

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1883.

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Contracts may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter 2nd day, 1h. 13m., a. m.
New Moon 9th day, 6h. 18m., a. m.
Full Moon 15th day, 4h. 18m., p. m.
Last Moon 23rd day, 4h. 52m., p. m.
Third quarter 31st day, 4h. 5m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1st	6 43	5 42	0 34	3 10			
2nd	41	43	1 29	4 15			
3rd	40	45	2 24	5 37	11		
4th	38	46	3 13	6 57			
5th	36	47	3 58	8 46			
6th	34	49	4 37	8 53			
7th	32	50	5 13	9 44			
8th	30	52	5 46	10 29			
9th	28	54	6 18	11 8			
10th	26	55	6 50	11 50	11	15	
11th	24	56	7 24	morn			
12th	23	57	8 2	0 31			
13th	21	58	8 44	1 15			
14th	19	6	9 32	2 4			
15th	17	1	10 25	3 0			
16th	15	3	11 22	4 11			
17th	13	4	aft 23	5 34	12	02	
18th	11	5	1 25	6 53			
19th	9	7	2 26	7 54			
20th	7	8	3 28	9 2			
21st	5	9	4 28	9 21			
22nd	3	11	5 29	9 57			
23rd	1	12	6 28	10 29			
24th	5 59	13	7 20	11 0	12	26	
25th	57	15	8 28	11 32			
26th	55	16	9 27	aft 3			
27th	53	17	10 26	0 37			
28th	51	19	11 22	1 14			
29th	49	20	morn	1 54			
30th	48	21	0 17	2 41			
31st	46	22	1 5	3 42			

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
Jan. 16, '83.

CARD.
DR. McLEAN,
SOURIS EAST.
Office—"Royal Oak Hotel."
Dec. 11, 1882.—In 3aw wly 3m

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Reform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island,
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

JOHN MACEACHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Charlottetown, Dec. 7, '82.

Bank of Nova Scotia.
ESTABLISHED 1832,
Paid up Capital . . . \$1,000,000
Reserve Fund . . . 325,000
An Agency of this Bank will be opened on
Monday next, 19th inst., in the building
lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
Island, under the management of the under-
signed.
Deposits will be received on interest, and
on current account.
Drafts granted on the various Agencies and
representatives of the Bank.
Selling and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Charlottetown, June 17, 1882.—H Agent.

DR. MACLEOD
—HAS—
Removed his Office
TO HIS RESIDENCE,
NEXT DOOR TO ZION CHURCH,
South Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, March 6, 1883.—In eod wly

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents,
Office—South Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1882.

NOW OPENED
NEW
Dining and Coffee Rooms,
North Side of Queen Square,
OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.
D. MAY,
Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1882.—3m

THE STARR
KIDNEY PAD.
Indubitable Evidence,
(Condensed)
From Doctors, Druggists, Merchants,
Farmers.
Some of the additional home testimony re-
ceived since publication of last pamphlet.
GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Picton, April 20.
Gentlemen,—I find that your Pads are giv-
ing entire satisfaction, and wish you increased
sales for so valuable a remedy for disease of the
kidneys. J. B. MORDEN, M. D.
OF SERVICE TO PATIENTS,
Lime Lake, April 23.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad has been of great
service to some of my patients already.
JNO. MAXWELL, M. D.
BRIGHT'S DISEASE CONQUERED.
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Five years ago I fell with a
bag of grain, which caused weakness in my
back, and also brought on an attack of
Bright's disease, and which caused me to lose
considerable in weight. After wearing your
Paa for six weeks, I gained 13 pounds. All
pain and weakness has left me. I would
have been yet in the doctor's hands, had it
not been for my using your Kidney Pad.
Signed, W. FENWICK, Miller.
THE ONLY PERMANENT CURE.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—I was troubled with painful
back, and could not retain my urinal secre-
tion, from painful inflammation of the blad-
der. I have been treated by a dozen physi-
cians to no purpose, but have worn your
Special Pad six weeks. The pain, swelling
and inflammation are gone and I am well.
Your Pad is the only cure for kidney diseases.
J. A. FRASER, Manuf. of Wooden Wares,
ALL PRAISE THEM HIGHLY.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—An accident 12 years ago
wrenched my back. I could hardly walk, and
never lifted anything. The Pad purchased
from Mr. Jas. Aylsworth has nearly made me
as strong as I ever was. I know of several
being used, and all praise them highly.
JAS. SUMMERS,
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad is helping me won-
derfully. My complaint is inflammation of
the kidneys. J. H. PIER,
Paces—Child's Pad, \$1.50. Regular Pad,
\$2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases,
\$3.00.
JOHN KNIGHT, sole agent Georgetown.
J. A. GOURLIE, sole agent Summerside.
JOHN J. ARSENAULT, Tignish.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.
TORONTO, ONT. [de 15 wky
A CURE GUARANTEED.
Magnetic Medicine!
Nerve Food
Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Pro-
stitution, Night Sweats, Supercatarrhs, Leucorrhoea,
Barronness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss
of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuvenates
the Tired Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the
Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. 25¢ With
each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with free
dollar, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund
the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is
desire to mail free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Drug
gists at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
address
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sole in Charlottetown by "Appliquees" Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists
everywhere.
Jan 18 83 w

