

THE DAILY EXAMINER

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W. L. COTTON, J. W. MITCHELL, Manager. Office Sup't

THE DAILY EXAMINER.

MAY 2, 1879.

The Fishery Award.

It is not probable, we think, that hasty action will be taken by the Government in the disposition of the amount received under the Fishery Award. There is, of course, no question whatever that the Island is fairly entitled to a large proportion of it. The only question is, should our share be expended for our benefit by the General Government or by the Local Government? It does not seem to us that it is a matter of much importance to the General Government; and as the Province is just now particularly in need of the money, and as the funding of it will be a guarantee that it will not be squandered, we do not see that the General Government should offer serious objection to the plan proposed by the Local Government.

The Treaty of Washington was signed before this Province entered the Confederation, and while we yet held full control of the fisheries around our shores. Nor did we, under the terms of Confederation, surrender the rights we before held in the Fisheries. Under the terms, it is only stipulated that the Dominion Government shall "assume and defray all the charges" for "the protection of our Fisheries." If, then, the Americans are allowed to come and fish and lessen the value of our fisheries, we, in this Province, and not the Dominion at large, should receive the damages awarded and accruing; and the damages should be expended with a view rather of promoting Provincial interests than the general good of Canada.

We do not wish to be thought selfish; but in asking that our share of the Award be used in the way we desire, we think we are asking only that to which we have a clear and undoubted right.

Cutting Down Expenses.

MR. BECHARD'S bill respecting the indemnity to members provides that the Ministers shall receive \$5,000 per annum. The members are to receive \$6 per day, if the session does not last more than 30 days, and \$600 for the session if extending over the 30 days. Senators to receive \$4 a day, if less than 30 days, and \$400 if the session extends beyond. It also provides that the salaries of the Lieutenant Governors shall be reduced by \$4,000. The Act, if passed, will go into operation on the 1st of July next.

The passage of this Bill will now be "in order." It is manifestly unfair to cut down the pay of subordinate public servants and let the principals continue to draw the pay of more prosperous times. There is no doubt that, looked at merely as an indemnity for necessary expenses incurred—and that is the proper way to look at it—the pay of members of Parliament and those who hold posts of high honor under the Crown is now much too high. Success to Mr. Bechard and his Bill.

The Winnipeg "Daily Times."

We welcome the Winnipeg Daily Times, a new paper just started in the far West, and shall gladly put it upon the list of our exchanges. It is well printed, and its articles are forcibly written. We think we can speak for this paper quite an extensive circulation in our Province. In its columns our friends will find, occasionally, news of one who, although to us "lost to sight" is, by no means, "to memory dear." Its nearness to the local habitation of the Hon. David Laird, gives it an excellent opportunity of becoming acquainted with the actions and doings of that individual. Prince Edward Island will always take an interest in these—a melancholy one it is true, saddened with the mournful reflection that one whose character has become stereotyped in following "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain"—cannot possibly appear as a credit to the Province which has the misfortune to own him.

We can supply abundant information to our friends in the North-West as to the antecedents of their Governor; and we

have no doubt that a copy of his bill furnished the P. E. Island House of Assembly for supplies when he was one of its members and also the owner of a stationer's shop, would prove interesting reading to them, although we very much fear that while they might admire, they would hardly respect, the commercial shrewdness which furnished Grit members with photographic albums under the name of "blank books."

We learn, however, that Mr. Laird has turned over a new leaf, at least to this extent, that instead of supplying goods he now occupies the position of a "receiver."

We clip the following from the Winnipeg Daily Times:—

NORTH-WEST SUPPLIES.—Ottawa correspondence of the Selkirk Inter-Ocean gives the following particulars as to this subject:—"Some rich developments have followed the production of the vouchers of Mounted Police Expenditure for the year 1877-8 with J. C. Baker & Co., of Fort Benton, Montana, which were moved for by Dr. Schultz. It thus transpires that for the large quantities of prairie hay supplied by that happy firm, the McKenzie Government paid under a special agreement an uniform price of \$15 per ton. The only cheap article under the contract appears to have been beef supplied, gross, at 34 cents per lb. Among the miscellaneous items, not specified in the schedule, the happy Baker & Co. had the privilege of supplying "artists' pencils" for the use of artistic policemen, at 50 cents a piece, lumber at \$70 per thousand, tin pails (for cooking purposes), at \$1.50 apiece, and tobacco at \$1.50 per lb. Two of the funniest items are charged to the Department of Justice, viz., "one butcher knife, 50 cents, and one tin plate, 25 cents." There appears in red ink against three entries the ominous words, "Indian Prisoner," terribly suggestive of the nature of the justice meted out to some unfortunate "Lo." In one case, Baker & Co. charged, and were actually paid, double the contract price for some bacon, i. e., 35 cents per lb., instead of 17 cents, the price in the schedule. Lieutenant-Governor Laird also was something of a good customer to J. S. Baker & Co., if one may judge by the following items that were charged to the "general store" of the Mounted Police.

