

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

APRIL 28, 1884.

The Washington Treaty.

COMMENTING ON THE Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, the New York Herald of late date says:—

"Canada and the Canadian authorities practiced in that case an outrageous swindle, of which we were the victims. Under the pretence that what they accorded to us under the treaty was worth a great deal more than what we accorded them we were made to pay \$5,500,000. But now that the treaty is to lose effect it begins to be seen that what was accorded by us was of far greater value; that we were beaten out of our money by a kind of international confidence game."

This confirms the view of our parliamentary correspondent as to the impolicy of the proposal of Mr. Davies that the Canadian Government should open negotiations with the Government of the United States for the purpose of renewing arrangements concerning the fisheries and the trade relations of the two countries. With such a public opinion in the United States as that reflected in the above paragraph, it is easy to see that it would be vain to attempt to treat with the United States Government. As the Montreal Gazette says, "The Americans, rightly or wrongly, have got it into their heads that Canada obtained the best of the bargain under the Washington Treaty, and that the privilege of fishing in Canadian waters is of very little account, and until this opinion is removed, any overtures for the renewal of the fishery clauses are certain to be summarily rejected."

A Suggestion.

THE Committee appointed to examine and report upon the best means of introducing a supply of water into this city, should be heard from ere long. But we hope they will not send in their report until they have themselves, personally, examined the various sources of supply available. We suggest that when they go to see the springs of Winter River—which are favored by the Engineers—they give notice of the day and hour, so that persons who desire to do so, may accompany them and see for themselves. The city has so deep an interest in the solution of this Waterworks Question, that many citizens will not grudge a half day expended in satisfying their minds by personal observation.

The Mails.

MAILS and passengers arrived at Georgetown, by Northern Light, early on Saturday evening. They remained there over Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, and arrived in town a little before noon to-day. The cause of this outrageous delay we shall not attempt to explain. Perhaps the Government will enquire into it, and prevent a repetition of the occurrence. The delay, we may say, affects the people of the whole Province; for the mails are distributed to the various sections of the Province from the general Post Office at Charlottetown.

The Public Expenditure.

(Montreal Gazette.)

It is worth while to state precisely what is the extent of the annual expenditure authorized during the session. There are first the ordinary estimates of expenditure on account of consolidated revenue as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Estimate type and Amount. Includes 'First, the main estimates' at \$29,811,639 and 'Total estimates' at \$30,475,154.

Then, there were certain other sums which must be added, such as the interest on the readjustment of the debts of the several provinces, the interest on the railway grants, and other sums chargeable to capital accounts. Of the railway grants there may probably be a million dollars earned during next year, and probably four millions during the year following. We have thus to add to the ordinary estimates the following sums:—

Table with 2 columns: Estimate type and Amount. Includes 'Interest on readjustment of debts of Province' at \$357,000 and 'Total estimated expenditure, 1884-5' at \$31,066,098.

As a result of the legislation of the session, there will have to be added for 1885-6 the subsequent years the following sums, namely:—

Table with 2 columns: Estimate type and Amount. Includes 'Interest on \$2,400,000, short line' at \$9,800 and 'Interest on \$4,000,000, subsidies to local railways' at 160,000.

In all, \$324,600. These sums represent the measure of taxation involved in the votes and legislation of the session which has just closed, and together they will require to meet them, from customs and excise, which represent the taxation of the country the sum of \$23,500,000 per annum, or \$5.04 per head of the population. That is an increase over the average of the years from 1874 to 1878-9, assuming that during those years a sufficient sum had been raised to meet the annual expenditure, of sixteen cents per head. An examination of the figures will show that of this additional tax, one-half is required to meet the interest on grants to local railways, and the other half to meet the additional sums voted to the provinces on the re-adjustment of their subsidies. This simple statement of the facts as they exist will show how little ground there is for the extravagant calculations by which the opposition newspapers are attempting to alarm their readers.

Archbishop Taschereau in Town.

His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec arrived in the city yesterday and leaves in the Circassian to-day en route for Rome. While in the city he is the guest of Archbishop O'Brien. This will be the seventh visit paid by His Grace to the "eternal city." The first was in 1835, after his classical studies. In 1854, when a priest of the seminary, he passed two years at the French Seminary, and returned with the degree of doctor of canon law. In 1862, and again in 1864, he went to Rome in the university interests. In 1870, as theologian and counsel to Bishop Baillargeon, he attended the Vatican Council, and three years afterwards he paid his last visit. Report says that his present visit is in behalf of the Laval university. A Montreal letter in L'Electeur on Monday ascribes the adverse report of Mgr. Smeulders, the papal commissioner, to the influence of Mgr. Tache and the Jesuits. It claims that when the Jesuits found that Mgr. Smeulders, to be on neutral ground, had decided to take up his residence in Montreal with the Oblate fathers, they got Mgr. Tache to take up his residence there also, as he had the entree of that institution, and, in this way, they had the ear of the papal commissioner for two months. As the archbishop of St. Boniface is said to be an inveterate foe to Laval and the Quebec seminary, the result may be easily imagined.—Halifax Herald.

