

THE EXAMINER.

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
 Manager. Office Sup't

Prince Edward Island RAILWAY.
 TIME TABLE NO. 13.
 Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.
 TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 8.45 "	
Mt. St. W't Junction	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 8.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 8.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.03 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 5.17 "	
	" 6.10 "	

TRAIN GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Kensington	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
County Line	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
Breadalbane	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Hunter River	" 3.52 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.45 "	" 9.43 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.37 "	" 10.32 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.53 "	
Mt. St. W't Junction	Ar 4.10 "	
Cardigan	Dp 4.15 "	
Georgetown	" 5.35 "	
	Ar 6.00 p.m.	

SOURIS BRANCH.
 Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 7, Mixed.
Souris	Depart 7.15 a.m.
Harmony	" 7.37 "
St. Peter's	" 8.55 "
Morell	" 9.23 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 8, Mixed.
Mt. Stewart Junction	Depart 4.15 p.m.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,
 Sup't and Engineer.
 Railway Office, Ch'town, Nov. 28, 1879.
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VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for Sale all that Valuable Property situated on corner of Grafton and West streets, and comprising Town Lots Nos. 15 and 16 in the third hundred of Town Lots in Charlottetown. Also, that Property on Kent Street, consisting of Town Lots Nos. 67 and one-half of 68, also in the third hundred. This property is a most desirable one for private residences, and will be sold low. If not disposed of by private sale, it will be offered at Auction about June 1st, next. Offers for part of the property will be received. For further particulars apply to Messrs. DAVIES & SUTHERLAND, or to the subscriber.

F. MITCHELL,
 Ch'town, Feb. 19, 1880—2aw

Daily Examiner!
 1880.

Advertises Cheap
 FOR CASH!

JOB PRINTING
 PROMPTLY, NEATLY, AND
 CHEAPLY DONE.

Persons who have not yet settled last year's accounts, will please do so before commencing the business of the coming season.

Small Profits—Quick Returns.
 IS OUR MOTTO.

Warned by the past, we intend to deal closer to the cash system than ever heretofore.

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 Local News,
 Foreign News,
 Political News,
 Social News,
 Commercial News,
 Shipping News,

laid before Subscribers, Purchasers, and Borrowers,
EVERY EVENING,
 PRICE 2 CENTS.

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 Half-Yearly 2.50

THE DAILY
 HAS A
 Largely Increased Circulation
 AND IS AN EXCELLENT

ADVERTISING MEDIUM

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER

Made up from THE DAILY—a Compendium of all the News of the Week.
 Subscription price only.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

Sent to any address in Great Britain or North America.

Persons having relatives or friends abroad cannot do better than send them THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.

A few Advertisements only, received
J. W. MITCHELL, | W. L. COTTON,
 Office Sup't. Manager

NOTICE!
 Merchants Marine Ins. Co'y
 OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
 of the Shareholders of the Company will
 be held in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
 ON
Wednesday, 10th March Next,
 AT 3 O'CLOCK,
 for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of other business.
 FENTON T. NEWBERY,
 Feb. 9, 1880—2aw

1880.
 IN STORE,

Wholesale Prices,
 50 BBLs. GRANULATED SUGAR,
 40 bbls. English Refined Sugar,
 30 kegs Bi Carbonate Soda,
 30 casks Washing Soda,
 40 bags Rice, 224 lbs. each,
 3 bbls. Pure Ground Pepper,
 163 boxes Soap, comprising Family, Laundry,
 British Queen, Queen City, Lorne
 Laundry, Mayflower.
 150 doz. Corn Brooms,
 50 gross Miller's Shoe Blacking,
 49 gross Nixey's Black Lead,
 40 gross Bartlett's Pearl Blue,
 30 cases Coleman's Starch,
 29 cases Corn Starch,
 15 bags Filberts,
 3 bags Brazil Nuts,
 30 doz. Morton's Pickles, 3 pints,
 40 doz. Moir & Sons Pickles, 1 pints,
 25 doz. Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles, 1 pts.,
 10 cases 6-card Matches.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.
 Feb. 24, 1880—3w 2aw

TRUTHS.
HOP BITTERS,

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
 CONTAINS
**HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE,
 BANDELION,**

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.
THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.

\$1000 IN COLD

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your Druggists for Hop Bitters and free books, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.

The Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.

FOR SALE BY W. R. WATSON AND APOTHECARIES HALL. [mar 5, '80]

MACLEAN & MARTIN
 ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
 Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,
 Charlottetown, P. E. I.

A. A. MCLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.
 June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

THE 'BUDA' FLOUR,
 AND OTHER
 Choice Brands,
 FOR SALE AT
BEER & GOFFS'.

Jan. 12, 1880.

THE WEEKLY EXAMINER.—Persons having relatives or friends abroad, desiring to keep them informed concerning P. E. Island, cannot do so in a better or cheaper way than by subscribing to THE WEEKLY EXAMINER. Sent, postpaid, to any address in Great Britain, the United States, or the Dominion, on receipt of One Dollar.

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
 MARCH 8, 1880.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.
 THE FISHERY AWARD.

MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

MR. BRECKEN moved for an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for copies of all papers and correspondence between the Government of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion Government, from the 24th of March, 1879, to the present date, relative to the claims of Prince Edward Island to a portion of the Fishery Award. He said: I am aware that a delegation from the Government of Prince Edward Island waited upon the Dominion Cabinet, during recess, on the subject of the Fishery Award. I wish, at the commencement, to draw the attention of the House to the position that Prince Edward Island occupies, in relation to this very important question. To give this House some idea of the value of the fisheries around the coast of the Province that I come from, I may state that the evidence taken before the Commission at Halifax proved—and it was admitted by Mr. Foster, the United States' agent and one of the leading counsel before that Commission, and I here quote his very words—"That the three-mile limit of the bend of Prince Edward Island, and down by Margrove, were the two points to which almost all the evidence of inshore fishing in this case related." The mackerel constitute sixty per cent. of the whole catch taken by the United States' fishermen in British waters; their great value must have contributed considerably in arriving at the amount of the award in favor of Great Britain. I believe that from two-thirds to three-fourths of the mackerel caught by American fishermen were taken around the coast of Prince Edward Island. I may further state that the two principal sources of wealth now left to us are agriculture and fisheries. The Treaty of Washington was signed in May, 1871. On the same day Mr. Fish, Secretary of State for the United States, addressed to the British Minister at Washington a despatch, in which, by direction of the President, he proposed "that as the Treaty could not come into effect until after the legislation contemplated for its ratification should have taken place, it seemed to him (Mr. Fish) to be in accordance with the interests of the Government of Great Britain and the United States, and in the furtherance of the object and spirit of the Treaty, that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of the Treaty to fish within the three-mile limit." Earl Kimberley, in his despatch of 17th June, 1871, to the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island, strongly urges upon the Government of that Province that, for reasons stated in his despatch of the same date to Lord Lisgar, the application made by Mr. Secretary Fish should be acceded to by Prince Edward Island. The people of that Province have always looked upon the fisheries as of very great value; they then believed that the principal market for their agricultural produce and fish was to be found in the United States. The advantage of the American market was sensibly felt and appreciated during the continuance of the Reciprocity Treaty. The fisheries of the Island are, perhaps, for their extent, the most productive and valuable in America, and are very much frequented by American fishermen. We have always looked upon these fisheries as of such value in the eyes of the Americans that they would, in case of negotiations, have gone far to bring about another Reciprocity Treaty, or, at any rate, such trade concessions as would admit the produce of our farmers and fishermen, duty free, into the United States markets. The inhabitants of our Island were very unwilling to yield up such a rich mine of wealth without receiving a just and substantial equivalent therefor. But the Government of the Island, while feeling that a commercial arrangement with the United States would have been more acceptable than a money compensation, and finding that the British Commissioners at Washington failed to induce the American Government to change its policy, the people of the Island being loyal and much attached to the institutions of their Mother Country, in deference to the strongly expressed wish of Her Majesty's Government, recommended that the application made through Secretary Fish should be granted, so that American fishermen might be allowed, during the year 1871, the provisional use of the privileges they would be entitled to enjoy after the ratification of the Treaty. Our people were glad that the prospect of an amicable settlement of disputes, which then, unhappily, existed between England and the United States, should be arrived at. They yielded, as I have already said, to the request of Earl Kimberley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and expressed their willingness to accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges secured by Treaty, but, at the same time, stated that nothing of the kind had been guaranteed to them. The Custom officers of the Island were, in July, 1871, instructed to discontinue, for the season of that year, and until further orders, the observance of the Fishery Laws affecting the American

