

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1885.

VOL. 17.—NO. 17.

The Daily Examiner

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ALMANAC FOR JUNE, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 5th day, 7h. 52m., p. m.  
New Moon 12th day, 9h. 35m., p. m.  
First Quarter, 19th day, 9a. 36m., a. m.  
Full Moon, 27th day, 7h. 5m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
MOON	ris	sets	ris	sets	ris	sets	ris	sets
1 Monday	4 17 7 34	10 21 0 42	15 21					
2 Tuesday	17 39 10 58	1 18 2 27						
3 Wednesday	16 39 11 29	1 51 2 23						
4 Thursday	15 40 11 58	2 40 2 26						
5 Friday	15 41	morning 3 30 2 25						
6 Saturday	15 42	0 26 4 35 2 27						
7 Sunday	14 43	0 54 5 48 2 29						
8 Monday	14 44	1 23 7 0 3 30						
9 Tuesday	14 46	1 50 8 4 3 31						
10 Wednesday	14 46	2 33 8 57 3 32						
11 Thursday	14 47	3 15 9 47 3 33						
12 Friday	14 47	4 7 10 34 3 34						
13 Saturday	14 47	5 7 11 20 3 34						
14 Sunday	14 48	6 15 morning 3 34						
15 Monday	13 48	7 28 0 6 3 35						
16 Tuesday	13 48	8 41 0 50 3 35						
17 Wednesday	13 48	9 54 1 36 3 35						
18 Thursday	13 48	11 4 2 25 3 35						
19 Friday	13 48	aft 12 3 19 3 35						
20 Saturday	13 49	1 17 4 54 3 35						
21 Sunday	13 49	2 21 5 38 3 35						
22 Monday	14 49	3 22 6 51 3 35						
23 Tuesday	14 49	4 21 7 50 3 35						
24 Wednesday	14 49	5 18 8 38 3 35						
25 Thursday	15 49	6 12 9 21 3 34						
26 Friday	15 49	7 1 10 1 3 34						
27 Saturday	15 49	7 45 10 28 3 33						
28 Sunday	16 49	8 25 11 11 3 33						
29 Monday	16 49	9 1 11 46 3 32						
30 Tuesday	4 17 7 49	9 33 aft 18 3 32						

NOTES.

Prince George of Wales' birthday on the 3rd of this month.  
Battle of Waterloo anniversary (1815) on 18th.

In this month there is no real night, the length of the day being 16 hours and 15 minutes, and the rest twilight.  
In this month the mornings increase 6 minutes and the afternoons 14 minutes.



LIVERY STABLE,  
GRAFTON STREET.

FIRST-CLASS TEAMS always on hand and delivered at short notice.  
Telephone connection with all the principal hotels.

JOHN F. POWERS,  
Proprietor.

Ch'town, May 21, '85.

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,  
BARRISTERS

AND  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square  
(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

WARBURTON & CONROY,  
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Notaries Public, &c.

Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs, entrance next door to Taylor's Jewellery Store.  
March 23, 1885.—wky9m

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Solicitors in Chancery,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES—O'Connell's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.  
Money to Loan.  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL  
January 16, 1885.

DA COSTA & CO.,  
Commission Merchants

GENERAL AGENTS,  
BARBADOS, WEST INDIES,

117 Leadenhall Street, London.

N. B.—Full information given on application to Messrs. Middleton & Co., 40 Exchange Place, New York.

Ch'town, Oct. 28, '84.

## AN OPPORTUNITY

OF GETTING A SUIT OF

CLOTHES OR OTHER GOODS FOR NOTHING.

TO DISPOSE OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

New Cloths, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c.,

Of the Finest Selections, I Offer the Following

INDUCEMENT FOR THIRTY DAYS,

BEGINNING ON THE 27th MAY:

Every Cash Customer giving his order for a Suit of Clothes, or a Single Garment, will receive a Ticket bearing a number, which, if it be the successful, will entitle him to a

Suit of Clothes or Other Goods,

equal in value to that purchased by him.

On Dominion Day three customers will draw the duplicate tickets, and the result will be published.

