# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.


### *Legal Newspaper Decisions.*

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

All matter intended for publication in the Herald, should be in our office by noon on Tuesday of each week. Advertisers wishing to have their advertisements changed, should advise us on Saturday morning, in order to ensure the desired change on the ensuing week.

## THE GRITS AND THE TREATY.

That the Fishery Treaty would meet with the approval of the Opposition in Canada is something which no one expected. For any measure to receive the unswerving and unqualified opposition of that party, it is only necessary for it to have been framed by, to have received the approbation of, or to be in accordance with the views of the Government of Sir John Macdonald. This same party condemned the Washington Treaty of 1871, and when that treaty had, at the notice of the Americans, terminated in 1885, they took the earliest opportunity of abusing the Government for not having secured its renewal. Then, when the present administration conceded to the Americans, for a season, free admission to our waters, pending the negotiation of a new treaty, they were denounced by the Opposition for not protecting our fisheries. Again, when the Government announced their intention to protect our inshore fisheries, Grit speakers and writers found the greatest delight in picturing the horrors of American retaliation.

After such a consistent (?) course on this important subject, it is not to be wondered at that the prospect of a satisfactory settlement of this question should fill these worthies with chagrin and disappointment, and that they should give expression to their pent-up feelings in indiscriminate condemnation of the treaty, and slander and abuse of the British and Canadian Commissioners. All this might have been looked for; but it was hardly to be expected that the Opposition press would have the temerity to distort the facts set forth in the treaty so glaringly as the Toronto *Mail* and *Globe*, and lesser Grit journals throughout the Dominion have done.

The result is that hundreds of people, who have not read the treaty, although published in every paper in Canada, have now got it into their heads that our rights have been sacrificed. They assume this without taking the trouble of looking into the matter for themselves, on the *ipse dixit* of some one who is interested in having a false impression created regarding the result of the deliberations of the commissioners.

Among some of the false declarations made regarding the treaty, is that which says that American fishermen can, on obtaining licenses, which are to cost them nothing, purchase supplies, obtain bait, tranship cargoes and ship crews in Canadian harbors. That is the contention of the Toronto *Mail*. Now nothing could be further from the truth than these statements; for the treaty clearly sets forth that the sole privilege secured to American fishermen by this license is that of obtaining provisions on the homeward voyage. Before any of the other privileges enumerated can be enjoyed, the free entry of Canadian fish and fish oils into the United States must be conceded.

The Toronto *Globe* declares that the Americans, by conceding no more than free entry of fish and oil, can acquire, by treaty right, what cost them, according to the Halifax arbitration, $500,000 a year under the Washington Treaty. Now this is decidedly false. The United States Government paid $500,000 a year under the Halifax award for the privilege of fishing within the three mile limit; a liberty which is denied them by the new treaty. According to the Washington Treaty the fishery products of the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence were permitted free entry into the United States; Article 15 of the new treaty provides not only for this, but also makes provision for the free admission of fresh water fish, and guards against the small and unworthy act by which the United States nullified the arrangement of a free import by placing a tax upon the package or covering containing the fish.

Regarding the transhipment and sale of cargo, of which we hear so much, the treaty permits that in the case of disaster or damage to a vessel, she can come into port and tranship or sell as much of the cargo as is necessary for incidental repairs. She can replenish such outfits, provisions and supplies as have been damaged or lost in disaster, and can ship seamen only in the case of sickness or death. Surely these are privileges that no reasonable man or body of men could take exception to.

Another objection that the Grits take to the treaty is that it gives equal rights with ourselves in territorial waters, such as bays, etc., heretofore treated as the exclusive property of Canada. In answer to this we would call attention to the fact that before now Canada, although claiming jurisdiction over the bays within her territory, has never been permitted the exercise of this jurisdiction outside the three mile limit, and a width of six miles in the case of bays. The agreement on the headland question recognizes Canada's claims, and gives her exclusive property in every bay on the coasts except St. George's Bay, Nova Scotia, thus adding 100,000 square miles to the area of Canada's exclusive jurisdiction over the fishery grounds. This will be more easily understood by a glance at the following figures, which show the extent of our exclusive waters according to the points of delimitation agreed upon regarding the Bays specially mentioned:—

"The line of delimitation of the common from the exclusive waters gives a width at the Baie des Chaleurs of 16 miles; at the Bay of Miramichi of 14½ miles; at Egmont Bay of 17 miles; at St. Anne's Bay of 17½ miles; at Fortune Bay of 22 miles; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound of 14 miles; at Barrington Bay of 14 miles; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bay of 18 miles; at Placentia Bay of 18½ miles."

