

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

Dominion Exhibition, 1888.

LAUDABLE efforts are being put forth by the General Exhibition Committee of Nova Scotia to secure the Dominion grant for that Province this year.

Stockraisers, agriculturists, mechanics, in fact the representatives of all industries in our Province, knowing, as they unfortunately do, that we are not prepared for want of proper Show Ground and Buildings to accommodate, to any extent, exhibitors from the adjoining Provinces, should heartily commend the Halifax people for the action they have taken in this important matter.

Exhibitors of live stock, farm products, and other industries from this Island shared in the advantages of the Dominion and Provincial Exhibition held in Halifax in 1881, and carried off many of the leading prizes in all the classes in which they competed.

The Provincial Government grant (\$4,000) is already placed at the disposal of the Halifax Executive Committee, and they have gone to work energetically to obtain the Dominion Government grant of \$10,000.

Next to a Dominion Exhibition in our own Province, the one at Halifax offers the best advantages to our people. We should therefore encourage, as much as possible, the efforts put forth to secure the Dominion Exhibition for our Sister Province of Nova Scotia this year.

The Lobster Fishery.

THE Commissioners' report, which recommends the closing of all factories on the Atlantic coast on the 1st July, and those on the Gulf Shore on the 15th July, is attracting considerable attention in the other Provinces. From correspondence and reports of meetings we infer that all the fishermen and others engaged in the business are agreed at one rate on one important point, viz., that it is quite impossible to fix a time for fishing that will suit all sections alike.

First. The lobsters make their appearance on the North Side much earlier than on the South Side, thus allowing packers to begin operations as soon as the ice moves off the shore—say, about the 5th May. In ordinary seasons, fishing is carried on until about the 10th July, after which the fish, move off and the fishermen turn their attention to the mackerel.

Second. On the south side, the lobsters are not generally found in large numbers (excepting for about ten days in June) until about 20th July, and then they are not in a fit state to catch, from the fact that it is the shelling season. But in order to secure a certain number of cans prior to the closing date, (viz, 20th August) it becomes necessary to catch all the lobsters possible, whether in good condition or not, quite regardless of the destruction caused by catching spawn and soft shell fish.

Third. Admitting that owing to the enormous quantities of lobsters taken up during the past seven or eight years, they are not so plentiful now as heretofore, still, are not some of the arguments used by those who favor closing down for three years, a little wide of the mark? For instance, we are often shown figures to prove that the lobsters are being fished out because it now takes about six and a half lobsters to fill a can while it only took two and a half to three lobsters when the business first began.

Very many persons, who have given considerable attention to the matter, claim that the above result is reached on account of fishermen being forced to catch soft shell and empty lobsters in some sections, which fish, if left undisturbed during July and August, would in September and October give nearly fifty per cent. better results. This matter has been tested over and over again; and if the Dominion Government would annul the present regulations and allow a season of even two months (just half the time formerly allowed), to be fixed to suit the different localities, the result would be satisfactory to the fishermen and packers, and the industry would be protected in the only proper and reasonable way yet proposed while the result would be that instead of six or seven lobsters being taken to fill a can, on an average, about four and a half would do it. One can easily imagine what an important bearing this, alone, would have to all concerned.

There are other and very strong reasons which could be urged to show that the recommendation of the Commissioners should not, as far as this Island is concerned, be applied to all sections alike. If the season for fishing be considered too long, by all means let it be shortened; but give each locality a chance to fish when the fish are on the ground and in good condition.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

What Grover Thinks About It.

The President's Message to the Senate.

AFTER setting forth the circumstances under which he proposed the appointment of a Commission to settle the Fishery difficulty, and the steps taken by the Commissioners, President Cleveland says:—

"The treaty meets my approval because I believe it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates. A review of the history of this question will show that all former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation satisfactory to both parties of the first article of the treaty of 1818 has been unsuccessful, and with the lapse of time, the difficulty of obscurity only increased. Negotiations in 1854 and again in 1871 ended in both cases in temporary reciprocal arrangements of tariffs of Canada and Newfoundland with the United States, and the payment of a money award by the United States, under which the real questions and differences remained unsettled and in abeyance and ready to present themselves anew just as soon as the conventional arrangements were abrogated. The situation, therefore, remained unimproved by the results of the treaty of 1871, and the grave condition of affairs, presenting almost indefinitely the same features, were causes of complaint by the United States against Canadian action and British default in correction confronted us in May, 1886, and was continued until the present time. The greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments has heretofore been communicated to congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conferences which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the termination, on June 30th, 1884, of the fishery articles of the treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of October 30, 1818. As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by representatives of the United States as well as those occupied by the representatives of the government of Great Britain, it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat them in this message. But I believe

