

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.)

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Startling News from Afghanistan.

WASING RUSSIAN TROOPS.

ENGLAND MUST FACE THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, March 11.

ENCROACHING ON AFGHAN TERRITORY.

The Times states that the Russians have advanced further in Afghan territory, and a collision is imminent.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS ADVANCING.

Sir Peter Lumsden telegraphs as follows, via Sebid: Afghan soldiers report that a small detachment of Russians had advanced to Nishahere, the furthest southwest point claimed for the Russian frontier.

ENGLAND REQUESTED TO FORTIFY HERAT.

The Amer of Afghanistan has requested England to fortify Herat. He says it can be defended by Afghan troops.

ENGLAND MUST FACE THE RUSSIANS.

LONDON, March 10.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it believes in the correctness of the news received from Afghanistan, and says England must face the Russians.

The Mahdi Feared Treachery.

KORTI, March 10.

El Mahdi feared treachery among his followers, and on this account has doubted the guards about his person.

To Live But a Few Days.

NEW YORK, March 10.

General Grant's condition remains unchanged. His physicians think he can live but a few days.

Ottawa News.

OTTAWA, March 10.

Sir Leonard Tilley invited the Ministerial members from New Brunswick to meet him in his office this morning.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A lie that is all a lie.

Can be met and fought outright.

But a lie that is part of a truth is a harder matter to fight.

—TENNYSON.

Sir—The Editor of the Patriot, in his leading article of the 27th ult., with his usual disingenuousness endeavours to convey the impression, which he well knows to be false, that to Senator Haythorne belongs the credit of having induced the Government to take over the crossing at the Capes.

Senator Haythorne has for years taken a deep interest in this matter, and has done all in his power to point out in what way it can be improved, and for this he deserves much credit; but he knows and feels how powerless he, or any member of the Opposition, is to compel the Government to make any concessions, and, unlike the Editor of the Patriot, he is too honest and truthful to take credit where he knows it is not due.

The Government were induced to take over the Cape mail service, and next year to run a steamer in connection with the boats (a system I was "silly" enough to propose two years ago)—by the persistent and urgent representations to Ministers of their Island supporters in Parliament—and this course was decided on some days before Senator Haythorne even gave notice of his motion.

The article concludes with a sneering allusion to Mr. Hackett—it may not be satisfactory to the Editor, but there are many to whom it will be satisfactory to know that this gentleman, whom I feel proud to have as a colleague, stands high in the estimation of the House as an able and faithful representative, whose character contrasts favorably with that of the ex-Minister and ex-Governor whose tenure of office conducted largely to the benefit of David Laird—but not much to that of the Province for which he was Minister.

The Editor seems to think my speech "silly"—well perhaps it is—but will he show that he possesses sufficient manliness and love of fair play to publish it, and allow his readers to judge whether the speech is silly or the Editor inclined to misrepresent it.

Yours truly,

J. T. JENKINS.

AS OLD LANDMARK GONE.—The store at South East, occupied for many years by the late John Knight, Esq., and lately renovated and used as an office by his son, one of his windows, was completely destroyed by fire about two or three o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. We have not heard whether there was any insurance on the building or not.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Evidence of Facts—Flourishing Industries—Goods Cheaper than Ever.

(Extracts from the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley)

ITS INFLUENCE UPON TRADE.

I would like now, as we have had a number of years' experience with the National Policy, to review its operations for the past five years.

We know that in 1879 there were various objections urged by the hon. gentlemen opposite to the adoption of this policy, one of which was that the imposition of a duty on breadstuffs would interfere materially with our foreign trade.

There were grave doubts at that time as to the effect of a protective policy in that direction, but our experience has been that these doubts were without foundation.

Our returns from foreign exports from 1878 to 1884 show that their value amounted to \$53,384,455, against a value for the five years preceding of \$41,003,940, showing an increase in the five years of \$12,380,515. I think that should be an answer to the objection.

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Then it was said that the National Policy would diminish our trade with the Mother country. Let us look at the returns. From 74 to 78 our trade with Great Britain amounted to \$209,077,876, and from 79 to '84 it amounted to \$224,112,853, showing an increase in the five years of \$15,034,977.

