

THE 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 8.20 a. m.	
Cardigan	" 8.46 "	
Mt Stew't June	Ar 10.10 "	
Royalty Junction	Dp 10.15 "	
	Ar 11.27 "	
Charlottetown	Ar 11.50 a. m.	
	Dp 8.00 a. m.	Dp 3.00 p. m.
Royalty Junction	" 8.22 "	" 3.23 "
North Wiltshire	" 9.14 "	" 4.15 "
Hunter River	" 9.30 "	" 4.30 "
Breadalbane	" 10.07 "	" 5.08 "
County Line	" 10.17 "	" 5.18 "
Kensington	" 10.55 "	" 5.55 "
Summerside	Ar 11.30 a. m.	Ar 6.30 p. m.
	Dp 1.30 p. m.	
Wellington	" 2.19 "	
Port Hill	" 3.09 "	
O'Leary	" 4.17 "	
Alberton	" 5.17 "	
Tignish	" 6.10 "	

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Nos. 2 and 4, Mixed.	No. 6, Mixed.
Tignish	Dp 6.50 a. m.	
Alberton	" 7.25 "	
O'Leary	" 8.25 "	
Port Hill	" 9.40 "	
Wellington	" 10.22 "	
Summerside	Ar 11.10 a. m.	
	Dp 2.30 p. m.	Dp 7.30 a. m.
Kensington	" 3.05 "	" 8.05 "
County Line	" 3.43 "	" 8.44 "
Breadalbane	" 3.53 "	" 8.54 "
Hunter River	" 4.30 "	" 9.30 "
North Wiltshire	" 4.46 "	" 9.43 "
Royalty Junction	" 5.37 "	" 10.38 "
	Ar 6.00 p. m.	Ar 11.00 a. m.
Charlottetown	Dp 2.30 p. m.	
Royalty Junction	" 2.53 "	
	Ar 4.10 "	
Mt. Stew't June	Dp 4.15 "	
Cardigan	" 5.35 "	
Georgetown	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	" 9.25 "
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	" 6.45 "
Souris	Arrive 7.10 "

ALEX. MACNAB,
Sup't and Engineer.
Railway Office, Chtown, Nov. 28, 1879.
—pat pres h a ne sp sj kca pio 6i

NOTICE.

THE Best, Shortest and Cheapest route of Cape Traverse is via Train to County Line Station, thence via HUGHES' Teams to Capes—which are in readiness at all times.
J. W. HUGHES,
J. HUGHES.
Feb. 25, 1880—tf

Bones. Bones.

THE undersigned will pay fifty cents Cash per cwt. for all bones delivered at the Bone Mill, in the Royalty. No quantity less than one cwt. (112 lbs) taken.
FRED. W. HYNDMAN,
Agent.
Ch'town, Dec. 1, 1879

Daily Examiner!

1880.
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FOR CASH!

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Office Sup't. Manager

SECOND EDITION

THE DAILY EXAMINER.
APRIL 21, 1880.

Mr. Hackett's Speech on the Fishery Question.

Concluded.

The interest of Prince Edward Island to a portion of this Award was a legitimate asset of the Province and cannot be claimed by the Dominion on any better grounds than the funds in the Local Treasury might be claimed by her at the time of Confederation. It is true, we have been told by the judicial committee of the Privy Council that we have no claim to a portion of this Award from the fact that the Island came into the Confederation on the first day of July, 1873, being the day on which the Washington Treaty came into operation. I cannot understand why the gentlemen who formed that committee should dismiss our case in so summary a manner and on so flimsy a pretext. It is a well known fact that we have nothing to do with fixing the time at which the Treaty should come into operation. That was done by the Government of the United States, over which we had no possible control, and because their action in fixing upon that day cannot take away from us our rights in this matter. The Island Government and Legislature had done all that was necessary for them to do for the purpose of securing to the Island a portion of this Award, long before the first of July, 1873, and having done so, no mere accident can deprive the Island of her fair share. These distinguished gentlemen will have to reconsider their decision on this question. And, after giving this subject all the consideration its importance demands, they must arrive at the conclusion that their former opinion was given without duly considering it. The Right Hon. Leader of the Government has stated in his speech this evening that this money should be applied to the building of light houses, improvement of harbors, &c., in the Maritime Provinces, and that such appropriations are made in the interest of the fishermen of these Provinces. I have great respect for the opinions of the hon. gentleman, but I cannot agree with him in this instance. Under the Confederation Act the Dominion is bound to build lighthouses, construct breakwaters, and improve harbors, which is done in the general interest of trade and commerce. We know that the mariners of Norway and Sweden, of France and the United States, derive as much benefit from the lighting of our coasts and the improving of our harbors as the people of the Maritime Provinces. Then again, look at the large expenditure which takes place yearly for the building of light houses and the improving of navigable Rivers on the Upper St. Lawrence and on the great inland waters of the Dominion; this is done, and must be done quite irrespective of the Fishery Award. Keeping our share of this money must be defended on better grounds than these, and better reasons must be given before we will be satisfied. It has also been said that the Dominion has been called upon to expend large amounts of money in protecting the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, and as there is a probability of the Washington Treaty being abrogated, or at all events not renewed, that large amounts will be required for that purpose again at an early day. The Dominion assumed the responsibility of protecting our fisheries before the Award was made, and must continue to do so out of the general revenue so long as protection is necessary. But who have defended and protected our fisheries in the past? Was it not the mother country? We know that it is a matter of history that in 1870, when Canada was in a better position financially to protect the fisheries than she is to-day, that Admiral Wallisley was ordered to dispatch a sufficient force of British war ships to Canadian waters, for the purpose of maintaining order and protecting the fisheries, and if this protection argument were correct, its logical sequence would be that Great Britain and not Canada has a right to this money. But we know how the Imperial Government acted with regard to this matter. They at once handed over to Canada the balance of the Award, after deducting Newfoundland's share, thinking that Canada would do justice to all the Provinces, particularly the Province of Prince Edward Island. They did not raise the cry of protection, and that they should be reimbursed out of this money although they had expended millions of dollars in the protection of these fisheries. They would scorn to keep the money that came out of the purchase and sale of these fisheries, and showed, by handing over to Newfoundland her share, that the amount should be distributed amongst the Maritime Provinces. With regard to the special case of Prince Edward Island, I trust that the Government and the House will do us justice. I do not look upon the vote that is about being taken, as in any way affecting the Island's interest. Our special case is not connected with the question now before the House. We intended that it should rest on its own merits outside of the claims put forward by the other Provinces. We do not come here as supplicants looking for charity. We appear here in the full possession of our constitutional rights and privileges as British freemen, advocating that justice be done our constituents.

