POOR DOCUMENT

The Semi-Aeckly Telegraph.

VOL. XXXVII.

ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1899.

and admired By St. 7 Alms. Excitate shows consequently and the property of the state in the stat

any places there, nor erect any struc-tures save temporary huts and stages usual and necessary for the drying of fish. The treaty of Paris, made in 1763, fish. The treaty of Paris, made in 1763, confirmed the above arrangement, except that the isles of 8t. Pierre-Miquelon were ceded to France as her shelter for her fishermen and for the convenience of the fishery. The treaty of Versaillise, made in 1783, ceded the Miquelon isles unreservedly to France, on condition that they were not to become an object of isalous, between the two necessarily sets of the season of the convenience of the season of the convenience of object of jealous, between the two nations, and, to prevent quarrels which had been occurring between the French and British fishermen, the boundaries of the "French shore" were fixed at Cape John, on the north down the west cases to by the north down the west coast to Cape Ray, at the southwest extremity. The questions arising cut of these treaty provisions are five in number—
(I) The cod fishery; (2) the lobster industry; (3) bait and bounties; (4) interference with the development of the

being appended. The trip round the island, the geographical features, condition of the settlers, industries proceduted and effects of the French occupation are detailed.

TREATY SHORE DESCRIBED.

There are three conditions: When the blood is poor; When more flesh is needed; When there is weakness of the throat or lungs. There is one cure: that is

Scott's Emulsion. It contains the best codliver oil emulsified, or dithe hypophosphites and

THE TREATY SHORE,

THE MATTER RAPIDLY AP[EII: PROACHING A SERIOUS

CRISIS.

A History of the Manner in Which
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New York, May 7.—The report upon
the French treaty shore question in
Newfoundland, presented to Parliament
a few days ago, forms a most extraordthary chapter in the bistory of Bittains
colonial possessions. In the light of its
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the time the colonial possessions. It is the
sensor the settlement to colonial the breach of the Sensor of th

themselves until 1889 and that they only did so in retaliation for the colony reteing them beit on the South coas'. Indeed, in 1883, the French commodore refused one of his own countrymen permission to establish a cannery, on the ground that its erection would be contrary to the tractice.

trary to the treatier.

But in 1889 the French assumed a new attitude, despite the colonial protest, and set up six canneries at different points along the shore, at the same time demanding the removal of those owned by the settlers, which the French contended were an interference with their own factories.

The profits from the business of late

years have encouraged a number of set-lers to go into it, though without the requisite legal authority. They are usually fishermen in good circumstances, who purchase an outit of tool, and requisites for the canning busness, and set up a shanty of boards and boughs in some shell ered unfrequented dustry; (3) bait and bounties; (4) interference with the development of the
treaty coast; (5) smuggling from 5t.
Pierre. Each of these is examined at
length and the contention of both sides
stated, the commissioners, conclusions
being appended. The trip round the
island, the geographic 1 festures, condiisland, the geographic 1 festures, condisioners state that they found the court house at S. George's, the capital of the coast, filed with these goods, and with the boilers and implements seized in the shantles of the illegal packers. The report severely criticizes the modus vivendi, and presents a copy of the public notice served on all the traders along the c ast in 1897 by Commodore Bourke, of H. M. S. Cordelta, forbidding them to sell any requisites to these packers. This amezing illustration of British naval autocracy is surplemented by the innumerable instances of warships' The "French shore," as it is commonly known, is divided into three sections for administrative purposes—the northeast coast, the straight shore and St. George's district. The former comprehends the seaboard from Cape John north to Cape Norman, the uttermost point of the innumerable instance of warshipe' boats diagooning British subjects on their own soil at the bidding of the itinerant frenchmer. The catch of the erant frenchmer. The catch of the colonial factories last year was 23 000 cases, worth about \$60,000, but the french recognize no close time and are teadily depleting the waters. AS TO-BAIT AND BOUNTIES.

On the treaty coast is also found the herring, a fish of commercial value to France, in that it is used as bait for catching cod, and without a generous supply of it the French fishery on the Grand Banks—distinct altogether from that on the Newfourdland coast—could not be carried on. Herring is also got in the couthern waters of Newfoundland, and, though here the French have no gested, and combined with right of entry, it is more convenient for them to procure bait.

