only now that the seeds sown years ago are bearing fruit. Yearly the Government expends upon Indian affairs an immense sum of money between parliamentary appropriations and the interest on the "Indian Fund." This amount covers industrial schools, rations, supplies of grain, animals, etc., and the salaries of officials. The Indian Fund now reaches about three and a half millions of dollars, and consists of moneys secured from annuities secured under treaty and the sales of land, timber, stone, etc., surrendered by the Indians to the Government. The interest of this large fund is used annually, together with the generous Government grant, in the manner just stated.

It had always been said that the Indian was destined to complete extinction in a comparatively few years; that he was unable to stand the modes of civilized life; that consumption was making terrible ravages in his ranks; that, indeed, as a proof of all this, each decennial census return showed a marked numerical decrease. The same impressions we found to prevail among the white settlers of the Territories. But it is, we are satisfied, none the less a false impression. Certainly the physical robustness of the Indians we met, compared more than favorably with that remarked among the whites, and especially was this noticeable with those who had ceased to live precariously and were devoting their energies to the farm. The family is as large as ever it was and the children in general pictures of health. Consumption has gained a footing in some tribes or gentiles, but not to a greater extent than is to be remarked in certain phases of our own society. The census returns, too, are badly belied. Instead of registering the decrease spoken of, we read in the last report that "it is quite certain that the number of Indians in Canada is now much larger than in 1881," a statement backed up by a convincing array of figures. Although, as a result of intermarriage and irregular lives, some branches of a tribe situated usually near a town, were found to be physically or mentally below the general standard, still as a whole, covering all the conditions in which we found them, from the pompous dandy, who assists a popular Island civil servant in the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, down to the rudest nomad to be encountered on either side of the mountains, we would be inclined to say that the aborigines of this country are no more doomed to complete and speedy extinction than the heathen Chinese, whose chances of standing the test of ages nobody questions. Nearly three hundred years ago it was computed that the eight grand families of Indians which then occupied North America, comprised a population of 180,000 souls. The three grand tribes of Canada would proportionately muster about 22,000 souls. Joncaire, reporting to Paris in 1736, estimated the warrior Indians from Quebec to Louisiana at 18,000. Taking into consideration, then,

the terrible war almost incessantly waged in these early days, the ravages of small-pox, which according to our historians, wiped out whole tribes in one single epidemic, and the other adverse causes, it must be considered remarkable that we have in Canada to-day 130,000 Indians, while with those of the United States instead of the 180,000 of three centuries ago, America maintains about 400,000 red-men. The greater causes of decimation removed, the presence of the Indian may naturally be counted on for many centuries, if he be not swallowed up like the other races pouring into the country in a homogeneous America.

The present system of the Government which requires a knowledge on the part of the factors of the whereabouts of every Indian receiving rations and assistance, tends greatly to prevent roving, and thus prevents also the crimes attendant upon this kind of life so common in the past. To visit his children in the schools, his friends on another reserve, to go on a journey on any business whatever over the country, the written permission of the proper officer is required, and in it is specified the cause of absence, number of days accorded and the designation proposed. This permit thus becomes a kind of character to the holder, who should he abuse any of its conditions, forfeits the right to rations temporarily or permanently as the case may be. The mounted police are immediately apprised of any case of delinquency and it is promptly dealt with. The system works like a charm.

Besides being rationed and encouraged in every way to become producers in the Northwest, many splendid industrial schools have been established by the Indian Department wherein a devoted band of clerymen and sisters train Indian children in the trades, in letters and in the ways of civilization. Four thousand children are thus instructed in the Territories alone; in all Canada about seven thousand. These children make apt pupils. At High River Institute we saw young lads but recently from the wilds manifesting all the skill and application of our best youths in carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, baking and general agriculture. In the classrooms they showed a proficiency quite equal to the pupils of our own schools. They sang beautifully, too, and maintained a first-class band. Indeed, the nature and extent of their requirements, considering their present opportunities and the utter want of any home preparation, was simply wonderful. Those children were Crees, Bloods and Blackfeet, the brightest of the Indian tribes of the West.

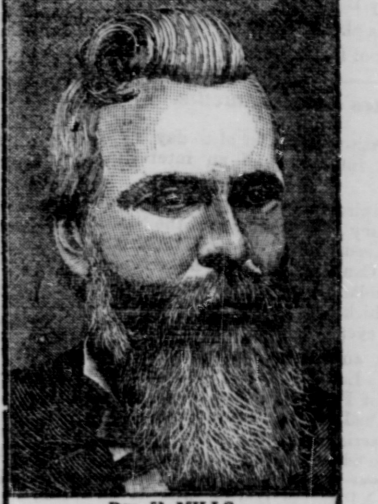
The ethnology of the American Indian has long been a study of deep interest. That all the tribes traced their origin to the same source, possibly Asiatic, most people were inclined to believe. It is now well demonstrated, however, that the Pacific tribes are a people distinct and apart from those on this side of the Rockies. The racial division is as marked as that of any other families. There can be little doubt but that they are of Mongolian origin. Study them side by side with the ubiquitous Chinese, and you are immediately struck by their perfect resemblance. The self-same characteristics of the one are found in the other. They are short in stature and compactly built, the hair, eyes, mouth and other facial traits are alike; neither is more successful in the matter of whiskers than the ordinary sophomore, and in the general movements of the body the Indian is the counterpart of the Chinese. Cut off pig-tail, dress him in poor Lo's habiliments and John Chinaman's identity is merged most successfully in that of the British Columbia Indian. The phonetic resemblance in speech is not so marked, but since it has been declared by scientists that climatic influence has much to do with the expression of language, we must not push the analogy too far. The pronunciation of a people whose organs of speech have been affected for generations by continual colds and catarrhs, thickening the mucous membrane and obstructing the air passages, could not be expected to be as soft and sweet as that of dwellers under Italian skies; on the contrary, such an influence must render it harsh and inarticulate. The Chinook tribe, north of the Columbia, occupying as they do one of the rainiest regions of the earth are as hoarse and guttural in speech as Terradel Fuegian. From personal observation there, we are inclined to believe that in great Montagnais, or Montuamery, the tribe of the West came to America either by regular migration through Asiatic Russia over the Behring Straits, a distance of only 40 miles, or were cast on our shores by some tempest in early ages. The fact that a Japanese craft, blown off her own coast, was wrecked at the mouth of the Fraser River some ninety odd years ago without loss of life, lends color to the latter hypothesis. And there is a tradition among those people that they have come from a land far beyond a great sea.

