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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892.

VOL. 29.—NO. 244

Calendar for March, 1892

MOON'S CHANGES		
First Quarter, 5th day	2 51 after	
Full Moon, 13th day	8 32 morn	
Last Quarter, 21st day	0 52 after	
New Moon, 29th day	8 54 morn	
Apogee, 15th day	6h. after	
Day of Month	Day of Week	High Water
		Morn. After
1	Tuesday	h. m. 0 13
2	Wednesday	0 30 0 48
3	Thursday	1 0 1 27
4	Friday	1 48 2 15
5	Saturday	2 42 3 15
6	Sunday	3 51 4 26
7	Monday	5 21 6 2
8	Tuesday	6 42 7 22
9	Wednesday	8 1 8 27
10	Thursday	8 53 9 15
11	Friday	9 36 10 2
12	Saturday	10 11 10 28
13	Sunday	10 44 10 59
14	Monday	11 14 11 29
15	Tuesday	11 45 m. d. n. h.
16	Wednesday	0 15
17	Thursday	0 30 0 45
18	Friday	1 3 1 21
19	Saturday	1 44 2 7
20	Sunday	2 29 2 51
21	Monday	3 14 3 36
22	Tuesday	4 15 4 54
23	Wednesday	5 39 6 24
24	Thursday	7 49
25	Friday	8 3 8 56
26	Saturday	9 21 9 46
27	Sunday	10 6 10 26
28	Monday	10 55 11 3
29	Tuesday	11 20 11 37
30	Wednesday	11 54
31	Thursday	0 11 0 31

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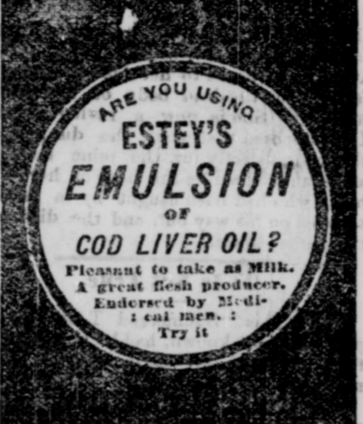
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Charlottetown, March 17, 1892—eod

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Ch'town, Jan. 21, 1892—eod & wy 3m

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OTTAWA LETTER

Some Interesting Notes and Comments.

(Special correspondence of The Examiner.)
On Monday afternoon Mr. Hugh McMillan, the Conservative who recently defeated Mr. Harwood in Vaudreuil, was introduced into the House and made a speech in support of Mr. McMillan was one of the Conservative whip, and was very popular with his colleagues. In appearance he reminds me of the late Charles J. Hazard, of Belleville.
In reply to Mr. White (Sheburne) Mr. Tupper stated that the understanding between Newfoundland and Canada, when the treaty of 1888 was negotiated, and an arrangement made for the granting of licenses under the modus vivendi proposition was to the effect that Newfoundland and Canada would issue those licenses to the fishermen for the privileges mentioned in the modus vivendi proposition and an account of the fees received should be kept by each Government and a division of these should be made at the end of each season in accordance with that understanding a strict account of those fees was kept by the Canadian Department of Fisheries. A copy of each license issued was sent to the government of Newfoundland. At the end of the first or the second season the Newfoundland Government made no return of the fees collected for licenses issued, although a request had been made by the Canadian Government upon the Newfoundland Government for such statement. A subsequent application being made, the Government of Newfoundland refused to give the information required. For this reason, it might be assumed, the Minister thought that the collection made by Newfoundland was larger than that made by Canada.
Mr. Tupper said he could not agree with the statement recently made by Hon. A. W. Harvey, a member of the Newfoundland Government, before the Board of Trade of Halifax.
Mr. Tupper also said that, with the exception of the Newfoundland Government, Canadian vessels had violated the provisions of the Bait Act, no formal complaint had been made or evidence produced that Canadian vessels, obtaining bait in Newfoundland under the Bait Act of the colony, had violated the provisions thereof by selling bait to the French fishermen of St. Pierre.
Mr. Tupper also stated that the Canadian Government had on several occasions informed the Newfoundland Government of its readiness to obtain any legislation enabling the Newfoundland authorities to obtain any remedy desirable upon the bonds given by Canadian fishermen securing bait in Newfoundland, so soon as Canada was given the same privilege. However, the Government of Newfoundland had not asked for such legislation.
Mr. Tupper also said that the Canadian Government was aware that the Newfoundland Government, when endeavoring to obtain Her Majesty's assent to the Bait Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony, distinctly promised that the provisions under such Act should not be enforced against Canadians in this form. It was on the assurance of the representatives of that colony that there should be no difference in the enforcement of the Act against Canadian and their own citizens that the Act was assented to. The facts were these: Long anterior to the Bait Act negotiations, at the beginning of the season of 1890, there was a complete departure from the position which the Government had assumed. In defiance of the pledges referred to, Canadians were prevented from obtaining licenses on the same terms as the citizens of Newfoundland or the citizens of the United States, and at the termination of the season a tonnage fee was exacted from Canadian vessels which had not been exacted from others.
Then Col. Denison made his motion that all the St. Lawrence canals should be deepened to 20 feet. He was supported by Dr. B. G. Macdonnell, of Algona, and Nicholas Flood Davis. Mr. Haggart, the new Minister of Railways and Canals, delivered a speech in the course of the discussion, which displayed an intimate knowledge of the canal traffic, but when he stated that the adoption of Col. Denison's motion meant expenditure of nearly \$100,000,000, he remark in a way that was very blunt on the motion and it was here duly withdrawn.
On Monday the estimates for the coming year, 1892-93 were tabled. They have certainly been framed with a due regard to economy. The expenditure is to be over 25 millions less than last year. Some of the decreases are notably large. Legislation is to cost \$23,000 less; arts, agriculture and statistics, which include the census, \$199,000 less; railways and canals maintenance, \$122,000 less; public works maintenance, \$816,000 less, in railways and canals, (collection of revenues), \$245,894 less; in capital account it is proposed to expend \$1,028,358 less on railways and canals, and \$113,000 less on public works. The largest increase is \$24,171 on light-house and coast service. The total amount for last year was \$44,050,274; the amount asked for this year is \$41,548,180, a decrease of \$2,502,094. It is probable, however, that supplementary estimates will provide for the expenditure of the odd half million.
It is not proposed to continue the sessions allowance of \$1,500 to members. No return of voters' lists is provided for this year.
On Tuesday there was a high old time in the House over the introduction of five newly elected Conservative members, viz., Hon. John Carling, Hon. J. C. Patterson, Messrs. Kenny of Halifax, Dyer of Brim, and Dugas of Montserrat. Mr. Carling was the first introduced, and the applause from the Government benches was very hearty. Then came Mr. Dyer, then Mr. Kenny,

