

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

VOL. 14.--NO. 78.

THE DAILY EXAMINER

is issued every evening, by
The Examiner Publishing Co.

From their office, corner of Water and
Great George Streets, Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, \$2 50
Three Months, 1 25
One Month, 0 50

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.
First Quarter, 4th day, 11. 44 7 m. a. m.
Full Moon, 11th day, 0. 35 4 a. m.
Last quarter, 18th day, 11. 02 2 a. m.
New Moon, 25th day, 2. 22 5 a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Moon	High	Days
	rise	sets	water	len. h.
1 Friday	7 28	4 59	9 24	1 0
2 Saturday	27 5	01 9 54	1 42	31
3 Sunday	26	3 10	30 2 29	34
4 Monday	24	5 11	10 3 29	37
5 Tuesday	23	6 11	56 4 43	40
6 Wednesday	21	8 41	48 6 17	43
7 Thursday	19	9 1 47	7 39	47
8 Friday	18	10 2 52	8 59	50
9 Saturday	17	11 3 58	9 29	52
10 Sunday	16	13 5 6	10 13	54
11 Monday	14	15 6 13	10 57	57
12 Tuesday	12	16 7 16	11 27	1 0
13 Wednesday	11	18 8 22	12 0	4
14 Thursday	9	19 9 24	0 34	7
15 Friday	8	21 10 18	1 9	10
16 Saturday	7	22 11 25	1 31	13
17 Sunday	5	24 12 27	2 27	16
18 Monday	3	25 0 23	3 14	19
19 Tuesday	2	27 1 20	4 18	23
20 Wednesday	0	28 2 13	5 32	26
21 Thursday	6 58	29 3 5	6 46	29
22 Friday	57	31 3 51	7 51	32
23 Saturday	55	32 4 35	8 44	35
24 Sunday	54	34 5 13	9 28	38
25 Monday	52	35 5 49	10 9	42
26 Tuesday	49	36 6 42	10 47	45
27 Wednesday	48	37 6 53	11 21	48
28 Thursday	47	39 7 25	12 0	51
29 Friday	45	41 7 57	0 4	55

MONCTON

Sash and Door Factory.

M. R. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him while in business in Charlottetown, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he, in company with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

Messrs. B. Williams & Co.,
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownall Wharf,
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

All orders entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,

Moncton, N. B.
Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

LIFE INSURANCE.

United States Life Insurance Co.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

ORGANIZED 1850.

New Features, Incontestable Policies, Prompt Settlement of Claims Guaranteed.

Apply at residence, Weymouth Street, from 8 to 10 a. m., and 4 to 6 p. m.

A. H. McPHERSON,

Agent.
Sept. 25, 1883.—2aw

STANDARD

LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1883, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1883, were reported:—

3,038 new proposals for life assurance were received the year for	\$ 9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted, assuring	7,230,048 13
The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to	56,936,302 91
(Of which \$7,753,081.15 was reassured with other offices)	
The claims by death which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to	2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to	4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same date amounted to	29,503,416 00
Being an increase during the year of	1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH,
Agent for Charlottetown.

THOMAS KERR,
Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

D. A. BRUCE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

IS OVER-STOCKED with the following GOODS, and offers them at a

REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER CENT.

Gents' Woollen Underwear, Flannel Shirts, Fur Caps, Kid Mitts, Sleigh Robes.

OVERCOATINGS,

WHICH YOU CAN HAVE

MADE TO YOUR MEASURE

Cheaper Than Imported Ready Made.

D. A. BRUCE,

Dec. 20, 1883.—eod wky 72 Queen Street, Charlottetown

GRAND SALE OF

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO. will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give special bargains in

Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, up.
Men's Ulsters, \$4.95, \$6.25, \$7.00, up.
Men's Reefers, \$2.95, \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$5.50 up.

Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Worsted Tweeds, Under-clothing, Buffalo Robes, Horse Rugs, Small Wares, etc.

PARKS' WARP, CHEAP.

Cash Buyers can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every Department.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO.,

ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND,
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wky pres pat

SIGN OF THE ELEPHANT.

W. R. BOREHAM has now on hand the LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, OVERSHOES & RUBBERS,

ever shown by him. His motto is a good article at a moderate price.

LADIES' AND GENTS' FINE GOODS, a specialty.

A nice lot of LADIES' AND GENTS' FANCY SLIPPERS for the Holidays.

Try BOREHAM for a pair of GOOD BOOTS.

