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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL,
Manager. Office Supt

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

JUNE 18, 1879.

The Fishery Award.

ONE great point made by the present Government is the attention they have succeeded in attracting to the subject of the claim of this Province to a fair share of the Fishery award. Their memorial has been copied into all the leading journals in Canada; and it has been the subject of much comment. It is said that "Truth is like a torch—the more it is shaken the more it shines;" and it is certain that the more a first claim is examined into the more likelihood there is that it will be granted.

The *Monetary Times*—an unpolitical, commercial journal—has an article anent the memorial; and we reproduce it in order that our readers may know just what it is that those who oppose our claim have to say:

"The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has put in a claim for a share of the Fisheries Award. In the petition to the Governor General, it has asked for the modest sum of \$1,250,000, as its share; and it thinks it is legally and equitably entitled to the amount.

How does the Local Legislature attempt to make good its claim? It assumes, what certainly cannot be admitted, that the award of \$5,000,000 was evidently intended as a compensation to those Provinces territorially possessing the privileges conceded to the Americans under the Treaty of Washington. Compensation, in this case, implies a sacrifice on the part of the Provinces in question. But do they catch less fish? Have they lost anything by the Treaty of Washington, which opened the American market to their fish? The privilege of fishing on the eastern coasts of the Dominion is valuable to the Americans; because it is valuable to them they agreed to pay for it; and not because the treaty placed the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces in a worse position than they were in before. We have already noticed, in dealing with a similar claim, that there was a time when a foreign nation paid Great Britain for the privilege of fishing off her coasts; and the money instead of being divided went into the national treasury. What is technically called territorial rights within the three mile limit, belong to the nation, not to the Province. When the Provinces were isolated, each might claim them as against a foreign power; but when Confederation took place they were transferred to a central authority. Prince Edward Island says that, in her case, no formal transfer was made; to which the answer must be made that none was necessary.

But if the Islanders fail to make out the larger claim, it does not follow that they have no claim at all. Some part of the indemnity must be held to have accrued before the Island went into Confederation. Her Legislature ratified the Treaty of Washington on the 29th June, 1872; but a full year before that date—July 24, 1871—she had, in deference to the wish of the Imperial Government, sanctioned the admission of American fishermen to the liberty of fishing on her coast. She did not enter the Confederation till July, 1873; so two years after the treaty was made, the right of fishing on the coasts of the Island continued to be her own, as against foreigners, but only as against foreigners; all British subjects having the same rights in that particular, as her self. For some two years, therefore, out of the twelve for which the treaty was made, she would seem to have an equitable right to payment.

But this is the full limit of the claim which she can establish. The Island disliked the treaty, as indeed did the whole Dominion; and when she objected to the form in which the compensation was to come, Lord Kimberly, then Colonial Secretary, replied that he did not see why a money payment, to be determined by arbitrators, should be distasteful to them. This circumstance is now brought up to show that for the use by the Americans of her fisheries, they have a good claim to payment, during the whole time the treaty is in operation. But, at most, it can only be held to establish her right to this claim so long as she remained a separate Province. As a condition of her adhesion to the confederation, the Dominion furnished the means of turning her tenant into a freehold system. And it must be concluded that the bargain was, on the whole, advantageous to her, or she would not have entered into it.

Arguments drawn from the slender resources of the Islanders cannot be allowed any weight in the consideration of this question. It is a question whether, supposing a limited money claim, such as we have indicated, to be established, they would not by enforcing it weaken their claim to share in those improvements, in connection with the fishery, which have been demanded by others on behalf of the Maritime Provinces. That is a point on which we do not desire to express an opinion; but it is one that would probably be kept in view in any discussion looking to the settlement of the question.

Mr. PLIMSOLL, M. P.—The *Derby Mercury* states that the operation of the removal of his right eye has been successfully performed on Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., and that he is progressing as favorably as might be expected.

The great Council of Geneva has refused to discuss the re-establishment of capital punishment. There was not a single voice in its favor.

Public Meeting at Cardigan.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ABOLITION CONSIDERED—MR. ANNAR ASKED TO RESIGN.

