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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1885.

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ments, on application.

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. 5m., p. m.
Full Moon, 29th day, 2h. 2m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water	Days ten h.
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	12 28	2 14	52		
6 Monday	35	30	0 16	3 1	55		
7 Tuesday	33	32	1 10	4 2	59		
8 Wednesday	31	34	2 14	5 13	2		
9 Thursday	29	34	3 24	6 24	5		
10 Friday	27	35	4 37	7 28	8		
11 Saturday	25	37	5 52	8 22	12		
12 Sunday	23	38	7 09	9 6	15		
13 Monday	22	39	8 29	9 47	17		
14 Tuesday	20	40	9 51	10 26	20		
15 Wednesday	18	42	11 16	11 4	24		
16 Thursday	16	43	12 44	12 27	27		
17 Friday	15	45	1 50	13 30	30		
18 Saturday	13	46	3 00	14 33	33		
19 Sunday	11	47	4 14	15 36	36		
20 Monday	9	48	5 31	16 39	39		
21 Tuesday	8	50	6 51	17 42	42		
22 Wednesday	6	51	8 14	18 46	46		
23 Thursday	4	53	9 40	19 51	49		
24 Friday	2	54	11 09	20 56	52		
25 Saturday	0	55	12 41	22 01	55		
26 Sunday	4 53	56	1 58	23 07	58		
27 Monday	57	57	3 19	24 14	0		
28 Tuesday	56	59	4 45	25 21	4		
29 Wednesday	54	7	6 17	26 28	6		
30 Thursday	4 52	2	7 54	27 35	9		

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royalton Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	10 10	5 09
Georgetown	10 19	5 19
Fredericton	10 35	5 34
Kensington	10 57	5 57
Summerside	11 32	6 23
Missionville	1 47	
Wellington	2 09	
Port Hill	2 37	
O'Leary	3 22	
Alberton	4 42	
Tignish	5 47	
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Alberton	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 02	
Wellington	11 07	
Missionville	11 34	
Summerside	11 57	
Kensington	12 02	
Fredericton	12 37	
Georgetown	1 00	
County Line	1 17	
Bradshaw	1 32	
Hunter River	1 42	
North Wiltshire	1 47	
Royalton Junction	1 59	
Charlottetown	2 52	

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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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,
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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—3mos

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F. H. ARNAUD,
MERCHANTS BANK OF HALIFAX.

Charlottetown, Jan. 1885

ADAM BEDE. THE BUDGET.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

(Continued.)

The good landlady was amazed when she saw Hetty come down stairs soon after herself, neatly dressed and looking resolutely self-possessed. Hetty told her she was quite well this morning; she had only been very tired and overcome with her journey, for she had come a long way to ask about her brother, who had run away, and they thought he had gone for a soldier, and Captain Donnithorne might know, for he had been very kind to her brother once. It was a lame story, and the landlady looked doubtfully at Hetty as she told it; but there was a resolute air of self-reliance about her this morning, so different from the helpless prostration of yesterday, that the landlady hardly knew how to make a remark that might seem like prying into other people's affairs. She only invited her to sit down to breakfast with them, and, in the course of it, Hetty brought out her earrings and locket, and asked the landlady if he could help her get money for them. Her journey, she said, had cost her more than she expected, and now she had no money to get back to her friends, which she wanted to see at once.

It was not the first time the landlady had seen the ornaments, for she had examined the contents of Hetty's pocket yesterday, and she and her husband had discussed the fact of a country girl having these beautiful things, with a stronger conviction than ever that Hetty had been miserably deluded by the fine young officer.

'Well,' said the landlady, when Hetty had spread the precious trifles before him, 'we might take 'em to the jeweler's shop, for there's one not far off; but Lord bless you, they wouldn't give you a quarter of what the things are worth. And you wouldn't like to part with 'em?' he added, looking at her inquiringly.

'Oh, I don't mind,' said Hetty, hastily, 'so I can get money to go back.'

'And they might think the things were stolen, as you wanted to sell 'em,' he went on; 'for it isn't usual for a young woman like you to have fine jewelry like that.'

The blood rushed to Hetty's face with anger. 'I belong to respectable folks,' she said; 'I'm not a thief.'

'No, that you aren't, I'll be bound,' said the landlady; 'and you'd no call to say that, looking indignantly at her husband. 'The things were giv' to her; that's plain enough to be seen.'

'I didn't mean as I thought so,' said her husband, apologetically; 'but I said it was what the jeweler might think, and so he wouldn't be offering much money for 'em.'

'Well,' said the wife, 'suppose you were to advance some money on the things yourself, and then if she liked to redeem them when she got home, she could, but if we heard nothing from her for two months, we might do as we liked with 'em.'

