

The Daily Examiner.

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NEW SERIES.

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1884.

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ments, on application.

ALMANAC FOR APRIL, 1884.

MOON'S CHANGES.

First Quarter, 2nd day, 5h. 45m., p. m.
Full Moon, 10th day, 7h. 31m., a. m.
Last quarter 18th day, 11h. 42m., a. m.
New Moon 25th day, 10h. 45m., a. m.

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

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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.

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. | CHRISTIE 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. 18, 1884.—dy 4i wky 2i pd

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

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 MATRESSES 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 entrusted 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 83 Queen Street.

Charlottetown, March 17, 1884.—2aw wky

WANTED. WANTED.

500 CARPENTERS and Workmen will be wanted to build up the burnt part of Charlottetown, and to buy their

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

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.

Far 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.

WEST INDIA WAREHOUSE.

Sugar.

Porto Rico Sugar, Ten hds, fifty bris.,
Granulated Fifty bris.,
Confectioners A " Twenty bris.,
Yellow One hundred bris.,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Molasses.

Demerara and Trinidad Fifty puns,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

China and India Teas.

Choice Congou, One hundred h'f-ch'ts,
Do. Fifty caddies,
India Teas (Sonchong), Twenty cases,
Do. (Orange Pekoe), Twenty cases,
Do. (Pekoe), Ten cases,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Fish.

Choice Codfish, 100 quintals,
No. 2 do., 25 do.,
Choice Hake, 100 do.,
Herring, 60 barrels,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Feed.

Cracked Corn, Two tons,
Cracked Grain, Two tons,
Wheat Shorts, Five tons,
Wheat Bran, Five tons,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Flour, &c.

Forest City Queen (Sup. Extra), 100 bris.,
Crystal, do., 100 bris.,
Cornmeal (Am. kiln dried), 50 bris.,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Manilla Marline, One ton,
Do. Ropes, Fifty coils,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Turks' Island Salt, 1,200 bushels,
Liverpool Salt, 200 bags,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Paints, Oils, &c.

English White Lead, 100 kegs,
English Colored Paints, 50 kegs,
English Patent Driers, 20 kegs,
Boiled and Raw Oils, 10 casks,
Turpentine, 10 casks,
Pitch, Rosin, Putty, Brown Lacquer,

FOR SALE BY
HORACE HASZARD.

Ch'town, March 17, 1884.—1m eod

G. H. HASZARD

HAS, since the fire, opened his Stationery Store in

Mr. James DesBrisay's Old Stand,

where you will get the very best of

STATIONERY,

in small and large lots, at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

School Books, Marked Very Low.

World's Standard Library Series, Poets, and other Standard Books,

SELLING AT COST.

Now is the time to get valuable BOOKS at a GREAT BARGAIN.

Ch'town, March 6—1m eod

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 Mouldings, Window Sashes, Doors, etc., at

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

All orders entrusted to them will receive prompt attention.

LEA & ROGERS,

Moncton, N. B.

Sep. 5, 1883.—2aw wly

The Washington Treaty.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SPEECH.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.—In the few words I will say on the motion, I shall endeavor not to allude to the Washington Treaty, lest we might have the prolonged discussion we have had again and again on that subject. I am quite satisfied with my position with respect to it, and will allow it to rest, merely saying that there was a feeling of disappointment in the country when the notice for abrogation of the fishery clauses was given. I have no doubt that if no such notice had been given, and the arrangement, which was to last for ten years, with two years' notice, had gone on without observation on either side. The country would have been well satisfied, the Maritime Provinces would have been well satisfied, and the fishery interests would have been well satisfied. Then the only thing which would have been to have a new arbitration, in order to get a new valuation of the difference in value between the American and the Canadian fisheries for the next ten years, or for whatever period might have been fixed. However, that is all gone, and we must meet the case as it is. I do not know any reason why the hon. gentleman who moved this, or the seconder, laid before the House these elaborate statements to show the value of reciprocal trade, or trade of any kind, with the United States. That is admitted. That goes without saying. We all admit that it would be well that we had a large trade with the United States, rather than a small one; and I think Canada, as compared in her action with the action of the United States,

