THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1887.

The Fisheries Dispute.

THE passage by the United States Congress of the "Retaliation Bill," has been made the occasion, particularly by the New England fishermen, of a not inconsiderable amount of Yankee bluster. In the city of Gloucester the wildest excitement prevailed; and to stamp the matter with the character of advanced *Americanism* Sir John Macdonald, the Premier of Canada, was burned in effigy. If the citizens of the United States look upon manifestations of this kind as indications of enlightenment and fairmindedness we feel sure the people of this country are quite satisfied.

It is possible that the workings of this Bill may, in a short time, prove of greater disadvantage to the United States than to Canada. Its principal provisions are, if we understand it aright, that it gives the President power to exclude Canadian fish from the United States markets and subjects our fishing vessels to the same restrictions, when visiting American ports, as are imposed upon theirs when coming into our harbors.

The whole question in dispute between the two countries seems to hinge upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1818. The most important clause of that treaty, bearing on the fishery question, seems quite clear and reads as follows:

"*Provided*, however, that the American fishermen shall be permitted to enter such bays or harbors (Canadian) for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever."

This treaty was enforced down to the year 1854 when it was, for the time being, superseded by the general commercial treaties mutually agreed upon. Subsequently, on the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1866, the fisheries were again protected in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of 1818 until the negotiation of the Washington treaty in 1870. This is the treaty, the abrogation of whose fishery clauses, in 1885, by the United States Government has thrown both nations back on the treaty of 1818, the enforcement of which now causes this ripple of excitement among our American neighbors.

The conduct of both countries relative to the carrying out of these different treaty relations is in marked contrast. The Canadian Government, while the fishery clauses of the Washington treaty remained in force fulfilled their part of the contract to the letter. These clauses terminated through the instrumentality of the authorities at Washington in the middle of the fishing season of 1885. At the request of the United States Government, and on the promise that steps would immediately be taken to arrange a new treaty the American fishermen were allowed without any return, to continue fishing for the remainder of the season. Notwithstanding all this they have since that date steadily refused to make any advances towards a new treaty. Consequently the Dominion Government, if we are to maintain our fisheries, had no alternative but to enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818. This was done in 1886, in the most gentle manner compatible with firmness, yet Secretary Manning calls it "brutal." Mr. Manning has, doubtless, had his credulity imposed upon by some disappointed fisherman from the coasts of New England, or he would not make use of language which should never find a place in a document coming from a man occupying a position such as his, and having the slightest knowledge of diplomacy.

It is worthy of note that, while this fishery dispute has created a great amount of excitement and spread-eagleism across the border, it has scarcely caused a ripple in Canada, so conscious are the people of their rights.

No stronger proof of the unfair conduct of the United States towards us in this matter could be given than the following extracts from the speech of Hon. David A. Wells, a distinguished American, before the Boston Merchant's Club:

"How ungenerous and unworthy of the great people has been the policy of the United States towards the people of the British Provinces since and under the Treaty of 1871. By that treaty it was solemnly agreed that "fish of all kinds, the products of the fisheries of the Dominion of Canada, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty, fish caught in inland waters, and fish packed in oil excepted." But in 1875 Congress, under an influence exerted in behalf of the canned samon interest, imposed a duty of 1½ cent on each quart of contents of "cans or packages made of tin or other material containing fish of any kind admitted free of duty under any existing law or treaty." The effect of this was to nullify, by a small and mean device, an essential part of the stipulated provisions of the treaty; and all remonstrances on the part of the Dominion Government against such enactment availed nothing. Had a similar act, adverse to the interests of the United States, been perpetrated by any foreign state, words could hardly be found to express the extent of American indignation for an intentional violation of solemn public engagements."

A little further on he says:

"By resorting to threats and wrong, by a greatly superior force to compel acquiescence of the other party to make concessions, is not a method of settlement worthy of the times in which we live, or of the enlightened Christian people we claim to be. And does not a refusal or unwillingness to submit this difficulty to the arbitration of fair-minded men, on its face argue that we are either not so smart as other people, or that our claims are not defensible."

Does it not seem extraordinary, after these plain statements of facts, by unwilling witnesses, that a section of the Opposition press in this country should encourage the Americans in wrong-doing towards Canada? But of course their idea is that fault must be found with the Government whatever it does.

Newfoundland's Difficulty.