We will now give, in addition to those we published last week, a few specimens of American opinion regarding the treaty, so that our readers may contrast them with the views of our Grit friends. Mr. Maddocks, Secretary of the National Fisheries Association, says:—

"The expression of the Canadian press that the Canadians have been worsted is a matter too ridiculous to comment upon."

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Town Council of Gloucester by a rising vote:—

"*Resolved*, That the City Council of Gloucester earnestly protest against the adoption of the so-called fishery treaty which is now before the United States Senate for ratification, believing that it will be a great injury to the fishing interest of the country.

"*Resolved*, That the Senators and Members of Congress representing the State of Massachusetts be requested to use all their influence to prevent the adoption of this treaty, to the end that the fishing industry of the country may not be sacrificed.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to United States Senators Hoar and Dawes; also to each Massachusetts member of the House of Representatives, and that His Honor Mayor Robinson be requested to transmit the same at once."

The Portland (Me.) *Press* has the following to say among other things:

"The five hundred and seventy-eight fishing schooners of Massachusets have an aggregate tonnage of 38,092, or an average to each vessel of about sixty tons. Should the protocol embodying the temporary arrangement be adopted the annual license of a dollar and a half a ton would amount to nearly one hundred dollars a year (per schooner). This would be the price of commercial privileges. But how many mackerel fishing schooners last season divided one hundred dollars above the expenses of the trip?"

General B. F. Butler, who, as everybody knows, dearly loves this Canada of ours (?), has considerable to say regarding this treaty, and says it in a rather flippant manner, as the following extracts will show:

"At first blush the word 'delimit' would seem to be a sort of dudeism of language, but it means a great deal. It makes the United States agree that everything that was claimed by England under the treaty of 1818 was rightly and properly claimed, and that we have been in the wrong ever since, and that our fishermen are not to have any redress for what has been done to them in not minding the headlands, and therefore I suppose we are not to have any regret for what the present treaty gives away. The fishermen were wrong, we were wrong, and everybody was wrong except Great Britain. Secretary Bayard says: 'It gives us security in the control we have always claimed and exercised over Deleware Bay or Massachusetts Bay since the war of the revolution'; that is, in order to have proper control of Massachusetts Bay we must insist upon a line from three miles on Cape Cod to three miles of Cape Ann. The Secretary never would have had any such idea if he had ever eaten a mackerel before it was broiled. The fact is, if we will give up our tariff, then our fishermen shall have some rights in Canada. All the rest of the treaty gives them no rights of any value."

* * *

"Another matter in which the word 'delimitation' may hereafter be applied; this article goes on to say that if we give up our tariff then 'the like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.' But the treaty takes no thought for the definition of the waters of the United States which are to be exclusive in the fashion provided for the Canadian waters, no recognition of American headlands and inland bays."

* * *

"There is another matter onerously put upon us. Our fishermen must carry on each bow a number at all times whenever they are in Canadian waters, so that they may be identified by the Canadian cruisers and be therefore rendered more easy of capture and more certain of conviction before the Canadian courts. This provision assumes that our fishermen will break the conditions of the treaty wrongfully and their vessels need to be marked so as to be identified by the Canadian cruisers who will capture them—a bell punch mode of detection, and this is made a grave enactment in a treaty, an imputation upon our fishermen. The men who permitted it to be done had better not let it be known when they are in a fishing port of the United States. If our fishermen are to display any mark to identify them let it be the American flag; which it is to be hoped under some future administration will command more respect. No such regulation, no requirement of such an ear mark existed in any treaty on earth until this one, and if the Senate of the United States will agree to this imputation upon its citizens, then indeed it will be time to see whether the need of this generation is not another war. Our fishermen are degraded. Our Government is humiliated at every step."

There are few who do not know that General Butler is a professional demagogue. He talks very glibly about war. Well, one of the captures he was credited with in the only war in which he took part was a capture of spoons, and it is not likely that many of his own countrymen are disposed to regard his expressions with any degree of seriousness.

There is now a rare opportunity for Grit orators and Grit journalists to do their country a service for once. Let them go to the States and persuade the Yankees to adopt their views on the Fishery Treaty.

## THE OPPOSITION AND THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

Judging by the tone of the Provincial Opposition press, the opponents of our Local Government are not feeling well over the prospect of defeat awaiting their candidates in the Tignish and Belfast districts, at the elections to take place on the 15th inst. The argument used by the *Patriot* in favor of his favorite candidates is most extraordinary. Reduced to syllogistic form it amounts to this: A district that elected an opponent of the present Government at the general election in 1886, should elect an Opposition member at a bye-election; but the districts in question elected Opposition members at the general election in 1886; therefore they should elect Opposition members now. What merciless logic; what sublime reasoning!