HAS DONE EVERYTHING

that she could well do in order to secure that desirable object. In the first place, there was the original Reciprocity Treaty which was finally consummated in 1854. The merit of that, as far as Canada was concerned, rested altogether with the Administration of Sir Francis Hicks, the Liberal Government of that day. Although the Government of which I was a member in 1854 had accidentally, from the retirement of Sir Francis Hicks, the duty of carrying out the Treaty to its consummation, by introducing and carrying into law the Act which ratified that Treaty, still it was the merit of the Reform party, and it was a great merit; it did a great service to Canada. That, as we all know, was a Treaty for reciprocal Free Trade in the natural productions of the two countries. We regretted when the Americans, from I must say, a rather natural feeling of irritation against England, gave notice for the cancellation and termination of that Treaty. It was no fault of Canada that that Treaty was terminated. Canada, during the troubles which arose in the internecine war between the North and the South, did everything that she could to preserve friendly relations with the Northern States, and I can well remember the repeated statements of Mr. Seward, who was the presiding genius of the Northern States in those days, that he wished the Mother Country, Great Britain, had been as friendly in her action towards the Northern States, as the Province of Canada had been. Then when the Treaty was ended, Canada attempted by every possible means, by sending agents to act with the British Minister at Washington, by stirring up Her Majesty's Government in England to interest itself in the renewal of the Treaty, by doing everything that possibly could be done to induce the American States to enter upon a renewal of the Treaty, or a Reciprocity Treaty of some kind. We went so far, again and again, in pressing it, that a great many Canadians, in the press and at public meetings—and the voice was heard in Parliament—thought the Government

HAD GONE TOO FAR,

that in fact it had humiliated itself by going, as it were, on its knees, to Washington to entreat for the renewal of that reciprocity. Well, Canada at first thought that a great blow had been struck at her prosperity in the future, but the people faced it manfully, and, strange to say, while it was a loss—we cannot deny it was a loss—Canada survived it and still was prosperous, and still went on in her development and expansion. Her prosperity was checked, but it was not destroyed. Then, the attempt was not ended by the failure of the Canadian Government to succeed at once. It was renewed again and again. It was renewed by the Government of which I was a member. We sent one Minister after another. Sir Alexander Galt and Sir William Howland went to Washington. When my hon. friend opposite assumed the Government, he sent a very able leading member of his party, Mr. Brown, to Washington; but it was all of no avail; the Americans had taken a certain line, and we had to submit. And I believe that the feeling which then existed still exists, and that you will never get a Treaty between the United States and Canada for reciprocal trade in the natural productions of the two countries. The Americans said—whether truly or not I do not know—that it was a nominal reciprocity, but all the advantages were on the side of Canada. We had no market of sufficient importance to offer to them for their productions of grain and cereals and fisheries. We on the other hand, had to gain everything by their markets being open for the articles which were specified in the Treaty. That feeling, I believe, still exists, and unless the United States will come at some time or other to a conclusion that they would be willing to enter upon a Reciprocity Treaty, not only for our natural productions, but for our manufactures as well as our natural products, we will never have a Treaty. I am quite satisfied the United States will not agree, the country will not agree, the voice of the country will be against a re-

stitution of the Treaty of 1854. Then, Sir, the only question is this—

CAN WE HAVE A TREATY ON A LARGER BASIS?

My hon. friend from Norfolk (Mr. Charlton) says there never was a more fitting or opportune time for opening negotiations. Mr. Speaker, I cannot see for the life of me what indication there is in that direction. The President, in his Address, which has been mentioned by my hon. friend who made this motion, stated that the notice had been given, and it might be an opportunity to have a Commission to enquire into the best means of acquiring permanently the advantages of our fisheries—some words of that kind, I forget exactly what they were. Has there been any step taken to take up that recommendation of the President? It has fallen dead. There has not been a single voice raised in its favor, and I venture to state that there will be no voice raised in its favor during the present Congress. Then the hon. gentleman says there will be no success of any measure until the Presidential election is over. The Morrison Bill, I believe, has been dropped. No action has been taken in Congress to admit reciprocity in salt, or in ores, or in oil.

