

VOL. XXXVII.---NO. 18.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8. 1886.

IRELAND.

The Government to Fight the Leagne to the End-Serious Sunday Riot in Cork-Rent-Bolding Trustees to be Prosecuted—The Police at Evictions-John Dillon Waras Them of the Future.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.- The Post of London despatch cays the Irish question was discussed for two hours at the Cabinet Council yesterday. The Government is apparently so satisfied with the present vigorous policy and with the Irish outlook generally that they and with the Irish outlook generally that they have decided not to meet again until after Christmas, unless unforesten events compel them the Several of them have already left town for the holiclays. Foreign altairs were searcely discussed at all.

Lospos, Dec. 4 .--- Sir Michael Hills Dablin ; d w to response to a hasty summons to second a conferance of the land justices and law efficiers of the Crown. It is reported that it was decided at the conference to presecute trustees holding tonants' rents, and to proclaim all meetings announced to be held for the purpose of enforcing the anti-rent programme. The coercive policy of the Gov-ernment is approved by Lord Hartington. The Liber d-Union conference, which meets on Tuesday, will be asked to affirm the necessity of viudicating the law and the rights of proper 5 in Ireland.

ork, Dec. 5.-At a meeting addressed by William O'Brien in one of the public streets of this city to-day a number of policemen present were stoned. The latter retaliated by drawing their swords and charging upon e crowd. The officers finding their numbers unequal to the task of subduing the assailants then ran to the barracks for assistance. The mayor appeared upon the scene and said he was responsible for the peace of the city, and would not allow the police to charge upon the people. Police Inspector Cotter, who had also arrived, placed his men in line and the stone throwing was renewed in the presence of the mayor, some of the officers being struck by the missiles. Inspector Shannon arrived with further assistance and told the mayor he would not see his men made targets of, nor would he obey his orders. The mayor then retired. Divisional Magistrate Capt. Plunkett then commanded the police to be

present at the meeting. CORK, Dec. 5, midnight.—There was seri-ous rioting this evening; a number of policemen and citizens were injured, the latter by bayonet thrusts. The city is now quiet. Twenty-three persons have been treated at the hospital for scalp wounds. One policeman had his skull fractured.

DUBLIN, Dac. 5 .- The League meeting

A the Government other than that offered by a coercive policy, is certain In any case the next session of Parliament will be the stormiest known for many years. All partics agree on that point. The Government is in for a row, no matter what course they adopt. Whether they give precedence to the cloture or coercion the result will be the same; the session will be entirely occupied with the Irish question, and all other public business must submit to further postponement. Nothing can prevent this short of the wholesole suspension of Irish members. The Unionists are in a bad frame of mind, and the resolutions to be submitted at next Tuesday's meeting will undoubtedly be of a violent character. Their agents ve-

ants themselves, without help furnished by

LIABLE TO PROSECUTION. Loxbox, Dec. 6 -- The Government has Beach, di fiscentiary for Ireland, reinried to al timed from the law efficiers of the Grown t Dob monitors to the effect that both ten m's' trustees and others conspiring to defraud the landlords of due rents are hable to indictment under the common law.

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

THE PEAKPEL SUFFERINGS OF A SCHOONER'S CREW,

Chicago, Dec. 3. - Last Tuesday the schooner Rayes Farr left Muskegen for Chiesgo with a load of slabs. On Wednesday afternoon she went ashore on a beach near Michigan city, Ind., and her crew reached this port this morning. The wind was blowing still from the northwest when the vessel left Muskegon, and there was a m derate set running, but it was thought Chicago could be easily made with the wind as it then was. All went well till Wednes-day morning. Just as Chicago harbor was sighted the wind freshened to a gale and veered to the west. The change in the win1 made it impossible for the schooper to krep on her course for Chicago. The wind grew more and more fierce and the cold more and more intense, till every drop of spray that struck the vessel iroze as it fell, gradually loading her down on her lee side until she was nearly on her beam ends, and her canvas being solid sheets of ice, two or three inches in thickness and totally unmanageable. The sea began to rise and run from north and every wave broke over the vessel so loaded with ice that she was almost hull down in the water. South Chicago was sighted, but the crew was unable to do anything towards gaining it, and she drifted helplessly by. A determined

