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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1891.

We were not aware until very recently that the Ottawa Citizen claimed to voice the sentiments of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion.

In the report of the City Council statistics it is pleasing to note that there is not an house of evil repute in St. Ann's Ward. This speaks volumes for the Irish Catholic people of Montreal.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY has been making some disquieting remarks lately and certain persons apprehend trouble on that account. No doubt Mr. McCarthy is capable of doing a great deal of harm, but fortunately there are many members of Mr. McCarthy's own party who are perfectly capable of taking care of him should he become obstreperous. Unfortunately, should Messrs. Chaulon or Scrivener break out again, now that the Hon. Edward Blake has disappeared from the scene, there is no one left on their side of the house to give them the required dressing. Honors are easy in both camps in so far as the bigots are concerned.

HERE is a choice morsel of newspaper literature, combining all the beauties of actresses advertising and the nonsense which appears in English and American papers concerning things Irish, special and general. We are gravely informed in a semi-editorial paragraph in the Star, a Montreal evening paper, that—

One of the most marvellous phenomena belongs to Mrs. Langtry. It is a silver framing that in years gone by, when Ireland claimed kings, held the wooden bowl in which the steaming hot potatoes were brought on the table to delight royalty. It was found tarnished and dark in an old shop in Dublin, bought for a small sum, cleaned up, and now the centre is filled with a fat, blue velvet cushion, in which are stuck pins, like the big, black and white, and of all size and sharp needles.

The writer is evidently neither acquainted with the history of Ireland or the very familiar fact that potatoes were only introduced into Ireland at the end of the sixteenth century.

THE Peterboro Times describes what it terms an "amusing incident" as occurring in "the George street church" on Sunday. What particular class of Protestant church the latter is we are not told, but the "amusing incident" was as follows:

Rev. W. J. Maxwell, of Toronto, was about beginning to read the lesson when Mr. Seward, the organist, accidentally stepped on one of the pedals and the organ gave forth a dismal groan. Mr. Maxwell quickly turned around to the organist and said: "Hold on, there; give a fellow a chance!"

It is a wonder that the readers of the Peterboro Times were not further informed that there was "loud applause," or, that the "congregation was convulsed with laughter." But the moral would seem to be that the ways of Protestant ministers are, to say the least, peculiar, and that the ideas of reality and solemnity do not enter into their "devotional exercises," as the local reporters in newspapers call their services. The "lesson" must have lost some of its force after this "amusing incident."

THE Globe, in discussing the question of discriminating against Great Britain and Ireland in the making of any reciprocity treaty, says that England has not unfrequently discriminated against her colonies in making her treaties, and adds: "If she can discriminate against us in order to secure an extension of her commercial relations without risk to the political connection, there seems to be no good reason why discrimination on our part against her should be regarded as treason." Nobody was ever so stupid as to argue that discrimination against Great Britain should be regarded as treason. The Globe must not imagine, however, that people have no memories at all. The treason complained of consisted in the principal contributor to the Globe deliberately writing a pamphlet for the benefit of United States public men, wherein he pointed out the best and most efficacious means of crushing the life out of all Canadian enterprises and forcing the country into annexation. There seems to be very good reason for the Globe to try and shift the question from its proper basis, but the people have too much discrimination to permit anything of the kind.

We are glad to note that the highest ecclesiastical authorities are endeavoring to correct the common idea that emigration to the United States means

easily made money, affluence and advancement to those who leave their own country. THE TRUE WITNESS has before this shown by letters and other writings that there is a terrible amount of misery existing in the ranks of those misled persons who have listened to the exaggerated stories told by the domestic and foreign enemies of Canada, concerning the alleged advantages to be gained by the Canadians who may pass over the border line. Now we note with satisfaction that the sufferings of agricultural emigrants are attracting some attention. La Semaine Religieuse, of Quebec, says: "In the United States, as well as in Canada, the condition of the agricultural classes is far from satisfactory." The following figures throw a bright light upon the situation. In the former country we find that in Vermont "1800 farms were abandoned by their owners in 1890; in Maine 1600 farmers left their farms and sought out other homes in the far west; in Massachusetts 1400 farms were sold out because of the owners not being able to meet expenses; and in Kansas and Dakota foreclosure of mortgaged farms reached the number of 2650. If the fact is not public, we can give the evidence of certain Canadian farmers in these parts who would willingly exchange their position with many of our own people." It is to be hoped that the evidence alluded to will promptly be made public. In fact we think it is the duty of those in possession of the facts to make them public as a warning for others.

