

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

An Explanation of the Situation.

Mail advices from St. John's, Nfld., show that the agitation in that island over the *modus vivendi*, negotiated between Great Britain and France in reference to the lobster fishery, intensifies and gives promise of immediately assuming the proportions of a question of international magnitude unless immediately grappled with and satisfactorily settled, and will almost certainly result in driving that island either into annexation to the United States, or confederation with Canada. Public meetings are still being held in every settlement and fishing station in the colony; the most violent speeches are made, and the imperial authorities and their *modus vivendi* are vehemently denounced. The public feeling is at fever heat. The people are in no mood to submit to what they term such an outrageous and unwarrantable violation of their right of local self-government as that attempted by "the ignorant and lazy officials of Downing street." There is a universal demand for abrogation of the treaties made two hundred years ago, which are absurdly out of keeping with the nineteenth century, and throughout the island the cry echoes, and re-echoes, "The French must go," even if at the point of British bayonets, and if England fails her in this supreme crisis Newfoundland will appeal to the United States, who, it is felt, has no desire to see another European power firmly established so near its coast.

The situation is briefly this: By the treaty of Utrecht and subsequent treaties the French were given certain "concurrent fishery rights" along 1,000 miles of the west coast of Newfoundland, but they were not to erect buildings "except those necessary and usual for drying fish." This part of the island is most fertile and abounds in timber and mineral wealth. For the purpose of opening it to colonization the Government is about spending \$10,000,000 in building a railway. By the treaty of Paris of 1814 it was expressly provided that the French right of fishery should be replaced upon the footing on which it stood in 1792. That referred exclusively to the cod fishery. Of recent years a valuable lobster fishery has developed along this coast. St. Pierre Miquelon is the base of operations for the French fisheries. About 300 vessels come out from France every spring to engage in these fisheries. They are dependent upon Newfoundland for their bait. Four years ago with the avowed object of crippling the French fisheries the Newfoundland Government prohibited the export of bait to St. Pierre or its sale to French fishermen. By way of retaliation the French government immediately advanced the claim of concurrent rights to the Newfoundland lobster fisheries, erected permanent factories, drove away the British inhabitants on the ground that their participation in the fishery interfered with the right of the French, imported all their goods free of duty, set Newfoundland's laws and Government at defiance and then recognized only the authority of French warships, and not wishing to quarrel with Great Britain in this matter, tacitly supported their policy by the French and the British.

The British and the French are united to support the rights of the French against the rights of the Newfoundland Legislature.

TO THE QUEEN

The most fervid loyalty in a pointed and suggestive manner is being shown by the people of Newfoundland.

obligations and of international law, and a gross trespass upon the rights of British subjects, for which an exemplary compensation should be demanded from the government of France." The Imperial Government was called upon to assert and protect the rights of Her Majesty's subjects in Newfoundland against the aggressive and unwarranted claims of the French subjects and for the avoidance of discord, tumult and disturbance between the subjects of the two great powers. It was declared to be necessary that some firm and vigorous action should be taken by Newfoundland with the co-operation and assistance of Her Majesty's Government.

The address specifically demanded Imperial action in reference to the following points:

1. Protection of British lobster fishermen.
2. Resistance of French claims now first asserted in respect to lobsters.
3. Removal of all lobster factories or other buildings erected by the French upon Newfoundland territory.
4. The assertion and protection of the right of British subjects to the use of British territory in Newfoundland for agricultural, lumbering or mining purposes without interruption, molestation or interference of the French under any pretended treaty claims.

And to demand the co-operation of the North Atlantic fleet was requested. The reply of the British Government to this unanimous demand of the Legislature is the secret negotiation of the *modus vivendi* (without the knowledge or consent and against the strongest protest of the Island Government), which maintains that the status quo recognizes and establishes the French position and takes the government of a thousand miles of coast out of the hands of Newfoundlanders and places it in the hands of French and British naval officers. The *Daily Colonist* urges the lobstermen to arm their factories with a resolute crew and gatling guns or Enfield rifles as the only means of galvanizing the barnacles of Downing street into a wholesome apprehension of the inherent rights of Newfoundlanders. The resolutions passed at indignation meetings affirm that even temporary recognition of the French claims by the *modus vivendi* is a virtual concession of the sovereignty of the soil to a foreign power.

Ex Attorney-General Sir James Winter, who was knighted for his attendance at the negotiation of the last Washington treaty, in a speech at the great demonstration at St. John's, attended by 10,000 people, said: There must be no trifling, no show of timidity, no disposition to forfeit one right we now enjoy. This *modus vivendi* is illegal, monstrous and destructive to our most sacred rights. It must never be enforced. What did this *modus vivendi* mean? A claim based upon no treaty right was advanced by the French. We instantly repudiated it. Britain stepped in and to buy a transient peace provisionally yielded to claim which were monstrous and absurd and we were the sufferers. A burglar enters your house and seizes your plate. You threaten to yield him up to justice and he proposes a *modus vivendi* under which he shall retain possession of that plate for three months, reserving your just right of possession to be adjudicated upon hereafter.

Would you accept such a *modus vivendi* as that? Yet that is the very arrangement which was forced upon us by Britain, without our consent. The French had no right of lobster fishing in our waters. They nevertheless threatened to insist upon their right to such a fishery and Britain had yielded. What would be the next claim? Was this policy of concession to be forever pursued at our expense? No! a thousand times no. We are not afraid of the French and we would resist their encroachments. France has no more title to take lobsters in our waters than we have to take them in theirs. They demand our money or our life, and we are on their side. We could set our foot upon all over the world in the name of the Queen and we would do it. We would not let them come any nearer our shores as to perils to our fishery. We would not let them have a foothold upon our coast.

