

# THE EXAMINER.

VOL. 6.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1880.

NO. 141

## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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## 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	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't Junc.	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 8.00 a.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
County Line	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
Kensington	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Summerside	" 10.55 "	" 5.56 "
Wellington	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 5.20 p.m.
Fort Hill	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
O'Leary	" 2.19 "	
Alberton	" 3.00 "	
Tignish	" 4.17 "	
	" 5.17 "	
	" 6.10 "	

### TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.30 a.m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Fort 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	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
Royalty Junction	" 4.46 "	" 9.42 "
Charlottetown	Ar 5.37 "	Ar 10.38 "
Royalty Junction	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
Mt. Stew't Junc.	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 "
Merrell	" 9.28 "
Mt. Stewart Junction	Arrive 10.10 a.m.

#### Trains Going East.

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

### ALEX. MACNAB,

Sup't and Engineer.  
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.  
—pat pres h a ne sp j kca pio 6i

## MACLEAN & MARTIN

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office,  
Charlottetown, P. E. I.  
A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN.  
June 18, 1879.—ex2aw

## Bones. Bones.

The undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.  
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,  
Agent.

Ch town, Dec. 1, 1879

## Daily Examiner!

1880.

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FOR CASH!

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## SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 6, 1880.

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### Debate on the Fishery Award.

##### MR. BRECKEN'S SPEECH.

Mr. BRECKEN: I am sorry to see this important question treated with so much levity by the hon. gentlemen on the other side. We have had coal, breakwaters, harbor estimates, better terms, seven pigs, brought into this discussion. The question now under the consideration of the House is this: Have these Lower Provinces the right or not to ask for the money that was paid by the United States for the concessions made to them by the Washington Treaty? I exceedingly regret I was not present when the right hon. Premier addressed the House on the constitutional aspects of the question; for, although my acquaintance with him has been short, his reputation is such that I have formed the impression that to listen to him on a question of constitutional law, is to learn something. I do not know what the Right Honorable member has said; but I can draw upon my imagination as to the course of argument he would likely pursue. I am not prepared to say that by the strict and unbending rules of international law, the fishing territory from which the Americans were excluded previous to the Washington Treaty, is Provincial property; but leaving out of consideration the strict principles of law, I would ask the Hon. Leader of the Government to say whether we are not in justice entitled to what we are asking for. The Premier is a great statesman; he has a large and generous heart, and an excellent and well cultivated mind; and when he goes down to his little narrow cold home, his dust to fraternize with its kindred dust, before he is consigned to his grave, if a *post mortem* were held upon him and his heart examined, we would, I believe, find distinctly engraved on it, the words, "Canada and her prosperity, God bless her." I ask him to listen to me, and although he is a lawyer, he must remember that law is one thing and justice sometimes another. I would ask him to consider the claims of Prince Edward Island, I am not asking for pity, I am not begging for bread, I am demanding what I believe to be her right, and I will tell you why, Mr. Speaker. The Treaty of Washington was made in 1871; at that time Prince Edward Island was not a part of the Dominion of Canada. I do not say that it is a calamity for her that she has thrown in her lot with the Dominion. I am loyal enough to believe that the policy of Confederation is one which tends to bind us closer to the mother country, and is one which every Canadian should support. We were assured that if we came into the Union this little Island of ours would receive many advantages, that the little baby of the Dominion would never want for food. I would like to know what interest the rest of the Dominion has in our fisheries. If they were developed would it put one cent into the pockets of Ontario, or the more distant western Provinces? If they were destroyed would it take a cent out of their pockets. The Right Hon. the Leader of the Government tells me the fisheries are Dominion property. Technically, he may be right, but practically he is wrong. On the very day that the Treaty of Washington was signed, Mr. Fish, Secretary of State for the United States, addressed to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, a despatch asking that the citizens of the United States should have the enjoyment of the liberty to fish within the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty on the coasts of Canada, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, during the season of 1871 and 1872. I was Attorney General of the Island at that time and when we acceded to the request of Mr. Fish we gave up a trump card. We knew well the value which our American friends put upon our fisheries. We always considered that with the fishery limit in our hands we were in a position to deal with the Americans, and that we had something to offer them in lieu of reciprocal free trade. We knew about the difficulties of the Mother Country with the United States.—the Alabama claims—and we unselfishly yielded up our interests rather than that any trouble should arise between England and the United States. That the Right Hon. the First Minister may not think that I am drawing upon my imagination, but that I am stating what the Government of Prince Edward Island felt and thought was their position, I will read from the Minutes of Council of the Island Government of the date of the 17th July, 1871. The committee of Council after referring to the despatch of the 17th June, 1871, from Earl Kimberly, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Lieutenant Governor Robinson, then administering the Government of the Island, in which it was strongly urged upon the Government of the Island that for reasons stated in a despatch of the same date as above, from Earl Kimberly to Lord Lisgar, the same course should be pursued as in 1854, and the application made by the United States Government acceded to by Prince Edward Island, so that the American fishermen might be at once allowed,