W. R. BOREHAM,

North Side Queen Square.
Ch'town, Dec. 10, 1883.—mo we fr 2m

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

FOUL PLAY.

By Charles Reade.

CHAPTER LIII.

(Continued.)

This, however, rather interrupted Wylie's design of walking in and chucking the three thousand pounds into Nancy's lap. On the contrary, he shoved them down deeper in his pocket, and resolved to see the old gentleman to bed, and then produce his self, and fix the wedding-day with Nancy.

He came in and found her crying and Penfold making weak efforts to console her. The tea-things were on the table, and Nancy's cup half emptied.

Wylie came in, and said, 'Why, what is the matter now?'

He said this mightily cheerfully, as one who carried the panacea for all ills in his pocket, and a medicine peculiarly suited to Nancy Rouse's constitution. But he had not quite fathomed her yet.

As soon as ever she saw him she wiped her eyes, and asked him grimly what he wanted there. Wylie stared at the reception, but replied stoutly that it was pretty well known by this time what he wanted in that quarter.

'Well, then,' said Nancy, 'Want will be your master. Why did you never tell me Miss Helen was in that ship? My sweet dear mistress as was, that I feel for like a mother. You left her to drown and saved your own great useless carcass, and drowned she is, poor dear. Get out of my sight, do.'

'It wasn't my fault, Nancy,' said Wylie, earnestly, 'I didn't know who she was, and I advised her to come with us; but she would go with that parson chap.'

'What parson chap? What a liar you be! She is Wardlaw's sweetheart, and don't care for no parsons. If you didn't know you was to blame, why didn't you tell me a word of your own accord? You kept dark. Do you call yourself a man to leave my poor young lady to shift for herself?'

'She had as good a chance to live as I had,' said Wylie, sullenly.

'No, she hadn't, you took care of yourself. Well, since you are so fond of yourself, keep yourself to yourself, and don't come here no more. After this, I hate the sight on ye. You are like the black dog in my eyes, and always will be. Poor, dear Miss Helen! Ah, I cried when she left—my mind misgave me, but little I thought she would perish in the salt seas, and all for want of a man in the ship. If you had gone out again after in the steam-boat—Mr. Penfold had told me all about it—I'd believe you weren't so much to blame. But no, lolling and looking about all day for months. There's my door, Joe Wylie, I can't cry comfortable before you as had a hand in drowning of her. You and me is parted forever. I'll die as I am, or I'll marry a man; which you ain't one, nor nothing like one. Is he waiting for you to hold the door open, Mr. Penfold? or don't I speak plain enough? Them as I gave the sack to afore you didn't want so much telling.'

'Well, I'm going,' said Wylie, sullenly; then, with considerable feeling, 'this is hard lines.'

But Nancy was inexorable, and turned him out, with the \$3,000 in his pocket.

He took the notes out of his pocket, and flung them furiously down in the dirt.

Then he did what everybody does under similar circumstances, he picked them up again, and pocketed them, along with the other dirt they had gathered.

Next day he went down to the docks, and looked out for a ship, he soon got one, and signed as second mate. She was to sail in a fortnight.

But, before the week was out, the bank-notes had told upon him, that he was no longer game to go to sea. But the captain he had signed with was a Tartar, and not to be trifled with. He consulted a knowing friend, and that friend advised him to disguise himself till the ship had sailed. Accordingly, he rigged himself out with a long coat, and a beard, and spectacles, and hid his sea-slouch as well as he could, and changed his lodgings. Finding he succeeded so well, he thought he might as well have the pleasure of looking at Nancy Rouse, if he could not talk to her. So he actually had the hardihood to take the parlor next door; and by this means he heard her move about her room, and caught a sight of her at work on her little green; and he was shrewd enough to observe she did not sing and whistle as she used to. The dog chuckled at that.

His bank-notes wearied him night and day. He was afraid to put them in a bank; afraid to take them about with him into his haunts; afraid to leave them at home; and out of this his perplexity arose some incidents worth relating in their proper order.

Arthur Wardlaw returned to business, but he was a changed man. All zest in the thing was gone. His fraud set him above the world; and that was now enough for him, in whom ambition was dead, and, indeed, nothing left alive in him but deep regrets.

He drew in the horns of speculation, and went on in the old safe routine; and to the reckless activity that had jeopardized the firm succeeded a strange torpidity. He wore black for Helen, and sorrowed without hope. He felt he had offended Heaven, and had met his punishment in Helen's death. Wardlaw senior retired to Elm-trees, and seldom saw his son. When they did meet, the old man sometimes whispered hope, but the whisper was faint and unheeded.

