

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1882

VOL. 10.—NO. 91.

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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### ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1882.

MOON'S CHANGES.  
Full Moon 4th day, 5h. 27m. p. m., S. E.  
Third Quarter 12th day, 5h. 10m. p. m., N.  
(below horizon.)  
New Moon 19th day, 5h. 5m. a. m., N. W.  
First Quarter, 26th day, 9h. 21m. a. m., E.

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

### CARD.

#### THE MISSES CURRIE

HAVE removed from the Rooms recently occupied by them above the Store of H. W. Tremaine, Esq., to the Store lately occupied by their late father, Bear cor. of Bownal and Grafton Streets, where they are still prepared to fill orders for Dress and Mantle-making. Mantles a speciality. [64] (meod)

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CAPITAL, TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

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Hulls, Cargoes, and Freights insured in first-class offices at most favorable rates.  
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Nov. 14, 1881—1yr

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E. W. SMITH.  
Ch'town, Dec. 5, 1881—eod

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GOOD TEA, 25, 30 and 33 cents; CRACKERS, 4 to 14 cents; MOLASSES, 47 cents;  
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L. B. MILLER, Principal.  
Jan. 7, '81—eod.

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Nov. 29—1f

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WANTED TO PURCHASE, a Farm of from 200 to 500 acres of friable soil and porous subsoil, well watered, with good dwelling House and other necessary buildings. Address, with full particulars to Mr. Reid, Hamilton Lodge, Joppa, Edinburgh, Scotland. [18]

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For Canadian Tweed Suits.

For Overcoats of all Descriptions,

—GO TO—

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—ALSO—

A complete line of Gents' Furnishings and Felt Hats, cheap, &c. &c.  
Remember the address, two doors above Apothecaries Hall Corner  
Charlottetown, Oct. 11, 1881.

## THE EXAMINER

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 10, 1882

### The Tariff and Prices.

THE *Monetay Times*, an independent commercial journal, is pleased with the Budget of Sir Leonard Tilley. It says "the revenue producing capacity of the tariff has been amply proved by the result," and that "it is patent that the tariff has tended to foster and develop manufactures." It says:—

"This fact is so patent, it lies so clearly on the surface, that no one can have failed to notice it. Sir Leonard Tilley has ascertained that, between the month of March, 1879, and October, 1881, 95 new manufactures, employing 7,025 hands, were set up. Besides which, there are now in course of construction cotton factories that will employ 3,000 hands. These figures do not embrace all the new factories, for the enquiries from which they are derived extended to only a part of the Dominion."

The *Monetay Times* has reduced Sir Leonard's comparison of prices to a tabulated form, for greater ease of reference: In the Budget speech are the following quotations:

	1871.	1875	1881.
Wagons	\$64 00	\$62 00	\$60 00
Carriages	110 00	105 00	100 00
"	120 00	100 00	100 00
Buggies	170 00	160 00	150 00

Ploughs in 1881 at 15 per cent. less than 1878.

Agricultural Implements in 1881 at 5 to 20 p. c. less than 78.

Boots and shoes, custom work, 15 p. c. higher.

Boots and shoes, factory work, 10 to 25 p. c. less.

Furniture somewhat higher as a whole. Furniture, 1st class is higher, common kinds not higher.

Iron castings, 9 p. c. higher now than in 1878.

Nuts and bolts, lower than in 1878.

Cut nails, 5 p. c. lower than in 1878.

Finishing nails, 9 p. c. lower now than in 1878.

Pressed spikes, 20 p. c. lower now than in 1878.

Railway spikes, \$2 per ton lower now than in 1878.

Horse-shoe nails, 6 p. c. higher than in 1878.

Tea, 5 cents per lb. less.

Sugar, 30 cents per 100 lbs. less.

Molasses, 10 per cent. less.

Soap, 12 per cent. higher.

Woolen goods, cheaper now than in 1878.

Wool yarns, as cheap.

Hats and caps, the same price.

Lamp shades, lower than before.

Glassware, lower than before.

Organs, lower than before.

Tools and files, less now than in 1878.

The *Monetay Times* also shows that, while prices have been lowering in Canada, they have been raising in the United States. Thus sugar, for which Sir Leonard claims greater cheapness, had gone up in the States from 7½c to 7½c; tea (Young Hyson) from 12½c to 15c; cut nails from \$2 15 to \$3.50; iron from \$8 03 to \$12.03; glass from 30 to 40 cents. Of leather manufacturers the price was the same; and two articles, one kind of glass and castile soap, were lower. The following are the results in four great classes of goods in the States:

	1878.	Jan. '82.
Food	49.54	69.04
Clothing	27.70	31.63
Metals	18.20	24.16
Sugar, etc.	13.33	15.92
Total	128.87	140.75
Equivalents	80.41	104.06

### Prices of Coal.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER in his speech on the budget demonstrated that the price of coal has not been increased by the tariff.

In working out the proof of his statement he took three separate positions. The first was that the price of coal imported from the United States varies according to the degree of competition to which it is exposed, and in illustration of this the following statement, giving the cost per ton of anthracite coal, imported into the several provinces, as shown by the Trade Returns, was presented:—

	Cost per ton.		
Ontario	Quebec	N. B.	N. S.
1877	\$4.45	\$4.00	\$3.74
1878	3.55	3.15	2.93
1880	3.04	2.65	2.81
1881	4.25	3.77	3.70

Sir Charles also gave, from the *Globe*, the following quotations of the retail prices of coal in the city of Toronto:

	Hard coal.	Soft coal.
October 24, 1872	\$7.00	\$8.00
" 23, 1873	7.50	7.00
" 22, 1874	7.75	7.00
" 30, 1875	7.00	5.75
" 25, 1881	6.50	5.50

### New Glasgow Notes.

Work on the Rustico Breakwater is now being vigorously pushed forward. There are at present upwards of one hundred men engaged in hewing and hauling timber while a large number are also employed at the harbor. Mr. Heary thoroughly understands his business, and has already given unmistakable evidence of his ability to successfully accomplish the work which he has undertaken.

