

The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free.—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1885.

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The Daily Examiner

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on application.

ALMANAC FOR JULY, 1885.

MOON'S CHANGES.
Last Quarter 5th day, 8h. 13m., a. m.
New Moon 12th day, 1h. 3m., a. m.
First Quarter, 18th day, 8h. 7m., p. m.
Full Moon, 25th day, 10h. 10m., p. m.

DAY OF WEEK	SUN	MOON	High	Days
	rise	sets	water	len ^h
1 Wednesday	4 18 7	10 30	0 52	15 31
2 Thursday	19 49	10 30	1 29	30
3 Friday	19 48	10 28	2 8	23
4 Saturday	21 48	11 26	2 53	28
5 Sunday	21 48	11 57	3 49	27
6 Monday	22 47	12 0	4 29	26
7 Tuesday	23 47	0 28	6 20	25
8 Wednesday	23 47	1 6	7 35	24
9 Thursday	23 46	1 52	8 38	23
10 Friday	24 46	2 46	9 28	22
11 Saturday	25 45	3 50	10 22	20
12 Sunday	25 44	5 11	11 7	18
13 Monday	27 43	6 16	11 53	16
14 Tuesday	28 43	7 32	12 0	15
15 Wednesday	29 43	8 46	0 34	14
16 Thursday	30 42	9 57	1 16	12
17 Friday	31 41	11 5	2 0	10
18 Saturday	32 40	12 11	2 46	8
19 Sunday	33 39	1 14	3 43	6
20 Monday	34 38	2 15	4 50	4
21 Tuesday	35 37	3 13	6 7	2
22 Wednesday	36 36	4 7	7 15	0
23 Thursday	37 35	5 0	8 11	14
24 Friday	38 34	6 44	8 57	26
25 Saturday	39 32	8 20	9 35	53
26 Sunday	40 31	7 20	10 17	51
27 Monday	42 30	7 37	10 49	45
28 Tuesday	44 28	8 7	11 24	45
29 Wednesday	44 27	8 34	11 57	43
30 Thursday	45 26	9 31	12 15	41
31 Friday	4 46	7 26	9 30	1 3, 14 40

NOTES.
Dog days begin on the 3rd of this month.
Independence Day, U. S. A., on the 4th.
The poet Robert Burns died (1796) on July 21st.
There is no real night till after the 20th of this month.
In this month the mornings decrease 35 minutes, and the afternoons 30 minutes.

THE RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

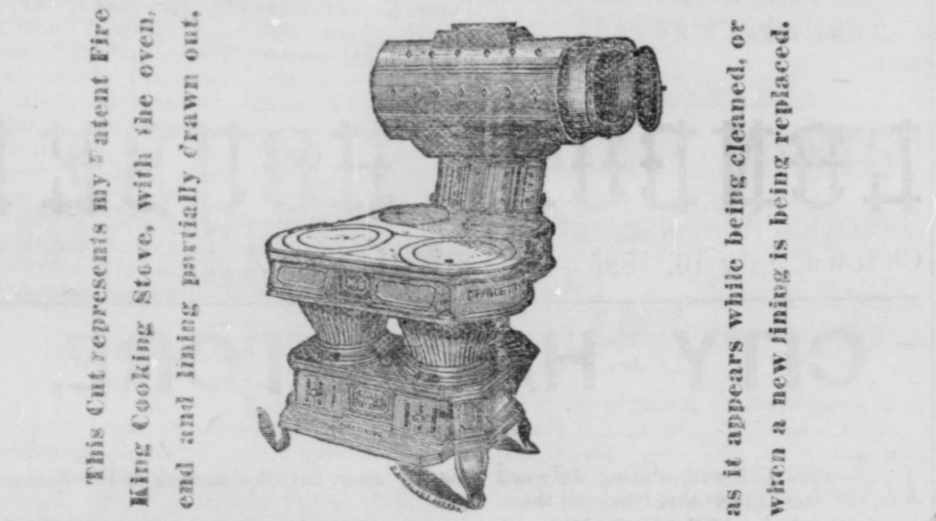
For the convenience of the travelling public, we have carefully arranged the following table of arrival and departure of trains on the P. E. Island Railway, according to local time:—