Because, in the heat of a political contest, the electors of a district may have so far forgotten their interests, as to allow an opponent of the most careful and economical Government our Province has ever had, to be returned to a seat in the Legislature, is there any reason why they should not avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of correcting such a mistake?

Let us compare the actions of the present Government with those of the Government which preceded them, and of whose views the present Opposition are the exponents. The Government of Mr. Davies wrung forty thousand dollars a year from the people of this Province in the shape of direct taxes, paid about $30,000 less per year for education than is paid at the present time, and for other branches of the public service in a like ratio. With all this had they a surplus? Not at all; for when Mr. Sullivan came into office the Province was fifty thousand dollars in debt. What then did the Davies Government do with the money? They spent it upon themselves and their friends. Instead of attending to the business of the country, they and their friends were holding high carnival, at the public expense, until an indignant public opinion swept them from power.

The trust reposed in the present administration nine years ago has, at two subsequent general elections, been reiterated. And why should it not be? They abolished the office of the most unwelcome visitor to the houses of the people of this Province—the public tax-gatherer. The money saved by them to the people, by lessening the expenditure and abolishing the taxes, would amount, at the end of 1886, the last year for which we have the public accounts, to upwards of eight hundred thousand dollars, according to the manner Mr. Davies and his friends were conducting the public business. The country is, therefore, this much better off than it would be had the Opposition been permitted to remain in power. If this money is not in the Treasury vaults in the shape of a surplus, the people have it in their pockets. At the same time the public works of the country are sufficiently provided for.

This is not all; the present Government have collected large amounts due this Province, which their predecessors never thought of looking after. During the past year they succeeded in having twenty-thousand dollars added to the annual subsidy to be paid by the Dominion Government to this Province, for all time. We think the people of Belfast and Tignish will take a practical view of these matters, and will consider them in the way which they affect their own pockets. If they do they will not fail to elect Mr. McLean and Capt. Gallant on the 15th inst.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Legislature of New Brunswick was formally opened with the usual ceremonies by the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Leonard Tilley, on the 1st instant.

Very severe snowstorms are prevailing in Northern Italy. At Turin and other localities, markets, schools and other public places have been closed to prevent accidents from falling masses of snow. In some portions of the Alps whole villages have been destroyed and many lives lost by means of avalanches.

As will be seen in another column, the estimates for the ensuing year have been laid on the table of the House of Commons at Ottawa. The presenting of the estimates thus early in the session shows that the Minister of Finance is desirous of affording every opportunity for the speedy transaction of public business. This is highly commendable.

Thirteen opium factories are said to be in operation at or near Victoria, British Columbia. The importation of crude opium into that Province has increased in six years from 17,000 lbs to 105,000 lbs. The Chinese are engaged in this trade, and pay duty to the Canadian Government on the importations. After the opium has been refined it is sent across the line into the States, but the returns show that no duty is collected on it, so that smuggling in this article must be carried on to an enormous extent.

Experiments were recently tried in Boston relative to the theory that rats and mice were able to set buildings on fire by interfering with matches and lighting them. Two or three rats were placed in a cage, and several cards of matches were put into the same cage. In the morning the matches were found on the floor with the sulphureous ends burned; the surroundings being too damp to cause a fire. A parlor match held in the hand of the experimenter was bitten by one of the rats and immediately set on fire.

An interview in the New York *Herald* with Mr. Bayard on the fishery convention makes one thing very clear, that is, the falsity of the stories started by the Opposition press to the effect that this country had but to ask at the meeting of the commission for Commercial Union in order to receive it. President Cleveland in his message to the Senate submitting the treaty indicated the principles on which the United States representatives proceeded, that no provision affecting the tariff duties or other domestic legislation could be made as the price of obtaining treaty rights of United States citizens. Mr. Bayard goes a step farther and tells us that "the British and Canadian plenipotentiaries were eager to have the duty (on fish) removed and to get a *quid pro quo*; but the American negotiators firmly declined all along to stipulate for any change in the tariff or even for any recommendation to Congress to make any change in the tariff." The contradiction of the Liberal statements is thus made complete. The United States commissioners were so jealous of the domestic rights of their country that they would not even go so far as to recommend a course to Congress that would bring foreign complications into the consideration of their tariff. People can judge from this how likely our neighbors would be to enter into any such scheme as the name of Commercial Union implies on terms that would leave Canada any influence in the arrangement of the two countries' fiscal policy. Mr. Armstrong, who is to lead the debate on the subject in Parliament, might begin by explaining how it is proposed to overcome this natural feeling, which has already been powerful to reject the Mexican and other treaties negotiated by Mr. Arthur. After that it will be in order for him to persuade the Canadian people into giving up an important feature of their autonomy.—*Montreal Gazette.*

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th ult., Mr. Baird, of Queen's, was presented by Sir John and Hon. Mr. Foster.

