THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 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 facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

PROBABLE RESULTS OF RETALIATION.

If President Cleveland and his friends imagined that the retaliation message would cause a great commotion in Canadian politics, or would be productive of a temporary paralysis in our commercial circles, they were very much mistaken. The general disposition among the people of the Dominion seems to be, to enquire into our legitimate rights, and having ascertained them, to stand firmly by them. The references made to war in some quarters are, we feel sure, altogether beside the question. Whether or not retaliation will be enforced by the Government of the United States, we are satisfied they have very little notion of an appeal to arms; and so far as we are concerned, there is certainly no great reason why we should raise any serious objection to them enforcing the measure of retaliation asked for.

If, however, our Republican neighbors should feel disposed to go beyond the powers conferred upon by Congress, and have recourse to overt acts, we have the assurance of the press of Great Britain that the resources of the Empire will be at our back in the enforcement of our rights. The papers of the old country all speak out boldly in reference to the fact that Canada's rights must not be sacrificed.

While it is extremely gratifying to find such a consensus of opinion in our favor among the papers of Great Britain, there is one thing in this connection which is to be regretted; that is the ignorance of our real position which many of them seem to manifest. They deplore the fact that, the St. Lawrence being closed a great part of the year, our commerce would suffer severely were retaliation to be put in force. They do not seem to understand that we have the harbors of Halifax and St. John, which are open all through the winter.

This imperfect knowledge of our situation is not confined to the other side of the Atlantic, but prevails to a great extent among the people of the United States, and in the border States too, where they ought to know better. So that while we regret that these ideas should prevail among our friends across the Atlantic, who are anxious that our rights should not be infringed upon, we can afford to smile at the ignorance of those in Uncle Sam's territory who imagine that retaliation would completely cripple us. Not only have we the harbors of Halifax, St. John and St. Andrew's, but we have the Intercolonial Railway in immediate connection with them, and have a branch road almost completed to the eastern shore of Cape Breton, to a point one thousand miles nearer Europe than New York. Besides this, we have the New Brunswick Railway, which will in a very short time tap the Intercolonial at Riviere du Loup, thus greatly shortening the distance to St. John. Then again, Parliament has already made a grant for the construction of the Sault Ste Marie Canal, which can be completed within a reasonable space of time. With all these lines of communication connecting with the great Canadian Pacific Railway, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific on Canadian territory, there does not appear to be any cause why we should feel the least uneasiness regarding retaliation.

There is no reason why retaliation, if enforced, should not prove of the greatest benefit to this country, and instead of proving "the greatest possible injury" to Canada, its advocates may find out to their cost that it is the very best thing that could happen us, and that while it is building up our commercial centres they themselves have become the sufferers. Great good in this direction has already been accomplished. When, two years ago, there was a question of something of this kind, a large number of importers ordered their goods to Canadian ports, instead of, as previously, having them landed on United States territory, and sending them through to their destination in bond. This was found to work so satisfactorily that when the immediate cause had disappeared they continued those routes. The President's message induced many more to do the same thing. So that should this threat be put in force, quite a number of our importers will be quite independent of the consequences. Others should follow their example, and then our neighbors would find their tactics would be productive of results directly contrary to what they expected.

The *Pioneer* says: "Wm. Campbell, Esq., ex-Commissioner Public Works, is one of the most successful farmers in Prince County. He has 18 acres of potatoes, 31 of wheat, 51 of oats, 20 of turnips, and his stock consists of 19 horses, 9 cows and 50 sheep."

ARTICLE TWENTY-NINE.

The recent message of President Cleveland suggests the consideration of Article twenty-nine of the Washington treaty in two aspects; has it been terminated and does it relate to the transhipment of fish? That article provided for the reciprocal enjoyment of transportation in bond by each country across the territory of the other, and, according to Mr. Cleveland, lapsed on July 1st. 1885, in common with Articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and Article 30. His argument in support of this view is certainly a plausible one. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in Article thirty-three of this treaty," namely, ten years, and two years after notice of termination has been given by either party; and in the protocol reciting the negotiations the following statement appears: "The transit question was discussed, and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fishery articles should be in force." Moreover, as Mr. Cleveland points out, the act of Congress giving effect to the Washington Treaty, in enacting the 26th article, declares:—"That from the date of the President's proclamation, authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteenth to twenty-fifth inclusive, and Article thirtieth of said treaty, shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of Article thirty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares, and merchandize arriving," etc., following in the remainder the precise words of Article 29.