effort was made by the crew to get the stiff frozen canvas in, and it was brought down, though the sails were broken in pieces as they were folded on the deck. By this time the crew were almost dead from exhaustion. They had been on deck all night and were covered with frozen spray. Soveral of the men were badly frostbitten, and Capt. Granso, who had stuck to his post in the iced rigging keeping a lookout for shore giving order to his men on deck, was in a pitiable con-dition. His nose, face, fingers and toes were trozen, and he was completely encesed in ice. As his vessel drifted past South Chicago the captain saw that all hope of making the harbor was gone and he determined to put his vessel before the wind and beach her in the sand near Michigan city. This was done about 230 o'clock. The vessel struck the bar seven miles this side of that town. She grounded on the bar, and the next moment a tremendous wave swent her over the bar and drenched her with water from stem to stern. Another har lay beyond, and the schooner struck again and was once more carried over by another wave, which froze as it struck and left the vessel little more than a manamoth iceberg. The schooner struck on the beach, but it is very sloping, and the crew were still a long distance from shore. A yawl was lowored, from shore. A yawl was but it was immediately struck by a cake of ice and swamped. The tackle still held and the boat was regained and the crew managed to crawl into her and make their way through a field of floating ice to the shore where, almost deall from exposure, they were cared for by the villagers. The men were in a terrible condition, and the medical force of the vicinity was kept busy attending to the numerous frost bites. Capt. Granso's injuries were most severe, his fingers being perfecty black. They were lanced, and it is hoped his hands will be saved. The crew were cared for until last evening, when they left for Chicago. The Farr is completely surrounded by ice.

NOTEWORTHY SPEECH Ireland's Cause Ably Advocated by a French-

man in the United States-France's Sympathy With Down-Trodden treland.

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After Mr. Divitt left Montreal, one of the irst places he visited was Fall River, Mass., where he was extended an enthusiastic wel- | fumous literacy Stone is set in the bottom of come. At an impromptul lunch tendered him, the overhanging battlement on the top of the after his lecture, there were present the promisent men of the town, and several specches | which the rains are, it has now to be held were made. They were all short and in place by two iron rods. I will not of a hepeful and congratulatory nature, but the feature of the pleasant gathering, according to the Fall River Daily Globe, was the misterly effort of Henri Boland, editor of the Rerue Internationale of Paris. Mr. Boland spoke in the French language, but his impassioned oratory had almost as much effect on the guatlemen who were unable to understand him as upon the more fortunate guests who were familiar with the French tongue. Mr. B land said in substance: --That he was happy to have the bonor of being pres-ent on this occasion. There existed endearing bonds of sympathy between Frazee and suffering Ireland. We were all acquainted with the value of the Irish soldier in the French army. Since the exile of James or kissed the stone. I saw no reason to doubt II. to St. Germain, there has al-ways been a number of the most in sport of aimless way wherever there apworthy Irishmen in the ranks of the Franch peared any stairs, always up, and at troops, and ne of those, McMahon, after dis-last stood at the top. The view tinguishing himself upon the battheield, be-was not magnificent, but of immense quiet troops, and one of those, McMahon, after distinguishing himself upon the battlefield, be-come one of the first marshals of France and President of the French Republic. France has always been a second fatherland for all oppressed nations. We have always been accused with some degree of reason, of carrying sentiment in our foreign relatious and thereby neglecting our own interests. We do not deny the charge. On the contrary, we think it is a sufficient honor to have been considered at all times and in all cases as the true champions of

human liberty. And in this age, it is a matter of pride with 250 feet ; then, grasping the two iron us, that wherever a people has been crushed rods, which were worn bright by much under the yoke of oppression, wherever the grasping, lower your heid about eighteen hideous scaffold has been erected, wherever the knife or the guillotine has been stained with the blood of heroes or martyrs, whether in Lombardy, Hungary, in Poland, in Greece or in be answerable for the consequences. She is Ireland, the eloquent protest of an outraged a woman, so you know the result. There conscience has always been heard from the

cause her oppressor is the secular enemy of

of the auccess which has attended their efforts to honor fittingly one of Ircland's most devoted sons, and to show their nefaltering loyalty to their strugging but stul unconquered motherland."

