Conservative press of England and Can-The Catholics of the Dominion who support Sir John Macdonald are slike in character and sympathies to the "Cawthelic' Tories of England. They are the worst enemies of the Irish cause; for while they are load in their pretentions of being " gound to the core," they are the most subservient tools of a ministry dominated by Orange anti-Home Rule influences. For this when such rewards are paraded as proofs of the Premier's good will towards the Irish.

PARTY GOVERNMENT AND THE GOV ERNING PARTY.

While the great mass of Canadians are quarrelling among themselves under party shibboleth of cupidity, vote for the retention in power of the most corrupt ministry, without exception, that ever existed, the few who are cognizant of the forces at work below the carface must smile at the stupidity of a people so easily gulled.

With an impressive assumption of conscious consistency, men may be heard any day declaring that they always voted Conservative, meaning, though they scarcely know it, that they always voted for candidates pretanding to uphold Conservative principles. It would be instructive, perhaps, to hear these gentlemen explain in what Sir John Macdonald's Conservatism consists? Or John Henry l'ope's, or J. A. Chapleau's, or Charles Eykert's, or Darby Bergin's, or any of the Macdonaldite party. The answer could be truthfully given in the one word, " Boodle."

There are a great many men, however, who rate the Conservative ticket and flatter themmaintenance of a great principle, whereas, if they only knew it, or would draw the curtain of prejudice that carkens their understand. voted for a ring of speculators, or do things in the name of Government which | again. in ordinary life would land them in another

It is a truth as plain as daylight to anyone who observes the facts of Canadian politics that the actual governing power in this country is a secret syndicate composed of the chief spirits of a great banking institution, a great railway company and a great trading company. Theoretically the people are supposed to be the source of power, but with a country mapped into constituencies on a party plan, with a view to paralysing opposition and making the work of the briber easy and effective, the people are rendered powerless.

What hope is there for honest administra. tion of public affoirs when constituencies are to arranged, and great corporations, seeking any country. enormous profits, supply funds on demand for corrupting a sufficient number in each to maintain in office ministers through whose assistance they are assured of adding to their millions?

Sir Hugh Allan corrupted 'Quebec in order succeeded. Another " practical politician" did the same thing in the interest of Mr Chapieau and one of the best assets of the province passed into his hands in cousequence. The same game on vastly larger proportions has been thrice successfully played in the Dominion. And yet people go about making themselves house and ridiculous shouting for a Conservative victory, while the astute gentlemen who managed the whole business pocket millieus under pretexts that can be properly de-Berided as preposterous, and laugh in their sleeves at their dupes and "The Great Con-Arvative Party."

Combinations of men controlling vast wealth is a peculiarity of the present time. returns enormous prosits, but which is having well being of the masses, who have to depend on their own labor for a livelihood. ·Government itself has come under the influunlimited extent, and from the wretch who betrays his country by selling his vote, to enemics of the commonwealth.

But when eve consider the character of actions in the gight in which they stand in the faithful record of the times, their flatterere and their accusers slike silent, it is then | tion into the existing condition of existing that we are filled with indignation at the dasiardly spirits who could allow a handful] country. People who sell themselves like sheep must accept the fate of sheep-to be fleeced, skinned and finally devoured.

A GREAT PLAN TO DEVELOP CANA DA'S IRON RESOURCES.

New York, March 12 .- An immense fron aims at nothing short of owning and con-Ontario railway, which runs from Trenton, on Lake Ontario, through central Ontario, and all the iron interests connected with it, are to form purt of this scheme. The road is to be extended 150 miles through the heart of the iron district, to a junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Lake Napissing. The capital of the company is to be ten millions, more than two-thirds of which is already pledged. The syndicate, it is said, will own more than a hundred different properties at various points in Canada, and minsal development, even greater than that ou must provide themselves with umbrellas or lake Superior, is predicted. Among the parasols. principal movers in the matter are Senator ayne, Stevenson Burke, S. S. Ritobie, all of Wiman, A. B. Boardman and other prominent of the prominent parties in New York, efficiency and blessing; and our descendants, fleet." nent parties in New York,

METEOROLOGY.

The Changeableness of the Weather With Regard to our Geographical Position.

Letter X.

