

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

AUGUST 10, 1887.

The Lobster Question.

The contribution of THE EXAMINER'S correspondent "B" is well worthy of consideration. The destruction of mature mother lobsters is, without doubt, the chief cause of the falling off in the lobster catch.

The "Patriot's" Misrepresentations.

The Patriot of last evening says of THE EXAMINER'S position on the question of Commercial Union:—

"At first it denounced the movement as 'midsummer madness,' then it began to feel uneasy, and trying to wriggle out of that line of opposition, fell back upon the absurd contention that British connection would be endangered, while of late it has again come out squarely against the great movement to obtain unrestricted reciprocity."

The Patriot entirely misconceives the position of THE EXAMINER. THE EXAMINER did not begin to feel uneasy because it denounced the Commercial Union movement as "midsummer madness," and certainly did not "try to wriggle out of that line of opposition. On the other hand THE EXAMINER did not come out squarely against Unrestricted Reciprocity, but, on the contrary, came out squarely in favor of it.

The Patriot has, evidently, not yet learned that Commercial Union is one thing, and Unrestricted Reciprocity another and different thing. When the Patriot wakes up to its own position with respect to these questions, it will be too much ashamed of the ignorance it has displayed to attempt a definition of THE EXAMINER'S position.

The Behring Sea Outrages.

A steamer arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the 5th inst., bringing news of the seizure of British and American schooners by the revenue cutter Richard Rush, the Victoria schooners Anna Beck and W. P. Hayward, and the Seattle schooner Challenger.

Captain Olson, of the steam schooner Anna Beck, stated: "I left Victoria on February 7 last, arriving at the Custom house for the purpose of a sealing and fishing trip to the coast of Vancouver Island, both Pacific Ocean and Behring sea. At the time papers were issued by Mr. A. P. Millan, collector of customs. He made no observation about my vessels fishing in Behring Sea, neither did I say anything to him. I supposed from the fact that the papers were issued giving me such permission there was no reason why I should not fish in Behring sea, and had I anticipated that there would be, I would have not made a voyage for such a purpose. It was common talk amongst the people of Victoria that we were perfectly safe in fishing, as the American Government would not make any seizures this season. I don't understand why my vessel was seized as personally I was not engaged in catching seals. I pursued the seals from Indians for the owner of the schooner, and I have no control whatever on the natives after they leave the vessels in their own canoes. I am not responsible if they catch seals after they have left the schooner's side. They can come and go when they please." Geo. R. Ferry, the captain, A. Laing, the mate, and part owner of the British schooner W. P. Hayward, and Michael Keefe, the mate of the Anna Beck, said: "We have heard read the statement of Capt. Olson and agree with it in every particular. Michael Keefe said it is certainly a strange thing for the custom house at Victoria to have issued papers to us permitting fishing in Behring Sea, if it was not legal. Why should the collector have issued them? The general idea of sailors is that no custom house will issue papers to any vessel to go and do an illegal act. Capt. H. B. Jones, of the American schooner Challenger, left Seattle on April 15 last, clearing at Port Townsend at the custom house for a hunting and Walrus trip to the North Pacific and Arctic ocean. He said: "I sailed up the coast, thirty or forty miles from shore, as far north as the Aleutian Islands. I have never fished for seals in Behring sea. There are two passages between the North Pacific ocean and the Behring sea at that point, one being through the Akum pass and the other through the Unnak pass. The Akum pass being full of reefs and the Unnak pass comparatively safe, I chose the latter, intending to clear my vessel and take in supplies of water. When anchored there I had not quite decided whether to come back in the Pacific ocean or to keep on north bound for the Arctic ocean, my destination. The charge against me is of catching seals in Alaskan waters, that is within three leagues of shore. Anyone who knows Akum pass would rather go through Unnak pass, the Akum pass being full of reefs and the Unnak pass being rather clear. Anyone that knows anything of sealing is aware that such a charge is ridiculous, as we never look for seals within twenty miles of shore. They are brought all the way from between 20 and 150 miles of land. Seals picked up by our vessel were shot between Cape Flattery and Saumakh, situated forty miles south and east of Unimak Islands. All the territory lies within the North Pacific Ocean." Marshal Atkins has been notified that the commander of the steamer Rush has delivered into his custody 964 fur sealskins seized from the different prize vessels, the American schooner Challenger and the British schooner W. P. Hayward and the Anna Beck. The above-mentioned sealskins were packed and salted in a ketch in one of the Alaska Commercial Company's warehouses, awaiting further instructions from the marshal. The Anna Beck has been dismantled and a complete inventory taken of everything on board.

