

# The Daily Examiner.

TERMS—FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

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

SINGLE COPIES TWO CENTS.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1884.

VOL. 14.—NO. 130.

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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. 45.1m., a. m.

DAY OF WEEK	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Days
M	rise	sets	rise	water	len
1 Tuesday	5 45	6 22	9 36	2 4	12 30
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	29 49
5 Saturday	37	29 11	51	6	57 52
6 Sunday	35	30 12	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	11 11	8	12
12 Saturday	23	38 9	0 11 4	15	15
13 Sunday	22	39 9	56	15	18
14 Monday	20	40 10	50	15	21
15 Tuesday	18	42 11	38	17	24
16 Wednesday	16	43	morn	2	10 27
17 Thursday	14	44	0 22	2	37 30
18 Friday	12	45	1 4	0	33
19 Saturday	11	47	1 40	5	10 36
20 Sunday	9	48	2 13	6	28 39
21 Monday	8	50	2 46	7	31 42
22 Tuesday	5	51	3 17	3	21 45
23 Wednesday	3	53	3 48	9	19 49
24 Thursday	2	54	4 22	10	5 52
25 Friday	0	55	4 59	10	47 55
26 Saturday	4	59	5 47	11	33 58
27 Sunday	5	58	6 29	morn	14 1
28 Monday	56	59	7 23	0	16 4
29 Tuesday	54	7	8 23	1	6
30 Wednesday	53	7	9 32	1	52 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 Com-  
pany, 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 28, 1884.

**DRESS MAKING.**

MISS TAYLOR and MISS FARROW  
are now prepared to attend to DRESS  
MAKING, in every department, at Lord's  
Hotel, Souris East. Ladies giving orders will  
meet with prompt attention.  
Souris, April 4, 1884.—1m

**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 & MACBELL,**  
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. MACBELL  
Jan. 19, '83.

**J. A. CHIPMAN & CO.**

Are Offering ex Warehouse,  
400 lbs. Medium and High Grade Patents  
(American and Canadian),  
125 lbs. Low Grade Bakers.  
To arrive via Picton, 500 barrels choice  
Superior Extra, for early boats.  
OFFICE OPPOSITE RANKIN HOUSE.  
N. B.—Owing to the inferior quality of  
most Canada Superior this year, we have con-  
cluded to make a specialty of the two follow-  
ing brands—Evangeline, 1st grade; Superior  
Extra, Nova Scotia Mills, 2nd Grade. We  
guarantee these brands to give satisfaction.  
J. F. SHATFORD,  
Agent  
Ch'town, April 9.

**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 Blocks,  
Deadeyes,  
Steering Wheels,  
—ALSO—  
Mouldings, in great variety, Cornice, Base  
Panel, Door and Window Finish, Spouting,  
Conductor and Handrail, Novel Posts, Balu-  
sters and every description of Turning.  
Fret, Circular and Jig Sawing, Planing and  
Moulding turned out neatly and with des-  
patch.  
Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Don't forget the place, Beer's Wharf near  
McMillan's Coal Depot.

**Albert Duchemin.**  
Ch'town, Jan. 2, 1884.—wky G.

**MONCTON  
Sash and Door Factory.**

MR. P. LEA, in returning thanks to the  
public for the liberal patronage extended to  
him while in business in Charlottetown,  
begs leave to inform his old customers and  
the public generally, that he, in company  
with Mr. William Rogers, has appointed

**Messrs. B. Williams & Co.**  
Lumber and Coal Dealers, Pownal Wharf,  
Charlottetown, our agents, who will keep  
constantly on hand a full supply of Mould-  
ings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

**LOWEST CASH PRICES.**  
All orders entrusted to them will receive  
prompt attention.

**LEA & ROGERS,**  
Moncton, N. B.  
Sept. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

**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 re-  
ported:—  
3,938 new proposals for life assu-  
rance were received the year for \$ 9,754,085 38  
2,561 proposals were accepted, assuring 7,239,048 13  
The total existing assurances in  
force at 15th November,  
1882, amounted to 56,936,302 91  
(Of which \$7,753,031.15 was  
reassured with other offices)  
The claims by death which  
arose during the year amount-  
ed, including bonus addi-  
tions, 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 3, 1883.