We have endeavored to explain why our weather is so uncertain and incomputable. As we have seen, it has its origin in this. that in our regions the warm equatorial cur-Orange they are rewarded by Sir John rents of air no longer move above the colder passants, and it only adds to their disgrace ones, but that they descend here and pursue the colder currents. This often gives rise to a struggle between cold and warm currents. In summer we witness such combats very trequently. The sky is at first bright; the sun sends down his most powerful rays; in the shade we are refreshed by a strong draught, which keeps the sky clear and free from clouds. Suddenly there comes a calm. Even in the shade the heat now becomes indesignations, and the majority. swayed by a clereble. The trees stand immovable; no leaflet stirs. The complete calm becomes unendur able, and causes anxiety. "Always a calm before a storm," say the people, and hasten to seek shelter in their houses-and well! for it is not long before a counter wind commences to blow. The weathercock turns round, the dust in the streets is whisked up in eddies, and here and there rises in clouds to the housetons. Suddenly clouds are seen to form themselves; the trees shake their crowns; the leaves rustle, and before one is ware of it we have storm, thunder and violent rain, which cool off the earth.

Whence came this weather; more especially, whence came the calm preceding it, and the whirlwin ! following?

There are two opposite currents of air, which for a time avoided each other, but at length met over our heads. Each current at first pressed on the other with equal force, so that they mutually were brought to a standstill this we called a calm. But such an equilibrium does not last long, for one current must in the end overcome the other; dust in high columns, seize the trees and give them a thorough chaking. The cold selves that they have done something for the current changes the vaper of the warm enrrent into clouds, then into rain. The pouring nown rain immediately sets tree the best. At this stage electrical phenomena are witnessed, such as lightnings, claps ing, they would see that they only of thunder, and concussions of the air. And this continues until one current of air has carried the victory over the other; not a gang of political knaves who till then does the weather become quiet

Besides these opposing currents of air, which come from the north and south, there are other causes disturbing our weather, viz . the geographical position of our country in regard to the east and west.

A glance on the map reminds us that our continent borners, on the east and west, on that immense wasts of water, the ocean. We know now that the air stovo the water is always saturated with vapors, while the air over the land is comparatively dry. And moist air contains heat, dry air does not; both, however, are continually tending towards equilibrium, and wish to exchange temperatures from each other. As our dry air is surrounded on both sides by moist air, it is evident that we must more or less partake of both heat and cold ; but it, moreover, accounts for the happy circun. stance that we have much rain; hence our soil is well watered, and this is a blessing to

It will now be in order to say comething about the difficulty and possibility of deter

mining the weather.

Having explained the rules physical, natural and geographical, referring to the conditions of our weather, and proved thar, owing to the geographical position of our country, to determine the weather in advance to fetch Sir George Cartier to his knees and is difficult, we wish to examine the difficulty a little more closely in pointing out the wrong direction which has hitherto been pursued in the science of meteorology.

The main difficulty in predicting the weather for any given place consists in this: That a change in the atmosphere need not originate in the place where it occurs. Thus, to-morrow's weather in Montreal is not a consequence of the condition of the air as it. evieta there to-day : for the air is continually moving, and, owing to many disturbmers, is carried over city and country. We have no sure means of ascertaining whence the wind will come to us to-morrow. All we know is. that from all sides currents of air are moving simultaneously; from the north pole a cold current, from the equator a warm one, from the coean one sacurated with moisture. All these winds are in continual commution, and have the characteristics of the neighborhood from which they come. If from the state of the weather in Montreal to day it were de-In this way production, distribution and sired to predict the weather there for toprices are regulated on a new principle which morrow, one ought to be able to overlook a space of about fifteen hundred miles around; if, from the City of a deadiy effect on the moral and material New York, about one hundred miles around; ip other words, it must first be ascertained what is the state of the atmosphere within fifteen hundred miles around the former and one thousand miles around the latter city. sence of the Moloch of wealth combined to Resides, there should be known the direction of all the winds within this wide space, and their speed, and whether they contain much moisture or little. Not without this informathe Eremier who exercises power by grace of tion could a calculation be made about the a corruption fund, all are alske execrable as velocity with which a change of the weather would take place in Montreal or New York; what results the meeting of two or more currents of air might call forth, and what kind Ministers, when we view them and their of weather this might produce here or there. Weather, therefore, for the present state

