

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

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THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

(Charlottetown Time.)

GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	8 02	3 02
Royal Junction	8 25	3 25
North Wiltshire	9 17	4 17
Hunter River	9 32	4 32
Bradshaw	10 10	5 09
County Line	10 19	5 19
Freestown	10 35	5 34
Keenington	10 57	5 57
arrive	11 32	6 23
Summerside	P. M.	
depart	1 47	
Macaula	2 09	
Wellington	2 37	
Port Hill	3 22	
O'Leary	4 42	
Albion	5 47	
Tignish	6 47	
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	6 47	
Albion	7 47	
O'Leary	9 02	
Port Hill	10 22	
Wellington	11 07	
Macaula	11 34	
arrive	11 57	A. M.
Summerside	P. M.	
depart	9 02	7 32
Keenington	2 37	8 07
Freestown	3 00	8 30
County Line	3 17	8 45
Bradshaw	3 27	8 55
Hunter River	4 02	9 32
North Wiltshire	4 17	9 47
Royal Junction	5 09	10 39
Charlottetown	5 32	11 02
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	3 17	
Royal Junction	3 49	
Belford	4 17	
Mount Stewart	4 52	
depart	4 57	
Carleton	6 17	
Georgetown	6 42	
Mount Stewart	4 57	
Morel	5 37	
St. Peter's	6 08	
Bear River	6 57	
Scots	7 42	
GOING EAST. <th>A. M.</th> <th>P. M.</th>	A. M.	P. M.
Scots	6 52	
Bear River	7 37	
St. Peter's	8 26	
Morel	8 57	
Mount Stewart	9 37	
Georgetown	7 47	
Carleton	8 12	
Mount Stewart	9 32	
depart	9 42	
Belford	10 17	
Royal Junction	10 54	
Charlottetown	11 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—wky3m

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. | CHARLES B. MACNEILL
January 14, 1885

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,
BARRISTERS

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Brown's Block, Queen Square
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 12, 1885.

WE SELL

Potatoes,
Spiling, 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.

MORE CHEAP GOODS!

PEOPLE Looking for Bargains ought to go first to Weeks & Co's Cheap Store, where goods are sold all the year round at about the same rates as many shops call their "selling off" prices.

During March a number of excellent Bargains will be offered to all cash customers alike:—7000 yds. Bed Tickings at 5 to 7cts. per yard under usual prices; 200 white fringed Counterpanes only \$1.10, worth \$1.75; 2000 yds. Roller Towellings at 5c, 6c, and 7c; 1500 yds. Table Linen, beginning at 15c., very cheap; 4000 yds. Cotton Flannels, 4c. to 6c. under prices; All Grass Cloths and Prints, Cretonnes, &c., at reduced prices; about 9000 yds. choice Cotton Shirtings from 7c. per yard; black and colored Cashmeres and other Dress Goods at a bargain, about 5000 yards to go cheap, ask to see them; also, special lines in Ladies' Corsets, at low prices. Now is the time to buy Cottons, as they are going up in price. We have about 75,000 yards bleached and grey Cottons and Sheetings to offer at the lowest prices ever seen.

Call and see the goods, even if you don't want to buy.

W. A. WEEKS & CO.
Ch'town, March 5, 1885.

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. 6th, 1885

USE DIAMOND POTASH.

LONDON HOUSE

Custom Tailoring Department!

A SPLENDID RANGE OF CLOTHS IN
Broadcloths,
Worstedes,
Meltons,
Suitsings &
Light & vercoatings.

Work done with Promptness and in the Best Styles, at the Lowest Prices.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 5, 1885—2 aw wky



ADAM BEDE. THE BUDGET.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Hotly cared little for animals as you know, but at this moment she felt as if the helpless, timid creature had some fellowship with her, and without being quite aware of the reason, she was less doubtful about speaking to the driver, who now came forward—a large, ruddy man, with a sack over his shoulders as if of seaf or mantle.

