

The Daily Examiner.

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"This is true Liberty, when Free-born Men, having to advise the Public, may speak free."—EURIPIDES.

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

VOL. 14.—NO. 117.

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ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 45m. p. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 7h. 31.6m. a. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 11h. 42.2m. a. m.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45 lm., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	High water	Days len
1 Tuesday	5 45	6 22	9 36	2 4	12 39	
2 Wednesday	42	24 10	37 3	2	43	
3 Thursday	40	26 11	41 4	15	46	
4 Friday	38	27 11	46 5	39	49	
5 Saturday	37	29 11	51 6	57	52	
6 Sunday	35	30 2	56 7	59	55	
7 Monday	32	31 3	59 8	46	59	
8 Tuesday	34	33 5	0 9	27	13 2	
9 Wednesday	29	34 6	2 10	2	5	
10 Thursday	27	35 7	3 10	36	8	
11 Friday	24	36 8	4 11	11	12	
12 Saturday	23	38 9	5 11	41	15	
13 Sunday	22	39 9	5 56	15	18	
14 Monday	20	40 10	5 0	15	21	
15 Tuesday	18	42 11	3 8	1	24	
16 Wednesday	16	43 12	2 10	27	27	
17 Thursday	14	44 0	2 22	27	30	
18 Friday	12	45 1	4 4	0	33	
19 Saturday	11	47 1	4 50	10	36	
20 Sunday	9	48 2	13 6	28	39	
21 Monday	8	50 2	4 6	26	42	
22 Tuesday	5	51 3	17 8	31	46	
23 Wednesday	3	53 3	4 8	19	49	
24 Thursday	2	54 4	22 10	5	52	
25 Friday	0	55 4	5 9	10	55	
26 Saturday	4	59 5	4 7	11	58	
27 Sunday	58	58 6	19	14	1	
28 Monday	56	59 7	23	0	4	
29 Tuesday	54	7 0	25	1	6	
30 Wednesday	53	7 0	9	32	9	

N. J. CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Campbell & Rayden)
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
SHIP BROKER,
AND INSURANCE AGENT,
COR. OF QUEEN AND WATER STS.,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.

Importer and Jobber of Choice Groceries and Spices.
General Agent for P. E. Island of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, of London, England.
Special attention given to Auction Sales of Lumber, Coal, Fish, Apples and other Fruit, Real Estate, Household Furniture, Bankrupt and other Stocks, and all kinds of Merchandise.
Correspondence and Consignments solicited. Returns promptly made.
March 25, 1884.

JAS. E. GRANT,

Sole Agent for P. E. Island for
THOS. CONNOR & SONS,
Rope Manufacturers,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
Orders from the trade respectfully solicited.
Ch'town, Feb. 29, 1884.—1m

McLeod, Morson & McQuarrie,

BARRISTERS
—AND—
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Office in Old Bank,
(UP STAIRS).
Ch'town, Feb. 21, 1884.

SULLIVAN & MACNEILL,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
Solicitors in Chancery,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICES—O'Halloran's Building, Great George Street, Charlottetown.
Money to Loan.
W. W. SULLIVAN, Q. C. | CHESTER B. MACNEILL
Jan. 16, '83.

Piano Tuning.

D. M. REID announces that he is prepared to tune and repair Pianos of all kinds. Broken or defective wires replaced. Pianos tuned by the year. Orders may be left at the store of Miller Bros., Queen Street, or at his own residence, Kent Street.
Feb. 16, 1884—dy 4i wky 2i pd

SALT! SALT!

FOR SALE ex WAREHOUSE,
5,000 bags Liverpool Salt,
1,200 bags Coarse Fishery Salt.
FFAKE BROS. & CO.
Ch'town Feb. 14, 1884.—1f

Ground Bones.

THE undersigned will be prepared to supply pure ground bones, of all sizes, and in large or small quantities, to farmers and others about 1st April.