We learn that the Cavendish Road Debating Society has been wrestling with the question: "If a man should plant a pumpkin near his line fence, and it should grow over on his neighbor's land, and produce a pumpkin, who would be the legal owner of the said pumpkin?"

The Musical and Literary Entertainment which was held in the Presbyterian Church of this place, on the 1st inst., was quite a success. Judging from the handsome sum realized, there must have been over two

hundred persons present. Notwithstanding the absence of ex-Governor Laird and other gentlemen, who were expected to take a part in the entertainment, its literary character was fairly sustained. Rev. Mr. Archibald's address on "True Manhood" was a masterly effort, and reflected much credit on him as a public speaker. Mr. William Laird also gave an instructive address which was well received. Then followed some choice recitations by Misses Maggie Smith, M. Moffat, and Jane Smith, and an excellent reading by Mr. A. McDonald. The remainder of the programme was filled in with soul-stirring music (instrumental and vocal), which formed the most pleasing feature of the entertainment. Miss Marianne Linkletter presided at the organ, and admirably performed her part. The singing, in which the several parts were judiciously proportioned, was almost faultless, and bore evidence of careful preparation. In our opinion "Nobody's Child," by the children of the school, was the best piece that was sung. It was well, "just too utterly sweet for anything." An anthem, by the choir, entitled, "Jerusalem, my Glorious Home," was also sung with good effect, and elicited a well-deserved applause. After singing the time-honored Doxology in which the whole audience joined, the meeting was brought to a close.

It would appear from the following incident that the fourth commandment is rigidly enforced at Wheatley River: As one of our neighbours was, with difficulty, making his way home on the Sunday following the "big storm" (on Friday, the 17th ult.) he was treated to rather a severe lecture on the sin of Sabbath-breaking, by a certain saint of that place, whose righteous soul was filled with horror and indignation at the sight of such enormous wickedness. If we have been correctly informed, our poor sinner narrowly escaped being fined. Now, while it is true that there is often more work done on the Sabbath than is altogether necessary, yet it must be remembered, on the other hand, that due allowance has been made for works of necessity and mercy, and that under certain circumstances, travelling on that day might be in perfect keeping with the requirements of the fourth commandment. As it must, therefore, be impossible to discriminate in all cases, we do not think it would be wise to make a business of fining, or even of threatening to fine those who may be travelling on the Sabbath, especially as there are so many other ways in which we may do good. "Of course no one will presume to blame the pious gentlemen or doubt the purity of his motives. His act was altogether praiseworthy, and should entitle him to the kindly applause of mankind. There are many, however, who think that if a large portion of his opulent stock of christian zeal was worked off in some other direction, more good would be accomplished, while the interests of morality and religion would not suffer.

As an indication of the flourishing condition of our Literary Society, it might be mentioned that notwithstanding the stormy weather and bad roads, regular, and for the most part, well attended meetings have been kept up throughout the winter. Quite a number of practical, as well as other interesting questions, have been debated. The question discussed at the last meeting was: "Which would be the best means of securing continuous communication with the Mainland, winter and summer, as provided by the Terms of Union." It was, by far, the most important question that ever came before the Society, and a very deep interest was manifested in it by all who were present. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. William Laird, Geo. Smith, Alex. McDonald, Jas. Moffat, Chas. Dickieson, A. Moffat and others. At its close the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Wm. Laird, and seconded by Mr. Geo. Smith, was put to the meeting and carried:—

Whereas, It is plainly stated in the Terms of Union, under which this Island became confederated with the General Government, that efficient steam communication for the conveyance of mails and passengers, between the Island and the Mainland of the Dominion, would be established and maintained winter and summer, thus placing the Island in continuous communication with the Inter-colonial Railway and the Railway System of the Dominion.

Therefore, Resolved, That these Terms of the Union have not been fulfilled by the Dominion Government, and it is the opinion of this Society that the earnest and most feasible plan that can be adopted for putting the above pledge in operation, is by constructing additional railways, and by tunnelling the Straits of Northumberland, and we pledge ourselves not to support any candidate, either for the Local or Dominion House of Commons, who will not pledge himself to demand the fulfilment of the conditions to the strictest letter of the agreement made by the Dominion Government when we entered into Confederation.

Many of our neighbors were badly snowed up after the last severe storm. One family in particular must have had rather a hard time of it, as may be judged from the fact that it was found necessary to take breakfast by lamplight, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and that for a time communication with the outside world had to be kept up by means of an old chimney, which thus became a strange, though very convenient, medium of "winter communication." We have heard of another man who was obliged to cut a hole in the roof of his house in order to effect an exit, but we fear this story lacks the essential element.

March 7th, 1882.

The cotton masters at Oldham have decided to call a meeting next week, with a view to the adoption of short time in their mills. The number of looms affected by the movement in the Bl-ckburn district is now 100,000. Of the 13,000 looms in Ac-crington half have been stopped until Tuesday next.