

# 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. 13.

Winter Arrangement.

TO COME INTO FORCE  
TUESDAY, December 2nd, 1879.

### TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 1 & 3, Mixed.	No. 5, Mixed.
Georgetown	Dp 3.20 a.m.	
Cardigan	" 3.46 "	
St. Stewart's Junction	Ar 10.10 "	
Charlottetown	Dp 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a.m.	
Royalty Junction	Dp 3.00 p.m.	Dp 3.00 p.m.
North Wiltshire	" 3.22 "	" 3.23 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
Breadalbane	" 10.07 "	" 5.03 "
County Line	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a.m.	Ar 6.30 p.m.
Wellington	Dp 1.30 p.m.	
Port Hill	" 2.19 "	
O'Leary	" 3.00 "	
Alberton	" 4.17 "	
Tignish	" 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 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a.m.	
Summerside	Dp 2.30 p.m.	Dp 7.30 a.m.
Kensington	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
County Line	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Breadalbane	" 8.53 "	" 8.54 "
Hunter River	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
Charlottetown	Ar 6.00 p.m.	Ar 11.00 a.m.
Royalty Junction	Dp 2.30 p.m.	
St. Stewart's Junction	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 "
Morell	" 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.
Morell	" 4.58 "
St. Peter's	" 5.30 "
Harmony	" 6.48 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,  
Supt and Engineer.  
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.  
—pat pres hane sp jkca pio 6i

## COAL. COAL.

FOR SALE, at the Gas Works, and Koughan's Seales, a quantity of Round Langan Coal, at \$3.50 per ton.  
This coal gives a great heat, and being almost free from sulphur, is suitable for either grates or cooking stoves.  
Dec. 27, 1879—city papers 6i

## MAGLEAN & MARTIN

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

## Daily Examiner!

1880.  
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Office Sup't. Manager

## SECOND EDITION

### THE DAILY EXAMINER.

FEBRUARY 28, 1880

### NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

#### THE FISHERY AWARD.

The following is Mr. Hackett's speech on the motion of Mr. Brecken for all correspondence between the Dominion and Island Governments upon the claims of the Island to a share in the Fishery Award. The report of Mr. Brecken's speech has not yet been forwarded.

#### MR. HACKETT'S SPEECH.

The motion before the House is not altogether a new one. A similar motion, having a similar object in view, was discussed here during the last session, and such motions will be introduced and discussed until such time as "Prince Edward Island, receives justice in this matter, or at all events, until a definite answer shall be given. When it became known that the Imperial Government had paid over to the Government of Canada the amount of the Award under the Washington Treaty, the people of Prince Edward Island presented their claim for a portion of this Award. They did so believing that they had a just claim, based upon the fact that, at the time this Treaty was entered into, Prince Edward Island was an independent Colony, having no connection whatever with the Dominion of Canada. The Government of the island was called upon to ratify this Treaty, which was done at the urgent request of the Imperial Government, who were most desirous of having the Treaty concluded with United States, as it would remove serious international complications. The Government of the island, however, only consented to ratify the Treaty on condition and with the understanding that the Island would receive a money compensation for the privileges thus surrendered. They expressed their opinion that in the interests of the Island they had hoped to be able to obtain some trade concessions from the United States in return for the fishing privileges granted them, but being an extremely loyal people they did not want to throw any obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement between the Mother Country and the United States, and therefore would take an equivalent in cash. It will thus be seen that the people of the Island most reluctantly abandoned what was to them a valuable right, and it would be great injustice to withhold from them a portion of this money that has found its way into the coffers of Canada in consequence of their giving up so dear a right. It is a well-known fact that this Award would not be so large had not the Island been included in the provisions of the Treaty. It is admitted by every practical man that the inshore mackerel fisheries around the coasts of Prince Edward Island are the most valuable of our Gulf fisheries. Mr. Foster, the able American counsel, stated before the Halifax Commission when about closing the American case, that the principal advantages received by them, according to the evidence submitted, was in fishing inside the three-mile limit around the coast of Prince Edward Island. What I want to discuss now is the point relating to the possession of those waters. Were they the property of Prince Edward Island before Confederation? On this question I do not think there can be two opinions. It is a well established fact the Imperial Government recognized the right of the colonists to the waters around their coasts. We see this in the case of Newfoundland, which Colony has been paid a large amount of this Award. We also know that previous to Confederation the Island Government issued fishery licenses to foreign vessels coming into Island waters to fish, and that the monies arising from the sale of these licenses went into the Island Treasury, showing clearly that these waters were Colonial possessions. The next point is, did the Island, on entering into Confederation, surrender to the General Government any claims that she had to a portion of this Award? I contend that she did not, not one word, written or implied, can be produced having reference to it. The terms of Confederation are silent with regard to it, and there is nothing to show that the Island yielded, in any way, to the Dominion of Canada, rights which she held by treaty before she became a part of the Dominion. It must be apparent, then, to every fair-minded man, that the Island's claim stands as good to-day as it would be if she had remained out of Confederation. The fact of her entering Confederation previous to the award being made, should not prejudice her claim. Had the Commission sat, and the Award been made, as it should have been, before she entered the Union, her claim would have been paid over without a word. I cannot see how the mere accident of her since becoming a member of this Confederation can operate against her interests in connection with this matter. The payment of this money to P. E. Island at the present time would be a great relief to her people. For some years past, the revenue of the Island from all sources has fallen much below the expenditure, and the Government has been compelled to resort to direct taxation to meet the requirements of the Province; and as the people believe they have an equitable

