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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1883.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1883.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Day of Week	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water	Days len ^h
1 Thursday	6 43	5 42	0 34	3 10	
2 Friday	41	43	1 29	4 15	
3 Saturday	40	45	2 24	5 37	11
4 Sunday	38	46	3 13	6 57	
5 Monday	36	47	3 58	8 6	
6 Tuesday	34	49	4 37	8 58	
7 Wednesday	32	50	5 13	9 44	
8 Thursday	30	52	5 46	10 29	
9 Friday	28	54	6 18	11 8	
10 Saturday	26	55	6 50	11 50	11 15
11 Sunday	24	56	7 24	morn	
12 Monday	23	57	8 2	0 31	
13 Tuesday	21	58	8 44	1 15	
14 Wednesday	19	6	9 32	2 4	
15 Thursday	17	1	10 25	3 0	
16 Friday	15	3	11 22	4 11	
17 Saturday	13	4	12 23	5 34	12 02
18 Sunday	11	5	1 25	6 53	
19 Monday	9	7	2 26	7 54	
20 Tuesday	7	8	3 28	9 2	
21 Wednesday	5	11	4 29	9 57	
22 Thursday	3	12	5 29	10 29	
23 Friday	5 59	13	7 29	11 0	12 26
24 Saturday	57	15	8 28	11 32	
25 Sunday	55	16	9 27	12 0	
26 Monday	53	17	10 26	0 37	
27 Tuesday	51	19	11 22	1 14	
28 Wednesday	49	20	morn	1 54	
29 Thursday	48	21	0 17	2 41	
30 Friday	46	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.
30¢ Money to Loan.
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Jan. 16, '83.

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

SEED WHEAT.
FOR SALE.
WHITE RUSSIAN. Makes white strong
flour. Yields the best. Well suited
to the Island soil and climate.
JOHN NEWSON.
Ch'town, March 3, '83.—2w

THE STARR
KIDNEY PAD.
Indubitable Evidence,
(Condensed)
From Doctors, Druggists, Merchants,
Farmer.
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 giv-
ing entire satisfaction, and wish you increased
sales for so valuable a remedy for disease of
the kidneys
J. E. MORDEEN, 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, Manf. 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.
JOS. PIKE.
PAGES—Child's Pad, \$1.50. Regular Pad,
\$2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases,
\$3.00.
JOHN KNIGHT, sole agent Georgetown.
J. A. GOULLE, sole agent Summerside.
JOHN J. ARSENAULT, Tignish.

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

McLEOD & MORSON
Barristers & Attorneys-at-Law,
SOLICITORS, NOTARIES PUBLIC, ETC.
OFFICES:
Uniform Club Committee Rooms, Opposite Post
Office, Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Merchants' Bank of Halifax Building, Sum-
merside, P. E. Island.
MONEY TO LOAN, on good security, at
moderate interest.
W. A. O. MORSON.
Nov. 24, '82.—pres her

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

JOHN MAGEACHERN,
(Late of Italian Warehouse)
AGENT FOR
Royal Fire Insurance Company, of
England,
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance
Company, of England,
City of London Fire Insurance Co.,
of England,
HAS REMOVED
His Office to his New Building,
Cor. Queen and King Sts.—Up Stairs.
Ch'town, 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
Monday next, 19th Inst., in the building
lately occupied by the Bank of Prince Edward
Island, under the management of the under-
signed.
Deposits will be received on interest, and
no current account.
Drafts granted on the various Agencies and
correspondents of the Bank.
Sterling and other Exchange bought and
sold, and general banking business transacted.
D. C. CHALMERS,
Ch'town, 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 person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing is 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
GROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-
ternal Use). CURES
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.
An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist,
now traveling 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 teasp'n
to 1 pint food. Sold every where, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

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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

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,
AT COST.
Opposite Post Office, Charlottetown.
REDSTEADS, 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

TO LET,
The Business Premises Known as
"83 Queen Street,"
Lately in the Occupation of R. W. Tremaine.
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 THREE.

