

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1883

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 2nd day, 1h. 13m., a. m.  
New Moon 9th day, 4h. 18m., a. m.  
First Quarter, 15th day, 4h. 18m., p. m.  
Full Moon, 23rd day, 1h. 52m., p. m.  
Third Quarter, 31st day, 4h. 8m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1st	6 43 5 42	0 34 3 10	41 43 1 29	4 15	40 45 2 24	5 37 11 15	38 46 3 13
2nd	36 47 3 58	8 6	34 49 4 37	8 58	32 50 5 13	9 44	30 52 5 46
3rd	28 54 6 18	11 8	26 55 6 50	11 59	24 56 7 24	morn	23 57 8 2 0
4th	19 6 9 32	2 4	17 11 10 25	3 0	15 3 11 22	4 11	13 4 12 23
5th	11 5 1 25	6 53	9 7 2 28	7 54	7 8 3 28	9 2	5 9 4 28
6th	3 11 5 29	9 57	1 12 6 28	10 29	15 13 7 29	11 1	11 14 8 28
7th	5 59 13 7	29 11 32	57 15 8 28	11 32	55 16 9 27	13 3	53 17 10 26
8th	51 19 11 22	1 14	49 20 10 26	0 37	45 21 0 17	2 41	43 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.  
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Jan. 16, '83.

CARD.

**DR. McLEAN,**  
SOURIS EAST.  
Office—"Royal Oak Hotel."  
Dec. 11, 1882.—1m Saw wly 3m

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moderate interest.  
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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.  
Ch'town, 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  
correspondents of the Bank.  
Stering and other Exchange bought and  
sold, and general banking business transacted.  
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Ch'town, June 17, 1882.—tf  
Agent.

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Office in Old City Hotel, corner of Great  
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Queen Insurance Company,  
OF ENGLAND.  
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Lancashire Insurance Company  
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

Insurance effected on all kinds of property  
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North Side of Queen Square,  
OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.  
D. MAY.  
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All Labrador Herring.  
100 Barrels } Extra No. 1.  
100 Half-Barrels }  
50 Quarter-Barrels, Extra No. 1.

100 tons Nut and Round Coal.  
For Sale by the Subscriber.  
DAVID SMALL.  
Ch'town, Feb. 2, '83.—1m pat

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ANALYTICAL SANITARY INSTITUTION  
54, Holborn-viaduct, E. C., London, Aug. 8, '79  
REPORT ON THE LOHNE HIGHLAND WHISKY:  
"We have visited the bottling stores of  
Greenlees Brothers, and have selected from  
the vats, samples of their Lorne  
Highland Whisky, and have subjected  
them to careful examination and analysis.  
The samples were very fragrant, mellow,  
and of pleasant flavor, and possessed all  
the characteristics of pure and well-  
matured Scotch Whisky of the first  
quality."  
ARTHUR HILL, HASSALL, M. D.  
OTTO HEINER, F. C. S., F. I. C.  
Agent:—  
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Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
Feb. 24, 1882.

**A POSITIVE CURE**  
Without Medicines,  
ALLAN'S SOLUBLE MEDICATED  
BOUGIES.  
Patented October 18th, 1876. One box  
No. 1 will cure any case in four days or  
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No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no  
matter of how long standing.  
No nauseous doses or cubebs, copaiba, or  
oil of sandalwood, that are certain to pro-  
duce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of  
the stomach.  
Price \$1.50. Sold by all druggists, or  
mailed on receipt of price. For further par-  
ticulars send for circular. P. O. Box 1,553.  
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New York  
No. 1 '82.—1yr

**A CURE GUARANTEED.**  
Magnetic Medicine!  
Nerve Food  
For Old and Young, Male and Female.  
Positively cures Nervousness in ALL its stages  
Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Pro-  
stration, Night Sweats, Supremacy, Lencorhea,  
Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss  
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each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five  
dollars, we will send our Written Guarantee to refund  
the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is  
the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the Market.  
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Sold in Charlottetown by Apothecaries' Hall Co.,  
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists  
everywhere.  
Jan 18 83

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

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CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.  
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-  
ternal Use). CURES  
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Disease, 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  
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make  
hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1  
teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 3 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE,**  
AT COST.  
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.  
BEDSTEADS, 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. 25, 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.—tf

**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.  
Sir,—I see by the papers that Mr. L. H. Davies had the bad taste to refer to the National Policy in his speech in the House of Commons on Winter Communication. I observe also that the Editor of Patriot follows suit, and attempts to belittle that Policy as regards its working in Prince Edward Island. In fact, the National Policy appears to be the stock in trade of every Grit orator and writer. He can talk of nothing else. Protection to him is like a red rag to a turkey cock. He knows that every principle held by the Liberal-Conservative Party is perfectly unassailable—that the National Policy has had less opportunity of conferring its benefits on the people of the Island than in any other part of the Dominion—and hence the reason for his assaults upon that policy.

