

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JULY 27, 1887.

The Lobster Fishery.

With due respect for the controversial powers developed by our correspondent "Fisherman," we submit that the main question in the argument is: Can the lobster fishery, by any means be preserved? To preserve this source of wealth is a matter of very great consequence; and it will not do to say that because one law or regulation is not observed and not enforced, another should not be tried. We may regret as much as "Fisherman" that the present law is not enforced, we may deplore the laxity of public opinion as to the enforcement of laws and regulations in general; but, it does not follow that we must fold our hands and allow the lobster fishing to be ruined, while we are waiting for public opinion to reach a higher standard. The practical legislator who wishes to save the lobster fishery, will make some other regulation rather than have the lobster trade killed outright in the meantime, just as a good doctor will, rather than let his patient die, because the medicine he has been using has not proved effectual, try some other medicine. If a law for the protection of the lobster fishery can be made which enlists in the service of its enforcement important principles of self interest, is it not reasonable to hope that it may—even though other laws have failed—prove effectual? If the lobster fishing grounds be allotted and placed under the care of persons whose interest it will be to make them as productive as possible, is it not reasonable to conclude that these persons will see to it that they are not ruined by over-fishing? The present interest of lobster packers impels them to fish as many lobsters as they can get; but if the right to lobster grounds be secured to them for a long term of years, it will be their interest to protect the lobster, and save him for future profit. Self-interest now says, "fish as many lobsters as possible, what care I for the future; but under the proposed system, self-interest will say we must be careful how we fish this year, in order that we may not overstock the market, and in order that we have fish to catch next year." Self-interest sometimes makes all the difference in the world.

"Fisherman" is so unfortunate in his selection of our land question as an illustration of the probable result of the allotment of the lobster fishing grounds, that we need not labor the point. The chief cause of complaint against the landlord system was that it drained the country of its wealth; but the system of letting the fishery grounds to persons who will preserve and develop them, will be the means of bringing wealth into the country. The landlords lived abroad, they employed no labor in their service and they took the first fruits of the tenant's labor. But the lobster packers will live here, they must necessarily employ a large amount of labor here, and, if successful, the profits they will make will, for the most part, come here and be expended among us.

The contention that the proposed change will operate to the disadvantage of the fishermen is, in our opinion, baseless, for, if the lobster fishery be preserved, a number of fishermen—larger or smaller—must be employed, year after year. But if the fishery be allowed to go to ruin, as at present, there will very soon be no work for lobster fishermen to do. Nor can we see that if lobster packers have the right to their fishing grounds secured to them, they will be more inclined to act meanly or unfairly towards their fishermen than they are now.

The London World says that of all the jubilee offerings which her majesty has been asked to accept none have been simpler than two new laid eggs which a poor Irish woman sent to the Queen by a Bishop. Hearing that the bishop of the diocese was going to London in the jubilee week this Irish loyalist asked him if the Queen would accept two eggs from an Irish widow. The bishop brought them across St. George's Channel and transmitted them to Windsor, with a description of the donor's poverty and loyalty; and they were accepted by the Queen, who is making inquiries as to what would be the most useful present she might send to her Irish subject in return.

A Fatal Feud.

There has been a standing feud for years between one Hawbolt and Currie, at Beaver Harbor, near the boundary line of Halifax and Guysboro counties. Reports conflict whether it was about some land or about the settlement of business of illicit distilling in which it was said they were engaged. Currie, who was Hawbolt's nephew, went out Saturday with the intention of thrashing Hawbolt. When the latter saw him coming he took down a loaded gun, and as Currie broke in the door and began snatching the gun went off, shooting Currie dead. Hawbolt has the sympathy of the district with him, as they think he fired in self-defence. The coroner's jury declined to say whether the gun went off accidentally or not. Hawbolt at once surrendered himself to the authorities.