Such is the evidence upon which Mr. Cleveland bases the opinion that the reciprocal transit privileges in bond conferred by the Washington treaty were terminated on July 1, 1885. The contrary contention is supported partly by an interpretation of the language of the treaty, and partly by the statements of United States public men who have pronounced upon the question. No notice of termination of Article 29 has ever been given by the United States; and as against the view that the duration of this article ran on all fours with and was contingent upon the operation of Articles 18 to 25 inclusive and Article 30, it may be argued that the reference in Article 29 to Article 33, which determined the time limit, as well as the statement in the protocol of negotiations and the enacting law of Congress merely provided that the privilege of transit in bond should continue for at least twelve years, and did not in any way remove the obligation of two years' notice as necessary to termination. In other words, Article 29 might remain in force until two years' notice of termination was given, even though the fishery articles proper had lapsed. This view has already been accepted by Secretary Bayard, who is on record as holding that Article 29 is still in force; it has been accepted, also, by the Republican and Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Republican report of that committee on the rejected treaty remaks: "It is also to be observed that the fisheries articles, in respect of their duration and termination, are treated of separately and by themselves in Article 33, which provided that they, as a group by themselves, might be terminated after ten years, on two years notice, while the reciprocal transhipment Article 29 was left to stand independently by itself." The majority report of the Forein Relations Committee, in fact, rested one of the principal objections to the recent treaty on the ground that it recognized the right of Canada to deny transhipment of catch to American fishing vessels, when that privilege existed under the 29th Article of the Washington treaty still in force. The report of the Democratic minority of the Senate is equally explicit, as the following quotation will show: "Article 29 was not terminated, but it never had the least reference to the fisheries treaty of 1818, to enlarge its scope, change its meaning, or in any way to affect any right to which that treaty related." These citations prove the existence of strong evidence against the contention of Mr. Cleveland that the transit in bond privileges ceased, so far as the Washington treaty is concerned, with the termination of the fishery articles proper. Against Mr. Cleveland's view there stands the statement of the majority and minority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the declaration of Secretary Bayard, the not unreasonable interpretation that the reference to Article 33 in Article 29 was made in order to secure a duration of not less than twelve years for the transit privileges, and that the obligation of two years notice of termination was not thereby removed. —*Montreal Gazette.*

The speech made by Sir John Thompson at Hagarsville, Ont., a few days ago, had the right ring in it. It was, indeed, such a masterly exposition of the relations existing between this country and the United States as should enshrine the Minister of Justice in the hearts of all true Canadians. Hagarsville is in the county of Haldimand, which is represented in the House of Commons by Dr. Montague, the youngest and one of the most brilliant and popular of the Ontario members. The electors had assembled to do honor to their representative; Sir John Thompson was invited and was presented with an address by those assembled. The occasion was opportune to lay before these people the true state of affairs, inasmuch as Mr. Laurier had, a few days previously, made a speech at St. Thomas in favor of the United States side of the question and against his own country. In the course of his address the Minister of Justice showed the absurdity of the position taken by Mr. Laurier.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In speaking before a Belgian audience some time ago Cardinal Lavigerie reminded his hearers that Godfrey de Bouillon whose statue he had lately an opportunity of saluting, had led 80,000 men to Palestine to rescue the holy places from the infidels. Such a past imposed obligations. He appealed to Belgium to furnish not 80 but 100,000 volunteers to rescue from the hands of cruel slave dealers the unhappy men women and children, who were the victims of their ruthless inhumanity.

The Republicans have scored a success in the first skirmish preliminary to the general contest of November 6th. The vermont election on Tuesday the 4th inst., resulted in the opponents of Mr. Cleveland carrying the state by 27,000 majority. Vermont is always Republican, but this year that party has gone ahead of its record in 1884, the last presidential year, by 5,000 votes. Some of this is known to be due to Democratic dissatisfaction with the campaign management, but this element in the situation hardly accounts for the whole result.—*Exc.*

In the election case against Gen. Laurie, which lasted several days, over a hundred witnesses were summoned, and at least that number of cases of corruption or undue influence were charged. Of these, if we recollect rightly, only three were found worthy of consideration by the judge, and these were disputed and doubtful. After long consideration Judge Smith has voided the election. Whether Gen. Laurie will appeal from the decision or accept it as final is not determined. If the decision is an honest one, as we have no doubt it is, the General has no just reason to complain.—*St. John Sun.*

The returns of the Finance Department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, are more satisfactory than Sir Chares Tupper thought possible when delivering his budget speech on April 27th last. At that time the Finance Minister anticipated a deficit of at least $1,000,000 for the year 1887-88, which he believed to be more apparent than real, for he was of the opinion "that the accounts for the present and the coming year, taken as a whole, will balance." The returns are more satisfactory than were anticipated. Instead of a deficit of 1,000,000 for the year 1887-88, ending June 30th, there was a deficit of only $833,000; while for the following July and August of the present fiscal year the returns already show a surplus of $1,100,000. This left a surplus on Sept. 1st of nearly $300,000. The net debt on the same date was 234½ millions.