A LARGE MEETING of electors was held at Cardigan Bridge on Tuesday evening. W. P. Lewis, Esq., occupied the chair. The meeting was addressed by Joseph Wightman, Thomas Annar, Donald Ferguson, Robert Shaw, Cyrus Shaw, James D. Dewar, John G. Scrimgeour and P. McCourt, of the *Georgetown Advertiser*. Mr. George F. Owen proposed a resolution asking Thomas Annar to resign, as he had violated the pledge he gave previous to his election by the people of the district. On being put to the meeting, the resolution was voted for by every one present—except John G. Scrimgeour and Lauchlan Wilson.

Railroad Signals.

The discovery of the extent to which color blindness prevails emphasizes the advantage of adopting some system of railroad signals independent of color. Such a system is now being tried on the elevated railroads in New York, the state of the road being indicated to the engineer by the position of the signal, as it is horizontal or vertical, instead of by its color. By using a light at either end the position can be made plain at night, and the experiment promises to prove successful, and thus entirely remove one possible cause of accidents.

News from the Magdalen Islands.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS, June 14th, via Pictou, June 16.—S. S. *Albert*, with the weekly mails, arrived from Pictou on the 12th inst., and proceeded to Gaspe same day and returned from thence at 4 p. m. to-day, en route for Pictou.—A terrible squall of wind from the W. N. W., veering to S. W., which lasted about an hour, passed over the Islands on the 7th inst. Fortunately, the fishermen had not left for the fishing grounds, and were saved from its violence.—The net mackerel fishery has ended. Fish are of good size and the catch somewhat above the average.—On the 11th inst., a fisherman residing at House Harbor, named Porrier, apparently in his usual good health, while preparing for his day's fishing, suddenly fell down and died instantly.—The weather still keeps cold and unsettled.

The War in South America.

The Government of Chili has given to the world a very full statement of the causes of the quarrel with Bolivia and Peru, which led to the present war in South America. The statement and correspondence takes up twenty-six columns of the *Panama Star and Herald*, and would seem to show that Chili is in the right in the quarrel. That appears also to be the view of the *London Times*, which has the following editorial remarks on the events which led to the war:

"As to the merits of the quarrel there can be little doubt that the sympathy of outsiders and neutrals must be given, as we said not long ago, to Chili. The struggle is in the main a commercial one, and Chili is contending for freedom of trade, while Peru has been largely developed of late years by Chilean capitalists. It was very natural, therefore, that the Chilean Government should desire to come to some direct understanding with that of Bolivia as to the import and export duties to be levied on commodities passing through the Bolivian port whose trade has been entirely developed by the enterprise of Chilean citizens. A treaty for this purpose was concluded and ratified in 1875, and until a short time ago it seemed to be working to the satisfaction of both parties to it. The chief industry of the territory in question was the working of the silver mines and the production of nitrate of soda, the latter, as is well known, a valuable ingredient in the manufacture of agricultural manure. The working of this produce aroused the jealousy of Peru, which derives a large profit from its vast deposits of guano. The Government of Peru had already established a monopoly over the production of nitrate of soda within its own territory, to the injury of Chilean capitalists who had commenced the industry, and having concluded an injurious commercial treaty with Bolivia, it endeavored further to extinguish the Chilean trade in nitrate of soda by the purchase of the Chilean works established on Bolivian territory in the neighbourhood of the port of Antofagasta. This effort failed, but the Bolivian Government, in violation of its treaty engagements with Chili, and in fulfillment, as is supposed, of a private arrangement with Peru, imposed a few months ago a tax on the export of nitrate of soda and other products from the ports under its control. The Chilean Government at once protested against this measure; but the Bolivian authorities proceeded to levy the tax by force, and occupied the nitrate of soda works. Thereupon the Chilean Government despatched troops in sufficient strength to overcome the Bolivian resistance, and this action seems to have been regarded at Peru as equivalent to a declaration of war. Explanations were demanded at Lima on behalf of the Chilean Government, and refused, and the Chilean fleet was thereupon despatched to blockade the port of Iquique. It is reported that Bolivia is now about to take an active part in the struggle, and has collected a force of 6,000, destined, if Peru can furnish them with transport, to attempt the recapture of Calama, which has fallen into Chilean hands. So far as we can judge at present, the substantial right seems to be on the side of Chili. Bolivia has, to all appearance, violated a solemn engagement, and Peru has simply used its power and influence in the endeavor to extinguish an enterprising rival in trade.