of meteorology, is but a subject of investiga... phenomena, and not a subject of prediction of coming phenomena. It is true there are general rules by which a proximate success of depraved political charlatane to gain and in predicting may be obtained. If winter hold so shameful an ascendancy over the begins mild, or, better, if southwest winds and rain prevail till the middle of January, it is very likely that this will be counterbalanced by a northeast wind in the latter part of the winter. The saying, therefore, is correct, or most nearly so, " green Christmas and white Easter," but this rule is, as has just now keen hinted, by no means infallible, the counteraction may be accelerated by violent storms, or greatly retarded by mild currents of air. Not before the time combination is being formed here, which meteorological stations are established throughout the land, and connected by elecwelling all known valuable iron deposits of tric telegraphs -- a project which to us Canada now being ascertained to be the richmay seem immense, but to our estiron country in the world. The Central children will appear very simple and natural-not before that time will a city like Montreal, for example, receive timely information about the conditions of the currents of air at all the stations. At each of these places the force of the current, its warmth, moisture and weight will be accurately ascertained by instruments. Then, and then only, we may calculate what currents will meet, and where, and what effects the meeting will lave. If this be done on Saturday, the Sunday papers will be enabled to state precisely whether the church-goers

But not for Sunday alone will this be of importance. It will be long after their eshio, James McLaren of Ottaws, Ersetus tablishment that such weather stations, con-

without an institution, which to them will appear as simple and natural as do to us gaslights and railreads, which by our forefathers would have been rejected usidle dreams or works of witchcraft.

In our next and last letter, we will say a word to "False Weather Prophets," and conclude with the influence the moon exerts upon the weather.

Montreal, 12th March, 1887.

GLADSTONE STEADFAST

TO THE PRINCIPLE AND BASIS OF HIS HOME RULE POLICY.

IIIs Decision to Abide by Mr. Parnell's Demands-The Unionist Citimatum as a Basis for Liberal Reunion-Mr. Glad. stone Called Upon to Explain.

LONDON, March 14 - Mr. Glad-tone, replying to the request of a number of his adnerents for information as to the concessions offered to the Unionists, declined to enter into detail, but says the Liberals may rely upon his firm adherence to the principle and asis of his home role policy. The Radical Unionists attribute the failure of the conference negotiations to Mr. Gladstone's decision to abile by Mr. Parnell's demands. These are facts which many believe tend to show that Sir William Vergen Harcoust misled Mr. Chamberlain and Sir George O. Trevelyan, causing them to believe that Mr. Gladstone accepted Mr. Chamberlain's proposale. It is thought that Mr. Gladstone was on the verge of assenting when he was worned that such a step would result in a Parnellite revolt. Since the breaking off of negotiations the demards of the Unionst; have grown. As formulated they comprise

THE FULLOWING EIGHT ESSENTIALS: That Ireland be represented in the I special they whirl through one another, raise the the jurishing on of the Dobin Parliament, that the Irish Perlaments to smoothing to to and not eccordent; with the Imperial body, that the sub rainers powers of the Fich. that the maintenance of law and both r remain anter the control of the Imperial authority, that Mr. Gondster of firement pro-posals by abandanch, that his proposition that the Irish Pergement be composed of two ormers he abandoned and that British credit menos pholyed for the bonds of fron bonds lords. scout these demands as unworthy of corsideration. Mr Giadstone has been asked to state explicitly his position and upon what terms a reunion is possible.

AMERICA'S

Most successful physicians and surgeons of Buffalo, New York, are now at the Aibion Hotel, McGill street, Mantical, where they will remain for a short time only, in order to give the invalids of Montreal and vicinity an appertunity to obtain free their opinion and

