

entirely destroy the fisheries. It was not the quantity of marketable mackerel caught by the Americans that the people complained of so much as the number of fish destroyed by the use of the seines. It was true they were often used in deep water outside the three-mile limit, and over this we could exercise no control; but this did not affect us so seriously, because the fish killed and thrown over would not, to the same extent, poison the water of the inshore fisheries. If the indiscriminate use of these nets were continued, the inshore fisheries would, in a very short time, be entirely destroyed. Some of these nets were 250 fathoms long; with them they surrounded and caught all kinds of fish in large quantities, including the small and coarser fish which usually supplied food to our valuable cod-fishery. Hundreds of barrels of valuable herring were often taken by American schooners, but, not being valued, were thrown over and wasted, together with all the other fish taken in the nets, with the exception of the very small proportion of merchantable mackerel. The evils resulting from this practice could be well understood. To show the great value of these fisheries, he would state that for the last few years the quantity of mackerel annually caught on the coast of Nova Scotia was valued at \$1,307,000; on the coast of New Brunswick, \$97,000; of Quebec, \$7,000; of Prince Edward Island, \$291,000, making altogether \$1,782,000, and the yield had been about the same for some years past. If these fisheries were destroyed—as they certainly would be if this practice continued—\$5,000,000 would be no compensation for their loss to the Maritime Provinces. In addition to the values just given, the Americans caught from 150,000 to 250,000 barrels of mackerel principally in our waters, making altogether some three or four million dollars per year as the value of the fisheries. Since these seines were being used, particularly along the shores of Prince Edward Island, many fishermen who had a number of boats fitted out for mackerel fishing, were now ruined, and the fisheries themselves were being destroyed. He could only say, in conclusion, that anything the Government could do to put a stop to this waste would be done.

CANDIDATES
On Behalf of the People's Government,
CHARLOTTETOWN:
GEO. WASTIE DeBLOIS, Esq.,
Hon. NEIL McLEOD,
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE
COMMITTEE ROOMS
Terlizzick's Building, Queen Street,
OPEN EVERY DAY, SUNDAY'S
EXCEPTED.

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MARCH 25, 1879.

THE TARIFF.

The Grit organs are mournfully bewailing the new tariff. But we fail to see much real cause for their cry. As a matter of fact, the staple imports of this Province ought to be cheaper, and not dearer, than they were before. The duties have been lowered on tea, sugar and molasses. The excise duty on Canadian tobacco has been reduced. The duty on boots and shoes has undergone no change. True, United States flour is subject to a duty of 50 cents per barrel; but that will not affect the prices. On this point we shall allow the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. McKenzie, to present his opinion.

Speaking at Clinton, Ont., the present Leader of the Opposition said:—
"To the extent of that duty (25 or 50 cents per barrel) upon what goes by Boston and New York, our millers might get the advantage and no more, and that, if spread over the millers of this country, would afford them perhaps one-ninth of a cent per barrel on the flour made in Canada."

And, again, in a speech delivered in 1875, Mr. McKenzie used these words:—

"Some people in Parliament have held that it is possible to protect the farmer and raise the price of wheat by imposing a duty on foreign wheat, and they actually believe that if we impose a duty of five cents on wheat coming from the United States, it will increase the price of our wheat also. There never was a greater fallacy to hold than that, because if we produce more wheat than we require, it would only prevent any United States wheat being carried through Canada, or milled in Canada for transportation to the Old World."

But it is said that the price of clothing is to be increased. Those who have inquired into this matter state that, "neither in the articles of cotton, flannels, blankets or tweeds is there any increase to the consumer contemplated. But what is confidently looked for, is an enlarged market, increase manufacture of goods, mills running on full time, workmen regularly employed, and paid for six days work instead of three or four day's work as has been the case in recent years." If this be so, the condition of the community, generally, will be improved, and no particular class will be much more heavily burdened than before.

