THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888.

IMPORTANT.—Mr. Richard Walsh has now no connection with this paper, and has no authority to transact any business or receive money on account of the HERALD. All communications intended for this office should be addressed to the Herald Printing Co., or to the HERALD.

RESULTS OF FALSE TESTIMONY.

WE have more than once referred to the course pursued by the Opposition in Canada, whenever the question of our relations with the United States has been under consideration. It is noticeable that no opportunity is let pass in the Federal Parliament, by Sir Richard Cartwright and other leading Grit orators, to place our country in an improper light before the world. So successfully have the members of the Opposition played into the hands of Canada's enemies, the Republican party, in the United States, that the blue ruin speeches delivered by them in the Dominion Parliament are published in the leading Republican journals, and scattered broadcast all over that country.

Thus, while these men pretend to be Canadian statesmen, they persist in doing the work of our enemies across the border in the most successful manner. If our Grit friends in Parliament think it their bounden duty to advocate the cause of the United States against Canada, why do they not cross the border and try to obtain seats in the Congress of that country, instead of continuing to misrepresent the people of the Dominion?

In the face of all this it is satisfactory to find men in the United States who can rise above all party bias, and present to the public the facts as to our country's position. Such declarations should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of Sir Richard Cartwright and his friends, who have made use of their position to decry the credit and depreciate the capabilities of this Dominion.

Mr. S. J. Ritchie, of Akron, Ohio, writes as follows to the *National Republican*, of Washington, D. C.:

"Canada is one of our best customers. About one dollar out of every thirteen of the products which we export is sold to her, and in the aggregate she purchases from us about 20 per cent less than all the countries south of the Rio Grande and the Gulf of Mexico, which contain about 50,000,000 people, while Canada contains less than 5,000,000.

"For nearly forty years the balance of trade has been almost constantly in our favor. Even under the operations of the much abused Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 she purchased from us during the eleven years of its operation about $55,000,000 more than she sold us, and from the year 1850 to 1884 she purchased more than $200,000,000 more from us than she sold to us. She has constantly been anxious to renew the trade relations with the United States which we saw fit to terminate, but every overture on her part has been met with a rebuff on ours.

* * * * *

"Whose fault is it if the broadest and most liberal trade relations do not exist between us and the Dominion? Not Canada's, surely. Did she terminate the Treaty of 1854? Certainly not. We did it, but after years of vain endeavor to have it revived, she, in 1878, made a tariff of her own. It was and is just as operative against the Mother Country as against the United States. Although rebuffed by the United States in every effort to have this treaty renewed, or some other one negotiated in its place, she still was unwilling to give up hope, and when she sat down to write out her tariff, she did it with a pen in one hand, and an olive branch extended toward the United States in the other. Then and there her Government took power by which her Governor-General could, by proclamation, admit nearly all the articles which were enumerated in the schedule of the Treaty of 1854 (which we had seen fit to terminate), being the product of the United States, into Canada duty free, whenever we admitted like articles into the United States duty free. That provision remains a part of her tariff law to-day; true, it is wholly discretionary and not mandatory.

"Let us see whether or not Canada has or has not regarded this provision of her statute in good faith, discretionary though it be with her Government, as I have said. When the first Morrison Bill was under consideration in Congress, I received a letter from the Canadian Premier, Sir John A. Macdonald, accompanied by a list of all the articles covered by the above mentioned provision in her tariff law, and a large number of articles not there enumerated. In that letter he promised that if the Morrison Bill passed and included any or all of these articles in its free list, or admitted them at a lower rate of duty, Canada would at once treat all such articles which were the product of the United States in a like manner. I gave that letter to Mr. Hewit, the present mayor of New York, who was then an active member of Col. Morrison's committee, and he gave it to Mr. Morrison, who expressed to me great satisfaction with the proposition contained in it. That letter, I believe, is to-day among the papers of the present Ways and Means Committee, and I do not doubt that the offer contained in it is as good as the day it was made.

"It should not be overlooked that *neither this bill nor any other tariff bill which we ever passed or proposed to pass was made with the slightest reference to the interests of Canada*, and she would only share in common its operation with all other countries. Yet she, mindful not only of the letter but of even more than the spirit of her law, comes forward and says: 'Although you make a law solely for your own benefit, and common in its operation to every country, we will not share in this general benefit without enforcing a law specially and solely for your benefit.' Does this look like bad faith on the part of these people? I think not.