"Could you take me up in your wagon, if you're going toward Ashby?" said Hetty. "I'll pay you for it."

"Aw," said the big fellow, with that slowly dawning smile which belongs to heavy faces. "I can't take y' up fawst enough w'out bein' paid for't, if you doant mind lyin' a bit cloish atop o' the wool-packs. Where do you come from t and what do you want at Ashby?"

"I come from Stoniton. I am going a long way to Windsor."

"What, arter some service, or what?"

"Going to my brother—he's a soldier there."

"Well, I'm going no farder nor Leicester—and fur enough too—but I'll take you, if you doant mind being a bit long on the road. The hosses woant feel your weight no more nor they feel the little dog there, as I p'ck up on the road a fortnit ago. He was lost, I believe, an' he's been all of a tremble ever sin'. Come, gi' us your basket, an' come behind and let me put y' in."

To lie on the wool-packs, with a cranny left between the curtains of the awning to let in the air, was a luxury to Hetty now, and she half slept away the hours till the driver came to ask her if she wanted to get down and have 'some victual'; he himself was going to eat his dinner at this 'public'.

Late at night they reached Leicester, and so this second day of Hetty's journey was past. She had spent no money except what she had paid for her food, but she felt that this slow journeying would be intolerable for her another day, and in the morning she found her way to a coach-office to ask about the road to Windsor, and see if it would cost her too much to go part of the distance by coach again. Yes, the distance was too great—the coaches were too dear—she must give them up; but the elderly clerk at the office, touched by her pretty anxious face, wrote down for her the names of the chief places she must pass through. This was the only comfort she got in Leicester, for the men stared at her as she went along the street, and for the first time in her life Hetty wished no one would look at her. She set out walking again; but this day she was fortunate, for she was soon overtaken by a carrier's cart which carried her to Hineckley, and by the help of a return change, with a drunken postillion—who frightened her by driving like Jehu the son of Nimshi, and shouting hilarious remarks at her, twisting himself backward on his saddle—she was before night in the heart of woody Warwickshire; but still almost a hundred miles from Windsor, they told her. Oh, what a large world it was, and what hard work for her to find her way in it! She went by mistake to Stratford-on-Avon, finding Stratford set down in her list of places, and then she was told she came a long way out of the right road! It was not till the fifth day that she got to Stony Stratford. That seems but a slight journey as you look on the map, or remember your own pleasant travels to and from the meadowy banks of the Avon. But how wearily long it was to Hetty!

It seemed to her as if this country of flat fields and hedgerows, and dotted houses, and villages, and market-towns—all so much alike to her indifferent eyes—must have no end, and she must go on wandering among them forever, waiting tired at toll-gates for some cart to come, and then finding that the cart went only a little way—a very little way—to the miller's, a mile off perhaps; and she hated going to the public-houses, where she must go to get food and ask questions, because there were always men lounging there, who stared at her and joked her rudely. Her body was very weary too with those days of new fatigue and anxiety; they had made her look more pale and worn than all the time of hidden grief she had gone through at home. When at last she reached Stony Stratford, her impatience and weariness had become too strong for her economical caution; she determined to take the coach for the rest of the way, though it did cost her all her remaining money. She would need nothing at Windsor but to find Arthur.

When she had paid the fare for the last coach, she had only a shilling, and as she got down at the sign of the Green Man in Windsor, at twelve o'clock in the middle of the seventh day, hungry and faint, the coachman came up, and begged her to "remember him." She put her hand in her pocket and took out the shilling, but the tears came with the sense of exhaustion and the thought that she was giving away her last means of getting food, which she really required before she could go in search of Arthur. As she held out the shilling, she lifted up her dark, tear-filled eyes to the coachman's face, and said "can you give me back sixpence?"

"No, no," he said, gruffly, "never mind; put the shilling up again."

The landlord of the Green man had stood near enough to witness this scene, and he was a man whose abundant feeding served to keep his good-nature, as well as his person, in high condition. And that lovely, tearful face of Hetty's would have found out the sensitive fiber in most men.

