

uttered a snarl or a growl in connection therewith, although there were days when his tail would have switched around lively and his teeth would have snapped over matters more trifling. The only symptom of annoyance he has shown was almost ten days ago, when in the British House of Commons the Government leader refused to make any statement about the attitude of the British Government toward that of the United States, or about the appointment of a successor to Lord Sackville at Washington. Of course some belligerent people have taken from this that Lord Salisbury means still to insist upon explicit reasons for the President's hasty and unprecedented action. It will be a strange thing if Lord Salisbury has any such intention in his mind. He knows full well that the absence of his late representative was asked in a summary manner because of his being obnoxious to the present Administration at Washington, and not to the American people as a nation, and could he, (Lord Salisbury) only stoop to again presenting his credentials in the coming spring, he might be quite acceptable to the Harrison administration, whose accession the Harrison administration, whose accession to power his stupid blunder undoubtedly aided more or less. Perhaps no mau feels more sheepish over the whole affair than President Cleveland himself, who certainly gained nothing by his rash action, except the unenviable no-toriety of being the first Chief Magistrate of the United States who for purely electioneering purposes overlooked the country, that is even necessary with a nation's head when demanding the recall of another great nation's ambassador. Lord Salisbury also knows, for he has learned it of late, that a minister plenipotentiary at Washington may, by the basest kind of a plot, be made the scape goat of a political contest, and he will doubtless be wise enough to take and he will doubtless be wise enough to take this into consideration before appointing Lord Sackville's successor. But a few people take a hopeful view of this reticence on the part of Lord Salisbury, and hint that already there may be some understanding as to a re opening of negotiations on the fishery question as soon as the Harrison party assume power. This is a very unlikely explanation of affairs, although it is not at all unlikely that before President Harrison's term expires, the fishery trouble will be sottled. His administration enters office be settled. His administration enters office with a good working majority in both houses, which the present administration never had; and he is therefore in a position to force the matter through, and secure the credit of settling up the most troublesome point in the foreign relations of the United States. Both great political parties there may fool with the British lion's tail for electioneering purposes, but both are anxious to have the credit of quiet-ly settling the fishery dispute, and each is equally anxious to prevent the other from secur-ing such credit ing such credit.



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