JUST at present the legislators and people of Newfoundland do not feel in the kindliest mood towards the Imperial Government, in consequence of the latter's refusal to sanction the bait Bill passed during the last session of the Legislature of that colony. France has large interests in the Island, her fishermen having a very considerable amount of capital invested in the fisheries carried on along its coasts. In order, however, to prosecute these fisheries successfully they were obliged to depend on Newfoundland for their bait supply. Now, the success of the inshore codfishing of the Island depends on the preservation of this same bait. The people of Newfoundland, were aware of this and they knew, moreover, that they could not, with any degree of success, compete with the French fishing industry in the European markets, the latter being protected by a bounty of two dollars per quintal. Seeing the disadvantageousness of their position they had recourse to the only source of protection open to them. The Legislature passed a bill prohibiting the sale and export of bait. Before becoming law this bill had, of course, to receive the sanction of the Home Government. This consent, however, the Imperial authorities have thought fit to withhold, consequently Newfoundland feels much disappointed that her scheme for protecting her fishing industries has not been successful

On the assembling of the Legislature last month, the bait Bill was immediately re-enacted, and the Hon. Mr. Thorburn, Leader of the Government, and Sir Ambrose Shea, Leader of the Opposition, were appointed delegates to proceed at once to England and use their influence with the authorities in the Colonial Office to have the Bill sanctioned by the Government of Great Britain. In the meantime, the people of the Island colony are anxiously awaiting the result of their delegates' mission.

This little incident should serve as a lesson to the seccessionists of Nova Scotia and their sympathisers. Were Newfoundland a Province of the Dominion she would not now be placed in such a critical position. Her interests would become the interests of the Dominion, and a similar measure sent home by the Government of Canada would be sure to receive the Royal assent without any of this vacillation.

There can be very little doubt that this episode in the history of the neighboring colony will go a long way towards determining her to cast her lot with the other Provinces of British North America, and becoming a part of the Confederation.

A Deserving Institution.

IN another column of this paper will be found a report of the Charlottetown Hospital Ladies Collecting Committee. The amount contributed, it will be noticed, is somewhat larger than on any previous year, which goes to show that the community, as time goes on, appreciates more and more the great services which this institution is rendering afflicted humanity in our midst. Yet the amount here subscribed is only a small fraction of what it costs annually to conduct the Hospital. The remainder is made up from the money received from such patients as can afford to pay, from the proceeds of work performed by the good Sisters, such as the making of church ornaments, altar decorations, and such like, and the contributions of private individuals.

What benefit has the community received in return for all this? During the year just past over one hundred and twenty-five patients were treated and nursed in the Hospital, while nearly three hundred outside patients were treated, receiving medical attendance and medicine free of charge. The Doctors have, most generously, given their time and professional services gratuitously.

The Sisters in charge, besides being ladies of refinement, are thoroughly trained nurses, and have devoted, without hope of earthly reward, their lives to the ameliorating of the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. There is no kind of disease, however loathsome, with which they are not familiar and whose victims they are not accustomed to nurse and render as comfortable as possible.

The Hospital door is open at all hours to suffering humanity. To obtain admission there is no question of creed, color or nationality—the only condition being that the hand of affliction has lain more or less heavily upon the applicant. To those who have to spare of this world's goods no more deserving object of their generosity could be recommended.

THERE can be very little doubt that the recent revolt in Bulgaria was due to Russian intrigues. An investigation has brought out evidence to prove that, through instructions received from the Russian embassy at Constantinople a sum of money equal to about $27,000 had been offered to the Bulgarian Minister of War and the General in charge of the forces if they would bring about a *coup d'etat*. The Russian Ambassador will have great difficulty in clearing himself from suspicion in this treachery.

We would be very much pleased to hear from each of our subscribers who have not, up to the present, sent in the amount of their subscriptions.

Georgeism.

THE age in which we live has been prolific of false notions and new-fangled doctrines relative to the well-being of society. These modern theories, although the same in principle, are known by different names in different places. In some countries they are known under the general name of Socialism. This is particularly the case in Germany, Russia, and some other European countries. While in France their general appellation is Communism. Until a recent date, although, no doubt, a great many of these false theories obtained, they were known by no particular name on this side of the Atlantic. Lately, however, they seem to have been moulded into a hypothesis called Georgeism. This name is derived from a certain demagogue called Henry George, who has, for the past few years, been endeavoring to attract public notice by advocating, through the press, very peculiar notions relative to the ownership of land. In November last he put himself forward as a candidate for the Mayoralty of New York city, and thus acquired a notoriety for himself and his writings which otherwise would never have been the case. Among the doctrines advocated by this Socialistic demagogue are the following: "There is on earth no power which can rightfully make a grant of exclusive ownership in land." "Private property in land cannot be defended on the score of justice," &c., &c. It will readily be seen that these doctrines are in direct contradiction to the whole fabric of civil society and social order, and that their adoption would be fraught with the most direful consequences to the community. Robbery, rapine and murder would be the natural offspring of such communistic ideas. We need no stronger proof of this than the action of the Communists in Paris a few years ago, when they destroyed millions' worth of property and cruelly put to death many innocent people. There would be no incitement to industry or thrift, and a premium would be put upon laziness. The most worthless and dissipated character in the community could go to his neighbor who, by economy and perseverance, had acquired sufficient of this world's goods for the sustenance of himself and family, and say to him: "The land is as free as the air we breathe; therefore, this property which you have accumulated and which you call yours, is mine also, and I will take it."