All Diseases of a Chronic Nature affecting the Lungs, Threat, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder or other organs treated by the most advasced and improved Methods, accomplishing quick, thorough and perma sent cures of the most obstinate cases. The Science of Medicine and Surgery has made vast strides in the last few years. Results once impossible are now deemed were regulated by the treaty of 1818. Canada sample and easy. The Electric Light was of opinion that American fishermen sample and easy. The Electric Light was of epinion that American fishermen and Telephone are not more important to the Commercial World than are some of the Would have to acquiece in the consequences Discoveries in the art of Healing lately put of the action of their own Government in putforth by our institution. The Assertion is composed of Medical Gentlemen of Different School, each noted in his profession and all ada, at considerable expense, sent craisers anxiously laboring in union for the around and issued special instructions to her great cause of humanity by the customs officers. Canada decided that "any advancement of our science. Not bigoted, foreign vessel not manned, nor equipped, great cause of humanity by the advancement of our science. Not bigoted, but eagerly welcoming every new achievement in the r field, they stand if not in advance, at least in the front ratk, and command all that human science can do for the afflicted. We solicit from the public a fair investigation of our for fishing would be regarded as a fishing claims; that there are Quacks and Charlatans in the Broad Field of medicine is true, as it is also true that there are false Ministers, falso public of 1818. As soon as the fishing se son of officials, pretenders in every profession. We offer 1886 opened, the Canadian Government issued omeans, preventiers in every profession. We offer I look as expected in the testimony of grateful patients, a special circular dated May 5, to the district endorsement of enument men, and in our daily. Customs officers, explaining the situation, and work, that we do all and more than we claim, ordering them "to furnish any foreign vessets, Our reputation is at state in all that we tell boots, or fishermen found within three marries you or to for you. No in their what your disease or ailment, you will do but a duty to yourself and to others, by calling at the hotel above named for a free interview.

Blood Diseases, Catarrh, Englit's Disease, Consumption, Constitution, Cancer, Carrier, Dropsy, Diabetes, Deafiness, Dipsomants, Dropsy, Diabetes, Deatmess, Dipomards, Eczenio, Erysipolos, Lye and Ear Dis-eases, Epilepsy, Heart Disease, Indiges-tion, Jaurdice, Loss of Voice, Muscular Atrophy, Neuralga, Oziena, Para-lysis, Rhoumatism, Scrotu a, Syphilis, Ulcers, Varieose Veins, Specific Blood Discase, etc., i one which time, experience, investigation and results have proven to be the best. Since our organization over 40,000 persons, suffering from one or more of the above diseases, were successfuly treated by us.

Men-young or old, suffering from any disease or deformity, the result of Habi s, Excess. Mineral Poisons, Exposure or Injury car be speedily and permenently restored to the ull enjoyment of Physical, Mental and Sexual Health, Consultation in person or by letter Free and Strictly Confidential. An Important Treatise on Diseases of Men mailed free. Send

name and address on postal card. Women are the greatest and most patient sufferers in the world. There is scarcely a lady. married or single, who does not suffer from some one of the disorders peculiar to her sex, and classed under "Female Complaints!" To all suffering from Luchorroea (Whites). Fallign, Ulceration, Enlargement or Displacement of the Womb. Utrine Dropsy, Painful, Profuse, Sup-pressed or Irregular Menstruation or Barrenness. Separate Reception Room for Ladies. We after a treatment based on the results of our experience in the treatment of over 23,000 women. A perfect combination of Alildress, Lifee iveness and Common Sense,

If you can't call on the Doctors, write to the BRIE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL ASSOCIATION, Corner Mam and Swan Streets, Buffalo, N.Y.

QUALITIES OF SOME AMERICAN PRELATES.

In a chapter devoted to the American hierarchy, Mgr. Straniero, the papal ablegate who recently visited America, speaks in glowing terms of the virtues and talents of many of the Archbishops, Bishops and Prelates he met. He speaks of the illustrious simple rejoinder: "They are fishing vessels, Mgr. Ryan and of his golden eloquence; of and therefore, according to treaty, cannot Archbishop Williams, the wise and prudent trade." The United States Federal authoridoyen of the Archbishops; of Cardinal Gib ties take altogether different ground; they bons, who has so large a share of the affirm that "fishermen" in the treaty only doyen of the Archbishops; of Cardinal Gibmodern paster; of Archhishop Feehan, who, be remarks, boasts of a richer and handsomer residence than even Cardinal Gibbons; of resulute Bishop Ireland; of Mgr. Kenrick. the patriarch of episcopacy, and of his ex-emplary piety and inflexible character, and of Mgr. Salpointe, of Santa Fe.

