THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 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.

DECIDEDLY UNPATRIOTIC.

It is every day becoming more apparent, that all who do not wish to be considered inimical to the best interests of Canada, can have no place in the ranks of the Grit Party. Judging by their press the Opposition seem never so well satisfied as when they imagine they have discovered something that may tend to decry the credit of the country, undervalue its resources and retard the construction of its great public works.

Under Responsible Government, it is the duty and prerogative of the Opposition to closely scrutinize, and, where necessary, to criticize the plans adopted by the Government for carrying on the public business; spending the people's money and forwarding the general interests of the country. In England the Opposition are ever on the alert for any action of the governing party, which they (the Opposition) consider is not calculated to be for the best interest of the country, at large. But they are not disposed to give expression to anything calculated to injure their common country, or afford her enemies an opportunity of gaining any advantage, at her expense. In the United States, Republicans and Democrats may, and do, bitterly oppose one another at elections, but the man who would dare to say one word against the Republic would be shunned and branded as a traitor.

Not so with the Opposition Party in Canada. They seem to think, judging from their actions, that their duty is to be ever ready to assist the enemies of the Dominion, in any nefarious scheme they may inaugurate for embarassing our statemen and plenipotentiaries, stifling our industries and retarding our advances in the onward march of progress.

It is well known that the Grits never ceased their violent opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railroad, until the papers of the United States and other foreign countries had shamed them into silence, by declaring it to be the grandest achievement of mechanical skill and engineering of modern times. Defeated on that point they heartily welcomed the farce called Commercial Union A ridiculous trade doctrine, advocated by demagogues, sent over here from the United States, for the purpose of causing, if possible, the people of Canada to become dissatisfied with their present condition and seek annexation to the United States.

The next move on the part of Canada's Opposition was to join hands, with those in the United States, who are unwilling that we should have our rights in the question of the Fisheries. From the moment the Commission was named to the present time, no opportunity has been lost of misrepresenting our cause, and placing it before the people of the neighboring Republic in such a light as would serve most to embarrass Canada's representatives. After the Commission met in Washington, it was publicly announced that their deliberations would be secret, and that the outside world could know absolutely nothing of the proceedings until all would be over. Notwithstanding this fact, opposition papers have not ceased to publish, from day to day, communications from Washington to the effect that the whole affair was a failure. Is it not extraordinary that these papers should persist in publishing what they know every intelligent reader must regard as the merest conjecture, and what the latest Washington advices show to have been without the shadow of foundation?

The *Patriot* of this city has not differed from any of our Grit contemporaries regarding the questions which we have just mentioned, and in its issue of the 17th inst. hastens to take exception to the treaty just signed at Washington, before anything beyond the merest telegraphic summary of that document is published. Most people would consider it prudent to wait until that which they wished to criticize would be laid before them in its entirety. But our Opposition friends are not given to do things as other people do them. Following is a sample of the kind of literature the *Mail*, *Globe*, and other Grit papers supply to their readers in their Washington correspondence. The extract below is from the *Mail's* correspondent, and appeared in that paper a little over a week ago, and refers to an enquiry relative to the carrying, by the C. P. R., of Pacific coast trade to the Atlantic States. The correspondent says:—

"The enquiry began to-day by the Inter-State Commerce Committee by a hearing accorded to Gen. James H. Wilson. The latter is an old army officer, who has been actively connected with railroad enterprises since the war, and has been the president of several railroads. Just now his chief occupation seems to be to stimulate a sentiment in this country, the object of which, according to the avowal which he made to-day, is to prepare the way for *the ultimate annexation of Canada to the United States. 'Peaceably,' he said to day, 'if we can, forcibly if we must.'*"

"Reduced to the lowest terms, the proposition of Gen. Wilson as to the Canadian roads is, that they shall be forbidden to compete with American roads, and that the privilege of transportation in bond shall henceforth be refused to Canadian roads. This he knew would bankrupt every Canadian road, but he cheerfully welcomed such a prospect, and would welcome *anything that would make the Canadians so uncomfortable that they would seek refuge within the jurisdiction of the United States.*"

According to the papers which publish statements of this kind, we can be saved from annihilation only by selling ourselves to the United States; by giving up our individuality and becoming the vassals of our neighbors. The party and the press employed in disseminating doctrines of this kind are certainly engaged in a most dastardly and unpatriotic occupation.

A DESERVING INSTITUTION.

In another column will be found a report of the Ladies' Collecting Committee of the Charlottetown Hospital, and it is pleasing to observe that their efforts have been crowned with success; yet the amount here set forth forms but a fraction of what it costs annually for the support of the Hospital. The balance is made up from monies received from patients who can afford to pay, from the proceeds of church ornaments and other needle-work performed by the Sisters, and from the donations of private individuals.