This is not a Lottery, but a Privilege given to our Customers, which will be carried out in good faith. Goods in every department will be found Better Value than ever offered by us.

The CUTTING DEPARTMENT is under the management of Mr. JAMES McLEOD, (formerly of the firm of O. E. ROSSIGNOL) assisted by two others, whose ability to turn out First-class work is so well established that it is not necessary for them to belittle any one to make a reputation for themselves; and although we do not boast of our extensive establishment, still it is growing and our patrons will find our stock of Goods complete in variety and quality.

Employing many hands, orders will be promptly executed.

### D. A. BRUCE.

Ch'town, May 26th, 1885.

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

## OUR GRAND DISPLAY

## SPRING CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS

IS VERY TEMPTING

The Custom Tailoring Department is full of Neat, Nobby and Reliable Goods.

The Men's Department is loaded with an immense display of New Spring Suits. The Hat Department—well, everybody understands that our Hat Department has advantages over the smaller establishments that place it at the head, and secures for it the bulk of the trade. We are displaying the largest variety of Spring Styles of Hats ever shown, and include all the popular shapes.

The Boys' Department is unquestionably the best and most attractive in the city. The Furnishing Goods Department is not only well stocked with all that is solid and staple, but contains much that is choice and novel.

No doubt about it. Ours is the largest and best selected stock ever seen in this city,—not only largest in quantity, but largest in variety of shapes,—largest in variety of materials,—largest in correct styles,—largest in every way. What more could we say, unless it be that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT,—RELIABLE, HONEST.

ROBERTSON'S ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,  
No. 50 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, May 21, 1885.



## MEN'S FELT HATS.

4750 NEW HATS

JUST OPENED AT

L. E. PROWSE'S,

Including all the Leading Styles in English, American and Canadian.

This is the Largest Stock ever imported to P. E. Island and

MUST BE SOLD,

so BIG BARGAINS will be given, both Wholesale and Retail.

L. E. PROWSE,

Sign of the BIG HAT, 74 Queen Street.

Ch'town, April 28, 1885.

## G. H. HASZARD'S

FOR ALL KINDS OF

### Blank Books,

Ledgers,

Day Books,

Journals, &c.,

SELLING VERY CHEAP.

100,000 100,000

### ENVELOPES,

of all the leading sizes, by the 100, 1 or 1 thousand boxes.

FOOLSCAP,

LETTER &

NOTE PAPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Stafford's Jet Black Writing Inks,

Stafford's Copying Inks,

(In all size bottles.)

This is now acknowledged to be the best Ink for office and private use.

ALSO IN STORE:

Carter's, Stephens & Toiary's  
Writing & Copying Inks,

To be Sold at Great Discounts.

G. H. HASZARD,

BROWN'S BLOCK,

Queen Square.

Ch'town, May 18, '85.—wky

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs: none so trifling with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

**A Terrible Cough Cured.**  
"In 1851 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and an satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me."  
HORACE FAIRBROTHER,  
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

**Group. — A Mother's Tribute.**  
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,  
SIS. EMMA GEDNEY."  
150 West 128th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."  
A. J. CRANE,  
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."  
BYHALIA, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles."  
E. BRADDOCK,  
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.,  
Sold by all Druggists.

## FLOUR.

J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.,  
Millers' and Manufacturers' Agents,  
HALIFAX, N. S.

CHOICE brands, in Patents, Superiors and Extras, offered at Millers' prices in car lots.  
A. H. B. MACGOWAN,  
Agent for P. E. Island.  
May 30—3mos 2aw wed sat

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Using the P. O. on Sunday.