"A postal arrangement was recently entered into by the authorities of the two countries. As soon as it came into operation it was found that Canadians could ship certain articles into the United States at a less rate of postage than the people of the United States could send similar articles through her own postoffice. To avail themselves of the benefit of this difference in postal facilities, our seedsmen undertook to ship their seeds to Canada in bulk and to mail them from there to their customers in the United States. In doing this they found their seeds dutiable under Canadian law, and the enterprise could not be carried out. Here was a great cause for retaliation on a large scale, and with a great flourish of trumpets bills are introduced into Congress to tax anything and everything which we now admit free, and which might by any possibility be purchased, either in whole or in part, from Canada. What for? Simply because these seedsmen could not use the Canadian Post Office Department to distribute all over the United States the seeds grown in the United States, and thus beat our own Post-Office out of every cent which it would earn for carrying them if mailed at home. Under our postal arrangements with Canada, each country gets the revenue which she herself collects, and neither country gets anything for carrying the mail received from the other.

"In the light of the above what a laudable and patriotic move there is for retaliation!

"Mr. Editor, one of Canada's distinguished sons lives upon Staten Island. He is connected and identified with many of our leading enterprises. He has preached broad and liberal trade relations between Canada and the United States from one end of the land to the other; yet, under the laws of New York, Erastus Wiman cannot give a good title to one foot of land in that State, nor to the house in which he lives. Why? Because he is a Canadian and a British subject, while any citizen of the State of New York can own in Canada one acre or one hundred thousand acres on just as favorable terms as can Premier Macdonald or the Prince of Wales. Could not some Congressman, overburdened with wisdom, get up some retaliatory measure for this state of things?

"The Bank of Montreal is a financial institution twice as large as any national bank in the United States, having a capital of nearly twenty millions. Yet Mr. Wiman cannot buy a shirt in New York with one of its notes without first paying tribute to some shylock who deals in uncurrent funds. This is equally true of the Dominion notes. Yet there is no spot in Canada so obscure that our bank notes would not go readily at par. Can't somebody get up a retaliatory measure against Canada for this state of affairs?

"England has invested nearly seven hundred millions of dollars in Canada. She has furnished the money, either directly or indirectly, to her Government or to her corporations to build her system of 12,000 miles of railway and all her internal improvements. Yet she has not the advantage in her markets of one cent over the United States. She does not derive, either directly or indirectly, one dollar from her revenues, save the salary paid to her Governor-General, who is sent over from England. Yet, the British Minister, located in this city, found time and saw fit to make the case of these much oppressed seedsmen and nurserymen the subject of a special communication to his Home Government and also to the Canadian Government. What was the result? The Dominion Government at once, by an Order-in-Council, under the provisions of her tariff, placed every article which we admitted free upon her free list, and our enterprising seedsmen can now ship their seeds to Canada and mail them through her postoffice to all parts of the United States, and thus compel our department to carry them for nothing.

"What a mountain of labor for the birth of a mouse! Mr. Editor, you want Canada annexed to the United States, and there are many other people of your opinion, but how do you propose to do it? Will you show our good will toward them by doing all we can to fence them out of our country, or to use the words of one of our Congressmen, whose long experience should give him more wisdom: 'We will starve them out until they are prepared to come in as a part of the Union.' Canada will never be a part of this Union by the operation of any such policy. No people in the world are more ready to respond more quickly to kindly overtures, but the Anglo-Saxon blood courses in the veins of her people, and coercion would be resisted with all the spirit that our forefathers exhibited a hundred years ago."

CENSURED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL.

ON Sunday the 13th inst., a circular letter from His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal, relative to a newspaper, which can be none other than the Montreal *True Witness*, was read in all the churches in that city. The Montreal *Gazette* of the 14th inst., referring to the announcement made in St. Patrick's Church by Rev. Father Dowd, P. P., says:—

"After dealing with other minor matters the rev. gentleman proceeded to state he had now come to the most important subject he was called upon to deal with, namely: In common with all the parish priests of the various parishes in the archdiocese of Montreal, he had received a circular from His Grace the Archbishop, with instructions that it should be read to-day throughout the archdiocese. They would easily understand when he stated that this letter had reference to a newspaper claiming to be Catholic, what journal was referred to. Its conduct had been scandalous in the extreme, and through its daily and weekly edition was calculated to do a great deal of harm. The following is the letter in question:

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE,
MONTREAL, May 12, 1888.

DEAR REVEREND SIR,—The duty of watching over the flock Divine Providence has placed under our care obliges us to call your attention to a pressing danger, that you may take due precautions against it. Its danger comes from the ill-considered agitation that has arisen from the publication of the Papal rescript in reference to Ireland. We desired to await the united action of the bishops of Ireland, but a special and local cause obliges us to raise our voice, and alone point out to our dear Irish children the path of duty. Several articles and communications have appeared lately in a supposed Catholic journal published in this city and in a weekly edition of the same journal, bearing a name formerly worthy of confidence, which have done much harm to the simple-minded and uneducated. These articles and communications are directed against our Holy Father, and are calculated to upset the foundations of faith and morality, by poisoning the minds and hearts of the faithful, suggesting to them motives of distrust and hatred against the vicar and representative of Jesus Christ on earth. Malice could go no further than to suggest to Irish Catholics that their Holy Father, so beloved and so trusted, had sold them to England. It is useless to reason with one capable of such wickedness. We must, however, say to this impious calumniator that England, rich as she is, is yet too poor to purchase from the great and holy Leo XIII. one word or one line not worthy of himself and his tender love for his Irish children. We, therefore, warn and charge you, as chief pastor, to avoid the reading of all such articles and communications injurious to faith and to due respect to our supreme head; and to see that your children and all under your care be not exposed to so insidious a danger.