The doctrine of ownership in land is affirmed by all laws, ancient and modern. Throughout the Patriarcal form of Government we find it to have been in vogue; thus, Abraham bought a plot of land for the burial of Sara, his wife. We have it also, on the very best authority, that Ananias and Saphira sold their land. If they did not own it they could not sell it. We might go on and show that, through the feudal system and the various other systems that have existed down to our time, the right of exclusive ownership in land has been affirmed. We do not here contend that the owners of the land have always acted with strict justice in the disposition thereof; yet this fact does not vitiate the principle of ownership.

There is, at present, going on in Great Britian, a great agitation which has for one of its objects the acquiring of ownership, by each individual, of whatever portion of land he cultivates. Should Mr. George's theories become the order of the day, the fond hopes and bright prospects of these people would be forever dashed to the ground. For, should they to-day obtain that which they have for centuries been seeking, to-morrow some one else may come and take possession of what they called their own, and enjoy the fruits of their labor. It is not, then, difficult to understand why theories of this kind, which aim at the foundation of every right held sacred by society should be popular only in socialistic assemblies where disrespect for all lawful authority is the chief feature and inspiration.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

HON. MR. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State, who recently returned from New York, says the result of the Dominion Elections caused great disappointment in many quarters of the United States. The people had been led to suppose that Sir John's Government would be defeated, and that such a result would be beneficial to American interests.

A RECENT Ottawa despatch says that nearly all the members of the new House have now chosen their seats. The last on the Government side was claimed by a member from Ontario, as none of the members from British Columbia or the North-West can yet have secured their seats, it is pretty clear the Government have a large majority.

THE Grits who recently secured control of the Local Government of Quebec, are resorting to their old tactics. Several printing contracts have been let to political favorites who, not having the facilities for doing the work, have sub-let to others. They are also distinguishing themselves in another way. Twenty-seven new Justices of the Peace have been appointed in one county alone, and of these it is known that at least four are unable either to read or write.

THE abbe Tonguay has completed the third volume of his valuable work "*Le Dictionaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes.*" The first volume, published sixteen years ago brought the record down to the close of the seventeenth century. The second volume was issued last summer. The patience and conscientious accuracy of the abbe cannot be too highly commended.

THERE was no foundation for the rumors circulated some time ago regarding the Chinese invasion of Burmah. The contrary is the fact, as ever since the occupation of the country England has kept on the best of terms with the Chinese. At a recent jubilee celebration at Mandalay Sir C. Barnard said that none of the foreigners present were more welcome than the Chinese representative, whose energy and enterprise, he said, had been of great benefit to Burmese interests.

MRS. CATHERINE BETHAM who recently died in England in the 97th year of her age, had a vivid recollection of Col. Boardman Bromhead, who was present at General Wolfe's death, in Quebec, in the year 1759, and forms one of the group of officers gathered around the dying soldier and victor in West's well known picture. Her father-in-law, Dr. Brian Betham could remember, as a boy of 13, the troops of Prince Charles Edward quartering themselves in his father's house, Peterborough, in 1745.

Political Notes.

Nominations for the bye-elections in Summerside and Fort Augustus took place to-day; elections on the 23rd. Hon. Mr. Lefurgey, we understand, is to be opposed by Mr. John McKenzie, the Champion Tailor, while the Provincial Secretary has for an opponent Mr. Donald Allen McDonald, the oft-rejected.

It is believed in Ministerial circles that the length of the session of the Dominion Parliament will depend greatly upon the Opposition. The desire of the Government is to make it short. Several measures will be brought down, but none are likely to cause any prolonged debate.

The Quebec Government is making a pretty clear sweep of the provincial officials, in order to find places for the hungry friends of Mercier. The Rielite premier does not, of course, believe in mixing Dominion and Provincial affairs but he is providing offices as fast as he can for the defeated candidates who contested Quebec constituencies in Mr. Blake's interest.

The *Canadian American*, in a recent issue, had the following regarding the Halifax *Chronicle*:

"The "Cursed Canadians" of the west are engaged at present in the pleasant occupation of "rubbing" it into the Halifax *Chronicle*, the organ of the Nova Scotia repealers. No newspaper in the employ of any set of politicians ever indulged in more blowing than did the *Chronicle*. Men on its staff daily fed American journals with rotten predictions calculated to make people on this side of the line believe that Nova Scotia was a "ripe plum" ready to fall into Uncle Sam's month some time in the near future, rendering any attempt upon the part of the United States to close the fishery controversy in a decent sort of way quite unnecessary. We were told that nineteen out of the twenty-one seats would fall into the possession of the repealers, and credulous newspapers in this country believed such braggart talk; and upon the strength of it predicted the breaking up of the Dominion. The secessionists did their worst on the 22nd and a sorry crew they are to-day. Their leader, owing to his large business interests in Halifax, got in by the skin of his teeth, and a mad man he must be, for he takes to Ottawa, as his colleague from Halifax, a pronounced Conservative. Only two or three of the Opposition elected in Nova Scotia favor repeal. And they expected to capture NINETEEN seats! Pity the repealers!"

