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NEW SERIES.

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ALMANAC FOR MARCH, 1889.

MOON'S CHANGES.
New Moon, 1st day, 6h., 48.3m., p. m., W., below horizon.
First Quarter, 9th day, 1h., 46.1m., p. m., S. E.
Full Moon, 17th day, 7h., 35.3m., a. m., W.
Last Quarter, 24th day, 2h., 44.8m., a. m., E.
New Moon, 31st day, 7h., 24.4m., a. m., E.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Day's
M	rises	sets	rises	water	length
1 Friday	6 43	5 41	6 48	10 50	10 58
2 Saturday	41	42	7 16	11 27	11 1
3 Sunday	39	43	7 41	morn	4
4 Monday	38	44	8 6	0 1	8
5 Tuesday	36	47	8 28	0 34	11
6 Wednesday	34	48	8 53	1 8	16
7 Thursday	32	50	9 19	1 44	18
8 Friday	30	51	9 49	2 26	21
9 Saturday	29	53	10 25	3 13	24
10 Sunday	27	54	11 7	4 15	27
11 Monday	25	54	11 56	5 31	31
12 Tuesday	22	57	12 50	6 47	35
13 Wednesday	21	59	1 52	7 53	38
14 Thursday	19	6	2 58	8 44	41
15 Friday	17	1	4 11	9 29	44
16 Saturday	15	2	5 20	10 9	47
17 Sunday	13	3	6 31	10 46	50
18 Monday	11	5	7 49	11 23	54
19 Tuesday	9	6	8 59	11 59	57
20 Wednesday	7	7	10 15	12 37	60
21 Thursday	5	8	11 30	1 17	3
22 Friday	3	9	12 40	2 7	7
23 Saturday	0	10	0 49	3 5	10
24 Sunday	5 58	11	1 48	4 23	14
25 Monday	56	14	2 47	5 55	17
26 Tuesday	55	15	3 35	7 19	20
27 Wednesday	53	16	4 16	8 22	23
28 Thursday	52	18	4 49	9 11	26
29 Friday	51	20	5 18	9 50	29
30 Saturday	49	21	5 48	10 28	33
31 Sunday	5 48	6	6 22	11 12	36

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—OF—
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From 20 to 25 Per Cent. Discount
DURING THE MONTH OF MARCH.

—[x]—
We have a Large Stock of LADIES', GENTS', MISSES and CHILDREN'S GOODS, suitable for Summer wear, that must be cleared out at once to make room for Spring importations.

J. C. SPRAGUE.
Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1889—2aw & wky

—[x]—
THE GOODS ARE FIRST-CLASS,
Prices Low and Variety Great,

—AT—
PERKINS & STERNS'

—[x]—
A Large Stock of Grey Cottons,
A Large Stock of White Cottons,

ENGLISH, CANADAN AND AMERICAN PRINTS,
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Table Linen, Towels, Towellings, Bed Tickings, Hosiery, Counterpanes,
Toilet Covers, Cretounes, Sheetings, Table Napkins.

—[x]—
VERY BEST VALUE IN CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

The above bought at the right time and place, and will be sold as we always do sell—CHEAP.

PERKINS & STERNS.
Charlottetown, Jan. 25, 1889—dy & wky

—[x]—
Great Bargains!

—[x]—
JUST ARRIVED BY THE "STANLEY,"
—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF—

Worsted, Spring Overcoatings,
—AND—
FANCY TROUSERINGS

Which will be sold Regardless of Profits for the next Two Weeks.

—[x]—
SEE OUR NEW TIES AND SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

—[x]—
P. J. FORAN,
Queen Street, Three Doors Above Apothecaries' Hall.
February 10, 1889—cod & wky

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

Sir John Thompson Corners Mr. Davies, and Vindicates the Policy of the Government.

OTTAWA, March 4.

