

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1883.

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Advertising at most moderate rates.
Orders may be made for monthly,
quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertise-
ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Quarter	2nd day, 1h. 13m. a. m.	1st day, 0h. 18m. a. m.	3rd day, 1h. 52m. p. m.	4th day, 4h. 5m. p. m.
Sun	43	42	34	3 10
Mon	41	43	29	4 15
Tue	40	45	24	5 37
Wed	38	46	18	6 57
Thu	36	47	13	8 6
Fri	34	49	8	8 58
Sat	32	50	5	9 44
Sun	30	52	3	10 29
Mon	28	54	1	11 8
Tue	26	55	6	11 50
Wed	24	56	7	12 4
Thu	22	57	8	2 31
Fri	21	58	8	4 15
Sat	19	60	9	32 2 4
Sun	17	1 10	25	3 4
Mon	15	3 11	22	4 11
Tue	13	4 11	23	5 34
Wed	11	5 1	25	6 53
Thu	9	7 2	28	7 54
Fri	7	8 3	28	9 2
Sat	5	9 4	28	9 21
Sun	3	11 5	29	9 57
Mon	1	12 6	28	10 29
Tue	5 59	13 7	20	11 0
Wed	57	15 8	28	11 32
Thu	55	16 9	27	11 3
Fri	53	17 10	26	0 37
Sat	51	19 11	22	1 14
Sun	49	20 11	19	1 54
Mon	47	21 0	17	2 41
Tue	45	22 1	5	3 42

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great
George Street, Charlottetown.
\$25 Money to Loan
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL,
JAN. 16, '83.

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

NOW OPENED
NEW
Dining and Coffee Rooms,
North Side of Queen Square,
OPPOSITE THE LAW COURTS.
D. MAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 12, 1882.—2m

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 increased
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.
Jno. 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
Pad 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 urinal 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.
PAGES—Child's Pad, \$1.50. Regular Pad,
\$2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases,
\$3.00.
JOHN KNIGHT, sole agent Georgetown.
J. A. GOUBLE, sole agent Summerside.
JOHN J. ARSENAULT, Tignish.

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

DR. McLEAN,
SOURIS EAST.
Office—"Royal Oak Hotel."
Dec. 11, 1882.—1m 3aw wly 3m

JOHN MACEACHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
Lancashire and Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
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
Friday 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
current account.
Loans granted on the various Agencies and
branches of the Bank.
Exchange and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Agent.
Charlottetown, June 17, 1882.—1f

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. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES
Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough,
Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhoea, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the
Spine and Lane Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,
now travelling in this country, says that most
of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here
are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's
Condition Powders are absolutely pure and
immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose: 1 teaspoon-
ful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Lounges, Parlor, and Drawing Room
B Bedroom Suits, Looking Glasses and Mirrors, Window Furniture, Picture Frames and
Picture Mouldings.
JOHN NEWSON.
Charlottetown, Jan. 2, 1883.—1y

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.—1y

TO LET,
The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
The Stock on hand is now selling at COST and CHARGES,
will be cleared off at AUCTION about the middle of January,
of which due notice will be given.
JAS. DESBRISAY.
Charlottetown, Dec. 29, 1882.—1f

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 Skilful 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.
Protection and Free Trade.
NUMBER 2.
To the Editor of the Examiner.

The men that we call farmers—the yeo-
many of England—have disappeared. The
English farmer is not the owner of land,
nor does he do any farm work. He is not
a laborer. He does not belong to the labor-
ing classes. He often knows nothing about
farming. He is a capitalist. He rents land
according to his means, and sub-lets it in
small patches to tenants. Or if he has
practical or theoretical knowledge, he culti-
vates his rented farms by hiring farm
laborers. The farm-worker—the tiller of
the soil—is never the owner of the soil in
England. The old English "yeomanry"
have disappeared. This sad process of
degradation is nearly complete.

Now, this is the population that we have
to inquire about. It is not the capitalist,
but the laborer, whose condition we wish to
know. The latter—the laborers—out-
number the former a hundred fold. If the
capitalist alone prosper, and the laborer is
uniformly wretched, the system under
which they are working out the problem of
life cannot be a good one.