During the latter period we imported from the United States \$220,865,371 worth of goods, against \$240,559,480 in the previous period, showing a decrease of \$19,694,209. I think this statement may be considered a sufficient answer as to the effect the National Policy has had on the trade between Canada, Great Britain and the United States.

SOME FURTHER EVIDENCE.

I desire to offer some further evidence with reference to the success of this policy in stimulating the industries of the country, and I will refer to the very important and significant item of the increased demand for machinery.

It is well known by all our manufacturers that this demand has been very active within the past five years, and statistics show an increase in importations of machinery for the last five years over the five years previous of \$9,479,282.

The importation of coal shows an increase during the last five years of 2,855,000 tons, and the output showed an increase over the corresponding period of 900,000 tons, or more than 3,000 tons for every working day in the year 1884.

Perhaps some hon. gentleman will say that the coal industry has been stimulated at a cost to the people of 50 cents per ton. I believe it can be proved that, to some extent at least, the duty on coal is paid by the party who sells it, but for the sake of argument I will admit that it is paid by the consumer, and I will tell you that, were we to remit the duty on coal today, necessitating that the amount should be made up by imposing a duty on tea or coffee, or some other article which we now admit free, the tax would be felt more heavily than it is in the present form.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

Next comes the question of sugar. With reference to the protection of this industry, it was said by hon. gentlemen opposite that we were going to encourage the refiner and tax the consumer. I should not wonder at all now if some hon. gentlemen were to say that our policy has ruined the refiner, and so admit that it has benefited the consumer. (Hear, hear.) As a matter of fact, the duty on sugar has restored to Canada the sugar industry she had lost, and has led to the erection of two or three refineries, giving employment to a large number of hands. I am not at all sure that we have not about one refinery too many (Opposition applause), but if, as will be charged, refiners are not making much money just now, we must take into account the profits of 1879 and 1880, which counter-balance matters. If refiners have lost money during the past year, not as a result of the National Policy, but of the downward tendency of sugar, when prices advance they will make it where they lost it before. (Hear, hear.) But with reference to sugar, the question is, does it cost the people any more? I believe I am correct in saying that never in the history of the sugar trade has it been as low as it is now. (Hear, hear.)

An hon. member: Nor so good.

Sir L. Tilley—Never was sugar so low and so good as at present. Moreover, when you take into account the cost of refined and raw sugars in Canada during the last five or six years, and apply the cost of importing similar sugars to the tariff of the hon. gentlemen opposite, you will find that it is as cheap as if it had been imported under the tariff of 1878. (Hear, hear.) Then, only six per cent. of sugar used in Canada in 1878 came direct from the country in which it was produced. Last year 89 per cent. came from the country of production, and only 11 per cent. from the United States. (Applause.) Though the hon. gentleman opposite said the policy would be a great loss to the revenue, the reverse has been greater than in former years. We have given employment to a large number of persons. We have restored an important industry to Canada. We have fostered direct trade with the West Indies, and we have given the people their sugars at a price no higher than would have prevailed had the old policy continued.

COTTON.

The next industry is the cotton industry. We must all recollect the stories told by hon. gentlemen opposite about "cotton lords" who were to make fortunes in a wonderfully short time at the expense of the people. I will not be surprised to hear hon. gentlemen to-day complaining that the poor unfortunate men who have gone into cotton manufacturing are suffering. But this much I can say: The consumer is not suffering. There was great solicitude among hon. gentlemen some time ago about the poor consumer. If I mistake not, it was extended even to the leader of the Opposition who, in one of his speeches, bewailed to us who, in one of men who had to pay a higher price for cotton, 9 yards of which, he said, went to make a certain garment which I will not particularize. (Loud laughter.) I will not particularize. (Loud laughter.) I have had placed in my hands recently a price current of the 31st January, 1885, giving American prices of cottons at that date, taken from the New York Economist.

Here are comparisons of American prices with those of Canada:

Table with 3 columns: American price, Canadian price, and item names like Whitemsville, Poleham, Hero, etc.

Now, if these figures are reliable, and they are made by authority on which I can rely, as far as the consumer is concerned he is getting his cotton for about the price which the Americans are paying for the same article.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

One of the grievances, magnified during the past year or so, has been with reference to implements imported into Manitoba and the Northwest. I may state here what I stated on behalf of the Government when the duty was increased to 35 per cent. It is this: I had the assurance of manufacturers that the increased duty would not increase the price to the consumer.