HE KISSED THE BLARNEY STONE.

O' Blarney Castle all that remains is the ducjon keep and part of the well. The dunjon tower. Owing to the bad repair in write here the legend which tells how this st he became possessed of its wonderful power. Any one who kisses it, we are told, becomes at once possessed of those soft, sweet tones and persuasive manners for which the natives are noted. As far as one can judge now, the same seductive manners are as much a matter of legendary lore of past ages as the virtue of the stones. On arriving at the foot of the lower one, we found a pale faced girl of about twelve years, who had a most which dthy, fat look, who for a pecuniary compensation lowered the drawbridge and raised the pertoullis to permit us to enter. In other words, unlocked the small iron gate. She had not r heen to the top of the tower heauty-a winding river, green meadows, fields, trees and hedges. But all that was a detail compared with the actual presence of the Blarney Stone. As I said, I had nerved myself up to denying myself the pleasure of pressing a fervent kiss on it. But my wife insisted that I should, so as to have some aweetness in the family at any price. The stone is in an inconvenient position for women to kiss, and then they never need it. You have to lie flat and stretch over a hole two feet wide, which looks down

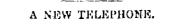
inches, and almost dislocate your neck in your endeavor to kiss the stone. My wife insisted. I resisted. I told her I would not were so .nds of approaching footsteps -- more lips and the pens of our great thinkers. And we have a twofold motive in sym-pathizing with Ireland ; first, because she is an oppressed nation ; and second, be-gotten to remove my hat, a Derby, and consequently smashed in the top, and then France; and we can never forgive her for watched it sail down to the ground. The having burnt our great naroine, Joan temperature was materially raised by my re-

Montreal have right good reason to feel proud of half a century back ran no raik of having his life jarred out of nim. He passes in review the lives of the miner, " buried in the earth twelve hours out of the twenty-four, in eramped attitudes, in poisonous atmospheres, in hourly dangers ; ' of the

woodman, " distinguished for his magnificent physique and also for his rheumatism," werk ing three fourths of the year from twelve to lifteen hours a day for trilling wages; of the

factory people -an army on continuous battlefields, decimated yearly, and with no veterans; of the freight train and section hands on our railways, victims of an economy "the meanest because the most perfect known to civilized man," and whose hours of labor and meagre wages are a studing disgrace to hum unity ; of the workers in rolling mills, p.per factories, etc. The priest is agonized at the sight of men dying to no purpose ; wearing themselves out over work of which the world has no need.

The questions-can the workingman support himself under an eight hour system and can employers earn a reasonable profit over expenses? are answered affirmatively by Father Smith, Wages are already down to friendly counsel. The recommendation cou-the riot mark. Employers cannot further bained in my last anomal message in rely ion reduce them without risking their own destruction. If laborers refuse to give to their employers more time, a deadlock wholly to the former's advantage must come. This, if it will not settle the labor question, will, at least, leave the contestants more leisure to think over the position. Father Smith urges the application of the eight-hour system to all the heavier trades, and to the occupations of women and child pretation dren. "The duties which devolve upon men as citizens, fathers, friends, superiors, and children of the Almighty require absolutely that time should be given to them outside SECURE CANADIAS. the hours of labor for support and sleep. He sees in the eight-hour system a key to hundreds of the difficulties which beset the labor-problem ; and declares that once it goes into effect, the working classes can dispense with the strike and the boycott .-- Boston



Pilot.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 6 .-- What is regarded ere as an important test in the newly invented here as an important test in the newly invented telephone was made yesterday, and proved a great success. The instrument is known as the Barritt-Nelons-Telephone, being the invention of S. L. Barritt and W. W. Nelons, both young men, residents of Houston. The test consisted of talking over a wire 530 miles long, it being the distance to New Orleans and return. The articulation was far more distinct and perfect than over the ordinary short circuits. Adozen leading citizens talked over the circuit and all agreed they had never held more satisfactory conversations. The new invention differs from other telephones, inasmuch as its combinations act simultaneously and in concert with each

