

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.											
Last Quarter 7th day, 10h. 30m., a. m.											
New Moon 15th day, 1h. 39m., p. m.											
First Quarter 21st day, 7h. 8m., p. m.											
Full Moon 29th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.											
DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed
	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises	sets	rises
1 Wednesday	5 44	6 23	8 49	11 41	12 39						
2 Thursday	42	24	9 52	12 16	43						
3 Friday	40	26	10 46	0 52	46						
4 Saturday	38	27	11 38	1 31	49						
5 Sunday	37	29	morn	2 14	52						
6 Monday	35	30	0 26	3 1	55						
7 Tuesday	33	32	1 10	4 2	59						
8 Wednesday	31	33	1 49	5 13	6 2						
9 Thursday	29	34	2 24	6 24	6 5						
10 Friday	27	35	2 57	7 28	8						
11 Saturday	25	37	3 27	8 22	12						
12 Sunday	23	38	3 56	9 6	15						
13 Monday	22	39	4 26	9 47	17						
14 Tuesday	20	40	4 57	10 26	20						
15 Wednesday	18	42	5 30	11 4	24						
16 Thursday	16	43	6 7	11 45	27						
17 Friday	15	45	6 50	morn	30						
18 Saturday	13	46	7 40	0 27	33						
19 Sunday	11	47	8 37	1 11	36						
20 Monday	9	48	9 41	2 1	39						
21 Tuesday	8	50	10 47	2 59	42						
22 Wednesday	6	51	11 57	4 11	46						
23 Thursday	4	53	1 16	5 27	49						
24 Friday	3	54	2 15	6 56	52						
25 Saturday	0	55	3 23	7 29	55						
26 Sunday	4 53	56	4 28	8 47	58						
27 Monday	57	57	5 23	9 29	14 0						
28 Tuesday	56	59	6 35	10 8	4						
29 Wednesday	54	7	0 7	10 43	6						
30 Thursday	4 52	7	2 8	11 18	4 9						

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
North Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Brashear	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Freetown	10 35	5 34
Kingston	10 57	5 57
Summerside, arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside, depart		6 47
Mission	1 47	
Wellington	2 37	
Port Hill	3 22	
O'Leary	4 42	
Alberton	5 47	
Tignish	6 47	
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Alberton	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Mission	11 34	
Summerside, arrive	11 57	A. M.
Summerside, depart		12 32
Kingston	2 02	7 32
Freetown	2 37	8 07
County Line	3 09	8 39
Brashear	3 17	8 45
Hunter River	3 27	8 55
North Wiltshire	4 02	9 32
Royal Junction	4 17	9 47
Charlottetown	5 09	10 39
Charlottetown	5 32	11 02
GOING EAST.	P. M.	A. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royal Junction	3 40	
Belford	4 17	
Mount Stewart, arrive	4 52	
Mount Stewart, depart	4 57	
Georgetown	6 17	
Mount Stewart	6 42	
Morell	6 57	
St. Peter's	6 03	
Bear River	6 57	
Souris	7 42	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morell	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	7 47	
Cardigan	8 12	
Mount Stewart, arrive	9 32	
Belford, depart	9 42	
Royal Junction	10 17	
Charlottetown	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 17	

WE SELL

Potatoes,
Spilling, Bark,
R. R. Ties,
Lumber,
Laths, Canned Lobsters, Mac-
kerel, Berries, Eggs,
Fish Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments. Write fully
for Quotations.

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General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, Boston.
Members of Board of Trade Corn and
Mechanics Exchange.
Ch'town, Nov. 19, 1884.

MARCH!

CLOSING OUT SALE

This Month we are Selling our
Goods so Fine that we would
like to Give One and
All a Chance!

CALL! SEE

WHAT A CLEAN DOLLAR WILL
PURCHASE.

Remember this Month Closes our
GREAT SALE!

C. ROBERTSON.

Ch'town, Feb. 6th, 1885

GIFTS!

CHILDREN'S FANCY CHAIRS, CRADLES, COTTS,
SLEIGHS, &c., CHEAPEST.