Franklin's printing press, on which he worked as a journeyman in 1725, was very little improved till 1817, when George Clymer, of Philadelphia, invented the Columbian press, in which the power was applied by a compound lever. In 1829 Samuel Rust invented the "Washington" press, which superseded all others for a while. Daniel Treadwell, of Boston, invented the first power press, and in 1830, Samuel Adams, of the same place, invented the "Adams" press.

Lecture Last Evening.

Last night, according to announcement, James McLean, Esq., delivered his lecture on Palestine, in the Zion Church, to a fairly large and highly appreciative audience. Those who knew Mr. McLean expected a good lecture, and they were not disappointed. The subject was "From Joppa to Damascus." The course pursued by the lecturer and his friends in their travels, was easterly from Joppa to the Dead Sea, and then in a northerly direction along the valley of the Jordan, by the Sea of Galilee up to Damascus, in the distant North. His description of the mountains, rivers, cities and towns, and various points of interest was most interesting and impressive. His references to Arimathea, Emmaus, Jerusalem, Gethsemane, Mt. Olivet, the Dead Sea, the Jordan, and many other points along the line of travel, together with a graphic description given of the customs and manners of the people were, most vivid and impressive. These places, interesting in themselves, are rendered doubly so by the hallowed associations of both Old and New Testament times with which they are associated, and which were described in language, both chaste and poetical, by the lecturer. So vivid were his descriptions, that he held the unbroken attention of his audience for an hour and a half, and made them feel as though they were climbing the same mountains, crossing the same valleys, fording the same rivers, and admiring the same scenery, which the lecturer himself lately looked upon, or which, centuries ago, had been trod by the feet of Our Lord and his disciples. It is not too much to say that the lecture was one of the best on that subject which we have ever listened to, and which will bear repetition.

Cricket.

WHEN it became known that a party of excursionists was coming over from Pictou, a letter was sent by the Secretary of the Park Cricket Club, asking if a game could not be arranged for yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon. No answer was received, but it was half expected that some of the Pictou club would put in an appearance to take part in a game with the Charlottetown boys. At three o'clock the Park grounds were taken possession of by about twenty players, and a fairly large number of sight-seers. Sides were chosen, and the most animated game of the season was soon in progress. The sides were captained by George Robinson and T. A. LePage, respectively. The latter winning the toss, sent Robinson's team to defend the wickets, which, however, refused to stay long erect, and the whole side was disposed for 33. The bowling was handled by D. H. Robinson (round arm), and T. A. LePage (over arm). A stand was made at the beginning of the play by the in-going side, the first batsman being dislodged only when the score had reached more than the total of the first side. The bowling was entrusted to Geo. Robinson (round arm), and Vernon Longworth (fast underhand), but it was not till W. A. Weeks (fast over-arm), relieved Robinson, that a break was made. The wickets then fell with the usual regularity characteristic of local playing, not, however, until 83 runs were amassed.

A Narrow Escape.

AN incident occurred on Thursday, the 21st inst., which, had the weather been other than it was, might have had a sad and melancholy termination. A pleasure party of some fifteen young ladies and gentlemen belonging to Cherry Valley—in the immediate vicinity of the Ten Mile House—went on board the schooner Brownie, in command of Captain—no, it will not do to mention names—to visit Governor's Island and gather some of the wild strawberries that grow in abundance there. They started on their voyage about 9 o'clock a. m., a pleasant breeze filling the sails. They reached the island safely, and spent a most enjoyable day. When ready to return, the tide was low and their schooner aground, and they were compelled to await the indifferent tide to float the craft that was to carry them home across the smooth waters of Pownal Bay. About sundown they commenced the homeward voyage. The air was perfectly calm, and the sails flapped lazily by the masts. Some amused the ladies whilst others plied the oars. The shadows of night spread over the bay, and a gentle breeze sprang up. The captain, losing sight of land, missed his course and entered Orwell Bay. At the entrance to Orwell Bay a long and dangerous reef extends outward from Twedy's Point; and on this the schooner struck and grounded. Fortunately for them the wind was light, otherwise their craft would be smashed to pieces. Had the night been stormy, or even had the wind been blowing a good fresh breeze, they would certainly have been lost. As it was, they had to lighten cargo by jumping overboard, and after considerable effort they succeeded in getting their craft afloat again. But here their perils were only beginning. They mistook this reef for that of Crown Point, and steered outward in the bay to clear the shore, but shortly found themselves aground again under Red Bank, on the Belfast shore. After several hair-breadth escapes from a watery grave, the schooner was moored at China Point Wharf, whence the party set out on foot for the Ten Mile House, which they reached about 3 o'clock Friday morning. Thus ended a pleasure trip that will be long remembered by the party that undertook it. The anxiety of their friends on shore was terrible, and may be better imagined than described.—COM. Cherry Valley, July 23, 1887.