Hypnotism.

The new thing called hypnotism (formerly known as mesmerism) is revealing fresh wonders every day. People of a scientific and inquiring turn of mind are busy with it in every city, and some very remarkable experiments have been made. Whatever this curious force is, it is certain that it puts the hypnotist in possession of a startling power over the actions of his subject. There is nothing scarcely that he cannot cause the hypnotized or mesmerized person to do. So completely, in fact, is the latter at his bidding, that if he should tell him to kill his wife, burn down his house, or cut his own throat he would immediately do it. Recent experiments have all demonstrated that the obedience of the subject to the hypnotizer is implicit, and that he is utterly powerless to exert any resisting will of his own while under the hypnotic spell. In Paris recently a physician put a knife into the hand of a hypnotized patient and told him to go into a park and kill a gendarme, to whom he pointed. The patient did as he was bid and would have accomplished his murderous mission had the object pointed out to him—and into which he plunged his knife—been a gendarme instead of the tree which it really was. At a recent meeting of mental scientists in New York one of the gentlemen stated that he knew of his own knowledge that hypnotism had exercised an important part in the recent wrecking of a bank in that city, one of the officials having compelled the others by his hypnotic influence to enter into his schemes. The gentleman added further that "a man who has the hypnotic power can do almost everything with his fellowmen; he could draw Jay Gould or any other wealthy man to his office and make him invest millions in fraudulent enterprises." The idea that Mr. Gould might be done out of a few millions with hypnotism is a startling illustration of its power and full of suggestion of its utility and value to mankind. With such unlimited control of his subject, it would seem possible for right-minded hypnotizers to accomplish a world of good. Indeed, almost every great reform, it would seem, might be accomplished by this curious psychic force. Were the hypnotic power rightly employed would not the fondest dreams ever conceived for the happiness of the human race be easy of realization? Turn a few thousand first-class hypnotists loose upon the evils and abuses of the land and the thing would be done. They would find plenty of work. Every ring, trust and combination should be hypnotized and bidden to disband. Mill-owners and factory proprietors should be hypnotized into paying better wages and telling the truth about their affairs. Evil doers of all kinds and the foci of all reforms could be made to fall under the spell of a patriotic moral and reformatory hypnotizer and be turned from the ways of wickedness and corruption. Hypnotism, though now but a fad, may yet become a great moral force.

Duncan Roy's Blanket.

This anecdote of Sir Ralph Abercromby, the victor of Aboukir, shows that even in the presence of death he did not forget that consideration for others which is the ruling spirit of really great men. After the battle at which he was mortally wounded he was carried on board one of the ships and a soldier's blanket placed under his head to ease it. He felt the relief and asked what it was. "Only a soldier's blanket." "Whose blanket is it?" "Only one of the men's" was the reply. "I wish to know the name of the man to whom the blanket belongs." "It is Duncan Roy's of the Forty-second," Sir Ralph. "Then see," said the dying General, "that Duncan Roy gets his blanket this very night."—*Chambers' Journal*.

The newsmonger has been busy with the English Royal family. First of all the Prince of Wales' second daughter was to marry a commoner; then Prince Henry of Battenberg had been reconciled to the Queen and his wife, Princess Beatrice; then Her Majesty was going to abdicate; next the Prince of Wales was in delicate health and the late Queen was feared for, although she is but 45 years of age. All these stories may be true and then again they may all be yarns. What is true is that the Queen and her grandson, Emperor William of Germany, are shortly to meet at Darmstadt.

"After a varied experience with many so-called cathartic remedies, I am convinced that Ayer's Pills give the most satisfactory result. I rely exclusively on these Pills for the cure of liver and stomach complaints."—John B. Bell, Sr., Abilene, Texas.

The next morning after an Australian minister had preached against the National sin there was a universal exchange of umbrellas.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says:—"I have sold at retail price since the 4th of December last 150 bottles of Dr. Thomas' *Electric Oil*, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly Ulcerated Throat, after a physician penciling it for several days, to no effect, the *Electric Oil* cured it thoroughly in twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter it never failed to relieve almost immediately."

Boston wants a medal struck for John L. Sullivan. Why not let John strike it?

Mr. R. C. Windlow, Toronto, writes:—"Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fullness after each meal."

A New York policeman is like Dr. Sam Johnson, he loves a "clubbable" man.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

There is a city in Ireland that should be popular with men who tipple privately—Sligo.

There are cheap panaceas for various human ailments continually cropping up. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has no affinity with any of these. Unlike them, the article is derived from the purest sources, is prepared with the utmost chemical skill, and is a genuine remedy and not a palliative, for Biliousness, Constipation, Kidney troubles, impurity of the blood, and female complaints.

They have an earthquake in Java every two weeks. Wonder that a cup of Java ever gets an opportunity to settle.

Left a Legacy.

Last winter left a legacy of impure blood to many people, causing tired feelings, lack of energy, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, etc. From 1 to 4 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure any of the foregoing diseases by unlocking the secretions and removing all impurities from the system.

A good time for farmers to get in their hay is when it rains pitchforks, if there isn't any other shelter handy.

Bickles Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, gives ease to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, croup, quinsy, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

"Papa, what is a green grocer?" "He's a grocer who tries to sell sugar without sand in it."

"PECTORIA" will cure that cold
"PECTORIA" has no equal.
"PECTORIA" loosens the phlegm.
"PECTORIA" put up in 25c bottles.
"PECTORIA" the people's remedy.