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTIONS.

As was generally anticipated, British Columbia will return a solid representation of six supporters of the Government. In Yale, Mr. Mars, Conservative, was elected by acclamation, in New Westminster, Mr. Chisholm, Conservative, was elected on Friday, 4th inst., by a majority of 250 over Mr. Trapp, his "independent" opponent; on Monday, 7th, the old Members, Messrs. Baker and Shakespeare (Conservatives), were triumphantly re-elected. Two members have yet to be elected—one in Cariboo and one in Vancouver. The election in Cariboo took place yesterday, the candidates being the late member, Mr. Reed, Conservative, and Mr. Ferguson, Opposition; and in Vancouver, on the 23rd, the fight being between Messrs. Gordon, the late member, and Messrs. Planta and Curran, Conservatives, and Mr. Grant, Opposition. British Columbia returns do not afford much consolation to the sorrowing Liberals.

The Halifax *Herald* of the 12th inst. has the following:

The local government's statements respecting repeal were almost as enigmatical as the utterances of of the Delphic oracle. The address said:

"Questions involved in the relations of the Province to the central Government at Ottawa will doubtless again engage your attention."

The reply said:

"Any questions touching the relations of the Province to the central Government at Ottawa, will receive from us the careful consideration which their importance demands."

Mr. Roche in moving the address in reply said:

"During last summer a movement was submitted to the people for an alteration of our relations with the federal government, and a large majority of the gentlemen around these benches was returned to support the views of the government. Owing to events which have recently transpired, it may be necessary that the course of action adopted by the government may require to be altered, so as to have regard, to some extent, to the expression of opinion given at the polls by the electors on the 22nd of February last, and also with regard to the correction of that apparent crookedness which took place subsequently, and to enable them to go forward with the confidence which had been seemingly impeded by the unfortunate complication of the 22nd of February. As this is a complicated subject it will not require to be touched upon at greater length in this preliminary speech; but at a later stage, when hon. gentlemen become more accustomed to the place, measures will, I assume, be submitted by the government, inviting the co-operation of the house in whatever plans they have adopted. Those measures will, I trust, be submitted for our consideration."

Mr. McIsaac, in seconding the same, said:

"That question (of repeal) was put fairly before the people, and their answer on that occasion was very decisive, but it had been alleged that the election of the 22nd of February was a reversal of the verdict of that day. This one thing is manifest that there is an apparent confusion of popular opinion which should lead to a careful enquiry. Doubtless this will be dealt with later on in the session."

And the spectators present all said with one accord "what a set of political jackasses the local government have shown themselves to be; and in the depths of their own hearts Messrs. Fielding, Longley and company responded, amen!

Card of Thanks.

The Superioress of the Charlottetown Hospital takes this method of returning her heartfelt thanks to the lady collectors for their perseverance in collecting funds for the hospital, and also wishes to express her gratitude to all the kind friends who contributed so generously.

The statement of subscriptions and donations received by the lady collectors for the Charlottetown Hospital, Dorchester Street, for the past year, is as follows:—

Collected by Mrs. P. Blake and Mrs. Judge Reddin.

The Bishop of Charlottetown, $10, D. O'M. Reddin, jr., $10.

The following persons contributed $5 each

Rev. F. X Gallant, Rev. A E. Burke, Rev. A. J McIntyre, P. Blake, M. P. P., Wm. Welsh, M. P., Byrne Bros., Dr. Conroy, Judge Reddin, Theophilus L Chappelle, $45

Mrs. E. Robins, $3.

The following persons contributed $2 each.

Owen Connolly, John McEachern, Hon. Senator Haythorne, Wm Murray, senr., John Ings, J. D. McLeod, Benj. Heartz, Richard Heartz, Martin O'Shea, J. B. McDonald, D. Murphy (Gas Works), A. McDonald (Railway), Mrs. Capt. Fraser, M. P. Hogan, Dr. Taylor, Mrs. W. W. Sullivan, $33.