Now, what are the wages of a farm laborer
when he can get work? Fawcett tells us,
from 10 to 15 shillings a week—that is from
50 to 62½ cents a day. Out of this he must
provide for himself and his family! And
this not only during the seven days of the
week, but during all the time he is out of
work. His income for the year cannot
average 40 cents a day, out of which he
must pay rent, fuel, wood and clothing for
himself and family. If the family consists
of six persons, the wages of the hard work-
ing father will furnish six or eight cents a
day, according to the times, for each indi-
vidual, for all the wants of life, for neces-
sities and luxuries. Every young man in
America who smokes a ten cent cigar, or its
equivalent in viler stuff, smokes away an
English laborer's life and one-half of his
wife's, as their life now is, under the meri-
dian sun of Free Trade, after a forty years'
trial. An earnest advocate of Free Trade,
Dr. Lyman Abbott, admits that the end of
the farm laborer in England is generally the
workhouse.

No wonder Prof. Fawcett continually
berates marriage as the supreme curse and
folly of the British workman. He drags it
in on every occasion in his work on "Political
Economy." It is *bete noir* of prosperous
times. So soon as the workmen can get
enough to live upon they will marry and
multiply, and bring back distress. The
blessing of God on the first pair in Eden is
the chief and all ruinous cause of Free
Trade in England. This fatal and foolish
increase of population haunts him con-
tinually. He would evidently like to have
a new commandment in the decalogue,
"Thou shalt not marry," and have it put
directly upon the conscience of British
workmen. The decalogue may possibly
stand as it is, but Mr. Fawcett's anxiety is
quite amusing.

Another relief measure proposed by Mr.
Fawcett is much more reasonable. It is
that woman should take her place in the
field among the workmen as a farm-laborer.
Under the painful and degrading conditions
of her present life, I think he is right in
his advice.
It is better for her to work in the field than
to starve at home in a wretched, damp hut,
or to solace herself upon a stupefying mug
of beer, if she can beg one. I have a strong
impression that to some extent she is
coming into that mode of relieving the
gloom of her existence. I have met on the
road, in rural districts, squads of men
and women seeking farm-work— young
men and young barefooted women asking
to toil.
There had been a long, long rain, and no
harvesting had been begun. They wanted
a shilling to buy some beer. One young
woman had a pair of shoes in her hand and
she was evidently proud of the possession,
and keeping it choice for some great occa-
sion. They did not want "out-door relief,"
they wanted work and probably found it—
in the Work House. They had passed by
spacious fields of uncultivated ground; and
in this case, the women who were ready for
field work could not obtain the boon they
sought. They affirmed they had no work
for two weeks. They had probably lived
on beer and bread, by begging; but espe-
cially on beer. They had the aspect of
utter discouragement and stupidity. I have
seen the peasantry of many countries, but
I know of none so far depressed, so low, as
the farm laborer of England. The peasantry
of Turkey, even, have more of the
ordinary comforts of life. The future will
prove whether Free Trade can reduce them
to the English level. This condition of
agriculture in England, after so long a
trial of Free Trade is a very instructive fact.
But who are the English emigrants that
in yearly increasing numbers flee from Free
Trade England to Protective America? They
are not chiefly men seeking land. The farm
laborers are incapable, mentally and
financially, of taking such a start in
life, unless they are sent over as paupers.
The emigrants are mostly mechanics seek-
ing work. They will become land owners
by-and-by. They leave a land of Free
Trade and seek a land where labor is pro-
tected, and where, in spite of Mr. Fawcett,
he can have and support a family.
Let us now examine another point. What
have been the actual historical results of
the introduction of Free Trade into com-
munities that have lived under Protection? Have
these communities reaped substan-
tial benefits from the change?
Every reader will think at once of
France. Cobden, the great apostle of Free
Trade, persuaded Louis Napoleon to adopt
the Free Trade policy for a definite number
of years.
The time expired. Did France make

haste to renew the treaty? No. The
French mind is so unphilosophical that not
even experience can teach it the blessings
of Free Trade. France refuses to renew
the treaty! The Cobden Club, with the
consummate ability of men of the highest
rank, talent, experience and diplomatic
skill, has utterly failed in its missionary
work in France. France has made the ex-
periment, and most ungratefully claims to
know the results to herself, even better
than the Cobden Club knows them. What-
ever influence France has in science, philo-
sophy and government, it all goes against
the Club, which is bent upon enlightening
the two great and benighted republics,
France and the United States; but they
love their own darkness better than the
Cobden light.
Yours truly,
AN AMERICAN.
Charlottetown.