During the past year one hundred and thirteen patients were treated in the Hospital. Of this number eighty-eight were discharged cured, nine were incurable, twelve improved, one did not improve, and three died.

The good Sisters in charge of the Hospital are trained nurses, and have devoted their lives, without hope of earthly reward. to the alleviation of physical suffering under whatsoever circumstances it may be found. The Hospital doors are open at all times to suffering humanity, the only condition necessary to obtain admission being that the applicant has had the hand of affliction laid upon him.

The increase in the amount of money collected this year over any previous year shows that the longer this Institution exists in our midst, the more highly are the self-sacrificing labors of the good Sisters appreciated. Another fact in connection with the Hospital is that the Doctors who attend it give their time and professional services free of charge.

In view of these considerations, those among us who have been blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, should consider themselves privileged in having within their reach an object upon which they can so worthily bestow their charitable donations. They may be sure they will be rewarded a hundred fold.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The public accounts of Ontario for 1887, show the total recipts for the year to have been $3,847,453, and the payments $3,454,372.

Reports from Winnipeg show that up to date, about eight million bushels of wheat have been disposed of. This is considered to be about two-thirds of the quantity available for export.

As will be seen by reference to the despatches in akother column, the Commissioners from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, who have been engaged in the consideration of the Fishery Question at Washington, have concluded and signed a treaty. What the exact nature of the treaty is we will not be able to tell until after its publication.

Captain Irving, of Victoria, B. C., has gone to Glasgow, Scotland, to inspect the big steamer now building there for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. This vessel, which is to be completed in July, will cost a quarter of a million of dollars, and will be a regular floating palace. She will be placed on the route between Vancouver, Victoria and Puget Sound.

Mr. Carnegie, the Pittsburg millionaire, was accosted a few days ago, on Broadway St., New York, by a man who pretended to know him, and was finally induced to accompany the new acquaintance to see some pictures which the stranger desired to show him. Just then a detective appeared on the scene, and informed Mr. Carnegie that he was in the company of an expert confidence man. It is needless to say that the millionaire's new acquaintance disappeared.

Mr. Blaine's letter from Italy, declining to be put in nomination as the Republican canditate for the Presidency of the United States at the election which takes place next autumn, has created somewhat of a sensation in political circles in the States. The letter is variously interpreted by the exponents of the different parties. Some think it does not mean what it says, and that it is only a subterfuge he has had recourse to in the hope of obtaining a nomination by acclamation. Some of his Republican friends are disappointed and others experience a feeling of relief that he is off their hands. It is altogether likely that his chances of beating Cleveland in 1888 are scarcely any better than they were in 1884, and that in consequence Mr Blaine does not care to risk another defeat.

A scheme to form the southern and settled portion of the colony known as Western Australia into a province distinct from the northern district has not been approved of by the Imperial authorities. It is pointed out that the seperation would impose on the northern section a cost for governmental purposes which it could not afford to bear. The Imperial Government, however, promises to favor a division which will only leave certain unsettled lands out in the cold. These lands would be taken in hand by the Home authorities, and the proceeds of their sale could go to form a fund to be used for the benefit of the colony later on.—*Toronto Empire.*

The *Aberdeen Herald*, referring to the death of Rev. Lachlan MacIntosh, pastor of Gairnside, and the oldest priest in Scotland, says: "He had sat for sixty-four years on the side of Cairn, a faithful Catholic pastor watching over his flock and laboring hard for their eternal salvation. Of the congregation which he found when he came to Gairnside, he saw the greater portion laid in their graves; and of the present congregation, there are very few on whose head he did not pour the water of Baptism. He always enjoyed good health, and had reached the age of ninety-four when he died. He has left behind, at Aredoch, two sisters, one of them aged ninety-six, and the other ninety-one. It is seldom that so many members of the same family so literally inherit the promise of the commandment and live so long in the land. The ages of the three when put together reach 281 years."

The quantity of tea imported direct into Canada in the past fiscal year, says the Montreal *Gazette*, "was 17,997,203 lbs., or 3.7 lbs. per head of the population, while in 1878 the total importation was 11,019,231 lbs. In round numbers the consumption of tea has increased seven million pounds, or about 60 per cent. in the last nine years, a gain due in part to the growth of population but quite as much to the lower price of the article and the increased purchasing power of the masses. The reduction in the invoice value of tea has been marked. In 1878 the average value of green tea for dutiable purposes was 23½c per lb., and of black tea 24c per lb. as compared with average values of 17⅞c and 19 1-9c respectively in 1887. The advantage to the consumers has, however, been much greater than this, for since 1878 the duty on tea has been abolished. Thus nine years ago the cost of black tea in the warehouse was after payment of duty 29cents per lb., and of green and Japan 29½ cents per lb. as compared with 19 1-3 cents and 17⅞ cents respectively last year, representing a reduction of nearly 11 cents per pound in the price of the article, or of $1,980,700 on the total quantity imported in 1887. Had the duties established in 1878 been collected on the importation last year, the revenue would have amounted to a million dollars."

