

THE DAILY EXAMINER. JUNE 15, 1887.

Dull and Despondent.

For some time after the last election Grit hopes remained above par. What, between the "independents" of Quebec and the "discontents" of other Provinces, Mr. Blake, it was fondly hoped, would have the Government. His majority, it was admitted, would not be large, but a majority he would have all the same. If the worst came to the worst he would appeal again to the people to purge Parliament of some of its obnoxious Conservative elements. As time passed and the opening of Parliament drew nigh, Blake's majority began to dwindle away until it was admitted that he only had a bare majority of one! "Only one," said the still hopeful Grits, "but that one will be sufficient to give us the Government." Many of the knowing ones, it is true, knew better, but this did not prevent the rank and file from being deluded into the belief that victory was soon to be theirs. At last Parliament met, when lo! the "one" majority was, on the first vote, turned into a majority of nearly forty on the other side. Then followed disappointment and vexation of spirit. And now to make the "winter of their discontent" doubly severe, Mr. Blake tired out, and in failing health, has resigned the leadership of the Party. Mr. Blake, under the circumstances, has our warmest sympathies. He did his best to secure the loaves and fishes for the "organized hypocrisy," but all his learned and long speeches were in vain. Mr. Mills, the philosopher from Bothwell, is the prime spirit of the party now. No one ever dreamed of his succeeding in doing that which Mr. Blake attempted to do. Mr. Mills is well read, and a good writer, but he is one of the prosiest of speakers, and no one ever accused him, not even his own party friends, as having any such quality as statesmanship about him. Verily the Grit prospect is gloomy and foreboding. No wonder that many are beginning to see, like ex-leader Blake, that there is no use trying to oppose the inevitable. The Conservatives are bound to reign. Sir John was never in better trim than he is at present; and of this we may feel assured that when he retires from the field, some one else will be found ready to occupy his place. Gritism, unpatriotic and unprogressive as it has ever been, is doomed, while the principles that govern the great Liberal Conservative Party are becoming more popular every day. "Give us your support and influence," said McIntyre and Robertson in their curious circular, "and thus assist us in giving control of the destinies of our country to the most brilliant of Canadian statesmen, the Honorable Edward Blake." Very well, the support and influence were given, but with Mr. Blake retired from active political life, what is to be done about it? The circular writer knew very well that the "most brilliant of Canadian statesmen" would never hold the ribbons.

Fisheries Report.

The annual report of the Department of Fisheries for the year 1886, like its predecessors, is a volume replete with information upon the subject, which, of all others, is the most important to these Maritime Provinces. In submitting his report to Parliament, Minister Foster feels it to be a matter for congratulation that an increase in the value of our fisheries of \$956,315 is noted over last year's return, the total value being \$18,679,286. Although the general returns are so favorable, it is to be regretted that the fish product of this Province has decreased considerably, a falling off of \$150,000 in the value of our lobster, export alone being noticeable. It may be interesting to our readers to know what proportion of the grand total each of the Provinces contributes, and in determining this the following figures will be useful:— Nova Scotia.....\$ 8,415,361 New Brunswick..... 4,180,227 Quebec..... 1,741,382 Prince Edward Island..... 1,141,991 British Columbia..... 1,577,345 Ontario..... 1,435,998 Manitoba and N. W. Territories..... 186,979 \$18,679,286

The lobster return made by this Province for the last year was \$151,438, or about one-half the amount of the value of our fishery for 1885. But, although the lobster fishery was a partial failure, an increase in the articles of mackerel and oysters is put down to our credit, the former overrunning the returns for 1885 by 5,330 barrels and the latter by 5,090.

Of our principal commercial kinds of fish, the cod is the most valuable. Last year we sold codfish to the value of \$4,553,079. Next to cod comes the lobster, set down at \$2,633,394, with herring third and mackerel fourth on the list. The mackerel shipment amounted to \$1,551,424, the herring to \$2,211,493. The article of salmon gave also over a million dollars, while the less important members of the finny trade made up the residue.

