tally below the counter. Peter Quin did not like to see ready money produced by his customers in this kind of way; it suggested a closed account and change of custom. He stared at account and change of custom. He stared at Luke's sovereign for a second, then drew back like's account and change of custom. The stared at Luke's sovereign for a second, then drew back like signed attention and the fairned atte

And the sovereign for a second, then as a second the se

shone with an evit light in them, which the sight of the gold piece reemed to have evoked. I wonder is your father at home to-day? Ay! replied Luke nodding, as if the statement needed this confirmation.

Maybe 'tie all the same to speak to you,' con-

ment needed this commission.

'Maybe' tie all the same to speak to you,' continued the other, glancing to Peter Quin's face as if for a guiding indication that he was on the right track.

Absolute impassibility was marked there, so he pursued -Maybe 'ti 'tisn't, but sure if so it won't be long

before you have your own, Luke—Lambert's Castle and your bank account. Begob, man! you will get to be a justice of the peace. An' why not?' echoed Peter Quin, 'why not

d? which saying, he cutiously moved the third glass of whiskey from before Luke. The youth was tipsy enough for his purpose; the second glass had been his rally watered, for Peter Quin had no notion of allowing ed, for reservation had no notion of allowing Luke to get drunk in his shop; that would not be good business—Grimes might do what he liked with him elsewhere.

What I wanted was to ask your father to oblige me in a small matter of an accommodation for three months—till I get in the hay, anyhow, added Mr. Grines airily, and to Peter Quin's admiration, he knowing that the hay had been sold three mouths before to a Connaught jobber, who would send down men to cut and carry it all off some morning before anybody

I had a dull winter, you see, and that horse I sold the English captain, you recollect, the brown-ay! you never fancied his action; you brown—sy: you never mancied his accion; you have the devil's eye, Ahearne!—he was returned on my hands. So I am behind wit' some paymonts, you see, on that account, and though I shall sell him at Waterford I know, I want

your advice on this.'
Grimes was thirty years Luke's senior, and his tone of deference and submission was beginning to tell, aithough Luke well knew that ginning to tell, sithlough Liuke well knew that the speaker wanted something, and in all prob-ability would chest him. He was perspicacious enough, although considerably excited by the liquor, to see that, but Liuke's dominant quality was conceit, a thread of which, easily dis-cernible, ran through all his actions. Grimes and Peter Quin read him like a

Look here, Ahearne l this is a three months bill, as you can see. Luke had never seen one before, but he took the paper and ex-

Now that rascal Flaherty below there at the bank had the impudence to tell me that he has bank had the implicance to ten me that at has too much paper entirely, and that I must get some responsible name to this as well as my own. Eh? is that not dam impudence of Flaherty? This last question was a divergence from the main line of attack, suggested by a certain hardening of Luke's face as well as a warning from from Peter.

'I wish you had time to come up to Oldbawn

'I wish you had time to come up to Oldbawn to look at the horse, Ahearns. He might suit you now, if you want one, 'centinued Grimes. 'I don't want one, Grimes, thank you.' 'What! not want a horse, Luke, an' you so fond of riding? nrged Peter Quin. 'Why Grimes, there's not a man in this county could set off your horse like him. Look here, listen here to me both of you.' He leaned forward across the counter and caught both by the arm. 'I have it! Grimes, you shall take the arm. 'I have it! Grimes, you shall take Luke to Waterford to the fair, to show off your horse for you-it will add twenty pounds to his

Luke laughed feebly, and swallowing the last of his whiskey, rose, a little unsteadily, to go.
"Will you come, man!" roared Grimes, standing up also. 'Yes, by Jove, come, Ahearne! We'll have a last irolic together. After that you'll be a sober old married man. We will go down on Monday by the early train. I'll stand,' offered the impecunious Grimes, with an off-hand generosity which, taken with the ossastion. of all allusion to the bill, went far to remove

of all allosion to Luke's suspicions.

'Is it a bargain?' he critd noisily, holding dead. My father and mother are building on Luke and his wife, and they will suffer for that. Luke and his wife, and they will suffer for that. What can I do?'