THE "SICK MAN."

(From the Toronto Empire.)

"We have on our hands," said the Czar Nicholas to the British ambassador, before the Crimean war, referring to Turkey, "a sick man—a very sick man." The expression was apt and it struck. History repeats itself, and Canada has also on hand a very "sick man"—the alleged Liberal party. Its friends in accents of despair are discussing its condition, and noting with apprehension the signs of approaching dissolution. Something must be done, they say, or our "sick man" will die. The doctors of the party admit the danger, and while some are for using such drastic remedies as free trade, others cling to the hope that nature will work out her own cure. In this conflict of opinion the old difficulty crops up—who shall decide when doctors disagree? The physician in charge at present is not very familiar with the constitution of his patient, and, fearful of making matters worse, looks on hopelessly at the gradual decline. His brother physicians, like all vast empirics, would perform an operation, but the "sick man" himself feebly protests, while his pulse grows fainter and his grasp of things mundane weaker.

Yet what a goodly array of skilful healers! There is Dr. Cartwright, with any amount of nerve, but so gloomy that his doleful predictions fill the sick room with despondency. Dr. Mills is to the front, too, with ponderous brain and any amount of lore, but so over-confident of his own powers that none will believe in him. Dr. Paterson smiles his self-satisfied smile, and blusters occasionally that the patient is getting along famously, while his dull-eyed, haggard co-laborers look at him with envious admiration and wonder how he can be so glib under such circumstances. Dr. Charlton glowers at enquiring friends and calmly ignores the distressing symptoms. In the back-ground there stand Dr. Davies, with the airy complacency of the very young practitioner; Dr. McMullen, who chirps out his unsolicited prescriptions to the manifest annoyance of all; and Dr. Casey, who has nearly talked the "sick man" to death. Dr. Cameron has dropped the case, and at this providential deliverance the patient got better for a time, but has suffered a relapse. Dr. Laurier's treatment, being of that mild and negative character which invariably ends up with an impressive funeral, the "sick man" of Canadian politics lingers on till Dr. Edgar puts the finishing touches to the dirge.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The seed sown by the Peace delegation from England which visited the United Stated last year is bearing some fruit. A number of representative Englishmen, it may be remembered, came over with a memorial to President Cleveland and Congress, signed by 233 members of the British House of Commons, in favor of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain, stipulating for a reference to arbitration of all differences between the two countries which could not be settled by diplomacy, and during their sojourn in the United States they addressed several public meetings in favor of the object of their mission, and enlisted much sympathy with the cause. At the meeting in New York a committee of distinguished gentlemen was appointed to urge action upon Congress, and they have recently sent to that body an interesting memorial on the subject arguing strongly in favor of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. It is pointed out that since the general pacification of 1815 there have been nearly sixty instances of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes, some of them involving the great questions of international right, and some only the ascertainment of extent of injury. On thirty-two occasions the United States has had resort to arbitration for the settlement of questions in controversy with other Powers, nine of the instances being with Great Britain, so that there is abundant precedent for the course now urged on Congress. The arbitrations between the United States and Great Britain include that of 1816, in relation to the St. Croix river and the lakes; in 1818 relating to the obligation to restore slaves, referred to the Emperor of Russia; in 1827 on the subject of boundaries, referred to the King of the Netherlands; and in 1871 on the subject of the Alabama claims, the San Juan dispute, and the Canadian fisheries. Disputes between the United States and South American countries have been repeatedly referred to arbitration, while at one time or other during this century, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, Prussia, Portugal, Greece, Turkey, Italy and Germany, have had recourse to this method of settlement of disputed questions.

The history of the movement is set forth in detail by the memorialists. In 1872, a resolution was passed by the British House of Commons in favor of an instruction to the foreign secretary to "enter into communication with foreign Powers with a view to the further improvement of international law and the establishment of a general system of international arbitration." The example was soon followed in other countries. In November, 1873, a resolution was passed unanimously by the Italian Chamber of Deputies in favor of arbitration; in March 1874, the second Chamber of the Swedish Diet adopted a similar resolution. So did the States-General of the Netherlands in the November following. In January, 1875, a motion to the same effect was carried in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies and afterwards adopted unanimously by the Senate. Although the question has not yet been formally brought forward in the French Assembly, a resolution was carried there in 1878 referring a petition that had been presented on the subject to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, "to whom," it was added, "shall be left in charge to determine the opportune moment when this idea, already tried with success, should be submitted for the consent of States whose constitution and principles are best adapted for seeking in concert its realization." In 1878 an Italian statesman, M. Mancini, knowing that the Government was about to negotiate or renew treaties of commerce with other countries, carried a resolution in the Italian Chamber recommending that such treaties be accompanied by a stipulation for settlement by arbitration of controversies respecting their interpretations or the consequences of their violations. He was afterwards appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and himself negotiated some eighteen or nineteen treaties, each accompanied by the arbitral stipulation, one of which was concluded with Great Britain in 1883. The Berlin Congress of 1884, in which fifteen different powers were represented, held for the settlement of the relations between the different States on the Congo, contained a provision for arbitration in case of disputes between these States.

