

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 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, 11h. 0.2m., p. m.
New Moon 25th day, 2h. 22.5m., p. m.

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

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS

—AND—

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Office in Old Bank.

(UP STAIRS).

Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

DR. MACKAY,

Physician and Surgeon

OFFICE: ROCKLIN HOUSE,

Kent Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Feb. 16, 1883—3aw if

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

SHIP AND HOUSE

BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S

STEAM FACTORY,

Beer's Wharf.

Always on hand, a complete stock of

Ship's Blocks.

Deadeyes,

steering Wheels,

—ALSO—

Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base
Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting,
Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balu-
sters and every description of Turning.

Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and
Moulding turned out neatly and with dis-
patch.

Satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near
McMillan's Coal Depot.

Albert Duchemin.

Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wkly 6i.

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

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 wkly 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, &c

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 CRR'S OLD STAND.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wkly pres pat

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 Skillful 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 LV.

(Continued.)

Next day she went to 3 Fairfield Cottages
at half-past four. On the way her heart
palpitated, for this was a very important
interview. He at least might hope to
find some clue, by following out which
she would sooner or later establish Robert's
innocence. But then came a fearful
thought: "Why had not his father done
this already, if it was possible to do it?
His father must love him. His father
must have heard his own story, and tested
it in every way. Yet his father remained
the servant of a firm, the senior partner of
which had told to her face Robert was
guilty."

It was a strange and terrible enigma.
Yet she clung to the belief that some new
light would come to her from Michael
Penfold. Then came bashful fears. "How
should she account to Mr Penfold for the
interest she took in his own son, she who was
affiliated to Mr Penfold's employer." She
arrived at 3 Fairfield Cottages with her
cheeks burning, and repeating to herself:
"Now is the time to be supple as a woman
but obstinate as a man."

She sent the cabman in to inquire for
Mr. Penfold; a sharp girl of about thirteen
came out to her, and told her Mr. Penfold
was not at home.

"Can you tell me when he will be at
home?"

"No, miss. He have gone to Scotland.
A telegraph came from Wardlaw's last
night, as he was to go to Scotland first
thing this morning; and he went at six
o'clock."

"Oh, dear! How unfortunate!"
"Who shall I say called, miss?"
"Thank you, I will write. What time
the telegram came?"

"Between five and six last evening, miss."
She returned to the hotel. Fate seemed
to be against her. Buffed at the very
threshold! At the hotel she found
Arthur Wardlaw's card and a beautiful
bouquet.

She sat down directly, and wrote to him
affectionately, and asked him in the post-
script if he could send her a report of the
trial. She received a reply directly, that
he had inquired in the office, for one of
the clerks had reports of it, but this clerk
was unfortunately out, and had locked up
his desk.

Helen sighed. Her feet seemed to be
clogged at every step in this inquiry.

Next morning, however, a large envelope
came to her, and a Mr. Hand wrote to her
thus:
"MADAM,—Having been requested by
Mr. Arthur Wardlaw to send you my ex-
tracts of a trial, the Queen vs. Penfold, I
herewith forward the same, and would feel
obliged by your returning them at your
convenience. Your obedient servant,
"JAMES HAND."

Helen took the inclosed extracts to her
bedroom, and there read them both over
many times.

In both these reports the case for the
Crown was neat, clear, cogent, straight-
forward, and supported by evidence. The
defence was chiefly argument of coun-
sel to prove the improbability of a clergy-
man and a man of good character passing a
forged note. One of the reports stated
that Mr. Arthur Wardlaw, a son of the
principal witness, had taken the accusation
so much to heart that he was now danger-
ously ill at Oxford. The other report did
not contain this, but, on the contrary, it
stated that the prisoner, after conviction,
had endeavored to lay the blame on Mr.
Arthur Wardlaw, but that the judge had
stopped him, and said he could only aggra-
vate his offense by endeavoring to cast a
slur upon the Wardlaws, who had both
shown a manifest desire to shield him, but
were powerless on account of evidence.

In both reports the summing up of the
judge was moderate in expression, but
leaned against the prisoner on every point,
and corrected the sophistical reasoning of
his counsel very sensibly. Both reports
said an expert was called for the prisoner,
whose ingenuity made the court smile, but
did not counterbalance the evidence.
Helen sat cold as ice, with the extracts in
her hand.

Not that her sublime faith was shaken,
but that poor Robert appeared to have
been so calmly and fairly dealt with by
everybody. Even Mr. Hennessy, the
counsel for the Crown, had opened the
case with humane regret, and confined
himself to facts, and said nobody would
be more pleased than he would, if this
evidence could be contradicted or explain-
ed in a manner consistent with the prisoner's
innocence.

What a stone she had undertaken to
roll—up what a hill!

What was to be her next step? Go to
the Museum, which was now open to her,
and read more reports. She shrank from
that.

"The newspapers were all against him,"
said she; "and I do not want to be told
that he is guilty, when I know he is in-
nocent."

She now re-examined the extracts with
a view to names, and found the only names
mentioned were the counsel. The expert's
name was not mentioned in either. How-
ever, she knew that from Robert. She
resolved to speak to Mr. Hennessy first,
and try and get at the defendant's solici-
tor through him.

