Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH, 1888.

BRAINY BEAVEN'S BOSH.

The gentleman who masquerades as leader of the Opposition is certainly a great constitutional authority. He has "brains," and he knows it, for he is continually comparing his massive cerebellum with that of the President of the Council. He "doth," however, "protest too much." If he has any particular high-toned quality of brains, his experience in the political life of this province has not been an index of the fact. He has met, with all his "brains," a series of crushing defeats of late when he has gone to the country, and there is now a quiet, but steady, undercurrent working in the ranks of the Opposition which threatens to dethrone him from his position as leader. In the classic language of one of his dissatisfied followers, he is "no good." Hon. Mr. Davie, by reference to the composition of the Executive of two of the provinces of the Dominion, showed that as unofficial members he, as well as Mr. Dunsmuir, occupied seats in the Executive in accordance with strict parliamentary usage. Mr. Davie might have made his case even stronger. In New Brunswick there are five members of the Government with portfolios and two without; in Nova Scotia there are three with and four without, while in Prince Edward Island there are three with and six without portfolios. Mr. Beaven's argument that Mr. Davie as acting Attorney-General holds a portfolio and consequently should have gone back to his constituents for re-election is too childish to merit discussion. The Attorney-General, whose regrettable illness compels him to be absent from the province, holds the portfolio and it is exceedingly difficult to see, as Sir Boyle Roche would say, "how two birds can be in the one place at the same time." Let Mr. Beaven talk sense and he will cut a much better figure in the house. At present his whole aim seems to be to obstruct the business of the House in meaningless technicalities which have no existence save in his own powerful "brain."

THE CHIEFTAIN SPEAKS.

Sir John Macdonald was never more happy in his remarks than on the occasion of the grand banquet to the Minister of Militia whom he lovingly called one of his "boys," in the historic city of Quebec. The distinguished leader of the French Conservatives, Sir Hector Langevin, was present and the chieftain praised him for the steadfastness with which he had stood by him through clouds and sunshine. The Minister of Public Works and Sir Adolphe Caron took occasion during their respective addresses to do honor to the veteran Premier who has always been so faithful a friend of the French speaking people—as well Canadians as Acadians. When the Grand Old Man rose to speak in reply to the toast of "The Federal Ministers," proposed by Mr. Landry, M. P., the audience went wild with enthusiasm and we are told that "several times the bugler had to sound the call to order before the cheering subsided." He then made reference to his long intimacy with the people of Quebec whose foremost tribune, that honored statesman Sir George E. Cartier, was his best beloved friend. But it was when Sir John came down to the facts of political life as they exist to-day that he grew eloquent. The "piairty of purity" and the relative position of the two parties in the House were descanted upon in the following racy manner:

"The Opposition charge us with having bribed the constituencies. Well, we have bribed them with their own money, and the charge amounts simply to this: That we have so wisely and equitably distributed the revenues in the different parts of the Dominion as to gain the approbation of the country as a whole. (Applause). Against the advice of many of our friends we went to the country in February last, and came back with a majority. Many of our friends thought I was rash in advising a dissolution, but I knew my countrymen. I knew they would do justice to our well-meant efforts to maintain the credit and advance the interests of the Dominion. I knew we could appeal to them with certainty of success, and I was not deceived. (Cheers.) What is our position now? Look at my province of Ontario. Look at the change that will appear when Parliament meets on the 23rd of February. We will be from twelve to sixteen men stronger than we were when the gun fired for prorgostion in June last. (Cheers.) Just consider. We are the corrupt, we are the boodlers, the men that robbed the country, and the purists—the Grits and the Rouges—oh, how pure they were! (Laughter.) Look at Ontario. There have been a good many seats contested, my own for Kingston among the rest. I was the Prince of Boodlers, I was the charter seller, I had corrupted the people of Canada, and yet when my seat for Kingston was contested, a judge, appointed by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake, said my election was exceptionally pure. (Cheers and laughter). Every election petition against a Conservative was dismissed with costs as unfounded, and every election petition against the purists, the Reform party, the Liberal party, the honest party (laughter) every such petition was carried and the member was unseated for gross corruption, and he had to pay for it. That is our position. We meet parliament in a few days stronger than when we were maintained in power in February. We have the most unmistakable confidence that we represent really the sentiment of the country. (Cheers.) On the other hand what is the position of the Opposition? Mr. Laurier is their leader. Yet, you cannot open a Western Grit paper without finding it stated that Mr. Laurier must be deposed and Sir Richard Cartwright or somebody else put in his place. Will they not serve under a French Canadian? Laurier is going to be banished again to the banks of the Saskatchewan. (Loud laughter.) How different is the position of the Conservative party! I look back with great pride to having served as a lieutenant to Sir George Cartier. I had the greatest pride in serving under that chivalrous old soldier. (Cheers.) I had also great pride in serving under a man whose health, unfortunately, will not allow him to greet us to-night, Sir Narcisse Belleau. (Applause). We, the conservative party, had no objection to serve under a French Canadian. We were not ashamed to serve under a French Canadian; we were animated by no such unworthy feeling. When we shook hands in 1864 with the *Parti Bleu* it was union for life. (Cheers). We all belong to the same party and country. We all have the same interests, we all look to the future of a united Canada. We look to grow, French and Englishmen, in peace, working together for the promotion and welfare of the Dominion, and in war as in peace we shall stand shoulder to shoulder as we did in 1812. (Cheers). The difference between the conservative party and the liberal party is that they are a rope of sand and we are a band of steel. (Cheers). I have no hesitation in speaking, even here, of events that have taken place within a few years. There were circumstances which appeared for a time to sever the people of one province from another, but justice has been done to the motives of those who were aroused by a feeling of natural sympathy for their countrymen. That the feeling was a natural one is admitted by all, and the fact is the government performed a duty most unwelcome to their feelings in carrying out the law of the land."

The Toronto *Mail*, which he had largely been instrumental in raising to the position it has attained in the ranks of journalism, came in for a sound drubbing. He said:

"There was another reason for the temporary cloud between the Conservatives of this province and those of Western Canada, and that was the treacherous and unworthy conduct of the *Mail* newspaper. That paper had been established by the Conservative party. I had my own means invested, and a host of my friends had also assisted in its establishment. It grew to be a great power, but much to our horror and surprise, and deeply to our disgust, it turned on the hand that had given it life, and when we were going to fight the foe we were shot in the back by our own friend. It was not for the desertion of that paper that we cared so much. We have established another one—and I may say here, as a matter of business, that I invite you all to subscribe—(Laughter)—but this was a cruel blow. It had been for years so completely in our confidence, it had long so completely expressed the views of the Government, that we could not make our friends believe that it did not really express the wishes and opinions of myself. It was said: "It is all very well for the *Mail* to pretend to be in opposition to the Government. It is writing under the dictation of Sir John." That paper was used as a campaign paper against me—(hear, hear, and applause)—and in western Canada I took the opportunity of repudiating in the strongest terms that treacherous organ."

Hon. Thomas White and Hon. John Costigan also spoke and the magnificent demonstration is said to have passed off with greater *eclat* than any previous assemblage of the kind in the history of the French province.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

There is more sterling common sense in the plain, unvarnished tale of Mr. Dunsmuir than in all the windy platitudes of Mr. Beaven or the discontented bombast of Humphreys.

It is sad to see a man at Mr. Beaven's time of life so consumed with conceit. Like Humphreys, he imagines that all the knowledge of parliamentary practice and procedure in the House is concentrated within the spacious recesses of his own brain. Vanity, vanity, all is vanity!

It is very funny, irresistibly funy, to hear Mr. Beaven comparing his powerful brain power with that of Mr. Dunsmuir. If he had to carry on the business of the President of the Council, and carry it on successfully, it is quite improbable that he would be occupying a seat in the house now.