The your last treat that I will give you as a bache-lor—and will you show the horse for me? Give me your band, old man! Luke gave his hand, moved almost to tears

Monday morning at the train then. It will be the last time, 'he added shespishly.

'Your parcel, sir,' said Tom the shopboy, handing him the blue satur stock for himself, and the packages which formed his errand

These placed in the spring-cart, he mounted it, and drove off at a wild rate in the direction of the railway station four good miles away. Peter Quin and Grimes stood at the door

Peter Quin and Grimes stood at the door watching him. Quin was the first to speak.

'He'll go wi' 'you Monday, Tim. Once you have him to yourself beyond in Waterford you'll easy get him to sign the bill. Bring it here to me, do you hear? it is not to be discounted in Waterford. Be careful now, he arrived four least your brainess to wanted! snjoined, 'and keep your business to yourself.
If any one could tell Delanty such a thing of
Ahearne, signing away de girl's money before he got it even, we were all done together. You want the money immediately, you say, eh?
Well, bring it here to me. Don't go to the
bank and make public talk of the people.
Flaherty would tell Luke's father in a minute. I will discount. Dere now, Grimes, good night to you! Here is the house-steward from Barrettstown. Good day, Mr. Flinn! How are all your fine quality and her ladyship

## CHAPTER XXVI.

The eventful day came, and all Barrettetown was agog to see Luke Abearne's 'young lady.'
Kitty Macan was no wise backward, and having heard a rumor, which proved to be utterly un-tounded, that the bride-elect was to be at the ten o'clock mass, bustled across the osier field and down the road towards the town, keeping a watchful look out for the car from Lambert's Castle. Her zeal was rewarded by a sight of Mrs. Ahearne and Judy being driven in by the servant boy to the low mass. Her mistress could not prevail upon herself to leave Judy at home with the unrestrained range of premises, so there she sat beside Mat, fresh-buttered and shining in the morning sun, her shawl well thrown back so as to display the glories of ler hair. Mat, who hated her, observed her be-ginning to put on airs, and jibed her merculessly. 'I wonder,' he observed, 'you would be-gradge yourself a bonnet. Sura you might he taken for Miss Delanty dis morning, if you had only a hat or a bonnet. Morrow to you, Harry! he cried to a neighbor, whose attention he directed as he spoke to Judy's self-conscious attitude, Judy saw this, and flamed crimson with wrath. At that moment the car luckily were perforce suspended. Mary Abearne had walked in early to the eight o'clock mass to communion, and had returned before her mother left the house. She was to accommand the same had left the house. She was to accompany Luke and her father to the mid-day, or last mass, with Miss Delanty and that young lady's fath task she by no means prized, for she disliked the prospect of being stared at and commented on. Marion Mauleverer had been at early mass also, and had waited outside the church to exchange a few words with her friend. She knew, of course, that it was her lastday 'in the world,' as the quaint expression goes. There was some ouriosity as well as sympathy in her greeting.

"I will walk with you as far as our gate," observed Marion. "I know you are in a hurry home. You must be very busy there to day." "I believe so," said Mary Ahearne absently. "After all, the Delantys will have the worst of the job this day week. Ours is only a small affair."

'Mary Ahearne! cried some one behind them.

ing. The walk will do me no barm for once.'
Miss Mauleverer, I beg your pardon, said
Mary Cadogan, 'but look at the color she is.
Bid her come back with me, 'My mother has

Luke laughed coursely, and made no other Luke laughed coursely, and made no other reply.

\*\*Luke, began Grimes, whose black eyes hone with an evit light in them, which the shone with an evit light in them, which the sight of the gold piece reemed to have evoked. Sight of the gold piece reemed to have evoked.

\*\*I wonder is your father at home to-day?\*

\*\*I wonder is your are very kind to me indeed, Mary. I hope you said the prayer you promised me to day.' 'I did indeed, Mary! I will go, and I will

see you this evening.'
That is a kind girl,' observed Mary Ahearne.
'It is a pity the is so troubled. She and her mother have dreadful trouble with Jim.' There was a tone that was not exactly charitable in Mary Ahearne's voice: it sounded as if this was a very commonplace subject. Marion shuddered from head to foot. Kitty Macan, who was the link of communication between Fir House and the nether world of Barrettstown, had once related a grusseme tale of Jim Cadogan's aberrations, and had been forbidden by Miss L'Arry ever to name the subject again in the children's hearing.