Please read for your people the subjoined article taken from the *Catholic American*, of New York, conducted by the well-known Mr. Hickey, which says all we would wish to say relative to the Papal rescript at the present moment. This *Catholic American* breathes a frank Catholic spirit in all things; in fact, you will be rendering your people a service by recommending to them a paper so well informed, so safe, and, at the same time so cheap. It has already the approbation of the Archbishop of New York and a number of other prelates. It is, in fact, a treasure in any family.

'THE PAPAL RESCRIPT

(From the Catholic American, May 5, 1888.)

'A rescript has been sent from Rome to the Bishops of Ireland in reference to the plan of campaign and boycotting. The translation cabled over to the Associated Press is published to-day on the first page of this paper. A few remarks concerning that document may be serviceable. First, it is addressed to the bishops, not to the people and priests of Ireland; therefore, until the bishops take action on it, it is not properly before the public. Secondly, like all judgments, it has its limitations. The bishops, if they are to communicate its contents to their respective flocks, will probably at the same time define its conditions and interpret its precise meaning. If they themselves need explanations concerning the exact value of any of its terms, they will apply to the Holy See for further instructions and guidance and submit their doubts for its submission. Third, until and after we of the laity are told by those to whom the decree is addressed, what is its meaning, we will form no rash judgments, and we will show no disrespect to the authorities of the church. The Holy See would not knowingly do wrong to Ireland or to America if it were to gall the whole world by an act of injustice. Fourthly, if finally, the Holy See, which is the supreme arbiter of morals as well as of faith, decides with full knowledge of all the circumstances of Irish life that the plan of campaign and boycotting are against justice and charity, every Catholic will accept this decision as infallibly correct. The Catholics of Ireland are Catholics first of all, and they will be true to their bishops as their bishops will be true to the bishop of bishops. They will set a good example to their Kin in foreign lands, and that example will be followed.'

I have the honor to be, reverend dear sir, your devoted servant in Jesus Christ,

EDOUARD CHAS,
Archbishop of Montreal.

Rev. Father Dowd said that he would not add anything to what had so clearly been set forth in the Archbishop's letter. His Grace had not said anything about the unmoral and lecherous reading that had frequently disgraced the columns of that so-called Irish Catholic paper. The reason, no doubt, was that the attention of His Grace had not been directed to the articles in question. As the name of the paper has not been mentioned, there is no doubt a desire on the part of His Grace to adopt such measures as would secure a radical reform in its utterances. If he were asked were they prohibited from purchasing the paper, he would say, no! as the name had been charitably suppressed for the reason already mentioned; but he warned them to scan it over carefully and study its contents before allowing it to go into the hands of their children."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE meeting of the Royal Society of Canada takes place at Ottawa this week. A large number of papers on a great variety of subjects will be read.

THE authorities at Sydney, New South Wales, have refused to allow Chinese immigrants to land. In consequence of this the Chinese Ambassador at London has, in the name of his Government, protested against the action of the Australian authorities, and declared that such action is incompatible with the growth of friendly relations between Great Britain and China. On the other hand the Government of New South Wales has sent a despatch to the home Government asking their interference in preventing Chinese immigration, otherwise the colonies, the despatch says, must bow to public opinion and take their own measures to exclude them.

A GRAND farewell banquet was tendered His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, at the Russell House, Ottawa, on the evening of the 15th inst. The gathering was an extraordinarily large and brilliant one. Mayor Stewart presided, and the company included the members of the Cabinet, and most of the members of the House of Commons and the Senate. Speeches were made by His Excellency, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Mr. Laurier and others. In his speech the Governor-General alluded in fitting terms to the friendly intercourse which had existed between him and the people of Canada during his five years' residence in Ottawa.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

QUEEN'S Birthday to-morrow.

SLAVERY has been abolished in the Brazilian Empire.

THE Dominion Parliament was prorogued about nine o'clock last evening.

FOR fine boots and shoes go to R. K. Jost's, north side Queen Square. Read the ad.

FOR bargains in underclothing, hats, trunks and valises, go to James Paton & Co's. See ad.

J. B. MACDONALD advertises great bargains in boots and shoes, at the Dominion Boot and Shoe Store.

J. B. MACDONALD is offering immense bargains in dress goods, millinery, and readymade clothing. Read his ad. and be convinced.