The matter evokes the most outspoken

The matter evokes the most outspoken criticism of all from the commissioners. The French pursue a real dog in the manger policy. They claim to control the whole seaboard and to prevent any industrial operations thereon. A Britisher may not open a mine, build a wharf, start a factory or enders of any other remedy.

Scott & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, second and to prevent any industrial operations thereon. A Britisher may not open a mine, build a wharf, start a factory or enders of any other remedy.

Scott & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, second and to prevent any industrial operations thereon. A Britisher may not open a mine, build a wharf, start a factory or enders of the strand within half a mile of tidewater. The colonial government had to abandon a proposed rail way to Bay of Islands in 1874 because the

Dead Man's Island Seized.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 8-The Lud gate syndicate of Chicago took possession of Dead Man's Island this morning with fifty men, and at noon great gaps had been made among the trees while tue island is in a perfect hall of smoke. The while matter of possession brought was off very quietly, and few knew what took place. Ludgate says he will resist by force any attempt to retake possession of the island, and any forcible proceedings or any attempt to arrest his men would now cause, riot at least men would now cause riot at least.
Mayor Garden did not go near the
island, but after consulting City Solicitor
Hammersley he left the matter in the
hands of the provincial government,
whose inspector is now awaiting instructions from Victoris.

You Can't Get Rested Because That Tired Feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the nosee how it energizes and vitalizes your

The Value of a Man's Promise.

ST. STEPHEN, May 8 .- In the breach of promise suit of Miss Packane, of Baltinore, against Frank Morang, of Eastport, tried before the court in Calais, the jury a rarded the young lady \$300.

Although the water is quite high in the brooks yet, quite a number of fine catches of tront are being brought to town by our sportsmen.

Cure Yourself of Rheumatism, The application of Nerviline-nervepain cure—which possesses such mar-vetlous power over all nerve pain, has

fax, that he had written the Newfound land government asking for information concerning reports that Canadian versal; had been refused herring bait.

Premier Laurier in reply to Mr. Foster said that no voters' lists for the following named electoral districts were received by the clerk of the crown in chancery, for the year 1898: Province of Ontario, Cornwell and Stormont, Dandas, Glengarry, Greenville, (south riding), Leeds, (couth riding); Qaebec, Beauce, Bellechase, Mississiquoi, Montealm and the five divisions of Montreal; Nova Scotia, Cape Breton and Camberland; New Brunswick, Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Kings, Northumber land, Restigouche, Sunbury, Qaeens, Victoria and Westmorland. No action has as yet been taken to have these liats

Col. Hughes moved a recolution favoring the institution of a pension system for officers and men of the Canadian permanent corps at d of a headquarters and district staff who are not under the civil service act. He said our officers were not as well paid as American or British officers, and the necessary expenditures in connection with uniforms, social functions, etc., made it impossible for them to save anything.

for them to save anything.

Mr. Casey, who favored the proposal, paid a tribute to Lieut. Geronard for his work in connection with the Khartoum

campaign.
Mr. Border, minister of militia, admitted that retired officers had a strong claim on the country, and said there were many cases in which such officers were in almost want. It was time the question was seriously considered. He had given it some consider tion, but was not prepared to say he had solved the problem. He thought a satisfactory action might perhaps be secured on the basis of the superannuation act, a small amount being annually deducted from officers' salaries. Sir Charles Tupper said that measures

of a more determined character must be aken to put our de ensive forces on a more effective footing. He dwelt on the difference between Canad 's po ition and Australia's in this connection, Canada wit 6,000,000 people, bordering on a nation of huge proportions, and said he was in lend to think that the imperial parliament had not shown our defences the same consideration as other parts of