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per-
son who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound
health, if such a thing is possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no
equal. Rhydelians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for
eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
Neuritis, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the
Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,
now traveling in this country, says that most
of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and
invaluable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay
like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspn-
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 2 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEDS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

CHEAPEST, SAFEST, SIMPLEST
LIFE INSURANCE
IN THE WORLD.
The Dominion Safety Fund Life Association
OF ST. JOHN, N. B.
\$50,000 Deposit with the Dominion Government. Working
under Government License.
An Assessment Company with a Safety Fund. Life Insurance
at its actual cost.
Good Canvassers Wanted.
LEONARD MORRIS,
General Agent for P. E. Island.
Summerside, Oct. 28, 1882.—1y

TO LET,
The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
The Stock on hand is now selling at COST and CHARGES,
will be cleared off at AUCTION about the middle of January,
of which due notice will be given.
JAS. DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—t

THE EXAMINER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE
HAS LATELY BEEN REPLENISHED WITH
A Large Supply of Printing Types and Material
OF THE LATEST INVENTION AND BEST DESCRIPTION,
AND WE ARE NOW PREPARED,
Under the Careful and Skillful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,
TO PRINT
BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, DODGERS, &c., &c.,
On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

CORRESPONDENCE.
We do not hold ourselves responsible for the
opinions or statements of our correspondents.
Protection and Free Trade.
To the Editor of the Examiner.
A great deal is said in your papers on
the great question of Free Trade vs. Protec-
tion. I purpose furnishing you a few
letters showing what Free Trade is doing
for England, and Protection for the United
States. I am often astonished at the non-
sense I see in so-called Free Trade papers
in favor of that policy, just as it were
possible to have Free Trade in this age
while the most advanced nations of the
earth have adopted the policy of protection.
If Free Trade is capable of increasing the
prosperity of any nation in the world,
England should be that nation. Having
had a grand start before any other people
really began to discuss the elements of
national prosperity, if there were any
virtue in Free Trade, the people of England
should be to-day the most prosperous and
the most contented people under the sun.
And by a parity of reasoning, if Protec-
tion is injurious to the interests of a nation,
the United States ought to-day be a
nation of paupers. It is not necessary that
I should go into an elaborate argument to
show the great and unparalleled strides
that the United States has made within
the last quarter of a century. It is ad-
mitted on every hand. This progress has
been made under a highly Protective tariff.
But what has England been doing? Twenty-
five years ago, she literally had the world
for a market for her manufacturers. Where
is she to-day? Just where she was then.
Her market is comparatively limited—her
rich, richer, perhaps, but her poor, poorer.
With your permission I shall furnish THE
EXAMINER with a few letters bearing on the
condition of both these countries, each
under its own system. I admit that the
wealth of England has increased with enor-
mous strides. Colossal fortunes have been
built up in very large numbers. To a class
of millionaires who carry out with amazing
ability the motto of the Cobden Club, to
"buy cheap and sell dear," Free Trade is
the thing. It enables them, as I shall
show, in some markets to buy and to sell
at their own prices. This is to them a
very comfortable state of things, and no
wonder they are willing to spend money
freely in other lands in advocacy of their
principles. But all this success of the great
