The Weekly Examiner
AND ISLAND ARGUS.

APRIL 15, 1881.

Mr. Davies' Letter.

OUR observations in regard to the strange part played by Mr. L. H. Davies in acting as Counsel for the Dominion before the Halifax Arbitration, while holding the responsible position of Premier and Attorney General of this Province, and his consequent neglect to urge our claim at the proper time, have called forth the letter from that gentleman which we publish elsewhere.

We must inform Mr. Davies that we do not intend to be drawn aside from the main question by his vituperation. We have neither the time nor the inclination to bandy words with him about our relative intelligence. He is always satisfied with himself in that respect.

Throughout the letter, Mr. Davies endeavors to create the impression that he was Counsel for Great Britain and not for Canada, and that he was "named and appointed" by the British Agent, Mr. F. C. Ford. This quibbling will deceive no one. Mr. Davies was nominated and paid, like all the other Counsel, by the Mackenzie Government, although the formal appointment came from the British Agent.

To prove that our "statements of fact are all untrue" and our "ignorance intense," he says that his retainer from the Dominion was not *accepted* while he was Premier and Attorney General, and that he was retained on the Fishery question in October, 1875, or nine months before he became Attorney General. It does not affect the question between us to the value of one straw whether Mr. Davies was retained by the Dominion before or after he became Attorney General. The all-important facts remain that he held such retainer after he became Attorney General; that he received substantial *refreshers* from the Dominion while he was Attorney General; that these positions of Counsel for the Dominion and Attorney General and Premier of this Province, at a time when the interests of Prince Edward Island and the Dominion so strongly conflicted, were incompatible and could not be properly or honorably held by the same person.

If Prince Edward Island has now a legal and equitable claim to a separate share of the compensation accruing from the use of the fisheries by Americans, that claim existed from the ratification of the Treaty of Washington. That Mr. Davies did not in *any way whatever urge or even mention our claim* until after his professional engagement with the Dominion Government, terminated by the defeat of the McKenzie administration, proves most conclusively that he was not free to do so. On what other ground can we account for his silence during the entire pending of the question. Mr. Davies reveals more than he probably intended, when he says that any of the counsel who would have offered to submit a separate claim for the Island "would not only have made himself a laughing stock but would have been immediately dismissed as unfit for the position." Such treatment would be well merited by a counsel who would act adversely to the interests and instructions of his clients.

The contention of Prince Edward Island is that we should occupy the same position on this question as Newfoundland. We ratified the Treaty as a separate Province, and did not cede the compensation likely to be received under it, to Canada when we became part of the Union. Why did not P. E. Island pursue the course which Newfoundland did? Why did our Attorney General become the retainee of Canada? Why did our Government sleep on its rights until the money was paid into the coffers of the Dominion? These are questions which Mr. Davies may as well answer squarely first as last. He will be very apt to hear them asked from many different directions, and perhaps with some not very pleasant variations before he is many years older.

We adhere to our opinion—and we now emphasize it—that our claim should have been made before the money was paid to the Dominion, and that those who should have made that claim, but failed to do so, have been guilty of the most culpable neglect. "Treachery" and "treason" are words which we do not use; but it is not wonderful that they should come unbidden to the lips of Mr. Davies and his defenders.

Mr. Davies does not labor to conceal his desire that the Fishery question should be kept open for the next Dominion election; and, in the hope that such may be the result, he endeavors to create the impression that the Grit leaders are not opposed to our claim. He asks *when or where* has Mr. Mackenzie repudiated our claim, and adds: "the matter has never been submitted to him for his vote as a member of the House." It is hard to characterize this statement without using very strong language. On page 204 of the Journals of the House of Commons of Canada for the year 1880, is recorded a division in which Mr. Mackenzie, as well as Sir John Macdonald, voted for the following resolution:

Resolved, That by the British North America Act, 1867, the sea coast, and Inland Fisheries of the Dominion, and the control, regulation, and protection thereof, were vested in the Government and Parliament of Canada.

That the responsibility and duty of regulating and protecting such Fisheries were from the 1st of July 1873, undertaken by the Federal Government and Legislature.

That great expense was thereby cast upon and defrayed from the Dominion Treasury.

That such responsibility cannot constitutionally be surrendered or transferred to any of the Provinces, and if it were possible to do so, the transfer would be injurious to the best interests of the Provinces more immediately concerned in the development of the Fisheries as they would be alike, legally and pecuniarily unable to burden, and afford the necessary protection.

That the duty of fostering and protecting the fisheries is certain to entail great expense on the Dominion in the future.

That such expenditure and the public advantage to be derived therefrom are co-relative and that the portion of the Fishery Award paid over to Canada, constitutionally and of right, belongs to the Dominion of Canada.

By his vote on this resolution, Mr. Mackenzie emphatically declares that "*the portion of the Award paid over to Canada constitutionally and of right belongs to the Dominion of Canada.*" Is not this repudiating our claim to any portion of that Award? This resolution was adopted as an amendment to a motion made by Mr. McDonnell, of Inverness, N. S., asserting the right of Prince Edward Island and the other Maritime Provinces to distributive shares of that Award.

Mr. Davies, last year, like some other men of easy political virtue, denounced the Government for not taking our case to the Supreme Court, instead of making an appeal to the British Government. Now he denounces them for proposing to obtain a solution of the question by legal means. The arguments he uses now are borrowed from the speeches of members of the Government in 1880. These arguments were good against an appeal to the Court until we had exhausted every other means of redress, but the Dominion Government, having declared that we have no claim which the other Provinces may not urge, the House of Commons, having decided that the money "paid over to Canada constitutionally and of right belongs to Canada," and the British Government, having confirmed this view and declined to interfere, there remains no remedy but to submit a case to the Supreme Court.