Mr. CHARLTON.—If the hon. gentleman will permit me—I did not say the Morrison Bill had been dropped.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.—No; but I believe it has; I understand it has.

Mr. MILLS.—It must have been to-day.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.—I hear it has been dropped. I was told so a few moments ago. But the hon. gentleman does not think any more than I do that that Bill will become Law. If there is no indication that the United States people, that their representatives, their Congress, will accept the recommendation of the President and appoint a Commission, or go into the question and see whether there cannot be an arrangement, and if we know and the hon. gentleman admits—and it is evident he is correct—that by no possibility will there be a Bill to allow reciprocity in these articles, what indication, what sign is there that there would be any use in our going again, for the fifth or sixth or tenth time, on our knees to Washington, and asking them again, for heaven's sake, to enter into a Treaty with us? I think it would be a great mistake to pass this resolution. I think it would hamper the action of the Government were we to say at once to the Americans what it is proposed to say by this resolution. They had the opinion in 1854, and in 1865, and they will have it now if we adopt a resolution of this kind—they will think: "Canada must have the Treaty; Canada must open her markets; Canada must come upon her knees." No, Mr. Speaker, I think that this resolution is

UNFORTUNATE AND ILL-TIMED,

and as such we must oppose it. The hon. gentleman says the United States have begun to alter their policy, that a new feeling has arisen in the minds of the people. There are some faint indications that the very heavy, the very oppressive, the very unscientific tariff of the United States, the war tariff, that presses so severely on the people—there is an indication of a desire for an adjustment, but there is no indication of such a readjustment as will reduce their tariff to an equality with ours, protective as it is called by the hon. gentleman opposite. Until they do that, until they bring down their tariff to an equality, or nearly an equality, with ours, there cannot be reciprocity. I do not see how it can be. But the hon. gentleman says that the United States have shown a desire to extend their trade by having a reciprocity treaty with Mexico and the Sandwich Islands. Who commenced negotiations in those cases? Was it the Sandwich Islands and Mexico? No; it was the Government of the United States in both instances, who was desirous of getting control of the trade of those two nations, inferior in population, inferior in wealth, and very much subject to American influences. They desired to increase that influence and to obtain control of the trade of these two nations; but it was not King Kalakua, it was not the President of Mexico, who wanted the Treaty; it was the Government of the United States that pressed upon those almost auxiliary nations and forced upon them, almost forced upon them, these Treaties. Now, Mr. Speaker, I think that we must, to a certain extent, pursue the same course. They know that

WE ARE READY AT ANY TIME;

we have told them unmistakably that we are ready at any time to renew the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854. They know perfectly well that we are quite ready to go on with the fishery arrangements made by the Washington Treaty on the same footing as they were before. They know perfectly well that Canada is always open to enter into any reasonable arrangement with them, and I think that we ought to leave it there. I think it would do no good, I am satisfied it would frustrate any hope of entering into an arrangement with them, if we passed this Resolution. I do not now feel it right to say what the course of the Government would be; I think it would be premature to say what, after due consideration and consultation with Her Majesty's Government, may be done between now and July, 1885. I am quite satisfied the passing of the resolutions declaring that we must enter into immediate negotiations—because if that resolution passes, we must do so; it is an order of this House to enter into immediate negotiations for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty—would be simply to bring upon us the same rebuffs we have got on so many previous occasions. I hope the hon. gentleman won't press this resolution. I am quite satisfied that it is inopportune. The hon. gentleman's intentions and motives are good and most praiseworthy, and he has put his case exceedingly well, and has argued the interests with which he is charged, the interests of one of the Maritime Provinces, very well and very forcibly; still, I think it is inopportune that he should have made this motion. Had he