

# The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1885.

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## THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING 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
Bradalbane	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Freetown	10 35	5 34
Kennington	10 57	5 57
Summerside	11 32	6 23
Summerside	depart	1 47
Misouche	2 09	
Wellington	2 37	
Port Hill	3 22	
O'Leary	4 42	
Alberton	5 47	
Tignish	6 47	
FROM WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Alberton	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Misouche	11 34	
Summerside	arrive	11 57
Summerside	depart	7 32
Kennington	7 50	
Freetown	8 30	
County Line	8 45	
Bradalbane	9 27	
Hunter River	10 02	
North Wiltshire	10 47	
Royalty Junction	11 09	
Charlottetown	11 02	
GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royalty Junction	3 40	
Belford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 52	
Cardigan	5 17	
Georgetown	5 42	
Mount Stewart	6 17	
Morel	6 37	
St. Peter's	6 57	
Bear River	7 17	
Souris	7 42	
FROM EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morel	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	10 17	
Cardigan	10 52	
Mount Stewart	11 32	
Belford	12 17	
Royalty Junction	13 02	
Charlottetown	13 17	

**WARBURTON & CONROY,**  
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Notaries Public, &c.  
Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance  
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.  
March 23, 1885—wby3m

**McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,**  
BARRISTERS  
—AND—  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.  
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square  
(UP STAIRS).  
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

**SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.  
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great  
George Street, Charlottetown.  
Money to Loan,  
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | O'Connell R. Macneill  
January 12, 1884

**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.

**HATHEWAY & CO.,**  
General Commission Merchants,  
22 Central Wharf, Boston.  
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and  
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. 26, 1885

# GIFTS!

CHILDREN'S FANCY CHAIRS, CRADLES, COTTS,  
SLEIGHS, &c., CHEAPEST.

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 XXXVI.  
(Continued.)

She looked with eager, hungry eyes at  
the bread, and meat, and beer that the  
landlady brought her, and for some minutes  
she forgot everything else in the  
delicious sensations of satisfying hunger  
and recovering from exhaustion. The  
landlady sat opposite to her as she ate, and  
looked at her earnestly. No wonder; Hetty  
had thrown off her bonnet, and her curls  
had fallen down; her face was all the more  
touching in its youth and beauty because of  
its weary look, and the good woman's eyes  
presently wandered to her figure, which in  
her hurried dressing on her journey she  
had taken no pains to conceal; moreover,  
the stranger's eye detects what the familiar  
unsuspecting eye leaves unnoticed.

'Why, you're not very fit for travelling,'  
she said, glancing while she spoke at  
Hetty's ringless hand. 'Have you come far?'

'Yes,' said Hetty, roused by this ques-  
tion to exert more self-command, and feeling  
the better for the food she had taken.  
'I've come a good long way, and it's very  
tiring, but I'm better now. Could you tell  
me which way to go to this place?' Here  
Hetty took from her pocket a bit of paper;  
it was the end of Arthur's letter on which  
he had written his address.

While she was speaking the landlady had  
come in, and had begun to look at her  
earnestly as his wife had done. He took  
up the piece of paper which Hetty handed  
across the table, and read the address.

'Why, what do you want at this house?' he  
said. 'It is in the nature of innkeepers, and  
all men who have no pressing business of  
their own, to ask as many questions as  
possible before giving any information.'

'I want to see a gentleman as is here,'  
said Hetty.

'But there's no gentleman there,' returned  
the landlady. 'It's shut up—been shut  
up this fortnight. What gentleman is it  
you want? Perhaps I can let you know  
where to find him.'

'It's Captain Donnithorne,' said Hetty  
tremulously, her heart beginning to beat  
painfully at this disappointment of her hope that  
she could find Arthur at once.

'Captain Donnithorne! Stop a bit,' said  
the landlady, slowly. 'Was he in the  
Loamshire militia? A tall young officer  
with a fairish skin and reddish whiskers,  
and had a servant by the name of Pym?'

'Oh, yes,' said Hetty; 'you know him—  
where is he?'

'A fine sight o' miles away from here;  
the Loamshire militia's gone to Ireland; it's  
been gone this fortnight.'

'Look there! she's fainting,' said the  
landlady, hastening to support Hetty, who  
had lost her miserable consciousness and  
looked like a beautiful corpse. They carried  
her to the sofa and loosened her dress.

'Here's a bad business, I suspect,' said  
the landlady, as he brought in some water.  
'Ah! it's plain enough what sort of  
business it is,' said the wife. 'She's not a  
common flaunting dratchell, I can see that.  
She looks like a respectable country girl,  
and she comes from a good way off, to judge  
by her tongue. She talks something like  
that 'ostler we had that come from the  
north; he was as honest a fellow as we ever  
had about the house; they're all honest  
folks in the north.'