She found him out by the Law Direc-
tory, and called at a few minutes past
four.

Hennessy was almost the opposite to
Tallensche. He was about the size of a
gentleman's wardrobe, and like most
enormous men, he was good natured.

He received her and saw with his
practiced eye that she was no common
person, and, after a slight hesitation on
professional grounds, heard her request.

He sent for his note-book, found the case

in one moment, re-mastered it in another,
and told her the solicitor for the crown in
that case was Freshfield.

"Now," said he, "you want to know who
was the defendant's solicitor? Jenkins, a
stamped envelope. Write your name and
address on that."

While she was doing it, he scratched a
line to Mr. Freshfield, asking him to send
the required information to the enclosed
address.

She thanked Mr. Hennessy with the
tears in her eyes.

"I dare not ask you whether you think
him guilty," she said.

Hennessy shook his head with an air of
good-natured rebuke.

(To be continued.)

Pacific Railway Resolutions.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

(Concluded.)

We were told by the hon. leader of the
Opposition, as has been very ably remarked
by the hon. member for King's, New
Brunswick, that he apprehended this work
would not go on. But I venture to say
that the performance of this contract has
been characterized by speed and rapidity
that is not to be found in the history of
railway building in any part of the world.
Now, as to the effect of refusing this loan.
It has been published throughout Europe,
that the Pacific Railway is likely to be
built in two years, and that fact, Sir, is
known to every country that has an over-
crowded population, whose inhabitants are
looking for a home in the New World. We
have heard of the wonderful capabilities of
that country, for producing purposes. I
think the hon. Minister of Railways stated
that from the year 1871 to 1880 the im-
migration to that country was 84,755, and
since that contract has been in existence,
from 1881 to 1883, it has been 149,560.
Now, Sir, is it a matter of no consequence
to this country that these resolutions
should be rejected, and that the Canadian
Pacific Railway Company should no longer
be in a position to execute their contract
within the time specified? Is it no injury
to this country that the tide of immigration
should be checked for that reason? Is it
not an injury to this country, Sir, that
the great national capabilities of the North-
west should remain undeveloped? Now,
in view of the peculiar state of affairs in
the Old Country, now that very recent
representations have been made by the
Minister of Railways, acting in the capacity
of diplomatic representative of the Domi-
nion, and in view of the valuable and kind
efforts that are now being made by our late
Governor General, Lord Lorne, and now
that an amount of attention is being direct-
ed towards the Dominion such as has never
been directed to this country since it came
under the British flag—in view of all these
circumstances, is it of no consequence to
this country that the multitude of people
in the Old World who have been looking
to the Northwest as their future home, as
the home of their children and grand-
children, should be told that this great
project which has been represented to them
as likely to be completed in two years, is
to be arrested, and that the opening up of
that country is to be checked for a
number of years to come? It is no injury
to the country to have these intending
immigrants discouraged from coming here?

It is no injury to this country that the
hopes of our own people should be blasted,
and that their anticipations of the rapid
development of that great country should
fall to be realized? Is it no injury to this
country, I repeat, that the people of
Great Britain and Ireland, of Germany,
and of the Continent of Europe generally,
who have had recently brought to their
attention the great advantages which this
country offers to the new settler, should be
turned back from their intention of coming
here, and that this great tide of immigra-
tion should be checked? Now, that the
ardor of these people to come to this coun-
try is so strong, is it wise for us to take
such means as will discourage them? And
for what purpose? Because we refuse, as
my hon. friend puts it, to assent to the pro-
posal of the Minister of Railways to give
\$30,000,000 to the Syndicate in addition to
the subvention; and because he proposes to
this Parliament that a certain sum of money
should be advanced—not equal in value,
if the representations of hon. members on
both sides of this House are to be taken
as a guide—to the land alone that they offer
as a guarantee. My hon. friend said the
Government of Canada ought not to demean
itself by becoming a loan company. I do
not know any more praiseworthy,
any more statesmanlike direction towards
which the funds of the Exchequer of a
country can be expended, than in develop-
ing its resources and increasing its popula-
tion. The hon. member for Welland, in
the admirable speech he made to-night,
spoke of the value of the immigrants. He
said that every stalwart immigrant that
went into a country was worth a thousand
dollars, and he was quite right. Why, Sir,
I was astounded when I heard the calcula-
tion made by the hon. Minister of Railways
as to the capabilities of the Northwest, and
the quantity of grain that could be raised
there per acre.