Hard work, either as sovereign, author or soldier, evidently does not shorten men's days, if other circumstances, including first of all a good constitution, be favorable. Germany has furnished the spectacle of three men, occupying respectively the three positions just mentioned, two of whom were nonogenarians, Ranke, the historian, and Emperor William, while the third, Marshal Von Motlke, is still in harness at the age of 88. The Marshal has held the position of chief of the general staff, to his resignation, of which reference has been made in our despatches, for thirty years. On assuming it he was in the prime of his life as a soldier, but not yet in the prime of his fame as a general. The two great campaigns which gave him reputation were still in the future. No warrior of renown has cherished more exalted ideas of the military office and career or of the importance of war among the factors of human progress than those to which Von Motlke has given expression. It is, perhaps, to that fact, no less than to his services to the Empire, that we must attribute the extraordinary warmth and pathos of the Emperor's letter to him.—*Montreal Gazette.*

A SENSIBLE MAINE MAN.

Hon. W. L. Putnam, Democratic candidate for Governor in Maine, discussed the fishery question at Ellsworth the other day. As Mr. Putnam was Counsel for the United States in the fishery cases, and also a member of the Fishery Commission, he has had good opportunities for understanding the subject. In his Ellsworth speech Mr. Putnam defended the American Commissioners for consenting to a treaty which did not convey the right to purchase bait, ship crews, and tranship fish. He showed that the United States Counsel before the Arbitration Commission in Halifax had admitted that the Washington treaty negotiated by the Republicans, did not contain these privileges, and pointed out that Mr. Frye and the other Republican Senators had declared only a year ago that the fishermen did not want the right to procure Canadian bait, but were better without it. He further proved that at this moment it is in the power of any state in the union to forbid the sale of clam bait to Canadian fishermen. Mr. Putnam reduced to an absurdity the complaint that Gloucester fishing vessels are not allowed to visit Canadian ports for the purpose of shipping crews. He reminded his audience that the United States forbids the importation of contract labor into the country. The Legislature, which has decreed that a New England man cannot hire a Nova Scotian to go to the States and work for him, is not consistent in making complaint that a Gloucester captain is deprived of the right to hire a Nova Scotian to go into his vessel and catch fish. The provisions which the President's critics say should have been in the treaty are in flat violation of the spirit of the laws of the nation.

Mr. Putnam thinks the treaty was just and fair. He cannot deny that Canadians have accepted it in good faith, and that they are ready to abide by its terms. The only difficulty in the way is the action of the United States Senate. We are inclined to think that Mr. Putnam does not approve of the course of the President in asking power to retaliate on Canada for this default of the Senate.—*St. John Sun.*

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Manitoba Legislature adjourned on Sept. 5th instead of being prorogued.

Surveys of San Juan harbor, Vancouver Island, are to be made, with the view of making it a place of refuge and a strategic point in case of war.

"Pharcide's" letter received. As it relates to matters of a local and personal nature, which the general public would not be interested in, we decline to publish it.

The Cape Breton *Reporter* says that Mrs. Matthew Holmes got astray in the woods near St. Peters last week, and after wandering about for eight days without food of any kind, was found about four miles from the settlement, but although much exhausted was able, with some assistance, to walk home.

The London *Evening Times* is the name of a new paper published in London, Ont., by Paul & Harris. The *Evening Times* says in its introductory that it aims at being a "newspaper" above all things, and that it will pay special attention to the interests and requirements of London and Western Ontario. May it prosper.

The *Dominion Illustrated* of the 8th inst. is as bright and interesting as any preceding number. The principal engravings are "Grover Cleveland's great Somersault Act," several interesting scenes on Murray Bay, P. Q. Sanford Fleming, Esq., Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston, scenes in Montreal, the "Sault Ste Marie Railway Bridge," etc.

A Biddeford, Me., despatch of the 5th inst. says: "Detective Nicholas Power, of Halifax, who has begun suit against the Saco and Biddeford Savings Institute to recover the reward offered for the arrest of defaulter McNeally, is here looking after his case, which will come to trial in the Supreme Court at Alfred next week. The depositions of several witnesses are being taken at the office of one of his attorneys, Charles S. Hamilton. The detective feels confident of the legality of his claim for the reward."