One day Wardlaw senior came up by express to communicate to Arthur a letter from General Rolleston, written at Valparaiso. In this letter General Rolleston deplored his unsuccessful search, but said he was going westward upon the report of a Dutch whaler who had seen an island

reflected in the sky, while sailing between Juan Fernandez and Norfolk Isle.

Arthur only shook his head with a ghastly smile. 'She is in Heaven,' said he, 'and I shall never see her again, not here or hereafter.'

Wardlaw senior was shocked at this speech, but he made no reply. He pitied his son too much to criticize the expressions into which his bitter grief betrayed him. He was old, and had seen the triumphs of time over all things human sorrow included. These, however, as yet, had done nothing for Arthur Wardlaw. At the end of six months, his grief was as somber and as deadly as the first week.

But one day, as this pale figure in deep mourning sat at his table, going listlessly and mechanically through the business of scraping money together for others to enjoy, whose hearts, unlike his, might not be in the grave, his father burst in upon him, with a telegram in his hand, and waved it over his head in triumph. 'She is found! she is found!' he roared; 'read that!' and he thrust the telegram into his hand.

Those hands trembled, and the languid voice rose into shrieks of astonishment and delight as Arthur read the words, 'We have got her alive and well; shall be at Charing Cross Hotel at 8 p. m.'

(To be continued.)

The Patriotic Sentiment of Canada.

(Part of the Speech of Mr. Foster, M. P., on the Debate on the Railway Resolutions)

[CONCLUDED.]

What are the different methods of growing people together and uniting them? If we go back and take a slight look at the history of the world what do we find out these things to be? They are first race and language. The people of the same race, the people of the same language, separated from others of a different race and a different language, and necessarily thrown in upon themselves, are amalgamated, are united, are forced to make a community in themselves and grow up with mutual interests and mutual objects. These, Sir, were the two chief things that united the nationality of the races, which, with a different language and a different blood, sprung up from the old world, which, with a language that was not spoken by those who bordered upon them, made of the outside world barbarians, and united them together in the bonds of a national life. Sir, there is another influence which may unite countries together—it is the influence of Government. One country grows up with a republican form of Government, another with a monarchical form of Government. The very fact that these two exist side by side, different forms of Government, has a tendency to throw together all who live under the one form of Government, and to throw together all who live under the other form of Government, and so to make the two nationalities bind closer together in their interests and in mutual relations. There is also, I think, Sir, another influence of similarity or oneness of institution—institution in its broadest sense, taking in the benevolent and charitable institutions, taking in the religious institutions, the educational institutions, all that we may group under this broad name of the institutions of a people. These, I think are the

THREE CHIEF INFLUENCES

which, in the past, and, to a certain extent, in the present, tend to unite groups of people in the oneness of a national life, in a unity of aim and of interest. Now, Sir, the point of my remarks, in travelling thus far, and in this new country, is this, to show that, in this new country, neither of these three can be considered a factor in making a complete and united nationality of the Dominion of Canada. It cannot, Sir, be race and language, for the country to the south of us has the same blood in its veins, speaks the same language, and it forms no dividing line between the one and the other back to seek a unity and oneness amongst itself. Neither is there a sufficient difference in Government between ourselves and the country to the south of us. There is, when we come to dig down to the essence of these two forms of Government, a fundamental difference which is of the greatest importance, and which I hope, standing here with my present thought and my present feeling, to see perpetrated instead of to see obliterated; but for the general mass of the people of these two countries, there is no very perceptible difference of Government which should keep the two apart. Neither is any perceptible difference of institution. Our forms of education, or religious establishments, all those which are grouped under the name of institutions are very much the same. What is it, then, that, in this day, and on this continent, with respect to these two people of which I am speaking, the Canadian people and the people of the United States, can tend to bring us, draw us, and hold us together in bonds of national unity, with a oneness of aim and a oneness of interest. I think I will speak within the knowledge of all when I say that there is only one thing to do it, that is, a continuous, a speedy, and an uninterrupted