St. John has in the past ten years expended in the erection of buildings \$7,128,000. When we consider this fact we may cease to wonder that money is "a little tight" there just now. We agree with the Saturday Gazette that the city must indeed have been on a sound financial basis to stand such a drain on its resources, and we have no doubt that the energy and enterprise of her manufacturers and merchants will, ere long, overcome the difficulties resulting from the great fire, and place the city again on the high road to prosperity.

The Nuptial Tie.

The unclouded sun of this auspicious morning witnessed the nuptials of Donald Montgomery, Esquire, Chief Superintendent of Education, and Miss Mary Isabel McPhail. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Carruthers, assisted by the Rev. Donald McNeill, of this city, and the Rev. Principal Forrest, of Dalhousie College, Halifax. The bridesmaids were Miss McNeill and Miss Jeanetta McPhail, and the groomsmen Mr. William McPhail and W. S. Stewart, Esq. The service in the Church was exceedingly interesting to the large and sympathetic congregation present to witness the tying of the knot which binds two willing hearts and to invoke a blessing upon the happy pair. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery were accompanied to the Railway Station by a large number of friends, and, after receiving warm congratulations, took passage on a wedding trip to the Upper Provinces and the United States. THE EXAMINER presents its compliments and hearty wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery a long, prosperous and happy career.

Lawn Tennis Match.

THE match played yesterday between the Pictou team and one drawn from the Macnae and Fitzroy Tennis Clubs, resulted in a victory for the home team, the latter winning twenty-two sets out of twenty-four played.

The Pictou team undoubtedly played well, but lacked system in playing together as partners. Miss Hudson and Mr. R. Johnstone are however to be excepted, as they both played a remarkably fine game, and it was quite evident that it was not the first time they have faced opponents together.

The following is the score:— Mrs. Arnaud vs. Miss Hudson score—5-6; 6-1. Mr. L. E. Brecken vs. Mr. R. Johnstone score—5-6; 6-1.

Mrs. Arnaud vs. Miss L. Primrose score—6-1; 6-1. Mr. L. E. Brecken vs. Mr. Primrose score—6-1; 6-1.

Mrs. Arnaud vs. Miss Copeland score—6-0; 6-0. Mr. L. E. Brecken vs. Mr. Dixon score—6-0; 6-0.

Mrs. Arnaud vs. Miss E. Primrose score—6-0; 6-0. Mr. L. E. Brecken vs. Mr. Crearer score—6-0; 6-0.

Miss May DesBrisay vs. Miss E. Primrose score—6-3; 6-0. Mr. D. E. Stewart vs. Mr. Crearer score—6-3; 6-0.

Miss May DesBrisay vs. Miss Copeland score—6-0; 6-0. Mr. D. E. Stewart vs. Mr. Dixon score—6-0; 6-0.

Miss May DesBrisay vs. Miss L. Primrose score—6-0; 6-5. Mr. D. E. Stewart vs. Mr. Primrose score—6-0; 6-5.

Miss M. Rayden vs. Miss Hudson score—6-3; 6-4. Mr. H. V. Palmer vs. Mr. R. Johnstone score—6-3; 6-4.

Miss M. Rayden vs. Miss L. Primrose score—6-3; 6-1. Mr. H. V. Palmer vs. Mr. Primrose score—6-3; 6-1.

Miss Ball vs. Miss Copeland score—6-1; 6-0. Mr. A. A. Bartlett vs. Mr. Dixon score—6-1; 6-0.

Miss Ball vs. Miss E. Primrose score—6-2; 6-1. Mr. A. A. Bartlett vs. Mr. Crearer score—6-2; 6-1.

Miss Ball vs. Miss Hudson score—1-6; 6-1. Mr. A. A. Bartlett vs. Mr. Johnstone score—1-6; 6-1.

The Military Excursion.

THE military excursion to Souris and East Point yesterday was very enjoyable. Some three hundred and sixty people attended. The weather was all that could be desired. About seven o'clock the St. Lawrence, gaily decorated with bunting, left Steam Navigation Co.'s wharf for Souris—the trip to Georgetown being abandoned, owing to lack of time. The run to Souris was exceedingly pleasant. At about half-past two the excursionists were landed, being given half an hour to "do" the village, or, if they felt so disposed, the privilege of remaining there until the return of the steamer from East Point. The greater portion of them elected to "stay over" and be called for on the return trip, and a goodly number of Sourisians took their places for the run to East Point. Those who remained off at Souris had a good time, as had also those who proceeded to the Point. About seven o'clock the St. Lawrence called again for her living freight, and after a brief wait took her departure for Charlottetown, arriving shortly before three o'clock this morning.