'I never saw a prettier young woman in  
my life,' said the husband. 'She's like a  
picture in a shop window. It goes to one's  
heart to look at her.'

'It 'ud been a good deal better for  
her if she'd been uglier and had more  
conduct,' said the landlady, who, on any  
charitable construction, must have been  
supposed to have more 'conduct' than  
beauty. 'But she's coming to again.  
Fetch a drop more water.'

CHAPTER XXXVII.  
THE JOURNEY IN DESPAIR.

Hetty was too ill through the rest of  
that day for any questions to be addressed  
to her—too ill even to think with any dis-  
tinctness of the evils that were to come.  
She only felt that all her hope was crushed,  
and that, instead of having found a refuge,  
she had only reached the borders of a new  
wilderness where no good lay before her.  
The sensations of bodily sickness, in a  
comfortable bed, and with the tenderness  
of the good-natured landlady, made a sort of respite for her;  
such a respite as there is in the faint weariness  
which obliges a man to throw himself  
on the sand instead of toiling on under the  
scorching sun.

But when sleep and rest had brought  
back the strength necessary for the keen-  
ness of mental self-ruling—when she lay the  
next morning looking at the growing light,  
which was a cruel task-master returning to  
urge upon her a fresh round of hated hope-  
less labor—she began to think what course  
she must take, to remember that all her  
money was gone, to look at the prospect  
of farther wandering among strangers with  
the new clearness shed on it by the experi-  
ence of her journey to Windsor. But  
which way should she turn? It was im-  
possible for her to enter any service even  
if she could obtain it; there was nothing  
but immediate beggary before her. She  
thought of a young woman who had been  
found against the church wall at Hayslope  
one Sunday, nearly dead with cold and  
hunger—a tiny infant in her arms; the  
woman was rescued and taken to the parish.  
'The parish! You can, perhaps, hardly  
understand the effect of that word on a  
mind like Hetty's, brought up among  
people who were somewhat hard in their  
feelings even toward poverty, who lived  
among fields, and had little pity for  
want and rags as a hard, inevitable fate,  
such as they sometimes seem in cities, but  
held them a mark of idleness and vice; and  
it was idleness and vice that brought bur-  
dens on the parish.'

(To be continued.)

## Mr. Hackett's Able and Eloquent Speech.

The Position of the Country Reviewed.

## Mr. Davies Again Admonished.

Continuation of Mr. Hackett's Speech.

The hon. gentleman must know that the  
agricultural industry in England is very  
much depressed; he must know that free  
trade, that great nostrum which his friends  
would apply to this country, has not work-  
ed beneficially to the farmers of England.  
He stated that the farmers of this country  
were the bone and sinew of the Dominion.  
I agree with the hon. gentleman, and I  
believe that is the case with regard to  
every country. They are the producers of  
wealth, and on them, to a large extent,  
must depend the prosperity of the country.  
We know that the agricultural industry  
in England is very much depressed. I  
have here another cablegram, dated London,  
12th December, 1884, which is published  
in the Toronto Globe:

'The Central Chamber of Commerce  
adopted a resolution asking for Parliamentary  
enquiry into the cause of the agricultural  
depression, with a view to protection.'

That is a singular resolution, in view of  
what we had the other evening, from the  
hon. member for Charlotte (Mr. Gilmor),  
who lauded the free trade policy adopted  
in England forty years ago. The Central  
Chamber of Commerce has a different idea  
of the matter:

'An amendment in favor of free trade was  
rejected by 28 to 9.'

Then again, the hon. gentleman says  
that protection has reduced the value of  
real estate in Canada. Well, I find another  
telegram dated at London, 1st December,  
1884:

'An estate in Devonshire, one of the most  
beautiful and fertile counties in England, was  
recently sold for £3,000, for which £18,000 was  
refused a few years ago.'

This is the condition of commercial  
affairs in England, and if we were to  
have the same nostrum applied to our  
country which honorable gentlemen  
opposite say is working so well in  
England, I think it would be found by the  
farmers of Canada that real estate would  
depreciate in value, and that the country  
would be in a much worse condition than  
it is now. In fact, I am of opinion that  
were it not for protection at the present  
time the country would be in a very deplorable  
condition indeed. I believe it is the  
protection of Canadian industries that has  
tided Canada over the present crisis which  
has existed all over the world; and that  
the fact that our working people are  
able to