BOND OF COMMUNICATION

between all parts of the country, making distinct member and section of this country easy of access to every other member and section of the country. That is the element that is to bind us together. Our merchants are to know each other from British Columbia to Cape Breton; our people are to become acquainted with each other from the Provinces by the sea to the Province in the far Northwest, as long as and wherever they may be formed; we are to draw together

as the members of one family; Ontario is to cease sitting down here by the broad lake, thinking that she is sufficient to herself, and caring nothing for those who are about her, especially the smaller Provinces away by the sea; the smaller Provinces down by the sea are to forget their prejudices against these upper Provinces, and are to become better acquainted with them in interest and social relations; the Province of Quebec is to come and join hands with the people of the other Provinces, and we of the other Provinces are to become better acquainted with the confederates of the Province of Quebec, and learning to know them better, are to learn to like them better. So, in all ways, whatever can take place to bind together the trade interest, the social interest, all the interests of the different parts of this great Confederation, is the thing which shall draw us together, keep us together, and make of us a living and progressive unity in a national or country point of view. Now, one step farther. What is the kind of communication which we can have which shall join these Provinces together? Can we have a water communication which would be sufficient? No, Sir; that is impossible. Outside of the difficulty of having a water communication at any season of the year, for more than one half the width of this great continent of ours there is another half of the year when the ice king lays his hand upon that form of communication, and makes it impossible to us. The only form of communication which is adequate, which is continuous, which is uninterrupted and uniform is that communication which comes from the construction and opening and completion of a trans continental line of railway, which shall gather, Sir, in one hand the outlying Provinces of the far west, and shall unite in bonds of

INTERCOURSE AND TRADE AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATION

all the different parts of this country with every other part. Now, the whole point of this latter train of thought, in connection with the other two, is this: I honestly believe that, if all the politicians of 1867 and all the newspapers of 1867 had joined themselves to battle down this idea of the confederation of the Provinces, they might have retarded it; but a generation or two would have raised up a new set of politicians, and planted a new set of newspaper presses which would have brought to its development and embodiment that longed-for, wished-for idea of a union of these Provinces. I believe in the same way that, if all these different influences had chosen to pit themselves against the attainment, against the opening up and joining to these Provinces of the North-west Territory and the more remote Provinces, they might have hindered and retarded it for a time; but it was in the hearts of the people, and could only be hindered for a time it must reach its fruition and have its embodiment. In the same way, I earnestly and honestly believe that this same idea is as warm and deep and earnest in the hearts of the people, that the confederation of the four Provinces is not complete, that the confederation and joining together of every part of this Dominion is not complete, until the iron bands of the railway, trans-continental and Canadian, shall join every part of this great Dominion together in the bonds of commercial and of social intercourse. Therefore, I was in favor of confederation, because it gave us a country; I was in favor of this expansion to the bounds we now have, because it gave us a great and illimitable country, I am in favor and cannot but be in favour, of the speedy and quick and certain constructions of that which is essentially necessary to make us a united and so a permanent, a successful, and a progressive people. So much then for these thoughts, these three broad facts which lead up inevitably to the policy which has been adopted by this party, and which is pronounced by the Government which this party has formed, and which has been intimated by them, and in furtherance of which the Resolutions which we at present have before us are being discussed.

Special Notices.

BUCK PICKLES by the quart, Pickled Cabbage, Codfish and Hake, cheap, at the Family Grocery.—R. K. BRACE. [Feb 18]

You can get steam gauges and Fairbanks' scales repaired at Brown's; and warranted to stand the test or no pay. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets, Charlottetown. [Feb 16]

SELLING OFF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A discount of 10 per cent. on the present low prices will be given at J. B. Macdonald's Boot Store. Go there for a bargain. [Feb 9 wky her pres]

GOLD and silver plating of every description done at BROWN'S. Shop on corner of Prince and Grafton Streets. [Feb 16]

A FEW tubs butter for sale by the tub at the Family Grocery.—R. K. BRACE. [Feb 14]

SKATING BOOTS, the best and cheapest at J. B. MACDONALD'S Boot Store. [Dec 29]

A SPLENDID lot of China, Glass, and Earthenware, to be sold cheap at COLWILL'S. [Aug 8 ft]

The cheapest Ready Made Clothing in town is at J. B. MACDONALD'S. [Dec 29]

EVERY part of a gun or a sewing machine made at Brown's shop, on corner of Prince and Grafton Street, Ch'town. [Jan 26 wky]

FIVE pound tins Tea just the thing at BEER & GOFF

METHODIST PREACHER'S PLAN can be had at George Carter's, Great George Street, or at G. H. HAZARD'S, Queen Square. [Aug 8 ft]

ISLAND FLOUR and Cracked Oats at R. K. BRACE'S. [Dec 27]

WINTER GOODS slaughtered at J. B. MACDONALD'S. [Jan 12]