Sir Richard asked that Wednesday of next week be appropriated to the discussion of his Commercial Union resolutions, and the debate to be continued day by day till finished.

Sir John consented, provided the Fishery Commission papers were not ready, as these would take precedence.

Mr. Wallace moved for a select committee to examine into and report upon the nature, extent and effect of certain combinations said to exist with reference to the purchase or manufacture and sale in Canada of any foreign or Canadian products. The mover called attention to the existence of sugar, cotton and coal combinations in Canada, while the prices of other articles sold in Canada are regulated by combines in England and the United States. He referred at length to the extent of the anthracite coal combine, showing increased cost in Toronto by three dollars per ton. Members of the Opposition had suggested as a remedy to abolish the national policy of Canada, but the effect of the abolition of the duty on anthracite coal last year was not to destroy the combination. It rather increased its power and extent. Mr. Wallace was in favor of the national policy, but he was determined to abolish combines which interfere with the commerce of the country, and which are an excrescence on the national policy.

Mr. Edgar (Grit), said the history of the national policy had been protecting manufactures and cheap goods. Then combinations of manufacturers raised the prices to protect themselves. He wished the resolution included the words "or manufacture." (His suggestion was agreed to). Mr. Edgar then at length denounced the N. P., and contended that the only remedy for combines was to abolish the present tariff.

Mr, Guillet showed that to abolish protection to Canadian industries would only leave Canada open to larger combinations by other countries. He directed attention to the coal and salt rings which existed in Canada prior to the national policy.

Mr. Lister (Grit) followed, denouncing the national policy and advocating its repeal as the sole remedy for existing combinations.

Dr. Sproule contended that instead of denouncing the National policy, which Mr. Blake had accepted at Malvern, the opposition should assist the Government in putting down existing combinations.

Mr. Wallace (Gov.) followed, quoting at length from Lister's speech on June 20th of last year, in which Lister contended for protection to the Canadian oil industry against the underselling practised by the Standard oil combine of the United States, to destroy Canadian industry and gain control of the Canadian markets. In that speech Mr. Lister had asserted that the Canadian combination gave Canadians purer oil than hitherto at the lowest prices, which would enable Canadian refiners to live. In closing Mr. Lister said:

"This oil industry is a large industry in this country. It is an industry belonging exclusively to Canada, and if there is any industry which requires to be fostered in Canada it is the oil industry."

This abrupt turning of the tables created much amusement. Mr. Wallace held that combines must go, but the national policy must stay, as it had made every article of common consumption cheaper to all classes of the people.

Peter Mitchell said that while an anthrachite coal combination existed, the Government had combined to compel Montreal to purchase from Nova Scotia three-fourths of the coal used. Combines should be destroyed by reducing the maximum of protection. The best way was to throw down all barriers of trade with the United States.

Mr. McNeill (Govt.) contended that as Canada had no control over American combinations, it would be the most gigantic blunder possible for Canada to accept Mr. Mitchell's proposal.

Mr. Montcreiff (Government) said Mr. Lister's speech last year showed that while individual members of the Opposition favored protection to industries in which particular counties are interested, the Government took a wider and more patriotic view and supported protection to all industries which are beneficial to Canada as a whole.

The motion was passed and a committee appointed.

On the Speaker having brought down the papers in the case of the dismissal of the three French translators, Mr. Laurier moved they be printed, stating that he had raised the issue that the Speaker had exceeded his authority in dismissing officers of the House, and wanted the letters in evidence printed, but not the pamphlets and newspaper clippings.

Sir John said as issue had been taken respecting the Speaker's authority only, and not as to whether the dismissal itself was justifiable, the printing of the letters was not necessary.

Mills differed from his leader's statement, and said the issue as to the propriety of dismissal was also included.

Mr. Ives contended that if part were published in accordance with Laurier's request, all the pamphlets and clippings should be published, so the public might have a full record of the abusive and obscene matter.

Sir John said the House stood ready to justify the Speaker's action on both issues taken. (Loud cheers).

The House consumed some time in listening to the reading of papers in French amid much disorder, until Mr. Kirkpatrick (Government), objected to the unseemly action in reading at length pamphlets in a language only a few understood.

Hon. Mr. Chapleau said the charges had not been denied by the dismissed officials, and the issues were clear.

The Government shut off discussion by a motion considering the papers read.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said that the language used by the translators was such as to make even the Opposition blush.

Mr. Laurier will bring up the case again, the Opposition having taken up the cause of these obnoxious partizans.