Some Hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.
MR. BRECKEN.—Hon. members may laugh,
but I am sure that when all things are con-
sidered, there is precious little honest
merriment to get out of the present con-
dition of affairs. The laughter sounds
hollow. I was astonished at the capabili-
ties of the country when I heard him speak
of these millions of bushels, but I did not
doubt his statement. I was equally
astonished at the much more moderate
calculation that was made by the hon.
member for King's, New Brunswick (Mr.
Foster). I must say that, if my memory
serves me right, I have heard very little
from my hon. friends on the Opposition side
of the House as to the great capabilities of
that country. Whether they properly
appreciate it or not, I do not know, but as

members of this House I have heard very
little from them in praise of the North-
west. I, myself, Mr. Speaker, am a strong
believer in party government. I believe
that, as long as we have representative
institutions in the country, we must
have party government. I also have
had some experience in political life.
I have been two or three times in the
Government, and more frequently in Opposi-
tion. I know that very often the duties
of an Opposition are confined to opposing
everything and proposing nothing. Look-
ing at the bitterness which has character-
ized the utterances and the conduct of the
public men in this country in regard to this
Pacific Railway question, it is hardly to be
expected that hon. members on the Opposi-
tion benches will deal less frankly with
this question as those on the Government
side of the House. As a member coming
from Prince Edward Island, from a Prov-
ince which will not be benefited by this
undertaking, my vote may be looked upon
as an independent vote in an equal degree
with any which will be given in this House.

It may not perhaps, at the first blush,
please some of my constituents. They may
think that some of the \$23,000,000 might
be very advantageously expended in Prince
Edward Island, and I should not be sorry
to see it done. Still, I think, in all serious-
ness, that when we look at the importance
of this question, how far this country has
been committed to it by both political parties,
the fact that all politicians have de-
sired that it should be in the hands of a
private company and not in the hands of
the Government, the necessity of
going forward and completing the
road is obvious. When the term
of ten years was fixed for the con-
struction of the road, the hon. Minister of
Railways would have been laughed at if he
had announced that it would be built in
five years, and now that we have the work
so far advanced that only 650 miles re-
quire to be completed, and now that we
have a company which has already invested
\$36,000,000 in the enterprise, the
House will feel the importance of adopting
the resolutions. What has given the
Northwest lands their value? The con-
struction of the railway. In view of the
fact that the advantages of Canada to the
over-populated countries of Europe has
been forcibly presented, that the capabilities
of the country to afford happy homes to the
hard working but poor people of the Old
Countries, increases the difficulty of declin-
ing to advance to the Canadian Pacific
Railway Company money to complete the
work, it has been suggested that default
may be made. If the work has to be taken
from the hands of the Company, the
Government may do so with \$36,000,000
already expended on it. My hon. colleague
from Prince Edward Island (Mr. Davies)
alluded to the colonization companies in
the Northwest, and spoke feelingly of the
system of absentee landlordism in Prince
Edward Island, declaring that the Canadian
Pacific Railway Company were going to
perpetuate that system in the Northwest.
That was an ill-considered statement. The
facts about Prince Edward Island were
these: The lands were leased by absentee
proprietors to tenants for 999 years, at a
moderate rental. They were forest lands,
and those who went on them cleared
only an acre or two the first year.
The rental was allowed to accumulate,
and after a man had toiled and spent
a lifetime on his small farm, and
laid his head on his dying pillow, he did
not know but that the landlord would step
in and take the property. That was our
grievance. I was in the Local Legislature,
and introduced the Bill which remedied
this grievance, and in passing that measure
I received valuable aid from my colleague,
who is always, however, opposed to me
politically. What is a colonization company
in the Northwest? It is an aid to the
settlement of the country and the hon.
gentleman should have considered the
matter a little more before he expressed so
much virtuous indignation in regard to
these organizations. The even-numbered
sections are held for free settlement, while
the odd-numbered sections are sold to the
Company at \$2 per acre, a rebate of one-
half being allowed if the settlement con-
ditions are fulfilled. The colonization
companies sell the lands outright, and there
is no question of tenancy. The Canadian
Pacific Railway Company also sell their
lands and do not rent them. I was going
to read to the House some of the hon.
gentleman's utterances in Prince Edward
Island, but I will refrain—

MR. DAVIES.—Let us have them.
MR. BRECKEN.—I will let the hon. gen-
tleman have one, because when he talks of
patriotism his remarks appear to be some-
what inconsistent. The hon. gentleman is
acknowledged to be leader of the Liberal
party on the Island, and when the Canadian
Pacific Railway contract was entered into,
he held meetings throughout its length and
breadth. I congratulate him upon the
moderate tone of his speech in the House
the other day; he has wonderfully im-
proved, and two years hence, when the rail-
way has been completed and the Northwest
settled by happy and prosperous farmers,
who will share taxation with the inhabitants
of the other Provinces, I shall expect him
to disavow the sentiments which I will now
read. The hon. gentleman stated that the
only course open for the country would be
to cast in its fortunes with the United
States. This, he said, is an escape which
no politician likes to talk about, but it will
come one day, and when it comes
we must take our chances to make
the best bargain we can. I am
sure we are all disposed to make
every possible allowance for the hon.
gentleman's utterance the other night; but
it is not a matter of great congratulation
that he should have toned down in so short
a time. My hon. friend said, in speaking
of what would have been the result of these
resolutions, if they were not carried, that
the hon. member for Richmond and Wolfe
(Mr. Ives) had indicated three such results.
The first was that the work would be
stopped; the second, that 9,000 men would
be thrown out of employment, and the