The blue book before us contains the reports of the Fishery Inspectors for the different Provinces. The report of Mr. J. Haute-Duvar, general fishery officer for P. E. Island, is one of the longest, most complete and best written of these documents. Mr. Duvar gives an elaborate summary of the year's work, detailing the different kinds of

fish we are engaged in taking, noting the increase or decrease in the supply attainable, and putting down reasons for such decrease or increase. The falling off noted elsewhere in the lobster returns is thus explained:—

"The lobster fishery has taken another year's step towards its early extinction. More factories have been in operation (with still more threatened for next year), many more traps have been set and greater exertions made, with the result of 772,409 fewer cans. There is now a total absence of large fish, while the great bulk of those canned barely reached the standard of nine inches, thereby placing the fishery officers in the unpleasant dilemma either of being powerless or of having to shut down every factory in the Province, with, it may be, one or two exceptions.

"The course of the fishery this year was as follows: Lobsters were very scarce all the first part of the summer, but towards the latter part of the season they were more or less plentiful until the day of closing. In June a storm damaged many traps. One hundred and thirty factories were in operation. The first one got to work on 3rd May, and on 8th May two more, on 10th to 12th eight, 13th to 16th forty six, 17th seven, 18th nine, 19th six, 20th fifteen, 21st to 23rd six, 24th seventeen, 25th to 31st May ten, and on 1st June three; total, 130. Of these, eighteen closed from scarcity of lobsters or damaged traps, before 1st July; twenty-eight on other days of July, and thirty-three in August previous to the 20th, leaving but fifty-one factories actively in operation on the legitimate day of closing. It will thus be seen that the very large quantity of lobsters obtained—say 22,000,000, all small—was taken by a few factories rushing the business towards the close of the season, at which time the fish were abundant near shore, but which wholesale slaughter of the late immigration must certainly have a bad effect on next year's supply. It further shows the amount of destruction that even a few factories can do. At the risk of commercially undervaluing the Island brands, I must say that although the quantity keeps up astonishingly, the general run has fallen off in quality, and, in comparison with the earlier years of the industry, is inferior.

"The movements of the lobsters were very erratic. In factories within a few miles of each other, some had as many as could be conveniently handled, while others, a short distance off, had to close for want of fish. "The subjects now requiring discussion are: A different fishing time for the north and south sides of the Island; fishing licenses, pure and simple; the total closing of the factories for a term of years; and, incidentally, the impracticability of now laying off fishing areas, even if the industry is brought under the operation of the Act."

Mr. Duvar, in putting down the total oyster catch during the year 1886 at 35,000 barrels, observes that whilst we hear it repeatedly asserted that the beds are increasing and will increase the more they are raked, still we are compelled to deplore the "wasteful manner" in which this important branch of our fisheries is carried on. The destruction of young oysters is quite common, and as a remedy for this abuse he suggests the imposition of a fine upon all fishermen landing oysters under the required size. This would compel oystermen to cull in the boats and return again to the beds all under-sized fish.

The capital invested in the fisheries in this province is estimated by the report at \$494,230. There are in all 130 lobster factories and 350 fish canning houses on our shores. The number of boats employed is supposed to be about 1018 in deep water fishing, 993 lobster dories, 56 schooners and 650 oyster barges. We would like to be able to give the number of men engaged in this important branch of our industry, but have been unable to find the figures in the report, which in other respects is one of the most complete ever laid before Parliament.

The Canada Temperance Act.

An application was made to Mr. Justice Hensley on Saturday last by counsel on behalf of Mr. John Joy for a writ prohibiting the Stipendiary Magistrate from further proceeding in a case pending before him, under the law respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors, in which David M. Henderson is the prosecutor, and John Joy is the defendant. The substantial ground of the application was the contention that by the Revised Statutes of Canada which came into operation on the first day of March last, "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878" was repealed, and although its provisions are re-enacted by the now existing Act, Chapter 106 of the Revised Statutes on the same subject, yet that the latter contains no express provision declaring that former elections held in any city or other district for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, shall apply and be in force in support of the present Act, that consequently a new election is now required under the provisions of the new Act, before it can operate or the old Act, be enforced, and that therefore the second part of the Canada Temperance Act is no longer in force in Charlottetown. After hearing counsel in the matter and taking into consideration the whole purview and contents of the Revised Statutes, Mr. Justice Hensley on Monday last gave judgement that there was in his opinion, no sufficient ground for the contention, and refused to grant an order nisi for the writ of Prohibition applied for.

Supreme Court—Prince County.

