

The Daily Examiner.

"This is true Liberty, when Free born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURYPIDES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1883.

VOL. 12.--NO. 119.

NEW SERIES.

THE DAILY EXAMINER
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,
BY THE EXAMINER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
140 GREAT GEORGE STREETS,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1883.

Day	h	m	Mo	High	Days
Sun	5	44	6	24	1
Mon	4	2	24	1	51
Tue	4	0	24	1	52
Wed	3	58	24	1	53
Thu	3	56	24	1	54
Fri	3	54	24	1	55
Sat	3	52	24	1	56
Sun	3	50	24	1	57
Mon	3	48	24	1	58
Tue	3	46	24	1	59
Wed	3	44	24	1	60
Thu	3	42	24	1	61
Fri	3	40	24	1	62
Sat	3	38	24	1	63
Sun	3	36	24	1	64
Mon	3	34	24	1	65
Tue	3	32	24	1	66
Wed	3	30	24	1	67
Thu	3	28	24	1	68
Fri	3	26	24	1	69
Sat	3	24	24	1	70
Sun	3	22	24	1	71
Mon	3	20	24	1	72
Tue	3	18	24	1	73
Wed	3	16	24	1	74
Thu	3	14	24	1	75
Fri	3	12	24	1	76
Sat	3	10	24	1	77
Sun	3	8	24	1	78
Mon	3	6	24	1	79
Tue	3	4	24	1	80
Wed	3	2	24	1	81
Thu	3	0	24	1	82
Fri	3	0	24	1	83
Sat	3	0	24	1	84
Sun	3	0	24	1	85
Mon	3	0	24	1	86
Tue	3	0	24	1	87
Wed	3	0	24	1	88
Thu	3	0	24	1	89
Fri	3	0	24	1	90
Sat	3	0	24	1	91
Sun	3	0	24	1	92
Mon	3	0	24	1	93
Tue	3	0	24	1	94
Wed	3	0	24	1	95
Thu	3	0	24	1	96
Fri	3	0	24	1	97
Sat	3	0	24	1	98
Sun	3	0	24	1	99
Mon	3	0	24	1	100

INSURANCE OFFICE.
Queen Insurance Company,
OF ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
Lancashire Insurance Company
CAPITAL, FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS
Insurance effected on all kinds of property
at current rates. Losses settled promptly
and equitably.
DESBRISAY & ANGUS,
General Agents.
Office—South Side Queen Square,
Charlottetown, Sept. 15, 1882.

FREEHOLD FARMS
FOR SALE.

I HAVE received instructions to sell
several valuable FARMS, situated in dif-
ferent sections of the country containing
From 100 to 300 Acres each.
For particulars apply at
My Auction Room, Queen St.
Application by mail will receive prompt
attention.
A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.
Charlottetown, Feb. 13, 1883.—tf

THE STARR
KIDNEY PAD.

Indubitable Evidence,
(Condensed)
From Doctors, Druggists, Merchants,
Farmers.
Some of the additional home testimony re-
ceived since publication of last pamphlet.
GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Picton, April 20.
Gentlemen,—I find that your Pads are giving
entire satisfaction, and wish you to increase
sales for so valuable a remedy for disease of
the kidneys.
J. B. MORDEN, M. D.
OF SERVICE TO PATIENTS.
Lime Lake, April 23.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad has been of great
service to some of my patients already.
J. W. MAXWELL, M. D.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CONQUERED.
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Five years ago I fell with a
bag of grain, which caused weakness in my
back, and also brought on an attack of
Bright's disease, and which caused me to lose
considerable in weight. After wearing your
Pads for six weeks, I gained 13 pounds. All
pain and weakness has left me. I would
have been yet in the doctor's hands, had it
not been for my using your Kidney Pad.
Signed, W. FENWICK, Miller.

THE ONLY PERMANENT CURE.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—I was troubled with painful
back, and could not retain my urinary secre-
tion, from painful inflammation of the blad-
der. I have been treated by a dozen physi-
cians to no purpose, but have worn your
Special Pad six weeks. The pain, swelling
and inflammation are gone and I am well.
Your Pad is the only cure for kidney diseases.
J. A. FRASER, Manuf. of Wooden Wares.