SIR,—Your correspondent "Day" must be either a Jew or an uninformed Christian (or perhaps sceptic), if he really does not believe the fourth commandment to be equally as binding upon God's people, under the Gospel dispensation, to keep the first day of the week as Sabba'h, or day of rest, as it was upon God's people under the Mosaic dispensation to keep the seventh day as Sabba'h. Does he not know that "From the beginning of the world to the resurrection of Christ, God appointed the seventh day of the week to be the weekly Sabba'h; and the first day of the week ever since, to continue to the end of the world, which is the Christian Sabba'h?" That the change of the Sabba'h from the seventh to the first day of the week was to be effected by God's own appointment, is clearly enough foretold by the prophet Ezekial, 43rd chap., 27th verse, viz.: "And when those days are expired, it shall be that upon the eighth day" (that is the next day after the seventh day, which is the first day of the week, or the Christian Sabba'h), "and so forward, the priests shall make your burnt offerings upon the altar, and your peace offerings; and I will accept you, your peace offerings; and I will accept you, saith the Lord God." And that the change thus foretold was actually effected in the fullness of time, we learn from Acts 20th chap. and 7th verse: "And upon the first day of the week, when the Disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached unto them." Also Rev., 1st chap. and 10th verse: "I was in the Spirit on the Lord's Day, that is, the day of the week on which the Lord arose."

From the above I think it is evident the fourth commandment is not yet obsolete.

Yours truly,

ONE WHO IS NOT A "BLUECOAT."

The Northwest Indians.

THE DUTIES OF CHRISTIANS TO THE ABORIGINES.

(By the Rev. C. B. Pitblado.)

"Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy." etc.—Hosea x., 12.

I would like to apply these truths to the present crisis of our public affairs. We are now being taught a most expensive and painful lesson in regard to the government of the Indians and natives of this country. I know that the only issue of the conflict will be the establishment of order and the maintenance of law amongst us; but I feel also that this is the time for the formation of a

RIGHT PUBLIC SENTIMENT in regard to our Indian population. I am persuaded that there has been an amount of indifference as to their welfare which is culpable and which now, in some measure, is recoiling to the people of this country. If Christian Churches had done their duty this Indian war might have been prevented. We all feel that an Indian uprising would be calamitous to our Dominion. We also feel that by judicious and generous treatment of the Indian it may yet be prevented.

TO FEED THE INDIAN WELL is to conquer him. He can be subdued by food and clothing much easier than with rifles and cannon. And in all our dealings with the poor deluded starving Indians we must remember that our business is to save, not to destroy them. If we are to kill it must be by kindness, not by cruelty. The news that comes to us of the crimes of these misguided beings are heart-rending indeed. It is difficult to speak calmly of massacre and pillage, especially when near friends are sufferers from their cruelty. Human nature cries for revenge. Christian love speaks of kindness. One thing is certain, we should try to lay the guilt of the blood which has been shed on the right shoulders. The instigators of the rebellion are no doubt directly the

REAL CRIMINALS in the case. But I suppose it will be generally conceded that our indifference as Christians to the rights, hardships, sufferings and murmurings of the Indians has not a little to do with the matter. Ignorance, which we might have dispelled, has something to do with their crime. Starvation, which we might have prevented, has incited them to robbery. In their desperation, against which we should have taken precautions, they have rushed into cruel excesses. Now, whatever we do with the rebel ringleaders—and my conviction is that, for the sake of society, they should not be permitted to live—still I feel convinced that indiscriminate slaughter of their followers would be

A CRIME AGAINST our Christian civilization. Under our flag traitors will be punished, but penitent, misguided men will be pardoned. These men have claims against us which, as upright citizens, and especially as true Christians, we should not overlook. No Province in the Confederation can present as good a claim for better terms as these Indians. No heathen people can have a stronger claim for charity or missionary work than these aborigines of the Northwest. Shall we feed the inhabitants of China and allow the Indians to perish at our door? They are the original owners of this country. They are the

HEATHEN AT OUR DOORS that need teachers and missionaries. The rights of conquest do not furnish an indulgence for robbery. The rights of purchase give us no license for inhuman conduct or sinful neglect. Their nearness is no excuse for our Christian unfaithfulness. There are in the Dominion probably somewhere about 80,000 or 100,000 Indians. The largest number of these is scattered over the wide domain of the Northwest Territory. They probably bear the same proportion to the inhabitants of the Dominion that the slaves of the South bore to the

population of the United States a few years ago. We have secured our titles to much or nearly all of the land which we now claim

