

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 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	Moon	High	Days
M	sets	rises	water	ton h.
1 Friday	7 28	4 59	9 24	1 0
2 Saturday	27 5	0 1	9 54	1 42
3 Sunday	26	3 10	3 29	3 34
4 Monday	24	5 11	7 0	3 29
5 Tuesday	23	6 11	5 56	4 43
6 Wednesday	21	8 41	4 5	6 17
7 Thursday	19	9 1	4 47	7 39
8 Friday	18	10 2	5 52	8 59
9 Saturday	17	11 3	5 58	9 29
10 Sunday	16	13 5	6 10	13 54
11 Monday	14	15 6	13 10	5 57
12 Tuesday	12	16 7	16 11	27 10
13 Wednesday	11	18 8	22 4	0 4
14 Thursday	9	19 9	24 0	3 4
15 Friday	8	21 10	18 1	9 10
16 Saturday	7	22 11	25 1	13 13
17 Sunday	5	24 12	2 27	16 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	3 6	46 29
22 Friday	57	31 3	3 51	7 51
23 Saturday	55	32 4	3 55	8 44
24 Sunday	54	34 5	13 9	25 38
25 Monday	52	35 5	4 10	9 42
26 Tuesday	50	36 6	5 10	47 45
27 Wednesday	48	37 6	5 53	11 21
28 Thursday	47	39 7	25 10	51 48
29 Friday	45	41 7	57 0	4 55

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

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

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	56,938,302 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	29,563,416 00
Being an increase during the year of	1,062,648 35

JOHN LONGWORTH,

Inspector of Agencies, Agent for Charlottetown, Ch'town, August 3, 1883.

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.

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 wly

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 ORR'S OLD STAND.

Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wly 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 Skilful Supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell,

TO PRINT

BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS,
BLANK CHEQUES, RECEIPTS,
NOTES OF HAND, POSTERS,
HAND BILLS, DOBBERS, &c., &c.,

On Short Notice, in Good Style, at Cheap Prices.

FOUL PLAY. The Patriotic Sentiment

of Canada.

By Charles Reade.

CHAPTER LIII.

(Continued.)

"That would be discovered at once. You have committed an irremediable error. What broad strokes this Hudson makes. He must have written with the stump of a quill."

Wylie received this last observation with a look of contempt for the mind that could put so trivial a question in so great an emergency.

"Are you quite sure poor Hudson is dead?" asked Wardlaw, in a low voice.

"Dead! Don't I tell you I saw him die!" said Wylie, trembling all of a sudden.

He took a glass of brandy and sent it flying down his throat.

"Leave the paper with me," said Arthur, languidly, "and tell Penfold I'll crawl to the office to-morrow. You can meet me there. I shall see nobody else."

Wylie called next day at the office, and was received by Penfold, who had now learned the cause of Arthur's grief, and ushered the visitor in to him with looks of benevolent concern. Arthur was seated like a lunatic, pale and motionless. On the table before him was a roast fowl and a salad, which he had forgotten to eat. His mind appeared to alternate between love and fraud; for, as soon as he saw Wylie, he gave himself a sort of shake, and handed Wylie the log and the papers.

"Examining them, they agree better with each other now."

Wylie examined the log, and started with surprise and superstitious terror.

"Why Hiram's ghost has been here at work!" said he. "It is his very handwriting!"

"Hush!" said Wardlaw, "not so loud. Will it do?"

"The writing will do first rate, but anyone can see this log has never been seen."

Inspired by the other's ingenuity, he then, after a moment's reflection, emptied the salt-cellar into a plate, and poured a little water over it. He wetted the leaves of the log with this salt water, and dog-scared the whole book.

Wardlaw sighed. "See what expedients we are driven to," said he. He then took a little soot from the chimney and mixed it with salad oil. He applied some of this mixture to the parchment cover, rubbed it off, and by such manipulation gave it a certain mellow look, as if it had been used by working hands.

Wylie was armed with these materials, and furnished with money, to keep his sailors to their tale, in case of their being examined.

Arthur begged, in his present affliction, to be excused from going personally into the matter of the "Proserpine"; and said, that Penfold had the ship's log, and the declaration of the survivors, which the insurers could inspect, previously to their being deposited at Lloyd's.

The whole thing wore an excellent face, and nobody found a peg to hang suspicion on so far.

After this preliminary, and the deposit of the papers, nothing was hurried; the merchant, absorbed in his grief, seemed to be forgetting to ask for his money. Wylie remonstrated; but Arthur convinced him they were still on too ticklish ground to show any hurry without exciting suspicion.

And so passed two weary months, during which Wylie fell out of Nancy Rouse's good graces, for idling about doing nothing.

"Be you a-waiting for the plum to fall into your mouth, young man?" said she.