Going West.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	6 47	9 12	4 02
Royalton Junction	7 02	9 47	4 29
North Wilshire	7 37	10 39	5 09
Hunter River	7 47	10 55	5 22
Bradabane	8 12	11 32	5 57
County Line	8 19	11 43	6 07
Freetown	8 29	11 59	6 22
Kensington	8 42	12 22	6 42
Summerside, { arrive	9 07	12 57	7 12
Summerside, { depart	9 27	2 37	
Misouche	9 42	3 00	
Wellington	10 01	3 29	
Port Hill	10 29	4 20	
O'Leary	11 22	5 42	
Alberton	12 05	6 57	
Tignish	12 42	7 47	
From West.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Tignish	2 07	6 47	
Alberton	2 45	7 37	
O'Leary	3 29	8 22	
Port Hill	4 20	10 29	
Wellington	4 49	11 16	
Misouche	5 07	11 44	
Summerside, { arrive	5 22	12 07	
Summerside, { depart	5 42	1 12	6 47
Kensington	6 07	1 49	7 29
Freetown	6 22	2 12	7 49
County Line	6 32	2 27	8 03
Bradabane	6 38	2 37	8 12
Hunter River	7 02	3 15	8 47
North Wilshire	7 12	3 32	9 01
Royalton Junction	7 47	4 32	9 47
Charlottetown	8 02	4 52	10 07
Going East.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown	7 07	4 17	
York	7 43	4 44	
Bedford	8 04	4 57	
Mount Stewart, { arrive	8 37	5 22	
Mount Stewart, { depart	8 57	5 27	
Morell	9 42	5 56	
St. Peter's	10 15	6 17	
Bear River	11 07	6 52	
Souris	11 57	7 22	
Mount Stewart	9 02	5 32	
Cardigan	10 15	6 25	
Georgetown	10 37	6 49	
From East.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Souris	6 47	2 12	
Bear River	7 17	3 02	
St. Peter's	7 52	3 54	
Morell	8 14	4 27	
Mount Stewart, { arrive	8 42	5 17	
Mount Stewart, { depart	8 47	5 37	
Bedford	9 12	6 14	
York	9 26	6 35	
Charlottetown	9 52	7 12	
Georgetown	7 32	3 37	
Cardigan	7 49	4 00	
Mount Stewart	8 42	5 12	

WARBURTON & CONROY,
BARRISTERS & ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Notaries Public, &c.
Office in Cameron's Block, up stairs; entrance
next door to Taylor's Jewelry Store.
March 23, 1885—wky3m

New and Original Departure in Coal Cooking Stoves

COMBINING
DURABILITY, HEAT AND ECONOMY.



This cut represents my Patent Fire King Cooking Stove, with the oven, and lining partially drawn out, as it appears while being cleaned, or when a new lining is being replaced.

THE above Stove I invented and patented in 1876, and at the present time HUNDREDS ARE IN USE, giving perfect satisfaction. A large number have been in constant use for eight years, and the repairs have been very trifling, in many instances none have been required. This valuable experience should be sufficient evidence of their durability, which is accounted for in the following:—It has, instead of a Lined Fire Box, two heavy Currugated Cylinders, which obviate the expense connected with all Square Cooking Stoves of being compelled to renew Linings and Grates, at least once or twice every year. The heat being radiated from the Cylinders to the floor, where most needed, overcomes a serious objection to all kinds of ordinary Coal Cooking Stoves. The Cylinders are situated directly under the cover holes, and a fire may be made in one or both, thus adapting it for use either in winter or summer, with equal satisfaction, besides effecting a great saving in fuel. I have also attached the PATENT TELESCOPE OVEN to all my Elevated Oven Wood Stoves, such as the Waterloo, Niagara, Star, &c., causing the thousands using them to exclaim—My Stoves are worth TEN DOLLARS MORE than the same kind made by other foundries. The trade and retail purchasers will please bear in mind the fact that although a great advantage is claimed for my own Oven above all others, they cost no more, and being the sole manufacturer and patentee, no other factory can supply. Enquire for Fawcett's Patent Telescope Oven, and if your dealer has none on hand send direct to the Sackville Stove Foundry.