Mr. Guillet's enquiry in re John V. Ellis, after considerable confusion was ruled out of order by the Speaker, as containing statements of fact and opinion. Mr. Guillet will amend his enquiry. Mr. Ellis seemed very uneasy in his seat, notwithstanding scattered Opposition cheers in his behalf.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell, Sir Charles said he was warranted in saying that there had been negotiations on trade relations by the Washington Commission, as well as on fishery matters. Sir Charles further added that he expected the protocols from Washington hourly.

In reply Hon. Mr. Bowell said no instructions had been given not to clear vessels from British Columbia for Behring Sea.

In reply, Sir Charles said no arrangements had been reached in reference to the Behring Sea difficulty.

### THE ESTIMATES.

Sir Charles announced that he had brought down the estimates in advance of his financial statement, which would, according to the English custom, be made at a later day. The estimates are as follows:—

*Service.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Public debt (including sinking fund) | $11,875,381 |
| Charges of management | 185,018 |
| Civil Government | 1,304,524 |
| Administration of Justice | 686,524 |
| Police | 16,500 |
| Penitentiaries | 357,331 |
| Legislation | 709,080 |
| Arts, Agriculture and Statistics | 147,950 |
| Immigration | 116,389 |
| Quarantine | 78,864 |
| Pensions & Superannuations | 336,391 |
| Militia | 1,326,500 |
| R'ways and Canals (income) | 273,850 |
| Public Works do. | 1,755,350 |
| Ocean and River Service | 207,000 |
| Lighthouse and Coast Service | 586,360 |
| Scientific Institutions | 61,250 |
| Marine Hospitals, etc. | 62,000 |
| Steamboat Inspection | 25,000 |
| Fisheries | 375,500 |
| Superintendence Insurance | 8,500 |
| Subsidies to Provinces | 4,188,454 |
| Geological Survey | 60,000 |
| Indians | 1,005,702 |
| Northwest Mounted Police | 748,426 |
| Miscellaneous | 475,189 |
| *Collection of Revenues.* | |
| Customs | 854,430 |
| Excise | 351,627 |
| Culling timber | 54,000 |
| Weights, Measures and Gas | 87,970 |
| Inspection of Staples | 9,500 |
| Adulteration of food | 25,000 |
| Minor Revenues | 4,000 |
| Railways and Canals | 3,729,516 |
| Public Works | 190,025 |
| Post Office | 2,967,020 |
| Dominion Lands | 181,286 |
| Total consolidated fund | $35,421,440 |
| Redemption of Debt | $ 3,094,386 |
| R'ways and Canals (capital) | 5,249,790 |
| Public Works (do.) | 310,700 |
| Dominion Lands | 110,000 |
| Total Capital | $ 8,764,876 |
| Grand Total | $44,186,316 |

*Public Works Chargeable to Income.*

The new appropriations are:

| | |
|---|---|
| McNair's Cove, Pier repairs | $ 4,500 |
| Bay St. Lawrence | 12,000 |
| Bayfield Wharf repairs | 3,500 |
| Blue Rock | 3,000 |
| Broad Cove | 2,300 |
| Eastonville pier | 3,000 |
| Lismore | 1,000 |
| Mahon | 1,000 |
| Sheet Harbor | 2,000 |
| Spencer's Island pier | 5,000 |
| Yarmouth—removal of rocks | 1,000 |
| Total | $38,300 |
| River St. John | $5,000 |
| Rocher Bay | 750 |
| Baie Verte ballast pier | 3,000 |

It was amusing to hear Mr. Davies attacking the Government in the Commons in re Prince Edward Island Railway matters, when Hon. Mr. Abbott in the Senate had stated that the Government had already made the desired concessions.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Imperial Parliament.

A London correspondent of the Halifax *Herald*, signing himself a "Member of Parliament," writes thus: "We have turned over a new leaf in the House. Henceforth there will be no more going home with the milk at six o'clock in the morning. We shall meet at three o'clock in the afternoon and close the debate at midnight, with a possible detention of one hour more for general business. This great change was made in one night, and yet the world seems to be going on much the same as usual. The unnatural calm which prevails just now must be the precursor of a hurricane. During the past week we have seen Mr. Gladstone complimenting Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith praising Mr. Gladstone and Tim Healy civil to the Speaker. These are portents which lead shrewd observers to expect a tremendous explosion before long. What has transformed Mr. Gladstone? Why does he come down night after night to sprinkle rosewater on the astonished and blushing Smith? Mr. Parnell sits with his hat drawn over his eyes watching the ceremony with much sotret amusement, while Mr. Biggar gives that peculiar chuckle which sounds like the cry of a sheep.