This year's Seal Fishery.

The Montreal Gazette's correspondent says: "The seal fishery of this year commenced under very favorable auspices, and there were the strongest grounds for anticipating a successful voyage. Judging, however, by present appearances, these expectations are likely to be disappointed, and the catch will, in all probability, fall far below an average. There have been a few very successful trips, and five or six steamers have brought in full cargoes; but the news received of the others up to this date is quite disheartening. Some of the largest and finest steamers have got but a few seals, and others are reported "clear." A good number of seals have been taken by the people living on shore, as the seals were this year very close to the land; still there is no reason to believe that this shore catch is of any great extent. The reports of sailing vessels so far are not favorable. When it is further taken into account that our steam fleet this year has been four less than last, owing to the purchase of two by the American Government and the wreck of two others, it is to be feared that the returns on the whole voyage will be very far short of former years. A dense fog which lasted ten days was the principal cause of the failure."

England's Mistakes.

The Times' correspondent, in a letter dated Khartoum, March 21, says that he had an interview that evening with General Gordon, and on inquiring his views on the subject the general replied:—"I recognize in all this business a regular concatenation of events, many links of which brought misfortune, but as a whole the course of events tends toward a good end, and it persuades me that God's ways are not man's ways. I will give you the links as they come in the chain:—"1. If the Egyptians had not gone to Tokar, Commander Moncrieff would not have been killed and General Baker would not have gone to Trinkitat."

"2. Had I gone to Sukim the attack on General Baker would not have taken place."

"3. Had General Baker not been defeated, the British forces would not have interfered. It was the first step which involved them in operations, and the defeat of General Baker, combined with the treachery of the two Pashas, brought the rebels down here and cut off our Chaggia troops at Helifa."

"4. Had not the Chaggias been cut off we might have remained quiet."

"5. The cutting off of the Chaggias led to our advance against the enemy and our defeat."

"6. Had we been victorious I should have been ignorant of the treachery of the pashas who are to be shot to-morrow morning. Our defeat disclosed it, so saved us from greater evils."

"7. Had not the steamer Tewfikieh come up we would not have made our river attack, which cost the rebels so dear and restored confidence to the town."

"8. Our defeat caused greater precautions, hitherto neglected in the town."

"9. The implicit confidence I had in the two pashas led them on to their ruin; for they presumed on a continuance of the same confidence sufficiently to show their hands, and in no way did they more completely show this to be the case than in their return here after the defeat and their treason in the field."

"10. Had the rebels not been enticed to Halibeh by the pashas, as was, in all probability, the case, at the particular time they did advance, Her Majesty's Government might have considered it impossible for me to have settled the country, and might have declined, after General Graham's victory, any further operations against them. The rebel advance and our defeat happened just at the right time to defeat Her Majesty's troops. Had these two events happened in two months' time a British advance would have been hampered by the hot weather."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Chancery Act, 1884.

SIR,—Tosay that a law is 'unconstitutional' is not correct when its provisions are within the scope and authority of the legislative body which enacted it. There is a sense, however, in which an Act is said to be unconstitutional when it overrides well known principles which are rightly held to be necessary for the due administration of justice. But strictly speaking the expression is not accurate, unless it be understood with the limitation I have mentioned.

In this sense the Chancery Act is unconstitutional, because it removes safe guards which have existed in our Courts for centuries, and have hitherto been carefully guarded.

Take for instance the fourteenth section which enables a case to be tried at Chambers, no provision being made that such mode of trial should be by consent. It has been decided in England a few months ago, that "Chambers" is not a public court. Whether this decision be upheld or not to try a case at Chambers is practically to withdraw it from the public, for in the room where the hearing must take place there is barely accommodation for the Counsel and their clients, and there is none at all for others who may desire to be present.

What object this provision is intended to accomplish I cannot imagine. Its effect must be bad—utterly and completely bad—for public opinion has a wholesome effect upon the Bar and upon the Bench, in many ways; and I feel confident that the Legislature never intended giving absolute power to withdraw all cases from Court that might be adjudicated upon at Chambers.