I am adding several new and handsome Patterns this season, with my former large variety of One Hundred Different Patterns and Sizes of Cooking, Parlor, Office and Hall Stoves, also Farmers Boilers, Hollowware, Ploughs, Stove Pipes and Tinware, comprise the most complete assortment offered by any manufacturer in the Lower Provinces. Terms and prices will be found as favorable as can be obtained elsewhere.

CHARLES FAWCETT,
SACKVILLE FOUNDRY,
SACKVILLE, N. B.
June 19th, 1885—wed wkly

MARK WRIGHT & CO., P. E. I. FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,

WE have pleasure in announcing the removal of our stock to FURNITURE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS at our New Warehouses, opposite our present Factory.

And we desire to express our thanks to our Friends and Patrons for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed upon us for the past two years, and which is so rapidly INCREASING as to induce us to spare no effort to supply them and the public generally with FURNITURE OF THE BEST QUALITY and Correct Designs, believing as in the past that the public will amply reward us for such efforts.

We are satisfied that OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT, as our Sales have been steadily increasing, and this season they have been UNPRECEDENTED—far exceeding our expectations.

MARK WRIGHT & CO.

Ch'town, June 23—3aw wkly

MAY, NEW TEA. 1885.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

Our Specialty—TEA.
Our Aim—TO DOUBLE OUR TRADE.
Our Inducements—EXTRA BARGAINS.

WE intend making a Specialty of TEA this season, and we aim to double our already large trade in this article. We offer as an inducement Extra Bargains to country merchants, peddlers and consumers.

A Large Stock on Hand.

5-Pound Cans (patent screw tops) Caddies and Half-chests,
all WARRANTED.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, May 23. '85—2aw & wkly

DO NOT

Throw your money away in buying Shoddy Boots. Come come at once and buy a Good Solid Leather pair of Boots or Shoes for Spring, at a Low Price

We want to keep all the money we can on the Island, so we are bound to give better value in our make than can be had in any imported Boot. Therefore, buy from us.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO

The Fisheries and Reciprocity

The Matter as it now
Stands

Explained by Sir John A. Macdonald

In rising to reply to some criticisms of Mr. Weldon and others of the Opposition in the House of Commons:

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, who was received with cheers, said,—Mr. Speaker, the Government have been charged with a great many things, but on this question I thought we might at least receive no complaint from the Opposition. On this question I had hoped we would not have been found guilty of any *laches* having succeeded amidst great difficulty in getting the American Government to agree to a joint commission for a settlement of the fishery question and to enter into negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. The hon. gentleman seems to suppose that we can do as we like, that we must choose the right time, that whenever we choose to make advances to the American Government they must yield, and that we are guilty of bad tactics because, in 1883, we did not go to the Americans, hat in hand and bended knees, asking them to withdraw the resolutions. Now, the United States is a great nation, and if they had a right to put an end to the fishery clause whenever they choose by giving the necessary two year's notice, and that without of necessity assigning their reasons for doing so, we were sorry, but we couldn't help it. We preferred that we should have free fish as well as free fishing, but they gave the notice and it would be useless for us to remonstrate. Would the hon. gentleman have had us go to the United States a day or a week or a month after they gave notice and ask that they should reconsider their determination? Great nations are not to be treated in that way. It would be only to court a repulse or snub from them if we should go and say to them:—"True, as a matter of policy, your executive and legislative powers have acted wisely in putting an end to the fishery articles, but we beg of you not to do so." We might anticipate the answer. (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman says that after the