Had that assurance not been carried out the Government would have felt itself free to come down and say, "Your assurance has not been carried out, we will therefore repeal the measure giving you protection." But I find that agricultural implements will be sold this year in Manitoba and the Northwest as low as they are sold in Dakota.

An hon. member—Lower.

Sir L. Tilley—Some of them lower. I have here the comparative prices of implements at Winnipeg at different periods, and at the same city compared with prices at points in the United States. These are the prices at Winnipeg from 1881 to 1885:—

Table with 4 columns: Article, 1881-82, 1883, 1884, 1885. Items include Self-binder, Mowing machine, Seeders, Sulkies, Gang plows, Farm wagons.

Now let me compare Winnipeg prices with those charged in Dakota and Minneapolis:—

Table with 4 columns: Location, Self-binder, Mowing machine, Seeders, Sulkies, Gang plows, Farm wagons.

Notwithstanding the policy adopted by the Government it has resulted in a reduction of prices on these articles to the consumer, and I think I may say, in reference to every leading industry of the country, whether agricultural implements, sugar, cotton, woollens, in fact articles that enter into consumption of every day life, especially among the masses of the people, that there has scarcely been any article, with the exception perhaps of coal, on which there has been an increase to the consumer. (Cheers.)

On the contrary, owing to strong competition on the part of our manufacturers, which competition is sharp at the present moment and has been for some time past, manufacturers are compelled to sell at a very small profit, the result of the policy generally having been in the public interest, giving employment to a vast number of people. (Cheers.)

A MARVELOUS STORY

TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "28 Cedar St., New York, Oct. 28, 1882.

Gentlemen: My father resides at Glover, Vt. He has been a great sufferer from Scrofula, and the enclosed letter will tell you what a marvelous effect

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

has had in his case. I think his blood must have contained the humor for at least ten years; but it did not show, except in the form of a scrofulous sore on the wrist, until about five years ago. From a few spots which appeared at that time, it gradually spread so as to cover his entire body. I assure you he was terribly afflicted, and an object of pity, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I could easily name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.

Yours truly, W. M. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a duty for me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an incessant and intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to flow in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the Sarsaparilla in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, as I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Glover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1882. Yours gratefully, HIRAN PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Itches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1 six bottles for \$5.

CHEESE, CHEESE.

100 Boxes—WHOLESALE & RETAIL. BIER & GOFF'S.

TO CASH BUYERS!

SPECIAL LINES IN DRY GOODS

WILL BE OFFERED AT THE LONDON HOUSE

Until the opening of navigation, to make room for Spring Importations

Scotch, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets at very Low Prices.

SCOTCH CARPETS WORTH 95 Cents for 70 Cents

BRUSSELS " " 85 " " 78 "

TAPESTRY CARPETS FROM 40 CENTS UPWARDS

Loom Table Linens at 16c., 18c., 20c., and upwards.

Special Lines in Cotton Towels at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 8c, and upwards.

Special Lines in Linen Towels at 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, and upwards.

BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, BEDTICKS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.

REMNANTS IN DRESS GOODS

A LOT OF Winceys selling very cheap.

Black Cashmeres (42-inches) 28 Cents and Upwards.

REMNANTS IN TWEEDS, DOESKINS AND OTHER CLOTHS.

REMNANTS IN FLANNELS, &c.

The balance of the 3,000 pieces White and Grey Cottons advertised in December last, at the same prices then offered notwithstanding the market has advanced from 15 per cent. to 17 1/2 per cent.

In Lots No. 1, 24 inches, at 3 Cents.

" " 2, 30 " " 5 "

" " 3, 34 " " 6 "

" " 4, 35 " " 7 "

" " 5, 36 " " 8 "

" " 6, 36 " " 9 "

" " 7, 36 " " 10 "

" " 8, 36 " " 12 " to 25 Cents.

BALANCE OF MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS AT COST.

A LOT OF MEN'S UNDERCLOTHING AT A BARGAIN FROM 32 CENTS TO 65 CENTS.

WHITE AND COLORED COTTON WARPS, (BEST MAKES.)

Choice TEAS in half-chests and packages of 5, 10, 15 and 20 pounds—Wholesale and Retail.