**TO LET,**

THE RAILWAY HOUSE, situated on  
Richmond Street, near London House.  
Also a shop adjoining, 16x30 feet. Apply to  
THOMAS CAMPELL.  
Ch'town, Feb. 23, 1884.—1f

**BARGAINS.**

I AM selling the balance of my Furniture  
saved from the fire of the 20th ult., at J.  
D. McLeod's corner, Queen Street, at a  
reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per  
cent below usual prices.  
JOHN NEWSON.  
Ch'town, March 8.

**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.

**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.

**FURNITURE. FURNITURE.**

We have on hand a full line of PARLOR AND BEDROOM  
SUITS, latest styles and well made, that we will sell cheap to  
make room for new patterns.  
We are prepared to do all kinds of Upholstering, Cabinet  
Work, Polishing, etc., for house-cleaning time, in a thorough  
manner.

HAIR MATTRESSES Re-made, Re-picked and Cleaned, which  
make them as good as new. CHAIRS Reseated with Birch,  
Veneer, Perforated Seats, and Cane.  
First-class work guaranteed in every branch. All orders en-  
trusted to us in this month will be promptly executed, and  
cheaper than after the spring rush commences.  
Better value in every department than ever before offered in  
Charlottetown.

**MARK WRIGHT & CO.,**  
Kent Street, and 53 Queen Street.  
Charlottetown, March 17, 1884.—2aw wky

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
OF ENGLAND.**

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1836.  
Invested Funds, \$30,632,000; of which ONE MILLION  
DOLLARS is invested in Canada.

General Reserve and Fire Re-Insurance Fund, SEVEN  
MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND  
DOLLARS.  
This Company will now do a general business in the City and  
Province. Risks taken daily by  
R. R. FITZGERALD,  
AGENT.  
Ch'town, March 10, 1884.—eed

**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, &  
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, Under-  
clothing, 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.

**THE FISHERY AWARD.**

Report of Mr. Hackett's Speech.

(From Hansard)

MR. HACKETT—Before this resolution is  
submitted to a vote, I want to make a few  
remarks in regard to it. The question is  
one of very great importance to the people  
of Prince Edward Island. It is not a new  
question. It has been debated here for  
several Sessions, and I think hon. members  
are now pretty conversant with the details  
of the question. The hon. gentleman who  
has just taken his seat has made a very  
good speech from the standpoint, perhaps,  
of his Province; but it must be remembered  
that we do not base our claim for this  
money on the fact that Prince Edward  
Island is a Maritime Province, but on the  
fact that the Government of the Island  
were called upon by the Imperial Govern-  
ment to ratify the Treaty of Washington,  
so far as the fishery clauses were concerned.  
At that time Prince Edward Island was a  
separate colony, and had no connection  
whatever with the Dominion of Canada.  
We ratified that treaty at the urgent request  
of the Imperial Government, and we come  
here claiming that, having done so, the  
Island is entitled to a portion of the award,  
and should be treated in the same way as  
Newfoundland had been treated by the  
Imperial Government. We all know that,  
when the question was before the Halifax  
Commission, the claim of Newfoundland  
was regarded as distinct from that of the  
Dominion of Canada; and in apportioning  
the award, the sum of \$1,000,000 was allowed  
to Newfoundland for the privileges she con-  
ceded under the Washington Treaty. We  
base our claim upon the fact that when we  
were asked to assent to that treaty, we  
were outside of the Dominion of Canada,  
and that the concessions granted to the  
Americans on our behalf were not granted  
by the Dominion of Canada, but by the  
Province of Prince Edward Island. The  
hon. gentleman who has just taken his  
seat has referred to the fact that the Do-  
minion of Canada has undertaken the pro-  
tection of the fisheries. We all know that  
when a colony, under the British North  
America Act, becomes a part of the Con-  
federation, under section 91 of that Act,  
the Dominion assumes the protection of its  
fisheries; that is conceded; but, while the  
Dominion assumes the protection of the  
fisheries, that does not give the Dominion  
the right to

