

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1884.

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ALMANAC FOR FEBRUARY, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 4th day, 1h. 44.7m. a. m.
Full Moon, 11th day, 0h. 35.4m. a. m.
Last quarter, 18th day, 1h. 0.2m. p. m.
New Moon, 25th day, 2h. 22.5m. p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Low water
1 Friday	7 28	4 59	9 24	1 0	9 29	
2 Saturday	27 5	01 9	5 54	1 42	31	
3 Sunday	26	3 10	3 30	2 29	34	
4 Monday	24	5 11	1 0	3 29	37	
5 Tuesday	23	6 11	56	4 48	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	5 39	50		
9 Saturday	17	11 3 58	3 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	10 1	4	
13 Wednesday	11	18 8 22	11 27	10 1	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	50	36 6 22	10 47	45		
27 Wednesday	48	37 6 53	11 21	48		
28 Thursday	47	39 7 25	morn	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 Mouldings, 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.

—OF THE—

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	7,239,048 13
The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to	56,936,302 91
(Of which \$7,753,031.15 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.

HOUSEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES

—AT—

"CHEAPSIDE"

CHOICE FRUIT AND GROCERIES.

Tea (good), 28c; better, 32c; best, 36c.
Sugar, good and cheap.
Coffee (superior), 25c, 30c, and 40c per lb.
Molasses and Golden Syrup.
Extra choice Table Raisins, in finest DeHesa, Black Basket & London Layers.
Choice Sultana and Valencia Cooking Raisins.
Currants, fresh and good.
Green Grapes, Almonds, Nuts, Elemo Figs, Confectionery, Candied Citron, Lemon and Orange Peel, Spices, Cream Tartar, Pickles, Flavoring Extracts, Apples, Cheese, Onions, Mustard, Vinegar, Catsup, Capers, Sances, Manioca, Sago, Tapioca, Prepared Coconut, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Broma, Chocolate, Cocoa, Potato Farina, Gelatine.

ELEGANT CLASS AND CHINAWARE.

China Tea and Moustache Cups, Flower Vases, in great variety, China and Glass Toilet Sets, Children's Tea Sets, Glass Table Sets, Pitchers, Tumblers, Goblets, Nappies, Cake, Pickle and Preserve Dishes, Syrup Jugs, Celery Glasses, a few sets Covered Jugs.

LAMPS.

In Hand, Table, Hall, Dining Room and Library Lamps, Glasses & Shades.

EARTHEN AND CROCKERY-WARE.

In Teapots, Cups and Saucers, Side and Vegetable Dishes, Plates, Tea Sets, Baking Dishes, Jugs, Toilet Sets, Bowls, Brooms, Whisks, Baskets, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, Rolling Pins, Pounders.

CANNED GOODS.

In Peach, Pear, Pine Apple, Strawberry, Cherry, Tomato, Green Peas, Baked Beans, Salmon, Mackerel, Lobsters, etc.

Syrups, Lime Juice, Ess. Coffee, Tea and Beans, Meal, Split Peas, Beans, Rice, Barley, Wax Candles, Cracked Wheat, Graham and Buckwheat Flour.

Please call and examine. Goods shown freely. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance.

HENRY BEER.

Charlottetown, Dec. 11, 1883.—2aw wly

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.—cod wly 72 Queen Street, Charlottetown

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 Roade.

CHAPTER LIII.

(Continued.)

Wylie felt very disconsolate, and went down to Nancy Rouse depressed in spirits. To his surprise she received him with more affection than ever, and, reading his face in a moment, told him not to fret.

"It will be so in your way of life," said this homely comforter; "your sort come home empty-handed one day, and money in both pockets the next. I'm glad to see you home at all, for I've been in care about you. You're very welcome, Joe. If you are come home honest and sober, why, that is the next best thing to coming home rich."

Wylie hung his head and pondered these words, and well he might, for he had not come home either so sober or so honest as he went out, but quite as poor.