SEVERAL games of football will be played at Victoria Park to-morrow between our local teams and teams from New Glasgow and Pictou, N. S.

A RARE chance for purchasing a house or building lots will be offered at the auction sale advertised by A. McNeill, Esq., to take place on Monday next. See the advertisement in another column.

A LARGE number of ladies and gentlemen met in the Legislative Library yesterday forenoon, when a complimentary address was read by Mayor Haviland to George McLeod, Esq., Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, on the eve of his departure for Halifax. The address was signed by the leading men of Charlottetown. Mr. McLeod made a suitable reply.

A LEGAL FIRM in Washington has sent a lawyer in New Glasgow, N. S., a document relating to the claims of Col. Archibald Montgomery's heirs. They claim 20,000 acres of land in Guysboro County, N. S. It is said that Governor Wilmot deeded the land to Col. Montgomery in 1764, but that the heirs lost sight of it until the present time. If the claim is pressed there will be trouble, as the town of Guysboro is situated within the disputed land.

WE have received a copy of the last annual "Report of the Public Schools of Newfoundland, under Roman Catholic Boards," of which Mr. James J. Wickham, formerly of Summerside, in this Province, is Superintendent. The report, which embraces over one hundred and eighty pages, shows that the number of schools under Mr. Wickham's superintendence, exclusive of convents and academies, is one hundred and eighty-four. The teachers number one hundred and eighty-three, and the pupils eight thousand six hundred and twenty.

SILK RIBBONS!

Those of our lady readers who would like to have an elegant, large package of extra fine, Assorted Ribbons (by mail), in different widths and all the latest fashionable shades; adapted for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, Scarfs, Trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Fancy Work, &c., can get an astonishing big bargain, owing to the recent failure of a large wholesale Ribbon Manufacturing Co., by sending only 25 cents (stamps), to the address we give below.

As a special offer, this house will give double the amount of any other firm in America if you will send the names and P. O. address of ten newly married ladies when ordering and mention the name of this paper. No pieces less than one yard in length. Satisfaction is guaranteed, or money cheerfully refunded. Three packages for 60 cents. Address,

LONDON RIBBON AGENCY, JERSEY CITY, N. J. may 18 1 y

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SENATOR HOWLAN'S SPEECH

(Continued from first page.)

Now, almost on the same morning we have the opinions of another New York paper stating almost exactly the opposite. I do not understand how it is; if this treaty is not acceptable to the people of Canada and not acceptable to the people of the United States, to whom can it be acceptable? On the same date the New York *Tribune* says:

"It is a feeble and incoherent compromise, and Secretary Bayard has failed to vindicate the honor of the nation. Nearly all of Canada's outrages can be repeated under the treaty with impunity; Canada with her customs regulation deliberately harrassed our fishermen, to force us to remove the duty from fish. This was their objective point and will be a gain. The provision for tonnage dues gives Canada new facilities for operating against our fishermen. The treaty will be as unpopular in Canada as in new England. It does not offer a basis for a permanent settlement. It should be rejected by the patriotic Senate."

These are the opinions of a very popular and influential paper in the United States and we also have the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition in this House. But a change has come over the spirit of his dream and when I laughed at one or two of his remarks, I thought I would be annihilated, because I dared to offer an opinion. But as the hon. Gentleman went along, he showed clearly he did not understand the question he was speaking about, or if he had studied it out, he had not such a knowledge of it as to form a correct opinion. He then went on to find fault with another portion of the treaty. Last year we refused to allow American fishing vessels to remain in our harbors more than 24 hours without reporting to the customs authorities. This year we have allowed it, and I am very glad of it, and I think it is a very proper thing under all the circumstances; but what are we told? We are told that if we allow them to come in through stress of weather that they will fish inside of the three mile limit and do all sorts of illegal acts. To me it is begging the question to say that a fishing vessel will come into harbor under pretense of stress of weather. The hon. gentleman does not know what "stress of weather" means; he has lived too long on the placid waters of the Ottawa to know the real meaning of stress of weather. In the Gulf of St. Lawrence heavy gales of wind come up without a moment's notice, and it has always seemed to me to be very hard to see a fishing vessel off the harbor with the certainty of being blown out to sea, and not allowing her to take refuge. A few years ago we had what was known as the Yankee gale, which strewed 250 fishing vessels along the coasts and caused the loss of a great number of lives; still the hon. gentleman would allow these fishermen to go to a watery grave rather than permit American fishing vessels to enter port in distress of weather. I was surprised at the fact, and the only way I could account for such a view was the hon. gentleman's total ignorance and want of knowledge of the subject he was speaking of. The result of the gale of 1853, to which I referred a moment ago was that 75 out of some 250 fishing vessels, for want of shelter in stress of weather were strewn along the coasts, and I will read you what was said by one of the poets of Prince Edward Island;

"In that wild gale,
When some seventy sail,
Of Cape Ann—schooners so pretty and white—
Were caught in the hurricane out in the bight,
Between North Cape and East Point light;
They tried their best to round the Cape,
But the seas ran high, and the gale so strong,
Most foundered, and strewed the coast along."