Mr. Humphreys is the possessor of a Chesterfield like "manner" and a Henry Irving "voice." With such accomplishments added to Mr. Beaven's Gladstonian "brain" is it any wonder that those two worthies shine out in debate with a glittering effulgence which strikes the beholder with awe and veneration.

"We are of those who believe that every man connected with the press should realize that his work inspires him to the lofty aspirations of building up rather than the pulling down of men, and to attain accuracy above everything else."—*Times.*

For anything equalling this in genuine "cheek" commend us to T. B. Humphreys. The funny side of the above will be apparent to those who are familiar with the style of journalism ground out by the Opposition organ.

If the Opposition think Mr. Davie is holding his seat illegally why do they not take advantage of clause 27 of the Constitution. If, as they maintain, he is so doing he is liable to a penalty of $2,000 for every day he sits in the House. If they believe what they say here is their recourse; but they know they are talking rubbish, hoping that somebody will be foolish enough to believe them. Misguided men!

Mr. Ladner is learning vicious habits, which of course is but natural seeing that his seat is next to that of the Comox mountebank. After stoutly refusing to withdraw a motion which he had brought forward, and which the leader of the government said it would be impossible at present to comply with, he stated after considerable discussion had ensued that the house had been mistaken—he had said he would not press it. Tom gave him the cue, which accounts for the inconsistency.

Mr. Humphreys' principal characteristic is his cowardice. He took occasion on Monday, when a reply was impossible, to make one of his blood-and-thunder speeches, when "the most corrupt government on the face of the earth" came in for one of his usual vituperative harangues. Yesterday, however, when the Hon. Mr. Davie proposed to tell the other side of the question, the noble brave from Comox arose to a point of order. He had no desire to hear the truth. He is an "extraordinary" character.

One of those unfortunate scenes, which are becoming altogether too frequent in the Legislature, occurred yesterday. There is but one member in the House who is capable of causing them—the honorable member for Comox. He endeavors to discuss matters in the House on the same principle that he follows in bar-rooms or on street corners. He makes frequent breaches of legislative etiquette, and with the manner of a cowardly bully, even endeavors to bull-doze Mr. Speaker Pooley, who has allowed him the greatest latitude. The only way to treat the individual is to bring him up short when he breaks loose, and in time he may be made to understand that there is a difference in his surroundings from those which he is more adapted to adorn—it will take time, but even the most depraved savages have, through frequent wise counsel and direction, been educated to a moderate degree of civilized respectability.

"The Hon. Mr. Robson in the Assembly yesterday asserted that Portland was an "obscure" city, and that the *News*, published in that progressive city, was an "obscure" paper. The Provincial Secretary's conception of obscurity must be peculiarly singular, when it is considered that the mercantile turn over of Portland annually reaches a sum considerably in excess of $50,000,000, and that its population is claimed to be over 40,000. A city of such proportions is not by any means an "obscure" one."—*Times.*

Hon. Mr. Robson never asserted that Portland was an "obscure" city. The statement is too ridiculous to emanate from any other quarter than the *Times* office. The Opposition organ, which endeavors "to attain accuracy above everything else," makes Mr. Robson say something he never did say. We do not suppose such a thought ever entered his head.

The hon. President of the Council occasionally makes use of some brief retorts which are without the pale of parliamentary practice, in replying to the unceasing attacks of the leader of the Opposition. But if he errs in this he does not make such an intolerable nuisance of himself as the Opposition leader, who is prepared to split hairs on every question that comes up. The hon. President of the Council shows sharp and brief evidences of honest indignation at the pusillanimous and vindictive attacks of his opponent, while the latter spins out a weary yarn from pure "cussedness" and maliciousness, which not only riles the member attacked, but disgusts everybody in the House. The audience generally go out or fall asleep while he is talking.