JUNE 15, 1887. The Court met this morning at 11, Chief Justice Palmer presiding. Re-Charles Harvey a prisoner in Queen's County jail. Mr. Hodgson, Q. C., on behalf of Harvey, moved for a rule nisi for a writ of habeas corpus and writ of certiorari to quash a conviction made by the Stipendiary Magistrate of Charlottetown for a breach of the Scott Act. The ground on which the motion was made is that the Scott Act of 1878 is repealed, and that the chapter in the Revised Statutes substituted for it, is not in force in Charlottetown. The Court granted rules nisi both for the writ of habeas corpus and certiorari, returnable at Trinity Term, Charlottetown.

We have been handed a copy of "Jubilee Jollies," being Grit's contribution on the occasion. It is superior to anything yet issued by Bourgeois, which is saying a great deal. It will cure the blues in two minutes. Get a copy as the Diamond Edition, only 10 cents.

The Presbyterians.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONTINUES ITS SESSIONS AT WINNIPEG—THE PROPOSALS FOR CHURCH UNION CONSIDERED—FRENCH EVANGELIZATION—OTHER MATTERS.

On the 11th inst. the general Assembly heard, read and returned thanks, with acceptance, invitations from Lieut.-Governors Aikens and Dewdney to enjoy the hospitalities in the Government House and to visit the reserves under the latter's jurisdiction; from the authorities of Manitoba College, to a reception; from friends who arranged an excursion to Kildonan; from the proprietors of St. Andrew's Hall to the use of their building, and from the Historical and Scientific Society, to the free use of their reading room.

The committee appointed to draft addresses to the Queen and Governor-General is composed of Rev. D. M. Gordon, Dr. Grant, R. McF. McLeod, Mr. Taylor and L. R. J. K. McDonald. Two other committees, with Drs. Thompson and McLaren as conveners respectively, were appointed to look after matters connected with the retirement and reception of ministers.

Eleven ministers are asking leave to retire from active duty from age or infirmity.

Applications were received for leave to be received into the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the following ministers from other churches: Newfoundland, for Rev. F. C. Simpson, of the Methodist Church, Newfoundland; Halifax, for W. Begg, Church of Scotland; Prince Edward Island, for John Hutchison, Church of Scotland, and D. L. McLeod, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States; Miramichi, for Isaac Baird, from the American Presbyterian Church; Quebec, for John McLeod, of the United States; Lindsay, for John Gillies and the congregation of Eldvie; Orangeville, for W. E. Dangen; Sarnia, for North Smith, of the Canada Methodist Church; Huron, for Dr. McLeod, from New Zealand; Winnipeg, for W. H. Spence, from the Methodist Church; Owen Sound, for R. H. Craig, a Congregationalist and Baptist; Toronto, for Mr. Rogerson, from the Church of Scotland, and Columbia, for Mr. Percival, from the Methodist Church.

CHURCH UNION.

A communication was received from the House of Bishops and from the Lower House of the Church of England in Canada, asking for a committee from the Supreme Court of the Presbyterian Church to confer with a similar committee from the Anglican church, with a view to the union of these sister denominations. The assembly expressed its satisfaction with the proposal, hoped wisdom would guide all the negotiations, and entrusted the matter to the following committee, with instructions to report to the next assembly: Dr. Barnes, Moderator; Drs. Pollock, Sadwich, MacVicar, Moore, Grant, Smith, McLaren, Reid, Caven, Proudford, Lang, Cochrane, King, D. M. Gordon, Messrs. L. W. Johnston, Blair, Hon. D. Fraser, Stirling, Hay, Morris, McMurrich, Clark, MacLennan, Q. C., Rutherford, Fraser, and Justice Taylor.

A discussion, with no fruitful results as far as the present is concerned, was engaged in with respect to psalmody and hymns.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

The evening sederunt was devoted to French evangelization. The report was presented by Rev. Dr. MacVicar. It is thus summarized:—

"The board call special attention to the fact that recent and current events show the urgent necessity of prosecuting the work of French evangelization on a much larger scale, and with much greater faith and courage than heretofore. Romanism is undeniably strengthening itself in many ways, and becoming alarmingly aggressive on this continent. Its wealth and various sources of revenue are being greatly augmented, and its organization perfected by the appointment of bishops, archbishops and cardinals to direct the efforts of a vast army of priests, nuns and friars, so that its ecclesiastical and political power can scarcely be estimated. The restoration, by the reigning Pontiff, of the Society of Jesus to its original status in the Church, and its incorporation for religious and educational purposes by the Legislature of Quebec, are steps full of peril to the morality and the civil and religious liberties of the Dominion." Colporteurs during the year distributed 1715 copies of Scripture, 17,169 French tracts and pamphlets, and visited 38,167 houses. Adding to this, the number distributed by the other missionaries of the board, the total distribution for the year was 3,355 copies of Scripture and upwards of 26,400 pamphlets and tracts, being largely in excess of the distribution of any preceding year. A gratifying feature of the circulation is the large number of copies sold, the receipts from sales by the Colporteurs amounting to nearly three-fold that of any former year. Besides the province of Quebec, four of the Colporteurs spent the whole of last summer in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and two labored for the greater portion of the year in Eastern Ontario.