Commencement of the Agitation

As our friend, the genial Clerk of the House of Assembly would say, the "agitation is commencing" in the First District of King's County, and the people are asking their representatives in the Upper Chamber to rise and explain their conduct. We have no doubt that the popular wave will sweep from East to West, until the obstructionists are swept from political existence.

The Liberals and the National Policy.

THERE is nothing so successful as success. The "National Policy" has been endorsed by leaders in the Liberal Party; and the Liberal Party are now evidently preparing to adopt it.

This is a great and remarkable fact—the more remarkable that it seems to be entirely overlooked by organs of the stripe of the St. John *Telegraph* and Charlottetown *Patriot*.

Not to mention the recent utterances of Mr. Huntington and others high in command over the Party, we have, in the *Canadian Monthly* for April, an article by "A Liberal," in which the National Policy is heartily approved, and the Grit leaders severely censured for failing at the proper time to apply it.

This writer says:—"The true policy for Canada is A REVENUE TARIFF, so adjusted as to give INCIDENTAL PROTECTION,' which is, precisely stated, the principle upon which the National Policy is based."

He continues:—

"Suppose we were a purely agricultural people, and had no manufactures whatever, but imported everything that we used except the actual produce of the field, forest and stream. If such were our condition, we might as well pay our taxes on one class of imports as another. Some things must be rendered dearer to the consumers in order that a revenue may be raised. Well then, would it be economical folly for a Finance Minister to lay the highest taxes on such imported articles that a few simple manufactures would be encouraged into life? I think the most rabid free-trader would not say that."

This "Liberal" has evidently not heard about our *Patriot!*

Then he says:—

"I am neither a manufacturer nor a protectionist; but I have no objection to paying a portion of my share of the taxation of the general government every time I buy a suit of clothes, merely because *thereby* woollen manufactures are encouraged and assisted. That this latter is the *incidental* result does not injure me, and I might as well pay in that way as on tea or sugar, which cannot be produced here."

And finally he declares:—

"Some such policy as I have indicated would, I believe, *have* to be adopted by Mr. Cartwright if he were appointed Finance Minister to-morrow. He could not go back to the old tariff of 1878 if he wanted to, because he must have all, or nearly all, the revenue produced by the present tariff to carry on the Government, and to fulfil the enormous obligations now resting on the country. If this be true, surely the best policy for the Liberals to adopt is to come out boldly, and tell the people what their policy will be."

Our Island Railway.

THE *Herald* of yesterday contains an editorial criticism upon the management of our Railway, upon which we may be allowed to make a few remarks. We certainly sympathise with our people in the way in which they are ill treated with regard to this, their own, great public work, built and paid for by themselves, for their own accommodation, yet operated by men, knowing little and caring less for their interests.

We have called attention, and with good reason, to the want of proper railway connection with the "Northern Light." We have complained of the tariff, of the rates of speed, and of other defects in the accommodation provided,—yet without avail. The Superintendent's hands are tied. He cannot move without direct orders from Ottawa; and the Department seems to be too much engaged with more important business to trouble very much about ours. This is decidedly wrong. The Intercolonial Railway has the credit of being one of the best constructed and equipped on the continent, and it cost the people of the Dominion some $45,000 per mile. No doubt its managers are proud of it, and their best efforts are always directed to its success. Our little Island Railway cost $15,000 per mile to the people of the Province, and nothing to the other inhabitants of the Dominion. It was built to suit our inland traffic, and we contend that it should be operated for the purpose for which it was constructed. While we agree entirely with our contemporary, in his condemnation of the system upon which this institution is operated, we do not think that he is justified in reflecting as he has done upon the Superintendent. We do not think that Mr. Arceibald is of a "most repulsive composition." On the contrary, he is spoken of as a man standing high in his profession, and enjoying (at any rate during his residence on the mainland) the esteem and regard of his official associates. In his case it is not the man, but the system, that is at fault.

Exhibition Buildings.

IN the Report submitted to the Legislature in the late session by the Commissioners for managing the Provincial Exhibition, as well as in that of Mr. Longworth, the Special Commissioner representing the Government at the St. John Exhibition, attention is called to the great want of permanent Exhibition Grounds and Buildings in this Province, where live stock could be properly sheltered and fed, and carriages, sleighs, machinery and farm implements of all kinds placed under cover. As situated at present, we are dependent upon the courtesy of the Department of Militia for the use of the Drill Shed in which are shown textile fabrics, butter, cheese, vegetables, &c., while our live stock, wagons, sleighs and agricultural machinerey requiring a large amount of room, may be found perhaps in another part of the town. There is also the great inconvenience arising from the want of proper shelter, food and water for the cattle, as well as from the rush consequent upon the Exhibition being necessarily confined to one day in a building much too small for the purpose.

Had we permanent grounds and buildings, there is no reason why our Exhibition should not remain open for at least one week. The beauty and fertility of our Island, the high character of our stock, and the varied productions of our farmers are inducements which could not fail in attracting large numbers of visitors from the rest of Canada and the United States, where the fame of the "Garden of the Gulf" is by no means unknown. Another result would doubtless be a large increase in the number of exhibits of all classes, and possibly a fairer and more careful inspection by the judges, who are now too much hurried to give proper attention to this important work.

Montreal, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, St. John, Halifax, Fredericton and Truro,—all have their exhibition buildings and grounds; and the people of this Province, who have everything to gain by as wide a prominence as can possibly be given to their productions—of which we need fear no comparison with our neighbours—should certainly lose no time in providing the accommodation so urgently needed. As a speculation we believe that if a proper site were selected, it would pay. Land can now be purchased much cheaper than for many years past, and lumber is low. We should like to see immediate action taken in this matter.