OUR NATIONAL HERITAGE

by making honorable treaties with the chiefs of the Indian tribes, and in equity, I think, if not by special stipulation, we hold the country for the benefit of the former owners as well as for our own advantage. The Indian has sold to us his birthright, it is true, but I do not think this justifies us in becoming unmerciful supplanters. He has agreed to a bargain, the consequences of which he did not probably foresee. He gave us the privilege of buying and selling the land, cultivating the soil, building houses on the plains and making roads over the country, and in one word—of raising the superstructure of Christian civilization on the ruins of Indian society. We, on our part, agree that he shall retain

A RESERVE OF LAND,

selected by himself out of his vast heritage, equivalent to a square mile for every family of five persons—that we shall find a teacher for the children of Indian villages who are able to be taught and civilized—that we shall protect him from the temptations of drunkenness by throwing around him the shield of strictly prohibitory liquor law—that we shall give every Indian, man, woman, and child, among them \$5 a year, their head men shall get \$15 and their chiefs \$25. Under regulations such as these the Indian title to the greater part of the Northwest has been secured for this Dominion. It is a question how faithfully these

TREATY ENGAGEMENTS

have been fulfilled. The rights of the Hudson Bay Company—secured to them by royal charter granted by Charles II., and dating back as far as 1670—have also been bought by the payment of \$300,000 sterling and a reserve of land equal to one-twentieth of the whole country, but still we maintain that in Christian equity the Indian has far more than a money claim upon the inheritance which we have purchased from him. Our Indian policy, if it means anything, has its foundation in christian morality, not in money. We owe the Indian not merely the debt of treaty obligations, but the debt of Christian kindness.

Canadian Securities.

Says the Quebec Chronicle: Recent advances from Sir Leonard Tilley would seem to indicate that Canadian securities are in high favor in the British money market. On very good authority, we learn that the Minister of Finance has been successful in arranging the conversion of \$25,000,000 of Dominion five per cents into four per cents, the holders of the bonds accepting the new issue of securities at 99. This is good for them, and equally satisfactory for us, and it shows that notwithstanding the rising in our Northwest, the actual credit of the country has in no wise suffered injury. The saving to the public by this new arrangement with our creditors is very large, and adds another feather in the cap of Sir Leonard Tilley, whose skill as a borrower in the greatest money market in the world has not diminished a whit. In a few days the Finance Minister will offer his new loan of \$25,000,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum. In well informed circles it is confidently believed that this loan will realize a premium, money being plentiful just now in England, and reliable and trustworthy investments being scarce. It speaks well for Canada that Dominion securities enjoy such favor in the financial markets. It may be noted that the saving in interest by the conversion of 35 millions of 5 per cents. into 4 per cents. amount to just a quarter of a million of dollars per annum.

It Will Make a Nation of Us.

Says the Detroit Evening News, a leading journal of the United States: "The suppression of Riel's rebellion will cost the Dominion Government about \$2,000,000, but it is worth ten times that sum, not only in the enforcement of order and the substantial gain to civilization in the Northwest, but still more in the confidence it will inspire throughout the world and among Canadians in the power and perpetuity of the Dominion. Humanitarians may talk as they please of the blessings of peace, but blood is the only thing that cements people into one nation, and successful war is the only thing that can inspire a nation with faith in its own future. This little scrimmage with the half-breeds of the Northwest was admirably managed at every step. It is certain, had it been the task of our own Government, it would not have been so well done."

Good Words for Phelps.

The London newspapers are extremely favorable in their comments on Minister Phelps' speech at the banquet on the night of the 3rd inst. The Globe says: "Mr. Phelps possesses a lucid and cultured mind and is an acquisition to the highest social and official society of London." The Standard says: "That any possible successor could maintain Mr. Lowell's place in English society seemed a hope extravagant to the verge of grotesqueness, but Phelps has made a debut which promises most happily." The St. James Gazette says: "Americans are a nation of uncommonly neat public speakers. Phelps, to whom was given the difficult task of filling the place of Lowell, who is one of the happiest and most graceful speakers, made an extremely felicitous little speech."

If you have a piece of fine machinery to mend that you know cannot be mended in any other shop on P. E. Island, just carry it to Brown and ask him when he can have it done, for he can make any piece of machinery that ever was made by the hands of man. Brown on the Athens corner.  
[April 18 wky 4t]