the empire.
Sir Charles Tupper revived his cli
protest respecting the action of the govrnor general in refusing to carry out
various appointments made by the late
government after its defeat. He did so oy moving for some papers on the subject. Sir Charles held that the action of the governor general was absolutely at variance with English precedent and practice of previous governors general when Sir John Macdonald's government and the government of Alexander Macharles were defeated. Lord Aberdeen's action in agreeing to some of the recommendations and refusing others was mendations and refusing others was pointed out as a particularly striking case. Even the queen had never taken it upon h real! to f.llow such a course. The promier in reply defended the course followed by Lord Aberdeen, and held that it was Sir Charles' contention that was six values of walls afternoon. Mr. Cosman is the first member of Loyalist Lodge, Nc. 336, I. O. G. T., that has passed away to his final rest. that was at variance with the principles of responsible government. He said no one could tender advice to the crown unless he had the confidence of the peo-ole. After the election Lord Aberdeen knew, on Sir Charles' own admission, knew, on Sir Charles' own admission, that the premier no longer enjoyed public confidence. With regard to the production of the document in which the secretary of state for colonies approved of Lord Aberdeen's course, the premier read a telegram which had been sent in reply to a query from Lord Aberdeen. This telegram read: "Cannot agree to the publication of a secret part of my despatch, but if necessary a minister may state the purport of the third paragraph." The purport of this paragraph, Sir Wilfrid said, was as follows:

"In a despatch of 18th August, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain expressed in the third to confidence. With regard to the production of the production of a secret part of my despatch, but if necessary a minister may state the purport of this paragraph." The purport of this paragraph, Sir Wilfrid said, was as follows:

"In a despatch of 18th August, 1896, Mr. Chamberlain expressed in the third to confidence. With regard to the production of the document in which the secretary of state for colonies approved at two years in Toronto, returned here on Friday last and have resumed house-keeping in their residence on Edward at reet.

Mr. Wm. Snodgrass hat again become a resident of St. Andrews and will reopen his store in a few days.

Mrs. George Lowery has gone to New York to meet her husband Captain Lowery who has just returned from a long sea voyage.

Avarice in the vice of declining years.—

Bancroft.

paragraph his approval of the principles stated in Lord Aberdeen's memo of 8th July upon which his action in the Sth July upon which his action in the matter was based, but in expressing his approval of these principles he observed that their application is a matter for the discretion of the governor general, whose duty it should be to decline to act on any recommendations which, in his opinion, did not comply with principles so latd down." Sir Charles intimated if it was true

so laid down."

Sir Charles intimated if it was true Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, had approved Lord Aberdeen's course, he would not rest until the imperial parliament had dealt with the matter and it was seen whether we are to have a right to model our practice after that of Great Britain.

The motion for the papers was passed

after that of Great Britain.

The motion for the papers was passed, but it was intimated that orly such as were not accret would be brought down. Mr. Cowan, of North Essex, m. ved for the return of all papers respecting the arrest in Canada of Thos. Mesgher, a Canadian, by American Customs Officer Avery. Mesgher was arrested lastsum mer on the Canadian side of Sr. Clair River, subjected to indignities at Avery's hands and confined in an American jell Mesgher was arrested on the charge of Meagher was arrested on the charge of smuggling, but the charge was not substantiated, and the American government dismissed Avery.

Mr. Cowan moved for the papers with

a view to leading up to a demand of compensation from the United States for Meagher and extradition of Avery for trial in Canada for kidnapping. The solicitor general said the papers would be brought down, and that they would show that even the United States

FREDERICTON, May 8-Murray, the four-year-old gon of Mr. James McAdam, net with a very serious and painful ac cident at noon today. He was erjoying a ride on a sloven and accidentally fell between the wheels. The sloven which weighed 2 100 pounds, passed over his stomach. No bones were broken but the child is suffering great pain.

The officers and men of the Infantry School are now hard at work practicing.

School are now hard at work practicing field training, topography, etc., and in a few weeks Major Hemming will com-

mence a course of shelter trench exercises.

The class of 1900 of the U. N. B. who The class of 1900 of the U. N. B. who graduate at the centennial of the institution, wishing to do something substantial for their alma mater, have undertaken, with the aid of Prof. Dixon, to sup; ly the needed accommodation for the engineering department. Their intention is to procur funds for a new engineering building and for this purpose a committee was today appointed. The class intends to race \$20,000, the estimated cost of the building. They propose to negotiate a loan of \$10,000 at a low rate of interest and to raise \$10,000 by subscriptior. by subscription.

Deaths at Kingston.

KINGSTON, Kings county, May 8-The funeral of the late Mrs. John Chaloner, senior, took place in Kingston, recently. Mrs. Chalener was one of Kingston's oldest residents, and was 81 years of age. She was a sister of the late Samuel Foster. Mrs. Robert Pickets, who is 84

on Saturday, after a severe illness. The funeral will be held this afternoon. Mr.