Our Early History.

THERE is one subject of importance among the many others which are, from time to time, brought before the readers of the EXAMINER, viz: the Early History of the Island. In every other Province of the Dominion such a record exists. We are fast losing time. This Island claims existence as a separate Province or Government since 1773, yet no information is available as to its early history. In Nova Scotia a society exists which has been most valuable in preserving and publishing the records of her early life. Why should not this be done here? Our old friends are dropping off year by year, yet some valuable ones still remain, from whom much important information may be obtained. We refer (asking their pardon for thus mentioning their names) to Messrs. Theoph. and Robert Stewart, Peter and John Macgowan, Joseph Pope, William Forgan, John Morris, Peter DesBrisay, Robert and Francis Longworth, David Wilson, J. B. Cooper and others whose names we cannot at present call to mind.

Some have been called away who made this subject a special study, and whose papers may be accessible.—We refer to the late Judge Pope and Donald Currie, Esq.

Most of the gentlemen, whose names we have mentioned, are natives of the Island, while others have long been residents thereon. The Hon. Joseph Pope is very entertaining in his reminiscences of men and manners of the olden time, while Mr. Peter Macgowan's Diary contains a complete account of the principal local events for many years. Judge Alley has, for some time been collecting facts to serve a place in a lecture or history of the Island. He has succeeded well, but there must be many circumstances within the recollection of our oldest inhabitants which would add materially to the Judge's collection. Why not then form a historical society? We ask the co-operation of the editor of the *Patriot*. His venerable father for many years the Recorder of this City, although not a native of the Province, must surely have imparted to the acute, and retentive memory of his son, many incidents of interest. By all means, let such a Society be formed. The Local Government have stored away in their musty archives, papers and books of no value to them, yet of the greatest interest to our people. We trust that some steps may be soon taken towards the accomplishment of the object to which we have thus directed attention.

A Stock Farm of 10,000 Head.

AN organization of Ontario and Quebec Stock Raisers, have secured 140,000 acres of grazing land in the Bow River District, at this side of the Rocky Mountains where they intend establishing a cattle ranche. The Company is composed of Senator Cochrane, his son James A. Cochrane, Major James Walker, and John M. Browning, and Professor McEachern. It is called "The Cochrane Ranche Co." and will be managed by Major Walker. In an interview with a Halifax *Herald* reporter a few days ago, Professor McEachern, said "The Company propose to raise and keep a stock farm of 10,000 head of cattle; not so much for the present export trade, as for the supply of the North-West itself. There will be a great demand from the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who will pour into that vast country during the next four years. The cattle will be there for them when they arrive. Besides, the Government now annually buy about 4,000 head of American cattle to feed the Indians. We hope to supply that demand in future. We shall export our surplus stock to Europe in the summer time from York Factory, in the Hudson's Bay." Sixty pure bred bulls for the Ranche arrived at Halifax on the 11th inst. They will be immediately forwarded to the foot of the Rockies.

The members of this company, besides being noted stock raisers, are shrewd business men. They see that at no distant day the Pacific Railway will reach the locality of the Ranche. They will then have stock of superior breed, fit for shipment to all parts of Canada and to Europe, and with the cheap pasturage and low rates of freight on the Pacific Railway, they will be enabled to compete with stock raisers much nearer the Atlantic shores.

Mr. Shaw's Letter.

A FEW days ago we made some good-natured observations upon the course pursued by Mr. Shaw, during the late session on the question of the Fishery Award as compared with his remarks thereupon in the session of 1880. They have brought Mr. Shaw to the front. We always gladly welcome his appearance in public, whether it be upon the platform or in the press; his language is choice, and his delivery pleasing though often bitingly sarcastic. We had expected, upon opening Mr. Shaw's letter to have found a withering, crushing reply to our feeble criticism, but aside from the graceful compliment paid us in his opening sentence, his letter contains nothing that calls for any further remark than one of simple acknowledgement. While purporting to be an answer to our article reflecting upon him, it is nothing more than a statement of several figures of revenue and expenditure—a mere transposition of a few men in a game that has been played and lost (by the Opposition) several times since the Public Accounts were presented to the Legislature. Mr. Shaw has indulged his humor for sarcasm—but upon himself.

Facts about Sugar.

THE Grits are great on the Sugar question, and they have spent many hours writing to prove that the price of that article was increased to the consumer by the N. P. The returns of the quantity of sugar imported into the Dominion in the years 1878, when Mr. Cartwright was in power, and 1880, when Mr. Tilley had the management of the Tariff, are before us. From these returns we find that the Dominion imported in the years 1880, 109,463,915 lbs.; duty on do., $2,595,074.48; 1880, 116,847,050 lbs.; duty on do., $2,026,692.04. It will be seen by the above table that we imported 7,383,135 lbs. more sugar in 1880 than we did in 1878, while we paid $568,382.44 less duty!! It will now be in order for the so-called "Free Trade organs" to show that we pay more duty on sugar per pound, under the N. P., than we did before. We leave the conundrum with them.

Business in St. John.

THE *Sun* reports that the imports into St. John, "Free, and on which duties were paid, amount to $380,734 for March, 1880, and $530,596 for March, 1881. The average of duty is 17 per cent. in 1880, and scarcely 18 per cent. in 1881—a percentage very different from what the Grit papers have been placing it at. The total imports for the month were $191,811 in excess in 1881, and the goods remaining in warehouse, only $35,012 in excess of the quantity at the corresponding period in 1880. There is a falling off in the lumber exports, and an increase in the exports of fish, animals and their produce, agricultural produce and manufactures. The total trade for the month, as per Custom House returns, was, for March, 1880, $572,777; March, 1881, $713,311. We may remark that the traffic at the St. John station of the Intercolonial Railway last month, was the largest ever handled in that month. The freight receipts, in round numbers, were about $10,000 over the receipts of March, 1880, and March, 1880, had given an increase of nearly $10,000 over March, 1879. In fact, the increase of Intercolonial trade has been such at St. John, that the traffic receipts at this station have about doubled in two years."