When the man who beat Ananis was led into the chamber, between Sir John Thompson and Mr. Haggart, the hand-clapping developed into cheers, and for some time Sir John could not make his voice heard. It is needless to say that the Grits did not applaud; the few who were present looked as if they really could not help it.
The Auditor-General's report was tabled. It is bigger than ever, this year filling 1500 pages. Here I may remark that the Blue Books are on sale, and that the price attached to the Auditor-General's report is 25 cents. It is difficult to obtain them without the money, unless you purloin your neighbor's.
In committee on the bill further to amend the Act to encourage the development of the sea fisheries and the building of fishing vessels, Mr. Davies vigorously denounced the proposal of the ministry to repeal that provision of the law which requires that the mode of distribution of the fishery bounty shall be submitted to the approval by Parliament every year for payment, and that an account of the distribution shall be annually laid before Parliament. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries had pleaded that, although the law required it, it had never been carried into practice, and Parliament had never insisted upon it. Mr. Davies held that this was no reason why so salutary a provision should be repealed. Instead of the control of Parliament over the distribution being abolished, it should be made more effective. He charged that the fishery bounty was a huge political engine, and that its distribution was so arranged as to be most effective at election times. It was well known that the time of distribution was invariably preceding a Dominion or Local election, and that canvassers went among the people with the cheques in their hands, and it was no wonder that they did good work. The proposition of the Ministry was to make the distribution subjective party interests, irrespective of the interests of the country.
Mr. Tupper denied that the fishery bounty was used for party purposes, and denied Mr. Davies to substantiate his charge. An early distribution of the bounty was made on the representations of the maritime members that it would be more beneficial to the fishermen. He had never used the bounty to assist the party at elections, but he had endeavored to have the bounty distributed in winter instead of in summer. Mr. Davies should know that the late distribution which took place up to two years ago was a cause of dissatisfaction in the Maritime Provinces, and instead of being generous enough to congratulate the Government on meeting the wishes of the fishermen, Mr. Davies advanced a miserable imputation and unfair insinuation regarding the management of the Department. He (Mr. Tupper) had succeeded in meeting the wishes of the fishermen better than he had anticipated. Some of his officers had been guilty of irregularities in distributing the bounty, and he had punished them. The manner of the distribution was no secret. The clause which he sought to repeal would lead to great inconvenience and loss to the fishermen if carried out. Sufficient safeguards existed to prevent any misapplication.
Another Fishery Bill related to the modus vivendi. Heretofore this arrangement has been authorized annually by Parliament, but by the proposed bill it will be competent for the Government to make such temporary arrangements without referring to Parliament. The reason for this change is that, as a rule, the fishing season commences before Parliament ratifies the legislation necessary to the issue of licenses. In the course of the discussion Hon. David Mills deprecated the course of the Government in making concessions to the Americans. They should not be allowed to trample on our rights.
The Bill to amalgamate the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and the Department of Marine and Fisheries by the bill under discussion, is "communication with Prince Edward Island," and Mr. Davies took the opportunity of enquiring about the progress of the Cape Tormentine pier. He understood it was approaching completion, but the money expended would be thrown away if the government did not construct a pier at Cape Tormentine. He therefore asked Mr. Tupper whether he had asked for an appropriation for the construction of a wharf on the Island side, to enable steamers to berth at any time between the Island and the Mainland. He wished to know the Minister's policy in this matter. Did he propose to establish a line of communication between the new wharf at Cape Tormentine and the Island at Cape Tormentine? If so, did he intend to have it in operation this season? Did he propose to ask Parliament for a vote to build another wharf and put on a line of steamers?
Mr. Tupper stated that he himself could not furnish such information, but he would man on the question to the Minister of Public Works, who would be prepared at the proper time, to give the fullest information.