"Come, young woman, come in," he said, "and have a drop o' something; you're pretty well knocked up; I can see that."

He took her into the bar and said to his wife, "Here, missie, take this young woman into the parlor; she's a little overcome"—for Hetty's tears were falling fast. They were merely hysterical tears; she thought she had no reason for weeping now, and was vexed that she was too weak and tired to help it. She was at Windsor at last, not far from Arthur.

(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.

To show what the trade of Canada is, and to make a fair comparison, I will take it from 1873; and give ten years. The aggregate trade of Canada in 1873 was \$217,801,203; in 1883 it was \$230,339,826, or an increase of \$12,538,623 in the ten years. That is quite different from the statement made by the hon. gentleman. He took one of our best years in the past and compared it with one of our worst years at present, and he took one of the worst years of England in the past and one of the best years at present, in order to make it look as bad as possible for Canada. But, if we look at the exports of the country, which are more important in this connection than the aggregate trade, we find that the exports of the products of Canada in 1873 amounted to \$89,739,922, and in 1883 to \$98,085,804, an increase in our exports of \$8,345,882, or a yearly increase of nearly a million dollars. The imports of England in 1873 amounted to \$371,287,372, and the exports to \$255,164,603, the exports and imports together making a total of \$626,451,975. In 1883 the imports were \$426,891,571, and the exports \$239,799,473, making a total of \$666,691,044, showing an increase in 1883 over 1873 of \$40,239,069. But, while the total

TRADE HAD INCREASED, the exports had decreased, in 1873 they amounted to \$255,164,603, and in 1883 to \$239,799,473, or a decrease in the ten years of \$15,365,130, as compared with an increase in Canada during the same period of about \$10,000,000. This is quite a different statement from that of the hon. gentleman, but it is a correct statement, and it is the only way in which you can apply a fair test to the trade of the two countries. But the gist of the hon. gentleman's argument was to prove that our trade had fallen off under the National Policy; that is what he was driving at all the time, and to show that he was quite incorrect in his statement and that the trade of Canada has

ADVANCED UNDER THE NATIONAL POLICY, I will take the five years of the Mackenzie Government and five years of this Government, and compare the two. The figures are these:

MACKENZIE GOVERNMENT.	
Aggregate trade, 1874	\$217,565,510
do 1875	209,957,262
do 1876	174,176,681
do 1877	175,203,355
do 1878	172,405,454
Total	\$940,308,362

PRESENT GOVERNMENT.	
Aggregate trade, 1880	\$ 174,401,205
do 1881	203,621,063
do 1882	221,556,703
do 1883	230,339,826
do 1884	247,803,539
Total	\$1,087,712,936
	940,308,362

This shows an increase of trade, amounting to \$143,404,574 under the National Policy, in four years, or an annual average increase of \$19,480,905. This, I think, is a fair way to state the trade of Canada and to place its condition before the countries of the world, and not the way in which the hon. gentleman from Queen's has done it. But the hon. gentleman was not satisfied with comparing the trade of Canada with the trade of England and placing our trade in an unfavorable position as possible, in comparison with the

TRADE OF THE OLD COUNTRY, but he made a comparison of the workingmen of Canada with the workingmen of England, and he endeavors to show us that the workingmen of England were better clothed, better fed, and better paid than the workingmen of Canada. I will read to you what he said with regard to that matter. He is referring now to a pamphlet on political economy by Mongredin, and he says:—

"The poor people in England have better food and the purchasing power of their wages enables them to buy double the quantity of food they did ten years ago. I may be pardoned for reading the figures in regard to five articles. In 1871 they consumed per head of bacon 1-38 lb., and in 1877 8 lbs.; of wheat and flour they consumed 150 lbs. in 1871, and 203 lbs. in 1877; of raw sugar they consumed 41 lbs. in 1871, and 54 lbs. in 1877; of tea 3-92 lbs. in 1871, and 4 1/2 lbs. in 1877; and of tobacco 1-36 lb. in 1871, and 1-49 lb. in 1877. Here we see that this course, good food—leaving out the article of tobacco—bacon, wheat, flour and sugar, are consumed per head in double the quantities in England to-day that they were ten years ago. The wages of the English workman enable him to buy better and more food for himself and his family than he could ten years ago. Can you say as much for Canada to-day? I say you cannot."