Referring to mission schools, the report says:—

"This important department of our work shows a gratifying improvement from year to year. Four years ago there were reported thirteen schools, with five hundred and thirty-five pupils. There has been an increase in the past year of four schools and one hundred and one pupils. Four of the schools are wholly supported by the people of the district. The board has recently been compelled for the present to decline applications from four other districts desiring teachers, because of its inability to meet the necessary expenditure connected therewith. Last year the sum of \$3,262 was expended in the maintenance of the mission schools exclusive of those at Pointe aux Trembles, where at this latter institution there were over 300 applications for admission. Only 120 pupils, however, could be accommodated. At the instance of the Presbytery of Quebec the following resolution has been adopted by the board:—

"That an appeal be made for funds to enlarge the Pointe aux Trembles school by adding a mansard roof and a wing to the boys' building, and to effect the necessary repairs thereon, with the understanding that the expense does not exceed ten thousand dollars; that the board approve of the establishment of a mission boarding school in Quebec, and take in its appeal for the money necessary to enlarge the Pointe aux Trembles schools, the urgent need of the establishment of a similar institution in the vicinity of Quebec; be laid before the church, and an appeal made to secure the necessary fund; it being understood that contributors shall be free to designate their contributions to either object."

It is earnestly hoped that the friends of the work will furnish the means necessary for the accomplishment of both objects, viz: the enlargement of the schools at Pointe aux Trembles, and the establishment of a similar school at Quebec.

The reports of the preaching stations show that two hundred and thirty-eight members were received during the year, with a very few baptisms, on professions of faith. There

are under the control of the board of twenty-five churches and seventy-eight mission stations, with a Sabbath attendance of 2650 and 1268 church members. The receipts of the year amounted to \$25,668.81 for the ordinary fund, \$7,512.50 for the Pointe aux Trembles schools, and \$75 for the extension of these schools, making a total of \$33,256—fully \$1000 in excess of the preceding year's receipts. Among the receipts are included the unusually large number of legacies, amounting in all to \$2216.

Stirling addresses were delivered by Revs. C. A. Doudiet, Carmichael, Smith and Father Chiniqny.

Rev. Jas. Robertson, at the close of the sederunt, announced that the Canadian Pacific Railway offer to carry delegates as far west as Regina and return, and to Vancouver and return for \$30.

On the 11th inst. the Assembly spent the forenoon with the work of the colleges. Halifax, Morrin, Montreal, Queens, Knox and Manitoba Colleges presented their reports through Dr. Pollock, Rev. Mr. Lovet, Prof. Strimmer, Dr. Caven and Dr. King respectively. The educational and spiritual work of the colleges were commented upon, and the increased attendance and general welfare noted.

The assembly adjourned at noon to take a half holiday in an excursion to Kildonan and to spend the evening at a reception given by the authorities of Manitoba College.

Queen's Jubilee Celebrations, 21st and 22nd June.

Excursion Tickets.

HALIFAX & RETURN THREE DOLLARS.

WILL be issued on board the Steamer Princess of Wales, on MONDAY, the 21st June, good to return up to and including the 25th June.

PRICE OF RETURN TICKETS: THREE DOLLARS, the Lowest Rate ever made. The attractions will consist in part of Military and Naval Reviews, Athletic Sports, School Children's Celebration, Races, &c., &c. By order, F. W. HALES, Secy Steam Nav. Co'y. Ch'town, June 15, 1887.

P. E. Island Railway.

Jubilee Celebration at St. John, N. B.