FAVORABLE DISPOSITION

shown by President Arthur we ought then have commenced negotiations. Well, President Arthur certainly did put in his message a paragraph touching on the question, but so did President Grant on a previous occasion, in his message. He hinted, or stated, or recommended to the consideration of Congress the question of a reciprocity treaty, but we know what the result was. On both occasions President Grant prepared a memorandum on the question and referred to the late Hon. George Brown, who fought the battle for Canada very ably, and it was sent to Congress and they turned their backs on it and took no notice of it.

Mr. Mackenzie—Not exactly.

Sir John Macdonald—Well, very nearly.

Mr. Mackenzie—It came down within three days of the close of the session and was laid over till the next session.

Sir John Macdonald—And the next session they did not take it up. President Arthur put in a paragraph in his message suggesting that as the fishery articles were to come to an end there might be an opportunity for discussing the question of reciprocal relations. That was not sent down three days before the close of Congress, but at the opening, and yet it never was made the subject of any motion or speech or reference of any kind. They passed it by with contemptuous silence.

WE COULD NOT HAVE HOPED FOR SUCCESS if we had gone to the Americans and asked them, "Will you alter your whole policy and allow the fishery treaty to be renewed, will you allow another arbitration to be had to decide as to the superior quality of our fisheries and give us a chance of getting another five and a half millions out of you?" Such a course would have been futile and unworthy of any people having respect for themselves, and besides it would have been useless, because it would have been certain to fail. (Hear, hear.) It is a very great pity that the subject has been brought up here. There is great danger in bringing up the matter, for the discussion may greatly thwart the future progress of arranging with the United States. The speeches of individual members may be quoted against us just as the speech of Mr. Rice has been by the hon. gentleman. They cannot know the comparative value of speeches in Congress. The statements made by any single member may greatly thwart the progress of our negotiations or may destroy it.

MR. WELDON—Mr. Rice is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD—Yes, I am sure he is a very respectable man, but I remember that Mr. George Sumner, a still more distinguished man, was chairman of Foreign Relations, and yet we let him on the Washington Treaty, because he was opposed to it from beginning to the end, because he said that if it was carried out Canada must fall into the arms of the United States. The hon. gentleman has referred to the time when I can bring the papers down. There has been

CONFIDENTIAL AND SECRET CORRESPONDENCE

between the two Governments, and I have asked permission to bring down all the papers. I have not got that permission. You will see that I am, to a very considerable degree, hampered in my freedom of statement in vindication of the course of the Government by not having consent to reveal the contents of these papers, but I have a general permission to state the general course of the negotiations. The American Government had given notice that the treaty was to be ended. There

was no use; it would have been childish and undignified to ask them to change their policy, unless we had a good reason to give. The question of Reciprocity and trade relations, though not the same subject, might easily be intermingled and was a cognate subject, and it was, of course, of importance to Canada by holding on the advantages of the one to the United States to probably lead to the other. Anyone knowing anything about American politics knows how futile it would be to make application to the late Government of the United States. True, President Arthur mentioned the question in his message, but we know that Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State, and that he was strongly opposed to any concession in the fishery question. Mr. Blaine was the candidate for the Presidency; he was the nominee of the President; and he was the head and front of the Protectionist party in the United States. I had great respect for Mr. Frelinghuysen, and I had the honor to count him amongst my best friends, yet when he was Secretary of State he was a Protectionist to the utmost extent. In the summer of 1884 he gave an answer to the deputation of the Gloucester fishermen that the United States would