fishermen. Subsequently the Treaty of Washington, so far as it affected the Island, was ratified by Acts 35 and 36 Victoria, Cap. 3, passed in June, 1872, which provided for the admission of fish and fish oil, the products of the fisheries of the United States, duty free, into Prince Edward Island. From that date, the Americans have secured the right to fish within the three mile limit for the term of the Treaty. In making the concession asked for by Mr. Fish, the Colonists, who were engaged in fishing, and were exporters to the United States, sustained a loss. Since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, the duty on Colonial caught mackerel was \$2 per barrel. I may here state that the mackerel fishing is the only one that Americans take an interest in around our coasts. When Mr. Fish asked for Americans to be allowed to fish within the three mile limit, between the signing and ratification of the Treaty, the American Government promised to recommend to Congress that the duty on fish and fish oil, should be remitted from July, 1871. After the concession asked for had been made and the Americans had received the very profitable advantage of fishing in common with our fishermen within the three-mile limit, and when the remittance of the duty promised was asked for, the President of the United States declined to recommend to Congress to make such refund, stating that the proposal made through Mr. Fish contemplated the united action of all the British Colonies, and that it would not be practicable to separate them, or carry into effect for one what the President was willing to recommend for all the Colonies. This refund of duties has never been made, although the American fishermen have reaped the profit from their side of the bargain. Prince Edward Island entered Confederation in 1873. Had the Commission which sat at Halifax been appointed and organized within a reasonable time, we would have occupied the same position as Newfoundland, and would have been entitled to receive our share of the Award upon the same basis, as a million of dollars have been apportioned to that Province. When we yielded to the request of Earl Kimberley we entertained the reasonable expectation that we would have been dealt with as Newfoundland has been, and I submit most strongly that the accidental delay which postponed the Fishery Commission at Halifax to the year 1878, ought not to prejudice the claims of Prince Edward Island so evidently based upon the principles of justice. Had that award been made before we entered Confederation, no one would deny our right to be considered in the same way as Newfoundland has been. I believe that the Right Hon. the Leader of the Government has a warm side for Prince Edward Island (Sir John McDonald, hear hear), and that he will not overlook our claim on account of a technical objection, that, since we have entered Confederation, the fisheries have been a Dominion right. They are practically and substantially a territorial and Provincial interest. What, I would ask, has the prosperous and wealthy Province of Ontario, the great North-West Territories, about whose illimitable and undefined boundaries we have heard so much these last few days, what have they in common with the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces? The destruction of the fishing industry in no way affects them, and here, I may state, that the extravagantly destructive manner by which American fishermen follow that occupation in British waters, through the use of nets and seines, has very much injured and depressed fishing as an occupation in the Maritime Provinces, and is fast rendering it a profitless occupation for our own fishermen. I have said that we have a strong, equitable claim for a share of the Fishery Award, and one strong point I urge is that, we are an Island. During five winter months we are cut off from all trade communications with our more favored provinces of the mainland, and completely deprived of participating in the advantages of those great and costly works such as railways, locks and canals which are so necessary for developing the resources of this Dominion of ours. We, Islanders, do not allude to this subject in a narrow or sectional feeling. We believe the great outlay for these costly works is absolutely necessary, and we cherish the hope, in common with other parts of the Dominion, that they will tend to build up this country. At the same time, the Government must not forget that while we bear our share of the cost, we directly receive no equivalent. And even, during the summer months, when communication is open, the advantages to us, forming as we do, part of the solvege of the Dominion, are not so perceptibly felt as in more centrally situated Provinces. On that ground, I strongly urge upon the Cabinet led by my right hon friend, that we have strong claims to have the application that I now make favorably entertained. There is one other subject to which I wish to allude: Last Session a new trade policy was inaugurated, known as the National Policy. I have been a supporter of that policy, and have, as yet seen no reason to change my opinion. I believe it was necessary to build up the industries of the country generally, and that already good results are beginning to show themselves. In my humble opinion, it will be well that this policy should have a fair trial, and, under the control of our able Finance Minister, we have reasonable grounds for expecting a revival of trade and employment of the people. But, while this is all true with respect to the mainland and those

Continued on fourth page.