LEASE OR SELL  
those fisheries. All the colonies of British  
North America, before Confederation, had  
territorial rights; those rights were guaran-  
teed to them by the Imperial Government;  
they held those rights almost from time  
immemorial; and when they came into the  
Dominion of Canada they of course surren-  
dered those rights to the Dominion, and the  
Dominion undertook to protect the fisheries  
of the several provinces; but that fact did  
not give the Dominion any rights of terri-  
tory, or any claim for compensation that  
those colonies might have had in those  
fisheries previous to Confederation. Now,  
Prince Edward Island had a right, there  
can be no doubt about that—it is not dis-  
puted—to certain moneys which were to be  
granted as compensation under the Wash-  
ington Treaty. By no word or implication  
has that right been surrendered, and I  
maintain that the Island is justified in  
claiming a portion of this money on that  
ground. We are very thankful that the  
Dominion Government have given us a  
share of the fishery bounty; but I submit  
that this is altogether distinct from this  
award. The bounty is given to the fisher-  
men of the Maritime Provinces to encour-  
age them in their industry. If we are to  
surrender our claims to this bounty, on the  
simple ground that we are to receive a por-  
tion of the award, I should be very sorry,  
because I think it is a right principle that  
the fishermen should receive the benefit of  
their fisheries. Now, I have something to  
say with regard to the fact that Prince  
Edward Island

was NOT REPRESENTED  
before the Halifax Commission. I think  
we had a perfect right to be represented  
there, and to press our claims for a portion  
of this money. I think that was the prop-  
er time to press our claims. It is indeed a  
matter of regret that this question should  
now come up before the Dominion Parlia-  
ment; because the right of Prince Edward  
Island, having existed since the Province  
ratified the Treaty, that right could have  
been put before the Halifax Commission,  
and we should not be obliged to come here  
now as it were, supplicating the people of  
this Dominion to grant us a right that could  
have been obtained under the terms of the  
Treaty. Now who is to blame in this  
matter? There must have been neglect on  
the part of somebody in regard to repre-  
senting the claims of the Island before the  
Halifax Commission. I will not say that  
the hon. gentleman who represented Prince  
Edward Island in this House, from 1874 to  
1879, were delinquent in their duty; but I  
think it was equally necessary at that time,  
when the matter was still unsettled, that  
the hon. gentlemen who represented the  
Province in this House, should have pressed  
its claims. But, Sir, I have gone through  
Hansard from 1874 to 1879, and I have  
been unable to find that the hon. gentle-  
men who represented the Island as

ADMIRABLE RESULTS IN FEVERS.  
Dr. J. J. Ryan, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I  
invariably prescribe it in fevers, also in con-  
valescence from wasting and debilitating  
diseases, with admirable results. I also find  
it a tonic to an enfeebled condition of the  
genital organs."

HAVE A SWEET VOICE, GIRLS.—Were half  
the pains which is taken to cultivate the voice  
in song bestowed upon its tones as used in  
speech, social intercourse would gain a very  
great charm. We hear harsh, metallic voices,  
which are cracked, a discord running through  
their cadences. Nobody can be where a num-  
ber of ladies are gathered without being struck  
by the lack of culture which is evidenced in  
disagreeable voices. A sweetly-modulated  
voice in conversation is delightful and restful.  
In educating the young, example is more  
potentially than precept; and if mothers and  
teachers always spoke with gentleness, and  
were careful to let their voice be clear and  
distinct, dropping from their lips like finished  
coin, a great benefit would accrue to the  
attractiveness of social intercourse.

The time draws near when that distinguish-  
ed captive, Orton, the claimant of the Tich-  
borne estates, will be released from duress.  
Some speculative mind would seem to have  
been harboring schemes of money making by  
persuading him to exhibit himself to an ad-  
miring and sympathetic populace at so much  
a head. In a letter recently published, how-  
ever, he has thoughtfully refused to lend him-  
self to any such scheme. He says, what is  
undoubtedly true, that the hard working  
men of England, as well as elsewhere, need  
their money for their wives and children. At  
any rate, it could easily be spent to much  
better advantage than by paying for a glimpse  
of Mr. Arthur Orton, whether he is the ver-  
itable Tichborne or not.