DEPOSIT THEIR EARNINGS  
in savings banks, instead of sending them  
to the United States to buy foreign com-  
modities, has been largely the means of  
carrying Canada through the commercial  
crisis. Another statement has been made  
in this House, with regard to our shipping.  
The shipping interest is a very important  
one in this country. Those of us who  
come from the Maritime Provinces know  
the value of that great industry, and  
while we see it is declining we know that  
it is impossible to assist it in any  
way. The fact is, that iron vessels are  
superseding wooden vessels; steamships  
are superseding sailing vessels, and the  
carrying trade of the world will shortly be  
done by iron steamships. Now, England  
has the greatest mercantile marine in the  
world, and in the Statesman's Year Book  
for 1885, I find that the registered vessels  
belonging to the United Kingdom, in 1883,  
as compared with those in 1868, show, in  
the fifteen years, a decline of 7,382 in the  
number of sailing vessels, and of 1,364,285  
tons; and in steam vessels an increase of  
3,316 in number, and of 2,805,971 in ton-  
nage. We

MUST DEVISE SOME MEANS  
by which we can build iron steamers in this  
country, for wooden sailing vessels must go  
down before iron steamers. The hon.  
gentleman from Queen's, P. E. I. (Mr.  
Davies) also referred to the deposits in the  
savings banks in the country were no index  
of the state of the country; that, in fact,  
an accumulation of deposits in the savings  
banks would indicate a commercial de-  
pression in the country. He says, in regard  
to that:

'I tell hon. gentleman, those of them  
that come from the Maritime Provinces, at  
any rate, that we know, every one of us  
knows, that it is a fact that those saving  
bank deposits are not the savings of the  
laboring classes at all, to any appreciable  
extent. They are the moneys belonging to  
trustees, to well-to-do farmers and others,  
to lawyers and those kind of people. We  
know that the laboring classes do not, to  
any appreciable extent, deposit in them.'

I do not think the hon. gentleman is cor-  
rect—I am quite sure he is not correct. I  
saw a statement the other day made, that  
the largest proportion of the deposits in  
the post office saving banks of the  
country is made by the working  
classes, and that the merchants and capita-  
lists are to no great extent depositors in  
those banks. I presume the hon. gentle-  
man will not be satisfied with my version of  
the story, so I will give him the highest  
authority that, in the estimation of the  
hon. gentleman, can possibly be given. I  
will give the hon. gentleman himself. Last

year that hon. member, in this House, was  
advocating the

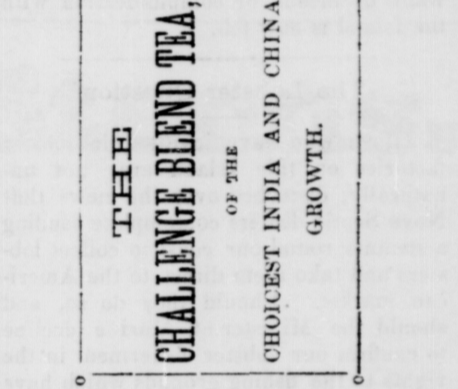
ESTABLISHMENT OF SAVINGS BANKS  
in Prince Edward Island, more especially  
at Summerside, which I represent. The hon.  
member was not aware, at that time, that  
a savings bank had been established there  
about a year before. I had no idea of  
informing him of the fact; I thought it  
better to leave him in blissful ignorance of  
it. That bank was established a year  
before the hon. gentleman spoke, and at  
that very moment there were in the vaults  
\$100,000 of the savings of the people of  
Prince County, of the farmers, fishermen  
and mechanics, traders and manufacturers.  
But the hon. gentleman, in his zeal for  
savings banks, made an interesting state-  
ment on that occasion. He said:

'The object of these banks is to enable  
small farmers and laborers to deposit their  
savings in them.'

The hon. gentleman made a very differ-  
ent statement here to-day. I am quite  
willing to take the statement last year and  
place it against the statement this year and  
leave the House and the country to judge  
between them.

(To be continued.)

## TEA WORTH TRYING.



THE ABOVE VERY CHOICE BRAND OF  
**INDIA & CHINA TEA**  
(BLENDED)  
For family use, for sale at 50 cents per pound  
or 10-pound box for \$4.75.  
Give it a Trial.

## BEER & COFF.

1000 Barrels Flour.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

## CHOICE BRANDS!

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KENT Golden Star Choice Patents.  
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In stock this date.

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AVOID adulterated Imported Coffees  
You can buy the

Green, or Whole Roasted Bean,

—AND—

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(Java and other kinds) from

## BEER AND COFF.

## Apples. Apples.

300 Barrels—WHOLESALE & RETAIL, at

## BEER & GOFF'S.

Canadian Seed Wheat  
FOR SALE.

200 BAGS Canadian Spring Seed Wheat,  
in White Fyfe, Red Fyfe, White  
Russian, imported last Fall from a reliable  
farmer; will be sold cheap.

Also, a large quantity of the same, to arrive  
on opening of navigation.  
Farmers in want of Good Seed for Spring  
sowing would do well to send in their orders  
early.

We will Guarantee Satisfaction.  
A. HORNE & CO.  
Ch'town, March 19th, 1885—wkp444dylaw

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