

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1885.

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### ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Last Quarter 7th day, 10h. 30m., a. m.  
New Moon 13th 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	Moon	High	Days	Low	h m	aft'n	h m
1 Wednesday	5	44	6	23	8	49	11	41
2 Thursday	4	2	24	9	52	16	43	43
3 Friday	40	26	10	46	0	52	46	46
4 Saturday	38	27	11	38	1	31	49	49
5 Sunday	37	29	12	30	2	14	52	52
6 Monday	35	30	0	26	3	1	55	55
7 Tuesday	33	32	1	10	4	2	59	59
8 Wednesday	31	33	1	49	5	13	13	2
9 Thursday	29	34	2	24	6	24	5	5
10 Friday	27	35	2	57	7	28	8	8
11 Saturday	25	37	3	27	8	22	12	12
12 Sunday	23	38	3	56	9	6	15	15
13 Monday	22	39	4	29	9	47	17	17
14 Tuesday	20	40	4	57	10	26	20	20
15 Wednesday	18	42	5	30	11	4	24	24
16 Thursday	16	43	6	7	11	45	27	27
17 Friday	15	45	6	50	12	30	30	30
18 Saturday	13	46	7	40	0	27	33	33
19 Sunday	11	47	8	37	1	11	36	36
20 Monday	9	48	9	41	2	1	39	39
21 Tuesday	8	50	10	47	2	59	42	42
22 Wednesday	6	51	11	57	4	11	46	46
23 Thursday	4	53	12	16	5	37	49	49
24 Friday	2	54	2	15	6	56	52	52
25 Saturday	0	55	3	22	7	59	55	55
26 Sunday	4	53	56	4	28	8	47	58
27 Monday	57	57	5	53	9	29	14	0
28 Tuesday	56	59	6	35	10	8	4	4
29 Wednesday	54	7	0	7	10	43	6	6
30 Thursday	4	52	7	2	8	36	11	18

### THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

TO 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
Bradabane	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Freetown	10 35	5 34
Kensington	10 57	5 57
arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside		
depart	1 47	
Misouche	2 09	
Wellington	2 37	
Fort Hill	3 22	
O'Leary	4 42	
Alberton	5 47	
Tignish	6 47	
FROM WEST.		
Tignish	6 47	
Alberton	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Fort Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Misouche	11 34	
arrive	11 57	A. M.
Summerside		
depart	2 02	7 32
Kensington	2 27	8 07
Freetown	3 00	8 30
County Line	3 17	8 45
Bradabane	3 27	8 55
Hunter River	4 02	9 32
North Wiltshire	4 17	9 47
Royalty Junction	5 09	10 39
Charlottetown	5 32	11 02
TO EAST.		
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royalty Junction	3 40	
Bedford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 52	
depart	4 57	
Carligan	5 17	
Georgetown	5 42	
Mount Stewart	5 47	
Morell	5 37	
St. Peter's	6 08	
Bear River	6 57	
Souris	7 42	
FROM EAST.		
Souris	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morell	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	10 17	
Carligan	10 52	
Mount Stewart	11 32	
depart	11 37	
Bedford	10 17	
Royalty Junction	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 17	

### WE SELL

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

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Members of Board of Trade Corn and  
Mechanics Exchange.  
Charlottetown, Nov. 10, 1884

## CHEAP CASH SALE

### J. B. MACDONALD'S.

#### YOU CAN BUY

12 yds. Dress Goods for 95 cents, 20 yds. Gray Cotton for 75 cents, 20 yds. White Cotton for \$1.00. Good black Cashmere for 25 cents per yard, good colored Cashmere for 25 cents per yard; large stock of Print Cottons, very cheap. Men's strong Shirting 10 cents per yard; Men's Underclothing, 65 cents a suit; Men's colored cotton Shirts, 50 cents each; Men's and Boys' ready-made Clothing, very cheap; Men's and Boys' Felt Hats, cheapest in Town.