capitalists does not constitute true national
prosperity. It does not necessarily make
a contented people. It does not diminish
pauperism. In England the laboring classes,
manufacturing and agricultural, are no
better off than they were fifty or one hundred
years ago. On the contrary the differ-
ence between them and the rich is greater
than ever. If Free Trade has been a bless-
ing to England, her millions of laborers
have no share in it. They have made no
progress. The wonderful inventions of the
age, the better modes of living, the higher
enjoyments of life, pass them by in the
sweat and grime of their ill-requited toil;
and if hope ever comes to them at all, it is
the immortal hope of another life.
In proof of this assertion that Free Trade
has in no respect benefited the laborers of
England on the farm or in the workshop,
I quote from one of the most distinguished
of Free Traders in England—Henry
Fawcett, M. P., Professor of Political
Economy in the University of Cambridge.
In his "Political Economy," extensively
used as a text book in this country and in
England, after referring to the prodigious
increase of British exports, he adds:
"This increase of national prosperity
has, as yet, effected no corresponding im-
provement in the condition of the laboring
classes." He then goes on to state that
where there has been an increase of wages
there has been a proportionate increase in
the cost of living, so that one barely com-
pensates for the other. He then refers to
Mr. Brassey, who is another distinguished
Free Trader. His book on "Work and
Wages" Prof. Fawcett endorses as of the
highest authority, as perfectly accurate, as
evinced the most careful investigation.
The following are some of the results:
"In the Canada Engineering Works at
Birkenhead thirteen different classes of
workmen are employed; such as fitters,
turners, copper-smiths, etc. Of these thir-
teen classes six were receiving less wages in
1869 than in 1854, three were receiving the
same, and four were receiving somewhat
higher wages."
In the Government Dockyard at Sheer-
ness the result was even less favorable.
From 1849 to 1859 these classes had an ad-
vance of sixpence a day, but from 1859 to
1869 no advance whatever. "Wages were
absolutely stationary throughout these
years."
Twenty classes of laborers in private
shipyards on the Thames showed the same
wages in '65, but clearly purchased by the
distress that followed.
Mr. Brassey thinks that the building
trades are somewhat better paid, but "the
increase in wages has been proportioned to
the increase in the cost of living."
Prof. Fawcett confesses that "in other
trades the condition of the laborer must
have deteriorated." But even in the very
best paid trades it must also have deterio-
rated, according to his own showing.
It is a point of interest, and essential to a
right judgment upon Free Trade in Eng-
land, to know how great has been the in-
crease in the expense of living during these
years of its greatest development. Prof.
Fawcett considers it not less than thirty
per cent! The best paid laborers, who are
comparatively few, have hardly held their
own. What, then, is the condition of the
multitude? What has Free Trade bestowed
upon the English laborers in general, on the
farm and in the workshop? Why, it is
thirty per cent of loss! It is the same as a
decrease of wages during the last thirty
years of almost one-third. His condition,
never very hopeful, is now hopeless. This,

O! England, is the demonstration of the
blessings of Free Trade to thy laboring
classes which thou art presenting to the
world! Thy hard laboring millions can live
while muscles are strong and lithe, but
when old age of disease comes—then the
poor house and the pauper's grave.
Let us not be in too hot haste for Free
Trade until we have examined some other
points.
It is said by some that the only reason
why the lot of the English laborer is as
different from that of the American is the
abundance of uncultivated land in America
waiting for the industry of men to improve
it. But there are large tracts of land in
England where the soil is good, but they
are devoted to nothing but sheep walks and
pleasure grounds. Aside from fens and
rough hills, these are found all over Eng-
land and Scotland.
Yours truly,
AN AMERICAN.
Charlottetown, Feb. 26, 1883.