After setting forth the advantages of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes and answering objections made to this method, the memorial concludes with a request for the passage by Congress of a resolution requesting the President to propose to the Government of Great Britain the making of a treaty between the two nations, for a limited period at least, providing in substance that in case a difference should arise between them respecting the interpretation of any treaty, or respecting the boundary of any of their respective possessions, it shall be the earnest endeavor of both to accommodate the difference by conciliatory negotiation, and that in no event shall either nation begin a war against the other without first offering to submit the differences between them to arbitrators. A treaty of this nature would go far to remove war out of the range of possibilities, and a beginning may yet be made to its consummation in the matter of the fisheries dispute.—*Montreal Gazette; Feb. 16.*

DESTITUTION IN THE HIGHLANDS.

The following extract from the proceedings of a meeting of the Skye Land League, held in the early part of this month, and published in the Inverness *Scottish Highlander*, will furnish some idea of the terrible destitution of these poor people:—

"Donald Macleod said he had a small boat and nets, and himself and his two sons were working that boat all summer. The nets were his own, and the boat only made 11s. during the season. The year before that he was in Ireland, and had to beg his passage home. He was now without a beast, his potatoes were done, and he had seven of a family with nothing but starvation looking them in the face. He would sell all his nets and boat for what would keep his family alive during the winter; but if he got a piece of the forest beside them, and had what would sow the first crop, he would soon be well enough off.

"Lachlan Robertson said he had kept his family for a few months on fishing at the rocks. If he had a gun he would not let his family starve.

"William Nicholson thought it was a desperate state of matters to keep 300 souls starving and plenty of land beside them.

"Kenneth Nicholson stated that if they got the forest they would make plenty of food for another year, providing they got of seed what would sow their ground, and of meal what would support them while they were tilling the land.

"Mr. Myles Macinnes, Secretary of the Skye Land League, gave a stirring speech on the Game Laws, and the best way to do away with the forests. They had seen the decision of the High Court of Judiciary on the Lewis Crofters, and they could now help the sportsmen (laughter), and that was the best way to bring about the abolition of the Game Laws."

The following resolution was moved by the President, Mr. Alex. Mackinnon, and seconded by Mr. Martin Macinnes, secretary:—

"That this meeting of the Sconser branch of the Skye Land League resolve that the Secretary of the Skye Land League be requested to communicate with Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, the member for the county, to inform the Secretary for Scotland that the state of the Sconser crofters is so deplorably wretched—even to the brink of starvation—that immediate steps should be taken either to restore them to the lands of which they have been deprived, or set works on foot by which they can earn a livelihood, otherwise they will be compelled, through sheer necessity, to cultivate the waste lands of the forest now under deer."

The Secretary for Skye, who was present, deplored the state of matters which would let the people starve beside such good land as the Sconser Deer Forest. He was sure Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh would do his best for them in the matter.

Afterwards office-bearers and a committee were appointed for the ensuing year. Votes of thanks to the chairman and the Skye Secretary terminated the meeting.

Imperial Parliament.

In the House of Commons on the 13th inst., Mr. Picton, Liberal Home Rule member for Leicester, directed attention in the Commons to-day to the arrest in London last week of Messrs. Pyne, Patrick O'Brien, and Gilhooly, Irish members of Parliament, which, he claimed, constituted a breach of privilege. The speaker said Pyne and Gilhooly were arrested on a criminal warrant. In their case it was no breach of privilege. The arrest of O'Brien was a breach of privilege. Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, apologized for the indignity O'Brien had been subjected to. The occurrence was unfortunate. Sir R. E. Webster, Attorney-General, denied that any privilege existed. Explanations and apologies had been given. If they did not suffice to satisfy O'Brien, he could prosecute his remedy elsewhere. Mr. Picton moved "that the wrongful arrest of Patrick O'Brien when leaving the Commons was a breach of privilege of Parliament." After debate the motion was negatived without a division. John Morley moved that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges. Rejected 246 to 151. James C. Flynn, member for North Cork (Nationalist), resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Mr. Parnell made a long speech, and moved the following amendment:—

"Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that the only remedial portion of last session's Irish legislation tended to diminish crime, whereas repressive measures have done much to alienate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for law and the administration of the Crimes Act, as well as much of the general action of the Executive has been harsh and partial."