Highest Cash Price paid for Old Bones.
J. W. MCGILL.
Ch'town, March 14—cod 2m pat eod 2m s] 2m



SHIP AND HOUSE BUILDERS,

Will find every requisite for the trade at

DUCHEMIN'S STEAM FACTORY,

Beer's Wharf.
Always on hand, a complete stock of
Ship's Blocks,
Deadeyes,
Steering Wheels,
—ALSO—
Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting, Conductor and Handrail, Newel Posts, Balusters and every description of Turning.
Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and Moulding turned out neatly and with despatch.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near McMillan's Coal Depot.
Albert Duchemin.
Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wky 6i.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

At the 57th Annual General Meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company, held at Edinburgh on Tuesday, the 24th of April, 1883, the following results for the year ended 15th November, 1883, were reported:—
3,038 new proposals for life assurance were received the year for \$ 9,754,085 38
2,561 proposals were accepted, amounting to 7,239,048 13
The total existing assurances in force at 15th November, 1882, amounted to 66,936,302 91 (Of which \$7,753,031.15 was reassured with other offices)
The claims by death which arose during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to 2,462,226 59
The annual revenue amounted at 15th November, 1882, to 4,267,546 00
The invested funds at same date amounted to 29,503,416 00
Being an increase during the year of 1,062,648 35
JOHN LONGWORTH, Agent for Charlottetown.
THOMAS KERR, Inspector of Agencies.
Ch'town, August 9, 1883.

R. N. 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine for Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cupéba or Copaiba.
INFALLIBLE, HYGIENIC, CURATIVE, PREVENTIVE. Price \$1.50, including Bulbe Syringe. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail. Securely sealed, on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application. AMERICAN AGENCY "46" MEDICINE CO., Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont.
Sold in Charlottetown by APOTHECARIES HALL CO.
May 16.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

J. B. MACDONALD

IS now showing an extensive range of NEW PRINTS, bought before the advance in duty, consisting of,—
650 pieces, in all the Newest Designs,
20 bales (800 pieces) Grey Cottons,
White Cottons, in the Different Makes,
Sheetings and Pillow Cottons,
Towelings and Stair Linens.

—ALSO—
A Large Variety of Carpets, in Brussels, Tapestry, Scotch and Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets, Hearth Rugs, and Door Mats.

SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

J. B. MACDONALD.
Ch'town, Feb. 28, 1884.—2aw wky.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO. FIRE.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—Montreal.
HALIFAX BRANCH—J. Scott Mitchell, Agent.

Risks Taken on Most Favorable Terms.
AGENT FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

F. H. ARNAUD,
Merchants Bank of Halifax.
Ch'town, Feb. 27, 1884.

GRAND SALE OF DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO. will, during the HOLIDAY SEASON, give special bargains in
Dress Goods, Knit Wool Goods, Mantles, Shawls, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, &c

CLOTHING. CLOTHING.

Men's Overcoats, \$3.90, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$7.50, up.
Men's Ulsters, \$4.95, \$6.25, \$7.00, up.
Men's Reefers, \$2.95, \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$4.50, \$5.50 up.
Fur Caps, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, Worsted Tweeds, Underclothing, Buffalo Robes, Horse Rugs, Small Wares, etc.

PARKS' WARP, CHEAP.

Cash Buyers can depend on getting REAL BARGAINS in every Department.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN MACPHEE & CO,
ROBERT ORR'S OLD STAND.
Ch'town, Dec. 12, 1883.—2aw wky pres pat.

WANTED. WANTED.

500 CARPENTERS and Workmen will be wanted to build up the burnt part of BOOTS AND SHOES AT DORSEY, GOFF & CO'S.

READ THIS. We are now prepared to accommodate each and every person on the Island with a good pair of Solid Leather Boots, at the lowest price. The style, quality and fit of our work can't be beat. Come and see for yourself.

Sole Leather, Wholesale and Retail.
DORSEY, GOFF & CO.
Ch'town, March 12, 1884.—eodwky

DESBRISAY & ANGUS,

AGENTS OF THE
QUEEN AND AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANIES,

WHILE thanking the Citizens of Charlottetown for their past patronage, and assistance during the late fire, have to announce that they have taken the office in

Stevenson's Building,
CORNER QUEEN AND SYDNEY STREETS,

Where they are prepared to do business.
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1884.

The Washington Treaty.

Debate in the Commons respecting its Renewal.

Summary of Mr. Davies' Speech

AND MR. HACKETT'S REPLY.

Mr. Davies Makes a Motion.

MR. DAVIES' SPEECH.