Turnips as a Farm Crop.
F. D. Curtis is a strong advocate of root
crops, and writes as follows in the *American
Agriculturist for February*:—A turnip
crop will fit a meadow for wheat, as the sod
will be rotted, ready for giving the maize a
vigorous start, and the ground will be more
mellow and all the richer on account of the
turnips. The sod should be turned over as
soon as possible after the clover or hay
crop has been taken off. It would be well
to roll the ground and flatten the sward,
to hasten its decomposition, and a few days
before sowing time, harrow it thoroughly.
A dressing of finely rotted manure should
then be spread upon the surface, and culti-
vated into the soil, the ground being pul-
verized and made as mellow as possible.
If wood ashes can be procured they will
help the crop if they are thinly scattered
on top. A pound and a half of seed sown
broadcast is ample for an acre.
The seed should be covered with a
brush drag. As soon as the turnips are
up, they will be benefited by a
dressing of plaster (sulphate of lime), at the
rate of 2 bushels to an acre. Good phos-
phate will make turnips grow, if harrowed
into the ground with the seed, using 100
pounds to the acre. The advantages of a
crop of turnips for the latter part of autumn
are many-fold. If the farmer does not wish
to harvest them, he can turn on his entire
stock, and the hungry animals that might
have roamed over frost-bitten, barren fields
will luxuriate in plenty.

Captain Webb and William Beckwith,
the latter the champion of England, began
a six days' swimming match of ten hours
each day, at the Royal Aquarium, London,
on the 19th of February, for \$500 a side.
Beckwith took the lead at the first plunge,
and steadily increased for five miles, when
he began to feel "queer," and was obliged
to stop frequently, so that at thirteen miles
Webb was half a mile of him. Beckwith
was then taken out of the water and rubbed
and reanimated, and he returned to the
large tank in better condition than when
he started. Webb left the water, troubled
with what was thought to be indigestion,
after he had covered seventeen miles, and
Beckwith continued on till he had finished
seventeen miles, nine laps. Both men ap-
peared on the second day, but it was evident
that Webb was a sick man. On starting the
swimmers went away at a steady pace and
kept close company until they had finished
eighteen and a half miles. From here
Beckwith gradually drew away, and, warn-
ing to his work as he went on, he increased
his pace. Webb kept steadily moving, but
there was not much life in his stroke, and
it was clear to anyone who knew him that
he was not in form. After covering 21
miles 17 laps he left the water, and was
away over half an hour, Beckwith mean-
while taking matters easy. Webb, on his
return, showed no better form, and, after
struggling on pluckily up to 22 miles 34 laps
he again was forced to retire, as it was
afterwards proved, for good. Two physi-
cians were at once called in, and they
declared that Webb had a severe attack of
congestion of the lungs, and was unfit to
go into the water again. Webb was, of
course, compelled to announce that he was
unable to continue swimming, and Beck-
with, after going on up to 25 miles 25 laps,
also left the water, and the match was de-
clared in his favor.
After a trial of ten years, the result of
the Peabody donation fund may be pro-
nounced an entire success. The original
gift amounted to £500,000, and to this was
added as rent and interest the sum of £305-
500. The expenditure on land and build-
ings so far has been £970,500, and up to
the end of 1882 the trustees had provided
for the artisans and labouring poor of
London 7,829 rooms, exclusive of bath-
rooms, laundries, and wash-houses. These
rooms comprise 3,533 separate dwellings,
occupied by 14,604 persons. The average
rent of each dwelling is 4s. 7d. per week,
and of each room 2s. 1d., and these rents
in all cases include the free use of water,
laundries, sculleries, and bath-rooms. The
trustees speak with pardonable pride of the
sanitation of the Peabody buildings. The
death-rate in them was 2.98 per 1,000 less
than in all London, and the infant mor-
tality 137.41 per 1,000 less.
Miss Booth, an English lady holding rank
in the Salvation Army, accompanied by
Miss Charlesworth, her secretary, a girl of
sixteen, were recently ignominiously driven
from the Canton of Geneva by the Swiss
authorities on the most frivolous pretexts.
The first named lady was found guilty of
not being able to instantly produce a de-
tailed account of a collection made two
months previous at a salvationist meeting,
and Miss Charlesworth's offence was her
having the written permission of her par-
ents to live among her persecutors. These
were the offences for which these ladies,
after police inquiries, imprisonments,
and examinations in camera, were driven
from Republican Switzerland.