GRAINS.
In the second year, 2,500
do third do 225,000
do sixth do 15,625,000,000
do twelfth do 244,140,625,000,000
The third year's crop would give 300 men one meal, leaving enough bran to feed eight pigs for one day. The produce of a single grain in the twelfth year would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth with food during their lifetime.—*Scientific American*.

A HARD CASE.—In the Halifax Police Court, on Saturday, a woman who had come to grief through drink, was sentenced to 450 days imprisonment as follows:—
Profanity in Court 90 days.
Drunk and abusing a young man on the street 90 "
Assaulting said young man in Court 90 "
Insulting language to the Court 90 "
Insulting language to the City Marshal 90 "
Total 450 "

Special Notices.

GREEN PEAS, String Beans, Cucumbers, Cabbage, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Pine Apples, Oranges, Lemons, at "The Confectionery." je18-21

CABBAGE PLANTS,—of the best quality can be had from John McRory, at Dorchester st., east, or at the market.

LADIES and gentlemen in city or country, will find at E. W. Taylor's a very nice assortment of nearly all kinds of jewelry, and should you favor him with a call, we think he can suit you in style and price. See advertisement in another column.

100 BBL'S Superior Family Flour just received at BEER & GOFF'S. [16 3i

Those are nice cheap Spectacle and Eyeglass Cases at Wellners. [wklly pat pres ar 3i
J. F. McKAY sells Waltham Watches the cheapest in the city. [14 3taw for 3w
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LIME JUICE at Beer & Goff's.

The Law in Certain Cases.

The occasional tediousness of the law has just had a singular illustration in the United States. In the summer of 1870 a buck, owned by the Empire Spring Company of Saratoga, inflicted serious injuries on a Mrs. Edgar, who sued the company in the United States Circuit Court, for the northern district of New York. The trial resulted in a verdict and judgment in favor of the plaintiff. Exceptions, however, were filed by the defendants, who sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the case lingered until recently, when the judgment of the Court below was confirmed. In summing up the case, Judge Clifford said, *inter alia*:—"Three or more cases of classes exist in which it is held that the owners of animals are liable for injuries done by the same to the persons or property of others, the required allegations and proofs varying in each case. Owners of wild beasts or of beasts that are in their nature vicious are liable under all or nearly all circumstances for injuries done by them, and in actions for injuries by such beasts it is not necessary to allege that the owner knew them to be mischievous, for he is presumed to have such knowledge, from which it follows that he is guilty of negligence in permitting the same to be at large. Though the owners have no particular notice that the animal ever did any such mischief before, yet if the animal be of the class that is *ferre nature*, the owner is liable to an action of damage if it get loose and do harm. Owners are liable for the hurt done by the animal even without notice of the propensity, if the animal is naturally mischievous, but if it is of a tame nature, there must be notice of the vicious habit. Damage may be done by a domestic animal kept for use or convenience, but the rule is that the owner is not liable to an action on the ground of negligence, without proof that he knew the animal was accustomed to do mischief.

Governmental Economy and Official Unfairness.

In the opinion of the *St. John Sun*, "the Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* appears to have confounded two things which are entirely distinct, to wit, the necessary economy which Sir Charles Tupper has carried into the expenditures of the Intercolonial Railway and the unfairness which is a striking feature of the recommendations of Mr. Schrieber. In regard to the former, all even the opponents of Sir Charles Tupper, admit the necessity which exists for reducing expenditures which were largely swollen through the Party necessities of the late Government. In regard to Mr. Schrieber's style of inaugurating this much-needed economy, there is little difference of opinion, nearly all being agreed in regarding many of the changes made as unfair to deserving officials, too favorable in some cases to undeserving officials, and in a number of instances not to be explained by ordinary forms of thought or calculation. When, therefore, the *Mail's* correspondent intimates that there is an "inconsistency" in these two positions he does not speak from the record. As Sir Charles Tupper was "cheered to the echo" when he denounced the extravagances of the late Government on the Intercolonial Railway and in other branches of the public service, so his general scheme of Railway retrenchment is approved, while, at the same time, many of the changes which his subordinate has suggested are vigorously condemned and will continue to be condemned until they are rectified.

Fruitfulness of Grain Wheat.