Mirrors & Looking Glasses, English and German, very Low.

Our stock of Gilt and Walnut Picture-frame Mouldings is
the largest in the Lower Provinces, unrivalled in quality and
variety, and made to suit all kind of pictures—the Cheapest in
the city.

PARLOR & CHAMBER SUITS.

Examine our Magnificent Parlor and Chamber Suits, which
we are Selling at Cost.

CHAIRS—Parlor, Chamber, Office, Children's and Kitchen
Chairs, cheap. All kinds of Upholstering Work,
Painting, Varnishing and Gilding.

BEDDING AND MATTRESS—Feather, Hair, Flock, Fibre,
Excelsior, Wool, Straw—Cheapest in the city.

Bedsteads, Lounges, Tables, Sideboards, Bookcases, Scheffioneers,
Washstands, &c.—Cheapest.

JOHN NEWSON.

Ch'town, Dec. 19, 1884—3mo

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

FIRE.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.

AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Charlottetown, Jan. 1885

MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX

ADAM BEDE. THE BUDGET.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

(Continued.)

To Hetty the parish was next to the
strangers—to beg—lay in the same far-off
hideous region of intolerable shame, that
Hetty had all her life thought it impossible
she could ever come near. But now the
remembrance of that wretched woman
whom she had seen here, on her way
from church, being carried into Joshua
Rann's, came back upon her with the new
terrible sense that there was very little
now to divide her from the camelot. And
the dread of bodily hardship mingled with
the dread of shame, for Hetty had the
luxurious nature of a round, soft-coated
pet animal.

How she yearned to be back in her safe
home again, cherished and cared for as she
had always been. Her aunt's scolding
about trifles would have been music in her
ears now; she longed for it: she used to
hear it in a time when she had only trifles
to hide. Could she be the same Hetty that
used to make up the butter in the dairy
with the Guelldre roses peeping in at the
window—she, a runaway whom her
friends would not open their doors to
again, lying in this strange bed,
with the knowledge that she had no money
to pay for what she received, and must
offer those strangers some of the clothes in
her basket? It was then she thought of
her locket and earrings; and, seeing her
pocket lie near, she reached it, and spread
the contents on the bed before her. There
were the locket and earrings in the little
velvet-lined boxes, and with them there
was a beautiful silver thimble which Adam
had bought her, the "Remember me"
making the ornament of the border; a steel
purse, with her one shilling in it, and a
small red leather case fastening with a
strap. These beautiful little earrings, with
their delicate pearls and garnet, that she
had tried in her hours with such longing in
the bright sunshine on the 30th of July!
She had no longing to put them in her
ears now; the head, with its dark rings of
hair, lay back languidly on the pillow, and
the sadness that rested about her brow and
eyes was something too hard for regretful
memory. Yet she put her hand up to her
ears; it was because there were some thin
gold rings in them, which were also worth
a little money. Yes, she could surely get
some money for her ornaments; those
Arthur had given her must have cost a
great deal of money. The landlord and
landlady had been good to her—perhaps
they would help her to get the money for
these things.

But this money would not keep her long;
what should she do when it was gone?
Where should she go? The horrible
thought of want and beggary drove her
once to think she would go back to her
uncle and aunt, and ask them to forgive
her and have pity on her. But she shrank
from that idea again, as she might have
shrunk from scorching metal; she could
never endure that shame before her uncle
and aunt, before Mary Burge, and the
servants at the Chase, and the people at
Broxton, and everybody who knew her.
They should never know what had happened
to her.

What could she do? She would go away
from Windsor—travel again as she had
done the last week, and get among the flat
green fields with the high hedges round
them, where nobody would see or know
her; and there, perhaps, when there was
nothing else she could do, she could get
courage to drown herself in some pond
like that in the scattlands. Yes, she
would get away from Windsor as soon as
possible; she didn't like these people at
the inn to know about her, to know that
she had come to look for Captain Don-
thorne; she must think of some reason to
tell them why she had asked for him.