Protection is a word that gnaws the feelings of a modern Grit. He has been brought up to hate it, and he has not brains enough to see that he has been wrongly educated. He sees the vast majority of the people of England, living under the vaunted advantages of a Free Trade Policy, struggling for a miserable existence against a lantern-faced poverty, while across a narrow channel he beholds a thriving people under a Protective system,—and yet it teaches him nothing. He looks to the United States—a country whose policy has all along been arbitrarily protective—and he sees nothing but turning spindles, happy homes and a prosperous populace; and singular to say, it never occurs to him that its National Policy has had anything to do with the unparalleled prosperity of that country. He lived in Canada a few years ago, under what was called a Free Trade Government, and he saw young men and young women crowding the wharves to make their way to a country which had protection inscribed on its banner; he saw the wheels of factories standing still, labor in rags, trade languishing, industry with empty pockets, money in the safe of prudence locked up by the key of fear, enormous deficits annually occurring, the public credit shaken, and discontent spreading itself like a pall over the land. He lived on, and he saw the policy that brought about these results changed. A new Party with a new policy came upon the arena. What did he see then? A great highway destined to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic with links of iron, opening up thousands of acres of the finest land for settlement; cities springing up as if by magic, coffers filled with gold, commerce swelling the sails of our ships, cabins of free men flooded with plenty, and factory operatives wrapped in measureless content. And yet he talks about the policy that has brought all this around, as though it were a curse to the country!

Mr. Davies and the Patriot tell us that there is a stagnation in all kinds of business on the Island, and that the National Policy is to blame for it all. When did this stagnation in business begin? Long before the National Policy was inaugurated. There were more bankrupts produced in one year under regime of McKenzie than under the four years of Conservative rule. We challenge a denial of this assertion. I fail, however, to see that there is a greater stagnation in business to-day than there was in 1875. But even if there was, there are other causes for it other than the workings of a policy that has been so handsomely endorsed by the whole electorate of the Dominion. I think that the effects of the present depression should be traced to their true cause. And when Mr. Davies next refers to the starving condition of the people of the Island, let him tell about the severity of last winter, the lateness of the spring, and the partial failure of the harvest. Let him not forget to mention the partial failure of the fisheries, and worse than all, the failure of the Bank of P. E. Island—a failure that brought severe loss to hundreds if not thousands of the people of this Island. When I look around and see the far-reaching distress that the breaking of this Bank brought to so many, I am really astonished that our condition is as prosperous as it is. Such a crash would have produced a "stagnation" in the business of much larger and richer countries than Prince Edward Island. It is not surprising that it should have a depressing effect here.

But, is the state of trade so distressing as those prophets of evil would have us believe? I assert that it is not. The Trade returns show a considerable increase over other years, the earnings of our Railway have been larger than ever before. In 1880, the earnings were \$1,506,298; in 1881, \$1,700,393; in 1882, \$2,079,262. I understand that the amount of money on deposit in our Savings Bank is larger than ever before, at present exceeding one million of dollars! Facts and figures are stubborn things—so stubborn that they will defy the skill of Grit orators and writers to overturn.