The comments of the press, too, are not without their use, but now an easy way has been provided by which they may be rendered practically impossible.

But the twenty-first section is the one which has puzzled me the most. I quote it in full:—

"The Bar Society may at any meeting duly called make rules to govern the practice and forms in the Court of Chancery not inconsistent with this Act, no such rules to be effective unless and until they have been approved and signed by the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor."

In most acts relating to the procedure of Courts, the power to make rules and regulations is vested in the Judges, but here the Legislature has made a new departure. It has conferred on the "Bar Society" a power which it never possessed before, and it is very questionable whether it should possess it now. But the oddest thing about this section is the selection of the Judges who are to approve of the new rules.

There are three Courts of Chancery in this Province, "The Rolls Court," "The Vice-Chancellor's Court," each with its separate Judge, and "The Court of Appeal in Equity." Each of these Courts is a separate and distinct from the other, the last named Court being a Court of Appeal from the judgments of the Master of the Rolls and the Vice-Chancellor, the three Judges sitting together.

One would imagine that the rules made by the "Bar Society" would be submitted to the three Judges who preside in the different Courts of Equity, but a reference to the section I have quoted shows that the Legislature thought otherwise. The new rules are not to be submitted to the Chief Justice, but to the other Judges only. The reason for this I do not know. I cannot imagine any reason for it. But I think most of your readers will agree with me that it is highly incongruous. But there is another strange feature in this section. There is no Bar Society. There exists, and has existed since 1876, the "Law Society of Prince Edward Island," consisting not only of members of the Bar, but of solicitors and attorneys as well. Why this Society was passed by, and power given to a mythical association which has no existence, is one of those things which I do not know, nor can I find any one who does know. But if, by any ingenuity, it is held that the Law Society is intended, and that it has the power given to the "Bar Society," then there will be witnessed a strange anomaly—the solicitors and barristers of the court regulating its practice, and merely transmitting their proceedings for approval—proceedings in which the youngest attorney may take a part, but from which the Chief Justice is excluded.

Yours, etc., EDWARD J. HODGSON, Hillsborough House, April 28, 1884.

The P. E. Island Hospital.

SIR,—In Thursday's issue of the Patriot there appeared an advertisement respecting the P. E. Island hospital, in a certain form. In Saturday's issue, that form is changed. There can be no doubt of the person at whose instance that change was made. The name "Dr. Hobkirk" with the appellation "Consulting Physician," is spread over the names of the active medical staff in a very offensive manner. The object intended is obvious, and the impression likely to be produced is misleading.

When the medical staff was formed, Dr. Hobkirk was asked to join. He pleaded his inability to take an active part. It was deemed advisable to secure his adhesion, and he was allowed to join under a merely formal title. Now, by this, it was never intended that he should take precedence over the acting staff. I say this because the committee would not venture to commit such an absurdity. Nor was it intended that Dr. Hobkirk should be considered the ordinary consultant. When consultations are deemed necessary, the staff will consult among themselves. Now, it may not be amiss to remind the committee that the success of their institution depends mainly upon the activity, skill and co-operation of the medical men. The medical men are fully sensible of this, and being, as a rule, justly jealous of their honor, they will never tolerate a system of idle officialism and precedence. When any one of the staff shall have become distinguished by his prolonged and skillful exercise of his profession within the institution, and by such shall have contributed to its growth and prosperity, then, and not until then, following the precept of simple justice and the custom in other places, it will be quite proper to confer honorary titles of distinction.

F. P. TAYLOR.

P. S.—In the expression of any opinion

in the above article, the writer alone is to be considered responsible.

F. P. T.

Ch'town, 28th April, 1884.

The Prince of Wales College.

SIR,—The silly effort to be severe at the expense of the editor of the Presbyterian can avail your correspondent "Member" nothing. The editor of that paper has probably annoyed your correspondent by articles in which he clearly shows the expensive institution known as Prince of Wales College, must be discontinued. THE EXAMINER and Presbyterian newspapers are always "doing battle" for taxpayers. The puerile effusions of "Member" cannot silence them in the present agitation. His report of a speech delivered some time ago is false. Mr. Bowers always makes an elegant and correct use of language. "Member" is neither capable of the one nor the other. Why does your correspondent drag Mr. A. Anderson and his report before the public! Has he not wit enough to know these objects of his admiration can only escape severe criticism by passing without public notice. The mutterings about wrath etc., are unworthy of attention, they are the resort of a "mongrel," the results of a "disturbed imagination," perhaps the "madness of poetry," but certainly not the inspiration. In conclusion I may say that "Member" cannot conceal his identity. He is known and has reason to dread exposure.