"I F."

(*From the Toronto Mail.*)

If, says our esteemed contemporary, the Premier becomes so ill that he has to retire, *if* Sir Charles Tupper, through sickness, goes out of the political field, and *if* Sir Leonard Tilley retires into private life, then, oh then, the Liberal party will return to power. It seems that a Providential illness among Conservative statesmen, assisted by a good lively epidemic among Tory electors, is the only salvation for the Grit party just now. Contrasted with the Liberals of England, what a small-minded set of men the Canadian Grits are. Immediately Sir Charles Tupper was taken ill, the Grit press commenced the circulation of a series of nasty insinuations about him; and now that Sir John Macdonald is on a bed of sickness, the leading organ says that if the Premier will only keep ill enough, Mr. Blake, who presumably is very valiant when he has sick men for opponents, wil be able to get into power. When Lord Beaconsfield's health broke down last week, one of the first to visit his house, and thereby to indicate a wish for his speedy recovery, was his great opponent, Mr. Gladstone.

Conductor Berry, of the Intercolonial, is reported much worse, and fears are entertained that he will not survive.

EASTER MARKET.

CATTLE AND GRAIN SHOW—A VERY GOOD EXHIBIT—LISTS OF PRIZES, ETC.

THE attendance at the Easter Market on Tuesday was large; and it was especially pleasing to see a goodly representation of Prince and King's Counties.

There was an active competition, though, owing to the state of the ice, farmers living south of the Hillsborough were necessarily unable to take part in it.

THE GRAIN SHOW

was exceedingly good. The wheat, oats, barley and other seeds shown would have done no discredit to any country. The prize wheat ranged in weight from sixty six to sixty-four and a half pounds per bushel; barley from fifty-eight to fifty-four and a half; white oats from fifty and a half to forty-nine; Norway oats from thirty-nine and a half to thirty-seven pounds. We need say nothing more. The following is the list of prizes:—

Best bushel Red Wheat, Daniel Robertson, Brudenell.
2d do, Wm. Lawson, Royalty.
3d do, Joseph Schurman, New London.
Best bushel White Wheat, Thomas Bullman, Rustico.
2d do, Frederick Bullman, Wheatly River.
3d do, Edward Woolner, Rustico.
Best bushel Black Oats, T. Bullman, Rustico.
2d do, Albert Craswell, Rustico.
3d do, James Essory, Union Road.
Best bushel White Oats, T. Bullman, Rustico.
2nd do, Fred. Bullman, Wheatley River.
3d do, Domnic Pieno, New Glasgow.
Best bushel Norway Oats, Stephen McCallum, B. P. Road.
2d do, Donald Shaw, do.
2d do, James Lewis, Royalty.
Best bushel Barley, (two rowed) Thomas Bullman, Rustico.
2d do, Stephen McCallum, B. P. Road.
3d do, Fermang Pino, New Glasgow.
Best 10 lbs Red Clover Seed, Benj. Cole, Bedeque.
2d do, Pacifique Pino, Rustico.
Best 5 lbs Alsyke Clover Seed, Wm. Pippy, Lot 45.
2d do, Frederick Turner, Pleasant Grove.
Best bushel Timothy Seed, T. Bullman, Rustico.
2nd do, Stephen McCallum, B. P. Road.

Judges—D. R. M. Hooper, Capt. McRae, John McGregor, Benj. Cole, Manoah Rowe, Esquires.

THE CATTLE SHOW.

The show of cattle was not so large as that of previous years, but the quality, in our opinion, was superior. Some fine fat cattle were entered for competition, among which we may mention a handsome ox fed by Blake Bros., weighing 1,822 pounds which was awarded first prize; a pair of four year olds fed by Benj. Wright, Esq., and four oxen under three years old fed by Alex. McKinlay, Esq., a cow fed by Blake Bros., a heifer fed by Henry Longworth, Esq., and a steer and cow fed by Hon. John Longworth. Owen Connolly, Esq., also showed a handsome and fat cow which was much admired, although she did not take a prize.

Had the crossing on the river been safe, and the roads generally good, we have no doubt the show would have been larger. Mr. James Mutch, of Lot 48, was unable to bring his cattle to the exhibition, and Mr. Henry Mutch and Mr. Patrick Duffy, by the same cause, were also prevented from taking part in it.

The following is the corrected prize list:—

Best Fat Ox (any age) Blake Bros., City.
2d do Benj. E. Wright, Royalty.
3d do Benj. E. Wright, Royalty.
Best Fat Cow or Heifer (over 3 years old) Blake Bros., City.
2d do Samuel Wheatley, Royalty.
3d do Hon. John Longworth, City.
Best Fat Steer (under 3 years old) Alex. McKinlay, North River.
2d do Alex. McKinlay, North River.
3d do Alex. McKinlay, North River.
Best Fat Heifer (under 3 years old) Henry Longworth, Royalty.
2d do Blake Bros., City.
3d do none.
Best pair Fat Wethers James Wise, Milton.
2d do H. Longworth, Royalty.
3d do James Wise, Milton.
Best carcase Pork, R. Bridges, City.
2d do George Vessey, Little York.
3d do R. Bridges, City.

Judges.—George Tweedy, Daniel Ferguson. Samuel Hyde, George Mason, George Compton Esquires.