A young man thrusts his head out of the | fishing vessels. window of a cab and cries to the driver: "Why don't you go faster! I am going to be married this morning, and at this rate I will arrive too late for the wedding." He writes of the seizure Driver (sympathetically): "Well, what of ing the treaty of 1871:

FISHERIES

(Continued from First Page.)

In general terms this is the question at issue. The Canadians claim the absolute right to their inshorp fisheries and allow no fishing boats to enter. The Americans say the Canadians may prevent anyone fishing within the three mild limit, but not otherwise acting less proved to have been in preparation for as if all things were free. No fewer than illegal fishing, was not a violation of the thirty five fishing vessels have now become "cases" het ween the two governments for al-

The Canadian Cate.

From the London Times.

At the first blash there is something attractive in a stand being made by a community of 5,000 000 against the demands of a community of 60,000,000. Canada is very decided, and, indeed, dignified in the maintenance of her claim to interpret her treaty rights as against the United States. After all, however, Canada is well aware that in all just and right action she has the British Empire at her back; and the guarantse that what she does is just and fair is visible in the fact that all international communications on the subject pass through the hands of the Imperiai Cabinet.

To determine whether Canada's claim is special treaty right, under the treaty of ISIS, just and right it is necessary to examine what the Canulian Government say and do, and Islands and coasts of Newtoundland. Such a judge of this in the light of full knowledge of both the material interests and the political fluous if similar rights were conceded in the

exigences involved.

Cana'a las remembered history. Before 1818, before 1854, before 1871, American fishermen, or their politicians on their behalf, tried but feiled to extablish a "natur 1" right to Caneda's in-shore fi heries. In 1818, in 1854 and in 1871 they obtained for a specified period certain rights as specific conventional concessions, and they accepted them as such. In July, 1885, all such rights, with the exception of those socured in 1818, laysed, because the Parliament, that Ulster by apparated from Amy inen Government declined to accede to the wish of Canada to continuor to improve upon the relations of reciprocal intercourse established by the treaty of 1571. Canada, indeed, went so far as to great a con-Partiament he strictly defined and instead, that to to the Americans of the treaty rights for the menths, in order not to inbefore with or break in upon the fishery was nief 1885. Tals genmond concession was freely made, elthough the United States retured, we the plea of non possingue, to contime to the Camelines the equivient con-The Peruallites and Gladstonians | But the President did promise in return to recommend Congress to assent to the appoint ment of a Commissioner to settle all points in disjut a Tho Republican Senate, as all linker-on foresaw would be the ease, promptly declined to accord to the Democratic President's request, and yet now this same Senate, by a vote of 46 to 1, proposes to retalists (at the cost of the merchants, fishermen, out coasting trade of the United States) on Canada because Canada still wishes to settle matters amicably, and is quite willing to see the matt is in dispute placed in the hands of an international commission.

When the charitable extension of the treaty rights lapsed last spring Canada tound berseif, against her wish, in the position in which she had been placed before the treaties of 1851 and 1872 The rights of American fishermen were regulated by the treaty of 1818. Canada. ting an end to their treaty rights; and Carout for fishing would be regarded as a fishing vessel, and treated according to the treaty of 1818. As soon as the fishing se son of ordering them "to furnish any foreign vessels, miles of the shore within your district with a printed copy of the warning enclosed herewith." This warning notice carried out, in Our method of treating Asthma, Brenchitis, 100 many words, the enabling Acts of the 1818

treaty. There were 1530 American fishing yeasels and 20,000 boots engaged in the fi-beries in 1886. Or this number only thirty-two have enther complained or been interfered with by the Canadian authorities, in some of these cases the complaints proved on inquiry to be absolutely without foundation. Fer instance, one vessel complains to the United States Government that she had been efficially warned not to come within a line draw from the distant head lands of Prince Edward island. On this warning the fisherman captain bases a formal complaint. Inquiry is instituted, and the Customs collector at once declares distinctly that he never issued and never dreamed of issuing any such warning Most of the thirty-two cases were for infractions of Customs rules, such as anchoring vessels and even landing persons within port Scates. Countries, houndaries, but without "entering" at the Fresh fish ... £90,000 £1,000 Customs house.