The retreat of the Catholic clergy at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, closed on Saturday, the 1st inst. Among the various appointments made by Cardinal Gibbons we observe "the Rev. Thomas J. Broyderick, assistant at St. Martin's Church, will succeed Bishop-elect John S. Foley as pastor of that Church. The Rev. Mr. Broyderick has been at St. Martin's during the past seven years, and was previously at Elkridge Landing. He studied at St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary." Father Broyderick is a native of Charlottetown, and brother of the late Rev. J. L. Broyderick of that city, but was for many years a resident of this city, being a clerk and bookeeper at the old established house of John Hogan & Sons, lumber merchants Upper Water Street, in which position he was succeeded by his brother, P. F. Broyderick, when eighteen years ago he left for Baltimore to prepare to enter the ministry.—*Halifax Mail.*

MR. LAURIER'S MISTAKE.

Following are the opinions of the Toronto *Globe* regarding Mr. Laurier's St. Thomas speech. As the *Globe* is the leading organ of the Opposition in the Dominion, its opinions concerning the actions of the Grit leader should be regarded as favoring him all possible:

Should Washington strike at Canada, international relations will be severely strained and considerable loss suffered by both countries, even if the worst does not come about. With so dark a prospect some Canadians naturally impress upon the Ottawa government the duty of acting, as far as possible, in a conciliatory spirit. Of course that is good advice. But how far is it possible for Ottawa to go in conciliation? The mere continuance of privileges granted to American fishermen by the *modus vivendi* will not satisfy the Washington claim that the privilege of transhipment in bond should be freely accorded to American fish cargoes. We fail to see how that privilege can be permanently accorded great by Canada. To yield it, and what would logically and inevitably have to be given with it, would be to make waste paper of the convention of 1818, and practically to surrender our inshore fisheries for nothing at all.

Till Mr. Laurier disposes of the argument by which we yesterday maintained this opinion, we must, with all deference and good will to him, maintain that he is wrong in alleging that the fisheries policy of Canada has been unfriendly to the States. Obviously it was, as he says, vexatious to Americans, but what option did they leave Canada except strict protection of her full rights according to her interpretation of the convention of 1818? They refused to negotiate, though we gave them in 1885 a season's free fishing by way of showing our friendly spirit. It is, we think, true that the Ottawa government officials were occasionally rather eager to make seizures when they might judiciously have winked. But our government was really compelled by the aggressive American attitude to issue orders strictly guarding the entire Canadian case. All its points were bound up together. No one will accuse the *Globe* of wishing to defend John A. Macdonald's administration. But we approved in a general way of its fisheries policy as one forced on Canada by the American attitude, and we still think that the Liberals, had they been in power at Ottawa, would have been compelled by the circumstances to take very much the same line. It was not a case in which the government displayed great wisdom, it was one in which there was only the one course to take. What could ministers do but stand on the convention of 1818? There was no other guide for them after the Americans had denounced the fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington, and had refused to negotiate.

It may be said that Ottawa might have tried to bring about an agreement for extension of international trade by which the fisheries would be thrown open to Americans. But Ottawa did try. The official correspondence between Downing street and Washington records that Ottawa offered and Washington thankfully accepted the season's fishing, on the understanding "that the agreement has been arrived at under circumstances affording prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America." President Cleveland honorably recommended the appointment of American commissioners in accordance with this understanding and the Senate refused to agree.

This deprived Ottawa of option to take a course considerably different from what was taken. But does not the incident indicate a method by which the grave dangers of the present situation may be honorably staved off? It is to be presumed that Ottawa ministers, prate as their organs may against unrestricted reciprocity, are not senseless enough to have really changed their minds as to the desirability of bringing about an extension of international trade. The Senate's rejection of the treaty throws the whole business back to the conditions of 1885. There is large evidence that Mr. Cleveland and his advisers are still of the opinion that a settlement of the entire fisheries question can be and should be made by an international commission charged with the duty of negotiating closer commercial relations. Is it not likely that an agreement can again be reached by which Canada will temporarily concede the transhipping privilege, on the understanding that the president will recommend commercial negotiations to the Senate? The mere movement of Ottawa in this direction would tend to relieve the increasing strain, and would further justify Canada's standing by her rights in case the attempt should come to naught.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The House passed Wilson's retaliation bill on Saturday afternoon, 174 to 4.