The steamer Worcester, from Boston, arrived here at noon to-day with a general cargo and the following passengers—John Barton, Miss E. J. Gladstone, Miss L. C. Seale, Miss Richardson, Miss Richardson, John Bastroup, Annie Reid, Miss J. Reid, Dr. Fuller, A. F. Kelly, Wm. McDonald, E. W. Conant, Miss K. A. McPherson, Miss Moran, Geo. A. Roff, Mrs. A. Roff, P. Kiessy, Rev. Mr. Lessard, Sarah McRae, Geo. W. Ouley, R. Ouley, Miss Murphy, Miss Gillis, Mrs. Griffin, Rosa Griffin, Miss Sherris, Christie McLane, Mrs. Vaughan, Miss McLane, E. Hoyt, Jane Fish, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Lawson, Leo Sherris, J. Coles, W. H. Lantz, W. Littlefield, P. M. Doane.

An enthusiastic rider says of bicycling:—"While riding, the body undergoes muscular undulations—one might almost say writhings and twistings—but little visible to the eye, still vigorous and unceasing. The skillful rider goes steadily uphill without apparent exertion, and yet, every muscle is tense, and the whole body labors. The arms, chest, abdomen, back and hips, all take part with the legs, and so equally is the blood distributed throughout the body that a remarkable degree of endurance results."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Lobsters, &c.

Sir,—Your strictures with regard to my letter of the 18th call for a word or two from me by way of reply. You begin by saying that you depreciate the violation of our present shell fishery regulations, and have no hopes of their being obeyed until our people reach a higher or moral standard. In the meantime, however, you would approve of new regulations. This is novel reasoning. You surely do not mean to say that because our laws are violated, no attempt should be made to enforce them, but new ones should be enacted to take their place. How would this line of argument apply to the Scott Act, or, say, to the law against thieving? The fact that a law is violated every day, or every hour in the day, is not sufficient to warrant its repeal. The present fishery regulations, I hold, are good, and if properly enforced would afford all the protection the lobster industry requires. But it is a notorious fact that they are not enforced, and hence the destruction of our lobster fisheries.

You observe further on, that you see no reason why certain portions of our coast should not be allotted to private individuals, and then you instance how well this system has worked with regard to the allotment of lands. I would ask you to take a glance at the history of the Island. In 1767, this whole Island was disposed of in one day by "allotments," with the exception of three lots which were reserved for the King and two of his favorites—the number composing the present Fishery Commission. The method of granting the lots was as follows:—"The Board of Trade (or the Commissioners) ordered all petitioners for grants to appear before them personally, or by deputy, on the 17th and 24th of June, and 1st July, 1767, in support of their respective claims. During these days, after hearing parties, they selected those whose claims seemed preferable, and on the 8th July, the list was completed, and finally adopted. The balloting took place on the 23rd of July, 1767, in the presence of the Board. The name of each applicant was written on a slip of paper or ticket, and put in the ballot box,—the lots being granted in running numbers as they were drawn."