claim to a portion of this Award, and that, like Newfoundland, would have received a share of it had they remained out of Confederation, and should their claim now not be recognized and paid, it will have the effect of rendering them very dissatisfied and discontented. I would not be surprised to see them expressing their discontent in some such manner as their compatriots of British Columbia did, at different times under the late Government, and even so late as last year. The people of this Island do not look for their share of this Award from any narrow or sectional standpoint, they look for it believing it to be their right on all principles of equity and fair play; and I hope that our friends from the older and larger provinces will be honest and generous enough to give us our right in this matter. The people of Prince Edward Island have not been benefitted by the present system of protection to such an extent as the other Provinces of the Dominion. Our principal industries are fishing and farming. We have no manufactures worthy of the name, and as it was not expected that the National Policy would do as much for us as it will for the larger Provinces, with their large populations, their extensive manufacturing industries and their extensive undeveloped resources; nevertheless, the people of the Island supported this Policy, believing that it would benefit the whole Dominion; that it was required in the interests of the whole people. Now, when we find that this Policy is realizing our most sanguine expectations; when we see confidence restored amongst our enterprising business men; when we see Canada enjoying a season of prosperity—we trust we are not asking for anything unreasonable if we solicit them to give out of their abundance, to small Prince Edward Island, what properly and justly belongs to her—a share of the Fishery Award.

#### P. E. ISLAND AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Dr. Mutart, on rising to make a motion for a return of all those engaged in the Inside Civil Service, said:—

#### DR. MUTART'S SPEECH.

"My object in making this motion is that when the Civil Service Bill comes up for discussion, I may be in possession of such information as will enable me, as a representative of Prince Edward Island, to discuss whether certain complaints respecting the Inside Civil Service are correct or not. I am of opinion that the Island Province is not represented in this Service as she ought to be. As the Island now forms part of the Dominion, it is nothing but fair that she should be represented in the Inside Civil Service, according to her population. If we put down the population of Canada at four millions, and the population of Prince Edward Island at 120,000, then the population of the Island is about one thirty-third part of the Dominion. There are, I believe, over 600 positions in the several departments in Ottawa. The one thirty-third part of 600 would be about 18, and this number would represent the share to which the Island is entitled in a fair distribution of the offices in the Inside Civil Service. Another object which I have in view in asking for these returns is this. It is stated that a great many of our best offices, with the largest salaries, are filled by those who are not Canadians. It is also stated that in some of the Departments more than half the officials are imported from abroad. If this be true, it is surely time for us, as Canadians, to know the fact, and to take some measures that will prevent this injustice to our own people. We do not expect the Government to dismiss worthy and efficient officials of the present staff, but we hope in the future, in the working of the new Civil Service Bill that the foreign element will be dispensed with. While we are trying to protect our native industries, it is nothing but fair that we should endeavor to protect our native talent. It is hoped that in the new Civil Service Bill, the motto "Canada for the Canadians" will be duly considered.

#### Industrial Exhibitions.

#### SECRETARY'S REPORT OF THE QUEEN'S COUNTY EXHIBITION OF AGRICULTURE AND LOCAL INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—I beg to submit to your board a few remarks relative to the management of the Queen's County Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition for the year 1879.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held at the New Court House, Charlottetown on the 18th day of July last, it was agreed upon to hold the Cattle Show and Exhibition on the 7th and 8th of October. Committees were then appointed to prepare a prize list, to call for tenders for printing, to select suitable grounds for the cattle show, and to secure the drill shed for the Exhibition,—after which several questions of importance in connection with the agricultural interests of the Province received due consideration. At a further meeting held on the 29th day of July, The Honorable Senator Haythorne, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare a prize list, presented a report setting forth that the Committee had dealt as liberally with competitors in the different departments as the limited and inadequate means at their disposal would permit. His honor then submitted the prize list as agreed upon by the Committee, which, after some small alterations was adopted by the Board.

