

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1885.

VOL. 16.—NO. 109.

## The Daily Examiner

is issued every evening, by  
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and  
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,  
Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Six Months, \$2 50  
Three Months, 1 25  
One Month, 0 50

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ments, on application.

### ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.						
Last Quarter 8th day, 2h. 42m., p. m.						
New Moon 16th day, 1h. 24m., p. m.						
First Quarter 23rd day, 1h. 11m., p. m.						
Full Moon 30th day, 0h. 28m., p. m.						
DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days lenh.
1 Sunday	6 43	5 41	6 45	10 53	10 18	11
2 Monday	4	43	7 53	11 30	11 5	4
3 Tuesday	40	44	8 59	12 47	7	4
4 Wednesday	38	49	10 2	0 42	8	1
5 Thursday	36	47	11 4	1 19	11	4
6 Friday	34	48	morn	2 0	14	1
7 Saturday	32	50	aft	2 45	18	1
8 Sunday	30	51	0 57	3 41	21	1
9 Monday	29	53	1 47	4 59	24	1
10 Tuesday	27	54	2 23	6 5	27	1
11 Wednesday	25	56	3 15	7 13	31	1
12 Thursday	22	57	3 52	8 10	35	1
13 Friday	21	58	4 28	8 55	38	1
14 Saturday	19	59	4 58	9 36	40	1
15 Sunday	17	6	5 38	10 14	44	1
16 Monday	15	2	5 58	10 48	47	1
17 Tuesday	13	3	6 27	11 25	50	1
18 Wednesday	11	5	6 59	morn	54	1
19 Thursday	9	6	7 37	0	57	1
20 Friday	7	7	8 11	0 41	61	1
21 Saturday	6	9	8 55	1 22	6	3
22 Sunday	3	10	9 46	2 10	7	3
23 Monday	2	12	10 44	3 10	10	1
24 Tuesday	5 29	13	11 38	4 28	14	1
25 Wednesday	57	14	aft	5 57	17	1
26 Thursday	56	16	2 6	7 19	20	1
27 Friday	54	17	3 15	8 21	23	1
28 Saturday	52	19	4 29	9 12	26	1
29 Sunday	50	19	5 34	9 53	29	1
30 Monday	48	21	6 40	10 51	33	1
31 Tuesday	46	22	7 46	11 6	37	1

### THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)		
GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royalty Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Bradalbane	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Freetown	10 35	5 34
Kensington	10 57	5 57
Summerside	11 32	6 23
Summerside	depart	P. M.
Miscouche	1 47	7 32
Wellsington	2 37	8 07
Port Hill	3 22	8 30
O'Leary	4 42	9 45
Alberton	5 47	10 50
Tignish	6 47	11 50
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	7 47
Alberton	7 47	8 47
O'Leary	9 02	9 02
Port Hill	10 22	10 22
Wellsington	11 07	11 07
Miscouche	11 34	11 34
Summerside	arrive	11 57
Summerside	depart	P. M.
Kensington	2 02	7 32
Freetown	2 37	8 07
County Line	3 00	8 30
Bradalbane	3 17	8 45
Hunter River	4 02	9 32
North Wiltshire	4 17	9 47
Royalty Junction	5 09	10 39
Charlottetown	5 32	11 02
GOING EAST.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	3 17
Royalty Junction	3 40	3 40
Bedford	4 17	4 17
Mount Stewart	4 52	4 52
Cardigan	5 37	5 37
Georgetown	6 17	6 17
Mount Stewart	6 42	6 42
Morell	7 37	7 37
St. Peter's	8 26	8 26
Bear River	9 17	9 17
St. Peter's	10 02	10 02
Morell	10 57	10 57
Mount Stewart	11 37	11 37
Georgetown	12 17	12 17
Cardigan	1 02	1 02
Mount Stewart	1 32	1 32
Bedford	2 17	2 17
Royalty Junction	3 02	3 02
Charlottetown	3 47	3 47

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

## MORE CHEAP GOODS!

PEOPLE Looking for Bargains ought to go first to Weeks & Co's Cheap Store, where goods are sold all the year round at about the same rates as many shops call their "selling off" prices.