The following persons contributed $1 each

Fenton F. Newbery, Mrs. P. P. Gillis, J. A McDonald, Hon. D. Davies, A. H. B. McGowan, J. H. Calbeck, A. McNeill, H. McGinnis (Reporter), Donald Ferguson, Capt. A. N. Large, Dr Bagnall, R B. Norton, R. Fennell, A. M. Churchill, Dr. Hickey, Capt. John Hughes, Mrs Charles McKenna, Mrs P. Connolly, Mrs Costello, Lawrence Dudie, Donald Nicholson, Mrs. J. Joy, Thomas Casely, Mrs J. G. Payne, Mrs. M. Carroll, Mrs D. Griffith, Mrs. Capt. A. Doyle, Mrs. A. Doyle, S. W. Crabbe, C. C. S. Sanderson, Benjamin Rogers, William S. Stewart, Stanley Bros. James Patton, J. C. Sprague Mrs R. Calligan, John McEachern, Mrs John Carroll, Edward Stewart, E P Taylor, T C Connors, W H Finley, Henry Weeks, Thomas Campbell, Mrs A J Murphy, Robert Russell, W S Collins, Henry McKenna (Customs), J H G Murphy, Thomas Morris, C C, Bernard Traynor, W W Murphy, Williston Brown, Joseph McCarey, Charles Lyons, Mrs C V McGregor, William A Weeks, Lemuel L Beer, Frank Hermans, Capt H W Mutch, Lemuel Poole, Patrick McQuillan, Benjamin Davies, Thomas Doyle, Patrick McQuad, Edward Praught, Kennedy & Stewart, William Grant, Mrs P Lappin, Robert Bridges, Mrs Robert Crabbe, John Carroll, Hon H J Callbeck, Mrs John Gahan, Matthew Murphy, Thos Coyle, Mrs Capt Kickham, Frank Kelly (Conductor), Mark Wright, F H Beer, Artemas W Lord, Peter Hunter, $83.

Mrs Richard Coady, $1.50.

The following persons paid 75 cents each

Philip McQuaid, A St Clair Mcdonald, $1 50.

The following persons paid 50 cents each

Donald Frazer, John McPherson, George McKie, Daniel Redmond, H Fitzgerald, D McCarthy, J M Auld, C H Chandler, Wm Mathewson, Michael Sweeney, John McQuillan, Mrs Mahar, M McCarey, J Flannigan, John Mahar, G Good, James Merry, John Bell, Jr., Mrs Michael Power, S Keeth, James King, Mr Trainor, (Fish Market), Mr Colwill, W H Hszzard, R Crockett, C F Robinson, P Connolly, D A Bruce, William Brown, (Silver Smith,) A friend, Bernard McPhilips, A friend, Mr McLeod, (Customs,) William Ring, Mrs A Clark, Mary C Brine, A friend, D H Robinson, $19.

The following persons paid 25 cents each

G E Brown, John McLeod, John Prenty, Thomas Sheppard, James Ferguson, James Herold, M Gallant, John Corley, M Kenney, Mr Rattenbury, J A McAleer, Simon Bolger, A friend, John Trainor, $3 50, Donald McEachern, 40, A friend 10, Emily McCormack, $1—Total $210 00.

Collected by Mrs. Richard Reddin and Mrs. Charles Higgins.

Captain Michael Hickey, $5 00

The following persons paid $2 each

Mrs Wm McGrath, Richard Reddin, Mrs Harrington, $6.00.

The following persons paid $1 each

Mrs P Hogan, Mrs P O'Halloran, Mr McSwain, Mr James Egan, Mr James McLeod, A lady friend, Mr Hermans, Jr, Mr. B Flannigan, Mr J McQuaid, Mr Pickard, Mrs Charles Higgins, Mrs J Lavin, Miss Fennessy, Mr Frank Curran, Mr Thomas Foley, Mr O Hornsby, T A McLean, C C, Charles Higgins, J G Eckstadt, Mrs Wm McIntyre, $20.00, Miss Farmer 75c.

The following persons paid 50 cents each

Mrs Angus Walker, Mr Angus Walker, Mrs J D McLellan, Mr J D McLellan, Mrs James Johnson, Mrs Hogan, Mrs Edmunds, Mrs J J Gillis, Mrs M Welsh, Mrs Kelly, Mrs Timothy Carroll, Mrs Walter Oger, Mrs John Lougran, A Friend, Miss McNally, Your Friend, Mr Madden, R Maddigan, Mr Smith, John Connolly, Mr James Mr D Hogan, Mr Wm McCarron, Mrs R F Davis, Mrs Pollard, $12 50,

Mrs Patrick Smith, 35 cents.

Mrs Doyle, 31 cents

The following persons paid 25 cents each.

Mrs Joseph Mahar, Mrs J Fleming Mrs Francis Monaghan, senr, Mrs Thomas Campbell, Mrs Alexander McPherson, Mrs Praught, Mrs Gallant, Mrs Bradley, Mrs Toomey, Mrs Gallant, Mrs Pollard, Mrs Pat McKenna, Mrs Edward Corbett, Mrs DeRoche, a Lady Friend, Miss Annie McDonald, Our Friend, Mrs Ellen Lantry, Mrs Power, Mrs S D Fraser, Mrs Peter Hughes Mrs Pat Callaghan, Mrs John Trainor James Mahoney, Mrs. Patrick Monaghan, $6.25.

The following persons paid 15 cents each.

Mrs J O'Brien, Mrs Quinn, Mrs Edward Murphy, $45—Total $51.61.