ON NO ACCOUNT RENEW THE TREATY

at its expiration. That statement was known to us, and there was no use going to the United States Government of that day to ask them to reconsider allowing the treaty to lapse or to ask for a reciprocity treaty. It would be folly and humiliation without even the reward that sometimes accompanies humiliation—getting the dirty shilling. Last autumn, during the presidency of President Arthur and the administration of Mr. Frelinghuysen, it occurred to us that

WE MIGHT APPROACH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

in this way: by representing to them that the treaty was to expire on the 1st July, 1885, and that the rude fishermen were not supposed to know that they could no longer fish in Canadian waters. This representation we considered the most diplomatic way of opening the subject. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in reply to Mr. West, said that all he could do was to issue a proclamation to American fishermen to avoid coming into our waters. I expected this answer, because we knew from the statements of Mr. Frelinghuysen that there was no use then entering into negotiations, but the moment the new Government was formed and in working order their attention was drawn to the previous correspondence by the British Ambassador, and the unofficial correspondence with Mr. Frelinghuysen grew by degrees until it arrived at the unexpected conclusion we have attained. The result of these letters is that we now have, so far as the present Government of the United States is concerned, an expression of their desire, first, to deal with the fishery question, and second, to enter upon the general subject of an extension and development of the trade between the two countries. At the time we commenced these negotiations I never thought we would have got so far as to induce the American Government to take steps towards meeting our reasonable desire. Although we do not crave for it, and we will not crave for it, we will not say it is essential to our existence, but they have agreed on a commission being issued, under which the fishery question and the wider question of the development of our international trade can be gone into. We were quite well aware of the difficulties of the question, and they are stated in the correspondence which has been brought down. We admitted that it looked like a one-sided bargain, but, sir, our first proposition was that inasmuch as the treaty ended on the 1st July, a time when the fishing was in full prosecution, we should for mutual convenience, and as a mark of good neighborhood, as far as we were concerned, agree that the treaty should be extended until the first of next year. The hon. gentleman says in his speech that we ask it on the ground that it would be a great convenience to the poor honest American fishermen instead of being a benefit to those of our country. It is quite true that we put it on that ground. We could not hope, by telling them that it would be a great benefit to our fishermen alone, to secure their co-operation very readily. The other was an argument likely to be appreciated more or less by the Americans, but certainly not the argument that it was to benefit Canadians. We have simply stated that so far as the Canadian Government is concerned we would have to send a fleet down to protect our fishermen. There would then be

A RECURRENCE

of the trials, confiscations and the irritation that was caused before the Treaty of Washington. If we could avoid it, the Canadian fishermen, from all I can learn, would be quite willing to have a renewal of the treaty on condition that their fish could enter free into the American market. It is a natural and reasonable ground that the Americans should not be allowed to fish in our waters so long as our fish is excluded from going free into the American markets, but they do not object, and they would not object to Americans coming into our waters if they could get free fish into Boston. This shows, therefore, that the Canadian catch is not sacrificed, and that our business is not diminished by Americans coming into our waters. I admit the force of the argument against the present temporary arrangement, but our answer is that it is of the

GREATEST CONSEQUENCE

to our Maritime Province fishermen to get fish into the American market, and in order to get a promise from the U. S. Government that they will enter into negotiations on the subject we have agreed to allow their vessels to come into our waters and fish from the 1st July to the end of the season. This is the whole sacrifice that has been made. You want to get your goods into the American market. Would it not be well to have a joint commission

of the two nations to settle the whole fishing question? It is natural for the Canadian fishermen to grumble, for if there is not something of this kind done they will be kept out of the American market at all times. I do not expect that there will be any reciprocity treaty in the lines of the treaty of '54, but a treaty there will be unless it is thwarted by our own impatience and folly. I think we will have arrangements by which there will be

RECIPROCITY IN MANY ARTICLES.