They had reached the stile ere long, walking silently, for conversation seemed frozen, and crossing the field and garden found themselves in the kitchen of the mill-house. A bright fire was blazing and Kitty was making breakfast. There were fresh eggs for Godfrey; a huge jug of still warm new milk was on the table. The teap it sat in the turf ashes waiting for Miss D'Arcv's bell. Marion was chilly; the fire was welcome to her, and the busiling human at-mosphere of Kitty and her underlings dispersed the chill mental mist which contact with the unworldiness and acceticism of Mary Ahearne had cast around her.

We will stay here—it is warmer, and Aunt Julies is not up yes. Mary, you had better sit down there.

Kity Macan was offering her a stool by the fire; Marion poured out a cup of tea. The nun-elect laid aside her prayer-book and yielded in spite of herself to the warm glow. Fly, the greyhound, looked up at her with approving yellow eyes, and flapped his tail an the cobble stones of the floor.

'God bless you, Miss Ahearne!' said Kitty Macan, coming forward with a slice of bread and butter on a kitchen plate; 'you must ait a bit, my dear creature. Do, you are looking cruel bad dis morning, miss.' 'It is the long walk, fasting, to the chapel,

She was at the altar, said Marion. 'Kitty, get me some bread and butter, and if you do not make haste you will lose ten o'clock mass.'

Bless us!' ejaculated Kitty hurriedly, turning to look at the eight-day clock. On doing this she stoned on the greyhound's bail. A

prolonged yell warned her of this. Fly took himself out sullenly into the garden, and left them undisturbed. Gertrude was not down yet, nor Godfrey. Kitty went away to set the breakfast and take Miss D'Arcy's tray to her bedroom, and the servant gir! went out to feed the poultry. There was a quiet moment in the kitchen; the only sound that broke the warm stillness was the chirp-ing of the sparrows without. The sun streamed in at the lattice window through the budding branches of the rose-tree, and lighted Marion' head, giving bluish reflections to her dark curls, and illuminating the pale white skin of her fore-bead. Mary Ahearne looked at her a while in

'You are fortunate,' she said slowly, 'and you are gifted, Miss Mauloverer; you are all for the world-for this world.'

'What do you mean?' asked Marion, feeling uncomfortable under the intense gaze of Mary Abearne's solemn eyes. 'What is it you are saying, Mary? What have I gifted?' She crimsoned deaply. 'You are better off than I am-far-you.....' She stopped suddenly.

am-far-you —— She stopped suddenly.
Mary Ahearne was getting up to go.
'You will know what I mean, and the time is not far off, if you don't know,' she replied. 'I will pray for you, Miss Mauleverer; you need prayers. And let you pray for me; you are good. One thing more I will say to you—beware of Honor Quin. She envies you; I can see it. I see many things, and they trouble me, though they should not trouble me, who am leaving the world, any more than if I were dead. My father and mother are building on

Marica gazed at her in astonishment. She was standing up drawing on her gloves. 'You are good; repeated Mary Ahearne fixing her eyes with a half-wild, half-wistful ex pression on Marion's face, 'and God will be good to you. He will not try you like me. Good-bye! don's come out. I can go alone.'
She disappeared down the garden, and before
Marion could collect her thoughts and rouse herself to follow she heard the garden door

'Is she—is she happy and resigned, wonder?' breathed Marion to herself. 'I Mary Ahearne! surely she must have some trouble on her mind. She thinks more of other people than I had imagined. I never liked her so well as this morning. After all, she will be more happy in the convent than in the world.'
Then something else, never very far from her mind now, took possession of her thoughts, and she rose from her seat and took her way half unconsciously down the garden towards the apple

trees in the cross walk. She was standing now under the apple-tree where Chichele and she had stood together the where Chichele and she had stood together the day before. The blossoms were all fully out now, and paler of color; the cups were larger, the small different sweeter, a little rarer. She beat her face over the pink cluster, bent it low down until the little tender petals brushed her lips, and drew in their fragrant breath with hers. As she let it go, tenderly and delicately though she touched it, two biossoms let fall a p tal each; perhaps her own deep sigh loosed them. Marion started to see them; it was with a feeling of mis-giving, as if she recognized an evil omen, that she lifted the tiny lost things and carried

them into the house.