We are indebted to Mr. Henry Sellers, of the City Scales, for the following list of weights, showing the owners of cattle exhibited, and the feeders:—

THE WEIGHTS:

OWNERS.	FEEDERS.
BLAKE BROS:—	
1 ox, 1822 lbs. 1 ox, 1367 do 1 ox, 1350 do 1 cow, 1452 do	Blake Bros.
1 ox, 1492 lbs. 1 ox, 1437 do 1 ox, 1420 do 1 ox, 1335 do	Alex. McKinlay, Esq.
1 ox, 1635 lbs. 1 ox, 1457 do	Benj. Wright, Esq.
1 heifer, 1105 lbs.	Hon. J. H. Peters.
1 cow, 1072 lbs.	Horace Haszard.
1 cow, 1220 lbs.	J. Davis, "Rankin House."
1 cow, 1309 lbs 1 cow, 1267 do	Stock Farm.
1 cow, 1605 lbs. 1 cow, 1382 do	John Longworth, Esq.
ROBT. BRIDGES:—	
1 ox, 1325 lbs.	B. Dockendorff.
1 ox, 1352 lbs.	R. Bovyer.
1 cow 1342 lbs.	R. Bridges.
1 heifer, 1232 lbs.	Chas. Bryenton.
SAMUEL WHEATLEY:—	
1 cow, 1325 lbs.	Owen Connolly, Esq.
1 do, 1185 lbs.	Alex. Martin.
JOHN DRAKE:—	
1 heifer, 1200 lbs. 1 do, 1115 lbs	Henry Hyde, Esq.
1 cow, 1052 lbs. 1 cow, 1035 lbs.	John Crosby, Esq
GEO. THORNE:—	
1 cow, 1295 lbs. 1 ox, 1257 lbs	Fred'k White.
1 heifer, 1057 lbs. 1 ox, 1332 lbs.	Rich'd Bowman.
1 heifer, 1160 lbs.	H. Longworth, Esq.
1 cow, cow, 1102 lbs.	Geo. Thorne.
DANIEL MULLINS:—	
1 cow, 1190 lbs.	Mrs. G. Lewis.
JOHN BURRIS:—	
1 ox, 1092 lbs.	W. Stewart.
1 cow, 1167 lbs.	Horace Haszard.
1 cow 1017 lbs.	John Rodd.
1 ox 1682.	John Longworth.

Messrs. Blake Bros. intend slaughtering four of the best cattle which they exhibited for the Easter market, and the balance is intended for exportation to England.

SALE OF HORSES.

A. McNeill conducted the sale of horses. There was a spirited competition for the possession of the splendid Suffolk Punch stallion "Challenger"—the finest horse of his kind in the Dominion. Mr. Mont. Gardiner, of Lot 16, proved successful. He obtained the prize at $760. We heartily congratulate Mr. Gardiner and the people of Prince County.

The handsome young horse "Almonte" was bought in by the Commissioners at $200; but was subsequently sold to Mr Rodk. McIsaac, of China Point, for the same sum.

"Sir Edwin" was bought in.

Mr. Mills' "Prince of Wales" was exhibited on the Square, and received much attention.

SHOT BY MISTAKE.—A Halifax despatch to the St. John *Globe* says an accident occurred at Blanche, Shelburne Co., which came near costing two persons their lives. It seems a large dog had been worrying sheep and it was resolved to put an end to him. The other night William Smith and his wife were returning from a neighbor's house. They were taken for the dog, in the dark, and fired upon. Both fell, but the man recovering himself turned his attention to his wife whom he supposed to be dead. She was carried to a neighbor's house; medical aid procured, and some shot extracted, twenty-five having lodged in her breast and shoulders. The man was not so badly shot. The latest accounts are in favor of the woman's recovery.

Exhibition Sales.

The Prize Grain was sold at auction by A. McNeill, Auctioneer, Tuesday, as follows:—

Best 1 bushel Red Wheat, weight 66 lbs, Senator Haythorne, Marshfield,	$2 25
2nd do do 65 lbs., A. M. McRae, Pownal,	2 25
3rd do do 64½ lbs., Thomas Bulman, Rustico,	2 40
Best do White Wheat, 65½ lbs., Senator Haythorne, Marshfield,	3
2nd do do 64½ lbs., D. McMillan, Covehead,	3 10
3rd do do 64½ lbs., William Haslam, Springfield,	3 00
Best do Black Oats, 46 lbs., Edward Beete, Southport,	2 25
2nd do do 42 lbs., Edward Beete, Southport,	2 25
3rd do do 40 lbs, John Stewart, St. Peters Road,	1 55
Best do White Oats, 50½ lbs., Senator Haythorne, Marshfield,	2 40
2nd do do, 50 lbs., Robert Haslem, Springfield,	2 00
3rd do do, 49 lbs., Stanley Winsloe, Oyster Bed Bridge,	1 60
Best do Norway Oats, 39½ lbs., Dominick Pineo, New Glasgow,	1 35
2nd do do 39 lbs., Robert Stewart, Lot 48,	1 00
3rd do do 37 lbs., Robert Stewart, Lot 48,	1 10
Best do 2-rowed Barley, 58 lbs., Francis Bell, Royalty,	2 25
2nd do do, 55 lbs, Edward Beete, Southport,	2 30
3rd do do 54½ lbs., George Clarke, Brackley Point Road,	2 50
Best 10 lbs. Red Clover Seed, Hon. D. Ferguson, East River,	2 60
2nd do do Samuel Saunders, Winsloe Road,	2 40
Best 5 lbs Alsyke Clover Seed, Hon. D. Ferguson, East River,	1 60
2nd do do John Diamond, Winsloe Road,	1 50
Best 1 bush Timothy Seed, Hon. D. Ferguson, East River,	2 75
2nd do do Hon. D. Ferguson, East River,	3 05

Stock Farm Cows, sold as follows:

1 cow, weight 1309 lbs., Blake Bros.,	$60 00
1 cow, weight 1265 lbs., Blake Bros.,	53 00

Hon. J. Longworth, stock, at Auction, sold as follows:

1 ox 3 years old, weight 1605 lbs, Blake Bros.,	$84 00
1 cow, Blake Bros.,	56 00
1 ox, weight 1682, reserved by owner,	80 00

Messrs. Blake Bros., also bought at private sale, the Prize Wethers, exhibited by Mr. Joseph Wise.