The remarkable facility with which the hon. member for Comox is prepared "upon his honor" (!) to assert the truthfulness of anything was demonstrated yesterday. In replying to Mr. Dunsmuir he had partly denied that he had uttered the statement attributed to him. The hon. member for Cassiar pulled his coat-tail at this juncture and told him that he had so stated. The versatile Tom instantly "took a tumble," and reiterated "upon his honor" (!) that the hon. President of the Council had told him what he had stated on Monday in reference to the hon. provincial secretary. This transformation trick has seldom, if ever, been equalled. The President of the Council reiterated upon *his* honor that the statement was a falsehood. It will require little discernment to distinguish who was speaking the truth. Dunsmuir's honor *vs.* Humphreys' honor! Ye gods!

LATE CANADIAN NEWS.

ONTARIO.

Dalton McCarthy is to be banqueted at Collingwood.

Fire broke out in Armstrong's dry-goods store at Millbrook.

The Government trade commissioner to the Argentine Republic has sailed.

An Ottawa lumberman has invested $200,000 in an Ohio natural gas well.

The petition against the return of Mr. Hudspeth in South Victoria was withdrawn.

Huber, the alleged forger from Lancaster, Pa., was discharged at Toronto for lack of evidence.

On all sides the opinion prevails that the coming session of parliament will be very short.

Private legislation at Ottawa will be nearly as heavy as last year and public business considerable.

Dalton McCarthy was banquetted by his political friends at Collingwood. The affair was a great success.

The first dividend of twenty-five cents on the dollar to the depositors of the Central bank will be paid next month.

Moses Brady was found dead in the bush at Fenwick. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause.

O. Austin, one of the travellers of W. R. McRae & Co., Kingston, has been arrested for embezzlement.

Bronson, a well-known Ottawa lumberman, has paid a million dollars for a timber limit in California.

Stag Island, seven miles below Sarnia, is to be made an attractive summer resort. A $60,000 hotel will be put up.

Track-laying has been finished on the Westport division of the Brockville, Westport & Sault Ste. Marie Railway.

The bishop of Ontario says that during the past three years he has confirmed over 150 converts from Romanism in his diocese.

At an enthusiastic Conservative convention held at Picton, Jas. McCuaig, who represented the county from 1878 to 1883, was nominated, the seat being vacant by Dr. Platt's unseating for bribery.

The Coombs and Mulligan blocks, Millbrook, were badly damaged by fire. Loss $15,000; insurance about the same amount.

John H. Stratford, a well-known merchant and philantrophist of Brantford, died suddenly from the bursting of a blood-vessel.

Treasurer Ross informed the legislature of a defalcation of some $5,873 in the provincial accounts. A former employee is suspected.

George Bostwick, the oldest native of Toronto, with the exception of Andrew Heron, is dead. He was born in Toronto, then Muddy York, 1781.

John Corcoran, of Belleville, hired a livery rig to go to Stoco on Monday. He was found frozen to death in a big swamp near that village.

It is expected that the C. P. R. will get into Toronto by their proposed short route along the Don some time during the coming fall.

In the inquest on the body of Wm. Perrin, who died at Ayr, the jury returned a verdict of death by poison administered by a party or parties unknown.

The machine shops and foundry of McKeough & Trotter, and the cooper shops of Andrew Irving, Chatham, were burned. Loss $25,000, insurance $5,000.

Detective S. Lemin arrived at Toronto from Port Arthur with Samo, the bankrupt furniture man accused of forgery. Samo denies the charge.

James Thurman, laborer, Toronto, was arrested for bigamy. It is alleged he deserted a wife in England and married Miss Phillips at Toronto in May last.

A cablegram from Monte Carlo announces the death of Mrs. Rosamond, wife of Wm. Rosamond, president of the Cobourg Woolen Manufacturing Company.

Barry More, formerly grocer in Toronto, lately a commercial traveller, shot himself near the heart in the Windsor hotel, Montreal. He was removed to his sister's residence where he died.

John Kirby, salesman for W. Davis, was arrested charged with larceny. He thought Detective Reburn a "fence" and loaded a whole cart load of provisions for him, when he was arrested.

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

Full Text of the Washington Treaty as Made Public.

Its Terms Considered Satisfactory to All Concerned.

Temporary Arrangement Until Its Ratification by the High Contracting Parties.