The debate was adjourned.

The Cabinet Council on the 14th decided to instruct the Irish Executive to cease prosecuting newspapers for publishing reports of meetings of suppressed branches of the League. Arrangements were made for a division on Parnell's amendment on Thursday. Conservative whips are confident they will have a majority of 85. Sir James Ferguson, Under-Foreign Secretary, explained in the Commons that in stating recently that the British Government had not pledged military action in behalf of any European power, he implied naval action also. Beyond the treaties known to the country none existed. Sir G. O. Trevelyan resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He contended that the Coercion Act had done little to suppress crime, but a great deal to alienate and shock public opinion. It was obvious that the Government meant to pursue the policy of oppression in Ireland, refusing even to concede a modicum of local self-government. Major Saunderson taunted Sir George with shirking an explanation of his change of opinion. Every man who really cared for the welfare of Ireland would applaud the Government for destroying an organization that was preying upon the vitals of the country. The Parnellites were men who were never law-abiding, who never would be, let the law be what it may. An Irishman was not a man who naturally sympathized with law of any kind. It is stated that the Government has abandoned for the present further persecution of William O'Brien, M. P.

The debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed in the Commons on the 15th by John Ellis, Liberal member for Nottinghamshire, who supported Parnell's amendment. He denied that the decrease of crime in Ireland was owing to the Crimes Act, and asserted that the returns submitted by the Government to support that claim were valueless, as they failed to give details. He condemned the action of Irish magistrates, many of whom were unqualified for the position, while others have been guilty of arbitrary conduct. He mentioned the case of the magistrate who declared he was acting under Government orders, and refused to give any other reason for the decision rendered. The administration of the Crimes Act reeked with petty malignity and calculated tyranny. (Cheers from Irish members.) If the Government would assent to the appointment of a select committee of inquiry, he promised ample evidence that the maladministration of the Act would be forthcoming. The National League was stronger than ever, and the spirit of the Irish remained unbroken, because they were convinced that when the facts were known the electors would sweep away the present mockery called "Government of Ireland." (Irish cheers.) Col. King-Harman urged that the events of the past few months showed that the League was losing its power. No real attempt was now made to hold meetings in proclaimed districts. Wm. O'Brien and John Dillon made their appearance in the House for the first time this session. They were warmly greeted by friends. Herbert Gladstone taunted the Government with the utter failure of its attempts to prevent the progress of the plan of campaign, or suppress the National League. Eighteen hundred branches of the League continued to flourish. The Government did not dare to try and hew down the main trunk in Dublin. Every landlord, with one exception, to whom the plan of campaign had been applied, surrendered. On motion of William O'Brien the debate was adjourned.

Wm. O'Brien resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He said Balfour had failed to smash the Irish organisation or weaken the spirit of the Irish people, or degrade them in the eyes of the world. Abject disconsolature and disgrace attended the Crimes Act's operation, which proved it to be one of the most horrible measures ever directed against human liberties. Regarding his own imprisonment he said he did not feel wounded nor in the least degraded. With all his jaunty bravery, Balfour's conscience was not as easy as his own when he was in prison. He resented and felt keenly the letter Balfour wrote conveying the stealthy, loathsome insinuations that he sheltered himself whilst in prison under a plea of illness. Now they were face to face, and he challenged the Government to produce the prison doctors and prove the insinuation. (Parnellite cheers.) It had been asserted that imprisoned leaguers tried to secure a distinction between the treatment of imprisoned members of Parliament and imprisoned peasants, but there was not a tittle of foundation for the assertion. What the imprisoned members complained of was the moral torture inflicted, from which ordinary criminals were exempt. When the Government asked them to voluntarily acknowledge their kinship with criminals, they answered, "We will die first. You will have to learn the difference between representatives of the criminal classes and Irish political prisoners, even if it takes a coroner's jury to announce distinction." He declared the Crimes Act did not stamp out a single village club. The plan of campaign was uncripled; every evicted tenant had been restored, every shilling law costs incurred had been repaid as indemnity by the landlords. (Cheers.)

On the 17th Mr. Balfour resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. He commented upon the vehement character of O'Brien's attack last evening, and said still it was nothing but what he (Balfour), was accustomed to from the same quarter in the weekly attacks in *United Ireland*. He consoled himself with the reflection that attacks even of a worse character had been made upon O'Brien by his present allies. *United Ireland* had compared Trevelyan to a skunk and cuttle-fish; O'Brien likewise had drawn a comparison between Gladstone and Judas Iscariot. For continuous weeks *United Ireland* insinuated that Trevelyan and Earl Spencer had conspired to shield men guilty of the most horrible nameless crimes. (Cheers and hear, hear.)