ALL PRAISE THEM HIGHLY.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—An accident 12 years ago
wrenched my back. I could hardly walk, and
never lifted anything. The Pad purchased
from Mr. Jas. Aylsworth has nearly made me
as strong as I ever was. I know of several
being used, and all praise them highly.
Jas. SUMMERS,
Enterprise, April 13.

Gentlemen,—Your Pad is helping me won-
derfully. My complaint is inflammation of
the kidneys.
J. S. PIZE,
Picton—Child's Pad, \$1.50. Regular Pad,
\$2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases,
\$3.00.
JOHN KNIGHT, sole agent Georgetown.
J. A. GOURLIK, sole agent Summerside.
JOHN J. ARSENAULT, Tignish.

THE STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.
TORONTO, ONT. [de 15 wky

A CURE GUARANTEED.
Magnetic Medicine;



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, Suprematurities, Leucorrhoea,
Barrenness, Seminal Weakness, and General Loss
of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Rejuven-
ates the Faded Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled
Brain and Restores Surprising Tonic and Vigor to the
Exhausted Generative Organs in either sex. For
each order for 12 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.
Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we
desire to send free to any address.
Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Drug
Stores at 50 cts. per box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50, or will
be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by
address.
MACK'S MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO.,
Windsor, Ont., Canada
Sole in Charlottetown by Apothecaries Hall Co.,
Agents for Prince Edward Island, and by all Druggists
everywhere. [de 15 wky

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS
MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,
And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any per-
son 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. L. S. JOHNSON & CO. BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA, CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use) CURES
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Headache, Chronic Hoarseness, Hooping Cough, Whooping Cough,
Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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. 28, 1882.—ly

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTADS, 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.—ly

TO LET,
The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
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.

Cardigan Lighthouse.
To the Editor of the Examiner.
DEAR SIR,—In the Patriot of the 29th
ult., I noticed a communication over the
signature of "Jasper" accusing Mr. Lord
of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,
and Tories of Georgetown and Royalty, of
selecting an improper site for the lighthouse
about to be built in Cardigan. In order, he
says, to get vessels driven ashore, for the
benefit, he says, of that ancient city.
"Jasper" states that Mr. Lord and a few
Tories from Georgetown and Royalty pro-
ceeded to Cardigan. Now the fact is there
was no one with Mr. Lord from Georgetown
or Royalty, but the person that drove him
out, and in selecting the site for the light,
he consulted with those most likely to know
the proper place for a light, viz., those of
Cardigan who were most practically ac-
quainted with the harbor, and from ex-
perience, know the lay of the shoals of said
harbor, and where a light to avoid them
should be placed. And, having had some
experience in sea-faring myself, I can well
understand when a light is placed in a
position to safely guide into harbor, when I
know the reefs and shoals in said harbor to
be avoided; and, in the present case, I
maintain that a very happy selection of the
site has been made to guide vessels safely
into the harbor, can see that from the entrance
thereof, the light placed on this site will
guide vessels up mid-channel between the
horse-shoe shoal on the west, and the sand-
reef off Peter Campbell's point on the east
side of channel, and also that when a vessel
is inside of the latter, she is in safe harbor,
and that any light placed further up the
river would tend to guide vessels close on
to horse-shoe shoal, or run them ashore on
the reef off P. Campbell's point. So much
for the truthfulness of "Jasper" in his
statement that the Tories of Georgetown
and Royalty selected the site for fraudulent
purposes. When "Jasper" assumes and
writes over his proper name he may hear
from me again. By giving the above a
place in your next, you will oblige,
Yours truly,
PIUS FLANNIGAN.
Cardigan Royalty, April 7, 1883.

