

# THE EXAMINER.

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## THE DAILY EXAMINER

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

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. II.

### Winter Arrangement.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30th, 1878.

#### Trains Going West.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Express.	No. 3 Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 8.10 am	
Cardigan	" 8.35 "	
M. Stew't Jun	ar 9.55 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 10.05 "	
Ch'town	" 11.20 "	
	" 11.40 "	
Royalty Jun.	dp 8.00 am	Dp 3.30 pm
N. Wiltshire	" 8.20 "	" 3.50 "
Hunter River	" 9.12 "	" 4.45 "
Breadalbane	" 9.30 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.08 "	" 5.41 "
Kensington	" 10.18 "	" 5.51 "
Summerside	" 11.00 "	" 6.30 "
Wellington	ar 11.30 "	ar 7.00 "
Port Hill	dp 2.40 pm	
O'Leary	" 3.32 "	
Alberton	" 4.16 "	
Tignish	ar 6.35 "	
	dp 6.40 "	
	ar 7.25 "	

#### Trains Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Express.	No. 4 Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 7.00 am	
Alberton	" 7.45 "	
O'Leary	" 8.47 "	
Port Hill	" 10.05 "	
Wellington	" 10.48 "	
Summerside	ar 11.40 "	
Kensington	dp 2.30 pm	Dp 8.45 am
County Line	" 3.00 "	" 9.15 "
Breadalbane	" 3.40 "	" 9.57 "
Hunter River	" 3.50 "	" 10.08 "
N. Wiltshire	" 4.28 "	" 10.47 "
Royalty Jun.	" 4.45 "	" 11.02 "
Ch'town	" 5.40 "	" 11.55 "
Royalty Jun.	ar 6.00 "	ar 12.15 pm
Mt. Stewart	dp 2.55 "	
Cardigan	ar 3.15 "	
Georgetown	dp 4.30 "	
	dp 4.40 "	
	ar 6.00 "	
	ar 6.25 "	

#### SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

STATIONS.	No. 5 Mixed.	STATIONS.	No. 6 Mixed.
Souris	Dp 7.00	Mt S'tw't Jnc	Dp 4.40
Harmony	" 7.23	Morell	" 5.22
St. Peters	" 8.42	St. Peters	" 5.54
Morell	" 9.13	Harmony	" 7.12
Mt S'tw't Jnc	ar 9.55	Souris	ar 7.35

C. J. BRYDGES, WM. McKECHNIE, Gen. Sup. Gov. Railways Supt. P. E. I. R. Ch'town, Dec. 27, 1878. p ne ar h pres kea sp sj ap 6i

## MAIL NOTICE.

MAILS to be forwarded via Cape Traverse will be closed at this Office daily—Sundays excepted—at 8 o'clock p. m.

The mail for Great Britain, by Canadian Packet sailing from Halifax on Saturdays, will be closed here on Wednesdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The mail for Great Britain via New York will be closed on Thursdays at 8 o'clock, p. m.

Mails for all places West of Charlottetown receiving Mails by Railway Train or Postal Car, will be closed daily at 7 o'clock, a. m.

Mails for Georgetown and Souris East, also for all places on the route to those points, will be closed daily at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Post Office open from 8, a. m., till 8, p. m. A. A. MACDONALD, Postmaster.

Post Office, Charlottetown, } 20th Feb., 1879.

**YARN.** GOOD GREY YARN, only 40 cents per pound, at H. COOMBS'. March 10, 1879—3m

**BUY THE DAILY EXAMINER,** for the latest news—local and telegraphic.

## UNDERTAKING, & C.

JAMES M. BUTCHER is now prepared to give close personal attention to all funerals that may be entrusted to him.

### COFFINS, CASKETS, & C.

of various sizes, styles and quality, always on hand, ready-made.

"PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES."

Ch'town, February, 24, 1879.

## H. W. Vinnicombe,

Resident Piano Tuner & Regulator,

HAS adopted the Dollar system of Tuning—six visits a year, at one dollar per visit. This system is much more economical and satisfactory than any other, as the cost is less, and the instrument is kept constantly in tune and repair.

A visit will be made to all parts of the Island once a year, or oftener if desired. Pianos tuned by Hamilton's system of even temperament.

Orders may be left at Mr. Fletcher's Music Store, or at Bremner Bros., Queen Street. Jan. 6, 1879—

## E. G. HUNTER,

Italian and American Marble,

Monuments, Tablets, Headstones,

MANTLES, CENTRE TABLE TOPS, BUREAU AND COMMODE TOPS, WASH BOWL

SLABS, & C., & C.

Prices to suit, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Designs furnished on application.

Corner Hillsborough and Kent Streets, Charlottetown.

November 6, 1878.

## COMMERCIAL

Union Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL - - \$12,500,000.

INSURANCE effected against Fire on all descriptions of Property throughout the Island.

Low rates and PROMPT settlement of losses.

HORACE HASZARD,

Agent for P. E. Island.