This was the plan adopted in giving away the lands of the Island a little over a century ago. We all know of the heart-burnings that followed. And now, in the face of the bitter experience of the past, it is proposed to re-establish a system of landlordism in connection with our shore fisheries. But the people have not spoken on this subject yet. When they do, it will be in no uncertain sound.

The advantages which such an allotment of the shores as you propose, would be, as in the case of the land, all on the side of the proprietors. The fishermen would be at the mercy of the lobster-lords, as the tenants under the old land system were under the merciless heel of the landlords. The price of lobsters would be regulated, not by the foreign demand, but by a ring of packers. Fifty cents per 100 lbs. is all that is paid now, but if your new regulations were established the price would be much lower. You say that "men who held lobster farms would be very careful not to fish for lobsters until prices had risen to paying figures." This looks reasonable, but you are aware that the home price at present is regulated by the foreign price. If the foreign price is low the home price is also low, but in this case it is the fishermen and not the packers who suffer. The packers, under present regulations, look out for themselves first. For this I do not blame them—so long as they deal honestly with their employes. But give a few individuals possession of our coast, so many miles this way and so many miles the other way, and the result will be quite different from what you, as a friend of the people, would wish.

As for the Commission, let me say that I am aware, from our Inspector's reports, that he favors staking off the grounds for the packers, and I have not heard that any one but packers have been examined before the Commission. The evidence of intelligent, practical fishermen is surely of as much value as that of some of the packers who have been examined.

Believing, with you, that this question should be fully discussed, I remain,  
Yours,  
FISHERMAN.

July 22, 1887.

The New Grit Doctrine.

Sir,—As one who believes in the ultimate absorption of the United States by Canada, I consider it a disgrace to have the Grits preaching "Commercial Union" with that country. Why have the Grits abandoned Reciprocity? Is it because Canadians are opposed to it? I say no; it is because they are ardent nationalists at heart, who, for the present, would be satisfied with the reins of government. Seeing that Canadians are a unite in favor of Reciprocity, why import Erastus Wyman and Mr. Butterworth to agitate that question? If the Grits merely want Reciprocity—if they do not want to haul down the British flag and fly the Stars and Stripes in its stead—they should make a tour of the United States and preach reciprocity throughout the length and breadth of the Union. We are ready at a moment's notice to make a Reciprocity Treaty; the only place therefore, to agitate the question, is on the other side of the line. Even-handed, honorable reciprocity is all we want. We are not ready to hand Canada over to the United States. Man for man, we are as well off as our American neighbors; and the Grits would be the first to say so if they occupied the treasury benches.

Yours, &c.,  
MISS CANADA.

July 27, 1887.

The Fisheries Matter.

Sir,—If Senator Frye and his pugnacious colleagues had been here last week witnessing the operations of the American fishermen, they would have had a good opportunity of observing one of the results of their senseless opposition to the settlement of the fishery question by a commission. They would have seen a fleet of nearly one hundred American vessels engaged in the disgraceful business of poaching, or, in other words, preying upon the property of another nation. Last season was somewhat favorable to the Americans, as mackerel were found outside the three mile limit, but this season they are schooling in-

side. The poachers wait till the cutter is out of sight, then run in and try to take a haul before she returns. On Friday morning last an American schooner hove her stern within two miles of the shore and succeeded in taking ten or twelve barrels. A number of shore fishermen rowed alongside and took the vessel's name. No sooner were the stolen fish on deck than the cutter could just be distinguished in the distance. The poacher however, had been on the watch, for she immediately set sail and ran before the wind until satisfied that the cutter was not in pursuit. As the smart little cutter came up it was laughable to see the whole fleet which had been hovering inside the lawful boundary, turn tail and flee before the wind.

Like a crowd of frightened porpoises  
Which a shoal of sharks pursue.  
J. G.  
North Lake, July 25, 1887.