LOBBY FISHERY
Last week a deputation of Maritime Province members waited on the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to state their objection to his proposed Lobster Fishery Bill, which they embodied in a letter of which the following is a synopsis:
The existing system of licensing is being applied to lobster industry, and is bound to carry out the wishes of their supporters by doing all they possibly can to prevent it.
1st. Because it would entail an enormous and unjust tax of about \$30,000 on the 5000

caneries likely to be open of this year in the Maritime Provinces, without any compensating advantages.
2nd. Because they object to placing the power of granting licenses under the control of a fishery warden or the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being.
3rd. Because the business is very precarious and should not be subjected to such an untried system, past experience showing that large sums have been lost some seasons, while in others it has proved unremunerative.
They submit that present close season is the only regulation which can successfully be enforced without closing every lobster; lobsters having steadily grown in size and number year by year.
Packers declare size limit unnecessary and that it has never been successfully enforced; while Department contends that "the experience of its officers as to size limit, as well as the regulations in countries where lobsters are found, together with the experience of men eminent in Marine Biology, go to establish the contrary." They know of no country having so short a fishing season as forty five days, where lobster fishing has been deplored. Reports of Department's own officers prove that size limit has not hitherto been enforced.

The names of the members who composed the deputation included Messrs. A. C. Macdonald and John McLean, of P. E. I.; Hon. Michael Adams and K. F. Burns, of New Brunswick; Dr. Cameron, N. W. White, O. E. Kaulbach, I. F. Stearns, John A. Macdonald, and Joseph A. Gillies, Nova Scotia.
In answer to a member, Sir Adolph Caron said that it was not the intention of the Government to reduce lobster postage from 3 to 2 cents.
The member informed Mr. Perry that the petition praying for a breakwater at Little Miminigash, was under the consideration of the Government.
Among the appropriations in the estimates, the following appear for the Island:
Safe for Montague Public Building, \$ 9,400
Repairs to Piers and breakwaters, 2,450
Mimimigash, 2,850
Port Skelick Pier, 800
St. Peter's Bay, repairs to breakwater, 1,100
Belfast Pier, to complete repairs, 250
Brise Harbor, extension of breakwater, 650
Malp Cove Beach, repairs, 250
Ray Fortune Harbor, 1,500
Bay View Wharf, to complete repairs, 100
Nine Mile Creek, extension and general repairs, 400
Dredging, 36,800

A large deputation waited on ministers last Friday regarding the duty on pork, and other matters. A number of members of Parliament attended to support the views of the delegation, among whom were Messrs. A. C. Macdonald and McLean. The deputation wants the duty on pork made 3 cents a pound all round, instead of the present rates. The matter of a duty upon eggs was next brought up. It was pointed out that while the United States levied a duty on eggs imported from Canada, the Canadian producer was not in any way protected from the south, and it was asked that a duty equal to that of the United States five cents per dozen be imposed. The competition with eggs from the United States was a big felt, it was said, in various parts of the country.
Reference was also made to the duty on lard oil. Here, too, it was pointed out that while the United States manufacturer was heavily protected in this matter, important portion of our hog products.
Mr. Pope also brought up the question of an article manufactured from cotton seed oil and sold in place of butter, which is now coming into the country from the United States. It is a sort of second edition of oleomargarine, and it was held should receive attention.
The ministers promised their best consideration and the deputation withdrew.

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