We know and we feel that the present arrangement is a one-sided arrangement, but it was worth while making this arrangement for the great purpose which I have mentioned, and I am sure that any man in this House who will rise above mere party feeling, and who is anxious to have interchange of fish and fishing and products, as far as the two nations can coincide, who agree that the Canadian Government have been acting prudently, have been acting wisely, and have been acting in the interests of Canada in negotiating at the proper time, and when they had a chance, where there was no chance with the late American Government. Is it not worth while to make those arrangements by which nobody suffers? The fishermen don't suffer, because if they did they would have complained for the last twelve years. I have no hesitation in saying that

WE WILL DEFEND OUR FISHING RIGHTS

and our coast that if those negotiations fail we will defend our rights. But is it worth while to defend them when we have such a great prospect of succeeding in the Washington treaty? There were some provisions which I got inserted through my own personal influence, but the Americans say they don't want the treaty, and though we regret it we cannot cry over it. The treaty does greatly interfere with their coasting laws, which are very rigid, very stringent, and, I think, very unjust. They have chosen to close the Washington treaty, and no extension on our part will induce them to reconsider it. It will interrupt the trade in some one or two cases on our upper waters. It is not necessary to enter into the discussion about the Newfoundland duty mentioned by the honorable gentleman. Perhaps it is not quite right for me to refer to the Government of any of the colonies, but it appears to me that the

NEWFOUNDLAND GOVERNMENT

have, to say the least, acted very eccentric. This House has already passed a duty on fish coming into the market, Newfoundland fish among the rest. Newfoundland has put a duty on Canadian goods, and they say to us: "You ought not to put a duty on our goods because we put a duty on yours, because the trade from Canada to Newfoundland is very large and our shipments to you are very small. We cannot afford to give up our customs revenue and therefore we hope you will not retaliate." The hon. gentleman has discoursed upon the deputation on the subject from Montreal. Why, the spokesman of that deputation is one of the strongest supporters the Government happen to have in that illustrious city. But there were several shipments made to St. John's, Newfoundland. Montreal vessels had arrived there, and they would have to come back again at considerable loss; so we suspended for the moment the duty, and asked the Government to send a commissioner to deal with the subject and deal with it satisfactorily. We will hold strictly and sternly to our duty. (Applause.) It is true we are giving a sprat to catch a mackerel. But the Newfoundland Government will send a commissioner, and we may come to a satisfactory arrangement. I shall be disappointed if both sides of the House will not say that the Government have not only acted earnestly and faithfully but with very considerable diplomatic skill in bringing the matter to the position in which it now stands. (Applause.)

A Pleasant Superstition.

St. James' Gazette recalls pleasantly the old story of the wooden image in Seneca. From all the country round young girls pay a visit to the image for the purpose of sticking a pin in it. It is pretty well decayed by this time, and how many thousands of thousands of pins have been hopefully and yet fearfully driven into it no man can tell. If the wooden image had been a living man he would have died long ago of his many wounds.

Those pins mean marriage; hence the earnestness with which they are contributed. They must be driven well into the wood, for if they fall out the betrothal will prove a failure. If they stay, however, the marriage will take place within a year. It must also be a strong pin, for if it bends in the driving the husband will be a lurcher or a cripple.

The New York Herald says: We may lauge if we will, but if a wooden image of that sort were set up in this country it would probably have all the pins it wanted and some to spare. It is a foolish superstition, doubtless, but young girls like to be on the safe side in such matters.

According to a majority vote of experts rendered through the American Architect, the ten finest buildings in the United States are Trinity Church, Boston; the Capitol at Washington, W. K. Vanderbilt's house, Trinity Church and Jefferson Market Court House, New York; State Capitol, Hartford; City Hall and State Capitol, Albany; Sever Hall, Cambridge, Mass., and Town Hall, North Easton, Mass.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

ESPECIALLY VALUABLE FOR CHILDREN.

Dr. J. R. Frayer, Memphis, Tenn., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion for many years and regard it as a valuable medicine for the diseases of adults, for infants teething, and broken down systems in children."