Collected by Mrs D Beaton and Mrs J McDonald

Hon A A McDonald, Lieut Governor, $25

The following persons paid $2 each

Mrs McCarron, A J Murphy, $4

The following persons paid $1 each

Mrs P McCarron, Mrs Philip Coyle Peter A McIntyre, J J Trenaor, Mrs Blanchard, John McDonald, John Quirk, Mrs Michael Bagen, Philip Lewes, Mrs James R McDonald, $10

Mrs Eaden, $1 50

The following persons paid 50 cents each

Mrs Kent, Mrs Duffy, Mrs McCloskey, James Reddin, James J Gay, Mrs P H Trainor, James Pidgeon, Wm Blackburn, Mrs John Murphy, Mrs Francis McRory, $5

The following persons paid 25 cents each

Mrs Winne, Thomas Bagan, Mrs Charles Gollery, Mrs Curley, James Steele, David Rattray, James Burke, Henry Wood, Mr A Gaiff, Mrs John Connors, Mrs McMurray, Mrs Mooney, A Friend, Arthur Brennan, Theophilus Crosby, R Ross, $4—Total $49 50

Collected by Mrs Dr Strickland

Mrs William M Rayden, Westburn, $20; Mrs G W Hodgson, $2; W H Stewart, London House, $1; Mrs Dr Strickland, $1; Thomas J Harris, London House, $1.

Collected by Mrs Ralph Peake

Mrs Edward Bayfield, $5; Miss Peters, $5; Mayor Haviland, $4; Mrs R Peake, $2; Miss Haviland, $1; Mrs Williams, 25 cents—Total $17.25

Collected by Miss K Wright

Judge Peters, $10; Mr and Mrs E J Hodgson, $10; Frederick Peters, $7.50; Arthur Peters, $5; R R Fitzgerald, $5; Laurence Watson, $3; W A O Morson, $2; R F DeBlois, $1; Hedley Palmer, 50 cents; Mrs James Peake, 50 cents; Miss Kate Wright, $2; F De St O Brecken, $2—$49 50

Collected by Mrs. James D. Mason.

Hon. Louis H. Davies, $4.00.

The following persons paid $5 each.

William Dodd, Duncan McLeod, George Davies, Senator Howlan, Hon. D. Ferguson, A Hermans, Albert Glidden, A friend, H. F. Eden, A friend Mc., $30.20.

The following persons paid $4 each.

Hon. N. McLeod, Horace Hazzard, $8.00.

The following persons paid $3 each.

Malcolm McLeod, James Currie, Miss Carroll, James Coleman, A. McNeill, Major J. D. Irving, $18.00, Beer Bros., $2.50.

The following persons paid $2 each.

S. Crabb, C. C., A friend, S. Judge Palmer, G. McLeod, (Bank N. S.,) F. W. Hales, D. Montgomery, D. J. McDonald, Capt. Maxwell, R. N., George Stevenson, $15.00, Mrs. W. R. Watson, $1.50, Mrs. wm. Murphy, $1.50.

The following persons paid $1 each.

Arthur Newbery, J. Unsworth, Francis McKenna, John McEachern, Richard Young F. H. Arnaud, D. R. McLennan, 50c, Mr. Newson, 50c.—Total $112.70.

RESUME.

Mrs P Blake and Mrs Judge Reddin,	$210.00
Mrs Richard Reddin and Mrs Charles Higgins,	51.61
Mrs D Beaton and Mrs J McDonnell	49 50
Mrs Dr Strickland,	25.00
Mrs R Peake,	17.25
Miss K Wright,	48 50
Mrs James D Mason,	$112 70
Total,	$514 56

General News.

BIG FIRE IN NEW YORK.

A fire occurred in a tailor shop in New York City on the 8th inst., which caused the loss of 3 lives and $50,000 of property. Trains on the elevated road were blockaded by the flames. The blockade extended all the way down to the south ferry and on the down track up to 17th street. A number of passengers left one of the trains at 17th street and started to walk along the narrow foot-path at the side of the track to the station at 14th street. While doing so the blockade was raised and the trains began to start. Their motion shook the pathway to such an extent that a number of passengers were thrown down to the street below. Three of those were instantly killed and seven others badly injured. The narrow platform from which the people fell was about two and a half feet wide. It is used by the trackmen when on duty and above 14th street is not provided with a hand rail. When the passengers left the blocked cars and took to the platform the gatemen of the trains offered no objection, as they should have done. The crowd that left the cars for the platform was composed wholly of men. A long line of men was picking its way slowly when suddenly the trains ahead started up and began to move. The next one followed suit and a successive series of jerks went along the line up to the last train. Each one of them shook the track with a convulsive movement that frightened those in front and made them hurry ahead rapidly to reach the station. Those behind were scared and grew nervous in turn. Some of them were looking anxiously around for a support and a squad of a dozen, moving in single file just below 15th street in sight of the platform, hurried nervously forward to catch a gate of the nearest car, when the train of which it was a part suddenly started ahead and nearly shook the foremost one off his feet. Shrinking back in fright from the moving wheels he crowded against the man behind him on the very edge of the narrow plank walk. From below, where a crowd was watching the progress of the promenaders in mid air, a shout of warning arose, but too late. The man seized wildly at his neighbor in terror of his life. The latter drew back, but the crowd that was behind was pressing on. Those further behind saw a momentary bunching of the crowd in front, and then half a dozen were seen falling over the edge into the street below. Then followed a wild rush in the street and a wilder and more desperate one above in the air. The venturesome pedestrians caught at the gates of the train as it passed and clung with the grip of despair. It stopped almost immediately, and the frightened men were pulled in. In two minutes the plank walk was clear. Ten had fallen from the track. The three at the bottom of the heap were dead. They had fallen head first, and had smashed in their skulls. One, and almost, if not all the injured will probably die.