Mr. Gladstone takes no notice of his allies. He leans over the table and smiles amiably upon Mr. Smith, who smiles back, much flattered and delighted and soon afterward Mr. Gladstone goes away for the night. It looks to some of us very like the administration of chloroform before an operation begins. Some Parnellites who do not understand Gladstone's little ways are getting impatient; but their own leader is just behind them—ever patient, ever watchful. Parnell is seldom absent from the House now, all through the sittings. This is quite unusual. Sometimes he disappears, and the boys think he has gone for the night.

Dr. Tanner begins his antics, friskiest of the band, and shows signs of worrying the Speaker. Obstruction sets in when suddenly the ringleaders look back and see the tall figure and pale countenace of the "uncrowned king." A silence falls upon them: Dr. Tanner looks as if he was in church; the mettlesome young bloods slip out quietly by a side door; business goes on smoothly, yet Mr. Parnell has said no word and made no sign; his presence is enough.

The leaders of the regular parties sit in front of their followers, where they can be seen, but cannot see much except their rivals opposite. The Irish party have their own way of doing everything. The rank and file take front seats, while the leaders go back. No special place is reserved for Mr. Parnell, but usually he sits near the end of a bench, whence he can command a view of his forces.

The other night Tim Healy was inclined to "cut up rough," interposing delays to purely formal business, and even challenging a division. Sir Charles Russel and other Liberal leaders tried to mollify him, but Tim was obdurate. The division bells were rung, and in trooped the members from the smoking-room and libraries. But before they knew what was going on Mr. Parnell leaned over and said a few words to the redoubtable Tim. The consequence was that when the Speaker put the question it passed unchallenged. Healy was mute, Parnell impassive and the whole force as solemn as owls.

Such discipline has never yet been reached by English political parties. All this has been done by a man who is no orator, who seldom goes to public meetings and who never speaks anywhere if he can possibly avoid it. In former days the first question of a stranger on entering the House was, "Which is Mr. Disraeli?" Now five out of six ask to have Parnell pointed out. It is unnecessary to look long for Mr. Gladstone. No one can look round without instantly recognizing the most remarkable head and face in the whole assembly.

The week comes to an end with a damper for the old man. He and his followers generally expected to win Doncaster, and the Unionists fully expected to lose it. It is the clear gain of a seat to them. The House to-day is composed of 312 Conservatives and 78 Liberal-Unionists, together 385. Against them are 196 Gladstonians and 86 Parnellites. Government majority, 101. Thus stands the roll. How far it will be modified in the course of the session no man can tell, but for the present Doncaster has shattered the hopes of the Gladstonians. If they win Dobtford this week they will be ahead again. A reverse or two soon elevates or depresses either side. The only man who keeps unmoved through all vicissitudes is Labouchere. He has a nearly contempt for both sides and does not hesitate to express it. His candid opinion of the Liberal leaders would be worth having. What he thinks of Lord Salisbury and his nephew, Balfour, he told us on Thursday, and Mr. Gladstone ungratefully snuffed him out. Labby will have a return match some day, and he will come out second best.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock on the 20th ult. the speaker's procession wound its way along the passages. Strangers were ordered in a stentorian voice to take their hats off. The mace was laid upon the table and the chaplain went through his daily task of reading prayers. He is so used to it that every day his emphasis falls upon precisely the same words. His inflection never changes. His tone is purely mechanical. The preliminary exhortation is delivered with members facing each other, but as soon as prayers begin they all turn around and stare at the walls. Probably this is one of the veritable forms upon which the British constitution mainly rests.

To-day there were a few present at this ceremony, but the Goverment was soon afterward represented by Messrs. Smith and Goschen. Next in the field was Lord Randolph Churchill, who has been the centre of interest since Monday, in consequence of the masterly strategy he displayed toward the Government. He does not oppose; he only criticizes, but his criticisms leave the ministerial credit damaged more and more, and there is no one capable of answering him. The usual official jugglery which silences a private member is lost upon Randolph. He has been behind the scenes and knows how the trick is done. Therefore ministers dread his appearance, not less so because they know how weak they are in debating power and how glad they would be if mediocrity could always govern this country. It has just conducted Sir Henry Holland to the House of Lords, a man who never made an effective speech or soared above the dullest commonplace. He has been obsequious to his betters, and now he takes his place beside them.

In the Lords the Tories worship mediocrity and hate originality or genius. They tried to slay Disraeli, and strong cabals in house and in the Carlton Club existed against him to the last. The new Lord Knutsford is without any ideas or opinions except those borrowed ready made from his chiefs. We lost him only yesterday. Peace to his ashes. There are plenty more of the same sort around. By their aid we have been pegging away all the afternoon at further alterations in our rules.