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

THE PRESIDENT'S MFSSAGE

Position of Negotiations on the Fishe Question-A Settlement Strongly Urged-Congress Asked to Reduce the Taxes on the People-Reforms in the Navy Advocated - The British Columbia Roundary,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .-- The second session of the forty-ninth Congress opened at noon oday. The annual message of President Steveland was read in both houses. The President says; Our Government has consistently maintained its relations of friendship toward all the other Powers, and of neighborly interest toward these whose possessions are contiguous to our own. Few questions have arisen during the just year with other governments, and none of them are beyond the reach of settlement in to the mode of settlement of the fishery rights in the waters of British North America, so long a subject of anxious difference be-tween the United States and Great Britain, was met by the adverse vote of the Senate on April 13 lass, and thereupon negotiations were instituted to obtain an agreement with Her Britinnie Majesty's Government for the promulection of such a joint rater. ÷. n of the article of the convention ing to t rritorial waters and in. cs of the British provinces as shea

10M ENCROACH

by United States fisher 1 at the same time ensure enjoyment atter of the privileges guaranteed to vention. The questions in v such con re of long standing, of grave conseq. and from time to time, for nearly thre ers of a century, have given rise to interno tional discussion, not unaccon. by irri tation. Temporary arrangeme treaties have served to allay the fri which, however, has revived as such terminuted. The last arran, ty was f. the treaty of 1871, was abrogated after . antice by the United States on June 30.00, 1887, but I was enabled to obtain for our fishermen for the remainder of that season the enjoyment of the full privileges accorded by the terminated treaty. The joint high commission, by whom the treaty had been negotiated, although invested with plenary power to make a permanent settlement, were content with a temporary arrangement, after the termination of which the question was relegated to the stipulations of the treaty of 1818; as to the first article of construct autisfactor countries has ever been agreed upon. The progress of civilization and the growth of population in the British provinces, to which the fisheries in question are contiguous, and the

which was announced to be held to day on the Hill of Keash, at Ballymote, and which was proclaimed by the Government, did not ting was summoned by take place. incut was hoaxed. wags, The

Messre, Ti. Mayne, Mathew Kenny, Patrick Power, Undon and Pyne, M.P.'s, addressed a meeting at Dinhalls, Tipperary, to-day. Some soldiers and police and a Government reporter were present. Stones were thrown at the police until a priest succeeded in pacifying the crowd. The rent campaign was approved.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5 .- The Irish Excentive will address a private circular to the poli e forbidding them to indicate houses or tarms to builiffs or otherwise assist in evictions of tenants. The police are only to protect bailiffs in case the latter are assaulted.

LONDON, Dec. 4.-Inspector Milig has summoned Messra. O'Connor and Tanner, M. P's, to answer a charge of assaulting him at the Hurley meeting on the 1st inst.

Loydes, Dec 6 - Mr. Dillon, speaking at Castlerengh, Rosscommon, yesterday, warned those now supporting the interests of the landlords that the time was at hand when the police would be in the pay of Parnell as Premier of Ireland. "In the time of our he said, " we will remember them. power,' Further I tell the officers of the law now distinguishing themselves by harshness and cruelty towards the people that they need expect no promotion from the Irish Governmont.

THE LEAGUE'S RENT WAR.