However, his elastic spirits soon revived in Nancy's sunshine, and he became more in love with her than ever.

But when, presuming upon her affection, he urged her to marry him and trust to Providence, she laughed in his face.

"Trust to him, providence you mean," said she, "no, no, Joseph. If you are unlucky, I must be lucky, before we can come together."

Then Wylie resolved to have his £3,000 at all risks. He had one great advantage over a landsman who has committed a crime. He could always go to sea and find employment, first in one ship, then in another. Terra firma was not one of the necessities of life to him.

He came to Wardlaw's office to feel his way, and talked guardedly to Michael Penfold about the loss of the 'Proserpine.' His apparent object was to give information; his real object was to gather it. He learned that old Wardlaw was very much occupied with fitting out a steamer, that the forty chests of copper had actually come up from the 'Shannon' and were under their feet at that moment, and that young Wardlaw was desperately ill and never came to the office. Michael had not at that time learned the true cause of young Wardlaw's illness. Yet Wylie detected that young Wardlaw's continual absence from the office gave Michael singular uneasiness. The old man fidgeted and washed the air with his hands, and with simple cunning urged Wylie to go and see him about the 'Proserpine,' and get him to the office, if it was only for an hour or two. "Tell him we are all at sixes and sevens, Mr. Wylie, all at sixes and sevens."

"Well," said Wylie, affecting a desire to oblige, "give me a line to him; for I've been twice, and could never get in."

Michael wrote an earnest line to say that Wardlaw senior had been hitherto much occupied in fitting out the 'Springbok,' but that he was going into the books next week. What was to be done?

The note was received; but Arthur declined to see the bearer. Then Wylie told the servant it was Joseph Wylie on a matter of life and death. "Tell him I must stand at the starboard and halloo it out, if he won't hear it any other way."

This threat obtained his admission to Arthur Wardlaw. The sailor found him on a sofa, in a darkened room, pale and worn to a shadow.

"Mr. Wardlaw," said Wylie, firmly, "you mustn't think I don't feel for you; but, sir, we are gone too far to stop, you and me. There is two sides to this business; it is £150,000 for you and £3,000 for me, or it is—"

"What do I care for money now?" groaned Wardlaw. "Let it go to the devil, who tempted me to destroy her I loved better than money, better than all the world."

"Well," but hear me out," said Wylie. "I say it is £150,000 to you and £3,000 to me, or else it is twenty years' penal servitude to both on us."

"Penal servitude!" And the words roused the merchant from his lethargy like a shower bath.

"You know that well enough," said Wylie. "Why, 'twas a hanging matter a few years ago. Come, come, there are no two ways; you must be a man, or we are undone."

Fear prevailed in that timorous breast, which even love of money had failed to rouse. Wardlaw sat up, staring wildly, and asked Wylie what he was to do.

"First, let me ring for a bottle of that old brandy of yours. Wylie induced him to drink a wine glassful neat, and then to sit at the table and examine the sailors' declaration and the logs. 'I'm no great scholar,' said he. 'I warn't a-going to lay these before the underwriters till you had overhauled them. There, take another drop now—'twill do you good—while I draw up this thundering blind."

This encouraged and urged, the broken-hearted schemer languidly compared the seaman's declaration with the logs, and even in his feeble state of mind and body, made an awkward discovery at once.

"Why, they don't correspond," said he. "What do they correspond?"

"Your men's statement and the ship's log. The men speak of a heavy gale after another, in January, and the pumps going, but the log says, 'A puff of wind from the N. E.' And here, again, the entry exposes your exaggeration, one branch of your evidence contradicts the other, this comes of trying to prove too much. You must say the log was lost, went down with the ship."

"How can I?" cried Wylie. "I have told too many I had got it safe at home."

"Why did you say that? What madness?"