President Cleveland's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination was given the press to-night. It is a very lengthy document, devoted mainly to careful and thorough explanations and a defence of the Democratic plan of tariff reform as distinguished from the Republican plan. The President argues for reduction of revenue by placing raw materials on the free list, reducing the duties somewhat on the necessaries of life and to a less extent on whiskey and tobacco and he expresses the belief that such a revision of the tariff will not endanger the protection system but will increase manufactures by opening up a new market and furnishing free raw materials and will generally relieve the burdens of the laboring classes. Incidentally the President condemns trusts and expresses the belief that the reduction of tariff duties will further a remedy. All other subjects for legislation are alluded to in the letter in the following paragraphs: "It is of the highest importance that those who administer our Government should jealously protest and maintain the rights of American citizens at home and abroad, and should strive to conceive for our country her proper place among the nations of the earth but there is no people whose interests are so great and whose numerous objects of domestic concern deserve so much watchfulness and care. Among these are the regulation of a sound financial system suited to our need, thus securing efficient agency of the nations wealth and general prosperity the construction and equipment of means of defense to insure our national safety and maintain the honor beneath which national safety reposes; the protection of our national domain still stretching beyond the needs of the century's expansion, and the preservation for the settler, the pioneer of our marvellous growth, a sensible and sincere resignation of American labor leading to a scrupulous and just appreciation of the interests of our working men; the limitation and checking of such monopolistic tendencies and schemes as interfere with the advance and benefit which the people rightly claim general regard and care for our surviving sailors and for the widows and orphans of such as have died to this end that while appreciation of their services and sacrifices is ensured the application of the pension fund to improper cases may be prevented; protection against immigration which injuriously competes with our laboring men in the field of toil and adds to over population, ignorance of our institutions and laws impossible of assimilation with our people and dangerous to our peace and welfare; guarantee to our colored citizens of all their rights of citizenship and their just recognition and encouragement in all things pertaining to that relation; firm, patient and humane Indian policy so that in peaceful relation with the Government the civilization of the Indians may be promoted with resulting quiet and safety to settlers on our frontiers and curtailment of public expenses by the introduction of convenient methods in every department of Government.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH'S WILL.

The last will and testament of the late Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, probate of which will be asked by the executors some day this week, reads as follows:

"In the name of the most Holy and Undivided Trinity, Amen.

"This is the last will and testament of me, John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc. I do hereby protest that I die in the profession of the Holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, and I herewith send to His Holiness Leo XIII., the successor of St. Peter, my last act of homage and veneration, and ask his Apostolic benediction.

"I commend my soul to the mercy of God, and I direct that my body be buried in the manner and according to the direction given to my executors.

"I came poor to the diocese, and poor I am leaving it—not having appropriated anything of the revenues beyond my necessary expenses. I hereby declare that all lands and tenements, goods, chattels, moneys, and property of every kind and nature soever and wheresoever situate shall become the property of my successor when he shall be appointed by the Holy See.

"I appoint the Right Reverend Bishop O'Mahoney, Auxiliary of the Archbishop, and the Very Reverend Father Rooney, Vicar-General, both of this city, to be the executors of this my will and testament, and I direct them to have two hundred masses said for the repose of my soul.

"I revoke all former wills made by me heretofore at any time.

"Dated at Toronto this 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1883.

(Signed) John Joseph Lynch,
Arp. of Toronto."

The will bears the usual attestation clause, and is witnessed by D. A. O'Sullivan, barrister-at-law, Charles J. O'Hagarty, R. C. C., and J. H. Cameron, M. D.

A codicil to the will read as follows: "In consideration of having left all my personal property to my successor in the Diocese of Toronto, I direct him to pay to my sister, Mrs. Eliza McDonald, care of Thomas O'Callaghan, Dundalk, Ireland, the sum of one hundred dollars a year as long as she lives, and if necessary this to form a codicil to my will executed 13th March, 1883."

The sworn inventory and valuation of the personal estates and effects, rights, and credits of the late Archbishop places their valve at $444.09, the amount being made up as follows:—Cash on hand, $9.25; cash in bank, $334.84; wearing apparel and personal effects, about $100. Total, $444 09.

The above inventory is sworn to be correct by Father Laurent, Chancellor of the Archdiocese.

IN MEMORIAM.

As will be observed by reference to our obituary notices, there passed away on Friday last, after a few day's illness, one of the oldest and most esteemed residents of Georgetown. The late Mrs. Byrne was a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and emigrated to Halifax in the year 1827, where she resided for a short time, removing afterwards with her husband to Georgetown, which at that time only contained seven or eight houses, where she lived until her death. She was the mother of eight children, four sons and four daughters; five of whom, one son and four daughters, survive her,—left, together with numerous friends and acquaintances, to mourn the loss of an affectionate mother, a devoted wife and an agreeable and sympathetic neighbor. The deceased was well and favorably known to the early pioneers of King's County, and her demise has excited feelings of regret among the old residents and those of their descendants to whom her many Christian virtues endeared her. On Sunday last a large concourse of people, representing every class and creed, such as rarely assembles on occasions of this kind, followed her remains to the Catholic Church, where the funeral obsequies were conducted by the Rev. Wm. Phelan, P. P., thence to the Catholic Cemetery, thus indicating the high esteem in which she was held in the community in which she resided for half a century.—Com.