Ch'town, Dec. 20, 1878—

## QUEEN INSURANCE CO'Y.

OF ENGLAND.

CAPITAL . . . TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise and Produce. Also, on Vessels on the stocks.

Special rates for isolated residences.

Losses settled promptly.

GEORGE MACLEOD (Union Bank), Agent for Prince Edward Island

June, 1877—

## BROADWAY HOUSE,

BY MACKENZIE.

THE former "City Hotel," now the Broadway House, Great George Street, opposite the Catholic Cathedral, is now open for Permanent and Transient Boarders.

The rooms have been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished.

The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords, and fares reasonable.

A Suite of Rooms convenient for a small family, together with board & c., can be had in the Broadway House.

Nov. 23, 1878—tf

## RANKIN HOUSE,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.

J. J. DAVIES - - - Proprietor

(Formerly of St. Lawrence Hotel, Pictou).

THIS well-known Hotel is now open under the present management; and, having been newly furnished throughout, it offers every comfort to the travelling public. Suitable Sample Rooms for commercial gentlemen.

Oct. 15, 1878—3m

## WAGSTAFF'S HOTEL.

THE Subscriber having fitted up the Hotel formerly known as

THE RANKIN HOUSE,

in first class style, is now prepared to give comfortable accommodation to

Permanent and Transient Boarders.

Tourists and others will receive every attention at the Wagstaff's Hotel.

WM. WAGSTAFF.

May 25, 1878.

## COAL!

100 Tons Round "ACADIA MINES, and a smaller lot of NUT, at our usual low prices.

Wright & MacGowan,

QUEEN'S WHARF

Ch'town, Feb. 8, 1879—law for 2m



## Examiner Office!

1879.

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## GOOD STYLE

AND AT

## LOW PRICES!

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

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mackerel Seining in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

SPEECHES OF ISLAND MEMBERS.

MR. MACDONALD (King's, P. E. I.) moved for copies of all correspondence, reports and all papers relating to the practice of mackerel seining in the waters of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. He said it had been the practice of the American fishermen, for the last three or four years, to fish on the shores of the Lower Provinces with seines, which they formerly used only hooks. The use of seines was well known to be very destructive to the mackerel fishery, and also to other kinds of fish. Scarcely a vessel now entering the Gulf was without those mischievous seines, which were thrown and drawn around, catching not only the coveted mackerel, but large quantities of the smaller sizes—herring and other fish. Perhaps 300 to 400 barrels would be taken, for from 10 to 50 barrels of serviceable fish; the remainder was cast overboard, dead. The result was, not only the loss of this large quantity of fish, but the frightening away of good fish from the usual grounds. If these evils were not stopped, the valuable fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence would, in a few years, be totally destroyed. The dead fish thrown back into the sea had a most injurious effect, as it was generally understood that fish would not frequent places where they found their own dead. They also made feed for other fish, and prevented them from taking the bait furnished by the fishermen in the regular way. He trusted the Government would see its way clearly to the adoption of such measures as would save from ruin one of the most valuable fisheries of the Dominion.

MR. MUTTART said that, just now, while the various industries of the Dominion were seeking protection, it was proper that so large and important an industry as the fisheries should be fully protected. It was a matter of the utmost importance to the people of the Maritime Provinces—especially the people of Prince Edward Island—that the practice of purse-seining should be prevented if possible. For the last few years, American fishing crews, with boats and seines, annually visited our coasts for the purpose of destroying fish by hook or by crook. Any one at all acquainted with the practice of purse-seining knew the evil effects of this mode of fishing. In the evidence given before the Halifax Fishery Commission, the witnesses all agreed as to the desirability of putting a stop to seining along the shores. One witness stated, on oath, as follows:—

"Seining destroys the fishing, as it breaks up the schools of mackerel. Seiners take all kinds of fish, big and small, and they only save the good mackerel. Herrings, small mackerel and other fish are all killed in the seines, and these are thrown away."

Another witness stated:—"After fifteen years of experience in the fishing business, I am convinced that seining is ruinous to fishing. Large quantities of fish are killed in the seine. I have known vessels to take two or three hundred barrels more than could be saved, and these had to be tipped out and went to the bottom."

Another witness stated:—"I have been seine-master of American fishing vessels, both in American and Canadian waters, and I perfectly understand fishing with seines. The American mackerel fishing has been almost destroyed by using these seines, and it will not take long to ruin our fisheries if the Americans are allowed to use them here. It is only within the last two or three years these purse seines, as they are called, have been used in our waters. Fish are uselessly destroyed and the schools broken up and driven away by this practice."