Ample Provision Made for Infraction of the Law and Summary Jurisdiction.

Provision in Case the United States Remove Duty—President Cleveland's Message.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21.—The following is the text of the fisheries treaty made public this afternoon by the senate:

"Whereas differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article I., of the convention of October 20th, 1818, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of a misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end. The plenipotentiaries have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE ONE.

The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and Newfoundland as to which the United States, by Article I. of the convention of October 20th, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

ARTICLE TWO.

The commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay. After the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty the commissioners shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE THREE.

The delimitation referred to in article 1, of this treaty, shall be marked upon British admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall on the termination of the work of the commission be signed by the commissioners in quadruplicate; one copy whereof shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the United States and three copies to Her Majesty's government. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under article 1 of the convention of October 20th, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three marine miles mentioned in article 1 of the convention of October 20th, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

ARTICLE FOUR.

At or near the following bays the limit of exclusion, under article 1 of the convention of October 20th, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark shall be established by the following lines, namely:—At the Bay des Chaleurs, the line from the light at Birch point on Mission Island to Macquereau point light at the bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to a corner of Fortune bay in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigore Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Burnet island, thence to Fortune Head at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound. The line from the southeast point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to north end of Peckford Island and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east headland of the ragged harbor at or near the following bays. The limit of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following land: At or near Barrington Bay in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Steward Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable; thence to the light at Baccaro Point at Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light; thence to Point Rogue at Mira Bay, the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien and at Placenta Bay in Newfoundland, the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island; thence by the most southerly point of Merashaeen Island to the mainland. Long Island and Briar Island in Nova Scotia shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coast of such bays.

ARTICLE FIVE.

Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in article one, Convention of October 20th, 1818.

ARTICLE SIX.

The commissioners shall, from time to time repeat to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, the number described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines as reported shall forthwith, from time to time, be simultaneously proclaimed from the high contracting parties and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

ARTICLE SEVEN.

Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to any umpire selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Brittanic Majesty's minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE EIGHT.

Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioners and officers. All other expenses, jointly incurred in connection with the performance of work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE NINE.

Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE TEN.

United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in article one of the treaty shall conform to the harbor regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairs, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port, or communication with the shore therein, may be required to report to enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excluded from giving due information to boarding-masters. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage, nor when therein for the purpose of shelter or repairing damages, or of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, nor shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit of other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of liberties reserved or secured by the Convention of October, 1818.

ARTICLE ELEVEN.

United States fishing vessels entering ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada, or coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather and other casualty, may unload, re-load, tranship, or sell subject to custom laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment or sales are made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish their outfit, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness, shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews, licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels, shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports, promptly, upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid, also to be accorded on all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

ARTICLE TWELVE.

Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have, on the Atlantic coast of the United States, all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN.

The secretary of the treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on the bow, and such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations shall not be entitled to licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's government previously to their taking effect.

ARTICLE FOURTEEN.

The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in article 1 may extend to the forfeiture of the boat or vessels and appurtences, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offense was committed; and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein the penalties shall be fixed by the court not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishing in such waters, bays, or harbors. The penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all $3 for every one of the boat or vessels concerned. The boat or vessels may be held for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceeding shall be summary and inexpensive as practicable. The trial (except on appeal) shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held in some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs, shall not be required of the defence, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judgment of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in council, or the Governor-in-Council of Newfoundland, before the same are executed.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN.

Whenever the United States shall remove duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings, containing the products above mentioned, the like product being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same as above described shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and upon such removal of duties and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects without duty being re-imposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays, and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to the United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge for the following purposes, namely: 1st—the purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits; 2nd,—transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance; 3rd,—the shipping of crews. Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued to fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

ARTICLE SIXTEEN.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the United States Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratifications be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, D.C., this the 15th day of February, 1888.

(Signed): T. F. Bayard,
Wm. L. Putnam,
Jas. B. Angell,
J. Chamberlain,
L. Sackville West,
Charles Tupper.