See Goods and Prices before buying elsewhere, and be satisfied you can Save Money by buying at

### J. B. MACDONALD'S, Queen Street.

Charlottetown, April 8, 1885. 4th wkly

## 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.

Charlottetown, Feb. 24th, 1885

## ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

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CAPITAL, \$2,000,000

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

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AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,

Charlottetown, Jan. 1885

## CHARLOTTETOWN SASH AND DOOR FACTORY

Peake's No. 3 Wharf,

## R. PALMER & CO., PROPRIETORS.

We are now manufacturing and will sell at the lowest cash prices;

Sashes, Doors, Window and Door Frames, Architraves, Spouting and Conductor Mouldings, Ballusters, Newel Posts, Stair Rails, Twists, etc.  
We are prepared to do all kinds of Jobbing, in Planing, Joining, Mortising, Tenon-ing, Jig and Foot Sawing, Turning, etc.  
All kinds of Gothic Windows for Churches made at shortest notice.  
With New and first-class Machinery, and the latest appliances, we can insure utmost satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.  
Charlottetown, June 1884.

## ADAM BEDE. A CONTRAST

Drawn by Hon. D. Ferguson.

### CHAPTER XLIV.

(Continued.)

Yes; for Arthur was at ease a'out Hetty; not quite at ease about the past, for a certain burning of the ears would come when- ever he thought of the scenes with Adam last August—but at ease about her present lot. Mr. Irwine, who had been a regular correspondent, telling him all the news about the old places and people, had sent him word nearly three months ago that Adam Bede was not to marry Mary Burge, as he had thought; but pretty Hetty Sorrel, Martin Poyser and Adam himself had told Mr. Irwine all about it—that Adam had been deeply in love with Hetty these two years, and that now it was agreed they were to be married in March. The stalwart rogue Adam was more susceptible than the Rector had thought; it was really quite an idyllic love-affair; and if it had not been too long to tell in a letter, he would have liked to describe to Arthur the blushing looks and the simple, strong words with which the fine, honest fellow told his secret. He knew Arthur would like to hear that Adam had this sort of happiness in prospect.

Yes, indeed! Arthur felt there was not air enough in the room to satisfy his renovated life, when he read that passage in the letter. He threw up the windows, he rushed out of doors into the December air, and greeted every one who spoke to him with an eager gaiety, as if there had been news of fresh Nelson victory. For the first time that day since he had come to Windsor, he was in true boyish spirits; the load that had been pressing upon him was gone; the haunting fear had vanished. He thought he could conquer his bitterness toward Adam now—could offer his hand, and ask to be his friend again, in spite of that painful memory which would still make his ears burn. He had been knocked down, and he had been forced to tell a lie; such things make a scar, do what we will. But if Adam were the same again as in the old days, Arthur wished to be the same too, and to have Adam mixed up with his business and his future, as he had always desired before that accursed meeting in August. Nay, he would do a great deal more for Adam than he should otherwise have done, when he came into the estate; Hetty's husband had a special claim on him—Hetty herself should feel that any pain she had suffered through Arthur in the past was compensated to her a hundred fold. For really she could not have felt much, since she had so soon made up her mind to marry Adam.

You perceive clearly what sort of picture Adam and Hetty made in the panorama of Arthur's thoughts on his journey homeward. It was March now; they were soon to be married, perhaps they were already married. And now it was actually in his power to do a great deal for them. Sweet—sweet little Hetty! The little puss hadn't cared for him half as much as he cared for her; for he was a great fool about her still—was almost afraid of seeing her—indeed, had not cared much to look at any other woman since he parted from her. That little figure coming toward him in the grove, those dark-fringed, childish eyes, the lovely lips put up to kiss him—that picture had got no fainter with the lapse of months. And she would look just the same. It was impossible to think how he could meet her; he should certainly tremble. Strange, how long this sort of influence lasts; for he was certainly not in love with Hetty now; he had been earnestly desiring for months, that she should marry Adam, and there was nothing that contributed more to his happiness in these moments than the thought of their marriage. It was the ex-aggerating effect of imagination that made his heart still beat a little more quickly at the thought of her. When he saw the little thing again as she really was, as Adam's wife, at work quite prosaically in her new home, he should, perhaps, wonder at the possibility of his past feelings. Thank heaven it had turned out so well! He should have plenty of affairs and interests to fill his life now, and not be in danger of playing the fool again.

Pleasant the crack of the post-boy's whip! Pleasant the sense of being hurried along in swift ease through English scenes, so like those round his own home, only not quite so charming. Here was a market-town—very much like Treddlestone—where the arms of the neighboring lord of the manor were borne on the sign of the principal inn; then mere fields and hedges; their vicinity to a market-town carrying an agreeable suggestion of high rent, till the land began to assume a trimmer look, the woods were more frequent, and at length a white or red mansion looked down from a moderate eminence, or allowed him to be aware of its parapet and chimneys among the dense-looking masses of oaks and elms—masses reddened now with early buds.