On motion to go into committee of supply,—
MR. DAVIES said he had an important matter to bring to the notice of the house, viz: the Washington Treaty, and the necessity of providing against an interregnum by legislation this session. The attempt to force the United States into suing for reciprocal free trade having failed, we might now, with pig-headed stupidity, decide to exclude Americans from our waters, or we might decide to levy tonnage duties on the American fishing vessels. Both these courses would, undoubtedly, prove unsatisfactory, nor would it be dignified to ask a money compensation for the privilege of using our invaluable fisheries. The result of the Halifax Commission was not pleasing to either party, and the public opinion of Canada was against it. But, on the other hand, the Americans were evidently keenly alive to the advantages they possessed in the right to fish within three miles of Canadian shores, and if the Treaty expired a difficulty will almost certainly arise out of the contention of Americans that they had a right to fish three miles from the Canadian coast line. We had nearly 4,000 miles of coast line, and our waters teemed with fish, while the American returns showed very large amounts of United States capital invested in the fisheries, and American vessels following the schools of fish are not over scrupulous about passing the three mile limit. They must, to be successful, come within the three-mile limit. The Americans contended that they compensated us by taking off duty. He was willing to admit that under our circumstances we would be obliged to pay the duties if they were imposed, and therefore, we had an advantage in the remission of duties. The question of a renewal of reciprocal trade relations with the United States should, he contended, be reopened. While the old reciprocity treaty was in operation the value of our trade with the Americans rose from \$17,000,000 to \$82,000,000. The reciprocity treaty was a great advantage to both countries, for one country affords the natural market for the products of the other, and therefore he would move, seconded by Mr. Charlton, that in view of the notice of termination of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington by the United States to the British Government and the consequent expiration on the first of July, 1885, of the reciprocal privileges and exemptions in that treaty, this house is of opinion that steps should be taken at an early date by the Government of Canada, with the object of bringing about negotiations for a new Treaty, providing to the citizens of Canada and the United States the reciprocal privileges of fishing and freedom from duties now enjoyed, together with additional reciprocal freedom of trade relations with the two countries, and that the citizens of Canada should be directly represented by some one nominated by it in Government.

MR. HACKETT'S REPLY.

MR. HACKETT—It is not my intention to make any lengthened remarks on this subject. The question, however, is one of great importance to the people of Canada, and I feel I would not be doing my duty were I to give a silent vote upon it. I listened with great attention to the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat (Mr. Davies), and, I think, it must be a matter of gratitude for us all that an hon. gentleman of the Opposition should rise in this House and completely justify the action of the right hon. leader of the Government as regards the Washington Treaty. I think that hon. gentleman

has taken place in the principal product of the fisheries finding a market in the United States. Although the hon. gentleman said much with regard to the United States furnishing a market for our fish, we know there are markets outside the United States for several of the articles of fish produced in Canada. There is one article especially, mackerel, caught in Canada, the principal market for which is in the United States, and which is always eagerly sought after in that country. I find that in 1874, one year after the Treaty came into operation, the exports, amounting in value to \$712,448. I find that the exports, according to Provinces, were: From Quebec, 164 barrels; from Nova Scotia, 11,160 barrels; from New Brunswick, 2,561 barrels; from Prince Edward Island, 6,589 barrels. Now, I find from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1882—and the hon. gentleman endeavored to make it appear that these returns are very inaccurate—however, I find that the exports in 1882 to the United States were 110,352 barrels of mackerel, being an increase over the former period of 29,978. Since that time the canning industry has been started in Canada, and I find that in 1882 we exported 42,600 cans from Nova Scotia; 120,643 from New Brunswick; 430,819 from P. E. Island, or a total value of mackerel exported in cans to the United States from Canada, of \$1,181,656.85, or an increase of \$469,228.85, showing that the Washington Treaty has stimulated this particular branch of the fishing industry and has increased it 50 per cent. or more during the last ten years. This is quite sufficient to show that the Washington Treaty had a very beneficial effect upon the fishing interest of the Maritime Provinces.