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

Le Temps, of Paris, asserts that the political prisoners arrested in Sofia for participation in the recent revolt were whipped with knouts during the entire night following their arrest, that M Karasseloff is now dying from the effects of the knouting he received, and five officers have already died from the effects of their punishment. *Le Temps* says the Bulgarian Regents hope by exercise of such cruelty to terrify those meditating revolution, and in this way prevent new uprisings. The Regents, the paper adds, trust that Russia will not interfere and intends soon to proclaim the absolute independence of Bulgaria.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

A sad tragedy occurred at Halis Harbor, N. S., on Sunday, 6th inst. Mrs. Henry Parker, jr., was alone in the house with her three children, the youngest an infant twelve days old. As she moved in front of the stove to lay the baby in the cradle, her dress caught fire and before the flames could be extinguished the unfortunate woman had become so badly burned that she died six hours after. Finding her clothing on fire, she rushed to the front door, and by her screaming attracted the attention of the family living on the opposite side of the street. When first seen she appeared completely enveloped in flames. She suffered intense agony till death gave her relief. Her husband is engaged in fishing on the New Brunswick coast and knows nothing of the terrible event.

CANADA PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

(From the *Canadian Gazette*.)

Prominent amongst the questions to be discussed at the congress will be that of the Canada Pacific cable scheme; and it is thought probable that Sanford Fleming will visit London for the purpose of taking part in the deliberations. It is certainly important that the congress should have the great advantage of his views on the subject; and we would, therefore, venture to urge upon the Dominion Government his appointment as a Canadian delegate. The question of the cable communication between Canada and Australasia has been under the consideration of the Canadian Government for some time past, as it has also been deliberated upon by the various colonial governments in Australasia. The Hawaiian government, as has been already stated in our columns, has promised a subsidy to the new scheme, and so far as can be gathered there seems a general feeling in the Australasian colonies in favor of the proposed line of communication.

A NOBLE WIFE.

Fritz Hass and his wife were in Shell Lake, Wis., doing some trading on Thursday, Feb. 23, and about two o'clock in the afternoon started for home. The aged couple had walked to town in the morning and felt equal to the task of walking back again, a distance of five miles. It was a bitter cold day, and as they advanced the wind began to blow. Before half of their journey had been accomplished they were wrapped in a blinding snowstorm, and their progress became slow and difficult. Soon Mr. Hass sank down in the snow thoroughly exhausted and unable to proceed. His now frantic wife tried in vain to urge him on. But she was compelled to leave him to seek aid at the nearest house. When she arrived at the house she sought she found a woman alone. It was then about ten o'clock at night, but taking blankets the two women started back to succor Mr. Hass. He was unconscious when they reached him and with difficulty they succeeded in getting him a few rods further towards shelter. But Hass was a large fleshy man, and the women were compelled to abandon their efforts in his behalf. Wrapping her exhausted husband in blankets, and again giving him some nourishment, his noble helpmate sat down beside him, while her kind assistant started for home. Mrs. Hass remained with her husband until he died, about 8 o'clock in the morning. When help arrived at the scene the unfortunate couple were taken home, one nearly as lifeless as the other. Mr. Hass was nearly seventy years of age, and his faithful wife a few years his junior.

Benevolent Irish Society.

At the annual meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society held on Thursday evening, 10th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

PATRON—James Reddin, (re-elected).
President.—Hon. Senator Howlan.
1st Vice-President—M. P. Hogan.
2nd Vice-President — Dennis O'M. Reddin, Jr.
Treasurer—Patrick Connolly.
Secretary—John Connolly.
Sergeant-at-arms—James Egan, (re-elected).
Committee of Charity—Peter Bradley, Chairman; James McCarron, Jas. Sullivan, Thomas Butler, John Bolger.
Marshals.—James M. Carron, Chief; John P. Murray, John McAleer, John Mahar, Peter Doyle.
Standard Bearers—Peter Bradley, Bernard Gillan, David Walsh, Patrick Berrigan, Jeremiah Sweeney.
Hall Committee.—Marshal Flynn, A. Sullivan, Michael Egan, Patrick Connolly, John Connolly.
Janitor and Messenger. — J. Lafferty.