I remember myself seeing several men picked up one after another after being washed ashore. That was but one case of what is called stress of weather, from which there is no escape. Then take the case of a man taken sick at sea. Under the treaty of 1818 you could not land him; you must take him away apart to some other country for a doctor, and the man dies in the meantime. I do not think, if those cases were put properly before the people of Canada that they would have assented to any such treatment of foreign fishing vessels, and I say, as far as this treaty is concerned it is in that respect nothing more than an act of humanity on our part. But we are told again with regard to this question of fishing vessels being allowed to go in and out of our harbors that we allow them to do what? To trade? If a vessel flying the American flag comes in with cargoes of cotton or sugar she can buy whatever she wants. Now, they are allowed to come in and purchase not what a fishing vessel can buy, but necessary supplies to take her on her home voyage. Every vessel is allowed to come into the harbors of Canada without reporting to the customs officials if she does not stay longer than 24 hours. At one time, such was not the case when we had light dues, harbor dues and other tolls to collect; but it is not so now. If an American fishing vessel comes in to buy supplies, she merely buys the necessaries she requires and goes away, and there is nothing more about it. Is it to be imagined that the masters of those vessels, who own them, and who have the earnings of a lifetime perhaps in one-fourth of the venture, will run the risk of losing his vessel for the purpose of doing what? Of trying to evade the law, knowing full well that behind them their own Government will not protect them in breaking the law—knowing full well that if they break the law their ship will be seized and confiscated. Still we are told that if we let those vessels come in for supplies that they should not be allowed to tranship their cargoes. When I was a younger man I used to hear lawyers giving legal opinions freely, and one day I asked a legal friend of mine why he, a lawyer, gave his opinion in that way for nothing. "My dear fellow," he said, "a lawyer's opinion is not worth anything unless he is paid for it." We are asked by what manner of means people of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island were all turned out and drilled and equipped with guns at every port, in every harbor, and along the shores for the purpose of shooting American fishermen. I have no doubt that the tales told by the hon. gentleman from Ottawa will go broadcast through Ontario and people who read it will say what a terrible people there are down in Nova Scotia. There were, Senator Scott said in the Senate the other day, hundreds and thousands of people ill-treated on the coast of Nova Scotia, and it was not gainsayed in the Senate. Then they take the hon. gentlemans statement in contradistinction of the treatment of Canadian fishermen in the United States, that there were no solstices of Canadian vessels in American harbors, and no harshness. It is just about two years ago that a fishing smack belonging somewhere about Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, having made a good catch of mackerel on the outside fishery ground, sailed for Portland, and opened up her hatches, and was doing a thriving business. By twelve o'clock the same day the vessel was seized and the mackerel confiscated for not reporting to the Customs. The idea that you can go into any port in the United States and evade the customs laws is absurd. All I can say is that I have gone in there in a vessel and the anchor was hardly down before the Customs officer was on board. I remember the first time I went to Boston we anchored in a wrong place, and $400 of a fine was demanded of us. We are told that that is nothing at all, but these cruel barbarians down in the Maritime Provinces who rob, shoot and destroy are the ones who are guilty of all the cruelty. Then the hon. gentleman referred to the memorial of 1870 from Prince Edward Island, which I signed, and very properly at the time. They were my opinions at the time, and are my opinions now, namely: the freest intercourse should be afforded to American fishing vessels. In 1870 Prince Edward Island was a separate province, an independent colony—at all events during certain months of the year we were a very independent colony, when there were no means of getting to or from it, and we had to deal with this matter on its merits. It is because I did that then I should refuse to do it now. All I can say is this, the experience since then up to now convinces me I was right and if I wanted to be convinced what greater influence could be used than the fact that Sir Charles Tupper and the gentlemen who were with him came to that conclusion. Now behind this matter altogether, I take it there is no person in Canada but believes that it is necessary in the interest of good Government and the reputation of our people for hospitality, that we should be on the very best terms possible with our neighbors, and if we have found a way to do that surely we should follow it. We are told that if the treaty does not pass in the United States the *modus vivendi* is there. Everyone knows that in a short period there will be a political convulsion in the United States. At the same time there will be no such convulsion here and it is impossible to carry treaties unless you are willing to meet the views of those with whom you have to arbitrate; and therefore I say that if we settle these differences in that way, even supposing that the United States do not ratify the treaty there is one thing to be said at all events, and it must not be forgotten, that west of the State of Massachusetts there is very little interest taken in the fisheries question. Last year and the year before I was in Washington and spoke on the subject to a good many public men, all of whom agreed that there were only some 600,000 people interested in this fisheries question, but they added, "nevertheless, we do not want to have our people trampled on." What do we say now? There is a door open for you; if you do not pass the treaty there is a *modus vivendi* to give you time to instruct the people and to develope a more healthy public sentiment. When such a sentiment prevails in the United States I think that they will see that there is no foundation for the charge that the people of Canada have acted in an unkindly manner towards the people of the United States. It will be seen that we have no wish to be otherwise than friendly, because we say to them, "we give you two years more to ratify the treaty;" does that look like injustice? It is the answer of the healthy public sentiment of Canada to those, who, for political purposes, have worked up this excitement in the United States. Therefore, so far as that point is concerned, this Treaty is a gain. My hon. friend says if we lose nothing by giving the Americans this treaty why have we excluded them from these concessions since 1818? Well we have not excluded them. There was a treaty for ten years, and that was extended for two years. Then we allowed them to come in under license and at last for nothing. We are told that we have given away a good deal. What have we given away? We have established an imaginary line as a fixed line of delimitation. That is one thing; there is no give away there. On the contrary we have increased our mileage and acreage of water. But suppose we have given something away?