"And yet we are told to-night that it was an entirely new interpretation we were putting on the treaty, and an entirely new and objectionable mode of enforcing it. We have been told that our policy is shifting and changing, and that we are unable to hold for two sessions consecutively the same policy. The opinions of hon. gentlemen opposite have changed greatly in respect to our policy on the fisheries. In the session of 1887 the hon. member for Queen's, P. E. Island addressed the House on the question. At that time the 68 seizures, to which he has referred, had been made. The D. J. Adams and the Doughty had been seized, the customs regulations which the hon. gentleman objects to so greatly were in effect the previous summer, and the same policy that has to-night, by the hon. member for Queen's been denounced as one of "brag, blow and bluster," was generally enforced. A report had been prepared by the Hon. Minister of Finance, then Minister of Fisheries, and myself, which had been approved by Council, had been put before the Houses of Parliament of Great Britain early in the autumn of 1886, and had been published in the newspapers in this country. The hon. member for Queen's, and his associates, no doubt, had seen these reports, and digested them. Did they then say the policy pursued by the Government with respect to the fisheries was one of brag, blow and bluster? Did they ask the House to condemn the reports of the Ministers of Fisheries and Justice? Did the Leader of the Opposition rise and say that this is brag, blow and bluster? Did they say this is a narrow, cruel and harsh interpretation of the treaty of 1818? Did they say those 68 vessels should not have been seized, that we treated the Americans harshly, that we had seized too many American vessels? The records show that they did none of these things, but now they get up and condemn the Government for acting with what they call a policy of brag, blow and bluster. Sir John Thompson then read extracts from Mr. Davies' speech in 1887 approving of the report of the Ministers, and showing how he had then blamed the Government for not seizing more American vessels outside our harbors. He (Mr. Davies) had shown that the fishery protection was a farce, and that of the 264 vessels boarded, 259 were lying at anchor in harbor. The Minister of Justice then proceeded to give the facts respecting the refusal of provisions to the Mollie Adams, and showed that it was actually one month after the Mollie Adams had rescued the crew of the Nesklita that Capt. Sol. Jacobs applied to the Collector at Port Medway for some provisions. The report of the captain of the Mollie Adams made at Port Medway on the 25th October, contained a solemn declaration that in entering he called for shelter and repairs, and for "no other purpose whatever." The Hon. the Minister of Justice then took up the other cases, in which Americans claimed that they had been harshly treated, and showed clearly from sworn testimony and the records of the Department of Fisheries, that in every case the charge of harsh treatment could not be sustained. Continuing, he said the hon. member for Halifax had spoken for nearly an hour in favor of a *modus vivendi* that last year he had denounced, and declared that the people of the Maritime Provinces never would submit to. He (Mr. Jones) told us last year that they would look upon a concession to allow American fishermen to come in for shelter and transhipment and the purchase of bait as a complete sacrifice of all their rights. But now this hon. gentleman denounces the Government for not adopting the *modus vivendi* for another year. The hon. member for Queen's had been good enough to refer in strong terms to the contention set up in my report. I will not again characterize his remarks, as he does not like the terms I applied to them, when he called that contention one of brag and bluster. But he said my contention was that we must exclude American fishermen from buying a loaf, sending a telegram, mailing a letter or going for a physician. The hon. member had endorsed and approved of my report in 1887, and had acknowledged that in point of law it was correct, and if he again refreshes his memory, he will find that it makes no such contention as he has spoken of. Yet that contention has been put forward in the press against the negotiations of the treaty last year. It has been said that I argued successfully that we must deprive Americans of these privileges, or give up all our fishing rights. "The contention I put forward in that report was not so; but it may be stated in a few words. Mr. Phelps' contention was this: that the convention of 1818, which renounced all other privileges except the privilege of touching at Canadian ports, for wood, water, shelter and repairs, surely did not renounce the right to come in and buy a loaf of bread, to mail a letter, to send a telegram, or to apply for a doctor; and what I said was that it was not necessary to exclude Americans, fishing in our waters, from these trifling privileges, but we could not submit to such an interpretation of the treaty as would give them the right to come in; for such purposes. If they had the right to haunt our waters on the mere pretext of mailing a letter, or sending a telegram, or landing a man, or shipping men, the provisions of this treaty would be frittered away. I said, and I think every sensible man will agree, that that would be

the natural result; but I did not say that to extend in mercy the right to call for a physician would deprive us of a right to enforce the treaty altogether, as was insinuated in the observations made to-night."