St. Andrews Notes.

ET. ANDREWS, May 8-Dr. N. G. D. Parker and his family, who have spent

THE CHURCH TO BE CALLED UPON TO SETTLE THE TROUBLE.

New Men-Most of Them Entired

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7-President Johnson, of the state board of mediation and arbitration, H. D. Goulder, attorney for the Lake Carriers Association, and Mr. Douglass, representing the Western Elevation Association, ealed on Bishop Quigley, of the Catholic diocess of Buffalo today and asked him to endeavor to induce the grain shovellers to accept the proposition made by Contractor Connors.

The result of the conference could not be ascertained. It is understood, however, that Bishop Quigley requested time for consideration and consultation with the priests in whose pariehes the trouble is centered. The fact that Mr. Goulder intends to remain over in Buffalo until tomorrow night is believed to indicate that Bishop Quigley will make known his answer some time tomorrow. Nearly all of the grain shove Bars are Irishmen and attend the Catholic church. It is thought therefore, that a suggestion coming from the bishop would carry with the great weight.

The monthly men at the elevators hell a big meeting this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the cause of tho grain shoveliers, and it was unanimously voted that whenever there should be any signs of be ascertained. It is understood, how-

meeting.

Contractor Connors is beginning to import men from other cities to take the places of the striking grain showeters. One of his boss showeters, Peter Dalton, ras opened headquarters in New York and is hiring men to work on the docks. here. Dalton started 150 men for Buffalo Saturday. One hundred and seven deserted at the ferry landing in New York. The rest were put aboard a Driware, Lackawans and Western train. On the way to Buffalo a stop was made and the men were given 25 cents each for breakfast. Only 29 of the 43 came back to the train. When the train reached Buffalo a delegation of strikers who had received notice of the coming of the New Yorkers, appeared at the depot and enticed all but 15 of the new comers away. The fitteen were taken to the marine elevator in a buss and guarded by two patrol wagons full of police. No attempt was made to molest them.

Tonight a delegation of grain shovellers waited on the superintendent of the boor for the purpose of having the New Yorkers sent home at the expense of the city. They are lodged tonight in the grain shovellers' hat. They claim that the situation here was misrepresented to them and they have sent a telegram to their friends on the Bowery warning them to keep away from Buffalc.

The situation along the waterfront remains unchanged. Only seven elevators were working today. It is estimated that when the big Daluth fleet, which will begin to arrive tomorrow, is in, it will take several weeks with a full force of shovellers to clear the harbor and catch up on the work.

and catch up on the work.

Late tonicht it was given out that the grain show liers would present en titimatum to the Lake Carriers Association tomorrow. The officers of the new union were husy framing it this evening. The substance of the ultimatum will be that if the strike should not be ended this week, the longshoremen all along the chain of lakes will be ordered out and that the entire lake traffic would be tied up and that for every week hereafter that Mr. Connors holds the contract the Grain Shovellers Union would add 50 cents to the contract price. The union is willing now to take the contract for \$2 flat per

the contract price. The union is willing now to take the contract for \$2 flat perthousand bushele.

President Keete, of the International Longshoremen's Association, came here today. The impression that Secretary Henry C. Barter of the association created here by his signed statements from the association would not support the atriking grain showall a nation was distributed from the properties.

the association would not support the striking grain shovell its union, was disported to its disported to the can be ended is by the abrogation of the contract which Mr. Connors holds. The Lake Carriers' Association hope to bring about a compromisa. The old union, whose officers are now working for Mr. Connors, has ceased to be recognized by Conpore, has ceased to be recognized by the Lingshoremen's Association. The new union has taken its place."

President Keefs today ordered Secre-

tary Barter to return to Datroit. A con-ference between the officers of the new Grain Shovelers Union and Mr. Keefe has been arranged for tomorrow.

Of the people are afflicted with some form o humor, and this causes a variety of diseases.

The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fall is found in the fact that it effectually expels the humor. Scrofula saltrheum, boils and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartie and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure. 1 "To scratch a match at the wrong end is a sure sign of disappointment." "Y it never ignites."—Detroit Free Press.