The demand was made on the underwriters, and Arthur contrived that it should come from his father. The firm was of excellent repute, and paid hundreds of insurances, without a loss to the underwriters.

The "Proserpine" had foundered at sea; several lives had been lost, and of the survivors, one had since died, owing to the hardships he had endured. All this betokened a genuine calamity. Nevertheless, one ray of suspicion rested on the case, at first. The captain of the "Proserpine" declared all mention of the word "drink," declared that Captain Hudson, had refused to leave the vessel, and described his going down with the ship, from an obstinate and too exalted sense of duty, every chink was closed, and, to cut the matter short, the insurance money was paid to the last shilling, and Benson, one of the small underwriters, ruined. Nancy Rouse, who worked for Mrs. Benson, lost eighteen shillings and sixpence, and was dreadfully put out about it.

Wylie heard her lamentations, and grinned; for now his \$3,000 was as good as in his pocket, he thought. Great was his consternation when Arthur told him that every shilling of the money was forestalled, and that the entire profit of the transaction was yet to come, viz., by the sale of the gold dust.

"Then sell it," said Wylie.

"I dare not. The affair must cool down before I can appear as a seller of gold, and even then I must dribble it out with great caution. Thank Heaven, it is no longer in those cellars."

"Where is it, then?"

"That is my secret. You will get your three thousand all in good time, and, if it makes you one-tenth part as wretched as it has made me, you will thank me for all these dials."

At last Wylie lost all patience, and began to show his teeth; and then Arthur Wardlaw paid him his three thousand pounds in forty crisp notes. He crammed them in a side-pocket, and went down triumphant to Nancy Rouse. Through her parlor window he saw the benign countenance of Michael Penfold. He then remembered that Penfold had told him some time before that he was going to lodge with her as soon as the present lodger should go.

(To be continued.)

The Patriotic Sentiment of Canada.

A Bond of Communication Wanted.

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

We often hear the remark, Sir, that a country does not amount to much without a people. That is very true; but I think a people never amounts to much without a country. I believe, Sir, that the material is not by any means the most important factor in the development of national greatness, and the upbuilding of national permanency. I believe, Sir, that there is a sentiment, indefinable, but very strong, and very creative, which is sometimes known by the name of patriotism, which is written as one of the broadest facts upon the history of the past, which is no less a fact in the development of the present, and which no statesman, and no deliberative assembly can afford to ignore. It is that feeling, Sir, which makes us proud and confident in our own country, which creates within us a desire, an overmastering desire, to make it rival, and if possible excel, any other, which calls forth the best energies of a people to embody and realize that desire, which joins together dismembered parts and diversities of opinion and of interest. In order to attain the object desired, which throws its halo, Sir, of hope and confidence over the darkest period of a nation's development, and which crowns seeming impossibilities with triumphant success. This feeling, Sir, I believe to be a factor which is

INDISPENSIBLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT

of any people, dowered even with the richest material resources, and a factor which has been proved over and over again in the history of the world, to have brought forth wonderful transformations, to have built up splendid and enduring nationalities out of elements which have been disjointed, disunited and surrounded with difficulties. If you, Sir, and the House will pardon me for a moment, I may be allowed to remark that years ago, when seated, as a school-boy, on the school form, and making my first explorations into that wonderful field of geography and history, following out, with all a boy's eager enthusiasm, the birth, the progress, the growth and the splendid outflowing of national greatness, I was interested in every step, I participated in every struggle, I felt sad at every reverse, and I rejoiced at every victory; and I remember perfectly well the feeling that often and often came foremost in my mind, that I wished that I, too, were a citizen of a country which was large and great—which either had in its storied past a grandeur to fall back upon, or which had a future out of which it could carve that grandeur for itself. I felt the lack of that, I felt a spirit stirring within me, a desire that that void might be filled. As I have grown, I have felt more and more the yearning for a country of which I might be proud, of which the future possibilities were grand, and might be said to be almost illimitable. There were many other boys in similar forms, in similar schools, all over this Dominion, that were feeling the very same lack and had the very same desire stirring within them. There had been boys of generations previous who had felt the same lack, and had been stirred with a similar desire. These boys, of generations past, have grown up to be men, but they have not lost their desire. Those of my own generation have grown up to be men, but they have lost none of the ardor and strength of that desire, and out of that desire, born generations back and nurtured through the generations that intervened, there sprang the idea of Confederation, which, in 1867, became a fixed fact. I welcomed the idea of Confederation. I welcomed it at the outset, outside of all the difficulties and conditions which surrounded it. I left the arrangement of these difficulties to older heads. It was sufficient to me that the idea which had been born within me, which had been nurtured and was strong within me, had at last come to its embodiment and had been engrafted in the country. Our four Provinces became a country. The provincial life which had been bounded by narrow limits flowed out afresh in a wider sweep and came back again to the different parts of the confederated Provinces, FRAUGHT WITH A NEW LIFE AND A NEW IMPULSE.