And so the statements ran through the whole evidence given on oath before the Commission. A few years ago, a British Fishery Commission was appointed. The Commissioners were Mr. Baird, Mr. Le Fevre and Professor Huxley—men of the highest repute. One of the topics which engaged their attention was whether any of the methods of catching fish in use in British fisheries involves a wasteful destruction of fish, and if so whether it was probable that any legislative restriction upon such method of fishing would result in an increase of the supply of fish. In reply to this query, the Commissioners stated that "It may be laid down on a broad principle that the produce of the sea is the property of the people in common, and that methods of fishing are fitting subjects for legislation, so far as such legislation can be shown to be necessary to secure the greatest possible advantage to the whole nation by suppressing wasteful or uselessly destructive modes of fishing." Now, here was a case in point. The practice of mackerel-seining was most wasteful, and uselessly destructive. Legislation with the view of preventing it was loudly called for, and, representing, as he did, a constituency largely interested in the fishing business, he hoped that some thing would be done during the present Session to remedy the evil complained of. The American fishermen themselves admitted that their own fishing grounds had been almost ruined by seining, and it appeared that they were now determined to ruin ours if possible. He was aware that, under the terms of the Washington

Treaty, there was no provision made against seining. He believed, nevertheless, that, if the proper steps were taken by the present Administration, the United States Government might be induced to reciprocate—if not in trade—in this matter of vital importance to both countries, the protection and preservation of the fisheries.

MR. BRECKEN said, before the question was disposed of, he would like to address a few words to the House on the subject now under consideration. The fishery question was one of great importance to the Dominion, and of vital importance to the Lower Provinces. It appeared that under the fishery article of the Treaty of Washington, Article 18, the Americans were admitted within the three mile boundary, to fish in common with British subjects. Under the Fishery Act, passed 31 Vic. chapter 60, sub-section 7, section 13, drag nets, trap nets and fishponds, were prohibited, except under special license. It would appear that these purse seines did not come within the category of either drag nets, trap nets or fishponds. His apology for occupying a few moments of the valuable time of the House, was that, since the Washington Treaty, these seine nets had been used by Americans on our coasts. It was looked upon as such a destructive mode of fishing that the fishermen of Prince Edward Island would rather see the fishery award thrown into the sea than that the Americans should be permitted to fish with these purse-seines, within the three-mile limit as the boundary, as this House was well aware, from which the Americans were excluded under the Treaty of 1818, and where lay the most valuable portions of the fisheries. He had under his hand evidence, taken before the Halifax Commission, of American fishermen who acknowledged that this mode of fish-with purse seines was most destructive. The Americans had almost destroyed, through this means, their own mackerel fisheries. The French had greatly injured their cod-fisheries by the use of these seines, which were thrown around a school of fish, then drawn up, and sometimes there would be hundreds of barrels of fish taken in the nets in one haul, and probably not twenty barrels utilized. One reason, he understood, why these purse-seines were so destructive was that, as they were trawled, the meshes became taut, and there was no escape for the smaller fish. Large and small were alike killed, the small fish were thrown overboard, and, becoming decomposed, they poisoned the waters. He had conversed with men who were engaged in the fisheries, and they had assured him that, unless some steps were taken to prohibit the use of purse seines, in five or six years these fisheries, now a mine of wealth to us, would be comparatively valueless. Whether, under this treaty which had been entered into, we could legislate or not, it was not for him to say; or whether the proper course would be to open up negotiations with the Washington Government. But this was certain—that it was one of the most important questions that could possibly engage the attention of the House. The export of fish now from the Dominion was to be counted by millions of dollars, and that great source of wealth, properly fostered, would rank foremost among the resources of our Dominion.

MR. HACKETT said the use of the purse-seine had been brought about by Americans, and had proved a commercial success. The fishermen themselves, however, were opposed to this mode of fishing. He thought that, in speaking of the value of the fisheries, they need not refer to the intrinsic value of the fish. In the Province of Prince Edward Island, there were 8,000 or 10,000 persons engaged in the fisheries, and somewhere about 30,000 persons were dependent for their support upon this calling. Then, the fisheries of the Gulf must be the means of supplying the people of the Dominion of Canada with fish for a number of years. Having such valuable fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it was the duty of the Government to use every means to preserve them intact, so that they should remain not only a means of bringing wealth into the country, but also a means of supplying a very important article to our people. He considered it was also the duty of the Government to preserve the means of training our young fishermen for the mercantile marine. The people of Prince Edward Island were opposed to purse-seine fishing which was of a most destructive character, and it had been proved by experienced men that the fisheries of the Gulf of St. Lawrence would be rendered unprofitable if this continued. He trusted, if the Government could not introduce any legislation on the subject, that they would enter into negotiations at once with the Washington Government, with a view to bring about measures that would prevent this mode of fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Other industries are asking for protection, and what the fishermen wanted was a fair field and no favor.

MR. POPE (Queen's, P. E. I.) said he was not aware that there was not any correspondence in the hands of the Government to bring down, but there was plenty of evidence before the Halifax Commission, to prove the statements made by the gentlemen who had spoken upon the subject, particularly those from the Maritime Provinces. It was, however, a very important subject, and had been, and still was, under the serious consideration of the Government, who appreciated the value of the fisheries, and would do all in its power to protect them. The Commission had established the fact that the practice now prevailing of using the seines would, if persevered in,