Late in the afternoon—it was almost evening -she and Gertrude started together with God-frey for Lambert's Castle.

'I hope devoutly.' remarked Godfrey, 'that the Delauty faction will have departed for the Waterford train before we arrive. I saw the woman at mass to day.'

Did you? said Marion carelessly. They were turning off the road into the boreeu.
'I did not, then,' put in Gertrude, with drawing her attention from the hedgerow as she spoke, and walking nearer to her brother and sister. 'Kitty says she is big and yellow and brassy-faced, and years and years older than Ahearne, and .....

'How dere you speak in such a manner?' in-terrupted Godfrey angrily.

## (To be Continued.)

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.

Sirs. I have found Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy I ever used for dysentery and all summer complaints among children, and I think it is recommend ed none too highly. Able A. Reagh, Victoria Vale, Annapolis Co., N.S.

Two-thirds of the artists of New York are engaged on pictures illustrating the March blizzard. It is an ill wind that blows no good to Florida hotel-keepers .- [The Cartoon.

A CONFIRMED GRUMBLER

is generally so because of confirmed dyspensia or indigestion, caused by eating too rapidly, bolting food without chewing it sufficiently, overloading the stomach, etc. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsis and all kindred diseases.

Against Canada Proposed by President Cleveland.

He Asks that More Extended Powers be Conferred on the Executive in order to Menace the Dominion-Extra Tolls on

the "Soo" Canal-Canada's Winter Traffic to be Blockaded.

WASHINGTON, August 23 .- The President sent the following message to Congress this afternoon:---

To the Congress of the United States. The rejection by the Senate of the treaty lately negotiated for the settlement and ad-justment of the differences existing between one United States and Great Britain concerning the rights and privileges of American fishermen in the ports and waters of British North America, seems to justify a survey of the condition to which the pardiog question in thus remitted. The treaty upon this subject concluded in 1818, through disagreement as to the meaning of its term, his been a fruitful course of irritation and trouble. Our citizens engaged in fishing erterprises in waters adjacent to Canada have been subjected to numerous vexations, interferences and appoyances. Their vessels have been seized apon pretexts which appeared to be entirely inadmissable and they have been otherwise treated by Canadian authorities and officials in a manner inexcusably harsh and oppressive. This conduct has been justified by Great Britain and Canada by the claim that the treaty of 1818 permitted her, and upon the ground that it was necessary to the proper protection of Canada, and we further maintain that saids from any treaty restraints of disputed interpretation, the relative positions of the United States and Canada as near neighbors, the growth of our joint commerce, the development and pros-perlay of both countries which amicable relations surely guarantee, and, above all, the liberality always extended by the United States to the people of Canada furnished motives for kindness and consideration higher and better than treaty covenants. While keenly ceneltive to all that was examperating in the condition, and by no means indisposed to support the just complaints of our injured citizens, I still deemed it my duty for the preservation of important American interests, which were directly involved, and in view of all details of the situation, to attempt by negotiation to remedy existing wrongs, and to finally exterminate by a fair and fust treaty these over-recurring causes of diffi-

THE VALUE OF THE LATE TREATY. I fully believe the treaty just rejected was well suited to the exigency and that its provisions were adequate for our security in the future from vexatious questions, and for the promotion of friendly intimacy without sacritioing our national pride or dignity. I am quite conscious that neither my opinion of the value of the rejected treaty nor the mo-tives which prompted its negotiation are of importance in the light of the judgement of the Seaste thereon. But it is of importance to note that this treaty has been rejected without any apparent disposition on the part of the Senate to alter or amend it, and with the evident intention, not wanting expression, that no negotiation should at pesent be concluded touching the matter ut