It is true the late Government succeeded in making this country a very cheap one to live in. But where is the advantage of cheapness, if there is no money to buy? The prices of a great many articles will necessarily be somewhat increased. To

make up the millions of dollars lost by the late Government, the country must suffer to some extent. But we claim that the Tariff is so arranged that the suffering will probably be short. A Reciprocity Treaty will, in all probability, result from it. Read what that great organ of public opinion in the United States—the *New York Herald*—says. In its issue of the 19th inst., it declares that—

"The new Canadian tariff is in fact, and is meant to be in intention hostile to the United States. But we must not misconceive its ultimate intention. The avowed purpose is to procure from this country a new reciprocity treaty. We have never had the shadow of a doubt that a fair and equitable reciprocity treaty would be for the mutual advantages of both countries, although of greater advantage to Canada than to the United States. We are sure that we do not misinterpret the aim and purpose of the discrimination against the United States made by the new Canadian tariff. It is clearly intended to make it for our interest to consent to a new reciprocity treaty. The following extract from the budget speech of Mr. Tilley, the Canadian Minister of Finance, makes this perfectly clear:—

"Mr. Chairman,—I have this to say to our American friends. In 1865 they abrogated the Reciprocity Treaty. From that day to the present a large portion of the imports into the Dominion of Canada from that country have been admitted free. We have hoped, but hoped in vain, that by the adoption of that policy we would lead our American friends to treat us with reference to these articles in a more liberal spirit than they have. ('Hear, hear!') Well, sir, after having waited twelve years for the consideration of this subject, and as we require more revenue, the Government have determined to ask this House to impose upon the products of the United States that have been free, such a duty as may seem consistent with our position. (Cheers.) But the Government couples with it, in order to show that we approach this question with no unfriendly spirit, a resolution that will be laid upon the table of this House with the propositions for introducing a duty on these articles—a resolution to this effect that upon the articles named that are natural products of the country, if the United States take off in part, or in the whole, the duty they impose, we are prepared to meet them. (Cheers.) Sir, the Government believe in a reciprocity of tariff. We may discuss free trade or protection as we please, but the question to-day is, Shall we have a RECIPROcity OF TARIFF, OR SHALL WE HAVE A ONE-SIDED TARIFF? (Cheers.)

"We have here a very frank, and, we have no doubt, a perfectly truthful avowal of motives. The people of Canada perceive that all their interests would be promoted by a fair, just and well arranged reciprocity treaty with the United States. On this point they are not mistaken, and it will certainly be a mistake on the part of the United States if this desire is not met in a corresponding spirit. Our experience of the advantages of free trade between the States of our Union is so decisive and so resplendent that any man who thinks that the admission of Canada into our trade system would not be a benefit to both parties must have surrendered his intellect to some foolish crotchet. Would it be for the advantage of the other States to have Illinois and Wisconsin annexed to Canada? Nobody is quite such a lunatic as to answer this question in the affirmative. But who can state any valid reason why restricted commerce with Canada would not be as beneficial as unrestricted commerce with the States bordering on Lake Michigan? If it would be a plain disadvantage to the trade of the rest of the Union to have Illinois and Wisconsin annexed to the Dominion, why is it not also a disadvantage to have the Dominion itself excluded from the free interchange of commodities? The Canadians are more than willing, they are anxious for a new reciprocity treaty. Their Minister of Finance FRANKLY PROCLAIMS THAT IT IS A LEADING PURPOSE OF HIS HOSTILE TARIFF TO BRING US TO CONSENT TO SUCH A TREATY. Why should not our Government seize so favorable an opportunity? Why not strike while the iron is hot? The tendency of the new Canadian tariff, if continued for a few years, is to build up interests which the Government cannot afterward abandon without a violation of justice. There will never be a period when a reciprocity treaty can be negotiated on a basis so favorable to the United States as at present, while as yet the new Canadian tariff has not caused large investments of capital in manufactures which the Government of the Dominion will be compelled in justice to foster after having called them into existence by its own action. We call the attention of President Hayes and Secretary Evarts to the fact that a new reciprocity treaty could be negotiated this year without encountering a title of the Opposition it would have to meet after the new Canadian Tariff shall have produced its natural effect of creating interests which the Government of the Dominion cannot honorably abandon. No time will ever be so opportune for negotiating a new reciprocity treaty as the present, when Canada is yearning for reciprocity, but is entering on a course which will render free trade across the border more and more difficult by the obligation of the Canadian Government to protect investments of capital which it invites and encourages by the new Tariff.