Correspondence.

☞ *We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents.*

Letter from Mr. L H. Davies.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—One would imagine that if there ever was a question upon which the Leaders of Public Opinion on this Island would take the trouble to be thoroughly informed, the right of this Province to a share of the Fishery Award, was that question. The duty not only of educating the Public Opinion of the Province, but also that of the Dominion upon it, at present lies upon the Press. Instead of contributing your influence in this direction, you seemingly prefer to try and turn the whole matter into ridicule and argue the question strictly from a party standpoint, and with a most sublime disregard of facts. In your editorial of Saturday you make a most unwarrantable attack upon me. You state:—

"The real culprit in this Fishery matter is Mr. L. H. Davies, who, while Premier and Attorney General of this Province, accepted a retainer from the Dominion and neglected to press our claim until after the money had been paid over to the Dominion.

"Had our claim been presented separately before the Halifax Commission, or even presented to the British Government before the money was paid over, the result might have been very different.

"Every person knows that our chances for an equitable distribution of the money were weakened as soon as the amount awarded was paid into the Dominion Treasury. Since then we have had to contend with the powerful sectional influences of the west and central portions of the Dominion. We do not accuse Mr. Davies of treachery in this matter, but we do say that he should not, while Attorney General of this Province, have accepted a retainer from the Dominion, unless on the distinct understanding that he should keep the Prince Edward Island claim separate, just as Mr. Whiteway did in the case of Newfoundland."

Your statements of fact in this extract are all untrue, and the conclusions you draw exhibit an intense ignorance which, on such a vitally important question, is simply unpardonable. It was not when I was "Premier and Attorney General of this Province that I accepted a retainer from the Dominion." I was retained as one of the Counsel for Great Britain in October, 1875, and had assisted in compiling and finally settling the British case long before I became Attorney General. The Halifax Commission sat pursuant to the 22nd section of the Washington Treaty to determine the "amount of compensation to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of Her Brittannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under article 18 of the Treaty," and the same section provided that any sum awarded should be paid "in a gross sum" within twelve months.

The 33rd Article of the Treaty extended its provisions to Newfoundland so far as they were applicable. The only parties then to the arbitration were Great Britain on the one side, and the United States on the other. The former was represented by a duly accredited agent, Mr. F. C. Ford, of the Foreign Office, who officially named and appointed the British counsel. If any of these counsel had been possessed of the wisdom of the writer of your article, and had attempted to "present the claims of this Island separately before the Halifax Commission," he would not only have made himself a laughing stock, but would have been immediately dismissed as unfit for his position.

In presenting her "case" to the arbitrators, Great Britain divided it into two parts:

Part I. related to the Dominion.

Part II. to Newfoundland. There was nothing at all in common between the two claims, and it had been fully arranged between Great Britain and Newfoundland when the Legislature of that Province passed the legislation necessary to give effect to the Treaty of Washington, that Great Britain would provide for the apportionment of any award made under the Treaty, as between Newfoundland and the Dominion. Sir William Whiteway, therefore, who represented Newfoundland, did not "keep the claim of that Colony separate." The British agent presented the "case" for Great Britain as a whole, and made his claim for an award as a whole, and not so much for the Dominion and so much for Newfoundland. The award was made for one entire sum, as "payable by the United States to Great Britain," and *then* the British agent, pursuant to his instructions, apportioned the amount between Newfoundland and the Dominion. You go on to hint that a claim should have been made on the British Government before the money was paid over. This you must know would not have been the proper way to proceed, and if you did not know before, surely the answer lately published—as given by the Secretary for the Colonies, Earl Kimberley, to the memorial of both branches of our Local Legislature—should convince you. The fact is, the remedy and only hope of our Province in this matter *lie in an appeal to the Dominion House of Commons*, and yet, strange to say, *that is the only quarter where we have never formally presented our demand and asked for justice.*

Last year when our local Legislature determined to petition the Queen for redress, I saw that the people were only being trifled with. The local Government were simply playing into the hands of Sir John Macdonald. Everyone knew that the Petition to the Queen must necessarily delay all agitation of the question until the answer came, and what that answer would be was to every man of common sense a foregone conclusion. Now again a similar farce is about being played. The local Government will not leave the question for decision in the hands of the only tribunal that can fairly decide it, the Dominion House of Commons, but they carry a resolution to test the question in the Courts of Law. What does this mean? Simply this, that the whole question is to be tied up, till after the next general election.