A PLAN OF BETALIATION. The co-operation necessary for the adjust ment of the long standing national differences with which we have to deal, by methods of conference and agreement having thus been declined, I am by no means disposed to abandon the interest and rights of our people in the premises or to neglect their grievance, and, therefore, turn to the contemplation of a plan of retaliation as a mode which still remains of treating the situation. I am not unmindful of the gravity of the responsibility assumed in adopting this line of conduct, nor do I fail in the least to appreciate its serious consequences. It will be impossible to injure our Canadian neighbors by retaliatory measures without inflicting some damage upon our own citizens. This results from our proximity, our community of interests and the inevitable commingling of business enterprises which have been developed by mutual activity. Plainly stated, the policy of nutional retaliation manifestly embraces the infliction of the greatest harm upon these who have injured us with the least possible damage to ourselves. There is also an evident propriety as well as an evident support, found in visiting upon the offending party the same measure of treatment of which we complain, and as far as possible within the same lines, and above all things the plan of re-talisation, if entered upon, should be thorough and vigorous.

THE AID OF CONGRESS ASKED. These considerations lead me to invoke the aid and counsel of Congress and its support in such a further grant of powers as seems to me necessary and desirable to render offective the policy I have indicated. Congress has passed a law which received executive assent on the third day of March, 1887, providing that in case American fishing vessels being or visiting in the waters, or at any of the ports of the British Dominions of North America, should be, or lately had been deprived of the rights to which they were entitled by treaty or law, or if they were denied other privileges therein specified, and harrassed in the enjoyment of the same, the President might deny to the master and crews of the British Dominious of North America any entrance into the waters, ports or harbors of the United States and also deny entrance into any port or place of the United States, and any product of said Dominions or other goods coming from said Dominions to the United States. While I shall not hesitate upon proper occasion to confine this act, it would seem to be unnecessary to suggest that if such enforcement is hinted in such a manner as shall result in the least possible injury to our own people the effect would probably be directly inadequate to the accomplishment of the purpose desired.

BRASONS FOR HIS COURSE. I deem it my duty, therefore, to call the attention of Congress to certain particulars in the authorities of the Dominion of Canada. in addition to the general allegations made. which appear to be in such marked contrast to the liberal and friendly disposition of our country as in my opinion to call for such legislation as will, upon the principies already stated, properly supplement Nobody cries "Down with the hammock!" the power to inaugurate retaliation already

siace 1866 have been in favor of Canada on property arriving at our ports and destined to Canada, or exported from Canada to other foreign countries. When the Treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 between the United States and Great Britain, having for its object very largely the modification of the treaty of 1918, the privileges above referred to were made reciprocal and given in return to Canada by the United States in the following language contained in the 29th article of said treaty: "It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty goods, wares or merchandles arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Portland and any other ports in the United States which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for Her Britannio Ma- 1873 construes the treaty or governs it, secjesty's possessions in North America, may be tion 29 of such treaty has no doubt terminatenteed at the proper Custom house and coned with the proceedings taken by our governveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations ings had their inception in a joint resolution and conditions for the protection of the of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring revenue as the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be arnment of Great Britain provided for in conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from such possessions through the territory of the United States for export July, 1885, the articles mentioned were abfrom the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise arriving at any of the ports of the British possessions in North America and destined for the United States may be entered at the preper custom house and conveyed in transit, without the payment of duties, through said possessions fied that the intention miscarried. on such rules and regulations and conditions fer the protection of the revenue as the Government of said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules and regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United States, or from ports to ports in said Possessions."

SHIPMENT OF RISH IN ROND. In the year 1888 notice was received by the representatives of our Government that our fishermen would no longer be allowed to ship their fish in bond and free of duty through Canada to this country; and ever since that time such shipment has been denied. The privilege of such shipment which had been extended to our fishermen was most importaut, allowing them to spend the time upon the fishing grounds and doubling their opportuaisies for profitably presecuting their voca-tion. In forbidding the transit of the catch of our fishermen over their territory in bond and free of duty, the Canadian authorities deprived us of the only facility dependent upon their concession and for which we could supply no substitute.