"Why were you away from your office at such a time? How can I know everything and do everything? I counted on you for the head work ashore. Can't ye think of any way to square the log to that part of our tale? might paste in a leaf or two, eh?"

(To be continued.)

The Pacific Railway Resolutions.

(Summary report of the speech of L. H. Davies, M. P.)

MR. DAVIES (P. E. I.) deprecated that the members opposite had wandered in the discussion so far from the subject of the resolutions. There had been only one remark of the last speaker (Mr. Woodworth) that was worth discussing. He had said that the Premier was driven from power on account of his railway policy; and had said he desired to have this put on record. The fact was the Premier had been driven from power because of a political crime. If one man had destroyed less aspersion of disloyalty cast upon him than any other it was the member for East York, who could not be charged with disloyalty and lack of patriotism, the fact being that his name would go down as one who had devoted himself to the interests of his country. He spoke of the

RECIPROCAL MALIGNITY

of the gentlemen on the other side who had attacked the members of the Opposition, and denied that members on his side were entitled to be called disloyal because they would not enter upon a succession of the fourth of July orations, making unwarranted assertions as to the advantages possessed by this country. He reiterated the assertion that the position between the Canada Pacific Railway and the country was analogous to that between the country and the Grand Trunk, when Canada took a first lien on the road with interest at the precise sum of 11 per cent. For years the Canadian Pacific Railroad could not be made to pay. This was one of the arguments used in favor of the present Government precisely as it was with the Grand Trunk Railway. He traced up at length the similarity between the two positions, and he for one had come to the conclusion that some day an appeal would be made to Parliament to allow the Government lien to take a second place to the claims of investors in the company's stock. He asserted that the construction company, according to the statements submitted, were being paid \$17,000,000 too much or \$17,000,000 too little. If the former were the case, that money was going into the pockets of the syndicate, who were connected with the construction company. If the whole security offered by the Pacific Railway Company were as good as it was presented to be, why was it that the company could not induce some financial institution to make an advance without coming to the Government. The member for Cardwell had declared that the people of the Northwest had no grievance. If they had none, would they have left their farms at a busy season of the year to pass resolutions against the locking up of lands, the colonization companies and the railway restrictions.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell) declared that he had not asserted that settlers had no grievances. What he had said was that their grievances were not such as the early settlers of Ontario had had to complain of.

Mr. DAVIES, after further re-asserting, and unsuccessfully attempting, to prove from the Hansard what the member had denied, stated that the member for Richmond and Wolfe had come like a spoiled child to cry in behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He defended the Liberal party and press from the allegation that they had done their utmost to depreciate the country and the Canadian Pacific Railway, adding that they had to thank themselves for the present condition of things. Had they given up their monopoly, told the country that they had the richest grain growing country in the world, and endeavored to build it up, instead of locking it up as they had done, this stock would have commanded a good price and they would not have been compelled to ask additional help. On what authority had the member for Richmond and Wolfe declared that if a grant were not made, the company would stop the work for five years. Was not the statement that they had no money and were going to throw 9,000 men out of employment most damaging to the Company in the stock markets of the world? And this was in contradiction of the declaration of the Minister of Railways. That threat was most unworthy. But he supposed real fear of that gentleman was prestige which would be lost by the Conservative party. And that appeared to be the reason why the House was asked to vote these millions. Referring to an interview with Mr. Van Horne and a reporter, and the construction placed upon it, he ridiculed the idea that the Canadian Pacific Railway had not time to make accurate estimates. A few millions might not be much to the Canadian Pacific Railway, they meant much to his constituents; and the company had made and submitted estimates supposed to have been correct. For his part, in view of what had been said and what had taken place, it was impossible to tell whether the present grant would complete the road. The House was entitled to explanations, and not only that but also to replies to remarks made by gentlemen on his side of the House. There had been no public meeting in this country in favor of this grant, which he was convinced the public disapproved of. He saw