We appeal to the representatives of the great Province of Ontario, as well as those of the sister Province of Quebec, for justice in this matter. We know we have the sympathy of our friends from British Columbia and Manitoba. We would ask that great statesman, the Right Hon. the Leader of the Government, who was mainly instrumental in forming this great Dominion, and who labored so ably and so well in reconciling the different elements and interests in the Confederation, to consider what may be the result of refusing us our rights. Our people are firmly of the opinion that they have a just and legal claim to a portion of this money and, should their just rights be denied them, I fear that a disturbing element will be introduced into this Dominion, that will cause trouble and discontent for a long time to come. As a representative of the people of Prince Edward Island, I am determined to use every constitutional means, in their behalf, and by earnest exertion and constant agitation on the floor of this House, to endeavor to obtain justice for them with regard to this important question.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 16.

HON. MR. FERGUSON'S SPEECH—CONTINUED.

I have now spoken of the management of the Public Works Department during last year; of the amount which it was found necessary to expend upon wharves and bridges; and also of the beneficial results of the Road Act. I wish now to say a few words with regard to the new Provincial Hospital for the Insane. That building is now in occupation. The Hon. member for West River has more than once referred to the report of the Grand Jury as a proof that it is perfect in all respects. In my opinion the Grand Jury stepped out of their way when they gave their opinion on a political question. Although excellent men may form a Grand Jury, they may be altogether incompetent to give an opinion respecting a public building; and, notwithstanding the report which a political Grand Jury formulated concerning it, the building is not all we were led to expect it would be. Although it was not, perhaps, a costly one, yet it is a very expensive one when the accommodation it provides is taken into consideration. I am prepared to show that this statement is strictly correct. The first cost of the building, when everything was taken into consideration, was about \$103,000; and it is not calculated to accommodate comfortably more than a hundred patients. When this fact is taken into consideration—when we consider that for each patient we can keep, there has been an outlay on the first cost of the building of over \$1,000, we cannot but arrive at the conclusion that the accommodation afforded by the building is not commensurate with its cost. In reference to this fact, I have obtained a letter from the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital, which I will read:—

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 2, 1880.

E. S. Blanchard, Esq., Medical Sup't. Hospital for the Insane, Falkenburg.

DEAR DOCTOR.—As it may be necessary for me, as Trustee of the Hospital for the Insane, to make a precise statement in the House of Assembly in reference to the number of patients which the new building is capable of accommodating, will you kindly state what is the present condition of the Asylum in this respect, and how many additional patients it can comfortably accommodate?
I am yours, &c.,
D. FERGUSON.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND,
3rd April, 1880.

Hon. D. Ferguson.

DEAR SIR.—The condition of the Hospital to-day is this: Ninety-three patients in the building, and accommodation for fourteen more, distributed as follows: In male ward No. 1, two patients; in female ward No. 1, one patient; and in Hospital Room, ten patients. This is the most we can make room for with anything like comfort.
I am, yours truly,
E. S. BLANCHARD.