"The items referred to are mentioned as 'Supplies to Lieut.-Governor Laird.' Among them are to be found '1 blanket 3-ply, \$5; 1 pair of driving gloves, \$3; 3 yards of ribbon, 25 cents; 2 1/2 yards of flannel, \$1.88. After these few articles, no one will be surprised to learn that a generous Government further sanctioned a supply of coal by J. S. Baker & Co. as a further contribution to the comfort of his Honor, at the cost of one cent per lb., and this when the very same voucher shows the price of wood to have been \$5 per cord."

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, April 29.

Afternoon Session.

MR. LAIRD said the Speech was an unwarrantable attack upon the late Government, and pressure must have been brought to bear on the Leader of the Government in this House to induce him to subscribe to such a document. The mover of the Address tried to put the blame of the lateness of the session on the late Government, and reiterated the charges which had been made so often, that the Government led by Mr. Davies held on to power after they were well aware they had not the support of a majority in the House of Assembly. The men who made such a statement must be aware that it was not correct. The late Government worked harmoniously until the time of the Dominion elections last summer, when certain members of the Government became jealous of the influence which the Leader could exert in Dominion politics, and for that cause resigned their seats in the Executive. The late Provincial Secretary was the leader of the celebrated four, and it had been repeatedly stated that that hon. gentleman had not promised to support Mr. Davies as Leader on the floor of the House from that time. He (Mr. Laird) heard Mr. DeBlois, after resigning his seat in the Executive, make the statement that he would support Mr. Davies, as Leader on the floor of the House, at the next session of the Legislature. Believing that gentleman incapable of making a false statement, the Government felt justified in filling up the vacancies in the Executive. When the House was in session, the vote stood nineteen to ten, so that if those four men had supported the Government, with Mr. J. R. McLean,—who was always looked upon as a supporter,—they would have had a clear majority. Had those men told the Government they would not support them when the House met, they would have given up the reins at once. He was surprised at the statement made regarding the finances of the Colony, as this statement was made by men who had access to the Public Accounts, and knew better. It was fortunate that this Speech was read by a Commission, as a Commission might be said—like a Corporation—to have no soul. It was not surprising that His Honor Sir Robert Hodgson was taken ill when such a document was placed in his hand. The statement was a gross exaggeration; it was an untruth. When the late Government came into power they found the finances in an unsatisfactory state. The preceding Government had spent about \$200,000 of our capital, and in order to put the country in a good financial position, they had to resort to direct taxation. At the end of the year 1877 there was a small surplus on hand. The Public Accounts for 1878 were not yet in the hands of the people's representatives, and the Government had taken advantage of their ignorance with regard to them to pass a bill on the late Government. The Government were not satisfied with their victory, but must kick the fallen. The expenditure for 1878 exceeded the estimates but a very small amount. A large part of our revenue was derived from the lands sold to the people; but the general depression had effected the farmers. Many of

them had poor crops last year, and the prices were low, so that many of them were unable to pay the instalment on their land. This was the reason why the receipts were somewhat below the expenditure; but this did not show that the finances of the country were permanently injured. The present Government would get these arrears to swell their receipts. He (Mr. Laird) would rather be taunted with being a member of a Government that showed a deficit than be a party to oppress the poor. The fact of having a large amount of the capital of the country locked up in lands might be considered unsatisfactory to men who were accustomed to wring from the unfortunate tenant the last cent. The inspirer of that paragraph may have been the Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, who has been trained in the office, and was now junior partner of a man who had no mercy for the poor tiller of the soil. They next spoke of "extinguishing the indebtedness of the Colony." There might be a few Treasury warrants not yet called in, and possibly a few old Treasury notes not presented for payment; but at the end of the year 1878 there was more money to the credit of the Colony than would pay them all off, besides what was to our credit in Ottawa. A man who had a thousand dollars to his credit for every hundred he owed could not be considered in a bad condition financially. He did not believe a Government could have been dragged together who would make such an unwarranted statement, they must be the dregs of all parties. With regard to the Fishery Award, he was proud that he could agree with the Government on that subject. He would assist any Government to get our due share of that Award.