"Mr. Tilley does not dissemble his purpose to make his new protective tariff bear heavily on the products of the United States. 'We propose,' says the Minister of Finance, 'to take a larger proportion of the two million dollars out of our American neighbors than we do out of England.' There is a deficiency of two millions in the revenue of Canada, which must necessarily be made up by an increase of taxes. If revenue were the sole object it would not be considered how the new tariff will affect England or the United States. But besides the necessity of increasing the revenue there is a desire to establish the trade across the border on a better footing. The new tariff is aimed against the producers of the United States, in the hope that its first effect will be a renewal of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty. The Government of Sir John Macdonald could in no other way so enhance its popularity and confirm its stability as by the successful negotiation of a new reciprocity treaty with the United States. 'There is a tide in the affairs of men,' and Secretary Evarts will miss a GREAT OPPORTUNITY if he does not take advantage of the present situation to obtain for our producers free access to the markets of Canada."

This is how the keen Yankee views the matter. He sees prospective loss to himself by the operation of the new tariff; and

he is already preparing to propose articles of Reciprocity. Under the Grits he enjoyed free access to the rich pastures of Canada; and all our pleading for Reciprocity was in vain. Under the Conservatives he finds that he must give something in return; and he is going to give Reciprocity.

Correspondence.

"We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements or opinions of our correspondents."

An Explanatory Letter from Hon. D. Davies.

To the Editor of the Examiner.

SIR,—In your issue of the 11th inst., your Ottawa reporter says:—

"Mr. A. C. Macdonald asked for copies of the contract for Mail Service with the Steam Navigation Co. At the time the Island entered Confederation, the contract specifies that one boat shall keep up constant communication with Georgetown, &c."

Your correspondent goes on to remark:—"That Mr. Daniel Davies, being the late representative for King's, did not urge the necessity for keeping the original contract, for reasons which are very obvious to the electors of King's. It is impossible to represent two interests—that of a private company having a contract with the people, and the interests of the people themselves. Mr. Davies, it would appear, represented the interests of the Navigation Company, and neglected the interests of his country in the matter."

I cannot allow "this slander" to pass unnoticed; and, therefore, claim space in your paper to reply.

In the first place, the contract with the Steam Navigation Co. "does not specify" that constant communication with Georgetown shall be "kept up;" but the contract does specify that the boats of the Company shall touch at Georgetown twice a week, during open water, to land and receive mails and passengers.

This condition of the contract was complied with, until some time during the season of 1877, when, upon representations—so I am credibly informed—of the Superintendent of the Dominion Railways, made to the Postmaster-General, "That it was not desirable, in the public interests, that the boats should call at Georgetown, as it had a tendency to decrease the volume of travel to and from the Island. Travellers complained 'bitterly' of having to stay a night at Georgetown in leaving this Province, as well as of the annoyance, expense and trouble of shifting hotels, railway fare, etc.; and the Railway Department was at the expense of running a special train to Georgetown, in order to connect with the boats, which did not pay expenses." It was a matter of no consequence to the Steam Navigation Company whether the boats went twice a week to Georgetown or not. The distance between Pictou and Georgetown is shorter than between Pictou and Charlottetown, and the consumption of fuel by the boats would be less; and it would, therefore, appear to be the interest of the Company to make the semi-weekly trips to Georgetown, if it did not reduce the receipts of the boats.

The Directors of the Steam Navigation Company consider they are bound to obey the reasonable directions of the Postmaster-General, irrespective of the conditions of the contract; and, when requested by the Postmaster-General to discontinue calling at Georgetown, they did so. Practically it was found that during the summer season the average of passengers landing at Georgetown, and not passing on by rail to other parts of the Province, did not exceed three passengers, and the quantity of freight was very small. I am quite free to admit that, as a member for the County, I did not remonstrate against the change. I was of opinion that it was for the general benefit of our Island Province, and not adverse to King's County, that it should be made.

Passengers for the eastern, western and central sections of the County could reach their destinations as easily from Charlottetown as from Georgetown. Passengers from Queen's and Prince Counties did not desire to be landed at Georgetown. Besides this, most of the passengers belonging to the Island would have business to transact in Charlottetown, which, if they so desired, could be done after the arrival of the boats in the afternoon, and they could pass on to their homes by rail on the following morning.