If, says a writer in a German contemporary, we reckon that a single grain of wheat produces fifty grains, and that these fifty will each produce fifty grains more, and so on, we find:—

In the second year, 2,500
do third do 225,000
do sixth do 15,625,000,000
do twelfth do 244,140,625,000,000

The third year's crop would give 300 men one meal, leaving enough bran to feed eight pigs for one day. The produce of a single grain in the twelfth year would suffice to supply all the inhabitants of the earth with food during their lifetime.—*Scientific American*.

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LIME JUICE at Beer & Goff's.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

RANKIN HOUSE.

June 17th.—Mrs. McGregor and three children, Montana, Cal.; F. Miller, New York; Frank H. Wilson, Yarmouth, N. S.; A. H. Patterson, Montreal; J. B. Galfean, do; Jas. McLowan, do; Capt. Scott, Halifax; A. Maculiam, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Jourdan, Worcester, Mass.; M. Burbang and wife, Boston, do; Wm. Larroun, Belfast, Ireland; R. N. Foley, Buctouche, N. B.

REVERE HOUSE.

J. R. Calhoun, Summerside; Hon. Wm. Richards, Biddeford; Angus Fairbairn, Boston; Miss Bessie Fairbairn, do; Miss Polly Fairbairn, do; Levi F. Tullock, do; Miss F. Martin, Boston, Mass.

SHIPPING NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLOTTETOWN.

ENTERED.

June 17—Schr. *Mystery*, Pownal Bay, bal.; Kathleen, Bay Verte, deals; Rising Dawn, Pictou, coal; Raven, Sydney, coal; Emma, Halifax, sundry mdse.; Jane McKay, New York, 84 tons coal.
June 18—Schr. *Gazelle*, Pictou, coal; Mayflower, Sydney, coal, cod oil, and hides; Bride, Tracadie, lumber; Frances Harriet, lumber; str. Worcester, Hedge, Boston, mdse.

CLEAR'D

June 17—Schooner *Corsair*, Cardigan, mdse., by O. Connolly & Co.
June 18—Louise Montgomery, Pictou, ballast; Rising Dawn, Pictou, ballast.

OUTPORTS.

Souris, June 16—Schr. *Winnie*, Magdalen Islands, 250,000 shingles, 150 bushels potatoes, 3000 ash hoops, 40 oil casks, by J. G. Sterns.

Halifax, June 16—Cleared schooner *Maria Prudelia*, for Capraud. June 14—Schr. *Lettie May*, Georgetown.

Canso, June 16—Cleared *Ocean Gem*, for P. E. Island.

Liverpool, N. S., June 14—Cleared *Margaret Ann*, Griffin, for P. E. Island.

Boston, June 13—Schr. *Ariel*, Walpole, Georgetown.

Malanza, June 6—In port brig *Zetland*, for Queenstown.

Antwerp, June 13—Arrived barque *Midas*, from Bermuda.

Barque John F. Robertson, at Philadelphia from Charlottetown, P. E. I., reports May 31, off Cape Sable, picked up a small fishing boat, bottom painted green, black top; no name.

Passed through Hellgate, June 13th, schr. *H. B. Sawyer*, from Summerside.

Boston June 13—In port schr. *Spring Bird*, McKay, for Charlottetown.

MACLEAN & MARTIN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Newson's Building, Opp. Post Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
A. A. McLEAN. D. C. MARTIN
June 18, 1879.—ex 2aw

ANTHRACITE COAL.

ONE CARGO of *Lehigh Chestnut* and *Egg* (Red Ash), to arrive in a few days, and a cargo of best *Wilkes' Bar Chestnut* to arrive in a fortnight, and sold as low as any of the same kind in the market. Orders should be left with the subscriber at once.

THOS. CASELEY.
June 17—eod

Anthracite Coal.

TO arrive in a few days, TWO cargoes
Extra No. 1 *Wilkesbarre Chestnut*,
—AND—
L. and W. Egg (red ash.)
Superior to that imported last season, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Price lower than ever, notwithstanding the duty of 50 cents per ton.
Orders should be left at our office without delay.
FENTON T. NEWBERY & CO.
June 16, 1879—4i

FOR

WAGONS apply to H. COOMBS.
For Harness apply to H. COOMBS.
For Milk Pans go to H. COOMBS.
For Butter Crocks, best kind made, go to H. COOMBS.

For Milk Cans, Strainers, Tin Cans, Tin Pans, Tea Pots, Buckets, Dippers, and Oil Cans, Lamps, Slop Pails, go to New Shop under the MARKET HOUSE.