The report of the Committee on Printing

was presented by the Secretary and the tender of Bremner Bros. being the lowest, was accepted. The Committee to secure suitable grounds for the cattle show recommended that large and conveniently situated field, the property of the Hon. John Longworth, as a suitable place. Their report was adopted. The Secretary, on behalf of the committee to secure the Drill Shed reported that the Hon. Col. Gray, D. A. G., had kindly placed that building at the disposal of the Board.

Alex. MacNab, Esq., the obliging Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railroad, readily co-operated with the Board in affording every convenience to the travelling public for the conveyance at reduced rates, not only of passengers, but of stock and all articles to and from the Exhibition. At a subsequent meeting held Sept. 16th, judges were appointed of cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, poultry, grain, butter and cheese, horticulture, floriculture, fruit, farm implements, textile fabrics, &c., all of whom were notified by the Secretary of their appointments to the different departments allotted them. At subsequent committee meetings every necessary arrangement to secure the success of the Exhibition was rendered as complete as possible consistent with the limited means at the disposal of the Board. The Cattle Show, held Oct 7th, was most successful. The Longworth field so admirably adapted for the purpose, was suitably arranged for the reception of live stock of every description. To prevent all interference with the judges of horses whilst discharging their difficult task, an enclosure was made into which none but horses for competition were allowed to enter, until the judges finished their work. A space was also allotted for cattle where the different classes could be judged with as little difficulty as possible. Suitable pens for sheep and pigs were also erected under the supervision of the field Committee. The stock entered for competition numbered 282, namely, horses, 78; cattle, 69; sheep 117, pigs, 18. The cattle show on the whole, was pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to any of preceding years. This marked improvement—highly creditable to the exhibitors—is attributed to the result of purchases from the Stock Farm as well as to the fact that our stock raisers are evincing a deeper interest in breeding from thorough bred imported stock. Stockraisers from the other Provinces who witnessed our Cattle Show, expressed their surprise to see such a superior exhibit of live stock—surpassing, in many of the classes, the exhibits at the Provincial Exhibition held at Halifax last autumn. Owing to heavy showers of rain in the forenoon, some very superior horses and cattle were removed from the field earlier than was desirable thereby depriving the large gathering in the afternoon from witnessing the whole show. The erection of suitable sheds on the ground would be a great acquisition to the Cattle Show.

At the hour of 9 o'clock next morning, Wednesday, October 8th, the Judges, as notified, arrived at the Drill Shed and commenced inspection with closed doors, which occupied all their time up to the hour of opening. Successful exhibits were ticketed immediately after the Judges awarded the prizes. The formal opening of the Exhibition took place at 12 o'clock, noon. The stirring notes of the band of the 82nd Battalion announced the arrival of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who was heartily cheered as he entered the building. Judge Hensley, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, after a few appropriate remarks, presented a congratulatory address to his Honor, in which the Board remarked, among other things, that they believed these exhibitions should be held annually, thereby stimulating improvement and maintaining public interest better than if held at more distant periods. That, in their opinion, the paramount importance and magnitude of the agricultural interests of the Province called for increased annual appropriations of public money for their encouragement. That the facilities for attending these annual exhibitions by means of railways and steamers had greatly increased of late years, which the large increase of exhibits, as well as the large number in attendance, fully testified.

His Honor Governor Haviland, in reply, delivered an excellent address which, with that of the Board, was published at the time. In the course of his very able address, his Honor expressed his regret that his native Province was not represented at the Dominion Exhibition, held at Ottawa, where we could have competed favorably with the larger Provinces in many of the agricultural and industrial departments at that great Exhibition. He complimented the Board of Commissioners for the judicious prize list prepared by them with the small amount of money at their disposal. He hoped that when the Legislature would next meet they would vote a larger sum than usual for those exhibitions, which had now become most important institutions of the country. At the close of his speech, his Honor received the hearty cheers of the large concourse of people assembled. Chief Justice Palmer followed with a very interesting address, pointing out the great importance of excelling in the cultivation of the soil and in the various branches of local industry represented at those exhibitions. The Exhibition Building presented a very pleasing appearance. The show of poultry—of which there were 45 entries—was the best ever seen in the Province, as was also that of horticulture and floriculture. The exhibits of cloths, flannels and blankets, from

(Continued on fourth page.)