O'Brien said he had stated the result of their misguided action was to shield those persons, but he did not allege they did so wilfully.

Balfour said he could refer to words to prove his statement. (Cries of "quote.") Balfour replied that he certainly would not think of sullying his lips by repeating such language (Cheers) as had been used toward Trevalyn and Earl Spencer in July, 1885. Blame from the source whence this foulness proceeded was, indeed the highest praise. (Cheers of Hear, Hear.)

Balfour spoke at length and was followed by Gladstone. Balfour's speech to-night greatly increased his reputation as a debater. He spoke throughout without heat but with a keen deliberate emphasis more effective than passion. His speech is distinguished from previous efforts by an entire absence of hesitancy in utterance.

Gladstone's reply is considered one of the finest efforts of his parliamentary life. It is more rhetorical than argumentative. His voice at times showed renewed symptoms of weakness. While referring to the extract from a newspaper he found difficulty in reading the passage and turned to Morley to help him, when the latter whispered the cue to the extract. Gladstone tried to resume the reading, then turned to Harcourt for assistance, after which he said to the House, "This, I regret to say, is not the only point on which I begin to find that the warning has been given me that I am not so young as I was." At the end of this touching allusion, sympathetic cheers burst forth from both sides of the house.

Michael Davitt in the lobby listening to Gladstone remarked afterwards to Parnell, "The Grand Old Man is good for fifty years more." Parnell replied, "Yes, he will live to witness the triumph of Home Rule."

After speeches by Goschen and Harcourt Parnell's amendment was defeated by 317 to 229. All Liberal Unionists present voted with the Government.

Subscriptions and Donations Collected for the Charlottetown Hospital.

Hon. Andrew A. McDonald, Lieut. Governor, $25; The Bishop of Charlottetown, $10; Judge Peters, $10; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hodgson, $10; Dennis Reddin, jr., $10; Wm. Rayden, $10.

The following persons paid $5 each:—Wm. Dodd, Frederick Peters, L. H. Davies, M. P., Lawrence Watson, Arthur Peters, Dr. Conroy, Hubert Perry, Senator Howlan, Theoph. L. Chappelle, Wm. Welsh, M. P., Patrick Blake, M. P. P., Capt. M. Hickey, Donald Ferguson, M. P. P., George Davis, Edward Bayfield, Horace Hazzard, Dr. James McLeod, A. Hermans, Senator Carvell, Friend A. Mc., Friend E., Friend P., Wm. W. Wellner, Mr. Cardiff, Matthew Stevenson, John Connors, Friend H. C., Wm. Murray, C. Lyons, Patrick Welsh, Francis McKenna, Mrs. Gordon, Friend R., Friend W., Friend L., John L. Murphy, South Shore.

Miss Carroll, Queen St., Sontchman, Mayor Haviland, $4; Malcolm McLeod, $4; Arch'd McNeill, $3 50; Mr. Hogan, South Shore $3 50; Miss Peters, $3; Neil McLeod, M. P. P., $3.

The following persons paid $2 each:—R. R. FitzGerald, W. A. O. Morson, Miss K. Wright, Martin McRae, Mrs. G. W. Hodgson, J. D. McLeod, Robert Fennell, Daniel Davies, Rev. F. X. Gallant, Rev. J. C. McLean, M. P. Hogan, Benjamin Heartz, Richard Heartz, Senator Haythorne, J. B. McDonald, John Ings, Thomas Murphy, S. S., J. T. Davis, Dennis Murphy, Byrne Bros., Rev. J. A. E. McDonald, Rev. A. J. McIntyre, Rev. Allan J. McDonald, Capt. Wright, R. N., Mrs. J. A. McDonell, Capt. Alexander Cameron, Duncan C. McLeod, Donald Montgomery, S. W. Crabb, F. W. Hales, George McLeod (Bank of Nova Scotia), Fenton T. Newbery, Chief Justice Palmer, Major Irving, Mrs. Ralph Peake, Daniel J. McDonald, P. O., Mr. Carroll Rev. Mr. Simpson (St. Peter's Church), Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Murphy, A. Gladden, John Murphy.

Beer. Bros., $2; Wm. Kickham, $1.50; Mrs. J. Eden, $1.50; Friend H., $1.50; Herbert Hazzard, $1.50; Joseph Maher, $1.50.