CLOSING THE BOUTE TO PORTLAND. The value to the Dominion of Canada of the privilege of transit for their exports and imports across our territory and to and from our ports, though great in every aspect, will be better appreclated when it is remembered that for a considerable portion of each year the St. Lawrence river, which constitutes the direct avenue of foreign commerce leading to Canada, is closed by ice. During the last six years the imports and exports of the British-Canadian provinces carried across our territory under the privileges granted by our laws amounted in value to about ten hundred and seventy millions of dollars, nearly all of which were goods dutiable under our tariff laws, by her American previnces, brought to and carried from our ports in their own vessels. The treaty stipulation entered into by our Governthen on our own statute books and are still in ferce. I recommend immediate legislative s and regulations per transit of goods, wares and merchandise in bond across or over the territory of the United States to or from Canada, THE BONDING ARTICLES EXPIRE.

There need be no hesitation in suspending these laws arising from the supposition that their continuation is secured by treaty obligations, for it seems quite plain that article 29 of the treaty of 1871, which was the only article incorporating such laws, terminated the 1st day of July, 1885. The article itself declares that its provisions shall be in force "for the term of years mentioned in article thirty-three of this treaty." Turning to article thirty-three we find no mention of the twenty-ninth article, but only a provision that articles eighteen to twenty five inclusive, and article thirty, shall take effect as seen as the laws required to carry them into operation shall be passed by the legislative bodies of the different countries concerned, and "that they shall remain in force for the period of ten years from the date at which they may come into operation, and further, until the expiration of two years after, either of the high contracting partice shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same." I am of the opinion that the "term of years" mensloned in article 33, and referred to in article 29, as the limit of its duration, means the period during which articles 18 to 25 inolusive, and article 30, commonly call ed the "fishery articles," should continue in force under the language of said article 33. That the joint high commissioners who negotiated the treaty so understood and intended the phrase is certain, for in the statement containing an account of their negotiations, prepared under their supervision and approved by them, we find the following entry subject :- "The transit question was discussed and it was agreed that any settlement that might be made should include a reciprocal arrangement in that respect for the period for which the fi-hery articles should be in force." In addition to this very satisfactory evidence supporting this construction of the language of article twenty-nine, it will be found that the law passed by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. law was passed on March 1, 1873, and is in-tituled "an act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, relating to the fisheries." After providing in its first and second sections for putting in operation ar ticles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive, and article thirty of the treaty, the third section is devoted to article 29 as follows :-" Section 3-That from the date of the

President's proclamation authorized by the first section of this act, and so long as the articles eighteen to twenty-five inclusive and article 30 of said treaty shall remain in force, according to the terms and conditions of article twenty-third of said treaty, all goods, wares and merchandise arriving, sto.,

eto.' Following in the remainder of the section the precise words are the stipulations on the part of the U.S. as contained in article 29.

characterized our legislation, our tariff laws | limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 should continue in force. That in fixing such limitation it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself as in-dicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be the carrying into effect of the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submited before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the joint high commission representing both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

THE STATUTE GOVERNS THE QUESTION.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of Congress last cited it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principles that, in cases of such conflict, the statute governs the ques-tion. In any event, and whether the law of ment to terminate articles 18 to 25 inclusive, and article 30 of the treaty. These proceed of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated and directing article 33 of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the first day of solutely terminated on the last named day, and with them article 29 was also termin ated. If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section three of the act of 1873 embodying article 29 of the treaty from its own limitations, or to save the article itself, I am entirely satis-CANADA'S COMMERCIAL PRIVILEGES.

But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our seas, which had been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871 and independently of it, remained in force, and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our fishermen to send their fish to their home market in bond, the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without diminution the advantages of our liberal and generous laws. Without basing our complaint on a violation of the treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a provoking insistance upon rights, neither mitigated by the advantages of national intercourse, nor modified by the recognition of our liberality and generous consideration. The history of events connested with this subject makes it manifest that Canada can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without the manifestation of unfriendliness and without unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels, and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may remove the occasion of a resort to executive power. I am satisfied, upon the principles which should govern retaliation, our inter-course and relations with the Dominion furnish us better opportunity for its application than is suggested by the conditions herein presented, and that it could not be more effectively inaugurated than under the power of suspension recommended. While have expressed my clear

conviction upon the question of the continuance of section 29 of the treaty of 1871, I, of course, fully concede the power and the duty of the Congress, in contemplating legislative action, to construe the terms far the larger part of this traffic consisting of of any treaty which might, upon any possible exchanges of goods between Great Britain and consideration of good faith, limit such action and likewise the peculiar property in the case presented of its interpretation of its own lan guage as contained in the laws of 1873, putment was in harmony with laws which were ting in operation said treaty of 1873, direct-tion on our own statute books and are still in ing the termination thereof, and if in the deliberate judgment of Congress any restraint action conferring upon the Executive the to the proposed legislation exists, it is to be power to enspond by proclamation the opera hoped the expedience of its early removal hoped the expediency of its early removal

be recognized.