THE MOVEMENT SAID TO BE THE MOST EFFEC. TIVE YET.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- Reports from Ireland state that the rent movement instead of being checked, as anticipated by the Dublin Castle officials, as the result of the proceedings against John Dillon, continues to spread, if possible, with increasing rapidity. The difficulty of the leaders, as stated in private telegrams from them to night, is to restrain rather than stimulate the tenants. The latter in many places are for forcing a rupture, while the league prefers to exhaust every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement with the landlords. The opinion is rapidly spreading among the tenants that their leaders will in a short time be imprisoned ; the Government prosecutions will be so strained as to prevent justice being done, and that the National League will be suppressed. This has contributed largely to making the movement of 1886 the most effective ever known in Ireland, and is daily bringing hundreds of fresh recruits into the Nationalist camp. If the Government is so misguarded as to prove by its action that these dark anticipations are well founded, the end of it will be the irretrievable ruin of the landlords. It will be too late to draw back when coercive measures have once been adopted as the deliberate policy of the Government. Nor will the Cabinet even be allowed a chance to pass the proposed Land Purchase bill as an escape from the dilemma into which they have been suffering the landlords to drive them, if repression is to prevail. The Liberals are comes up. The Parnellites will be fully justified at tha it me in joining the Liberals

A FATAL WRECK.

TORONTO, Dec. 3.- A private despatch was received here to-day from Belleville, N. 1., that the schooner Ariadne was wrecked and Hugh and Sutherland McKay and Chas. Dean were lost. The rest of the crew were saved. The vessel belonged to Mrs. McKay, of this city, and was commanded by her son. Bugh McKay, her husband, Sutherland Mc. Kay, acting as mate. She loaded barley at Shannonville, Ont., for Oswego, and was on her last trip this season, it being the owner's intention to lay her up here for the winter on her return from Oswego with a cargo of coal. Dean also belonged to Toronto.

AN IMPORTANT UNDERTAKING.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.-Advices from New

Zealand state that a company has been formed to construct a cable from New South Wales to British Columbia, at a cost of \$10,000,000. An annual subsidy of \$50,000 is expected to be ob-tained from the Colonial and Imperial Govern-ments instruments jointly.

A farmer, whose land had never been drained, made up his mind to look out for another farm. Meeting his landlord, he says, pledged to oppose the proposed Tory settle "I'm gaun to gie up this farm ; naebody cud ment of the purchase question whenever it grow anything on't." Landlord-I am sorry comes up. The Parnellites will be fully to hear it. If I take 5a off the acre, will you grow anything on't." Landlord-I am sorry grow anything on't." Landlord-I am sorry to hear it. If I take 5% off the acre, will you stration at his departure, all these stop on? Farmer-Deed, no: land like that the regard for him but devotion to the cause supply them, and then tosses him aside regard for him but devotion to the cause supply them, and then tosses him aside

having burnt our great hereine, Joan temperature was materially raised by in re-of Arc, and for having, regardless of marks and my wife's thoughts, as we gazed other by winding circles in the same direction all the laws of hospitality, sent at the wreck growing smaller and smaller in Napoleon the First to die in the remote the distance. But I kissed the stone. Total Island of St. Helena. Right cannot be de-ieated by prescription. The triumph of force Small boy for getting the wrecked hat.\$.25 with the same distinctness as in yesterday's is only transient. For above the thoughts and the oppressions of mankind there is a

God, and His Providence and good will assure the triumph of Ireland's cause, because she is pure, because she is noble, in her past, in her history and in her belief. I repeat it, gentlemen, I am very happy to

be here to night and have the opportunity to express the feelings of the French peo-ple, and I assure you that if you'should need further assistance it would be willingly given you by the people in France. I am happy to have met here one of Ireland's greatest patriots, who has sacrificed so much of his health and almost his life for the cause that is so dear to him.

The address of Mr. Boland was greeted with hearty applause, and by no one present more heartily than Mr. Davitt, who is they oughly conversant with the French Innguage, who arose to thank and compliment Mr. Boand for his able speech. Mr. Davitt said the speech had a particular significance for him, coming as he did from Canada, where his reception had been a complete ovation, exceeding in warmth and good feeling any similar demonstration he had encountered. After the health of Messrs. Davitt and Boland had been drank standing, farewells were in order and the party dispersed after wishing Mr. Davitt God speed in his labors. The occasion was a most enjoyable one and Mr. Davitt expressed himself before his departure for Boston as having passed one of the most pleasant evenings since his arrival in America.