The Cape Traverse Branch.
To the Editor of the Examiner.
DEAR SIR,—My letter, which appeared
in your issue of the 16th inst., in which I
stated the fact that via North Wiltshire
would be the shortest mail route from
Charlottetown to Cape Traverse, and also
from any point east of Charlottetown to
the Capes, has aroused the ire of a writer
in the *Patriot* who signs himself "Despatch."
This writer very pompously asks "Elector"
and "Progress" "by what mode or method
of reasoning or measurement do they, or
any other sane man, or body of men, make
out that via North Wiltshire would shorten
the route from Charlottetown to the Capes,
or from any point east of Charlottetown to
the Capes." I am glad "Despatch" has
asked the question, and will now accom-
modate him with an answer. The distance
from Charlottetown to North Wiltshire by
rail is seventeen miles. From North
Wiltshire to Cape Traverse, according to
Mecham's Atlas, is about sixteen miles,
which would make the total distance from
Charlottetown to Cape Traverse via North
Wiltshire, thirty-three miles. Now, let us
see what the distance would be from
Charlottetown to the Capes, by the boasted
County Line route. The distance from
Charlottetown to County Line by rail is
thirty-one miles from County Line to
Cape Traverse, according to surveys
made is about twelve miles which would
make the distance from Charlottetown to
the Capes via County Line, forty-three
miles or ten miles longer than via North
Wiltshire. It will thus be seen that via
North Wiltshire would be the shortest and
most direct mail and passenger route from
almost any part in either Queen's or King's
Counties to the Capes, and would, there-
fore, benefit the largest number of electors
of the Province, and best accommodate
the public. It is true that County Line
would be the shortest branch to construct,
but it must be admitted that a short line
would not pay so well as a more extended
one through rich and populous agricultural
districts, as would be the case if the North
Wiltshire route was adopted. These are
very important considerations which I hope
will receive the careful attention of the
Government when the line is being located.
When the Cape Tormantine and Cape
Traverse branch lines are completed, the
Capes will, no doubt, become the summer
as well as the winter mail and passenger
route, therefore the proper location of the
Cape Traverse branch is a matter of general
interest. As I have already shown North
Wiltshire is the shortest and best route,
and its practicability has been vouched
for by Mr. Allison who made a preliminary
survey of the line last summer. When
the survey of this line is completed in the
spring, as has been promised by Sir Charles
Tupper, I have no doubt the Government
will adopt it in preference to the circuitous
County Line route, of which we have heard
so much. It would not be in keeping with
the spirit of the progressive Government,
that now rules the destinies of the Domi-
nion, to do otherwise. "Despatch" appears
to be not very well versed in the geography
of the Island, and talks wildly about
mountains, valleys and rivers, that do not
exist anywhere except in his own disordered
imagination. I will not waste any more
time on "Despatch." Any underhand call
nicknames. I will therefore allow
"Despatch's" impertinent remarks to pass
unnoticed, believing that it is not always
judicious to answer a certain class of
gentry, according to their folly.
Yours truly,
PROGRESS.
Queen's County, March 20, 1883.
(Patriot please copy.)
Tryon Circuit.

At the Quarterly Meeting, held in the
Tryon Methodist Church, on March 6th,
the Basis of Union adopted by the Joint
Committee in Toronto, was carried unani-
mously.
The members of the Tryon Methodist
Choir presented W. C. Lea, Esq., their
leader, with a beautiful Hymn Book, as a
small token of respect for his services.
The meetings are still going on in the
Victoria Church under the superintendence
of the Rev. S. T. Teed. About 100 have
given their hearts to God; 89 have already
united with the Methodist Church. We
hope there will be many more.
Tryon, March 19th, 1883.

On the 15th inst., Professor Fletcher, of
Charlottetown, delivered his popular lecture
on "Common Sense," in the Presbyterian
Church—kindly lent for the occasion. A
very good attendance, and the lecture was
well appreciated.
The temperance people of this neighbor-
hood are rejoicing over the decision of the
Supreme Court in the case of McDonald
and Lane, although it may be against the
custom of King's County.
On the 27th inst., it is intended to hold a
temperance Convention at Georgetown, to
meet at 2 o'clock. All temperance workers
are in the County are invited.