And close at hand came the village; the small church with its red-tiled roof, looking humble even among the faded half-timbered houses; the old green grave-stones with nettles around them; nothing fresh and bright but the children, opening rosy eyes at the swift post-chaise; nothing noisy and busy but the gaping curs of mysterious pedigree. What a much prettier village Hayslope was! And it should not be neglected like this place; vigorous repairs should go on everywhere among farm buildings and cottages, travellers in post-chaises, coming along the Rosetier road should do nothing but admire as they went. And Adam Bede should superintend all the repairs, for he had a share in Burge's business now, and, if he liked, Arthur would put some money into the concern, and buy the old man out in a year or two. That was an ugly fault in Arthur's life, that affair last summer; but the future should make amends.

(To be continued.)

With the Expenditures in the Previous Six Years.

(Speech in the House of Assembly on a motion respecting Supply.)

Hon. Mr. Ferguson said he would, in the first place, refer to the statement just made by the hon. member for West River, respecting a bond which he says is signed by Mr. Dawson as security for the head of a department in the Government. He (Mr. F.) wanted to tell the hon. member and the House that Mr. Dawson is not security for any departmental officer, nor does his name appear on any bond held by the Government as far as I am aware. The hon. gentleman said it was on account of Mr. Dawson's name being on some bond, that certain supplies for the Public Buildings had been purchased from that gentleman. This statement is in keeping with the general tenor of the hon. member's speeches. Even if Mr. Dawson was security for one of the officials of the Government, was that any reason why no supplies should be purchased from him? Why should not some goods be purchased from Mr. Dawson when they are required, so long as no more was charged for them than what they could be bought for elsewhere? The hon. member's conduct in thus dragging the names of gentlemen who are not in politics, and who are highly respected by all the community, into this debate, was most unwarrantable, and shows how far he is willing to go in order to try and damage his opponents.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY COURSE.

Three weeks had elapsed since this House met, and it is nearly a week since the hon. leader of the Government made his Budget Speech, to which the hon. leader of the Opposition replied. The hon. member for Tignish had been allowed to resume the debate on several occasions, and had been given every opportunity to bring all the charges that even he could imagine against the Government. But when the hon. senior member for Charlottetown had answered the hon. member, the Opposition, considering "discretion the better part of valor," allowed the motion to pass, and the House to go into committee without further debate. They have now taken the extraordinary course of opening up the subject again, a course that was never adopted, unless some new motion of extraordinary importance was submitted. It is no wonder the hon. member for West River suggests that the public departments should be run without heads. The Opposition is evidently being run in that manner.

### CHANGE OF TACTICS.

When the Assessment Act was repealed they said we were starving the public works of the Province; and recommended that assessment should be continued. Since hearing the Budget speech of the Hon. Leader of the Government, a change has apparently taken place in their views. They find that taxation is not necessary, that no blue ruin is falling on the Province, and that the popularity of the Government is daily increasing; and they now say that the Government is spending too much money; but they have not one word to say about raising additional revenue by taxation. The Opposition are actually becoming economical! Who ever heard of such a thing as the Grit party wishing to amalgamate offices and reduce expenditure? They are trying to steal the liver of the Government in order to ingratiate themselves with the country.

### BLUE RUIN.

The Opposition and their organ have been proclaiming that the Province is on the brink of ruin. He (Mr. F.) had looked over the estimates of the Opposition for some years past, respecting the indebtedness of the Government, and he would read them to the House:

In 1879 the estimated deficit was	\$118,000
In 1880 " " "	56,000
In 1881 " " "	41,000
In 1882 " " "	24,000
In 1883 " " "	95,000
In 1884 " " "	85,000
Altogether	\$419,000

Hon. members were aware that he (Mr. F.) had to arrive at these figures by approximation, for it was well known that no two members of the Opposition used the same figures when talking of the amount the Province was in debt in any year. Sometimes we find that their figures for a particular year vary all the way from \$15,000 to \$120,000. If these deficits had occurred; if the statements of the Opposition were to be relied on, the Government would now be over \$400,000 in debt. There is no better way to show how unreliable are the statements of the Opposition than to quote from their own speeches. By the figures of the Hon. member for West River, the debt at the end of last year was \$73,000, and the Hon. Leader of the Opposition said it was \$85,000; but if their figures of previous years were worthy of the slightest consideration, the indebtedness of the Province would now be \$419,000.

### THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT ECONOMICAL.

He (Mr. F.) wished to show the House and the Country that the present administration were more economical in every department of the public service than any preceding Government. By doing so, no reflection is cast on Hon. members who had formed part of preceding Governments. When he (Mr. F.) showed that the present Government had made better and more economical use of the revenues of the Province, he was only doing his duty to his

Hon. colleagues, all of whom were alike entitled to credit for the record of the present Government.

### COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURE.

It is now twelve years since the Province entered Confederation and this term naturally divides itself into two periods of six years each. The present administration have held the reins of power during the latter period.

PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTS.	
In 1873 the expenditure was	\$ 401,661.92
1874 " " "	435,207.56
1875 " " "	395,277.43
1876 " " "	353,327.84
1877 " " "	381,632.13
1878 " " "	334,131.29
A total of	\$2,301,238.17

### PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

In 1879 the expenditure was	\$ 313,845.00
1880 " " "	257,308.38
1881 " " "	261,275.51
1882 " " "	257,228.03
1883 " " "	270,477.40
1884 " " "	279,545.35
A total of	\$1,639,679.67

Saving effected by present Govt. \$ 661,558.50

He (Mr. F.) might mention that he had given the figures as they appeared in the Public Accounts. The expenditure in 1878 did not include the \$60,000 that was incurred in 1878, but which did not appear in the accounts of that year. This amount is included in the expenditure of 1879, making that year's expenditure greater by that amount, and in that particular the calculation is unfair to the present Government. Without allowing for this amount, which the present administration are not responsible for spending, we find that during the six years the present Government have been in power they have expended \$661,558.50 less than was expended by their predecessors during a similar period of six years. In other words, for the last six years, over \$110,000 a year has been saved to the Province!

MR. SINCLAIR said the hon. gentleman's argument had no force, as a Conservative Government had been in power during part of the first period.

Hon. Mr. Ferguson—It did not matter what party was in power during the first period, the comparison was equally favorable to the present Government. When the Owen Government were in power there was money in the banks to the credit of the Province, and a demand was made by the people, that, as they were only receiving 4 per cent. for this money it should be put in circulation by building public works of utility. That excuse cannot be urged in favor of the Davies Government. Mr. Davies declared that the affairs of the Province were in a very bad state, and that it was necessary to resort to heavy direct taxation. He (Mr. F.) did not use these figures to reflect on preceding Governments, but to defend the present administration and to show that they had spent \$110,000 per annum less than their predecessors.

### INCREASED PROVISION FOR EDUCATION.

The present Government are not responsible for passing the Education Act, but that Act has resulted in greatly increased expenditure. The following statement shows what had been spent for education during the past twelve years, divided as before, into two periods of six years each:

PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTS.	
Expended for Education in 1873	\$59,194.83
" " " " 1874	61,787.11
" " " " 1875	60,481.51
" " " " 1876	60,530.38
" " " " 1877	80,813.63
" " " " 1878	65,550.13
A total of	\$388,377.56

### PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

Expended for Education in 1879	\$91,007.87
" " " " 1880	96,213.81
" " " " 1881	96,489.46
" " " " 1882	97,411.77
" " " " 1883	101,193.41
" " " " 1884	105,185.09
A total of	\$587,501.41

Showing an expenditure of \$199,123.85 during the six years the present Government had been in power over what was expended for this service during a similar period by their predecessors. In comparing the expenditure of these two periods, you have to add this amount of \$199,123.85 to the \$661,558.50 of reduced expenditure, as it is an increase of expenditure the present administration are not responsible for.

### LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The hon. member for West River took credit to the late Government for building the Asylum. The present Government are not responsible for the excessive cost of that building, although they had to provide about \$55,000 of the cost. The size of the building, and the expensive nature of its maintenance, were due entirely to the late Government. The following statement will show the expenditure for maintenance of the Asylum during the two periods as before:

PREVIOUS GOVERNMENTS.	
In 1873 the sum of	\$ 4,542.00
1874 " " "	7,462.82
1875 " " "	9,437.00
1876 " " "	11,751.14
1877 " " "	9,647.40
1878 " " "	10,189.26