That was the statement of the hon. gentleman, and you will notice how unfair he is again. He takes the period from 1871 to 1877, in England, and he compares that with the Canada of to-day. If he wanted to make a fair and impartial statement of the condition of the workingmen of the two countries he ought to take the workingmen of England to-day and compare him with the workingman of Canada of to-day.

But I do not think, looking at his list of articles, that the English workingman could suffer much from indigestion; at all events, I do not think that a pound and a-half of bacon in a year would overload his stomach to any great extent. I would be sorry to see the workingmen of Canada obliged to live on so small a quantity. But, to show the condition of the workingmen in England to-day, I will read you a cablegram, published in the press of this country, dated London, 17th January, 1885, which shows that there is not that great prosperity in England amongst the working classes that he would have us believe:

"A mass meeting of unemployed workingmen was held in front of the Royal Exchange this afternoon; 10,000 people were present. were present. Henry George, Helen Taylor, William Scuders, and other well known Radicals were loudly cheered as they appeared."

You will note it was the hon. gentleman's friends who were the orators of the day on that occasion—Radicals. The hon. gentleman loves to be called a Radical, and his friends were to the front orating to the workingmen of London on that occasion:

"The speaking began at 3 o'clock. Radical pamphlets of the most advanced description met with immense sale. Some of these were headed in bold type with the words 'Blood, bullets and bayonets,' and presented an extraordinary appeal to the 'half-starved, herring-gutted, poverty-stricken, parish-damned inhabitants of the Disunited Kingdom.' A resolution was passed declaring 'That the depression in trade and the chronic poverty and difficulty of finding work are intolerable evils which those who suffer them ought not to tamely endure.'"

There is the condition of the workingmen of England at the present time. The hon. member for Hants (Mr. Allison) read an extract from a newspaper this evening, showing that the industries in Windsor, in his county, were in a

PROSPEROUS CONDITION, and stating that there were few or no unemployed people there. I believe the same may be said with regard to the rest of the country. When you compare that with the statement I have just read from England, I think it is favorable to our country. But we know the workingmen of England are not employed to-day. We are sorry for it, but still we ought not to endeavor to make it appear that the workingmen cannot find an asylum in Canada, or that if they come over here they will find it much worse than it is in their own country. We know that a large delegation of workingmen waited on Lord Granville, and stated that 30,000 men were out of employment in London alone, and asking how to find employment for them, that they might support themselves and families. When we know this we should not conceal the facts; or, if we state them at all, we should state them in such a manner as to show that the workingmen of Canada are not in such a bad position as the workingmen of England.

To be Continued.

44 QUEEN STREET.

W.A. BRENNAN,

Book, Job and Ornamental Printer,
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—AND—
BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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and is well known as one of the most complete printing and binding concerns in the Lower Provinces. With such facilities it is no trouble to do the best work at moderate rates.

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March 17th, 1885.

ANTHRACITE

and all other kinds of
COAL

—AT—
McMILLAN'S DEPOT,
Duncan's Old Wharf.

March 7—Si wky 4i

SALT, SALT, SALT.

IN STORE:
5,000 Bags of Liverpool Salt,
2,000 do Fishery do.
PEAKE BROS & CO.
Ch'town, Feb. 14, 1884

SEED WHEAT.
FOR SALE CHEAP.

THE best variety of "White Russian" Seed Wheat, a splendid yielding, good flour, stiff straw; best for our soil and climate.
JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, March 9, 1885—2mcs