Yours, &c., H.

A New Official.

SIR,—I noticed in your Saturday's issue, that a Mr. Good, inspector of vacuums, reports that the dew brake pistons manufactured at the railway works were a complete success. Will you kindly inform your many readers what Mr. Good inspects, and what is the size of the eye glass he uses when on duty. The inspection of empty spaces is a difficult employment.

Yours etc., J. J. C.

Charlottetown, April 28, 1884.

A Correction.

SIR,—In my letter, printed in Saturday's issue, the words "in part" should have been inserted before "reprinted." The Presbyterian did not copy all of the report originally published in the Patriot, as might be inferred from my letter; but selected that part of it which would tend to inquire Mr. Anderson. I regret the omission. The words "supposed evidence" were a misprint for "supposed existence."

MEMBER.

Horseford's Acid Phosphate

MARKED BENEFIT IN INDIGESTION.

Dr. A. L. Hall, Fair Haven, N. Y., says:—"Have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

YACHT FOR SALE

THE YACHT "CLARIBEL" with her Tackle and Sails, will be sold by Auction, on

Tuesday, the Sixth day of May,

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, where she now lies, on Peake's Number Three (3) Wharf.

This boat has a length over all of 40 feet, is of the registered tonnage of 12 tons (yacht measure, about 18 tons), has large cabin accommodation, and is in every way sound, well equipped, and handsomely finished.

—ALSO—

at the same time and place, the yacht

CARITA,

with her tackle and sails. This yacht has been entirely repaired, and new standing and running rigging put on her this spring.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to

R. E. FITZGERALD,

Charlottetown.

April 18 pat 1/2 sale

Now opening at the London House, part of our Spring Stock, selected by our Mr. Harris, in the British Markets, and arriving by the steamers Wetherby, Boston City, Waldensian, Ribernian, Caucasian, Castle City, Texas, Polynesian, and sailing ships from Liverpool and London.

GEO. DAVIES & CO.

Ch'town, April 28, 1884.

FIRE! FIRE!!

I WILL sell, by AUCTION, at my sale room, on

Wednesday next, 30th instant,

at eleven o'clock, the balance of the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. S. T. Nelmes, saved from the late fire, comprising Bibles, Prayer Books, School Books, Blank Account Books, Games, Books of Travel, Novels, and a full assortment of Stationery and Novelties.

ALSO, one Office Safe. Sale positive.

N. J. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 28, 1884—2i

Pearl Barley and Oatmeal

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, three tons Pearl Barley and three tons Oatmeal.

LEMUEL WRIGHT,

King Street, Ch'town, April 28—3i 1884

WATS! WATS!! WATS!!!

A splendid assortment of Christy's Hats, in Silk, Felt, etc., via Northern Light, just opened, at the London House, and prices very low.

Ch'town, April 26, 1884.

Valuable Property.

BY AUCTION, May 9th at five o'clock, p. m., that beautiful plot of land, in Southport, the property of Mrs. P. Green.

Terms at sale.

HENRY BOYER, Auctioneer.

Southport, April 25

Schooner R. Munn.

BY AUCTION, SATURDAY, MAY 10th, at two o'clock, p. m., at Southport Wharf, the schooner R. Munn, with Sails, Anchors, Chains, etc.

HENRY BOYER, Auctioneer.

Southport, April 25

FURNITURE.

BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY NEXT, B May 1st, at eleven o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Macgowan (opposite Judge Alley's), all her Household Furniture, including one Piano, Sitting Room Furniture, (in Haircloth), one large Mahogany Centre Table, Dining Room Furniture, six Bedroom Suits, Cooking, Parlor and Bedroom Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Carpets, Oilcloths, Window Blinds, Crockery and Glassware, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Bedding, etc.

N. J. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 26, 1884.

TENDERS FOR

Removal of Fire Bell.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned, until six o'clock, on Monday evening next, from parties willing to contract for the removal of the Fire Bell from its position in the Market House Tower to Pownall Wharf Freight Shed, and replacing the New Bell, when it arrives.

Tenders must be addressed "Tenders for Removal of Fire Bell."

A. N. LARGE, Chief Engineer.

Ch'town, April 25.

PAPER HANGINGS,

in great variety of patterns, selling very low at the London House, wholesale & retail.