The whole affair was exceedingly pleasant. The number who attended was, however, not as large as was expected. The sail was thoroughly enjoyed, and the scenery along the coast was much admired. Music was furnished at intervals by the Band of the 82nd Battalion, and Piper-Major Donald Macdonald, of Hunter River, with his bagpipes, which, to say his own language, "were not loud but sweet." Donald was the lion of the day. His music was the subject of much comment—favorable and otherwise. Some wags tried to shut him off, by, as he himself expressed it, "interfering with his drone," but he turned upon them and in expressive, if not elegant language, gave them to understand that they owed their escape from instant decapitation to the fact of his being a military man, and as such "bound to keep the peace!"

On the return trip Donald also sustained his reputation. About midnight the boys hunted him and his pipes out, and from that time until the arrival at the wharf in Charlottetown the strains of "Ghillie Callum," "Johnny Cope," etc., rent the air, and made those who were endeavoring to snatch a few hours sleep sigh for "just one grip" at Donald's drone. The committee deserve every credit for their management of the affair. They gave what, without doubt, must be considered one of the cheapest and best excursions ever given on the Island, and it is a matter of regret that more people did not take advantage thereof. The officers of the steamer also deserve a few words of praise for their attention to the excursionists.

W. H. PATTEE, salesman for Easterbrook & Eaton, Boston, writes: "It gives me pleasure to say that Adamson's Botanic Balsam cured me of a severe cold, to which I had been subject, especially during the winter months, and I have in many instances recommended it to my friends, and they have all been benefited by its use. I think it has no equal as a cough mixture." Trial bottles 10 cents.

British and Foreign.

Three deaths from Cholera have occurred in Naples.

A great strike is in progress on the Midland Railway in England.

Ten thousand Italian troops will be sent to Massowah in the autumn.

The Mediterranean ports have established a quarantine against Malta on account of the cholera.

Few great Englishmen are deemed more thoroughly English than the Rev. Sydney Smith, and yet that wit of parsons was half a Frenchman. His mother was an Olier, perhaps of the same race as the founder of St. Sulpice.

People interested in breach of promise suits will find a point in the example of Mrs. Childs, an English widow with nine children, who, when she accepted a candidate for the position of second husband, made an entry of the fact in her diary and had her lover sign it. Her thoughtfulness stood her in hand to the amount of £200 damages on trial of the suit she brought when the lover proved untrue.

General Boulanger's challenge of M. Ferry has once more directed discussion to the subject of duelling. Its decline in England may reasonably be associated with the change of manners which made excessive drinking no longer permissible in society. It is, however, by no means so long since the practice was in vogue, as we are sometimes tempted to fancy. Men who are not very old may recall challenges given and taken and meetings arranged in this city. One such case belongs to the history of Montreal journalism. The tragic event in which Robert Sweeney, the poet, was concerned was referred to in this column last spring. Three fatal encounters took place in Toronto in 1800, 1806 and 1828, respectively.—Montreal Star.

A few more bye-elections in England with results such as have marked those held within the past two months, will compel Lord Salisbury to follow the warning he uttered a few days ago by action and bring on a dissolution. There is now little reason to doubt that the sentiment of the voters is turning toward Gladstone. With one exception of St. Austell, each of the side contests have shown the same result, a decline in the Conservative and an increase of the Liberal vote. The constituencies have been fairly representative of the different divisions of the population, and the natural inference is that an appeal to the whole electorate would greatly reduce, if did not destroy, the majority of the coalition that makes a Conservative Cabinet possible. This is the feeling that evidently prevails in England, and it must have no small effect in embarrassing the Ministry.