Give Them a Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also all your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the larger air-passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their work. And what they do, they cannot do well. Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption or any of the family of throat and nose and head and lung obstructions, all are bad. All ought to be got rid of. There is just one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend upon this for certain.

"Cleanliness Next to Godliness"

Cleanse Your Beds and Guard Against Sickness.

NOW is the time to get your Feather Beds and Pillows renovated by Dufors' Patent Feather Renovator, which will remain in Charlottetown a few weeks for the purpose of cleaning Feather Beds and Pillows, and making them Soft, Clean and Healthy. Thousands of our Canadian Housekeepers can testify to the beautiful work done by this splendid invention. Medical men and scientists acknowledge its excellence. Satisfaction guaranteed—charges moderate. Remember the place—Therzick's Corner, Queen Street. July 27, 1887—1 mo eod to th sat

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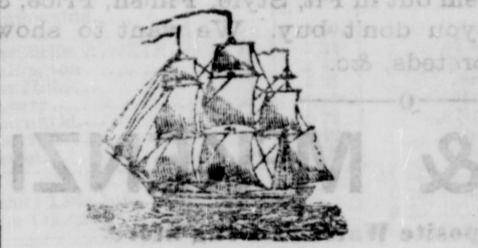
About the 1st SEPTEMBER, next. And will carry Freight at through rates, to the different Railway points on the Island.

For Freight apply in London to JOHN PITCAIRN & SONS, 16 Great Winchester Street, E. C.; in Liverpool to FITZGERALD BROTHERS, 31 South John Street; or here to the owners.

PEAKE BROS. & CO.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1887—3aw tf

From Charlottetown to Liverpool.



GEORGE PEAKE

550 Tons Register,

JOHN McMAHON, MASTER,  
Due here about the 13th August,  
WILL SAIL FOR

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About the 25th AUGUST. And will carry canned goods, stores, &c., at Low Rates of Freight.

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FOR SALE.

At Needham's Auction Room:—

1 set Pony Harness, 1 English Riding Saddle, 1 Express Wagon, 1 Lawn Mower, 1 set Platform Scales (250 lbs). Also, 1 Mangle. July 27, 1887—21

COAL! COAL!

To arrive, Ex. S.S.R. "Robbie Godfrey."

300 Tons Hard Coal (Egg and Chest-nut Sizes.)

This Coal is the best to be had in Philadelphia. Also, 400 Tons Sydney (Old Mines) Round Coal, Ex. S.S.R. "Bounty."  
On hand, Acadia Round and Nut Coal, Sydney Round, Nut and Slack Coal.  
Ten cents per Ton allowed for cash.  
Orders left at office, Water Street, will be promptly attended to.

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FOR SALE—Jersey Grade Cow, 3 years old, second calf. Apply to W. Harris, Post Office. July 27 31 pd

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SUMMER GOODS, PRINTS,

DRESS MUSLINS & STRAW HATS,

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Charlottetown, July 11, 1887.—wky

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OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR

Prints, Printed Muslins, Light Parasols

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AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Charlottetown, July 8, 1887.—dy & wky

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During this month we will give Special Bargains in Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Ladies' Straw Hats and Trimmings, Ladies' Gloves, Sunshades, Ribbons, Flowers and Feathers, Mantle Cloths and Ladies' Jerseys.

Remember the READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT is one of the Largest in Town. Several lots for Men and Boys will be cleared at a Great Bargain Superior TEA, 25 Cents.

J. B. MACDONALD

Charlottetown, July 8, 87.—dy wy—pat

Immense Sale!

BOOTS & SHOES

20 Per Cent Discount for July,

CHARLOTTE-TOWN BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.

Our present partnership expires on the 1st of August, next, and in order to make preparation for a change in business we will sell off our present stock for one month at 20 per cent discount on our regular low prices.

Come and get Bargains.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Charlottetown, July 2, 1887.—cod & wky