By the North American Act, the Dominion Government were bound to protect our fisheries, but they had no power to sell them. In the terms of Confederation with this Island, the Dominion Government bound themselves to protect our fisheries, and unless they acknowledged them to be ours, there was no need to mention them in those terms. Regarding the value of our fisheries, the first authority he would quote would be Mr. Hackett, who, in his place in Parliament, stated that thirty thousand of the people of this Island, were dependent upon the fisheries for their support. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries stated that the yearly value of the Gulf Fisheries were between three and four million dollars; and, as ours were the most valuable, we might safely assume them to be of the value of between one and two millions a year, so that one and a half millions was not too much for us to get for a twelve years' lease of them. The late Government lost no time in asserting our rights to a share of that money; but how did the present Minister of Marine and Fisheries act in reference to the matter? Had he been anxious to get this amount for the Island, he would not have been so ready to snub the hon. member who asked for the correspondence on the subject. After the subject was debated, Mr. Hackett had the bad taste to rebuke Mr. Yeo for bringing up the matter, when he had no better proof than the statement in the Governor's speech that there was such correspondence. That was the very best authority for assuming there was such correspondence. The present Government should show that the people of this Province are one in regard to the value of our fisheries, and their claim to a share of the Award. The paragraph under consideration showed that the present Government were not sincere in their regard to this matter, or they would have used their utmost endeavours before now, instead of promising to do it at some future time. They were carried into power on the non-assessment cry, and the only way we could manage the business properly without assessment was, by getting our share of this Award. Had the present Government pressed the matter, and had the members in the Cabinet from the Maritime Provinces Messrs. Tilley, Tupper and Pope demanded it, all the power in the Dominion could not withstand their demand. The action of the present Government was something like that of the king who fiddled while his capital city was burning. He (Mr. Laird) denounced the proposition made in the House of Commons, to fund this money and dole it out to the fisherman, as that would be making paupers of them. If the present Government let the opportunity slip of getting this money, generations unborn would curse the day they got the reins of power. He (Mr. Laird) charged the present Government with doubling the cost of elections by having them when not required. Regarding the cost of legislation, the Government could not tie the hands of the House, so that their statement regarding that was mere clap-trap. He was in favor of one Legislative Chamber, and believed he was the first to advocate that policy in the House. The Council was as much part of the Legislature as the House of Assembly, and he did not believe in abolishing the one and keeping the other. The Government were going to reduce the cost of the Civil Service to the "lowest possible amount"—treat the officials as we treated beggars. A Lien Law might be the means of ruining men who let contracts; it would be better to establish the system of pay as you go. It was said they were going to supplement the revenue. Surely it was not necessary to supplement the Assessment Act. That Act was based on a sound principle, and he did not think the Government would get a better measure.

Special Notices.

WINDOW BLINDS.—Handsome Opacque Lined Window Blinds, with fancy gilt borders and centres. Also, Imitation Lace Blinds, very durable, with either common or patent rollers complete. Housekeepers putting up new blinds should see these before buying other goods. W. A. WEEKS & Co. April 23, 1879—thurs sat mon

ORANGES by the box at Beer & Goff's. **FRESH ORANGES** and **MAPLE SUGAR** at BEER & GOFF'S.

VERY CHOICE Smoked Hams, at BEER & GOFF'S.

The Insolvent Act of 1875, and Amending Acts.

In the matter of George D. Longworth and Henry W. Longworth, Insolvents.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT has issued in this cause, and the creditors are notified to meet at my Office, in Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May, instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of their affairs, and to appoint an Assignee if they see fit.

ANGUS A. MCLEAN, Official Assignee.

Charlottetown, Queen's County, P. E. I., May 2nd 1879.

Cedars! Cedars!

HEarken, FRIENDS! If we cannot have Cedars from Lebanon, of sacred fame, let us have the Cedars from our own Nursery in the West. The subscriber expects to offer for sale in Charlottetown, about the 10th inst., a quantity of young CEDARS, of all sizes, to suit customers, for hedges or home ornamentation. They have been raised on dry upland, and therefore are well suited for transplanting. It is a beautiful aromatic evergreen, and will tend to make all who look upon it happy all the year round. We shall sell in large or small lots, and at low prices. As we only purpose remaining one day in town, those who leave their names at the Examiner Office will be called on first.

D. ARCHIBALD.

May 2, 1879—6i

BOXES AND KEGS

ORANGES, LEMONS, GRAPES.

Cheapest & Best IN TOWN.

CARVELL BROS.

Ch'town, May 1, 1879.—3i eod

For Sale or to Let.

THE DWELLING HOUSE

fronting on Pleasant Street, now in possession of James Gass.

For further particulars apply to the Subscriber,

P. C. KELLY.

Queen street, Ch'town, May 1st, 1879. 6i

Undertaking

IN all its branches; Keeping Caskets, in Walnut and Rosewood, and Covered Coffins constantly on hand, and with the facilities of machinery he can furnish everything for funerals, better and cheaper than any other person in the city.

Hearses and Mourning Coaches of best class on shortest notice to any part of the country, and at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

TO ARRIVE THIS WEEK,

Per S. S. "Prince Edward,"

45 CASES,

EQUAL TO

90 Boxes Oranges.

8 Cases (equal to)

16 Boxes Lemons.

20 HHDS.

ENGLISH REFINED SUGAR

To the Wholesale Trade, only, at lowest prices.