A very common mistake made by the people in general who are outside the diplomatic circle, says Tid Bits, is to call all those who represent Britain at other capitals "ambassadors." Now the Crown of Britain—for ambassadors represent in diplomatic eyes the actual person of the Sovereign—only recognizes a very limited number of ambassadors properly so styled in its service. The "Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary" is the highest representative in rank of the kingdom abroad. He is head of an "embassy." His second in command is "Secretary of Embassy." Of these ambassadors there are only six representing England abroad. The six great Powers entitled to receive them are France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia and Turkey. The salaries of these great officials range from £10,000 to £7,000, the British Ambassador at Paris receiving the highest sum, and holding, as may be guessed, the most coveted post in the diplomatic service abroad. After Ambassadors come "Ministers," who, at very varied salaries, represent Britain with all the smaller powers; but it is a curious instance of the system that to the United States Britain sends, not a British Ambassador, but "Minister." Ministers rule "Legations," as Ambassadors do Embassies. Their seconds in command are "Secretaries of Legation." The full and formal title of Minister is "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary," and to most of the smaller states of Europe and elsewhere, Britain sends them; probably the very antipodes of office being the Embassy at Paris and the Legation at Peking. To some of the small places, however, as the little German duchies, and so on, a third official is sent, called a Charge d' Affaires.

Ontario's Harvest.

The harvest this year, says the Monetary Times, is an unusually early one. It is not easy to say, as yet, what its result will be. Up to early July or thereabout, the promise of grain was exceptionally good, but the long continued drought and the hot, dry, scorching weather has proved ruinous in many districts. Spring wheat in Ontario, which was "in the milk" when the drought was severe, is badly shrunken, in some places a failure. The fall wheat has fared better, but is injured and its yield lessened by reason of the lack of rain. Some counties have sent good accounts of their farm products. The farmers up in Grey county, for example, where more rain has fallen than at the south of them, are, we are told, in the midst of one of the earliest and generally one of the best harvests they have had for years. And from several points in the western part of the peninsula we have seen samples of good fall wheat. With respect to barley, we hear that in some sections, tapped by the Midland railway and in other eastern parts of the province the crop is a good one. North of Toronto the sample is poor and in the west there are many complaints of a shrunken berry. Oats and peas are likely to prove a light crop. Roots must suffer from the present lack of rain. As to hay, there is little doubt that it is a large crop and well saved. Pasture land in Ontario is at the present time simply drying up or burning up and cattle are suffering greatly for lack of water. The demand for mill feed is large and in some cases farmers are feeding hay to their cattle.

A special cable to the Mail says the Canadians played the United Service team at Portsmouth on Saturday. The game was drawn, but it was very much in favor of the latter. They played twelve a side, the United Service team including such well known players as Major Bethune, Lieut. Hornby, Col. Wallace and Capt. Tatham. The score was as follows: Canadians, 1st innings, 159, 2nd innings, 567 for ten wickets; total, 426. United Service, 1st innings, 331.

The Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will be held on Kensington Range, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, 15th August and following days.

Firing to commence at 8.30 a. m. G. L. DOGHERTY, Major, Sec'y Prov. Rifle Association. July 12—3aw & wky t dt

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Destruction of Our Lobster Fishery.

SIR,—It is rather a humiliating reflection that this is being effected through mal-administration in our fishery regulations. The law compels the fisherman to return to the waters all the young and immature lobsters which he catches. This is a matter of very little consequence, as but few are caught, and nine-tenths of those that are will be devoured by their enemies before arriving at maturity. The law, however, allows the fisherman to destroy all the mature females, the reproduction of which is of the most vital importance for the maintenance of the fishery! Here is the great mistake. All the lower tribes depend upon their great powers of reproduction for maintaining their place in the struggle for existence. They are no match, single-handed, for the higher forms, but they make up the deficiency by the almost unlimited reproduction of new hordes of their kind. Hence anything that interferes with their reproductive power strikes at the very vitals of the species. This the fisherman most effectually does, when he destroys the mature, reproductive females. In some cases 80 or 90 per cent. of the lobsters caught are females. The present mode of fishing seems to be especially adapted for the extermination of the race. The pregnant females, being more active and voracious, are sure to be the first entrapped. Myriads of young lobsters are destroyed every year by their marine enemies. Codfish on our coasts feed more largely on them than perhaps on any other food; and the parent lobsters themselves devour them as freely as any other pabulum. Indeed, the destruction of young crustaceans is a matter of very little moment, while fresh myriads are being produced to take their place. But the slaughter of the mature reproductive mothers means death to the race. Nature takes years to produce one of these individuals, rears her amid the slaughter of thousands, and having brought her to maturity, provides her with ample means of defence against all her enemies,—except the human destroyer. And all this because she is destined to be the preserver of her race, the means of its constant restoration.

If we would preserve our lobster fishery from destruction, one thing must be done, viz: Stop the destruction of mature females. It may be difficult to carry this into effect. The conserving of any great public interest worth millions is a difficult undertaking, and needs intelligent, energetic, resolute action by those entrusted with its care. We would suggest in this case that each factory be required to take an inspector, whose duty it will be to be present at the landing of all lobsters, and to see that no mature females are destroyed, these inspectors to be appointed and paid by Government, who shall be repaid by a tax on the factories. B.