With this thought she began to put the
things back into her pocket, meaning to
get up and dress before the landlady came
to her. She had her hand on the red-
leather case, when it occurred to her
there might be something in this case
which she had forgotten—something
worth selling; for without knowing what
she should do with her life, she craved
the means of living as long as pos-
sible; and when we desire eagerly to find
something, we are apt to search in hopeless
places. No, there was nothing but com-
mon needles and pins, and dried tulip-
petals between the paper leaves where she
had written down her little money ac-
counts. But on one of these leaves there
was a name, which, often as she had seen
it before, now dashed on Hetty's mind like
a newly-discovered message. The name
was—Dinah Morris, Snowfield. There was
a text above it, written, as well as the
name, by Dinah's own hand with the little
pencil one evening that they were sitting
together and Hetty happened to have the
red case lying open before her. Hetty did
not read the text now; she was only arrest-
ed by the name. Now, for the first time,
she remembered without indifference the
affectionate kindness Dinah had shown her,
and those words of Dinah in the bedcham-
ber—that Hetty must think of her as a
friend in trouble. Suppose she were to go
to Dinah, and ask her to help her? Dinah
did not think about things as other people
did; she was a mystery to Hetty, but Hetty
knew she was always kind. She couldn't
imagine Dinah's face turning away from
her in dark reproof or scorn. Dinah's
voice willingly speaking ill of her, or re-
joicing in her misery as a punishment.
Dinah did not seem to belong
to that world of Hetty's, whose glance she
dreaded like scorching fire. But even to
her Hetty shrank from beseeching and
confession; she could not prevail on her-
self to say, "I will go to Dinah"; she only
thought of that as a possible alternative, if
she had not courage for death.

(To be continued.)

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Hackett's Able and
Eloquent Speech.

The Position of the Country
Reviewed.

Mr. Davies Again Admonished.

Continuation of Mr. Hackett's Speech.

But the hon. gentleman also made refer-
ence to the fact that shortly before the
famine in Ireland very large accumulations
were made in the savings banks. I think
that was a very unfortunate reference to an
unfortunate circumstance. There is no
country in the world which he could have

USED TO WORSE ADVANTAGE
in illustrating his case than that of Ireland.
If any country affords an example of the
curse of free trade it is Ireland. Free
trade has killed Ireland. There was a time
when the manufactures of Ireland were
found in the markets of Europe and even of
the United States. There was a time when
Irish linen, poplin and frizes and woollen
goods generally were to be found all over
the world. But it is not so to-day, under
the influence of free trade. When Eng-
land's manufactures had been established
under a system of protection the embargo
was removed from Ireland; direct importations
were not allowed to Ireland, but
goods for Ireland had to be discharged at
English ports; after leaving the capital
drawn from Ireland to assist in the develop-
ment of English industries, the protective
tariff was removed and free trade was
established, and the result is that the
people of Ireland are not in a position to
embark in industrial enterprise, but are
dependent on the

CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL
for their support. That is how we find that
free trade has destroyed Ireland, so that
the people have to depend principally on
the potato for their living, having no in-
dustry outside of the farm to engage in;
that the population are idle about nine
months in the year, and that when the
potato fails there is famine. Had Ireland
the opportunity afforded under protection,
manufacturing industries would be estab-
lished. She possesses great water power
and valuable mines, and

UNDER A FOSTERING TARIFF.
manufactures would, in a short time, be
established. We know that the people of
Ireland were very much troubled when they
found that free trade was adopted in
England. I find the following queries sent
by an English correspondent to the *Nation*
newspaper, one of the most influential and
able conducted journals published in
Ireland:

"Q. Is there an entirely free trade between
Ireland and England or between Ireland and
all colonial ports?"

"A. Yes; quite too free. Your legislature
kept up commercial restrictions only till Irish
trade and commerce were finally crushed and
the capital which ought to have sustained
them effectually secured to England. Then,
when the current of trade was established—
Irish raw produce to England, English man-
ufactures to Ireland—you offered us free trade.
It is not more free trade, but less free trade
that Ireland wants now."