April 24, 1884.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

P. E. ISLAND SOAP WORKS.

FULL LINES in Maple Leaf, Acme, Spruce & End, Mottled, Island Bouquet. Value fully equal to imported Soaps.

BEER & SONS, Proprietors.

Ch'town, April 21, 1884—1m eod

IMPORTED STALLION!

BY AUCTION, on the arrival of the first boat from Pilton, a very fine dark bay Entire Horse, from Ontario. This Horse has taken first prizes and diplomas at Toronto, Hamilton, and other exhibitions.

Particulars on arrival of horse at Charlottetown.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 21, 1884.

Schooner Mary Charles.

BY AUCTION, MONDAY, APRIL 28th at 12 o'clock, noon, at Peake's Wharf No. 1, the schooner Mary Charles, with Sails, Anchors, Chains, etc.

Terms at Sale.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 19, 1883.—4i eod wkly li

Valuable Business Stand.

BY AUCTION, MONDAY, MAY 5th, at twelve o'clock, noon, that beautifully situated property, on Great George Street (opposite the R. C. Cathedral), known as Mrs. Combs' House and Premises.

Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on interest for a term of years. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Palmer & McLeod.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

Ch'town, April 19, 1884.

ODDFELLOWS' Natal Day Celebration.

GRAND CONCERT

Minstrel Entertainment,

MARKET HALL,

Monday, 28th April, 1884.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Overture..... Orchestra  
Bass Solo..... Mr. Reid  
Vocal Duet..... Misses Barr and McLeod  
Violin Solo..... Mr. Vannicome  
Tenor Solo..... Mr. W. J. Robertson  
Song..... Mrs. K. Knight  
Instrumental..... Mr. A. J. McNeil  
Highland Eccentricities..... Mr. A. J. McNeil

PART II.

Overture..... Extra  
Chorus—The Full Moon Union..... Company  
Song—Yol' Yah! Yol'..... Brudder Tombo  
Song—Gwine Back to Lizzie..... Brudder Bones  
Song—Annie of the Vale..... Brudder Tombo  
Song—A Boy's Best Friend is his Mother..... Mr. Johnson  
Song—Ellie Rhee..... Signor Basco  
Song—The Belle of Tennessee..... Mr. Strongbow  
Song—Tajocca..... Brudder Bones  
Plantation Walk Round—Whose dat Foot a burning..... Company

The above will be interspersed with genuine jokes of the most refined character. Titles of the pieces on the first part of programme will appear next week. Doors open at 7 1/2; Concert at eight. TICKETS—Reserved seats, 50 cents; unreserved, 25 cents; to be had from members of the Committee, and at the usual stores. THEO. L. CHAPPELLE, Sec'y Com.

April 19, 1884.—5i

Lobster Fishermen Wanted.

Ten good Fishermen, to whom the highest wages will be paid, and immediate employment given. Apply to

HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, April 25—10i

Brick Machine For Sale

AT A BARGAIN.

BULLMAN & SHEPHERD'S MAKE. Capable of turning out about 10,000 Bricks a day. Apply to

BEER & GOFF.

Ch'town, April 16, 1884.

To Builders & Architects.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS given for this season for

BRITISH PLATE GLASS.

Windows and whole store fronts, all in one piece, at the City Hardware Store.

NORTON BROS.

April 21—1w

New Seed Wheat.

DAILY EXPECTED, and will be sold by AUCTION, on arrival, via "Northern Light," a quantity of New Seed Wheat direct from Collingwood, Ontario.

A. McNEILL, Auctioneer.

April 10, 1884.—1f wkly 2i

WANTS, LOST, FOUND, & C.

WANTED—A good, steady MAN, to work on a farm and take charge. Apply at THE EXAMINER OFFICE. [ap'8]

TO LET—A Tenement House, situated on Hillsborough Street, containing seven rooms, with workshop and stable attached. Apply to JAMES A. ALLEY. [ap'28 1w]

TO LET—A Cottage, corner Hillsborough and Richmond Streets. Enquire on the premises. [ap'28]

HORSE FOR SALE—Suitable for farm or trucking. Apply to HENRY BARR, Water Street. [ap'28]

WANTED—A Furnished House, for the summer months. Address, the United States Consulate. [ap'26]

WANTED—A NURSE. Good reference required. Apply to Mrs. George Peake, Edgecombe House. [ap'26 1f]

A SIDE-SADDLE (English make) will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this office. [ap'24]

WANTED—A Young Man accustomed to running saws, to work in Steam Mill, steady employment and good wages.—MARK WRIGHT & Co. [ap'23 3i wkly li]