NO REASON FOR THE ADVANCE,

we had ample means of communication with the prairie lands we wanted to reach; but he could not understand that there was any reason to pay \$20,000,000 to have the Rocky Mountains crossed and the road built north of Lake Superior within two years. The Minister of Railways had said there had been no change in the original contract. Scarcely was there a clause which had not been changed. Why had not the Minister of Railways provided before the prairie section had been paid for, that the road should be paid for *pro rata* per mile. It was because it did not then suit the company, yet now the Minister said that if the change were not made there would

be no guarantee that the ninety-five miles of road would be built. The company had already been partially paid for the heavy work in advance. But while conceding everything to the company the Government had not exacted anything from them in return. He rallied the Ministerialists on the National Policy which they had advocated when speaking of a winter port for the Pacific. To his surprise it was not St. John or Halifax, which was recommended, but it was New York, Portland or Boston. The result would be that we in Canada would be the losers and our American cousins the gainers. When the Canadian Pacific Railway scheme was first laid before the House in 1880, members of the present Government held out as the one great reason in its favour that they would be rid of it once for all, and that the company would be able to carry out the contract without any further aid from Parliament. But what was the case? Why, in three short years they were asking for \$30,000,000 more. He claimed that in the \$58,000,000 which the Minister of Railways said had been expended on the road, included over \$31,000,000 which was the reality outside of the contract, leaving only an expenditure of \$27,500,000, and of this amount the company had received from subsidies \$12,300,000; land grant bonds, \$9,200,000; bonuses \$250,000; and town sites, \$408,000; making a total of \$22,200,000, which the company had received from the Government and country, and leaving only five millions to be paid by the company. In conclusion, he said the strongest argument against the Government's proposition was its want of finality, and he had no doubt that before another two years the company would again be asking the country for aid.

[The publication of Mr. Foster's speech on the same subject will be commenced in our next issue.]

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A NECESSITY.

Dr. C. O. Files, Portland, Me., says:—Of all the samples of medicine sent me during the past 12 years, it is the only one I have ever found, which has become a necessity in my own household.

TO LET.

THE room on South Side Queen Square, lately occupied as a private billiard room. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, Jan. 14, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED,

ALL SIZES ENGLISH

Iron Bedsteads and Cribs,

MARKED LOW.

Largest and best assortment of PICTURE Moulding in the city, selling by the foot or made up very cheap.

500 LOOKING GLASSES, every variety and price, from 62s to 24x60. New Plates for old frames.

FANCY GOODS, in every variety, viz.—Brackets, Music Stands, Essels, and Canteen-burners, Fire Screens and Tables (combined), Flower Stands and Light Stands, Folding Chairs and Rocking Chairs, Chess Table and Ladies' Work Table (something new) Smokers' Stands, Parlor Essels, etc., etc.

Two very fine BAGETTELE BOARDS, FRAMED CHROMES.

MANTLE MIRRORS (new patterns).

Upholstering Department,

Under the management of MR. DREW, a veteran in the trade.

We have just received our Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, comprising forty-five different pieces of Furniture Coverings, Gimp and Buttons to match, Hessons Tickings, Hair Cloth, imitation of Leather, etc., etc. In this department to give satisfaction, as our stock was purchased in the cheapest markets and marked accordingly.

HAIR MATTRESSES, FLOCK do., EXCELSEIOR do., STRAW do., FEATHER BEDS.

Every variety of Spring Beds, Dominion Wire Mattresses, best in the market, every bed warranted, price \$8.00.

We have now on hand (and are manufacturing daily) a large and varied stock of Household Furniture, comprising many new and beautiful designs. Particular attention given to ordered work.

KILN-DRIED STOCK and BEST WORK-MANSHIP, every time.

Venetian Blinds, Inside and Outside Shutters, School and Church Furniture.

Machine Jobbing, Wood Turning, etc., etc. Prices low.

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MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, Nov. 1883.—3aw

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