Sir John's answer to any motion that may be brought forward in the House of Commons after the foolish resolution of the local Government is attempted to be carried out, will be—Oh! you have elected to appeal to the Courts of law, and you must now abide by your election! Now, I do not say that in no case should our claim be carried into the Law Courts, but I most certainly say, it should only be so carried as a last resort. There are equities in our claim which the House of Commons could recognize, and the Law Courts could not, and there are technicalities against us which would bind the Law Courts, and not be listened to in the Commons. Therefore I say it is treason to carry the case into the Law Courts, before testing fairly the opinion of the Commons. Why has not this been done? What is the reason that our representatives have never moved a resolution in the Dominion House of Commons affirming the rights of this Island to a share of the Fishery Award? At the time of the last local election, it was urged as a strong argument that the Government I then led should be put out, and one elected in political sympathy with Sir John, so as to strengthen the Island's claim. It was said that no representation made by any Government led by me would have weight with the Dominion Government as then constituted. Such an argument was certainly a very poor compliment to Sir John, and his colleagues, who it might reasonably be supposed would do right for *its own sake*, and irrespective of the persons who asked it. But it succeeded. What is the result! We are represented in the Cabinet by Mr. Pope, the Minister of Marine, and the Cabinet decide against our claim. We are represented in the House of Commons by six members, five of whom are as docile and obedient followers as Sir John himself could desire. They all loudly maintained, when elected, that our claim was a good one; they still with bated breath say their opinions are unchanged; and yet not one of them has had the courage of his opinions sufficiently to move a resolution asking the House to affirm its belief in our rights. No one thinks of abusing Sir John, or Sir Charles, or Sir Leonard, because they do not see eye to eye with the people of this Island on this fairly debatable question. But we do blame and condemn, and will continue to blame and condemn, those who, representing us in Parliament, proclaim that they believe in our rights, and yet won't submit the matter for the decision of the House. It has been said that Mr. Mackenzie repudiated the Island claim. I should like to know *when or where?* The matter has never been submitted to him for his vote, as a member of the House. Perhaps the arguments on the part of the Island may not convince him. Why we should determine that his vote would necessarily be against us, I don't know. The same may be said of Mr. Blake, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Anglin, and others. They have not yet had the matter fairly placed before them for decision, and therefore it is folly to say that the Opposition have already decided against us. The adverse vote of the House on the resolution, in favor of appropriating the Award for the benefit of the Maritime Provinces generally, moved by Mr. Ritchie, of Halifax, does not by any means imply that our claim will be also decided upon adversely. The grounds upon which we claim a share of the money, are entirely different from those on which Mr. Ritchie's resolution was based, and we have no reason to doubt that the claim which seems so good to us on the Island, will yet recommend itself to a majority of the Commons.

Yours truly,
L. H. DAVIES.

Letter from Mr. Shaw.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of Saturday last, you make a charge of inconsistency against me on account of my vote touching the Fishery Award. Your uniform courtesy to political opponents justifies me in the belief that your columns are open to a fair and straightforward discussion of the questions which interest the public. I shall endeavor to be brief and to the point. Spartan conciseness is preferable to Athenian verbosity.

Laying aside, for the nonce, the matter of the Fishery Award, I would ask your readers to consider the following facts:—

The receipts for 1880, as per report of the Provincial Auditor, were		$259,603.38
Deduct refund from Dom. Government...	$17,569.78	
Deduct amount collected at Land Office as not being Revenue but Capital.........	34,290.01	
		$51,859.79
Ordinary Revenue for 1880 is............		$217,743.57
Expenditure, as per report, is............	$257,308.38	
Deduct amount for Hospital...............	11,875 40	
		245,432.98
Balance of ordinary expenditure over ordinary receipts........		$27,689.41

This balance is due by the Government on account of last year's transactions. Of course while refunds are coming in, and the proceeds of the land office are devoted to the purposes of ordinary public service, the Government can make an ostensibly fair show. But when these refunds are exhausted, and the money accruing from the Land Office is spent as revenue, what then? Nothing, I affirm, but an increase of taxation. It is well that the people who must pay the taxes should make up their minds that the Assessment Act cannot be repealed, and that those who have promised to repeal it, did so ignorantly of the circumstances of the Province, or with an intention to deceive.

Yours truly,
ROBERT SHAW.

Some Suggestions.

CARLOTTETOWN, April 8, 1881.

To the Editor of the Patriot:

DEAR SIR,—I desire you to publish the following extract from a letter received from I. C. Hall, Esq., of Boston, formerly of this city, for the information of farmers.

DANIEL DAVIES.

Extract from Mr. Hall's Letter.

BOSTON, April 2, 1881.

I notice some of your letters in the *Patriot*, advising the people to invest in creameries and cheese factories. If missionaries could be introduced into the Island that would instruct the people that they would grow Early Rose and Prolific Potatoes, and give up the chenangoes, it would be of immense value to the Island. Not one in fifty of the farmers have any faith in Roses or Prolifics. Nova Scotia grows but little else, and gets an average of 30 cents a bushel the season for their crop.

There is probably to-day on the Island enough Early Rose and Prolifics to start half the crop, if the farmers could be induced to plant them. To day seven-eighths of the potatoes selling here are Early Rose and Prolifics, the greater part Early Roses, selling, say for the best Northern, from 75 to 80 cents a bushel. It costs no more to raise 1,000 bushels Rose than it does the same quantity of Blues or Calicoes, and when harvested, if done at the proper time, say not later than the 15th September, as soon as ripe, they would be worth double to any shipper. Roses, if harvested early and well cured and put into dry buildings, are as safe to ship as any other potato, but if allowed to lie in the ground until they dig their Calicos and Blues in October, and then expect them to be sound, it will be a mistake. This has been the course of seven-eighths of those who have planted a few Roses. The cargoes that were well put up last fall came here sound and paid a profit, while Blues did not realize two-thirds of the cost.

Lecture at Seal River.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The announcement that Edward Fraser, Esq., was to deliver a Lecture in the Seal River School House, on Wednesday the 6th inst., was the occasion of having assembled together one of the largest and most respectable audiences, that the writer has had the pleasure of seeing for some time, composed of some of the most intelligent men from Montague, Cardigan, &c., interspersed with quite a number of the "fair sex."