THE TREATY HAD BEEN BENEFICIAL not only in stimulating trade between the two countries in this regard, but it has also been beneficial in this respect, that a very large amount of money has found its way into the Dominion Treasury. The hon. member for Queen's (Mr. Davies) has said it is a wrong principle to barter away rights of this kind; but we know it was necessary in the interests of the two countries that this Treaty should be negotiated. We believe, and our belief has been proved to be correct, that the privileges surrendered by the United States were less than those surrendered by Canada, and it was only fair that the United States should be called on to pay to Canada compensation for additional privileges thus obtained. So we not only gained by that Treaty the freedom of the markets of the United States for our fish, but also \$4,500,000 in cash. Although we gained those privileges, still the advantages were not altogether on the side of Canada, because the United States have found in Canada a market for a large quantity of their fish. We know that when our fish go to Boston or New York, they are not consumed at those points, but it finds its way to the western country. Under our policy of building up the Northwest, with a large population going in there year after year, it is only reasonable to assume that, in a few years, we shall have a good market for our fish in

over the hon. gentleman since. Will he raise his voice to-night in opposition, when a prominent supporter of that party gets up and strongly advocates a renewal of that Treaty? I think he will not. I find that the hon. member for Bothwell (Mr. Mill) stated on that occasion:—
"They should feel entirely satisfied that before the Treaty was ratified we did not make a mistake—by one fell sweep we should not destroy the hopes and blast the prospects of this country."
It was going to destroy and blast forever the prospects of the country at that time.
"Holding up the Treaty in his hands, he said: Here was the hole through which America would get possession of this country."
"As to the merit of the fishery articles, he maintained that the expense that would be incurred in preventing frauds of the revenue would be quite as much as had been hitherto expended in the total exclusion of Americans from Canadian waters."
Mr. Anglin also said:—
"It might be said that this was the best that could have been obtained, but he, for one, was not satisfied to barter away our fisheries for any such paltry price; and, as far as his voice and vote would go, he would resist any such attempt to dispose of them."

Now, Sir, it must be gratifying to hon. gentlemen occupying the Ministerial benches, and to their supporters, to find after a lapse of ten years that Treaty has become so popular that hon. gentlemen opposite are very uneasy lest it should not be renewed. All the hon. members from the Maritime Provinces know that this Treaty has proved of great advantage to the fishermen of those Provinces. Much has been said with regard to who pays the duty. The fishermen of the Maritime Provinces are well aware that when they entered their fish for sale on the wharves of Boston or New York, they had to pay the duty. They knew their fish came into competition with the fish of the United States, and the American fishermen coming in with his cargo on one side of the wharf, and the Canadian fisherman with his cargo on the other side of the wharf, the Canadian found that he came into direct competition with the American fisherman, and before he could place his fish on the market, he was obliged to go to the American Custom House and pay a duty of \$2 per barrel, while at the same time he did not receive one cent higher price. This shows that the consumer in the United States did not pay the duty, but that it was paid by the Canadian fisherman. On that occasion it was argued clearly and well that the ratification of the Washington Treaty would give such an impetus to the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces that the exports of fish to the United States would largely increase. I am pleased to find that that argument has been verified, and that

A VERY LARGE INCREASE.
has taken place in the principal product of the fisheries finding a market in the United States. Although the hon. gentleman said much with regard to the United States furnishing a market for our fish, we know there are markets outside the United States for several of the articles of fish produced in Canada. There is one article especially, mackerel, caught in Canada, the principal market for which is in the United States, and which is always eagerly sought after in that country. I find that in 1874, one year after the Treaty came into operation, the exports, amounting in value to \$712,448. I find that the exports, according to Provinces, were: From Quebec, 164 barrels; from Nova Scotia, 11,160 barrels; from New Brunswick, 2,561 barrels; from Prince Edward Island, 6,589 barrels. Now, I find from the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1882—and the hon. gentleman endeavored to make it appear that these returns are very inaccurate—however, I find that the exports in 1882 to the United States were 110,352 barrels of mackerel, being an increase over the former period of 29,978. Since that time the canning industry has been started in Canada, and I find that in 1882 we exported 42,600 cans from Nova Scotia; 120,643 from New Brunswick; 430,819 from P. E. Island, or a total value of mackerel exported in cans to the United States from Canada, of \$1,181,656.85, or an increase of \$469,228.85, showing that the Washington Treaty has stimulated this particular branch of the fishing industry and has increased it 50 per cent. or more during the last ten years. This is quite sufficient to show that the Washington Treaty had a very beneficial effect upon the fishing interest of the Maritime Provinces.

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He also said:—
"If the Government carries the Bill, as he had no doubt they would, he would be able to refer at some future day to what he had said to-night, in order to show that he, at least, had raised his voice in protest against the national wrong and degradation."
Now, Sir, what great change has come