The following persons paid $1 each:—Albert Duchemin, F. H. Arnaud, Mrs. Dr. Strickland, John McEachern, John Kelly, Henry McKenna (Customs), Connolly Bros., Mr. Shea, Mrs. R. Coady, Miss Maggie Coady, P. A. McIntyre, Mr. Grant, Frank McKenna, Mrs. Coyle, Hon. Thomas Dodd, Mrs. McCarron, Mary A. Carroll, Mrs. Kent, Alice Fenney, Mrs. R. Flannigan, Mr. Harris, Mrs. M. Egan, Mrs. A. Doyle, Mrs. P. C. Connolly, Miller Bros., Rev. D. McDonald, Mgr. James McDonald, V. G., Rev. E. Boyd, Rev. M. J. McMillen, Rev. G McDonald, Rev. Mr. Bonderault, Rev. D. J. Gillis, Rev. E. Walker, Rev. W. Phelan, Rev. A. McDonald, Rev. A. E. Bourke, Rev. D. F. McDonald, Rev. J. Chaisson, Rev. F. VonBlerk, Rev. J. Picotte, Rev. J. McDonald, Rev. G. McDonald, Rev. J. Corbett, Rev. C. McDonald, Rev. S. Phelan, Mrs. J. F. Trainor, Mr. Curley, Mrs. McFurrow, Mr. Bridges, Mark Wright, Mrs. Robert Kelly, James McDonald (Sheriff King's Co.), Mrs. James McDonald, Donald McLeod (P. O.), Thomas Casey, Peter Hunter, Michael Trainor, Mr. Harris, Mr. Daley, John Carey, H. McInnis, Mr. Warburton, Pope Clarke, Mrs. Mary O'Brien, Mrs. O'Halloran, Dr. Robins, B. Rogers, H. B. McGowan, D. Nicholson, Thomas Morris, H. J. Murphy, Michael McQuaid, Newton Large, A. McDonald, Cyrus McGregor, John A. McInnis, Benjamin Davies, Conductor Kelly, J. Power, A. Murphy, Henry FitzGerald, T. B. Reilley, J. Carroll, Mrs. P. Connolly, N. Grant, Mrs. D. Griffith, Mr. Redmond, A. and C. Quirk, J. C. Sprague, C. H. McLean, Charles Lynch, U. S. Consul, Mrs. P. E. Gillis, L. Beer, W. A. Weeks, Capt. J. Hughes, Artemas Lord, R McMillan, James Paton, Henry Weeks, John McDonald, B. S. Davies & Co., John McEachern, Mrs. D. J. Welsh, O. A. Hornsby, John Treanor, Wm. Rattenbury, W. L. Cotton, Jas McIntyre, Robert Russel, Wm. Murphy (P. O.), J. McCarey (P. O.), L Pool, Mrs. B. Murphy, Mr. E. Foley, John P. Murphy, Patrick Quilty, James Hogan, H. R. J. Lewis, Arthur Newbery, John McEachern, Friend H., Duncan McLeod, Patrick McQuillan, Angus Sinchong, D. Hogan, Peter Doyle, R. Young, Friend Mac., Friend Mac., Mrs. C. Hermans, Miss M Farmer, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mr. John McAleer, Mr. H. Boyle, jr., Thomas A. McLean, Mr. and Mrs. M. Curren, Mrs. J. Doyle, Mr. J. T. Haggan, Mr. P. McGuiggan, Mr. Thomas Clark, Mr. Charles Higgins, Mrs. Charles Higgins, Mr. R Reddin, Mr. Daniel Hogan, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Walker, Mr. and Mrs. McLellan, Mr. Eckstadt, two Friends, two Friends, $1, two Friends, $1, Mrs. Tierney, Hedley Palmer, R. F. DeBlois, W. H. Stewart, T. J. Harris.

Friend, 80c., Mrs. Lappin, 80c., Friend, 75c., Friend, 75c., Matthew Murphy, 75c., Mr. Patrick Hogan, 70c

The following persons paid 50 cents each:—John Nason, Louis Grant, Dominick Ryan, J. Bolger, Mrs. John Gahan, John Mitchell, William Maher, John Trainor, Michael McCarey, A. St. Clair Macdonald, Thomas Smith, Mrs. E. Praught, Mrs. Frank Praught, Mrs Ladwell, Mrs Charles McKenna, Mrs B Trainor, Mrs Breen, Mary Moran, Margaret McGregor, Mrs Mitchell, Mrs C Connors, Mr Simon Bolger, Mrs Smith, Mrs Philip McQuaid, Richard Mitchell, Mr Campbell, Mrs Thomas Campbell, Mrs John Doyle, Mr Joy, B Jenkins, Mr Gay, Mrs J Murphy, Mr McMillan, Miss Maggie Maher, Mrs Thomas Gillan, H Macdonald, John Pidgeon, F Trainor, Mrs M Welsh, Mrs Michael Doyle, Miss Cahill, Mrs Blanchard, Mrs Angus Currie, Mrs McCloskey, Mrs Andrew Sullivan, Mrs Conway, Mrs J A Murphy, Mrs John Martin, Southport, Mrs James Trainor, Mr Lantry, F McRory, Mrs Joseph Lane, Arthur Edmonds, Charles Robertson, William Kennedy, Daniel McEachern, B Callaghan, J Maher, Mr Loughran, Friend, Friend, Friend, Mrs MacNally, Mrs B Pickhard, Mrs D McKay, Mrs P MacMahon, J Manly, Mr Merrigan, R Merrigan, John Johnston, Friend, Francis Curran, Bernard McPhillips, Mr James McQuaid, Mrs Hagan, P Monaghan, Mrs John Hughes, Mrs Edmonds, Mr Lantry, Pt O'Brien, Miss Kate and Jane Trainor, Mrs John McCarron, Mrs Egan, Mrs McSwain, Mrs P Cahill, Mrs Timothy Carroll, Mrs John Connolly, Mrs John Cochran, Mrs John McKenna, Mrs John Brown, William Small, Mrs John Moore, Mrs James Curran, Mrs Hogan.