"Q. Are there any obstructions to Irish
commerce, trade or manufactures, which do
not exist with regard to the same in England."
"A. Not now; having stripped us bare, and
secured the markets of the world to yourself,
you can now afford to say to Ireland: What
hinders you from rivaling us? Up, and be
stirring. Behold your trade is free."

We know the position of Canada,
lying as it does alongside the
United States, is similar to that of
Ireland to England. We know that they
are more favorably situated in Ireland than
we are in Canada, because while we allowed
American manufacturers to come in here at
low rates of duty, they built up a wall and
kept our manufactures and raw products
from the markets of their country. The
manufactures of Ireland have

FREE ACCESS TO THE MARKETS
of England while we are deprived, as I have
said, of the markets of the United States.
As a means of self-defence and self-support
it became the interest of the Canadian peo-
ple that we should adopt in a large measure
the same kind of policy as prevails in the
United States. There is a small book which
I see largely distributed through the
House—the report of the commissioners
appointed to inquire into the condition of
our manufacturing interests. That report
has received very severe criticism at the
hands of hon. gentlemen opposite. I
wondered why that book of all books had
received such criticism at their hands, but
on opening it I at once saw the
reason. It showed that there are
manufactures in the country, and
that although a certain amount of depres-
sion does exist, yet they are in a fairly
prosperous condition; and for this reason
hon. gentlemen opposite criticised it more
adversely.

Mr. PATERSON (Brant)—Is it correct?
Mr. HACKETT—In some respects. The
hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) also
criticised the book; but he dealt with it
very gingerly, and at length threw it down
with a sneer. He said it referred to the
lobster industry; and he asked: What has
the National Policy done for that industry?
I am going to inform him. We know that
since we have adopted the National Policy
we have had sufficient revenue to meet ex-
penditure and

HAD A SURPLUS.
As I have had the honor of a seat in this

House since 1879, I know that deputations
waited on the Finance Minister for the
purpose of taking 5 per cent. duty off tin
plates, and thus relieve the lobster pack-
ers and the people of the country. Owing
to the operation of the National Policy the
hon. gentleman has been able to relieve the
packers of that duty, and he has also
been able to reduce for them the duty on
other material, and in addition to that, for
the purpose of encouraging and promoting
the fishing industry of the country, owing
to the National Policy they are able to pay
the fishermen—a most deserving class—a
bounty of \$150,000 a year.

(To be continued.)

44 QUEEN STREET.

W.A. BRENNAN,

Book, Job and Ornamental Printer,

Book-Binder, Paper Ruler,

—AND—

BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER.

The Printing and Binding machinery and
Plant in this Office is that of the late

Bremner Brothers.

and is well known as one of the most com-
plete printing and binding concerns in the
Lower Provinces. With such facilities it is
no trouble to do the best work at moderate
rates.

44 Queen Street,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

March 17th, 1885.

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "52 Cedar St., New
York, Oct. 28, 1882.
Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover,
Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula,
and the enclosed letter will tell you what
a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must
have contained the humor for at least ten
years; but it did not show, except in the form
of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about
five years ago. From a few spots which ap-
peared at that time, it gradually spread so as
to cover his entire body. I assure you he was
terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when
he began using your medicine. Now, there are
few men of his age who enjoy as good health
as he has. I could easily name fifty persons
who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a
pleasure and a duty for me to state to you the benefit I
have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with
a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The
humor caused an incessant and intolerable
itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause
the blood to flow in many places whenever
I moved. My sufferings were great, and my
life a burden. I commenced the use of the
SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used
it regularly since that time. My condition
began to improve at once. The sores have
all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every
respect—being now able to do a good day's
work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire
what has wrought such a cure in my case, and
I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you,
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct.
21, 1882.
Yours gratefully,
—Hiram Phillips."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula
and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas,
Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters,
Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of
the Skin. It clears the blood of all im-
purities, aids digestion, stimulates the action
of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and
strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
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George Street, Charlottetown.

Money to Loan,
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. I. CHURCH R. MACNEILL
January 14, 1885