THE CANALS TOLLS QUESTION. I desire, also, to call the attention of the Congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as in my opinion requires prompt action. The navigation of the great lakes and immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same have been treated broadly and liberally by the United States and "made free to all." While Canada's railroads and navigation companies share in our country transportation upon terms as favorable as are acceded to our own citizens, in contrast to this condition, and as evincing a narrow and ungenerous commercial spirit. every lock and canal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada is subject "to tolls and charges." By article 27 of the treaty of 1871 provision was made to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals in the Dominion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants, and also to secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Clair flats canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

A COMPLAINT OF DISCRIMINATION. The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion which was promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure us from tolls, but we had a right to expect that we, being Americans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade, and the whole spirit of the concession was, or should have been, that merchandise transported to an American market through these canals should not be en-hanced in its cost by tolls many times higher than such as were carried to an adjoining Canadian market. All our citizens, producers and consumers, as well as vessel owners, were to enjoy the equality promised. MORE RETALIATION PROPOSED. And yet evidence has for some time been

before the Congress, furnished by the Secre tary of the Treasury, showing that while the tolls charged in the first instance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to Canadian ports are allowed a refund of nearly the entire tolls, while those bound for American ports are not allowed any such advantage. To promise equality and then in practice make it conditional upon our vessels doing Canadian business instead of their own is to fulfil a promise with a shadow of a performance. I recommend that such legislative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Cauadian canals, and the same be measured by the same rule of discrimination.

A PATRICTIC CONCLUSION. The course which I have outlined and the ecommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protec-tion and preservation of rights and interests of our people. A Government does but half its duty when it protects its citizens and permits them to be imposed upon by the unfair and over-reaching disposition of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit Mary Ahearne, come back! Where are you noted in the fewer to inaugurate retailation already part of the power to inaugurate retailation already fully quoted. Here are you abroad, we should see to it that they are not postmistress's daugnor, historical postmistress's a the same and it is not be the form by the petro

to a neighboring country, our people should reap the advantage of it by a return of liberallty. Let us survey the ground calmly and having put saids other means of settlement, if we enter upon a policy of retaliation let us pursue it firmly with a determination only to subserve the interests of our people and maintain the high standard and becoming pride of American citizenship.

GROVER CLEVELAND, Executive Mansion, August 23, 1888. CONGRESS TAKES ACTION AT ONCE.

In the House of Representatives the reading of the President's message was listened to with profound attention. The Speaker referred the document to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, securing unanimous consent to report from that committee on the subject at any time. Mr. Hill, of Illinois, moved that 15,000 on Printing. Mr. Wilson, of Minasaota, immediately offered the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs :

An act to empower the President more effectually to carry out the purposes of an act entitled "An act to authorize the President to protect and defend the rights of American fishermen, American trading and other vossels in certain cases and other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, and to authorize the President to protect American interests against unjust discrimination in the use of canals in the British Dominions of North America.

"Be it enacted that whonever the President may deem it his duty to exercise any of the powers given him by an act entitled. An act to protect and defend the rights of American fishing vessels," etc., it shall be lawful for the President in his discretion by proclamation to that effect to suspend in whole or in part the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country except Canada in bond across the territory of the United States.

Section 2.—Whenever the President shall

be satisfied that there is any discrimination whatever in the use of the Welland, the St. Lawrence river canals or either of them, either by tolls, drawbacks or otherwise, which is er may be detrimental to the interests of the United States or its citizens, it shall be lawful for the President to issue a proclamation to that effect, whereupon there shall be collected a toll of 20 cents per ton upon every foreign vessel and her cargo passing through the Sault Ste Marie canal or the St. Clair Flats canal, and the Secretary of the Treasury may authorize and direct any of the Customs officers to collect the tolis. The President, when satisfied that such discrimina. tion has ceased, may issue his proclamation to that effect in his discretion, whereupon the tolls authorized by this act shall no longer be collected.