Dillon explained how they managed divisions in the U. S. House of Representatives, reading from the congressional manual, borrowed from the library. Courtney, Chairman of the committee, hoped we should some day each have a desk to himself with two knobs at its side, one registering "Aye," and the other "No." Upon a division being called the Speaker would turn on a switch, each member would touch a knob, and in an instant all would be over. This dream of the future so delighted members that they went off to drink Courtney's health. If we can only touch a knob to cut off a few yards from long and foolish speeches our bliss will be complete. Then, after a suitable interval of bootlicking we can be transformed to the Upper House and bask in the smiles of my Lord Salisbury.

Mr. Gladstone looked in upon us after lunch, a brisk walk in the east wind having imparted a slight tinge of color to his pallid countenance. He interposed for a few moments to discourage a revolutionary proposal which came from a Conservative member. Gladstone can still point the way to true toryism when he is so disposed.

Parnell, who had been quietly looking on, presently rose to snub another new fangled scheme, and one almost fancied the roof would fall in when he actually warned private members to put aside their fads and refrain from embarrassing the Government.

What next? What are we all coming to?

Courtney declared that fallacy ran all through Parnell's speech, whereupon Lord Randolph started to his feet and plied the cudgel briskly in favor of Parnell. The fallacy, he decided, was Courtney's alone. Parnell's instinct had been as infallible as ever.

The era of conciliation is almost complete. We have had Gladstone praising Salisbury, Smith patronizing Gladstone, Parnell coming to the rescue of Smith and Churchill defending Parnell. There is nothing more to be done, unless William O'Brien will drink a loving cup with Balfour, and Tim Healy will oblige the House with God save the Queen. I will let you know as soon as this happens. Meanwhile we are all very much afflicted by the brotherly love which prevails in all directions around us.

## Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court opened in Georgetown on the 28th ult., His Lordship Mr. Justice Peters presiding. The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

Geo. F. Owen, Cardigan, Foreman; Hugh Currie, Peake's Station; John D. Bell, Montague Bridge; Allan McDonald, Jessie's Grove; Jas. Keefe, Rollo Bay; Stephen McDonald, Souris East; Archibald Currie, Souris East; Richard W. Sprague, Montague; Patrick Kelly, Montague Bridge; Henry Trainor, Baldwin's Road; Nathaniel McLaren, Brudenell Mills; Isaac Stewart, Red Point; Geo. Aitken, Lower Montague; Alex. Smith, New Perth; Hugh McLellan, Dundas; Richard Garret, Fairfield; John Poole, Lower Montague; John Nicholl, Grand River; James D. Dewar, Brudenell; Colin Campbell, North Lake.

In the charge to the Grand Jury, Judge Peters referred in complimentary terms to the splendid courtroom in which justice would hereafter be administered in this County. He said that the building reflected credit on the Government and on the County. He reminded the jury of the many changes that have taken place on this Island since he first sat on the Bench. He said that the road through New Perth, which he traveled when on circuit to Georgetown, then passed through a wilderness. But now the traveler on it sees one of the most flourishing farming districts to be seen in any country. He remarked that the people of this Island should not be discouraged with their condition; that the Islanders as a rule, are a strong, healthy and well-to-do people, living in a salubrious climate and healthy atmosphere, protected by a constitution superior to other countries; that our Canadian constitution embraces many and most of the benefits which appertain to the neighboring Republic without including its vices; that our Civil Service is far superior to the American and one of which a free people might well feel proud.

There were six civil suits on the docket and two appeals. Two of the suits have been settled and and one of them referred to arbitration. The criminal cases consist of (1) stealing from a vessel in souris harbor, (2) malicious wounding of a horse, (3) obtaining money under false pretences.

The Grand Jury reported as follows: "The Grand Jury having visited King's County Common Jail, report that they found confined in the said Jail two prisoners committed on charges of larceny, one of whom named James McKenzie, appears by the report of the medical attendant of the Jail, and of the visiting Trustees of the Peace, to be insane and dangerous, and quite beyond the control of the keeper of the prison. The Grand Jury having inspected the building used as a jail or prison for King's County do report that they found the said prison greatly in need of thorough repairs, and altogether unfit for the confinement of dangerous criminals."

For self and fellows,
George F. Owen,
Foreman.

It is expected the court will adjourn to-day.