It must be borne in mind that the Canadian authorities have to maintain a very stelet watch for smugglers, as is only reasonable with a tariff in very many items approaching 40 per cent ad valorem. As a consequence port regulations have to be rigidly enforced. In the parts themselves the characters of visiting their waters actually increases, the many captains and vessels are well known to all, and certain seizures of late were certain-Washington high officials had sufficient! local knowledge they would largely discount | greater prospective value. the political importance of some of these C3868.

The United States local authorities have on this occasion, it is said for the first time. devised a remarkable plan to chable fishing vessels to escape laws made for fishing vessels. They provide fishing vessels with full permits as trading vessels, in effect say. ing to the Canadians, "You must admit these vessels to your ports to buy fish, or hait, or stores, or what they will, for they are licensed traders." But the Canadians have the the trading licenses to the local authorities, licenses are only issued to these vessels with the object and motive of procuring bait and fresh fish in Canadian ports, which they thus

Mr Phelpe, in his letter to Lord Roschery, buy bait independently of any trading license.

| forced on the ground of the purchase of bait. | or of any other supplies. On the hearing before the Halifax Fisheries Commission, in 1877, this question was discussed and no case could be produced of any such condemnation. Vessels shown to have been condemned were in all cases adjudged guilty. either of fishing, or preparing to fish, within the prohibited limit; and in the case of the White Fawn, I understand it to have been dutinctly held that the purchase of bait, un-

treaty. He omits to state and is no doubt ignorant leged violation of treaty obligations or port of the fact that the Halifax Commission, in 1877, decided that " the privileges of buying bait and ice and transhipping cargoes are not given by that treaty" (made in 1871), so that

However, in regard to this bait question, the Canadian argument is that the catching of bait is fishing in its strictest sense, and that all bait is necessarily caught within the three-mile limit. To come within that limit and buy fish fresh caught within the limit is in effect to be responsible for the fishing. Qui facit par alium facit par seis the contention of the Canadians in this case. The Americans have a to catch bait or buy bait on the Magdalen concession would have been obviously superclause which specifies that they may enter other Canadian waters for the specified nurpose of obtaining wood or water, or shelter, or repairs, " and for no other purpose what

The complications arising out of the high tariff are great. Cares have been known of Canadian captains becoming naturalized as American citizens in order to have free access to American markets. The fishermen of all these ports are much related by blood and to be driven, by rectrictions and probibition and high duties, into organized systems of evasion in t smuggling. Moreover, many of ever found within Canadian waters; nev would it to practicable to prove who had ranght fresh baic found in any boat. This, tariff concession, as in the reciprocity has indeed, seems to be precisely the point ries, and that is what Canadians never guarded against in Lord Kimberly's often mand. quoted despatch:

The exclusion of American fishermen from resorting to Canadian ports, except for the purposes of shelter and of repairing damages therein, purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, might be warrented by the letter of the treaty of ISIS, and by the terms of the that it is their boun ica duty to protect them. Imperial Act, 50 George III., chap. 38; but Her Majesty's Government feel bound to that they are quite willing -nay, hopefur -of state that it seems to them an extreme measure, inconsistent with the general policy of the Empire; and they are dis posed to concede this point to the United | the more the outery in the United States in States Government under such restrictions as | more the proof that the United States wan may be necessary to prevent smuggling and to guard against any substantial invarion of the exclusive rights of pishing which may be reserved to British subjects.

American fishermen can get bait ele ex here : and that they do so is proved by the fact that only a dozen or so of their 1.530 vessels and 20,000 boats employed in fishing last year attempted to enter Canadian ports avowedly to purchase bait. Then it is obvious that, ualess Customs regulations are strictly adhered to, the door stands open to very extensive amuggling, as well as to a very "substantial invasion of the exclusive rights of fishing" specifically reserved to British subjects by the treaty of 1818.