For Bargains in Dress Goods, in Prints, in Ladies' Suits, Trimmings, Flowers and Feathers, at from one-third to one-half discount on former prices, go to the new shop under the Market House.
H. COOMBS.
June 16, 1879—3i

Jewelry and Silverware,

—CONSISTING OF—
BROOCHES, Ear-rings, Chains, Necklets, Front and Cuff Studs, Locket Chains, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Cruet Frames, etc., at
J. F. McKAY'S,
North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.
June 14, 1879—3w 3taw

Building Lot for Sale,

60X100 FEET,
South Side Douglas Street, near Boyle's Tannery. Good terms will be given. Apply to
COOMBS & WORTH, Printers,
18 Queen Street.
June 14, 1879—1w

SUBSCRIBE for the **DAILY EXAMINER** the Cheapest and most newsy Paper published in the Province.

NOTICE.

I BEG to inform the TRADE of Charlotte-town, and Prince Edward Island generally, that Messrs. ROBERTSON, LINTON & Co., Montreal, have appointed me their Agent for the Island for the sale of **Canadian Cottons, Tweeds and Woollens, and Imported Dry Goods.** Samples of these manufactures will be on hand in good time for Fall orders, and will be in charge of Mr. Ben. Davies, jr., who will, after 16th June, be associated with me in business. Any orders entrusted to Mr. Davies will receive the most careful attention.

I hope to be on the Island early in July with full lines of samples from the various houses whom I represent.

JOHN H. CATHRAE.

—AGENT FOR—

Messrs. Reinach's, Nephew & Co., London.
" Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal.
" L. Gnaedinger, Son & Co., " "
The North American Rubber Co., Quebec.
June 16, 1879—3taw

THE FAIRBAIRN FAMILY!

THE CELEBRATED
Scottish Vocalists & Musicians

Will give TWO of their popular
ENTERTAINMENTS

AT THE
MARKET HALL,

ON
Wednesday & Thursday Even'g's.

June 18th and 19th.

See Small Bills.

General Admission 25 cents
Reserved Seats 35 cents
Plan of Reserved Seats at Watson's Drug Store, Queen Street.
Ch'town, June 14, 1879. 3i

TURNIP SEED.

A LOT of that special kind which gave such excellent satisfaction last year. Also, Laing's, Skirving's, and Green Top.

BEER & SONS.

JEWELRY,

A large Assortment Just Received.

New Styles. Low Prices.

SHAWL AND CUFF PINS, Necklaces, Brooches, Locketts, Charms, Gents' Masonic and O. F. Pins and Rings, Ear-rings, Cuff Studs, Collar Studs, Scarf Pins, Fancy Rings, Keeper Rings, Plain Rings, Chains, and many other articles to be had at

E. W. TAYLOR'S,
South Side Queen Square, City.
June 13, 1879—1m 3aw

CELEBRATED

Waltham Watches!

JUST RECEIVED,
IN Solid Silver 2 and 3 oz. Cases, which will be sold 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the trade.

Warranted as Usual.
J. F. McKAY,
North Side Queen Square, Charlottetown.
June 14, 1879—3w 3taw

Law Society of P. E. Island.

THE Annual Meeting of the Members of the Law Society of Prince Edward Island for the election of officers and transaction of other business, will be held at the Law Library of the Society, in the New Law Courts Building, in Charlottetown, on

TUESDAY, 24th day of June, inst.,
at the hour of 11 o'clock, a.m.

Dated at Charlottetown this 10th day of June, 1879.

F. L. HASZARD,
Sec'y. Treas.
Ch'town, June 12, 1879. pat

PHOTOGRAPHS!

MUGFORD,
Sole Licensee for Lambert's Patents for Permanent Photographs, for City and Queen's County.

THEY NEVER FADE,
as the old Photographs do.

ALL THE OLD SORTS HALF PRICE!
RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite London House—David Wilson's Old Stand.

P. S.—TO THE TRADE.—Photographers wishing to supply their Customers with Permanent Pictures, can get their Printing and Enlarging done at reasonable Prices from their own Negatives.—Sample, 25 cts, 35 cts, 60 cts.
Ch'town, May 16, 1879—3m ldy & wklly

THE place to get your Printing done is at the **EXAMINER Printing Room**