So, it appears that including the hospital, which would not be available if an epidemic happened to break out in the institution, there is at the present moment accommodation for only fourteen additional patients; and if the hospital be left out of the count there is room in the several wards for only four. This is the state of the case with regard to a building which has cost about \$103,000. But it is said that if the number of patients be increased, accommodation can be found for them in the attic. But this would be a very sorry shift. The place is so cut up with ventilators, etc., that it is doubtful whether it could be used for the accommodation of patients; and even if the attic could be so utilized, is only capable of accommodating a small number of patients. A great deal was said, in the early part of this year, about some very questionable transactions in relation to this institution—transactions which were not at all creditable to the late Government. A large sum of money was expended in the purchase of register grates. The country and the Press at that time had a great deal to say about register grates; but there remains something to be said upon the same subject yet. The greater number of those register grates were never wanted in the institution. They were, at most, only required in the administration department, and if hon. mem-

bers will go to the attic of the building, they will there see a pile of these expensive grates—bought by the late Government from a member of the late Government, in utter violation of the law of the land. I said, sir, and I repeat the saying now, that it was a job, and that it will forever reflect discredit upon those who took part in it. When the public accounts were submitted to this House some weeks since, the financiers of the Opposition sprang to the ramp and to the Press and boldly declared that there was an actual deficit for 1879 of \$118,000. Finding that the country would not believe them, they next asserted that the deficit amounted to \$98,000. They were not believed still, and they reduced their deficit to \$89,000, then to \$79,000, next to \$39,000, and now the hon. member for Tignish, who, I believe, puts himself forward as the mouthpiece of the Opposition, places the deficit at \$30,000. Only a few days since the same hon. gentleman declared that the present Government had rolled up a deficit of \$98,000 within the last year. It was certainly highly gratifying to the Government to find that their opponents have been driven from every position they have taken on the finances of the Province, and the manner in which the Opposition are compelled to go back on their own figures is exceedingly discreditable to them, and calculated to shake whatever confidence any portion of the people might be inclined to place in their calculations. The manner in which they have abandoned the previous contention reminds me of a Scotch clergyman, of whom I heard, who was given, like the hon. member for Tignish, to make somewhat exaggerated statements. The Kirk session complained to the Reverend gentleman on this score, and he admitted his weakness, and promised amendment in future, and it was arranged that his ruling elder should watch his reverence, and whenever the latter drew a long bow, the elder, whose name was Sandy, should cough. A short time afterwards the Minister was preaching about the foxes which Samson tied tail to tail for the purpose of firing the Philistines corn. He said that foxes in these days had tails fifteen feet long. Sandy coughed. The minister took the hint and continued, "It is the opinion, brethren, of some commentators that the foxes tails were not so long as that, some are of opinion that their length was only ten feet." Sandy coughed again. The preacher hesitated a little, and went on, "And still there are other commentators who say the tails of these creatures were only five feet long." Sandy coughed once more, when the minister, whose patience was finally exhausted, burst out, "You may cough as much as you like, Sanday, but I won't take off another foot to please you." (Laughter.) The hon. members of the Opposition had, no doubt, taken heed to the cough of incredulity, with which the financial statements they have made have been greeted by the public, and they have come down, accordingly, in their figures, but I suppose they have made up their minds to make a stubborn stand at \$30,000, and declare to the intelligent public, "Cough as much as you like, we won't come down another dollar." (A laugh.)

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

On the 10th of March, when the sealing fleet left St. John's, the ice was across the Narrows and the steamers had to cut their way through it. They steamed north, as has been their custom, to find that they had passed the seals. As one by one the vessels have been coming in, they have only one tale to tell—of comparative failure. The Walrus accidentally struck the ice on her passage out of Green's pond and filled up with seals, and then loaded up a second trip in less than a month. She is off on her third trip. But here is the way they have been coming in: Captain White 5,600, instead of 30,000; the Greenland 2,000, instead of 25,000 or 30,000; the Falcon, clean; Captain Pike 2,000 instead of 30,000, etc., and so through the whole list. To make up for this, all along the shore seals have been taken by the people in thousands. It has never been known so before. It is computed, from Bonavista to Cape Race, that 80,000 seals have been taken. The advantages are many to the people. In the steamers the men get one third of the gross valuation of seals; in the other case they get all. Along the shore people were beginning to suffer, but these seals, valued at \$2 or \$2.50 a piece, have brought enough to put many families over the spring.

A young woman named Bridget Morris came on from Boston to visit her relatives at Sussex, N. B. On Friday week she disappeared from home, and on Monday afterwards was found drowned in the stream a short distance from home. A stone was found tied up in some of her underclothing. This weight had been tied to her neck, by which means she had committed suicide. The affair has been kept a mystery by her relatives, and no inquest was held. The body was brought to St. John on Wednesday, and interred.

The six Algerian convicts, who escaped from Cayene, a penal settlement in French Guiana, and arrived at Lockport, N. S., via Boston, in schr. N. W. White, are now on their way to Halifax. At Liverpool, N. S., they were entertained by one of their fellow countrymen, John Anabian, otherwise known as Abdon Kader, also a refugee from justice, who has lived in Liverpool some years. Their meeting was a very touching one.

The Earl of Beaconsfield can now with feeling repeat the old political rebus formerly attributed to him, "I should be my first if I could throw my second at my whole." Gladstone.