Mrs Caldwell, 45 cents; Mrs William Praught, 45 cents; Four Friends, 40 cents; Mrs John Kelly, 35 cents; Mrs Madden, 30 cents; Mrs James MacMahon, 30 cents; Mrs Gallant, 30 cents; Mrs P Coady, 30 cents; Mrs P Trainor, 30 cents.

The following persons paid 25 cents each:—Mrs J McCarron, Mrs Patrick Callaghan, Mrs Patrick Han, Mrs Newson, Mrs Edward Hughes, Mrs H Finnigan, Mrs James O'Brien, Friend, Mrs McPherson, Mrs William Lee, Mrs H Fraser, Miss Mary Fleming, Mrs Croke, Miss Mary Carter, Mrs James Trainor, Mrs John Hogan, Mrs Byrne, Mrs Edward Ayling, Miss M A Hogan, Miss K Steele, Miss E Murphy, Miss C McKinnon, Miss McAdam, C A Clark, Gustan Eckland, Miss E Murphy, Mrs John Flynn, Miss E Bullis, Mrs Murphy, Mrs Daniel McKenna, Dennis Doyle, Mrs James Steele, Mrs Peter Bradley, Friend, George Higgins, David Higgins, Peter Murphy, Mrs Morgan, Mrs Langram, Solomon Collins, Mrs Moore, Rodger Godfrey, Mr Davis, Mrs John Edmonds, Mrs Coyle, Master Willie Doyle, Mrs Joseph Macdonald, Alexander Macdonald, Mrs Thomas Campbell, sr., Mrs M Sweeney, Mrs R Burke, James Burke, M McCormack, G F Moore, Friend, Mrs Miller, John MacAree, Mrs Fraser, Mrs Carmichael, Mrs John Carroll, Frank McKenna, Mrs Maher, Mrs Flannigan, Friend, Mrs McMorrow, Mrs Gorney, Mrs Gillan, Henry McFarlane, Saunders & Campbell, Friend, Mrs MacNally, P Trainor, John Gunn, Duncan Shaw, Miss S Maher, Miss Alice Coyle, Mr J A Campbell, Mrs P Maher, Miss Beaton, Capt. McMahon, Mrs McLean, George Moran, Mr Monaghan, Mr Kellan, Mr Driscoll, Miss Lantry, John William Howard, William Brown, James Maher, Mrs J Robins, William Maher, Hugh McKenzie, Joseph McAleer, Robert Gallant, Friend H., Mrs Charles Rodd, James Hensil, McLeod & Stewart, A Patterson, John Riley, Samuel Grant, P C Kelly, Mrs Trail, Mrs Heanesy, Mrs Toomey.

Mrs Hennesy, 20 cents; Mrs William Bolla, 20 cents; Frank Toney, 10 cents; Mrs McLean, 20 cents; Mrs A Lowe, 15 cents; Mrs McCarron, 10 cents; Mrs Simpson, 10 cents; Mrs McInnis, 10 cents.

Total,	$616.75
COLLECTED BY:	
Mrs. Judge Reddin,	$149.25
Mrs. D. Beaton and Mrs. Dr. Conroy,	147.45
Mrs. Richard Reddin and Mrs. Charles Higgins,	60.70
Mrs. James Peake,	16.00
Miss Katie Wright,	43.00
Mrs. Mason and Mrs. A. J. Murphy,	200 35
Total,	$616.75

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1888.

The Fishery Conference.

The following despatches indicate that a settlement has been agreed upon by the Fishery Commissioners.

Washington, February 15.—After daily sessions for the last two weeks, the Fisheries Commissioners at 7 o'clock to-night completed their labors and signed a treaty which, it is believed, will result in a satisfactory settlement of disputes of almost a century between this Government and Great Britain over the North Atlantic fisheries. The treaty was signed by all six Commissioners and it is said to have their full concurrence. It will be sent to the President to-mor