during the present season, the provisional use of the privileges granted to them by the Treaty, set forth "that they have respectfully to submit that Prince Edward Island is the most fertile and productive Province in British North America in proportion to its extent." That the natural market for its principal productions is to be found in the United States, as was very satisfactorily proved during the continuance of the "Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. That the fisheries of this Island are the best and most valuable in America, and are much appreciated by the fishermen of the United States. That the different Governments and Legislatures of this Colony have always hoped that these Fisheries would have done much to secure the advantages of another Reciprocity Treaty, or of some tariff concessions authorizing the free admission of the products of our agriculturists, who form the majority of our population, and which would have resulted in promoting the prosperity of the Colony. That by the Treaty now under consideration, the inhabitants of the Island are asked to surrender to the artisans of the United States those invaluable fisheries without receiving in return any just or fair equivalent such as was hoped to be obtained." The Minute of Council further sets out "That the surrender, by the United States, of the right of fishing down to the 39th degree of latitude, is comparatively worthless to the people of the Island, and as the United States assert that the privilege accorded to their citizens under Article 18 of this Treaty, are not of greater value than those accorded by Articles 19 and 20 to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the amount of money compensation that would be given to the Island would be insignificant. The Committee of Council, by their Minute, further submitted that a commercial arrangement with the United States, in consideration of the use of the fisheries would have been most acceptable, but as the Royal High Commissioners were unable to induce the American Government to change its commercial policy, the people of the Island being extremely loyal and devotedly attached to British Institutions would be most unwilling to throw any obstacle in the way of an amicable settlement of all causes of differences between Great Britain and the United States, and would therefore willingly accept any reasonable money compensation in addition to the privileges granted as an equivalent. But under the Treaty nothing of the kind was guaranteed them. It cannot be said we do not understand the meaning of the word "enough." I once saw it defined in the *Toronto Globe* as meaning a little more. We believed that when we were going into Confederation that the fisheries belonged practically to us. If the Americans were admitted to fish within the three mile limit we would receive compensation. Looking over the Right Honorable Gentlemen's resolution I see he says something about protecting the fisheries. What is that argument worth? If there never had been a Treaty of Washington the Dominion Government would have been bound to protect the fisheries. So we have been so often eulphred by our Republican neighbors we hardly expected to receive anything in the shape of compensation for the concessions made to them, and that is perhaps the real reason why so little was said about our claim to a share of the Award. Now suppose no amount had been awarded to the Dominion or that the Award had been the other way, would not the fisheries have to be protected at the expense of the Dominion Exchequer? Suppose that Western Canada were subjected to another Fenian raid, would not the Province of Prince Edward Island, in common with the other Provinces of the Dominion, have to contribute her quota to the cost of defending the country. Among the various duties and responsibilities assumed by the Dominion when the Provinces of British North America were confederated, was the protection of the fisheries, and that, too, when there was no expectation of ever receiving a cent from the United States in the shape of compensation for the enjoyment of our fisheries. Another answer to the protection and defence argument of my Right Hon. friend is this: Suppose, when the term for which the Treaty was made has expired, that the American Government shall have fallen back on the old state of things as they existed before the Treaty, the fisheries will then have to be protected at the cost of the Dominion, and that protection to be at all efficient will involve more than one or two small steamers, such as the *Druid* and the *Newfield*. It will require a small navy to make the protection of any substantial benefit to Dominion fishermen. The cost must necessarily lie heavy. I can well imagine what dissatisfaction this expenditure would cause to the people of Ontario and the great North-West who have practically no interest in those fisheries, and care very little about them. A strong feeling would soon arise, and the members from the west would object to the expenditure of their taxes to protect an industry in which practically they have no interest. In all probability a pressure would be brought on the Government of the day. The protection would be minimized, and in effect American fishermen would fish in our own waters free of cost. With reference to the National Policy, to the effect that it did not benefit Prince Edward Island as much as it did in the other parts of the Dominion, my remarks have been misrepresented. I did not say or argue that because that Policy was not as advantageous to us as it is to other Provinces, that therefore we had a right to a share of the fishery