THE LONDON PRESS.

All the London papers of the 7th inst. devote attention to the banquet of the cutlers at Sheffield on the 6th, where the Duke of Rutland and Sir Charles Tupper made belligerent speeches on the fisheries question. The Duke, though a cabinet minister, referred pointedly to the President's message as "bluster."

The *Morning Post*, in an editorial on the speech, says: "The Duke of Rutland is the first minister who has spoken since the unexpected message was sent to Congress by President Cleveland. Assuming that his words reflect the spirit of the cabinet generally, we hail them as an excellent augury for the future adjustment of the dispute. 'England and Canada united in a just cause,' says the duke, 'can stand a good deal more bluster than that which has just been addressed to them.' From all the evidences it will be seen that the threat of President Cleveland to upset the judicial attitude, and with the strong moral pressure which the American nation generally is certain to bring to bear on their rulers, President Cleveland and his advisers will adopt an attitude more conformable to the usages of pacific diplomacy."

The *Standard*, in an editorial on the subject, says: "For the subsequent change of tactics on the part of President Cleveland or for the unfortunate vote of the Senate the colonists are not responsible. They can only repeat that, though anxious to keep on good terms with the United States, they cannot make a shipwreck of their own interests and those of their posterity to oblige American party politicians."

The *Daily News*, commenting on the speeches, says: "In reference to what he called the late extraordinary message of the President, Sir Charles Tupper drew a distinction which ought to be borne in mind. When the Commissioners began their labors at Washington they found all the United States without distinction of person or party against Canada. The opinion was universally held that Canada, by enforcing the harsh interpretation of the treaty of 1818, had incurred the just hostility of every American. To-day the only enemy of Canada is the Senate, and the Senate is pre-occupied with the electoral interests of the Republican party. It is gratitude for rather small mercy, more especially as Sir Charles Tupper has chosen to forget that the President is hardly to be counted among the converts of whom he boasts so much."

RIFLE SHOOTING AT OTTAWA.

An Ottawa despatch of the 7th says: The Dominion Rifle Association matches were concluded to-day. The shooting is by far the best on record. The lowest score of the 61st man in this year's grand aggregate is eight points higher than the highest last year, when the top man was 257. This year the lowest is 265. Last season the highest was 257; this year it is 305, showing an increase of 48 points

The London Merchant's Cup Match was the first to-day. It was open to eight members of any affiliated provincial association. Ranges, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each; Martini Henri rifle; possible 840. 1st, purse and cup, Ontario Association, 679 points; 2nd, Quebec Association, 658 points; 3rd, Nova Scotia, 650 points; 4th, Manitoba, 640; 5th, Prince Edward Island, 626; 6th, New Brunswick, 624.

Next came firing for the Governor General's prize, to be competed for by sixty winners of prizes in the grand aggregate match, provided they are members of the Active Militia. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; seven rounds at each; possible 105. It proved to be another red letter day on Rideau Range. For the fourth time in seven years a New Brunswick man has carried off the chief prize in the Governor General's match. When Captain Hartt fired his last shot this morning, the signal showed that he held the great Scotch shot, McVittie, now of Toronto, for first place, with 89 points. The tie was fired off, 5 shots at 600 yards, and Captain Hartt won, making 18 points against 15 by McVittie.

The three highest scores were Captain Hartt, St. John Rifles, 89 points, first prize, a special badge and $250; 2nd, Private McVittie, 10th Royals, 89 points, badge and $150; 3rd, Staff-Sergeant Mitchell, 10th Royals, badge and $100.

This match decided the Wimbledon team for next year, this being determined by adding the scores to the other grand aggregates.

Among those who have secured places in the list from which the Wimbledon team of next year will be selected are Capt. Hartt, St. John Rifles; Staff-Sergt. Corbin, Capt. Corbin and Major Egan, of the 63rd.

The prizes were presented this afternoon by Sir John Macdonald. The riflemen left for home to-night.

A SAD TALE OF THE SEA.

A Gloucester dispatch of the 8th inst., says: Captain Ryan, of the schooner *A. D. Story*, which arrived at Gloucester from Iceland last week, reports great destruction among the French fishing fleet in the month of April on the south coast of Iceland. As this is the codfishing grounds for the French fleet in the spring, the whole French fleet were concentrated in this locality when a terrible storm came up which engulfed six vessels, with all their crews. A sea swept over one vessel, washing overboard the captain and eleven men; another vessel lost her captain and three men; and another her captain and two men. As near as could be ascertained the number of men lost was 132. Many of the vessels were so badly damaged that they had to be abandoned. Three hundred men were left in a destitute condition in Iceland until the steamer carried them away. They endured many hardships while they were there, the supply of food being limited.