It is unfortunate for Georgetown that the fine navigable rivers of Montague and Cardigan "cut off" the summer trade from her, and—if my Georgetown friends will pardon me for saying so—it is also unfortunate that she has no merchants who will take hold of and develop her fishing resources, by emulating the enterprise that has made Murray Harbor a fishing "beehive." The mere calling of a steamer at a place that has little or no trade—except for about a month prior to the close of the navigation—will be considered a nuisance by travellers on pleasure or business, and tend to decrease the volume of travel to this Province, and, with the railway facilities we possess, will be of no importance to King's County.

Your obedient servant,
DANIEL DAVIES.
Charlottetown, 25th March, 1879.

Special Notices.

ORANGES AND LEMONS—a fresh lot received by the Capes—at "The Confectionary" and "The Branch," next door to H. A. Harvie's.

GREAT clearing out sale of Boots, Shoes and Crockeryware at Gass'. The whole stock to be sold in three weeks. Come and buy at your own prices.

SCOTCH JAM in bulk, 25 cents per lb., different kinds, choice. Golden Syrups 10 cents per pint, 18 cents per bottle, at Beer & Goff's.

SMOKED SALMON at Beer & Goff's.
SUBSCRIBE for the WEEKLY EXAMINER Only ONE DOLLAR a year in advance.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Ottawa and Foreign News.

OTTAWA, March 24.

In the House to-day, Sir Albert Smith moved for accounts and bills showing, in detail, the goods, with prices, furnished to the Department of Marine, by the firm of Mitchell & Co., Montreal. He had public reasons for doing so.

Mr. Plumb said he was surprised at such a motion from one who had charge of the Department for the last five years.

Sir John said that Hon. Peter Mitchell was a member of the House during these five years.

Sir Albert began to talk about some light house supplies, and was called to order by Sir John.

Mr. Domville commented on Sir Albert's course in making charges against Mr. Mitchell now, instead of having done so during the last five years. He had been glad to avail himself of Mr. Mitchell's aid in matters connected with the department. Mr. Mitchell was looking for Sir Albert recently, for two or three days, and he (Mr. Domville) did not know what the consequences would have been if Mr. Mitchell had found him.

Mr. J. C. Pope, in reply, referred to something out of the question, and was called to order by Mr. Anglin.

Sir Albert said he had sent across the House to Mr. Pope for correspondence, and received a garbled portion. He was prepared to have any proper examination made with any of his acts.

Mr. Domville wanted to read some papers respecting the *Glendon*.

Sir Albert asked, "Are you First Minister?"

Mr. Domville replied, "No; but I will be before you are."

The motion was carried.

Mr. Domville moved for a return of the names of officers of militia who offered for active service when there was a prospect of war with Russia.

NEW YORK, March 24.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage was arraigned before the Council of Churches to-day, to answer the charge of slander, lying, etc. Mr. Talmage announced that he courted the strictest investigation, and that it was his purpose to hide behind any technicality that might be raised during the trial.

LONDON, March 24.

A telegram from the Viceroy of India mentions a report that Yakob Khan has sent detachments to Khord, Cabul and Tegen. It adds that Generals Brown and Roberts are concentrating their forces at advanced points. The "Standard" remarks that there are many reasons to believe that this concentration is meant to alarm Yakob Khan. Their is not a sign of an early advance.

LONDON, March 24.

In the House of Lords to-night, the Marquis of Salisbury said if the Treaty of Berlin was not complied with, and the Sultan thought the presence of the British fleet in the Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, would tend to secure compliance, he (the Sultan) was authorized to ask the assistance of his allies; but the British Government, certainly, did not contemplate any such contingency, and, therefore, it would be injudicious to detain the fleet in the Sea of Marmora.

TO-DAY, three rustic beauties entered the store of Mr. J. F. McKay, on Queen Square, and asked to examine some nice Gold Rings, with a view of purchasing, no doubt. Mr. Mac, in his usual off-hand manner, produced a box containing a number of these articles. They examined them, and asked to see another kind. When Mr. McKay had turned his back, two of the ladies (!) slipped a ring each from the box, and concealed them in their respective gloves. On placing the second box on the counter, the jeweler noticed that two valuable rings were missing from the first box which he exhibited. He quietly asked them to return the rings. They denied taking them. Mr. McKay locked the store and sent for the City Marshal. On hearing that the Marshal was on the way, one returned the ring which she had taken, and the other dropped the second ring on the floor. When the Marshal arrived they said they had no intention of keeping the rings; that they took them through a joke. The Marshal took them in charge, and the unfortunate trio—who present quite a respectable appearance—will be examined before the Stipendiary Magistrate to-morrow morning for larceny.