I will not say that in this accommodating proposition the landlady had no regard whatever to the possible reward of her good nature in the ultimate possession of the lockets and earrings; indeed, the effect they would have in that case on the mind of the grocer's wife had presented itself with remarkable vividness to her rapid imagination. The landlady took up the ornaments and pushed out his lips in a meditative manner. He wished Hetty well, doubtless; but pray, how many of your well-wishers would decline to make a little gain out of you? Your landlady is sincerely affected at parting with you, respects you highly, and will really rejoice if anyone else is generous to you; but at the same time she hands you a bill by which she gains as high a percentage as possible.

'How much money do you want to get home with, young woman?' said the well-wisher at length.

'Three guineas,' answered Hetty, fixing on the sum she set out with, for want of any other standard, and afraid of asking too much.

'Well, I've no objections to advance you three guineas,' said the landlady; 'and if you like to send it me back and get the jewelry again, you can, you know; the Green Man isn't going to run away.'

'Oh yes, I'll be very glad if you'll give me that,' said Hetty, relieved at the thought that she would not have to go to the jeweler's, and be stared at and questioned.

'But if you want the things again, you'll write before long,' said the landlady; 'because when two months are up we shall make up our minds as you don't want 'em.'

'Yes,' said Hetty, indifferently.

The husband and wife were equally content with this arrangement. The husband thought, if the ornaments were not redeemed, he could make a good thing of it by taking them to London and selling them; the wife thought she would coax the good man into letting her keep them. And they were accommodating Hetty, poor thing; a pretty respectable looking young woman, apparently in a bad case. They declined to take anything for her food and bed; she was quite welcome. And at seven o'clock Hetty said 'Good-bye' to them, with the same quite, resolute air she had worn all the morning, mounting the coach that was to take her twenty miles back along the way she had come.

There is a strength of self-possession which is the sign that the last hope has departed. Despair no more leans on others than perfect contentment, and in despair pride ceases to be counteracted by the sense of dependence.

Hetty felt that no one could deliver her from the evils that would make life hateful to her; and no one, she said to herself, should ever know her misery and humiliation. No; she would not confess even to Dinah; she would wander out of sight, and drown herself where her body would never be found, and no one would know what had become of her.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Hackett's Able and Eloquent Speech.

The Position of the Country Reviewed.

Mr. Davies Again Admonished.

Conclusion of Mr. Hackett's Speech.

I do not know that I need follow the hon. gentleman to any great extent, but I want to say a word with respect to reciprocity. Coming from Prince Edward Island, I know that reciprocity of trade with the United States would be of great advantage to the people of that Island. We feel there that the markets of the United States are the only ones available for one of the main products of the Island—potatoes. If we had reciprocity the farmers of the Island might go to raising and exporting them largely, but at present they are debarred from that privilege. The imposition of a duty of 15 cents a bushel has been sufficient to shut them out of the American market. And while a great deal has been said with regard to who pays the duty, the people of Prince Edward Island, who export their potatoes to the United States, know very well that they are called on to pay the duty. The consumer there is not called upon to pay it; if he was, reciprocity would be of no advantage to the people of this country. They know, when they take their potatoes there, and enter the Custom House and pay 15 cents a bushel in gold, and go to the wharf and sell them, the American potatoes are there side by side with theirs, and the American producer receives the same price as they do, and consequently pockets the 15 cents. I trust, therefore, the Government will take every means in their power to obtain RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I know it is the desire of the Government, but while this standing invitation, of which we have heard so much, has been on the Statute Books of the country, I think that the Government should go further. It was impossible to get it there while the Republicans were in power, because they rejected the overtures of hon. gentlemen opposite when they sent the Hon. George Brown to negotiate a treaty, and I think it is scarcely possible that, having rejected those proposals, they should accept the proposals of another Government. But now there is a change of Government in the United States; the Democrats are in power, and it is believed the Democrats are favorable to extending the trade relations of the United States, and it is therefore quite possible that reciprocity might be obtained from them. I have noticed lately that a number of reciprocity treaties negotiated or inaugurated by the Republican party have been allowed to drop out, and nothing more has been heard of them. I trust the Government will endeavour to secure reciprocal trade with the United States. But, Sir, while we should endeavour to obtain a reciprocity treaty with the United States, we should also remember the

IMPORTANT INTERESTS which are involved in our trade relations with the West Indies. The Government should not allow this matter to rest. The people of Canada are interested in that trade; a large amount of trade is done with those islands, and I hope the Government will use their efforts in this direction also. The hon. member for Digby (Mr. Vail), said, this evening, that the National Policy had utterly killed the trade between Canada and the West Indies. Surely he did not consider the expression he used, for he must be aware that the trade has increased materially between Canada and the West Indies, and that the aggregate trade with those islands is one million more than it was in 1878. I trust the hon. gentleman will see that he was misinformed, and that the National Policy has not destroyed that trade, but on the contrary has fostered it, and I hope that measures will be taken by the Government to extend our trade in that direction, and thus secure for us a market