## In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

## Market Prices.

Charlottetown, March 6, 1888.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beef (quarter) ℔ lb | 00.5 @ 0.64 |
| Beef (small) ℔ lb | 00.7 @ 0.10 |
| Mutton ℔ lb | 0.05 @ 0.08 |
| Pork (small) | 0.06 @ 0.08 |
| Pork ℔ carcass | 0.5½ @ 0.06 |
| Lamb ℔ lb | 0.06 @ 0.08 |
| Ham ℔ lb | 0.13 @ 0.14 |
| Fowls, per pair | 0.35 @ 0.40 |
| Butter, (fresh,) | 0.20 @ 0.21 |
| Butter (tub) | 0.17 @ 0.19 |
| Oats ℔ bush, (black) | 0.28 @ 030 |
| Eggs ℔ doz | 0.12 @ 0.15 |
| Hay ℔ 100 lb | 0.40 @ 0.45 |
| Potatoes | 0·22 @ 0.24 |
| Turkeys | 0.75 @ 1.00 |
| Ducks ℔ pair | 0.55 @ 0.60 |
| Geese | 0.50 @ 0.60 |
| Flour ℔ cwt | 2.25 @ 2.30 |
| Oatmeal, ℔ cwt | 2.30 @ 2.50 |
| Straw, ℔ load | 1.00 @ 2.00 |
| Hides | 0.05 @ 0.06 |
| Sheep pelts | 0.40 @ 0.60 |
| Turnips ℔ bush | 0.12 @ 0.14 |
| Cabbage ℔ head | 0.05 @ 0.08 |

## To Denver in One Night.

On December 4, 1887, the Burlington route, B. & M. & Q. R. R., inaugurated a fast train service as follows: Fast express train known as "The Burlington's Number One" leaves Union Depot, across Canal and Adams streets, Chicago, at 12.01 p. m. daily, and runs to Denver solid, arriving at 10.00 p. m. the next day, thus making the run from Chicago to Denver in thirty-four hours. This train arrives at Omaha at 5 a. m., making the run to Omaha in seventeen hours. Corresponding fast train from Denver to Chicago. Direct connection made to and from St. Louis with these trains, and at Denver with the fast train of the D. & R. G. R. R. for San Francisco and Pacific coast points. Superb equipment on "The Burlington's Number One," consisting of sleeping cars and coaches from Chicago to Omaha and Chicago to Denver without change. Meals served on route on the famous Burlington route dining cars as far West as the Missouri River Omaha passengers will be allowed to remain in their sleeping cars till breakfast time. See that your ticket reads via the C. B. & Q. R. R. It can be obtained of any coupon ticket agent of its own or connecting lines, or by addressing

Paul Morton,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Local and Special News.

A sportsman is a man who spends all day away from his business, $2 for powder and shot, and comes home at night tired and ugly dragging a fourteen cent rabbit by the ears.

Universally acknowledged, that the best and cheapest Boots are to be had at J. B. Macdonald's Boot Store.

"I'll have got the drift of the thing," the fellow said, as he shovelled snow three feet deep from his front sidewalk."

Beer Bros. defy competition in Carpets and Oil Cloths. Just call and see the goods and prices. nov 30, tf

Stranger (to office boy)—"Did you tell the editor there's a man down stairs what wants to knock him down an' drag him out?" Office boy—"Yes, sir; an' he says will you kindly step up at once as he wants to go to dinner!" Stranger (somewhat mildey)—"Well, I don't want to take advantage of a man with an empty stomach. Tell him I'll come in again."

Heavy Shawls 70 cents to $1.00; Heavy All-wool double-width Cloth for 30 cents; All-wool Tweed for 20 cents; Dress Goods at any price, and 2000 more bargains at Beer Bros. nov 30, tf

Mother—"Who did you see when you were out sleighing with James to-day?" Daughter—"Tom and Jerry." Mother—"O, I suppose they are members of the common council?" "Well, ma, they had sprits enough in them to be most anything."

The rush last week was for our bargains in Dress Goods, Flannels, and Fur Goods of all kinds; we have added Cloths, Jackets, Dolmans and Carpets to our big Bargin List. If you do not know what that means ask your neighbor and you will find it means prices that please you *every time*. Call and see for yourself, at Beer Bros.

Mutually sold. Mrs. Bleecker (at the unmasking)—"Why, Tom, I'd no idea it was you! And I did enjoy that last waltz so!" Mr. Bleecker—"I'm sure I didn't know it was you, Lettia! You'll pardon me for making it so pleasant for you, won't you?"


When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.


Montana judge—"What is he charged with?" Constable—"Holdin' that his shootin' iron counted in a flush." Judge—"Drinks for the crowd. Next." Constable—"This here chap calls his self Macooky Butt, an' says: 'Daypo,' an' 'l-ther,' an' nl-ther." Judge—"Two bours to git outer the country."

Books vs. Experience.—Books are useful to add to our knowledge, but practical experience teaches us that the best remedy for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Blood is easily to be had and is called B. B. B.

He was talking to a Kentucky audience on the subject of the tariff. Said he: "Take whiskey, for instance," when every man in the audience arose with the rem