Section 3.—The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make any regulations needful to carry this act into effect." The tellers then resumed their places but no

quorum appearing the committee rose and the house at 5 o'clock adjourned. THE SENATE INSULTS THE PRESIDENT.

In the Senate Mr. Edmunds moved an ad-

journment. Mr. Morgan suggested that the President intended to send un important message to the Senate.

The Presiding officer—The message has already been received. Mr. Morgan-I hope it will be submitted to the Senate before adjournment.

Mr. Edmunds-The message can wait. Mr. Morgan-I ask for the ayes and nays on the motion to adjourn. The motion was agreed to—ayes, 23; nays, 20, a strict party vote. So the Senate at 4,15 adjourned till to-morrow,

NEW YORK PRESS COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.-The Herald, in commenting on the President's message, says: We want no quarrels with Canada or any other power. We are peaceful folks and mind our own business. We hate and abominate what are called in diplomacy "strained relations."
We are not spoiling for a fight, wish well to all our neighbors, are not envious of their prosperity, because we have as much of the article as we can take care of within our own borders, we are the best natured people in the world, do the square thing, and we demand the same thing, Canada has teased and fretted us a good deal. She has shown bad blood toward our fishermen, captured their vessels without reason, and put them to all manner of inconvenience. She is apparently jealous of us, gets into hysterics every once in a while, for fear we want to adopt her, kidnap her, run away with her, steal her from the scattered family of Her Majesty the Queen. She is a sort of nervous invalid in her relations to this country, fuming and scolding most of the time. You can't pound it into her head that we don't want to annex her, that we always hope she is having a pleasant time, is making money, and will say "Good morning" to us with something like cheerfulness when-ever we meet. Now, Mr. Cleveland simply tells the country in his message that we are all at sea, at sixes and sevens,

AT LOGGEHEADS WITH CANADA, and as retaliation is the only possible policy of the immediate future, he asks further authority from Congress. He proposes to protect the fishing interests on our coasts, if the Republi-cans will allow him to do so, by annulling the railroad privileges of the Canadians through our territory unless they coass their wretched, patty territory unless they coase their wretched, petty persecutions. No transit for us, no transit for them. That is the rule to be adopted. If they refuse to allow our catch of fish to come from their ports in bond, they must not hope to run their goods to or from our ports free of duty. That will force the crisis at once. The injury Canada can do us is, of course, small in com-parison with the injury she will receive, but if the Republicans, by respecting the treaty, force the Government to harsh measures, there is no use in having boys' play. The President, in asking for authority to enforce retaliation, simply maintains the self-respect of the nation. That he will be wise, cautious, conservative, no one doubts; that he will do his utmost to maintain amicable relations is shown by the whole course of his administration.

The Times says the Fisheries treaty was a surrender to Canada, and the Senate justly re-jected it. Mr. Cleveland has found out his mistake, and he now proposes to make amends for it. The message which he sent to Congress yes-terday is good patriotism and good politics. The Canadian Government has given

FULL PROVOCATION FOR RETALIATION. The message was a blow that will be effective and vital. It proposes that the insolent sub-sidized Canadian railroads shall no longer be fattened at the expense of the United States. That is the way to hit Canada, and hit it hard, and that is a way, rude but effectual, of amending the Inter-state Commerce Act so that Canada shall not be entirely beyond its retrictions. Politically, the message attests that the President is a clever and wide-awake tac-tician. He has made a signal defeat the opportunity of selzing a commanding position.

Continued on sixth page.

LIKE MAGIC.

"It always acted like magic. I had scarcely ever need to give the second dose of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for summer complaints. Mrs. Walter Goven-100k, Ethel, Ont.

Love-making is one of the arts in which experience is not assential to success. - [Merchant Traveller. ระบารเม<del>าะละ</del> แก<mark>ล้นี้ น้ำ</mark> 1

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