But that was not all that was needed. These four Provinces of Canada that became merged in one Dominion were old; their names were familiar; they had been known from the seventeenth century. The names of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, were old familiar names, the mention of which excited no fresh enthusiasm, awakened no new interest, had no new attractive power. Outside of the impulse which the confederation of those four Provinces gave to the life of the people of those Provinces, the Confederation of 1867, stopped short of that which was needed. There was needed after that the electric shock of a new idea, and the new idea sprung up that there was a background of illimitable resources, that there was a country with a great prospect and a wonderful fertility which stood as the background of the old picture to attract to us the attention, not only of people nearly related to us in blood and friendship, but the attention and the gaze of the civilized world. The very same thing occurred here that was necessary when the life of Europe had become stagnant in its views. Its people, looking out across the Atlantic Ocean, descried the far distant shores of a new world, opened up to themselves a new world and were filled with an impulse to which they had been strangers for centuries past. New

enterprises were set on foot, and out of the older world streamed into the newer many immigrants; out of it flowed many a department of progress which found not only its development in the new world, but brought back that width of movement, that breadth of idea, that strong spirit of liberty, which, returning upon the mother and fatherland, have done more to bring about liberty of Government and liberty of social development than any one influence with which we are acquainted. The very same that was necessary when the New England States had grown to be old sprung into life. All at once the great west was opened, and a

WONDERFUL BACKGROUND OF WIDEST PROMISE for the development of the richest resources and attracted the gaze of Europe and brought its stream of emigrants and made its enterprise and spirit and impulse of life, wide and broad and deep. That same thing was necessary for our Confederation of 1867, and it came in 1870-71 and 1872. The new Northwest was opened to the gaze of the world, was annexed to the older Provinces, and we possessed a Dominion which extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and which had its wide resources, great fertility, and wonderful power, first opened to the gaze and attracting the attention of the world. In 1867 we gained a country. In 1870 and 1872 we extended that country to wide bounds and made it more a country to be proud of, with greater resources and greater possibilities than we had hoped for at the period of the first amalgamation of the Provinces. But something was necessary besides this. The elements that made up this new country of 1871-72, were widely diversified and widely scattered. British Columbians had hardly heard of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Province of Quebec with a different language, different blood, and a different mode of expressing its religious aspirations lay very largely unknown to people of the Maritime Provinces and the people of even the Western and newer Provinces. It was necessary, in order that we should have a great country of which we could be proud, that we should have a united country. The very same spirit which drove us into Confederation in 1867, which drove us to the extension of our territory in 1870, stopped not, would not stop, will never stop until the country is amalgamated and united in the best possible way.

(Concluded in our next.)



ST. LAWRENCE CANALS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for St. Lawrence Canals," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails, on TUESDAY the 12th day of February next, for the construction of a lock and regulating weir and the deepening and enlargement of the upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal.

Also for the construction of a lock, together with the enlargement and deepening of the upper entrance of the Rapid Place Canal, or middle division of the Williamsburg Canals, and the deepening, etc., of the canal at the upper entrance of the Galops Canal.

A map of the head or upper entrance of the Cornwall Canal and the upper entrance of the Rapid Place Canal, together with plans and specifications of the respective works, can be seen at the Resident Engineer's office, Dickenson's Landing; and for the works at the head of the Galops Canal, at the Lock Keeper's house near the place, and in each case plans, etc., can be seen at this office on and after Tuesday, the 29th day of January inst., where printed forms of Tender can be obtained.

Contractors are hereby informed that trial pits have been sunk on the CORNWALL and RAPIDE PLAT sections of the works, and they are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and be accompanied by a letter stating that the person or persons tendering have carefully examined the locality and the nature of the material found in the trial pits, etc.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$1,000 must accompany the tender for the Cornwall Canal Works. The tender for the Rapide Plat Works must be accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,000. The tenders for the deepening, etc., at the head of the Galops Canal must be also accompanied by a bank deposit receipt for the sum of \$3,000. The respective deposit receipts (checks will not be accepted) must be endorsed over to the Hon. the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The deposit receipts thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 21st Jan. 1884. Jan 20—law 3in.

P. E. Island Pottery.

WE are Agents for the P. E. Island Pottery. Orders sent to us will receive prompt attention. Jars, Jugs, Bean Pots, Mugs, Flower Pots, Spitoons, Stove Stones, etc., etc., in stock.

BEER & GOFF

AGENTS

Ch'town, Oct. 26, '83.