Ch'town, Feb 20—law wkly 2mo

Grand Military Concert

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT,

under the distinguished patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Macdonald.

At which the 2nd Battalion Band, Emerson Glee Club (Prof. Fricke, director), and other leading talent of the city will take part.

Market Hall, Charlottetown.

Wednesday Ev'g, the 11th inst.

PROGRAMME:

- 1. Quickstep—"Black Watch". 2nd Battalion Band. 2. Vocal Solo—"Comrades". Capt. Maxwell. 3. Piano Duet—"Messrs. Earle and Watson". 4. Vocal Solo—"The Queen's Hussar". Mrs. Peome. 5. Cornet Duet—"Larboard Watch". 6. Vocal Duet—"The Pilot". Messrs. Reid and Brown. 7. Chorus—"Emerson Glee Club". 8. Vocal Solo—"Miss Crabbe". 9. Recitation—"Death of Col. Banbury". T. A. McLean. 10. Vocal Solo—"British Lion". Mr. Wm. D. H. Brown. 11. Waltz—"Evening Star". 2nd Bat. Band. 12. Vocal Solo—"The Soldier's Last Sight". Mrs. Peome. 13. Reading—"Mr. George Peake". Mr. Reid. 14. Vocal Solo—"Mr. Reid". Emerson Glee Club. 15. Chorus—"Mr. McKane". C. P. Fletcher. 16. Vocal Solo—"Miss Knight". 17. Cornet Solo—"C. P. Fletcher". 18. Vocal Solo—"Miss Knight". 19. Waltz—"Black Cloud". 2nd Bat. Band.

Doors open at 7.30; performance to commence at 8. Officers and members of the militia force are requested to attend in uniform.

Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved seats, 35 cents, for sale at the city drug stores and at the Hall door.

HENRY BEER, Lt.-Col., Chairman of Committee. N. J. CAMPBELL, Captain, Secretary of Committee.

Ch'town, March 9, 1885.

P. E. Island Dairyman's Association.

THE Third public meeting of the above Association will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Thursday evening, March 12th. Papers will be read by Alexander McRae and Francis Bain, Esqrs.

A full attendance of farmers, members of the House and citizens are respectfully requested, as a lively discussion is expected. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock.

R. K. BRACE, Secretary. March 3, 1885—6,7,10,11 wkly 11

A Valuable Property for Sale in Georgetown.

TO be Sold at Public Auction, on Tuesday, March 17th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., that valuable property known as the "Albion Hotel," owned and occupied by the Subscriber. The property consists of one-and-a-half Town Lots, and a three-story Building, containing nineteen rooms, kitchen and wash-houses, all completely finished. Also, Out-houses for ice, wood, coal and sufficient Stabling for twenty horses, Coach House and a never-failing Well of water, under cover. This is a rare opportunity for a good investment.

D. C. GRANT, Georgetown, March 7, 1885—m9 3i wkly 11 pd

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THIS is to certify that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of Bremner Brothers, has on this third day of March, A. D. 1885, been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1885, at Charlottetown, in Prince Edward Island. W. H. BREMNER, BENJ. BREMNER.

Referring to the above, I desire on behalf of the late firm to thank the public for the very liberal patronage bestowed in the past, and to inform them that the good will of the business has been transferred to Mr. John Coombs, Queen Street. I would respectfully request all of our former customers to place their patronage with Mr. Coombs, whose facilities for doing the best class of work in Mercantile, Fancy and Book Printing, Book-binding and Blank Book Manufacturing, at the lowest prices, and in the shortest time, are unequalled in the Province.

BENJ. BREMNER. JOHN COOMBS. March 5, 1885—lmo wkly 2mo

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS for the erection of additional buildings to St. Joseph's Convent, Charlottetown, will be received up to the 16th March.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Stirling & Harris, Architects, on and after Monday, the 2nd day of March.

STIRLING & HARRIS, Architects. Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1885—ad pat her

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Shareholders of the Citizens' Skating Rink Co. will be held in the Rink Building, on Thursday, March 12th, at 7 o'clock, p. m., to take into consideration the advisability of making certain alterations to the Rink.

By order, W. W. STANLEY, Secretary. Ch'town, Feb. 26, 1885