Mr. Fraser chose as the subject of his remarks, "The Crusts of the Earth."

The learned gentleman opened the subject by a few well chosen remarks, on the large and respectable audience before him. He then proceeded to expound the grand science of Geology, with apparent ease and fluency, holding the audience spellbound by the eloquence used, and the masterly manner in which he treated a subject of such vast magnitude.

The learned lecturer, on taking his seat, was highly complimented by P. Curran, Esq., School Inspector, Edward Grant, Esq., and others, on the very creditable manner in which he had acquitted himself as a lecturer.

Considering that this has been Mr. Fraser's first attempt, it was certainly a most praiseworthy one, and reflects great credit upon him as a man of large ideas and destined, at no distant day, to rank among the foremost of our lecturers. We hope soon again to have the pleasure of listening to another of this young gentleman's productions. The people of Seal River are to be congratulated upon having such a spirited and talented individual in their midst to keep them informed on the Arts and Sciences and Politics of the day.

A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the Lecturer and also the Chairman, Wm. Grant, Esq., when the large assemblage dispersed to wend their weary way homeward.

Yours, etc.,
TONALD.

Lot 50, April 7, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—The good wife and me were talking about the gentlemen in the Legislative Council, and wondering what they found to do when we have thirty members in the House of Assembly. Jim came in with the WEEKLY EXAMINER AND ARGUS, and we fell to reading it, and we found that the thirteen members of the Legislative Council only made a few amendments to bills for the nice pay they get and the large amount of our taxes they swallow up. I hope the people will find out more about them before the next election, and vote them out.

I can't spell well, so excuse

Your friend,
TIM.

Lot 30, April 12, 1881.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In Odds and Ends, from Cornwall, in your issue of March 25th, I noticed that the Rev. Mr. Ackman, of that place, was about to test a certain matter by law, with Mr. Daniel McKinlay, of North River.

Although I have made enquiries, nothing can be gained respecting the execution of the rev. gentleman's threat; and fearing lest some of your readers should regard it but as that of a braggadocia, I feel induced to ask for information, which I presume can be readily given by your learned correspondent, "Veritas Vincent."

In the meantime, I am,
AN ENQUIRER.

April 14, 1880.

Red Point Literary Society.

A society, known as the "Red Point Literary Institute" was organized by the young men of Red Point, Lot 46, on the 12th January last, for the purpose of promoting the literary attainments, and social intercourse of its members also, to advocate measures pertaining to the advancement and general welfare of the district. The following officers were appointed in connection with the same:—T. S. Robertson, President, F. P. Stewart, First Vice, do., John McLellan, Second Vice, do., Alex. Robertson, Third Vice, do., A. J. McPhee, Secretary and Treasurer. Executive Committee, A. Robertson, F. P. Stewart, and A. J. McPhee. Order Committee, C. N. Stewart, J. Stewart, J. McLellan, and M. McInnis.

The Institute has a roll of fifty-two members, which met during the winter, on Wednesday evening of each week, the entertainments consisted of Debates, Essays, Lectures and Readings, all of which were first-class collections, and rendered in a manner worthy of the more learned and experienced Lecturers and Essayists of the day, and which afforded a great deal of instruction and amusement to the large and respectable audiences, that on all occasions, were in attendance.

On the 31st ult., the Rev. D. J. Gillis, P. P., St. Columbia, Lot 42, delivered a verbal lecture on "Intemperance" before the Institute. The audience was very large and appreciative, and all were unanimous in pronouncing it a grand discourse. The lecture occupied nearly two hours during which many important and illustrative points were dwelt upon. Space does not admit of a full report of the lecture here, suffice it to mention that the wide-spread fame of the learned lecturer, and the indefatigable zeal and unflinching integrity with which he handles the "destroyer of man," amply testify that in him King Alcohol finds a "foeman worthy of his steel." In conclusion, a unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the lecturer, and complimentary addresses were given by Messrs. A. Robertson, T. S. Robertson, A. J. McLellan, and A. Mooney.

In connection with the closing of the Institute for the season, a very interesting and amusing entertainment was given on the 6th inst., to an unusually large audience. The programme for the evening was as follows:—"Bumpkin's Courtship," by A. Robertson; "Essay on History," by John McLellan; "Yankee Courtship," by T. S. Robertson; "Johnny Beagle," by A. Robertson; "Speech on Agriculture," by A. J. McLellan. The different pieces were well sustained and the actors loudly applauded. Complimentary addresses were then given by A. J. McPhee, A. Robertson and T. S. Robertson, after which a vote of thanks was given to the chairman and ladies present. The meeting now quietly dispersed, all being highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, which was a decided success.

The Institute has been prorogued till 1st November next.

A. J. MCPHEE, Secy.

Red Point, April 12th, 1881.

Kensington News.

Neil McLeod, Esq., Principal of the Davies School in Summerside, gave a very interesting lecture in the Kensington Hall, on Wednesday evening last, to a large audience. Subject, "The French Revolution."

The Farmer and Artisan Society in this place is in a flourishing condition. Many interesting debates on important subjects have been held. The subject for discussion on next night of meeting is "Would a Stock Farm be a benefit to Prince County?" This is a subject which interests the farmers.

A car-load of horses was shipped here this week for Georgetown to cross in the "Northern Light." This shipment was made by Mr. Duncan Ferguson. We hope the investment may prove remunerative.

Farmers are inquiring for a market for their potatoes. As this is chiefly the only kind of produce for shipment this spring, we hope there will be fair prices.

The "Times" confirms the report that Lord Carlingford will succeed the Duke of Argyll.