THE TREATY WILL BE FOUND TO CONTAIN JUSTICE AND HONOR, and therefore a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which clouded our relations with our neighbors on the northern border. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangement will be found by those of our citizens engaged in the open sea fisheries adjacent to the Canadian coast and resorting to those ports and harbors. Under the treaty provisions and rules of international law, the proposed delimitation of lines of exclusive fisheries from the common fisheries will give certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field. The headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain and specification in the treaty of certain named bays especially provided for, gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without subtracting materially from the value or convenience of the fishery rights of Americans. Uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly, and for the first time affirmed, and the four purposes for which our fishermen, under the treaty of 1818, were allowed to enter bays, harbors of Canada and Newfoundland within the belt of three marine miles, are placed under a fair and liberal construction and their enjoyment secured without such conditions and restrictions as in the past embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously. The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within the inshore and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland, is to be accomplished under safe guards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting defendant fishermen from punishment in advance, trial, delays, inconvenience and unnecessary expense. The history of events in the last two years shows that no feature of Canadian administration was more harassing and injurious than the compulsion upon our fishing vessels to make formal entry and clearance on every occasion temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty and this most frequent and just cause of complaint is removed. Articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and ordinary supplies of trading vessels on their homeward voyages and under which they are accorded further and even the more important privileges on all occasions of purchasing such casual or needful provisions and supplies as ordinarily granted trading vessels, are of great importance and value.

LICENSES ARE TO BE GRANTED without charge and on application, to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges. Reasonable and proper checks will be in the hands of local authorities to identify recipients and prevent abuse and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. Hospitality is secured for all our vessels in all cases of actual distress, with liberty to unload, sell and tranship cargoes. These provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty rights for our fishermen under the treaty of 1818, for which contention was steadily made in the correspondence of the department of state and our minister at London and by the American negotiators of the present treaty. The right of our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian ports, and harbors and one item supposed to be essential, to wit: bait, was plainly denied them by explicit and definite words of treaty of 1818 emphasized by the course of the negotiation and express decision which preceded the conclusion of that treaty. The treaty now submitted contains no provisions respecting tariff duties independently of the position assumed upon the part of the United States that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made as the price for the consideration of obtaining the rights of our citizens secured by treaty. It was considered more expedient to allow any change in the revenue law of the United States to be made by the ordinary exercise of legislative will, and in promotion of the public interests. Therefore, the addition to the free list of fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil, etc., recited in the last article of the treaty, is wholly left to the action of Congress, and in connection therewith Canada and Newfoundland's right to regulate sales of bait and other fishing supplies within their own jurisdiction is recognized, and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase these things is made contingent by this treaty upon the action of Congress in modification of our tariff laws. Our special commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon the borders and made neighbors, is made apparent by

the United States common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the secretary of the treasury to the senate on the 7th of February, 1888, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive to the great volume of mutually profitable interchanges which came into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed. If amicable enterprise and wholesome rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future in full of the fruits of unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border. The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in

A SPIRIT OF LIBERAL EQUITY AND RECIPROCAL BENEFITS

in the conviction that mutual advantages and convenience are the only permanent foundation for peace and friendship between the States; and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the Senate, beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be established, so as to secure perpetual peace and harmony. In connection with the treaty herewith submitted, I deem it to be my duty to transmit to the Senate a written offer or arrangement in the nature of a *modus vivendi*, tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, to secure kindly and peaceful relations during the period which may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective governments and for the enactment of necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect, if approved. This paper, freely and on their motion signed for the British conferees, not only extends advantages to our fishermen pending the ratification of the treaty, but appears to have been dictated by a friendly and amicable spirit.

An Ancient Document.

WE were shown to-day an old document, dated in William and Mary's reign, 1692. It is a commission in the English army, and finishes with,

"By His Majesty's Command, WILLIAM BLATHWAY.