It is asserted that the treaty of 1888 was a complete negation of all our record, but these rights were not ceded to the United States. They were confined to the treaty of 1818 until they chose to buy others, those which we said were ours to sell and not theirs to take. The same contention as we now make was made by the Hon. Minister of Fisheries in 1870, and the thing which is declared to be so offensive to-night was the thing which he (Mr. Mitchell) stood up for 17 or 18 years ago. Let those who say we are unnecessarily severe in the imposition of our customs regulations turn to the Revised Statutes of the United States, section 2,774, and they will find there what the requirements of the United States are with regard to vessels entering American waters. They will find that every vessel, once she goes into American waters, must enter at the Customs before she dares to depart, and that she cannot leave inside of twenty-four hours. The hon. member for Queen's, a year or so ago, wanted to have these vessels boarded before they entered the harbors of Canada, and yet he says we are now enforcing the non-intercourse bill! With reference to the services Mr. Wiman is said to have performed, he could tell the House that negotiations were under way long before Mr. Wiman interjected himself and proposed that it would be expedient for some member of the Canadian Government to proceed to Washington. These negotiations were under way some time. Yet the House was told the other night and to-night that had it not been for the mediation of Mr. Wiman the two countries would have been at each other's throats. The fact is that between those two periods referred to by the hon. member for Queen's, there was nothing whatever in the conduct of Canada to cause irritation on the part of the United States Government or its people. There had been no opportunity for such action, because the winter had intervened, and consequently no fishing vessels had frequented our waters. Nothing occurred by the action of the Canadian Government, between the time Mr. Bayard's letter, including the proposal originally made, that the discussion should include trade relations, and the time Sir Charles Tupper went to Washington. But in the United States after that letter was written, Mr. Bayard found that no treaty including trade relations would be favorably considered by the United States Senate, and that the American people were averse to any such agreement, consequently he refused to engage in any matters affecting trade. The position asserted that there were no seizures in 1887 on account of a promise given by Sir Charles Tupper. This was not the case. The Government have made no change in their policy. The reason why no seizures were made in 1887, was owing to the fact that the American fishermen, knowing that the Canadian authorities would enforce their regulations, took good care to give no cause for seizure. Sir Charles Tupper had no necessity to give any such promise as the Opposition refers to, that the Government would back down in their fishery policy, if the non-intercourse Bill was not enforced. The treaty lately negotiated, while preserving to Canada those rights which she had so jealously guarded for 70 years, did not sacrifice the honor of the Americans. The Americans have acknowledged that they should buy the rights that the hon. member for Queen's said had been given away. The Americans no longer hold that they are justly entitled to the privileges they claimed. They have agreed that they have no right to come into our harbors without reporting to the Customs, and have accepted license to tranship their fish, buy bait and provisions. Mr. Thompson then proceeded to expose the unreliability of the statements made by Mr. Davies respecting the words used by Sir Charles Tupper. Sir Charles Tupper had said that it was impossible to maintain all the contentions of his colleagues, but it was well known he went to Washington, not for the purpose of settling a right as a regular tribunal would settle it; but for the purpose of making a bargain, and whoever heard of two parties making a bargain, when both of them stuck to the strongest contention, as to the rights which he possessed? The hon. member for Queen's contends that the *modus vivendi* gave up no territorial right, yet it has the same object in view as the treaty that he characterized last year as a complete surrendering of Canada's rights. He said that it was no humiliation to go to the United States, offering the *modus vivendi*, although hon. members can well remember how he denounced the treaty itself, because it was not a fair treaty. Mr. Davies had misinterpreted the object of the *modus vivendi* and the treaty, last year, and now misinterprets the remarks of the First Minister. The hon. member for Queen's has been all wrong in the views he takes of these negotiations, and in the action of the Government. He says the Premier's point was wrong, for this reason: that so long as the *modus vivendi* was put in force, there could be no wrong done to American fishermen, and no ground for complaint. He is entirely mistaken. Let us adopt this resolution to-night, let us put the *modus vivendi* in force to-morrow, and although it is in force, an American fisherman could come down on our coast and say: "I will not take any license under the *modus vivendi*, but I stand on my rights as an American citizen as contended for by Mr. Bayard and all our people, and I claim the right to go and buy bait and tranship my cargo without taking out any license whatever." In that case the old contentions would be aroused and the Non-Intercourse Bill might be put in force. Sir John Thompson then quoted from the Non-Intercourse Bill, showing its provisions, and also from Mr. Bayard's letter to American fishermen, pointing out that it is the duty and manifest interest of all American fishermen

entering Canadian jurisdiction to ascertain and obey the laws and regulations therein in force. He concluded by saying that while no one would reject the enactment of any act of retaliation between the two countries more than he would, or apprehend more serious consequences, if any such danger and difficulty should come, the Canadian Government would be able to leave its record to the judgment of any man of fairness, honesty and probity. If the United States Government should unwisely and in an unneighborly way enforce any Retaliation Act against Canada he ventured to say that when the bitterness of present political disputes passed away, and this subject is reviewed by any man of intelligence and reason, he will say that the fault did not rest upon Canada; and he would be glad for the sake of his own country if we are able to say as well, that it was not produced by the distractions presented on the other side of the House, which have been put forward at this moment with the effect of convincing statesmen in the United States, that we are completely at the mercy of that country, and are bound to change our policy and surrender our rights at their discretion. (Loud applause.)