The Emerald Branch of the Benevolent Irish Society of County Line, at its first annual meeting, held on the 10th inst., elected the following officers for the present year, namely:

Patron—Rev. P. Doyle.
President—Geo. R. McMahon.
1st Vice President—Thomas McCabe.
2nd Vice President—Daniel Goodwin.
Treasurer—Peter Duffy.
Secretary—John W. Hughes.
Assistant Secretary—William Clark.
Committee of Management—Messrs. John Hughes, William Deighan, Peter F. Hughes, J. R. Murphy, James Power, Michael Lamb and Patrick Rooney.
Standard Bearers—James Duffy and P. L. Murphy.

A lengthy and detailed statement of revenue and disbursements for the year ending was submitted by Mr. George R. McMahon (Past Secretary), which was most satisfactory, showing a neat surplus after payment of all outlays, &c., to date.

Peter Duffy, Esq., ex-President, gave a parting word to the Society, as its first President. His words were most encouraging, equalling in warmth, hope and patriotism those of Grattan, Emmet and O'Connell.

The erection of a suitable Hall was considered, and approved of by the meeting; and to that end a monster Tea and Concert will be undertaken under the auspices of the Society, at an early and suitable date.

J. W. HUGHES, Sec'y.

Latest Telegrams.

PORT ARTHUR, March 9—Complete returns for Algoma are now in, and Dawson is elected by a majority of about 30.

OTTAWA, March 9—The election in Victoria yesterday resulted in the return of the old Government members, Baker and Shakespeare. The Grit candidate loses his deposit.

NEW YORK, March 9—The barque *Hannah Blanchard*, which arrived today from Amsterdam, brought the captain and crew of the British steamer *Egypt* which was abandoned in a sinking condition March 3. The *Egypt* was a vessel of 1001 tons. She left New York for Lisbon Feb. 22, with a cargo of grain. The captain reports that the vessel encountered a heavy gale Feb. 25, which continued some days. Matters grew worse on the 27th, and the crew began throwing coal and grain overboard to lighten the vessel. On March 1st the weather moderated but the water increased in the ship. At 10 a m., March 2, there were 14 feet of water in the hold, and the boats were made ready and provisioned. All hands got into the boats, but laid by the steamer all night. At daybreak the *Hannah Blanchard* was sighted and signalled with rockets. The captain and his twenty-nine men were taken on board the barque, and shortly after noon the *Egypt* foundered in lat. 38, 4 N., long. 34.10. The captain and crew lost all their effects. The *Egypt* had a cargo of 63,000 bushels os wheat, valued at about $58,000, and fully insured. She hailed from Newcastle, England, where she was built in 1878, and was owned by H. Buckrall & Son.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 10—The failure of the Maritime Bank continues to absorb public attention, and, especially in the quarters where business men most do congregate, little else is talked about. No information of the condition of the bank has yet been given. However, though, it is announced that the directors are preparing a report.

FREDERICTON, March 10—When the announcement had appeared this morning that Judge Tuck had granted a prohibiton writ in Queen's election case, the people were not only surprised, but were astounded. Judge Steadman has after mature consideration, and after consultation, it is understood with high authority, decided not to regard the prohibition, and has gone to Gagetown to proceed with the recount. The position taken by Judge Steadman is that in this matter he is not subject to the Supreme Court. He will have to answer to the Supreme Court for having disregarded the order, but he has no doubt fully fortified himself with authority.

NEW YORK, March 10—The yachts *Coronet* and *Dauntless* will start on Saturday afternoon, promptly at 1 o'clock, from an imaginary line drawn from Owl's Head to the tug Luchenbach, on which will be the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club, acting as judges, and which will be anchored abreast of Buoy No. 15. Any difference in time of crossing the line will not be considered in the race, and after the starting signal has once been given the yacht that crosses Roche's Point line and enters Queenstown harbor first will be the winner. Betting which a few days ago was in favor of the *Dauntless*, is now said to be against her.

MONTREAL, March 10—The Road Department has 739 men and 333 horses constantly employed removing snow from the streets. In 1886, this city disbursed $9,000 for snow carriage. This season, up to date, $20,000 have been spent, and they expect yet to spend another $15,000 to $20,000 ere all is removed or melted.

LONDON, March 10—Mr. Gladstone has informed his party that he himself will lead the Opposition to the coercion Bill in Parliament. The Liberals will continue their efforts against the bill until Easter, maintaining in the meantime active agitation throughout the country.

BOSTON, March 10—A barrel was received by the Adams express to-day from New York, for delivery to the American Express Company, to be forwarded to parties in New Brunswick. There were heavy charges upon it. The American Express Company refused to receive the