The Canadians not unnaturally claim these exclusive rights, but they claim them, with the important provisio that they do so with course. They deny that they are as the deg in the manger, for they allowed un lenied ownership of the hay, and only say to the proverbial cow, "You shall have this, my hay, on condition that you give my puppies some of your milk, and then you are very

It will be remembered that in the recent negotiations in regard to French rights in the Newfoundland ficheries the question of the purchase of bait was made a prominent few ture. But on those coasts where they enjoy almost territorial rights the French only secured the privilege of purchasing bait by means of negotiations resulting in a purely conventional right granted in return for an equivalent concession, all of which appears duly set forth in the chicial records of the negotiations which resulted in the new Convention of Nov. 14, 1885.

The economic value of the fisheries to Canada is, perhaps, best to be understood from the following tabulated figures :

1. Total produce of Atlantic Fish-Total exports of fish

To United To other Total £91,000 Preserved fish.350,000 1,000,000 1,350,000

Totals....£440,000 £1,001,000 £1,441,000 Total gen.

exports,9,000,000 21,000,000 30,000,000 The Canadians are very well aware that, while the average quantity of fish unnually

fish in the territorial waters of the United States seem steadily to diminish. The Canaties before they occurred. If O:tawa and | diana therefore, regard their fishing rights as not only of great present value, but also of For cod-fishing, and in a decreasing degree

for mackerol fishing, there is required at the nearest ports to the fishing grounds a plentiful supply of fresh bait and of ice with which to preserve both the bait and the fish caught : means of conveying fish caught to populous markets: supplies of provisions and gear for crews and boats : and, lastly, establishments for the curing, pickling and canning of fish. Under reciprocal treaty arrangements the

Cansdian Maritime Provinces, not only reap profit by means of their own vessels and crews, but also do a brisk trade in selling bait, ice, salt, stores, etc., to American toats; while Canadian railways and steamers find profitable occupation in transporting the fish caught by Americans to prudence, zeal and courtesy essential to the refers to men fishing, or about to fish, within places in the States where they are modern paster; of Archbishop Fechan, who, the three-mile limit. If so, there is no need for pickled, or to Boston, New York and therearge centres of consumption. The Mariif not, the trading licenses do not overcome time Provinces expert chiefly fish, coal lumber the Canadian contention. Moreover, these and fruit. The cities of the Atlantic seahourd are excellent markets for all those "natural produces." Just as England deals most largely with her nearest neighbors, so acknowledge they cannot procure as simple do these previnces deal most largely with the repose. gnab and states of the Union. This occurs in the happy days of reciprocity, but now there claims for American fishermen the right to is grave danger of a continued breach in such pleasant and profitable international relations. ing the treaty of 1871:

In no case, so far as I can ascertain, has a against in both; and it is by no means easy of both sexes and of all ages. Dealitated accident and facilities of the sexes and of all ages. Dealitated accident and facilities of the sexes and of all ages. Dealitated accident and facilities of the sexes and of all ages. Dealitated Chinese-wall" tariffs exist in both coun-

vessels. At the same time most men are persuaded that what is best for all concerned is freedom of intercourse. There is, however, another view which

Americans will do well tully to consider. The Canadian fishermen are the menin possession : they own the fisheries; they and their associates would not at all object to see the whole business of pickling and curing fish transferred from the United States to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. They would like to transfer from Maine the herring and "sardine" canning industry, which thrives on making ap their " raw material;" they hold that it would be every whit as Irofitable to sell ice and bait and salt and stores to increased numbers of Canadian fishing vessels as to Canadian and American fishing vessels com-bined. In brief, they have this solid argument some further proof is necessary to show that on their side—that if the United States rights not even attainable under the Wash- decline to grant reciprocity in general ington Treaty are nevertheless in existence trade, they will keep their fisheries to thematter that treaty has lapsed. trade, they will keep their fisheries to thematter that treaty has lapsed. men, and develop great pickling and curing industries. The contention that in such case the United States will retain heavy duties ou Canadian fish is met by the rejoinder that the Americans now take all fish " fresh for coasumption" duty free, and one quarter of what Canada sends them is tresh, and therefore duty free, Moreover, Canada exports annual ly £1,400,000 value of proserved fish, but of this only one quarter goes to the United States. So Canadians maintain that it that portion of their trade is to be cut off by high import duties, they will then open up a bigger trade with the West Indies, the Medicare rancen, etc., while the Americans will be vo 'c pay more for their favorite pickled mackenel. Then, too, it is considered more than probable that reductions will be mide by the Americans themselves in their Customs tariff, and especially in their food duties, indepen dently altogether of the fisheries dispute