American Magazine.

The September issue of The American Magazine is a noteworthy one. In addition to an interesting and varied collection of choice literary features, are two very forcible articles on questions of the day —one on "The President's Error," by James G. Blaine, and the other by Governor Foraker, on "Tariff and Labor." Mr. Blaine takes Mr. Cleveland severely to task for many of the assertions made in his message of last December, and Governor Foraker handles his subject in his usual clear style.

The magazine opens with a finely illustrated article on "The American Navy of To-day," by Lieutenant Wm. P. Fullam, U. S. Navy. The writer shows what progress has recently been made in the direction of giving the United States a navy. A feature of the article is a description of Captain Zalinaski's dynamite cruiser, the "Two new cruisers are fully described.

Another interesting article is entitled "Rambles about Naples," and is illustrated with choice views of famous Italian scenery.

Charles Burr Todd contributes a charming paper on "Hiawatha's Country," which is rendered the more valuable by illustrations of the famous "Pictured Rocks," and other features of interest to the readers of Longfellow's beautiful poem.

William Wilfrid Campbell furnishes a very fine poem on "Dead Man's Lake," which is illustrated by a handsome frontispiece.

Other poems are by Bessie Chandler, Jessie P. O'Donnel Aubrey De Vere and Francis L. Mace.

The September installment of Mary Agnes Tinckers' novel "Two Coronets," is particularly brilliant.

Ex-Governor Redman M. Price has a paper on "A Moonlight Duel on the San Juan," describing an exciting incident of the war with Mexico.

The Departments are, as usual, very complete. Dr. Hutchinson gives some valuable health advice for September. Literature and Art Reviews receive special treatment. Timely Topics, Home Department, and the American Pulpit are all filled with interesting matter, and the Portfolio is this month devoted to an amusing sketch

Professor Buell will give an entertainment in St. Paul's Church, Summerside, to-morrow evening. The people of Summerside and vicinity should not fail to attend this most interesting and highly artistic show.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(*We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.*)

TRIP TO THE WEST INDIA ARCHIPELAGO.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Dear Sir—My last letter inserted in your popular journal some time ago was, according to my jottings, as far as over Nantucket Shoals and Gay Head.

Leaving Block Island, Long Island with its beautiful Sound, which I will endeavor to describe later on, our speedy craft, under full spread of inflated canvas to the corral breeze, speeds onward, leaving the Land of Liberty faintly visible in the distance. A few days, with favorable wind and weather, brings the voyager within the vicinity of the Gulf Stream, the trade winds and limits of the Tropics. Every person of ordinary intelligence has heard of those remarkable phenomena, the Florida or Gulf Stream and the trades; but probably knows not the cause, origin or effect of the same; and for the benefit of the lesser intelligent of your readers (as the erudite, I presume, are well aware) I will enlighten them. The Gulf Stream, which originates in the trade winds, and also accords with the natural facts and in unison with that theory which derives its currents from the rotary motion of the earth and the operation of those winds, which force the water in towards the West India Islands, and between them passes into the Gulf of Mexico; but not finding an outlet there, it rushes out between Cape Florida shore and the Island of Cuba and Bahama, pursuing its course to the north, inclining nearly parallel with a part of the coast of the United States, diverging about N. E. about the parallel of Cape Hattras, where it runs within 18 miles of the Cape, having a velocity of 2¾ miles an hour. The winds affect the position of the stream considerably. Between Cuba and Florida northerly wind presses it south and towards the shore of Cuba; southerly winds have a central effect. When turned to the north easterly winds press it to the Florida side, and westerly winds nearer the Bahamas. Southerly wind causes it to spread, and so may those from the north. The velocity of the stream is governed by the force of the trade winds, and somewhat changes the course. The stream in mid-channel on the meridian of Havana is E. N. E. and velocity about 2½ miles per hour. The southernmost of the Florida Reefs it runs from 2¾ to 3½ miles an hour, and as it proceeds easterly its velocity decreases.

Owing to the variable velocity of the stream, the best and surest way when in the stream is to keep a correct lay by dead reckoning. Compared with a celestial observation the difference will give you the departure and distance in the interval of time which will explain the velocity of the stream.