It is much more difficult to trace the tribes of the great prairies and middle lands back to their source. The theory which places us best puts them down as European in origin. They are a different race altogether from the Orientals. The Esquimaux are easily traceable to Lapland and Greenland. Now that the question of the discovery of this continent by navigators from the Old World, long before the time of Columbus is receiving much attention, the probability of Europeans having been cast on our eastern shores, either by design or accident, gains strength daily and tends to clear up what otherwise must remain the ethnologists' difficulty.

Of the religious manners and customs of the Indians there is no space to speak. Only half those of British Columbia are Christians. The pagans are debased wretches without sense of honor or shame. They openly traffic in the virtue of their wives and daughters. The Christians, on the contrary, are industrious; like the Mongolian, prudent and virtuous. Despite the labors and sacrifices of the missionaries both here and in the Northwest, however, virtue is slow of growth in many

tribes. There are many good Indians in the Northwest it is true, but there are also very many bad ones. To the gross immorality of the white man, the absence of morality and the presence of vice is largely chargeable. Money has a greater effect on the Indian than anything else. He is willing to be anything almost for a present. The Blackfeet had for the first time decided shortly before we passed through Alberta to work for missionaries, and obey their Black Hobs in everything spiritual. Presenting their new father to them he asked them in conclusion to be good to him. Imagine his disgust to have the Chief break in quite assuringly: "We be much good to him, he give much presents." And so it is everywhere; they want the presents before you gain their ear. We were told of a model governor whom they designated "Father of the big body but small heart," because he, tired of their welcoming demonstration at Battleford, and was inclined to send them home empty-handed. Still grasping all they can get from the white man, they are the soul of generosity among themselves, and their feasts and entertainments are of frequent occurrence. It is confidently hoped by the authorities that those rude sons of the prairie may at no very distant day be so transformed socially as to put for ever in the shade even the Chesterfield we met in the Indian Department. All this, of course, will fit well into Bellamy's social picture of the year 2,000.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD WITH SKODA'S DISCOVERY.



Rev. H. MILLS.
Skoda Victorious!
Pain of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Trouble, Deathly Faintness and Loss of Appetite CURED!!

THE FOLLOWING LETTER PROVES THE WONDERFUL MEDICAL POWERS OF THE GREAT GERMAN-AMERICAN REMEDY, THE NAME OF REV. H. MILLS (THAN WHOM THERE IS NO BETTER KNOWN MAN IN THE MINISTRY) IS WELL KNOWN IN THOUSANDS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE FINE TREE STATE.

GENTS—I am now 57 years old, and for over 30 years I have been afflicted with weak kidneys so badly at times that I could not rest nights. I could get no position that would be comfortable my back was so lame.

My Liver also became affected, causing me to have a Bilious, I ache continually accompanied by a sluggish tired feeling.

My Appetite was very poor, and I would have a deathly faintness at pit of stomach.

For the last two years I have been greatly troubled with **THAN'S** Heart after years of suffering and in long protracted meetings it would become very severe.

I have used the two Courses of SKODA'S DISCOVERY and LITTLE TABLETS for kindly sent me, and through the blessing of God, I am PERFECTLY CURED—have not felt better for 25 years. Fraternally yours,
REV. H. MILLS,
Tracy Mills, Carlton Co., N. B.
SKODA DISCOVERY CO., Wolfville, N.S.

MARRIED.
At Sacred Heart Church, Alberton, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Father Burke, P. P., Mr. Martin Mackey to Miss Regina Gaudet, both of Kildare.

DIED.
At Glenroy, Lot 37, on Wednesday, 2nd inst., Alexander McDonald, Esq., in the 85th year of his age. Requiescat in pace.

THEY'RE DESTROYERS JUST THE SAME.—An Indiana paper says: "Looking over an old paper we see a long array of names of former subscribers who are indebted to us. Some of them are moved away and are lost to sight, although to memory dear. Others are carrying the contribution boxes in our most respectable churches, and others again have died and are now angels in heaven; but they owe us just the same."

Our astrak jackets and all kinds of furs are all new this season. They are the best value that can be bought, and are being sold very rapidly. For a large variety and the lowest prices, try W.A. Weeks & Co., next to Beer & Goff's. nov16 24