The following protocols are attached to the treaty:

Washington, Nov. 22, 1887.—The fishery commission having set full powers of plenipotentiaries, were exhibited and found to be in good and due form. The British plenipotentiaries proposed that Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State of the United States, should preside. Mr. Bayard, while expressing appreciation of the proposal, stated the opinion in which the other United States plenipotentiaries concurred, it was not necessary that anyone should preside, and the proposal was permitted to rest. John D. Gore, third Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, acting as secretary to United States plenipotentiaries, and Mr. J. H. G. Bergne, C.M.G., Superintendent of the treaty department of the British and Foreign Office, acting as secretary to British plenipotentiaries, were requested to make proposals to the conference. After some discussion of the questions before the conference, it was adjourned to 12 noon of the 25th of November.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1888.—The treaty having been signed by the British plenipotentiaries, they desire to state they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the treaty can positively be ratified by the senate of the United States, by the parliament of Canada and the legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification, the old conditions which have given rise to so much friction and irritation, might be revived and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned. Under these circumstances, and with the further object of affording evidence of an anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects out of the controversy, the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangements for a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford an *modus vivendi* pending the ratification of the treaty: 1st. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date, the privilege of entering bays and harbors of the Atlantic coast of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual license at a fee of $1.50 per ton for the following purposes: 1st—The purpose of bait, ice, seines, and all other supplies and outfits, transhipment of catch and shipment of crews. 2nd—If during the continuance of this arrangement the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil, and their coverings, packages, etc., the said licenses shall be issued free of charge. 3rd—United States fishing vessels entering bays and harbors of the Atlantic coast of Canada or Newfoundland, for any of the four purposes mentioned in article one of the Convention of October 20th, 1818, and not remaining therein more than twenty-four hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the customs house, providing they do not communicate with the shore. 4th—Forfeiture to be exacted only for offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters. 5th—This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the colonial authorities.

(Signed): J. Chamberlain,
L. Sackville West,
Charles Tupper.

Washington, Feb. 15th, 1888.

The American plenipotentiaries having received the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date conveying their plan for administration to be observed by the governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect to fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the senate of the treaty this day signed, and the enactment of legislation by the respective governments therein proposed, desire to express satisfaction with this manifestation of good will on the part of British plenipotentiaries by means referred to and the good neighborhood of the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communications of the British plenipotentiaries to the President of the United States with a recommendation that the same be made by him known to the senate for its information, together with the treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

(Signed): T. F. Bayard.
W. Putman.
Jas. B. Angell.

Washington, Feb. 21.—The message of the President to the senate, which accompanied the treaty, goes over the entire subject of dispute which has so long continued between Canada and the United States in connection with the fishery question, and expresses the belief that the treaty now submitted, together with the temporary arrangement proposed by the British and Canadian representatives will, if ratified, satisfactorily and permanently end the controversy. The message touches on all the points in the treaty and the President believes the provisions of the documents are equitable and will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

CABLE NEWS.

A Mysterious Note.

London, Feb. 20.—It is expected that the note Russia is reported to have sent to the powers boldly asserting her claim to the complete domination of Bulgaria will prove to be a precursor of determined action, looking to the ousting of Prince Ferdinand. The note is believed to indicate that negotiations between Russia and Austria on the Bulgarian question have reached a dead-lock. Germany alone could persuade Austria to accept the idea of Russian protectorate of Bulgaria, but it is not thought Bismarck will take the responsibility of coercing Austria in the matter. The note will revive the old disagreement among the powers over the interpretation of the Berlin treaty and there is little chance of concerted action in reply. This is perhaps what Russia counts upon as a means of enabling her to slip in and take possession of her small neighbors while the powers are quarreling over the question of interpretation.

Preparing an Eastern Policy.

It is rumored Lord Salisbury will soon declare an eastern policy which will be boldly anti-Russian in character, and upon which he will rely to divert attention from the failure of his domestic policy.