To the Editor of the Examiner.
When President Hamlin, of Middlebury College, went to Turkey at the close of 1868 the policy of the Government—so far as it had a financial policy—was protective, and there were many industries moderately prosperous. There were no rich manufacturers, but the numerous workmen in their small workshops were much better off than the similar class in England. In one quarter of Scutari there were five or six thousand weavers of cotton goods for the home market. Copper-smiths were very numerous in this great city. The notion cutlery, carpenters' tools, horseshoes, donkey-shoes, stone-workers' tools, combs for the Empire, chibouks and narghiles for all smokers, amber work, oriental boots, shoes, embroidery, and many other domestic articles, employed tens of thousands of industrious workmen, in the great city of more than a million inhabitants; the products of their labor went to all parts of the Marmora and Black Seas, and to the Asiatic and African ports of the Mediterranean. England, under Cobden's inspiration, after many fruitless efforts introduced Turkey to Free Trade. All the industries mentioned, and many others, disappeared, or were reduced to insignificance, with astonishing rapidity. The cotton stuffs of Scutari were initiated in Manchester, with a nicer look, poured upon the astonished people at less than half price. Every loom in Scutari ceased to work. The long, narrow buildings where they worked have rotted down. He had occasion in 1855 to hire one, but it was too much decayed to be easily repaired, and rot and rats drove him out. That large population perished in wretchedness and misery extreme. Fawcett's favorite remedy for checking population came in with a vengeance. There was no need of forbidding marriage. There seems to be a fatal incapacity in the uneducated oriental to change his employment. But he can suffer and die with the firmness of a martyr. Enforced idleness, rags, squalor, filth, want of food, prepare the way for all destructive epidemics, of the East. Malaria fever, cholera, small-pox, soon disposed of these despairing wrecks of humanity, thrown up by the great wave of English Free Trade. So of all the other industries in a great or less degree. This change has taken place, not only in the Turkish ports, but the disaster extends far into the interior. Even the excellent notion work in cottons, so far east as Diarbekr, on the upper waters of the Tigris, have succumbed, and their fast, fading colors cannot be found. Cheap, gaudy, slazy goods have crowded them out, at half their price and a quarter of their durability. But he mentioned a single industry more particularly as an example of the whole. In 1841 he visited Bursa for the first time. Its most interesting industry after its silk works was the weaving of the Bursa bath towels. It was a large and flourishing industry, supporting thousands of busy hands. Free Trade gave Manchester a chance at this as well as the Scutari works. The shaw towels of Bursa came pouring into Bursa itself. They were not durable like the native product, but this was not then known. They were sold so cheap that every Bursa loom had to stop. After the industry was thoroughly killed the prices of towels rose again, so that, in proportion to the wear that was in them, the people had to pay, probably all of 25 per cent. more for these goods than for the old goods of native make before Free Trade came in. He mentioned this in order to draw attention to one fact. The motto of the Cobden Club is, "To buy cheap and sell dear." As soon as they have crushed an industry by underselling, the market is in their hands. The workmen being dispersed and the industry discredited, it cannot really rise again. The prices, however, will rise to that point that at length the old native industry will take courage and start anew, to be crushed again and blotted out. When he was last in Bursa in 1873, the prices of the Manchester-Bursa towels were so high that a few native looms were at work again and doing a good business, with the prospect of rapid increase. But Free Trade, or rather the agents of the Cobden Club, hold their fingers upon the pulse of the victim, and as soon as it beats with the promise of life the torture will be again applied. The prices will suddenly fall and the native looms will stop. The cry that free trade will produce cheap goods is deceptive. It produces violent fluctuations and the cheap labor of England, the unrequited toil of her half-starving millions enables her to destroy almost any unprotected industry in foreign lands. Now if all this benefited the working classes of England, there would be some consolation in it. The laboring Turk would suffer but the laboring Englishman would be benefited. The Turkish or Greek workmen might not think it his duty to suffer for the benefit of a foreigner. He might strenuously object to having the bread taken from his children's mouth and give to a foreigner's. The Free Trader, however, might reply that the whole there is a gain, and the gain had better be in England than anywhere else. But in relation to the laborers, the real producers, even this reply is impossible. The English laborer is not benefited. Both Fawcett and Brassey show conclusively that he is 30 per cent. worse off than ever. English exports in 1849 were £60,000,000—\$300,000,000. They now considerably exceed £300,000,000—\$1,500,000,000—per annum. In the amazing profits of this grand expansion of industry the laborer has no share. His lot is harder than ever. His wages, perhaps, are not diminished, but the cost of living has increased 30 per cent.