During March a number of excellent Bargains will be offered to all cash customers alike:—7000 yds. Bed Tickings at 5 to 7 cts. per yard under usual prices; 200 white fringed Counterpanes only \$1.10, worth \$1.75; 2000 yds. Roller Towellings at 5c, 6c, and 7c.; 1500 yds Table Linen, beginning at 15c., very cheap; 4000 yds. Cotton Flannels, 4c. to 6c. under prices; All Grass Cloths and Prints, Cretonnes, &c., at reduced prices; about 9000 yds. choice Cotton Shirtings from 7c. per yard; black and colored Cashmeres and other Dress Goods at a bargain, about 5000 yards to go cheap, ask to see them; also, special lines in Ladies' Corsets, at low prices. Now is the time to buy Cottons, as they are going up in price. We have about 75,000 yards bleached and grey Cottons and Sheetings to offer at the lowest prices ever seen.

Call and see the goods, even if you don't want to buy.

**W. A. WEEKS & CO.**

Ch'town, March 5, 1885.

## 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

## USE DIAMOND POTASH.

## LONDON HOUSE Custom Tailoring Department!



A SPLENDID RANGE OF CLOTHS IN  
Broadcloths,  
Worstedes,  
Meltons,  
Suitings &  
Light Overcoatings.

Work done with Promptness and in the Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

**GEO. DAVIES & CO.**

Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2 aw wky

## ADAM BEDE. THE BUDGET.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

(Continued.)

Every word sank like lead on Hetty's spirits; she saw the journey stretch bit by bit before her now; even to get to Ashby seemed a hard thing; it might take the day, for what she knew, and that was nothing to the rest of the journey. But it must be done—she must get to Arthur; oh, how she yearned to be again with somebody who would care for her! She who had never got up in the morning without the certainty of seeing familiar faces, people on whom she had an acknowledged claim; whose farthest journey had been to Rosseter on the pillow with her uncle; whose thoughts had always been taking holiday in dreams of pleasure, because all the business of her life was managed for her; this kitten-like Hetty, who till a few months ago had never felt any other grief than that of envying Mary Burge a new ribbon, or being girded at by her aunt for neglecting Totty; must now make her toilsome way in loneliness, her peaceful home left behind forever, and nothing but a tremendous hope of distant refuge before her. Now for the first time, as she lay down to night in the strange hard bed, she felt that her home had been a happy one, that her uncle had been very good to her, that her quiet lot at Hayloze among the things and people she knew, with her little pride in her one best gown and bonnet, and nothing to hide from anyone, was what she would like to wake up to as a reality, and find all the feverish life she had known besides was a short nightmare. She had thought of all she had left behind with yearning regret for her own sake her own misery filled her heart; there was no room in it for other people's sorrow. And yet, before the cruel letter, Arthur had been so tender and loving; the memory of that had still a charm for her; though it was no more than a soothing draught that just made pain bearable. For Hetty could conceive no other existence for herself in future than a hidden one, and a hidden life, even with love, would have no delights for her still less a life mingled with shame. She knew no romances, and had only a feeble share in the feelings which are the source of romance, so that well-read ladies may find it difficult to understand her state of mind. She was too ignorant of everything beyond the simple notions and habits in which she had been brought up, to have any more definite idea of her probable future than that Arthur would take care of her somehow, and shelter her from anger and scorn. He would not marry her and make her a lady; and apart from that she could think of nothing he could give toward which she looked with longing and ambition.