The width of the stream in the Gulf of Florida, which evidently bounds its origin, is about 60 miles and gradually becomes wider as it gets a greater distance from the channel, from which it rushes on its course across the Atlantic, where one part is supposed to enter the Straits of Gibraltar, and the other to proceed along the coast of Africa, disgorging from its course into the Gulf of Guinea and following the N. E. coast where it joins the Equatorial current, which is formed or caused by the south-east trade winds, it is again precipitated into the Gulf of Mexico and rushes again through the Gulf or Straits of Florida as already described. So this current makes a complete circuit of the ocean as delineated on crrrent charts. The very extraordinary and interesting fact of it retaining its heat on its course and preserving its border from mixing with the surrounding sea is something very peculiar and remarkable. On the voyage frequently trying with that very essential and valuable instrument in that department of hydrology, the thermometer, shows that the stream is 5 and 6 degrees warmer than the water through which it passes, and nearly 10 degrees than the air. This instrument without doubt or uncertainty, plainly will ascertain when within or out of the stream. Appearances of weed called "Gulf weed," is an indication of being in the stream, as it is never seen far from it. The margin or edge of the stream is marked with a ripple and very perceptible in some places, looking like boiling water or such liquid through the cause of artificial agency, during those stormy dreary north-easterly winds in places breaks violently, that a person unacquainted would mistake for breakers or shoals. The stream on its usual course in fair weather, where it flows uninterruptedly, may be known by its smooth and clear surface and blue water, and gradually changes its color; near the Florida Reef it is a beautiful sea green, and at last it becomes almost white as chalk.

Vessels to and from Europe to ports in the United States, are controlled in a great degree or measure, by the operation of the Gulf stream, by keeping it. When bound eastward you shorten your voyage, and by avoiding it when returning westward you facilitate the passage.

The eddy current, which exhibits a rotary motion immediately continuous to the border of the stream on the coast of the United States takes an opposite course to the stream, or to the southward and westward.

Mr. Editor,—As I don't wish to occupy too much of your valuable space at one issue, I will close, and the next, the trade winds, with other tropical parts visited.

And remain,
James Moynagh, Jr.

Markets.

BOSTON PRICES.

Potatoes—Rose, 50c; Hebrons, 50c; white stock, 40c; Burbanks, 50c; Prolifics, 50c; P. E. Island Chenangoes, 45c to 50c; Scotch Champion, 40c; German, 40c.

Oats—No. 1 white, per bushel, 41c to 42c; No. 2 white, per bushel, 38c; No. 1 mixed per bushel, 37c; No. 2 mixed, per bushel, 36c.

Eggs—Eastern extras, 20c; P. E. I., 18½c; duck eggs, per dozen, 20c.

Receipts of eggs have been moderate and are pretty closely sold up, with prices at the close ruling about ½c higher than last reported. Eastern extras are in short supply at 20c. P. E. I. and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick firm at 18½c, with some extra marks held higher. Choice Canadian are selling fairly at 19½c. Western are bringing 17c and 18c, with Michigan extras firm at 18½c.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $4; bay shore, split, $3.50; round shore, $3; cod, dry, shores, large, $5; cod, dry, shores, medium, $4; plain, No. 3, new mackerel, $14.50; rim, No. 3, new mackerel, $15.50.

Receipts of codfish continue moderate and there is a fair demand with but little change in prices. Mackerel remain quiet with prices about as last quoted. Nothing doing in herring.

ST. JOHN PRICES.

Fish—Codfish, per quintal, large, dry, $4 to $4.25; codfish, per quintal, medium, dry, $4; herring, bay, split, per brl, $3.50 to $3.75.

Oats—Feeding, 35c.

Potatoes, per bushel, 60c.

Eggs per doz., fresh, 17c.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Potatoes—McIntyres, per bushel, 25c to 30.

Oats—P. E. I., per bushel, 45c to 50c.

Fish—Herring, round shore, No. 1, $4; dry cod, per quintal, large, shore, from store, $4.25 to $4.75; small, shore, prime, $4 to $4.50; mackerel, extra No. 1, $19.50; No. 1, $13.50; large No. 2, $16.50 to $17; No. 2, $10; large No. 3, $6.75 to $10.50; No. 3, $8.50.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.05 to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Veal, per pound	0.05 to 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06 to 0.08
Ham, per lb	0.13 to 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 to 0.40
Butter (fresh)	0.19 to 0.20
Butter (tub)	0.17 to 0.18
Oats (black) per bushel	0.34 to 0.40
Eggs, per doz	0.15 to 0.16
Hay, per 100 lb	0.50 to 0.60
Potatoes, per bushel	0.30 to 0.40
Turkey, per pair	0.65 to 0.85
Flour, per cwt	3.00 to 3.25
Oatmeal, per cwt	3.00 to 3.50
Straw, per load	1.00 to 2.00
Hides	0.06 to 0.08
Calf skins (trimmed)	0.08 to 0.09
Sheep pelts	0.60 to 0.70
Lamb skins	0.10 to 0.20
Cabbage, per head	0.05 to 0.08
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