Standard Time.

SIR,—What's the reason we can't have standard instead of local time in Charlottetown—and all throughout the Island? It seems to me it would be a simple matter to change the time of the Chapel and city clocks to the Standard system. If this were done, I believe everyone carrying a watch would alter his time within a few days. There would then be no inconvenience to persons coming from abroad; we would have the same time the Island over, and when one wished to catch a train he would not need to sit down and calculate as hitherto. I may be wrong, but it appears as if we have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the change; and we would not, at least, suffer the imputation of being everlastingly behind the age.

Ch'town, August 9. STANDARD.

Come for a Day's Pleasure.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH SABBATH SCHOOL ANNUAL PICNIC, Thursday, 11th Inst.

WILL be held on the beautiful and salubrious grounds of MR. JOHN SMITH, ROCKY POINT.

THE steamer Southport will make special trips to and from Rocky Point that day, of which due notice will be given. The Ladies of the Congregation will provide Tea and Refreshment Tables on the grounds. Proceeds in aid of School Library. Public are invited. Games, Races, and other Amusements. The Southport will leave Ferry Wharf for Rocky Point at 10.30 a. m., and at 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m. Tickets, admitting to steamer and grounds, 10 cents; tea, 25 cents. A. KENNEDY, Superintendent. August 3, 1887.

Benevolent Irish Society Picnic

THE Benevolent Irish Society will this year hold their Picnic on the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's College, on Thursday, 11th August, Inst.

A fuller List of Games than ever offered is being prepared, for which liberal prizes will be given. The Patent Swing and other means of amusement will be arranged for the young. First-class accommodation for Dancing will be provided, and the best Musicians engaged. Refreshments will be furnished on the grounds, at reasonable prices. Return tickets, at one fare, will be issued on that day to parties purchasing Picnic Tickets for all regular trains from Summerside, Georgetown, Souris, and all intermediate stations, to Charlottetown, good to return on the following day. These trains will stop at St. Dunstan's platform, to put down and take up passengers. Special trains will leave Charlottetown for the grounds at 9.30 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. (local time), returning at 6 and 7 p. m. Return tickets, 10 cents. The Artillery Brigade Band will be in attendance. Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents. JOHN HENNESSY, Sec'y of Com. August 3, 1887.—cod & wky.

LIME.

100 Bbls. No. 1 Extra Plastering Lime IN STORE. HORACE HASZARD. Ch'town, July 16, 1887.—2wks cod

Provincial Rifle Association.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will be held on Kensington Range, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, 15th August and following days. Firing to commence at 8.30 a. m. G. L. DOGHERTY, Major, Sec'y Prov. Rifle Association. July 12—3aw & wky t dt

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS

About to furnish, should see our Magnificent Stock. WE SHOW THE Largest and Most Varied Stock of CARPETS and OILCLOTHS in the Province.

Our facilities for getting all classes of merchandise, at the closest prices, enables us to give customers the Best Value.

An inspection will convince that our prices, quality considered, are below others who are everlastingly advertizing reduced prices, and even then cannot get clear of the goods.

Mr. Paton is now buying large stocks in England to fill up again for Fall and Winter.

JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—dy & wky

Bankrupt Clothing.

Wonderful Bargains for All!

402 SUITS, bought at a sacrifice, will be cleared out at prices that will astonish all.

The natives have got to be surprised, and the only way to do it is to show them our Clothing and tell the price.

All-wool Suits, worth \$10.00 (just think of it) now only \$6.50.

Extra good Worsted Suits, worth \$14.00, now \$10.00. Coat, Pants and Vest, separate, at tremendous low prices.

Try us, we can do it, and the goods must go.

L. E. PROWSE,

SIGN OF THE GREAT BIG HAT, 74 QUEEN STREET. Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—cod & wky

Muslins, Prints, Gingham, Seersuckers, Black and Colored Cashmeres

REDUCED PRICES.

Men's and Boys' Suits, Lindens and Shirts, Straw and Felt Hats.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street. Ch'town, July 13, 1887.—cod & wky

\$5000.00 WORTH

BOOTS & SHOES

YET TO CLEAR OUT.

Bigger Bargains than Ever.

20 to 30 Per Cent Discount!

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE

Also, we respectfully request payment of all amounts due us, at once. Absolutely necessary on account of Change in Business.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, August 4, 1887.—cod & wky