

freedom to pursue their adventurous calling without incurring constant risks, and exposing themselves and their fellow countrymen to the inevitable reproach of wilfully trespassing on the rightful domain of friendly neighbors."

Remember, ye prudent householders, what endless lawsuits with other dealers you may be avoiding by patronizing this excellent baker—what doctor's bills might ensue upon less wholesome food!

"Paramount, however, to this consideration is the avoidance of irritating disputes, calculated to disquiet the public mind of a spirited and enterprising people, and liable always to become a cause of mutual anxiety and embarrassment."

Surely our dear Uncle Sam will think no price too exorbitant which will secure to his enterprising nephews of Gloucester and Provincetown such serene results? For what a direful thing it would be: what tremors would shake his fond avuncular heart, if, while he were complacently contemplating their piscatory enjoyment, the British lion should chance to roar!

TO BE SERIOUS.

But let us not for a moment be understood as seeking to throw ridicule upon the considerations themselves thus so ably set forth in the British case, and last above cited. On the contrary, they are most important, and such as we should hope would animate every sound American statesman. That they were thought to be of primary importance by the American negotiators of the treaty of 1871 cannot be better shown than by quoting the very next sentence of the British case:—

"It was repeatedly stated by the American members of the Joint High Commission at Washington, in discussing proposals regarding the Canadian fisheries, 'that the United States desired to secure their enjoyment, not for their commercial or intrinsic value, but for the purpose of removing a source of irritation.'"

But the American negotiators did not expect that they should be asked to pay on each account separately—twice over for the same thing. The absurdity of the present claim