Hon. Mr. Dever—Then you have given away something?

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Take that ground if you will: we allow those people to come inside the limit for $1 50 per ton.

Hon. Mr. Power—No, we do not.

Hon Mr. Miller—They are not allowed to come inside the three-mile limit under any condition.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—They are allowed to come in under a license to buy bait, ice, seines, etc., that is for two years.

Hon. Mr. Power—But they are not allowed to fish there

Hon. Mr. Howlan—I did not say that they are, but my hon. friend from Halifax says that they are.

Hon. Mr. Power—I never said that.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—Here is the hon. gentleman's speech which he admits he revised himself.

Hon. Mr. Power—The speech does say it.

Hon. Mr. Howland—What are they going to pay the $120 for.

Hon. Mr. Power—I do not feel that I am called upon to give the hon. gentleman information as to the methods in which the American's fish; but I presume that an American schooner would go into North Bay, for instance, and with her purse seines catch 600 barrels of fish, and then send them to the United States market from which our fishermen are excluded unless they pay duty.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—What did the hon. gentleman mean by the remarks which I find in his published speech and which I quoted a few minutes ago? Now is the right of fishing inside the three-mile line what they pay $120 for? Then we have fault found with the clause with regard to the mode of treating forfeiture in case of breaking the law, and we have listened to a good many statements about marine law in connection with that. It only shows that there is no basis for argument. If a vessel breaks the law she is to be tried. The course of procedure is pointed out here, and all this thing is done in a spirit of friendship and fair play, showing the wish and desire of the people of Canada to have the very best understanding that they can come to under the circumstances. I do not wish to weary the House any longer. The very views which have been placed before us here for the last two or three days with reference to the treaty have been taken up in this paper. The *Herald* takes them up item by item and says there is no ground for them. It says in the face of the facts made by England if the fishermen now take the law in their own hands and break the laws they must submit to the consequences; neither the public sentiment nor the Government of the people of the United States shall be exerted on their behalf because Canada has shown a friendly spirit. When the question has come to be decided before a tribunal it has been found that the statements that appeared in the press had no foundation in fact. In that respect at all events we have put the question beyond a doubt. The fisheries question has always been a source of annoyance, and to think that after this arrangement has been made that American vessels will come in and break the laws is an assumption which is not warranted. It is derogatory to the ability of those who framed the treaty. In fact no intelligent man can come to the conclusion that the treaty is so loosely worded that it is susceptible of any such interpretation. So far as I am concerned I am glad to see this settlement and that we have got rid of these annoying questions between both countries.

Hon. Mr. Dever—No.

Hon. Mr. Howlan—My hon. friend does not want to have a settlement. He seems to be dissatisfied unless there is to be a row over it. I say it will be satisfactory to all who are interested in this matter, and I have no doubt that out of this friendly settlement will spring a better feeling between the people of the United States and ourselves, and that for many years to come no blue books will be published containing this angry correspondence which has been passing for some years between the two Governments. It is a consolation to our Government to know that this treaty meets with the approval, at all events, of the ablest writers in the United States and also of the people of Canada.

P. E. Island Railway.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

RETURN TICKETS, at one first-class fare, will be issued to and from all Stations on this Railway, on Wednesday and Thursday, 23rd and 24th May, inst., good to return on the 24th and 25th inst.

J. UNSWORTH,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown, } may23
May 16, 1888. } 1i

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Telegraphic News.

HALIFAX, May 17.—Prosper, the young man condemned for the murder of Doyle, is to have his case heard by the Judges on July 10th. This will be an argument on the sufficiency of the testimony of Dr. McKay, and the effect on the minds of the jurors of Rev. W. C. Brown's sermon, which they heard.