Thus, the economic argument is in favor of Canada so far as the fisheries are concerned. However, as the Maritime Provinces problems to dispose of their lumber, coal, and fruit in the good and near markets of the United matriage; they are the very people to profit by States, they are disposed, on the whole to free interesurse, in they are the very people treat with the United States in their own coin, and to say, "You wish to share in our tisheries. What have you to offer in exthere skippers are well known powher , and | that their own fisheries are comparationly inherty to go into prohibited water (t) buy | valueless: and, as a matter of history, all ball offers them, indeed, a ready excuse when that they have ever effered and all that bey have always offered in return was cronec money payment, as in the Halifax award, or twill concessions, as in the reciprocity book

In brief, the Caundian plead, in regre to the contention of the Americans, that their Government is the Queen's Covernment, Let. ing with and through the Queen's Imperial advisers; that they enjoy qual rights with the United States to interpret the treaty of ista; selves by means of home fide port regulations; putting an end to the present unsatisfactory and, indeed, about conditions of reguest. intersourse by means of a fossil treaty : 1 at something; and that, in fine, the Camadians are eager and willing to treat for some new and lasting settlement on a basis bonemeral alike to themselves and their neighbors.

A SOLEMN PLEA FOR LIBERTY FRENCH CANADIAN PASTOR URGES ALL TO PRAY FOR BRELAND'S LIBERTY OF

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. The Rev. Father Lechure, the esteem of Care of St. Joseph's and of St. Anthony's, the z timely, appropriate and patriotic allegant. Sunday, at both morning services, to the present condition of Ireland, and the efforts of nor people to recover their lost liberties.

After making the customary amounts amounts,

and saying that the usual outdoor demonstra-tion would be held on St. Patrick's day, inrev. gentleman said that what would better, what would render still greate the special object of granting the United better, what would render still greater or to the cause of Ireland, would be their materials rquivalent concessions in tariff matters, carnest and persevering prayers that God in 19th They state their widingness to negotiate at bloss Ireland's cause and make it successful once for fresh reciprocal freedom of inter. They were all familiar with the great strugglenow going on in Ireland for the recovery or what the frish people should never have fire. should never have been deproved of juston and literty. These were dear to every sitteen all the world over. The litest and most needed sary beta must come from God, and the music have His blessing, and to a solutted in territimate meass. A succes obsauced therewere would not be a desirable see.

For the attainment of these objects, he bright

his Leaters, in carnest to es, to ja cy, can ridu ally and collectively, in their families coury day, but especially on the day secret so the memory of St. Patrick what God in a news the cause of Ireland with success. He will his assistants would ofter up the sacrines at the Mass on the 17th for that purpose.

The reverend grattemon's sympathesic re-marks made a deep to pression, evidently to reliing a responsive chord in the hearts of all present. This was avidenced by the creation visible on the countenances of many of the congregation.

GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH PRO-TESTANTS.

Mr. Gladstone has written the tollowing to one of the proprietors of North and South:—

" HAWARDEN, Feb. 16, 1887. "SIR,-I have received the commencing numbers of North and South, and I have been reading them with great interest: Nothing can be more legitimate than the appeal to the Protestants of Ireland to return and maintain the tradition of their sires. Strange as it may seem, I believe that a very large part of the English people, and no small number of their representatives in Parliament are still ignorant of that elementary fact of Irish history that down to the time of the Union the Irish Protestants may, even the now too famous town and people of Belfast were the most prominent supporters of Irish nationality. They have now the opportunity of supporting that nationality within safe and constitutional bounds, and of thereby giving peace to Ire-land and great comfort and advantage to the whole United Kingdom.

I am, etc., "W. E. GLADSTONE."

-We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Eric Medical and Surgical Association on 5th and 8th pages. The physicians of this worldrenowned association are now at the Albion Hotel, this city, where they can be consulted on all ailments appertaining to the human system. Advice is given free. Con't forget to give them a trial.

A photographer has made a picture of a bullet after it had been fired out of a rifle and moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile a second. A number of amateur critics have viewed the ploture and declared that it lacks

Beef, Iron and Wine