The following is a copy of it:—

[Seal.] WILLIAM AND MARY, by the grace of God, King and Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c., &c.

To our trusty and well beloved Colonel D'Aubusargues, Greeting:

We, reposing especial trust and confidence in your loyalty, courage and good conduct, by these presents constitute and appoint you to be Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons in our service, and likewise to be Captain of a troop in the same regiment. You are therefore to take the said Regiment and Troop into your care and charge and only to exercise the officers and soldiers thereof in arms, and to use your best endeavors to keep them in order and discipline. And we do hereby command them to obey you as their Colonel and you are to observe such orders and directions from time to time as you shall receive from..... or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in..... of the trust we hereby repose in you. Given at our Court at the Hague the 8th day of..... 1692, in the fourth year of our reign.

By His Majesty's Command, WILLIAM BLATHWAY, Colonel D'Aubusargues to be Colonel of the..... Regt of Dragoons.

Parts of the document are worn by age, but the writing is mostly distinct.

Toronto's Latest Sensation.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH DENOUNCES THE SCHOOL BOARD AND WILL CUT OFF ROTTEN BRANCHES OF THE CHURCH.

The Catholics of Toronto are excited over a letter on the subject of the school board written by Archbishop Lynch and read in the churches on Sunday last. It denounces as unworthy the conduct of some members of separate school board who were openly in league with the worst enemies of "our faith" in order evidently to break up Catholic schools and exclude the clergy from the board. When the clergy had very small funds they managed school affairs with economy and few men cared to become school trustees until the funds became large. The separate school board of Toronto had in the past few years been a scandal to the Catholics of the whole province. The plea that the Pope was elected by ballot was amusing and seemed to indicate a desire to put a trusteeship on the level with the papacy. The letter proceeded to deny that either cardinal, archbishop, bishop, or priest, or any clergy were elected by ballot. In conclusion, His Grace stated that he would have to use power which had been given into his hands for the preservation of the faith, and cut off from communion of the church rotten branches.

Cause and Effect.

A great commotion was created on Rideau Street, Ottawa, a few days ago, by the strange action of a father, who apparently wanted to strangle his little girl. Mr. Thos. Cundell, a well known contractor, was driving with his wife and little girl, when all at once he seized the child with both hands and commenced choking her. The agonized outcry of the child and mother speedily attracted the attention of a crowd, among whom were Sheriff Sweetland, Deputy Sheriff Sherwood and Detective Montgomery. These speedily seized the misguided man and succeeded in wrenching his hands from around his child's throat and liberating the poor little thing from its painful and perilous position. Mr. Cundell had previously been under restraint. He gave as an explanation of his strange conduct that "he wanted to take the child up to the Salvation Army barracks and sacrifice it to God." He was taken in charge by Detective Montgomery.

Fighting Her Way.

The average plucky Englishwoman has much of the Saxon fight in her. The fence round Mrs. Langtry's house in New York had to be taken down, as complaints were made of its borrowing part of the sidewalk to enable itself to flourish. In obedience to the arm of the law all but two posts were removed. Another complaint was lodged, and the life of the posts was endangered. But here Mrs. Langtry woke up, being convinced that petty spite must be at the bottom of the trouble, and, through her lawyers, she has taken the warpath against every post in her neighborhood, including the props of the elevated railway; and if her cherished posts have to come down so will all the others. It is not every woman who has the courage to fight out disputes of the kind, or money enough to pay a lawyer to act for her.

Fruit Culture.

The subject of fruit culture occupies, we are glad to learn, a due share of attention at the Central Farm, near Ottawa, superintended by Prof. Saunders. This is a subject, indeed, to which that gentleman has for many years devoted attention, as may be seen from the reports of societies in Ontario with which he was connected. It is just two years since Mr. Saunders prepared his first report on agricultural colleges and experimental farm stations and it was to the suggestions that he made therein that the foundation of the present institution is due. He has, therefore, had full opportunity for carrying out his own plans and much good may be expected from the operation of the system which he has inaugurated. It was nature that fruit raising should form a leading feature in those plants, and the time is opportune for conducting such experiments as may be necessary for the improvement of both its theory and its practice. In this province it has for some years past engaged the thoughts and efforts of our leading horticulturists and only the other day the topic of some valuable papers at the convention held at Quebec. Mr. Saunders thinks that not only apples but pears, plums and cherries, such as are grown successfully in Northern Russia could also be raised in the same latitude of Canada, not only in the older provinces, but in the Northwest. The change of climate consequent on deforestation has made varieties that were formerly fairly successful utterly useless for Canada, and only the hardiest kinds can be expected to thrive. It is of importance, therefore, that careful tests should be made of foreign fruit trees which have done well in climates equally rigorous.