CANADA'S WELCOME TO DAVITT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.-The Irish World has the following :- The hearty welcome accorded to the "Father of the Lind League everywhere throughout Canada reflects highest credit on our kindred in that Province. The Nationalists of foronto proved their fidelity to old traditions the by their splendid demonstration in honor of the ex-prisoner of Dartmoor. Gallant little Kingston, the "Derry" of the Dominion, gave him an enthusiastic and most creditable welcome, and the people of Montreal, French as well as Irish, have shown by their magnificent display on the occasion of his visit that the men of the two nationalities are united in the cause of Ireland to-day as closely as were their kindred when the flag of her oppressor went down before their charge at Fontenoy. The monster torchlight procession composed of Irish and French societies which met Mr. Davitt at the depot and escorted him to his hotel; the illuminations and transparencies displayed along the line of march ; the sing ing of the Irish National anthem by Brother Arnold and his gallant band of Nationalist scholars ; the addresses from the united Irish societies, the French Club Nationale, Club Lettellier, and St. Jean Baptiste Society, the Knights of Labor, and other organizations; the vast audience which crowded the hall in which he delivered his address ; the banquet given in his honor; the applause with which his presence at the Academy of Music was greeted, and the final demonin opposition which he measure, because the shud never be let by the acre, bit by the regard for him but devotion to the cause settlement o th land question by the ten. "gallen." which he represented. The Nationalists of like the refuse of a pulp-mill. The mechania likewise,"

New hat in Cork 4 00 Repairing watch..... 3 00 2 00 ones gave out)..... 9 00

Total ... 18 25 But then I kissed the Blarney Stone, and the items of expense furnished food for unlimited conversation for us on the way back to Cork. I do not mean that tl ere was any thing said that would indicate warmth of feeling, but merely that the effect of the stone is not instantaneous, and that there were some points upon which we differed.—*Roston*

Courier.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR

AS COMMUNICATED BY A REVEREND CLERGY MAN OF OGDENSBURG.

There lives not a truer and wiser friend of the working people than the Rev. John Talbot Smith, rector of a modest little mis sion in the diocese of Ogdensburg, N.Y., but known throughout the country for his ardent championship of the rights of labor. By the earnest sympathy and practical interest which he has always manifested in his pastoral work among the laborers, and by the wider influence which his powerful pen exerts in their behalf, he is doing much more than one man's share to effect a just settlement of the momentous labor question.

He follows up his " Children at Work," which attracted so general attention on its appearance in the Catholic World a few months ago, by an article in the current issue of the same publication on "The Eight Hour Law"-a law which, though duly passed and recorded on the statute-books, in practically non-existent.

"After food, clothing and lodging are the two great wants of mankind. The desire of food is limited in every man by the Father Smith agrees with Mr. Powderly capacity of the human stomach ; but the dethat the one diffiulty with the eighy-hour sire of the conveniences and ornaments of system is that no one understands it. building, dress, equipage, and household furniture seems to have no limit or certain Moneyed men fear it, Conservatives suspect it, and the working people laugh at it." The last named feel that "a system which boundary." -- Adam Smith, Wealth would include a place for better things than Nations. the mere labor, sleep, eating and drinking of which their poor lives are made up, has too close a resemblance to Heaven to be at all clothing and ornament ; never let it be above practical." Not so the reverend writer. He thy condition, not always equal to it, never light or amorous, never discovering nakedmaintains the necessity of an eight hour sys. nees through a thin well, which thou protem, because the majority of working people cannot work longer hours and keep in good fessest to hide, never to lay a snare for a health, I'his will seem no great matter to those prosperous good people who are keenly alive to the duties, but oblivious of the rights of the workers, and ever ready with some pious sophism about the Divine order, etc. But, says Father Smith, "Work which ex. hausts nature so completely that all spare time must be used in daily recuperation is no part of God's scheme in creatien."

And anticipating the objections of those who remember the limits of a day's labor a few decades ago: "All things are changed since then. Machinery has nearly destroyed the individual laborer. It seizes him like

test.