RETURN TICKETS—Charlottetown to St. John, N. B.—at FOUR DOLLARS (\$4.00)—will be issued on Saturday, 18th, and on Monday, 20th inst., good to return on Saturday, 25th inst. Return Tickets at One Single First-class Fare will be issued from all Stations on this Railway (exclusive of Charlottetown) to Summerside, on the 17th, 18th and 20th of June, good to return up to and on Saturday, 25th inst. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, June 15th, 1887.—4i

P. E. Island Railway.

QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway on TUESDAY, 21st June, inst., good to return on same and following day. JAMES COLEMAN, Superintendent. Railway Office, Ch'town, June 15, 1887.—5i wkly prs 1wk

Dwelling House and Premises.

I AM instructed by Mr. F. Trainor to Sell by Auction, MONDAY, June 20th, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the premises, "That Dwelling House and Premises on Chestnut street, close by Upper Street, fronting 51 feet on Chestnut Street and running back 43 feet. The House is two-story, with five rooms, nearly new, in good repair, with convenient shed attached." Terms at Sale. A. McNEILL, Auctioneer. June 15—4i sale

THE Charlottetown Board of Trade

(INCORPORATED UNDER CHAPTER 130 OF THE REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Incorporators (those who have signed the Certificate of Incorporation) of "THE CHARLOTTETOWN BOARD OF TRADE," will be held in the City Council Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst., at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The object of said Meeting is to elect a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and at least eight other members, who (together with the President and Vice-President) shall constitute the Council of the said Board of Trade,—to elect twelve members, who shall constitute "The Board of Arbitration,"—to enact Bye-Laws, and to transact such other business as shall be brought legally before the said Meeting. LEWIS CARVELL, Secretary. Ch'town, June 14th, 1887.—jun 15 tl dtc

The Midsummer Examinations

of the Charlottetown Public Schools will be held as follows, viz:—

At Queen Square School, on MONDAY, June 27th;

At Prince Street School, on TUESDAY, June 28th;

At Kent Street School, on WEDNESDAY, June 29th, inst.

Commencing each day at Ten o'clock, a.m. At 12 o'clock, noon, each day, the pupils will be convened in the Main Hall, where the Governor General's Medals and Prizes, and Certificates from the School Board, for proficiency, will be presented to those entitled to receive them. An entertainment will be given by the pupils of each School. The parents of the pupils and citizens generally are invited to be present. ISAAC OXENHAM, Secretary of School Board. Ch'town, June 15th, 1887.—3i 15 22 25

Lace Curtains.

A VERY LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT JAMES PATON & CO.

SUMMER FASHIONS. JAMES PATON & CO.

NEW MANTLE AND JACKET ROOM

is well stocked with the Newest Shapes in Short Jackets, Cloth and Silk Dolmans, Jerseys and Waterproofs. All qualities at Strictly Moderate Prices for

READY CASH. JAMES PATON & CO.

Millinery Department is very complete. New Gauzes, Ribbons, Flowers Laces, &c. Ladies' Hats, in English, Canadian and American.

Our Dress Materials are very extensive and Prices Extremely Low. Also a large assortment of Prints, Printed Muslins, Parasols and Ladies' Underclothing.

CHEAP FOR CASH. JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, May 20, 1887.—dy & wky

Millinery Department. Summer Underwear.

WE take this means of thanking our customers who, by their liberal patronage, made May the largest millinery month in our experience

Our Trimmed Millinery has given the greatest satisfaction—the fine work of Miss Saunders being fully equal to any London or Paris Patterns. A further of supply Midsummer Styles, in American Straw Hats expected in a few days.

BEER BROS. BEER BROS.

June 3, 1887—eod

CASH. CASH.

BUY YOUR SPRING GOODS FROM STANLEY BROS. THEY HAVE A LARGE RANGE AND SELL CHEAP. STANLEY BROS., DRY GOODS, BROWN'S BLOCK.

CASH. CASH.

Marked very Low for Ready Money. STANLEY BROS., BROWN'S BLOCK.

Ch'town, May 31, 1887—eod & wky

BUY YOUR GROCERIES AT BEER GOFF'S, QUEEN SQUARE AND KING SQUARE STORES.

Two Stores - One Price. Ch'town, April 7, 1887—eod wky

CHEAP FOR CASH.

WE want money, and to that end are offering our immense stock of Furniture and House-furnishing Goods at prices that defy all competition. Call and see.

We are prepared to fill all orders entrusted to us with promptness. Special attention this season to Repairing and Upholstering for house-cleaning time.

An immense stock of Window Shades, Children's Carriages, Mantle Mirrors, Picture Frames, Mouldings, Window and Cornice-pole Goods—to arrive in a few days.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, April 22, 1887.