The Public Debt.

It is believed that the government has determined upon a wholesale conversion of the public debt. Financiers favor a 2½ per cent. rate for the new obligations.

Broke Up in Disorder.

Michael Davitt was present at a meeting held here to-night for the purpose of welcoming Graham and Burns, the Trafalgar Square heroes, who have just been released from prison. Commoners Jas. Stuart, Wm. O'Brien, Dr. Robert Wallace and others addressed the meeting. The affair would have passed off quietly had it not been for the socialist Hindman, who made a speech in which he denounced the inaction of the liberals. This led to an uproar and the meeting broke up in disorder.

Home Hints.

Mrs. Robert Williamson, of Glenila, Parry Sound, Ont., says, "I could not keep house without Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand. I have used it in my family for Croup, Sore Throat, and a cut foot, and can highly recommend it to everybody." tu-th-sat-dw

Ben Young, "the salmon king," will shortly proceed to Alaska for the purpose of having a cannery constructed. The proposed site is not yet made known.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Tupper Says the Fishery Treaty is Favorable.

The Mover and Seconder of the Address in the Senate—Joncas to Second in the Commons—Senators and Members Arriving—Parcel Post.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa (Ont.), Feb. 19.—Hon. Mr. Rolland will move and Hon. Mr. Sanford second the address in the senate. Joncas, of Gaspé, not Cimon, will second the address in the commons.

The limit weight of the parcel post from Canada to England has been increased to four pounds which commences on March 1st.

Sir Charles Tupper is back. He says Canadians will consider the fisheries treaty favorable when the terms are published.

Senators and members are arriving on every train.

From The Daily Colonist, Feb. 22.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Mines.

The annual report of the minister of mines was laid before the house yesterday.

C. P. R. Claims.

The claim of the Canadian Pacific against the Government, arising out of the alleged incomplete construction of the Government section in the Rockies, is being argued at Ottawa before the arbitrators. Hon. Jas. Trutch gave evidence on Saturday.

Lucas-Brown.

Mr. H. C. Lucas of this city was yesterday married to Miss Annie Brown late of Essex, Eng. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reid at the residence of Mr. S. E. B. King. The bridesmaids were Misses E. J. and M. E. King. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lucas wish them all happiness and prosperity.

The Sealers' Seizures.

An Ottawa dispatch says: The American government has modified the conditions on which the Canadian schooners seized in Behring's sea can be bonded out, agreeing to accept a bond of residents of California or Oregon instead of from Alaska citizens. As the owner has got a good claim, the offer will not likely be accepted.

Reception.

Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Cridge entertained the members of the R. E. church in the school room last evening. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, who spent a most enjoyable evening. Vocal and instrumental music, recitations and readings formed the programme, which proved very entertaining. The proceedings were brought to a close about 10 o'clock.

An Enterprising Firm.

Attention is called to Messrs. Brackman & Ker's advertisement in another column. This firm with characteristic energy and enterprise, have lately established a large warehouse in connection with their mills at North Saanich, on Wharf Street, in the store recently occupied by Mr. E. B. Marvin. Mr. David Ker, a popular Victorian, will manage the town business, which will undoubtedly prosper under his direction.

The Colored Orator.

To-morrow evening at the Y.M.C.A. rooms Rev. John Hector, the colored orator of the South, will deliver his popular lecture on "Reminiscences of the Rebellion from personal observation." Admission 25 cents. Mr. Hector is one of the most humorous speakers heard here in years, and will be assisted by Mrs. Toombs, whose sweet, quaint melodies charm the hearts of those who hear her. No one should fail to be present; the proceeds are in aid of Mr. Hector's church in San Francisco.

Contempt of Court.

The supreme court of N. B., on Friday morning rendered judgment in the case of John V. Ellis, of the St. John *Globe*, charged with libeling Judge Tuck at the time he issued the order prohibiting County Court Judge Steadman from re-counting ballots in the Queen's county election. The unanimous decision of the court was that a rule absolute for attachment for contempt issue, and that Ellis be brought before the court to show cause why he should not be fined or imprisoned for the offense as the discretion of the court may direct.