MR. GLADSTONE AS HE LOOKS. I was much interested in the appearance

of Mr. Gladetone as he rose to speak. A rather small, worn man he seemed from the visitors' gallery, whose thin gray hair be-tokened age, but whose active movement as he rose to his feet indicated abundant vigor. With a perfectiy quiet manner, but with now and then a graceful gesture, his words came out in smoothly flowing sentences directly to the point. At times with a touch of irony, and often with a quiet humor which never failed of its mark, he showed himselt the master, of parliamentary fence which all men know him to be. When he sat down it was evident there was nothing left of the motion. Later on in the spring, as the fight waxed harder and heavier against him, he displayed with all the fire of youth those wonderful qualities which have made him, even to his contemporaries, a marvel. Men say he nover fights better than when the battle is dosperate, With a courage born of the most complete conviction that stopped at no risk and no labor, with an alertness that took in the whole field, with an elo 'quence which dazzled even his enemies, like very Cour do Lion he fought almost singlehanded the unequal fight. At a distance looking at him it would seem wholly beyond his physical powers. Close at hand his face is marked, indeed, with the lines and wrinkles of many campaigns, and you ace before you still an old man, but you see also what at distance you miss, that the lines are the lines of endurance and hardy strength, more than of weakness and old age. - Hon. Seth Low, in Brooklyn Magazine.

EXPANSION OF COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE

netween them and the United States, present to-day a condition of affairs scarcely realiz-able at the date of the negotiations of 1818 New and vast interests have been isrought into existence ; modes of intercourse between the respective countries have been invented and multiplied; the methods of conducting the fisheries have been wholly changed ; and all this is necessarily entitled to candid and careful consideration in the adjustment of terms and conditions of intercourse and commerce between the United States and their neighbors along a frontier of over 3,500 miles. This propinquity of community, of language and occupation and similarity of political and social institutions, indicates the practicability and the obvious wisdom of maintaining mutually beneficial and friendly relations. Whilst I am unfeigncelly desirous that such relations should exist between us and the inhal itants of Canada, yet the action of their officials during the past season towards our fishermen have been such as to seriously threaten their continuance. Although disappointed in my efforts to secure a satisfactory settlement of the fishery question, negotiations are still pending with reasonable hope that before the close of the present session of Congress the announcement may be made that an acceptable conclusion has been reached. As at an early day there may be laid before Congress the correspondence of the Department of State in relation to this important isubject, so that the history of the past fishery season may be fully disclosed and the action and the attitude of the administration clearly comprehended, a more extended reference is not deemed necessary in this communication.

THE ERIMSH COLTMBIAN SOUNDARY.

The recommendation submitted last ye ar that provision be made for a prelimina ry reconnoissance of the conventional bounds .ry line between Alaska and British Columbia, in repewed. of

THE RECABROCITY TREATINS

The President objects strongly to the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, and sraggests the maintenance of the paramount interests of the United States on that island. His Excellency urges speedy legislation by Con. gress to carry into effect the reciprocit, commercial convention with Mexico of January, 1383.

THE CUTTING CASE.

In reference to the Mexican view of the international law in the Cutting case, the President says the right is denied by the United States of any foreign, sovereign, to punish a citizen of the United States for an offence consummated on our soil in violation of our laws, even though the offence be against a subject or citizen of such sovereign. The Mexican statute in question makes the claim broadly, and the principle, if conceded, would create a dual responsibility in the citizen, and lead to in-

Continued on eighth page.

soul."-Jeremy Taylor, Holy Living, 1650. If boys' boots were made of cast iron, covered with tar and gravel, and then painted four coats and varnished, mothers would still have cause to wonder how on earth "that boy" got his feet sopping wet.

The

An inscription on a menument winds up with the following touching obituary :-'She lived a life of virtue, and died of the cholera morbus, caused by eating green fruit, responsibility in the oitizen, and lead to in-in the hope of a blessed immortality, at the extricable confusion, destructive of that cerearly age of twenty-one years, seven months tainty in the law which is an essential of and sixteen days ! Reader-Gothou and do liberty.

"Be grave, decent, and modest in thy