Sir Richard Cartwright continued the debate, approving of the resolution offered by the Opposition.

The House then divided on the amendment, resulting in a majority of 43 for the Government.

All the Island members voted with the Opposition with the exception of Dr. Robertson, who had paired with Mr. Putnam.

House adjourned until Monday.

NOTES.

In the act to amend the postal service, newspapers that are not published once in seven days are those that are to be taxed.

There has been considerable fun and excitement over a bill introduced by Mr. Brown, of Hamilton, having for its object the prevention of shooting live pigeons and other birds from traps. The measure has been opposed by Mr. Tisdale and the sporting men of all the different gun clubs, and on Wednesday night the bill was lost in committee. A few days later, however, Mr. Brown again took steps to have it reintroduced and its opponents moved the six months hoist. A division was called and resulted in a tie—91 on each side. This caused great excitement, as it is said to be the first instance in which the Speaker has had to vote since 1870. The Speaker voted for the bill, and the main motion being put, some more members were obtained, and Mr. Brown carried his motion with 96 to 92.

The bill introduced by Mr. Weldon, of Albert, is one of great importance, as it aims, first of all, more vigorously to enforce the criminal law, and, secondly, a matter of still greater importance, to enable particular communities to rid themselves of a very dangerous class of immigrants, fugitives seeking asylum here, on account of crimes committed abroad. Mr. Weldon explained the extradition laws, and said that, although the contemplated legislation was exceptional, the case is exceptional, and the present course rested upon strong authority. The bill will include all cases of embezzlement, and, if passed, will put an end to American hoodlums, skipping for Canada.

In answer to Mr. Perry, Sir Hector Langevin said the services of Mr. Achilles Tobin were dispensed with, as recommended by James B. Egan, the Assistant Engineer of the department, in charge of the operations at Gaspe, who said it was not desirable that he should be continued on the work. Captain Gillis, late of the dredge Cape Breton, who had been serving the department since 1874, was appointed in his place. Mr. J. P. Brennan is not employed as assistant foreman.

Several questions were answered by the Ministers, when Mr. Davin moved for "copies of all memorials addressed to the Government by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, which sat recently at Regina," and spoke until recess on the wonderful fertility and extent of the North-west, and extraordinary development taking place in that country. While the hon. member was speaking he happened to remark that he would like to say a few words to his French-Canadian friends about the North-west. Some non-members sang out, "En Francais." Mr. Davin, nothing put out, began to address the House in French as fluently almost as he did in English, ending by a quotation from Corneille. Continuing again in English, he said, "I was emphasizing the fact that we should make ourselves here a patriotic people, and that instead of trying to emphasize the angles of difference that divide us, we should try to pare away the angles, so that by and by we might become one Canadian people, because we have the finest country in the world, and, when we have a larger population with sentiments such as I have indicated pervading them, there is no power in the world could affect us, but we could stand against all the blasts that blow. That is the best translation that I can give of the magnificent words that Corneille puts in the mouth of the Cid." G. F. O.

SOURIS HARBOR is clear of ice to-day.

THE MAILS.—Fifty-four bags of mail matter arrived in town about noon to-day.

SOLD.—Mr. C. C. Carleton, of Souris, has sold the eagle recently captured by him to the Zoological Gardens of New York, for a large sum.

THE STANLEY.—The Stanley left Georgetown at the usual hour (6 o'clock) this morning, and is expected back between 4 and 5 o'clock this evening.

IN GOOD CONDITION.—The ice is in good condition for the carnival at Souris, on Wednesday next, and preparations are earnestly going on.

LECTURE.—R. E. Fitzgerald, Esq. will deliver a lecture in Souris on the 18th inst., under the auspices of the Benevolent Irish Society.