FOR MANY OF OUR COMMODITIES in the West Indies. Another matter to which I would refer is the protection of our fisheries. We know that the Washington treaty expires on the 1st July, and that, from information we have lately received as to the action taken by the American fishermen, in calling meetings and passing resolutions declaring that the treaty was injurious to them, there is no possibility of the treaty being renewed at present. I trust, therefore, that the Government will take energetic and active steps to protect our fishermen and keep the United States fishermen outside of the three-mile limit. I am also glad to see, by the resolutions before the House that the Government propose to place a duty on American fish, similar to that which exists on our fish going into the United States. This will be to the benefit of the

FISHERMEN OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES. A large quantity of fish is brought into Canada and sold in the western Provinces, but by the imposition of a duty the people of the Maritime Provinces will be able to supply the western Provinces—the markets of Ontario, as well as Manitoba and the Northwest Territories—to some extent, I believe, without an increase of price to the consumer. I am glad to see that this system of the protection of the fishermen is receiving so much attention from the

Government. The hon. member for Digby (Mr. Vail) says that the great cause of the discontent in the Maritime Provinces was that so large an amount of money was thrown away on the Canadian Pacific Railway. He said that millions and millions were thrown away on that work. Now I think that was a rash statement for the hon. gentleman to make. He was a member of the late administration, in which he held an important position, and he knows that it was the policy of his Government to build that railway. He knows that they entered into large expenses for building the line from Port Arthur to Selkirk. He knows they expended a large amount in making that

FAMOUS HISTORICAL WORK, the St. Francis locks. He knows they sent rails to British Columbia to build the railway west of the Rocky Mountains. He knows that they sent surveyors out to survey the line across the mountains; and while all this was being done, surely it was not done to deceive the people; surely there was some intention to honestly and faithfully carry out this work to which the Dominion was pledged. I am sorry indeed to find the hon. gentleman now find fault with the expenditure of money in the same way in which it was intended to be spent by the Government of which he was a member. But the hon. gentleman, to show that there is great discontent prevailing in the Maritime Provinces, stated that a resolution was before the Prince Edward Island Council and Assembly, looking to the placing of the

CLAIMS OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND for steam communication with the Mainland, winter and summer, at the foot of the Throne. That is a fact; the resolutions are there. The people of that Island have suffered for want of this steam communication; they exhausted the constitutional means for the purpose of endeavoring to carry out that work, and they are now seeking constitutional redress by going to the foot of the Throne. But it is not because of any commercial depression in the Island, or any discontent with the Confederation. The people are loyal and true to the Confederation. They accepted the terms with loyalty, and they

REMAIN LOYAL AND TRUE to their country. To show that there is no widespread discontent on the island, and that the people there are fairly prosperous, I will read an extract from the speech of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, at the opening of the Sessions, on the 11th of March instant:

'Although, in some respects, the harvest was not so abundant as in other years, yet no cry of distress has been heard; while the steady advance which our people are making in material prosperity, the undisturbed public health and general contentment that prevails, are blessings for which we cannot be too heartily thankful and which it is our duty to acknowledge with feelings of the most sincere gratitude.'

This shows that there is no discontent on Prince Edward Island, but, on the contrary, that there is general prosperity and that the people are content and happy. He goes on to say:

'It is indeed pleasing to notice, year after year, the advancement which is being made by our farmers in the science of agriculture as well as by other classes of the community in various manufactures and industries.'

Thus showing that the people of Prince Edward Island are progressing in agricultural science, and that other industries are springing up over the Island. I do not know, Mr. Speaker, that I need trouble the House at any greater length. I felt it my duty to make these few remarks, and I thank the House for the patient and considerate manner in which they have listened to me.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Entertainment at Albion Bay.

SIR.—On Thursday, the 26th inst., a very interesting entertainment was given in the Albion Bay School House by a number of the young people of that place, under the management of the teacher in the District, Mr. Frank C. Lavers.

The programme consisted of instrumental music, songs, dialogues, recitations and stump speeches—twenty-seven selections in all—a very long programme, yet it was so well arranged that the whole performance only occupied two hours.

Some of the selections were exceedingly humorous, especially the dialogues, while others were of a nature calculated to leave a lasting impression of some good morals, thus blending the grave and the gay very harmoniously. What most forcibly struck my correspondent was the excellent rendition of the various selections by those young people who, without an exception, performed on the stage for the first time. The dialogues were acted in a manner that would reflect credit on old stagers, trained in the histrionic art. It was pleasing to see such a development of latent talent; and the good people of Albion Bay will, no doubt, ask to be further entertained by these amateurs. Though the admission was only ten and fifteen cents, the sum of twenty dollars was realized, which will assist in furnishing the new schoolhouse built last fall. Much credit is due Mr. Lavers for the manner in which everything was carried out, and we trust to attend a similar entertainment before long. The committee feel much indebted to the young ladies from Georgetown who so kindly assisted in singing, and who presided so efficiently at the organ.

SPECTATOR.

March 28th, 1885.

FANCY WORK, Cards, Tassels, Berlin Wool, Silks, Stamped Embroidery, Gold Silver and Silk Braids, Furse Silk, Infant's Jackets and Booties, all selling very cheap at M. F. Ellis's.

(mar 16)