THE Picton Standard of the 15th inst.,  
chronicles the deaths of six persons in that  
county, whose united ages amount to 458  
years.  
RHEUMATISM and Catarrh, caused by poor  
or corrupted blood, are cured by Ayer's  
Sarsaparilla. [Apr 21 1w wly.

here a lent, not saying one word in favor of  
the Province from which they came, now  
to charge us with neglect of duty in  
this matter. In 1880, when this matter  
was discussed in this House, an hon. gen-  
tlemen then representing a constituency in  
the Island, intended to submit the follow-  
ing Resolution. We know the House  
decided this money properly belongs to the  
Dominion of Canada, by a vote given in  
1880, and several hon. gentlemen who now  
sit in this House then gave their vote in  
that direction; but that was on the general  
principle. We asserted that the claim of  
Prince Edward Island was separate and  
distinct from the claim before the House,  
and a gentleman who, I regret very much,  
is not in the House now, was prepared to  
move this Resolution in amendment to the  
motion that the money belonged properly  
and by right to the Dominion:

"1st. That before the 1st July, 1873, the  
Treaty of Washington was in full force  
and effect as respects Prince Edward  
Island.  
"2nd. That there was no express or  
implied surrender of the interests of the  
Island in the fishery award, at the time of  
the Island entering Confederation.  
"3rd. That the British North America  
Act does not apply to the case where an  
interest in the fisheries had been sold and  
conveyed away and the right to the pur-  
chase money had accrued to the Island  
before Confederation and the said Act does  
not authorize the general Government to  
appropriate the proceeds of the sale of the  
Island fisheries for the general purposes of  
the Dominion."

Mr. Woodworth—who was the hon.  
gentleman who was going to propose that  
Resolution?

Mr. HACKETT—Dr. Muttart, who then  
represented King's County in this House.  
His contention, and it is the correct one,  
is that before the 1st of July, 1873, the  
Treaty of Washington was in force and  
effect as regards the Island, and that the  
Island, on going into the Union, did not  
surrender, in writing or in any way, any  
right or claim she had with respect to this  
matter. Now, it may be said that by the  
fact of the Island going into the Union  
at that time, and subsequent to the ratifica-  
tion of that treaty, she conveyed to the  
Dominion Parliament the right to deal  
with this question. Hon. gentlemen will  
remember that, in 1875, a correspon-  
dence took place between this  
Government, then led by the hon. mem-  
ber for East York (Mr. Mackenzie), and  
the Imperial Government, with regard to  
the rights of British Columbia; and in that  
correspondence I find the following  
dispatch on this subject. I want to show  
this House that the effect of any enlarge-  
ment of the boundaries of the Dominion  
by the admission to Confederation of any  
Provinces subsequent to the ratification  
of the Treaty, did not affect the right of any  
Province with regard to this Treaty, and  
this is the opinion of the law officers of the  
Crown. This despatch of Lord Carnarvon,  
dated the 12th of August, 1875, is as  
follows:

"Her Majesty's Government have been  
in communication with the law officers of  
the Crown, with regard to including British  
Columbia, under the operation of the  
Treaty of Washington, and they advised  
that the words 'Dominion of Canada'  
existing in the Treaty of Washington,  
article 21, must be governed by the state  
of things in May, 1871, and cannot now  
receive a wider construction from the fact  
that additional territory has since been  
added to the Dominion. The article 33  
provides the means by which the several  
articles named are to be carried into opera-  
tion, but does not provide in any way for  
extending the meaning or operation of those  
articles, and Her Majesty's Government  
are advised that the Act of the 1st of  
March, 1872, and the Act of Parliament of  
Canada, 14th June, 1873, must both be  
construed to the Dominion of Canada, as  
that Dominion was on the 8th May, 1871."

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