HALIFAX, May 17.—The Halifax Branch of the Imperial Federation League have forwarded a memorial to Lord Lansdowne to take steps to invite delegates of the Governments of Newfoundland, Australia, the British West India Islands and British South Africa to meet delegates of the Government of Canada to join in constituting a conference to devise measures for the developement of reciprocal trade between the several colonies under their rule, and to discuss such other proposals as may be made which will tend to consolidate the common interests of the Empire. The memorial is signed by Sir Adams Archibald, Archbishop O'Brien, Chief Justice McDonald, ex-Mayor Mackintosh, W. C. Silver, President of the Chamber of Commerce, M. B. Daly, ex-M. P., B. W. Chipman, J. F. Stairs, ex-M. P., John Doull, Adam Burns and others.

HALIFAX, May 17.—Advices from St George's Bay, N. F., say French warships prohibit Newfoundlanders from catching any herring at that place, until all the French fishing fleet are supplied with bait.

DUBLIN, May 17.—The Exchequer Court has dismissed the appeal of Father McFadden, of Gweedore, against doubling his sentence on appeal. The court held that the County Court has power to increase a sentence.

PARIS, May 18.—The senate, by 193 to 87, rejected a motion supported by the premier against exemption from military service of students in religious colleges and members of liberal professions. The principle of exemption was finally adopted without division.

COPENHAGEN, May 18.—The International Exhibition was opened here to-day by the King. All the members of the royal family were present. The buildings of the city were decorated with flags. American and German men-of-war were in the harbor and fired salutes.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Emperor remained in the park from 5 till 7.30 today, resting in a tent, and driving in a pony carriage. This evening a consultation of doctors was held in the tent. The emperor walked up the steps of the schloss, supporting himself by the balustrade. He was able to visit the chapel. If the improvement continues he will go to Potsdam after Prince Henry's wedding, and to Hamburg early in July.

DUBLIN, May 18.—A bailiff named Sweeney, while escorting the drunken son of Landlord Lloyd home at Templemore, county Tipperary, fired upon a laborer named Thompson, and wounded him in the hip. Another workman named Kennedy interfered, Sweeney shot him also, the bullet entering his heart. Both shots were fired at Lloyd's order. The police pursued and arrested Sweeney. With difficulty they prevented the people from lynching him.

NORTH SYDNEY, May 19.—A very serious accident occurred this afternoon at the works of the old Sydney coal mines. As two men were coming out of the pit, one of the cages with empty tubs was descending the shaft, and by some means unknown at present, these men were caught in the cage. Neil McKinnon was killed, and Judson McLellan was badly cut and bruised, but it is thought he will recover.

LONDON, May 20.—The *Post's* correspondent at Rome says the Irish bishops in their collective letter to the pope thank his holiness for his rescript and for his distinction between national and religious questions.

ST. JOHN, N B., May 20.—On Thursday last, five lumbermen were crossing the Aroostook River, in a boat, when the boat capsized, and three of them, named Phinney, McQuade and Cole, were drowned. The men belonged near Fredericton.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Six thousand persons assembled at Phœnix Park to-day, to take action on resolutions adopted by the Irish Catholic members of parliament in reference to the recent papal rescript. No priests were present. Lord Mayor Sexton presided. John Dillon, William O'Brien, and other Parnellites made speeches. The manifesto of the Irish members was endorsed by acclamation. The crowd dispersed in an orderly way.

DETROIT, May 20.—A syndicate has been formed to tunnel the Detroit River here, known as the Michigan and Canada Tunnel Company, and represents more than $100,000,000 of capital. It was legally formed in Canada and will be properly qualified for transacting business under the Michigan laws at once. The syndicate is composed of D Mills and George Bliss of New York, Mr. Ludlow of the Bank of California, and several officials of the Michigan Central Railway.

BIRTHS.

At Mink River Road, on the 13th inst., the wife of Philip Farrell of a son.

DIED.

In this city, on Sunday, the 20th inst., James Baron McKenna, of H. M. Customs, in the 68th year of his age.

At Roseneath Mills, on the 16th instant, Lemuel Gordon, second son of Dugald and Hannah Matilda Munn.

On the 13th inst., at Souris Line Road, Ronald McLean, in the 63rd year of his age, leaving a wife and four children to mourn their loss. Deceased was an honest, industrious man, and was much liked by all who knew him for the guilelessness of his character and the integrity of his life. May his soul rest in peace.

At Bells Bay, on the the 17th inst., after a brief illness of pneumonia, Lemuel Chalmon, Harbor Master, aged forty-three years, leaving a sorrowing widow and five children to mourn the loss of an affectionate husband and parent. Deceased was of a kind and genial disposition, and possessed many good qualities of both head and heart. Upright in his dealings, an obliging neighbor, attentive to the sick and infirm, his loss in the community will be severely felt. May his soul rest in peace.