CANADA FIRST.  
Communication with the Mainland.  
To the Editor of the Examiner.  
DEAR SIR,—I beg leave to resume my discourse relative to the advantages offered at the Capes, as the proper route to the Mainland, for the conveyance of mails and passengers, as well as for traffic, winter and summer.  
From the best information I can obtain, as well as from experience, I conclude there will be no difficulty in plying a steamer to run with regularity every day from the first of April up to Christmas—probably that would be the average—although some seasons she might run later and others earlier date, leaving about the usual

time—say from ten to twelve weeks—for crossing with the ice-boats.  
This would be a great advantage, inasmuch as it would be a saving of time and money to the travelling community, besides adding to their comfort. Travellers would merely have to take a ticket from Halifax or Boston, as the case might be, for Charlottetown, step on the train and proceed on their journey, without the discomfort of landing at Shediac or Picton, and lounging about these interesting places, waiting hours for the departure of the steamer. It would relieve the Postmaster of that undeserved censure passed annually on him at the change of the season, for not sending the mails via the Capes, and at other times for not forwarding by way of Georgetown, at any rate it would ensure a regularity, a uniformity and dispatch we are unused to at the closing and opening of navigation.

But, Mr. Editor, although the transit of the mails and passengers by the way of the Capes would be an advantage, it would be a mere cipher compared to the great outlet it would open for the conveyance of our produce to market. What the country feels the wants of now is, a safe and expeditious carriage of their produce to the towns of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, more particularly to the cities of the United States. To Bangor, Portland, Boston and New York! The months of November and December, April and May, is the time when our potatoes can be moved without damage and with profit; but these are seasons of the year that afford little or no means for transporting our vegetables to market.

It is the season when that necessary esculent the potatoe is scarce and dear, affording the Germans to ship it across the Atlantic with profit, while we have to wait well on into the month of May and June before shipping—a time when the article and price is depreciated.  
If we only had our railway connection with that of the Intercolonial, instead of as it is now, accepting the lowest, we should obtain the highest price in the market, because of the short time required for transit—say twenty-four hours to Halifax and St. John, and from three to four days to Boston and New York.  
The advantages offered by this route are so great that it is unnecessary to add further details, particularly so when we remember there are no bags wanted for shipment, and that no reshipping or handling of the article would take place until the delivery thereof.  
What an encouragement, what a grand future it opens to the prospect of the farmer and to his sons, to remain at home, to till the soil and receive the full fruit of their labor, instead of wandering over the prairie in endless search of a better resting place.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that your readers will see the object Sir Charles Tupper had in view when he proposed and obtained the sanction of the Government to grant a sum of money towards carrying out his design, viz.—to connect by the route of the capes our railway with that of the Intercolonial, over which our produce will pass, at a comparatively small charge, to the continental markets.  
Sir Charles' action in the present Parliament is a guarantee of his earnestness, and should be followed up by the country independent of party feelings in a way appreciative of his earnestness and ability.  
HAMPTON.  
Charlottetown, March 6, 1883.

**The Fisheries Question.**  
THE PROPOSED TERMINATION OF THE TREATIES—INTERESTING REPORT BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate joint resolution providing for the termination of the fishery clauses of the treaty of Washington, which was passed by the House to-day, was favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs through Mr. Rice. Included in the report is a resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, which declares that the fishing interests of that State demand that the binding force of the fishing clauses of the treaty shall be terminated. The report states that a termination before May, 1883, is necessary to avoid the liability of the United States to pay another compensation to Great Britain on a demand similar to that which led to the payment of the \$5,500,000 indemnity awarded by the Halifax commission. Quotations are made from Mr. Evans, who explained at the beginning of the term of reciprocity (12 years) that unless due notice should be given trouble might at any time ensue after beginning to run on another term. The report states that the Canadian fisheries are no longer of special use to us since our fishermen have learned to fish in the deep sea successfully, and by the use of seines and trawl hooks to catch cod and halibut, and to take mackerel by intercepting the fish off our shores; that they would prefer to pay the \$50 license required for fishing on Canadian grounds should they want to fish there rather than be subjected to the vexatious condition of the treaty, which admits British fish free. This free admission of fish amounts to \$400,000 a year, or \$4,800,000 in twelve years, which really goes to stimulate the Canadian fishing interest and to correspondingly discourage our own, while our fishermen are better and more expensively equipped in boats and appliances. The report anticipates the objection which may be offered to its conclusions by presenting elaborately prepared tabular statements to show that fish, as an article of food or commerce, has been no cheaper on an average during the time when either the former treaty or the reciprocity treaty have been in force than when there was no treaty at all. The conclusion reached is that our fishermen are discouraged, and catch less fish when the conditions of a treaty gave Canadian fishermen advantages over them, and the price goes up; when the Canadians are given no advantage the business becomes more profitable, more fishing is done, and the price goes down.