Nauffrage Harbor Improvements.
To the Editor of the Examiner.
SIR,—Now, while Dr. McIntyre is in-
teresting himself about the proposed East
Point Railway and Red Point Breakwater,
I hope he will not neglect the interests of
the people of North Side. When the Mc-
Kenzie administration was in power he had
a seat in the House of Commons. At that
time I recollect having signed a petition
asking for certain harbor improvements at
Nauffrage. This petition was very numer-
ously and influentially signed, not only did
it bear the signatures of a large number of
electors, but opposite nearly every name
was subscribed a sum in money and labor,
amounting in all to over \$750.00, as a
bonus, provided the Government of the day
would undertake this much needed public
work. What became of that petition is
unknown to this day. Is it not time that
Dr. McIntyre was looking it up? The
people in this section of the county, at the
last election gave him almost a unanimous
support, and they should now receive every
consideration at his hands.
I, for one, think Nauffrage could be made
a very important shipping place at no very
great cost to the Dominion. A survey could
surely be made. If it is then found that
the harbor improvement asked for long ago
is feasible, our Representative should exert
himself to have the necessary amount grant-
ed forthwith.
Yours truly,
FAIRPLAY.
Bear River, April 6, 1883.
Protection and Free Trade.
NUMBER FOUR.

To the Editor of the Examiner.
The great English colonies—Australia,
New Zealand, the Dominion—have all
found that Free Trade was injurious to
their interests, and in the face of the Cobden
Club have adopted more or less of the
Protective policy. This is a very signifi-
cant fact and extremely disheartening to
the future of Free Trade.

But Mr. Fawcett, the great Political
Economist and Free Trader, makes another
admission worthy of the closest considera-
tion. It is that the price of the raw ma-
terial of a manufactured article forms only
a small portion of the entire value of the
finished article. He also admits that a rise
in the price of the raw material produces
but little effect upon the price or profits of
the manufactured article. It is evident,
then, that the producer of a raw product
has but a very small share in the profits of
manufacturers. He must remain compara-
tively poor, while the manufacturers, not
the workmen, acquire enormous wealth.
We will take as an illustration the great
woolen works at Saltair, England. The
late Sir Titus Salt became a titled million-
aire from the ability with which he man-
aged the Cobden principle of buying cheap
the raw material, and selling dear the
manufactured article. Free Trade enabled
him to destroy a Turkish industry immen-
sely to his own advantage, and to the im-
provement and misery of Americans,
Greeks and Turks.
The long, silky, beautiful Angora goat-
hair attracted his attention, and he invent-
ed modes of working it alone and with
other material, so that he could undersell
the unprotected native products. He thus
became for a long time the sole purchaser.
His manufactured goods also controlled
the market in Turkey and obtained an
immense sale elsewhere. His agents buy
the raw material in Angora, and he sends

back most beautiful fabrics, skillfully
adapted to the Oriental taste. Mr. Ham-
ling asked one of his agents what one pound
sterling in raw material produced in the
finished article. He replied, from fifteen
to twenty pound sterling. The account
stood thus. Turkey receives from Sir
Titus £1 for raw material and pays him £20
for the finished article. Balance in favor
England £19. Which is growing rich—
England or Turkey? The wealth of Sir
Titus ten years ago was estimated at
twenty-five to thirty millions. But his
workmen have no share in it, though he
may be, and is, an exceptionally benevolent
master.

England has contributed chiefly to the
bankruptcy of Turkey. She has bound
her hand and foot, and she has neither the
capital nor the intelligence to extricate her-
self. Egypt has been ruined in like manner,
but not to the same degree of exhaustion.
Turkey has lost her industries and become
simply a raw producer, and is condemned
thereby to poverty and servility. The man-
ufacturing country will carry out her pro-
gramme without mercy, will buy cheap and
sell dear, and raw producer, write as he
may, will be condemned to buy dear and
sell cheap. This is what the Cobden Club
hopes to see the United States inveigled
into, by inciting the farmers against the
other industries.

The hope is vain. Our tariff needs care-
ful revision. It is doubtless in some things
aboard, but the dream of Free Trade with
the United States, which every English
millionaire indulges in, is such stuff as
other dreams are made of. The United
States are under no obligation to make
England richer than she is, to the injury of
of the American laborer, especially if the
progress of things is to continue on the line
of the last fifty years; the English laborer
growing poorer and the great capitalist
growing richer.