At Sea Cow Pond, on Friday, the 11th inst., Susan Harper, beloved wife of Augustine Hackett, in the 27th year of her age, leaving a husband and seven children to mourn their loss. Deceased was of a kind and amiable disposition, and was much beloved by all who knew her. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in the neighborhood, showing the esteem in which deceased was held. May she rest in peace.

At Newport, Lot 34, May 12th, Peter M., youngest and well-beloved son of Michael and Margaret Jane Sigsworth, aged 3 years. May his soul rest in peace.

At Ashton, on the 21st., Charlotte Ann, dearly beloved daughter of James H. and Mary Ada Russel, aged four years and six days.

In Somerville, Mass, on the 12th of April, Lisle Genevieve Rochefort, aged one year three months and twelve days, beloved daughter of Alfred E. and Lisle A. Glover.

At Kinross, on the 8th of April, John James, son of Patrick J. and Amanda Murphy, aged 9 months and 8 days.

At Bay View, on the 13th of November 1887, Preston Ramsay, son of D. M. and Nellie Simpson, aged 3 months and 22 days.

At Cornwall, on Sunday, the 13th inst., Mary Elizabeth, dearly beloved child of Joseph and Mary Jane Lonergan, aged seven months.

At her uncle's residence, Pownal Street, Charlottetown, on the 17th inst., Ellie Lee, aged 16 years. May her soul rest in peace.

At Malden, Mass., on the 13th inst., after three days' illness, of congestion of the brain, James, son of John Walsh of Morell, aged 21 years and 6 months. May his soul rest in peace.

At Key West, Florida, on the 2nd of April, James, son of Edward and Ellen Blackburn, of this city, aged 31 years.

At Bacher's Road, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., after three days' illness, James McLaughlin, aged 69 years. Deceased was born in Cookstown, county Fermanagh, Ireland, and emigrated to this Island in the year 1826. May his soul rest in peace.

At Pleasant West, on Saturday, the 19th inst., Ronald Macdonald, in the 42nd year of his age. May his soul rest in peace.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Markets.

BOSTON PRICES.

Potatoes—Rose, 65c; Hebrons, 75c to 80c; white stock, 55c to 65c; Burbank, per brl., $2; Prolific, per brl., $1.90; P. E. Island Chenangoes, per bushel, 70c. to 75c; Scotch Champion, 50c.; German, per bushel, 50c.

There has been little change in the general condition of the market during the past week. Eastern stock has been working out slowly and as a rule at low prices. Receipts by the northern roads continue very light. P. E. Island Chenangoes are beginning to arrive more freely, and as they are generally good, they meet with quite a ready sale at 70c. to 75c. The delisland for Scotch and German potatoes is falling off, and most lots have to be urged off at easy prices.

Oats—No. 1 white, per bushel, 47c to 48c; No. 2 white, per bushel, 46c to 47c; No. 1 mixed, per bushel, 44c; No. 2 mixed, per bushel, 43c.

Eggs—Eastern extras, 14c to 15c; P. E. Island firsts, 14c; duck eggs, per dozen, 20c.

The first direct steamer from P. E. Island has arrived with 4,600 cases which are offering at 14c., but the quality is rather ordinary and they are meeting with a slow sale.

Fish—Herring, pickled, Labrador, per brl, $4; bay shore, split, $3; round shore, $3; cod, dry, shores, large, $4; cod, dry, shores, medium, $3.25.

ST. JOHN PRICES.

Fish—Codfish, per quintal, large, dry, $4 to $4.25; Codfish, per quintal, medium, dry, $3.75 to $4; herring, bay, split, per brl., $2.75 to $3.

Oats—Feeding, 42c to 45c.
Potatoes, per brl., $1.75 to $2.50.
Eggs per doz., fresh, 15c to 16c.

HALIFAX PRICES.

Potatoes—McIntyres, per bushel, 55c to 60c; Hebrons, 60c to 65c.

Oats—P. E. I., per bushel, 46c to 50c.

Fish—Herring, round shore, No. 1, $3.25 to $3.40; dry cod, per quintal, large, shore, from store, $5 to $5.20; small, shore, prime, $4.75 to $5.

CHARLOTTETOWN PRICES.

Beef (quarter) per lb	$0.06 to $0.07
Beef (small) per lb	0.07 to 0.10
Mutton, per lb	0.05 to 0.08
Pork (small)	0.06 to 0.08
Pork (carcass)	0.5½ to 0.06
Ham, per lb	0.13 to 0.14
Fowls, per pair	0.35 to 0.40
Butter (fresh)	0.20 to 0.21
Butter (tub)	0.18 to 0.20
Oats (black) per bushel	0.32 to 0.34
Eggs