The next morning she rose early, and, taking only some milk and bread for her breakfast, she set out to walk on the road toward Ashby, under a leaden-colored sky, with a narrowing streak of yellow, like a departing bow on the edge of the horizon. Now, in her faintness of heart at the length and difficulty of her journey, she was most of all afraid of spending her money, and becoming so destitute that she would have to ask people's charity; for Hetty had the pride not only of a proud nature but of a proud class—the class that pays the most poor rates, and most shudders at the idea of profiting by a poor-rate. It had not yet occurred to her that she might get money for her locket and earrings which she carried with her, and she applied all her small arithmetic and knowledge of prices to calculating how many meals and how many rides were contained in her two guineas, and the odd shillings, which had a melancholy look, as if they were the pale ashes of the other bright-flaming coin.

For the first few miles out of Stoniton she walked on bravely, always fixing on some tree or gate or projecting bush at the most distant visible point in the road as a goal, and feeling a faint joy when she had reached it. But when she came to the fourth mile stone, the first she had happened to notice among the long grass by the roadside, and read that she was still only four miles beyond Stoniton, her courage sank. She had come only this little way, and yet felt tired, and almost hungry again in the keen morning air; for, though Hetty was accustomed to much movement and exertion in doors, she was not used to long walks which produce quite a different sort of fatigue, from that of household activity. As she was looking at the milestone she felt some drops falling on her face—it was beginning to rain. Here was a new trouble which had not entered into her sad thoughts before; and quite weighed down by this sudden addition to her burden, she sat down on the step of a stile and began to sob hysterically. The beginning of hardship is like the first taste of bitter food—it seems for a moment unbearable; yet, if there is nothing else to satisfy our hunger, we take another bite, and find it possible to go on.

When Hetty recovered from her burst of weeping, she rallied her fainting courage; it was raining, and she must try to get on to the village where she might find rest and shelter. Presently, as she walked on wearily, she heard the rumbling of heavy wheels behind her; a covered wagon was coming, creeping slowly along with a slouching driver cracking his whip beside the horses. She waited for it, thinking that, if the wagoner were not a very sour-looking man, she would ask him to take her up. As the wagon approached her, the driver had fallen behind, but there was something in front of the big vehicle which encouraged her. At any previous moment in her life she would not have noticed it; but now, the new susceptibility that suffering had awakened in her, caused this object to impress her strongly. It was only a small white-and-liver colored spaniel which sat on the front ledge of the wagon, with large, timid eyes, and an incessant trembling of the body, such as you may have seen in some of these small creatures. (To be continued.)

## Mr. Hackett's Able and Eloquent Speech.

## The Position of the Country Reviewed.

## Mr. Davies Again Admonished.

## Continuation of Mr. Hackett's Speech.

In Summerside, the shire town of the county I have the honor to represent, the *Summerside Pioneer*, a newspaper edited by a gentleman who supports the Opposition, and who is a very respectable man, whom I am glad to know, rises on occasion above party feeling and gives utterance to live sentiments. In November, 1883, the *Summerside Pioneer* stated as follows, with regard to the exodus:—

"It may be well enough for young persons who have no means of making a living to try their fortune elsewhere; but we consider it a mistake for those who are moderately well off to rush after imaginary wealth."

He goes on to say—I would ask my hon. friend to give particular attention to what he says:—

"There are always croakers in every community, who make a business of crying down the place in which they live, and this Province has its full share of such people. Persons of that stamp would turn the Garden of Eden into a frog pond, with a green scum on its surface. It is no wonder that our young people, growing up with the steady wall of discontent in their ears, should seek other fields on being able to leave the parental nest."

I think the editor of the *Summerside Pioneer*, supporter, as he is, of the hon. gentlemen opposite, very aptly described the effect of the speeches made by hon. gentlemen opposite, not only in this House but in the country. It would appear that when the hon. gentleman referred to the 712,000 Canadians at present in the United States, he would make out that they all went there since