THE SEED BUSINESS.

AT this season of the year, when all Nature is at rest, we are busy preparing for the sowing that will soon come with "March winds and April showers." Samples of hundreds of kinds of seeds are being tested in a Green-house to prove their growing qualities, and such as prove good, packed up ready to be distributed all over the length and breadth of this Island of ours. Seed Wheat, Clover, and other heavy Seeds will arrive by Northern Light.

Our Seed Catalogue for 1888

will soon be ready. It will be better than ever, has a much nicer cover and much new matter. Every Farmer and Gardener should have it. It costs hundreds of dollars. It costs only a Postal Card to get it. To send name and address on Ours is

THE SEED STORE of P. E. Island.

We keep "EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN" from a bag of Wheat to a packet of Flower Seeds. You can rely on getting what you want at our store, and as much or as little as you wish, and always good and at a moderate price.

Send for our Catalogue. It explains everything. Address:—

GEO. CARTER & CO., SEEDSMEN,

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

CARD.

THE Superiores of the Charlottetown Hospital tenders her sincere thanks to the Ladies who collected funds for the institution, and commends their charitable zeal. She also offers her grateful thanks to all who contributed so generously. Feb 24—11

MEDICAL.

Dr. Jenkins & Dr. S. R. Jenkins,

OFFICE:

GREAT GEORGE STREET,

Opposite St. Dunstan's Cathedral.

Feb 24—2m wky tf wky pat her

VALUABLE

Real Estate Sale

—OF—

LANDS IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

I am instructed by the Honorable Judge Peters to sell at Public Auction, on the premises,

On Monday, the 26th day of March next,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON.

That Valuable Property lying between the Malpeque Road and Upper Queen Street. The Property has been laid off in fourteen Building Lots, some fronting on Queen Street and others on the Malpeque Road, the balance fronting on a new street to be opened between Queen Street and the Malpeque Road. A plan of the proposed Building Lots can be seen at the office of Peters & Peters, Solicitors. Conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale.

G. M. HARRIS, Auctioneer. Peters & Peters, Solicitors. Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1888—cod & wky

AUCTION SALE.

BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, February 23th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:

Five Shares of "The Examiner" Publishing Company Stock.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1888—cod t s

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR for the P. E. ISLAND HOSPITAL will be held on THURSDAY, April 5th. Contributions gratefully received by MRS. CHAS. PALMER, President. L. P. BEER, Secretary. Feb 7

Dress Goods, cheap, at James Paton & Co's.

Ladies' Jackets and Dolmans at reduced prices.

Mens' Overcoats, good value, at Jas. Paton & Co's.

Corsets, all kinds and prices.

The Best Place on the Island to buy Carpets.

Gloves, in Kid and Cashmere.

Table Linens and Table Napkins, extra good value.

The best value in Cambric Embroideries.

Mourning Goods of all kinds.

Millinery made to order on short notice.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WATER STREET, Summerside. MARKET SQUARE, Charlottetown. February 6, 1888—dy & wky

J. B. MACDONALD

—WILL SELL OFF CHEAP—

Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Dress Goods, Cloths, Cloths, Cloths, Flannels, Flannels, Flannels,

Carpets, Carpets, Carpets, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Knit Wool Goods,

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Mens' Suits, Mens' Suits, Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits,

Underclothing, Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts.

—ALSO—

100 CHESTS CHOICE TEA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP, AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1888.—dy & wky.

Dry Goods at Popular Prices,

—AT—

PERKINS & STERNS'.

We Continue to Sell the Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

WHITE COTTONS, GREY COTTONS, PRINT COTTONS, DRESS GOODS, CORSETS, GLOVES, COLLARS, RIBBONS, TABLE LINENS, LINEN TOWELS, LINEN TOWELINGS, BED TICKINGS,

White and Colored Counterpanes, American Knitting Cottons, Cheap Shirts and Gingham, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1888.

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—cod & wky