award. I brought it in not as an argument, but to show to this House that if we had any claim to a share of the award, the fact of our not sharing to a full extent in the benefit of the National Policy, strengthened the equity of our case. If we have a substantial, equitable claim, we do not want to be thrown over by the cast iron rules of International law. All the attendant circumstances should be considered. Every dollar spent in Prince Edward Island brings good results. We do not throw away money on Canals, Fort Francis Locks, and a variety of works of that kind. I think we will receive the fairest consideration at the hands of the Government, and then we will be quiet. We are charged with being grumblers. Unless we are continually grumbling and pressing our claims we shall get nothing. I can well imagine some of the difficulties that the Government have to encounter in disposing of the Award; but I press strongly upon the exceptional claims of Prince Edward Island. Look at our isolated position, think of the millions of dollars that have been spent on the Pacific Railway, much of it under the late Government for surveys alone. Millions that have been irretrievably lost, and for which the Dominion never received a cent's worth of benefit. If Prince Edward Island were to receive 5 per cent. on the large amounts that have been uselessly squandered in the North-West, we would be satisfied and quiet for the next twelve years to come. As I said, when I addressed this House on a former occasion, the Lower Provinces do not object to the construction of the Pacific Railway. We look upon it as a grand work necessary for the development of the new great Lone Land. But at this time members scarcely realize the difficulties that Prince Edward Islanders have to undergo, and how we are in want of the expenditure of public money. Look at our mail communication at this season of the year. I am now ten days without having received any letters from the Island. I heard the Finance Minister the other day say that the result of the Government Railway Policy would be that in a few years we shall have hundreds of thousands of people in the vast territory of the North West. I believe his prediction will prove true. We are hoping to bring this about. Prince Edward Island is one fortieth part of the Dominion in population, and more than that in importance. Let us then have a fair proportion in the advantages of being part of the Dominion. I could occupy the time of this House for hours on this subject, but it would not be wise for me to do so. I feel very warmly on it. I hope the Government will take our claim into their grave consideration, and not overlook what is due to that smiling little Island, the most beautiful, the most fertile, and the most densely populated portion of the Dominion of Canada.

At Covehead, on the evening of Monday a severe thunderstorm passed over the place and in the intense darkness accompanying it an accident occurred, which, however, sad as it is, there is reason to rejoice, was not so bad as it might have proved to be. Indeed nothing but a merciful Providence averted a great catastrophe. Two young men, one the teacher in Stanhope and the eldest son of John Leitch, Esq., were coming home in a cart, and on approaching the bridge which spans the creek, one of considerable depth and width, the teacher got out of the cart, the better to grope their way so as they might enter on the bridge securely, hardly able to see the horse's head, though he held the bridle in his hand, the lightning itself being so vivid as to deprive one of the power of vision. But, unfortunately, he followed the old road which led on to the old bridge, the abutments of which were left most culpably without a fender to ward off the unwary traveller on a dark night. After that the new bridge close by its side was built a year or two ago. Of course when they proceeded to the end of the abutment the whole thing went over into the water, amid the debris of the old bridge, the teacher going down first and the horse and cart with the other man in it on the top of him. The young man escaped, miraculously, but with severe bruises, but the horse, a noble animal, was killed or drowned.—*Com. to Pat.*

PACKET SERVICE.—Tenders will be received by the Department of Public Works, until the 20th of May, inst., at noon, for packet service between the following places:

- 1st. Murray Harbor and Charlottetown, calling at Shore Beach, South River Bridge, Murray River Bridge, and Basin Wharf, when required.
- 2nd. Between Annandale Wharf, Grand River and Charlottetown.
- 3rd. Between Wood Islands and Charlottetown.
- 4th. Charlottetown and New London, and Charlottetown and Rustico, going and returning.

### Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.