W. E. DAWSON & CO.

Ch'town, April 28, 1879—6i

REMOVAL.

Messrs. Brecken & FitzGerald have removed their Office to the

BANK OF P. E. ISLAND, SECOND STORY.

Entrance by Side Door. April 26, '78.—6in pat ar her

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

Household Furniture.

I am instructed by **William McKechnie, Esq.**, to sell at Auction; at his residence, Upper Prince Street, opposite Judge Hensley's, on

SATURDAY, the 3rd of MAY,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

All the Household Furniture,

—CONSISTING OF—

DRAWING ROOM, PARLOUR, BED-ROOM, HALL AND KITCHEN FURNITURE

—AS FOLLOWS:—

ONE Valuable Square Piano, (nearly new) 1 Piano Stool, 1 Black Walnut and Repp. Drawing Room Suit, Walnut Vase Stand, 1 do What-Not, Brussels Carpet, (nearly new) Pictures, Lace and Repp Curtains, Black Marble Mantle Clock, Black Marble Pedestal, Fire Irons and Coal Vase, Mantel Ornaments, Handsome Walnut Book Case, Walnut Parlour Suit (9 pieces) Pictures, Carpet, etc.

Walnut Cheffoner and Side Board, Extension Dining Table, Cane Seat Chairs, Breakfast Table, Pictures, &c.

Walnut Hat Rack, Hall Table, Flower Stand, and Flowers, Oil Cloth, Stair Carpet, Rugs, &c. Valuable Walnut Bed-Room Suit, ("Princess Louise Pattern") Spring Mattress, Straw Palliasses, China Chamber Set (gilt) Tin Chamber Set, &c., &c.

Walnut and Oak Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Rocking Chairs, small Chairs, Toilet Sets, and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Mattresses, Palliasses.

Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Stove and Cooking Utensils, Patent Refrigerator, &c. Also, 1 Phaeton, 1 Spring Wagon, 1 Water Cart, 1 Family Sleigh (Cushioned), 2 Wood Sleighs, 2 Wolf skin Robes, Mast and Sail for Pleasure Boat, and sundry other articles.

The above furniture is all nearly new and in good order.

Also, 1 superior Milch Cow.

TERMS.—All sums under \$50, cash; over \$50, a credit of 3 months, on approved joint notes.

WILLIAM DODD, Auct'r.

Ch'town, April 25, 1879.—pat

Latest Styles.

UPHOLSTERING of every description done in latest styles, of best materials. Hair, Flock, Fibre and Straw Mattresses, single and double, and on cheapest scales.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Looking Glasses,

CHEVAL with Marble Top Pedestal. Swinging Glasses of all sizes and prices. Mantle Glasses. Cheap.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1st, '79—pres pat 1m

Mouldings

OF every modern pattern, in Walnut and Gilt, for Picture Frames, cheap, and made up promptly to order.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1st, '79—pres pat 1m

Furniture in Every Variety.

DRAWING ROOM and Dining Room Suits in latest styles; Bed Room Sets in Walnut, Ash, Walnut Trimmed and Painted Sets from \$20 to \$150 per set.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

CHILDREN'S GOODS.

BUGGIES, Chairs, Cradles, Swinging Cots, Go-carts, Cots and Bedsteads, of every class, cheap for cash.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, 1879—

CORNICES.

AN excellent assortment of Window Cornices and Poles. Blind Rollers and Venetian Blinds made to order, with new style of woven tapes, cheaper than in any other establishment in the city.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, 1879—

Job Work

DONE in Straight and Jig Sawing, Fret-work Sawing, every description of Turning, Plain, Ornamental, Twist and Elizabethian, and every description of Screw Cutting in Wood, Ivory, Metal and Grinding Circular Saws with Emery Wheels.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

ODD PIECES OF FURNITURE.

DEVONPORTS, Cheffoners, Escritores, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Side Tables, Biddets with pans, Candelabras with marble tops, Cylindrical Desks, Side Boards, Screens, Umbrella Stands, Butlers' Trays, Whatnots, Earth Closets, Commodes and Patent Wire Woven Mattresses.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

Painting

OF every description of Household Furniture, and Varnishing and Polishing done with three year old Varnishes, very cheap and promptly, for cash.

MARK BUTCHER.

May 1, '79—pres pat 1m

CARD

W. D. STEWART begs leave to inform the public that he has resumed business as an Auctioneer, and will attend to the sale of Merchandise, Lands, Stocks, etc., either within the city or country. Office, cor. of Powal and Water streets, opposite Rankin House.

Ch'town, April 29, 1879—2w