Arrival of the Boscowitz.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, Capt. Williams, arrived from northern ports last evening at six o'clock, having a very light freight and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dempster, Aberdeen; B. Stapleton, Inverness; John Cuthbert, Balmoral; R. Dunlay, Rivers Inlet; R. Cunningham, Fort Essington; J. Clayton, Bella Bella, and four Indians. The steamer was delayed two days at Inverness by a violent snowstorm, which raged during the whole of that time. When the Skeena was ascended it was clear of ice, but on the return the river was full of it. The trip was an exceptionally stormy one.

Death of Miss Amy Bowden.

Miss Amy Mills-Bowden, step-daughter of Mr. Charles F. Beaven, Pandora Avenue, died yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, at the age of sixteen years. The deceased had been ailing for some time from that dread disease consumption. She was a patient sufferer, always gentle, and submitting to the inevitable. She was tenderly cared for by those around her, and everything was done to alleviate her suffering and to make the closing days of her short life pass peacefully away. Her loss has caused deep sorrow among her girl friends, who, one and all, learned to love their gentle and resigned companion as few are loved. Mr. and Mrs. Beaven have the sincere regrets of their friends.

Down on Him.

Mr. S. Perry Mill's remarks in the police court on Monday about husbands being permitted by law to deliver a reasonable chastisement to their wives, has caused a panic among the fair sex which is liable to make trouble in some families. One lady braced up to him yesterday morning and said "what's all this you've been doing, filling my husband's mind with such rubbish. Why do you know, if he attempted to chastise me, in even a reasonable manner as your old law has it, I'd bite his head off and yours too," and with a spiteful and defiant look, which made Mr. Mills tremble in his boots, this high-minded and justly indignant, upholder of "woman's rights" passed on, leaving the lawyer to wonder what he had done to incense the fair sex, for whom he has a great partiality. Mr. Mills steered clear of anything resembling an angry woman all the afternoon.

A Narrow Escape.

The Pacific express was two hours late in arriving at Vancouver on Monday, having been detained by a rock slide which occurred on Sunday, this side of North Bend. A track walker discovered it just after the Atlantic express had passed and flagged the west-bound train. The engineer left his locomotive and came forward to ask of the men who were removing the rock if they wanted light, when another slide, a small one, came down and pinned him to the ground by the legs. He tried to extricate himself and rising up, to his horror, discovered that a charge of dynamite which had been put in to blow the rock out had the fuse burning. All efforts to escape seemed fruitless and the engineer bent his head and closed his eyes, expecting every moment to be blown to atoms. The fuse was burning slowly and the moments seemed hours, but no report came and to his relief he found that the slide that had pinned him down had displaced the cartridges. He was dug out when no bones were found to be broken.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' MEETING.

A special meeting of the board of school trustees was held in the city hall last evening. Present: Chairman Hayward, Secretary Walker, and Trustees Milne, Ferguson and Heisterman.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The committee appointed at the last regular meeting of the board to wait on the Minister of Education reported as follows:

To the Chairman and Members of Victoria City School Board:

Gentlemen,—Your committee appointed to interview the Hon. the Minister of Education, in regard to sundry improvements and other suggestions required at the schools of this city, beg leave to report as follows:

1. We impressed upon the Hon. Mr. Robson the advisability of a different system of heating to that now used, and suggested hot water heating. Mr. Robson seemed to think it would be much more expensive than we thought at $700, but said he would lay it before the Executive and see what could be done.

2. We suggested the building of an addition to Miss Armstrong's building to receive the smaller classes of girls, so that the girls would all be in one building. This building, which would be erected between the high school and Miss Armstrong's building, would necessitate the removal of the present outhouses, which would be removed north and south and thus effect the sanitary arrangement so often desired but never carried out.

(2a.) We suggested the making of a large hall in the central building upstairs, by the removal of the partition of Messrs. Kaye and Doran's rooms.

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