### THE INAUGURATION OF THE NATIONAL POLICY.

that all these people were driven out of Canada through the effects of that policy, and were obliged to seek a home in the United States. Let us look into that statement. In 1870, according to the United States census, 490,000 people, natives of Canada, were in the United States. That was before the introduction of the National Policy. In 1880, only one year after the National Policy became the law of the country, we find 712,000 native Canadians in the United States, the exact number cited by the hon. gentleman, so that if you take the decade from 1870 to 1880 and add the death rate, which, according to a very elaborate calculation of the leader of the Opposition, made last year, would amount to 21 per cent., we find that the total number of Canadians who went into the United States during that decade would be 345,000, or about 34,000 a year. Thus, only 34,500 of the 712,000 left the country under the National Policy. Still the hon. gentleman would make it appear, and he sends his speeches

### BROADCAST THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

that 712,000 people were driven out of Canada through the effects of the National Policy. The hon. gentleman went on to refer to the great progress that was made in the United States. He stated that at the close of the civil war the United States had a debt of \$2,500,000,000, or \$69 per head of population, while now it has only \$25.39 per head, and he said that this great progress since the close of the war. But, when the hon. gentleman from King's, to whom he was referring, stated that they had nothing to show for the debt at the close of the war, he said they had four or five millions of negroes to show. Everyone knew that the great struggle between the north and south was over the question of the negro slaves, and every humane and benevolent man in every civilized country in the world was glad to find that the result of the war was the freedom of those people, and that men should cease, in North America at least, to trade in the blood and flesh of each other. But that was a war of destruction. The hon. member for King's was perfectly correct. It was a

### WAR OF DESTRUCTION.

and they had nothing to show but the negroes, and what to do with them was absorbing the attention of statesmen in the United States at that time. That war not only brought desolation and misery to thousands of families, but destroyed millions of property, and Sherman's march to the sea itself laid waste more property than would build two Canadian Pacific Railways. But if the great progress to which the hon. gentleman referred did take place, what was the cause? Did the Americans, at the close of their war, adopt the policy of free trade? No; they adopted the opposite policy. They found they had five millions of negroes on their hands, and they found it necessary, in order that they might provide employment for these negroes, to adopt a policy which would create industries and give

### EMPLOYMENT TO THESE PEOPLE;

and the result of that policy has been that the United States has progressed so much that the debt is almost wiped out, and that the progress is going on day by day. And, though hon. gentlemen opposite may say that because the Democratic party has got

into power they are going to adopt a different policy, we know from all sources of information that that is not the case, and that the American people are wedded to the system of protection to American industries and will not give it up. The hon. gentleman was not satisfied with making an unfavorable comparison between Canada and the United States, but he also made a comparison between England and Canada. It is manifestly unfair to make a comparison between an old country like England and a young country like Canada. We are all proud of old England; we are proud of being a loyal dependency, if I may say so, of that great country; we are proud that our connection places us under the protection of its flag; we are proud of the great energy and enterprise of the British people, and of the way they have carried their commerce on every sea of the world; but while we are proud of England we must also be

### PROUD OF CANADA.

Canada is our home, Canada is where we expect to live, and while we love the old country we should love Canada more. The hon. gentleman makes a comparison between the trade of England and Canada. I deprecate the action of an hon. gentleman who professes to be patriotic, and in making a comparison, distorts the figures, for the purpose of making his own country appear in a bad condition as compared with the country to which he is referring. He says:—

"We find that the volume of our trade to-day is not as good as it was in 1873. In 1873 the volume of our trade was \$217,000,000; to-day, instead of its having advanced by leaps and bounds, as we had a right to expect, and as I do not hesitate to say it would have had there been ordinary prudence exercised in the management of affairs in the North West, had there not been reckless extravagance shown in the administration of our affairs, the volume of our trade is but \$207,873,000."

Then he went on to say:—

### To be Continued.

## HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitators, but none have so fully met all the requirements needed for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promise.

The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.

The use for a short time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dryness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

## BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.

PREPARED BY  
**R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.**  
Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS OF Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is  
**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**  
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

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

Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.  
March 23, 1885—wky3m

## SEED WHEAT. FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE best variety of "White Russian" Seed Wheat, a splendid yielding, good flour, stiff straw; best for our soil and climate.

JOHN NEWSON.  
Ch'town, March 9, 1885—2mcs