The purchasing power of money is diminished almost everywhere. The wonder he emigrates to a land where labor is protected. English policy has impoverished and ruined Turkey. The English have absorbed all the ruin to bad government. I could remember that Turkey has always been badly governed. The new element in her case is following English advice in her financial policy of trade. If we go to Egypt, we find the same ruin there, until recently, at length, a native party arose to throw off, if it could, the yoke.
Yours truly,
AN AMERICAN.
Charlottetown, March 28, 1883.

Summerside's Prospects for 1883.
(From the Summerside Journal.)
We are glad to say that the prospects for our town are better this year than they have been for a long time. A walk through the several ship yards show a marked improvement in that line of industry.
Hon. John Lefurgey has in his yard the frames for two vessels—one to be about four hundred and the other about one thousand tons. The stern post and part of the frame of the former is already in position.
At the yard of Angus McMillan, Esq., everything is booming on a small vessel of something over two hundred tons, and the frame is being delivered for another about the same size.
Capt. William Richards is preparing a five hundred ton barkentine, and judging from the immense amount of lumber in his yard, he will have the vessel pretty well on in a short time.
In addition to the shipbuilding interest, the Merchants' Bank of Halifax are preparing for the erection of a handsome brick building on the site just east of R. T. Holman's store. This building will likely be one of the best ever erected in our town.
Then again the probabilities are that tenders will be called ere long for the new Post Office, Custom House and Savings Bank building, followed, no doubt, in a short time, by the building being erected.
With these several improvements, added to which there are and will be many of less importance, we can safely say that Summerside has not been in so prosperous a condition for many years.

The following story is told of George Briggs, who lived in Watertown several years, but who now lives on Wolf Island, where he was raised.—When he was about fourteen years of age, he conceived the idea that his father was not treating him exactly in the manner he should, and like a great many other men he resolved to leave the paternal mansion. So he went to the Cape and shipped on a schooner bound down the river. On reaching Clayton, George was not only homesick, but also seasick. The schooner touched Clayton, and George, with a face longer than the moral law, was gazing Wolfe Islandward. Some one tapped him on the shoulder. George looked up. It was his father. He followed him silently from the boat, and reached the Island just before supper. He greeted his mother with a tender smile, and as he looked around the house he saw the big Maltese cat by the stove. Then George found words to speak, and this was what he said:—"Why, mother, you have got the same cat you had when I left home." George had been away from home just thirty-nine hours.

A pamphlet published by Mr. Armengau, gives the result of an inquiry into the expenditure of sixteen working-class families in Mulhouse, a large manufacturing town of Alsace. It is presumed that the investigator selected typical families, and that the result of his investigation may, consequently, be fairly assumed to represent the expense of the average French families representing different classes of workmen were taken. Their expenditure varied from \$220 to \$600 a year. Their rent averaged 15 per cent. (in Paris it would probably have been at least 20), clothing 16, food 61, miscellaneous 8. The highest expenditure in any case for food was 72 per cent. Of the expenditure for food 33 per cent. was for bread, 14 for meat, 13 for milk, 24 for groceries, and 16 miscellaneous.

A French traveller, recently returned from Siam, giving an account of a new Buddhist temple which has just been completed in Bangkok and which without and within closely resembles a Catholic church, including an altar, stained glass, prie-dieu and numerous familiar accessories. The guide who conducted the traveller over the building manifested great pride in all its modern appointments. "We have even an organ," said he, "and in better one than any you have in France, for it plays without an organist. We had it made to order by Messrs. Bird & Co., of London; and as you will hear, it plays nothing but the finest sacred music." Whereupon he turned the handle, and the Frenchman, to his great edification, heard the familiar air which fits the words, "De Madame Angot je suis la fille."
A gigantes, Marian Webb by name, is being exhibited in Manchester, England. She is 8 feet 2 inches in height, and as she is only 17 years of age she may attain still greater proportions. It is stated that since she came to England in July of last year she has grown four inches. Marian is of German nationality, having been born at Benckendorf, in Germany, on the 31st of January, 1866. Her parents are persons of ordinary stature, and although her brothers and sisters are tall, none of them are much over six feet. Marian appears well proportioned, is stated to be in perfect health, and to be well educated and intelligent.
A New York dentist had to pay \$1,500 damages for breaking the jaw of a lady patient.