But there is another question besides the
single one of the Cobden Club—the accu-
mulation of wealth—and that is the dis-
tribution both of wealth and industries.
Practical men will always regard this
question as of supreme importance.
The Nation, like the family, has cer-
tain home duties that are imperative.
It cannot allow a foreign nation to
crush these industries that are necessary
to self-defence in time of war. We shall
manufacture our own ships of war, our
own naval stores, our own arms, our own
powder—and keep the powder dry." The
merchant might as well leave his safe un-
locked as a nation leave itself without means
of defence. The Cobden Club would gladly
have us depend upon England for all these,
which she would kindly "sell dear, and buy
cheap," our butter, cheese, meat, fruit,
grain, and cotton. There is little prob-
ability that the Nation will ever be persuad-
ed to do this.

It should always be kept in mind that
there is great danger of exaggeration in a
protective policy. Every powerful industry
will exaggerate its claims. If the Free
Trade "doctrinaires" though perhaps never
destined to rise to the dignity of a
party, can nevertheless do something
toward moderating the excess of Protec-
tion they will not labor in
vain nor spend their strength for naught.
The theory of Free Trade shows oppositely
in the lecture room where all comment
and awkward questions can be avoided; but
practical men, farmers and mechanics,
North and South, East and West, grow
more and more disposed to distrust its ap-
plication in this country.

There are certain contradictions of method
in the advocacy of Free Trade well worthy
of notice. One method is to ignore facts,
to claim the Free Trade principles are self-
evident scientific truths, and if facts do not
agree with them, so much the worse for
the facts! This method ignores also
national interest. The simple fact of ac-
cumulation, no matter where, by whom,
by what nation or people, fills the whole field
of view. It is nothing worth a thought if
Free Trade makes England rich and
America poor, if only more wealth is pro-
duced. It is nothing to them that the
English laborer grows poorer and poorer,
and, by the statements of the most eminent
Free Traders, has fallen behind thirty per-
cent. in thirty years. It is enough that vast
fortunes have been made, never dreamed of
before. Mammon is a god that must be
worshipped, to the sacrifice of reason and
patriotism.
Yours truly,
AN AMERICAN.

Peddler's Grievance.
To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—During the debate on the Peddler's
Act in the House of Assembly last night,
Mr. McFadyen poured out the vitals of his
wrath upon the heads of the poor Peddlers.
Now, Sir, I contend that being "dressed
in little brief authority" does not give Mr.
McFadyen the right to abuse a class
of men, many of whom are (to say the least)
his equal intellectually, morally and finan-
cially. But, Sir, the cause of his wrath is not
far to seek, for it is well known that Ped-
dlers, as a rule, sell five per cent. cheaper
and pay ten per cent. more for eggs than
they at the Beach. Now, admitting that
one Peddler may have acted as Mr. Mc-
Fadyen says, that is no reason we should
condemn the whole class any more than
that we should condemn our Legislature
because one member holds his seat by a
very doubtful tenure.
AN EX-PEDDLER.
Charlottetown, April 10, 1883.

The Great French Remedy, Dr.
LeDuc's Periodical Pills.
For the cure of Leucorrhoea or White's Excessive of
painful Menstruation, Green Stools, Falling of the
Womb, Catarrh of the Uterus or Vagina, Hysteria,
Pain in the Back or Piles, or for the purpose of in-
creasing and giving tone to the Generative Organs,
two pills should be taken three times, or in very ex-
treme conditions, one pill three times a day. To effect
cures in chronic cases it will be necessary to continue
the use of the remedy for some months. A reasonable
trial will create sufficient confidence in the remedy to
insure its being taken until a permanent cure is ef-
fectual.
STARR KIDNEY PAD CO., 31 King Street, W.
Toronto, All Druggists. [de 15 wky

MULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. MULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL.
No. 16, '83.

DR. MACLEOD
—HAS—
Removed his Office
TO HIS RESIDENCE,
THE DOOR TO ZION CHURCH,
South Side Queen Square.
Charlottetown, March 6, 1883.—1m cod wky

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.,
OFFICES:
Business Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
Wm. McLeod,
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 New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Charlottetown, 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
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.
Savings and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Agent. [de 15 wky