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year, without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year, especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find, too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had *Boshee's German Syrup* been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Boshee's German Syrup* has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known.

CONCERT!

A SACRED CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given in **St. Paul's School Room, on Saturday, the 29th March, at 8 p. m.** Admission 25 cents.
Charlottetown, March 24, 1879.

PUBLIC MEETING

A MEETING

OF
Liberal-Conservative Electors

WILL BE HELD IN THE

MARKET HALL

ON

Wednesday Ev'ng, 26th,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Further Revelations may be Expected

SIMON W. CRABBE,

Secretary.

Ch'town, March 24, 1879.—her

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown, at their Secretary's Office, until

Monday, the 7th Day of April,

next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the

Erection of a Wooden Building, as an addition to the Wing of the new School Building on Western Kent Street.

Also, for the erection of a Fence to enclose the grounds in connection with said School Building. Tenders to state the price of the Fence at per foot.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Thomas Alley, Esq., Prince Street, Charlottetown.

Tenders to be marked on the envelope, "Tender for work in connection with School Building."

Good and approved security will be required for the performance of the Contract.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ISAAC OXENHAM,

Secretary of the Board of School Trustees of Charlottetown.

Office of City School Board, }
March 22nd, 1879. } t apr 7

To the Electors of the Second District of King's County:

GENTLEMEN,—In again soliciting your suffrages, it becomes my duty to state the circumstances under which I appeal to you for re-election.

During the Session recently terminated, a vote of want of confidence in the then Government was carried in the House of Assembly, which resulted in the resignation of the Ministry. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to entrust me with the formation of a new Government, which I successfully accomplished.

Believing that the Electors desired an opportunity to pronounce upon the conduct of the late Ministry, and wishing to obtain the sense of the country on the present position of affairs, a dissolution of the House of Assembly has been advised, and an appeal to the Constituencies will be made without delay.

At the last General Election public sentiment was expressed in favor of secular education, and the present Ministry will give effect to the voice of the people by maintaining the unsectarian system.

The Government are determined to resort to every legitimate means to lighten the burdens of the tax-payers. In order to accomplish this end it will be necessary to curtail the expenses of legislation, and believing that one Legislative Chamber is sufficient for this Province, a Bill will be submitted next session, having for its object the abolition of the Legislative Council. The measure will be so framed as to amply protect the interests of property holders. Provision will likewise be made for a reduction of the remuneration to members.

Our civil service is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the expenditure in regard to it is greatly in excess of the present means of the Province. The Government will adopt measures for the reorganization of the entire service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of the departments, a decrease in the number of officials and a general reduction of salaries.

Agriculture has not of late years received such encouragement as the staple industry of the Province demands. In order to stimulate the exertions of our farmers and stock raisers the "Agricultural and Stock Farm" will be placed under improved management, and means will be adopted to render it more generally beneficial than it has hitherto been.

This Province is entitled to a proportional share of the Fishery Award, and the present Ministry will leave nothing undone that they can accomplish, to obtain the same.

The barbarous system of imprisonment for debt will be abolished, and a more humane law for the protection of creditors will be substituted for it. A measure to secure liens for labor and advances will also be introduced.

The law relating to roads and bridges requires amendment. It and the Registration and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of the Government.

A system of the strictest retrenchment and most rigid economy in the public service will be inaugurated, so as to reduce all the controllable outlay and keep the expenditure of the Province within its revenue.

If, after the closest husbanding of the public resources, the Government find it necessary to continue direct taxation, that system will be adopted, which shall be least obnoxious to the people, and will entail the smallest expenditure in the imposition and collection of the amount required.

As I have already exceeded the usual limits of an address, I will not now refer to other subjects that will attract the attention of the Ministry. I wish, however, to assure you that the utmost endeavours of the Government will be directed to promote such efficiency, as well as economy, in the administration of our public affairs, as may redound to the prosperity of the Province and the contentment of its people.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
W. W. SULLIVAN.
Ch'town, March 17, 1879.