MR. PARNELL is to some extent unfortunate in his friends, or, at least, their utterances. The sayings of many of his most intimate supporters are not in any degree calculated to either advance his cause or elevate it in the opinion of thinking and conscientious Irishmen. Not the least unfortunate expression of opinion has just fallen from the lips of Mr. John H. Parnell, brother of the member for Cork, who goes to Ireland, as is alleged, to stand for Parliament. In a speech recently stated that "it is just as well to say that England controls the Pope and rules him with an iron hand when her interests are concerned," and that the difficulty is brother finds himself in at present, is due, not to the O'Shea case, but to personal hatred on the part of Great Britain, backed up by the "Pope's orders." No doubt Mr. John H. Parnell is a Protestant, and, therefore, ignorant of the Pope's position, but this is no excuse for the expression of any such offensive statements as we have quoted. They will in no degree aid his brother as such senseless nonsense must necessarily be offensive to any good Catholic, and is not calculated to deceive any intelligent Protestant Irish elector.

THERE is quite a movement on foot to-day in Canada for the erection of monuments. Referring to the subject the Globe says:

Certain Liberals of Lower Canada are advocating the erection of a monument to some of the men of 1837, a step which has revived old controversies. The best monument to these former rebels lies in the history of the country since their day. A pile of stone would not add to its grandeur. If statues are going, why not erect one to Lord Elgin? It is true he had no hand in the rebellion itself, but his conduct in the trying years which came after it stamped him as one of the greatest men in our annals. In 1846 a Tory Administration by the act of Victoria cap. 45 recognised the principle of payment for rebellion losses and made provision for the relief of some of the sufferers. In 1849 when a Liberal Administration extended the measure so as to deal fairly by all concerned, the Tories were guilty of some bad work on which it is not necessary to dwell.

The bad work to which our contemporary refers was the burning of the Parliament House in Montreal during that year. Strange to say, however, some of the most notorious Tories of that day are now the leading lights of the Liberal party. A funny incident in that connection occurred during the recent electoral contest in Montreal Centre. A youthful orator dilating upon the sins of the Conservative party, in thunder tones asked his audience: "Who burned the parliament house?" When promptly came the reply, "Fred Perry." That gentleman was sitting on the platform, alongside of the chairman, and he joined in the laugh that convulsed everybody at the home thrust. First did the job and seems to think it was nothing to be ashamed of—although he has changed his party allegiance. *Tempora mutantur, et mutatur in illis.*

We agree with the Globe that the rebels of 1837 have an imperishable monument in the history of our country. We owe them our liberties.

BROTHER ARNOLD.

A movement is on foot to make a presentation to Brother Arnold by the old pupils who benefitted by his devoted labors in days gone by. Nothing could be more appropriate and certainly none is more deserving than the indefatigable principal of St. Ann's School. Were the old pupils whom he taught, not only in this Province but in Ontario, to give but a trifling amount each, the presentation

would run up in the thousands. Wherever Brother Arnold has been there the fruits of his labors have been abundant. He is a zealous religious, one of the most distinguished members of the Christian Brothers, at the same time he is an Irish patriot and a true friend of Canada, an apostle of total abstinence and the guide of youth. His scholars to-day are leading merchants and manufacturers, professional men and holders of positions of trust and emolument; no doubt they will not forget him, now that it is proposed to do something in acknowledgment of his great services. It is understood that before long Brother Arnold will take his departure from St. Ann's School, of which he has been for so many years principal. The people of St. Ann's Ward will deeply feel and deplore his loss, but fortunately he will not be debarred in his new position at St. Louis Institute from having a surveillance of his old quarters as inspector of the schools. In any case the loss of St. Ann's will be the gain of St. Louis Institute, a college that has made marvellous progress within a few years and which is a striking proof of what the Brothers of the Christian schools can do when the opportunity is afforded them to display their ability. Let us hope that the gentlemen who have undertaken the carrying out of the project to present good Brother Arnold with a testimonial may meet with ample success, and however successful they may be they cannot achieve more than he deserves.

THE MCGREEVY CASE.

We have no desire to comment upon a suit *sub judice*, but we cannot refrain from remarking that it looks very much as if the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, M.P., were about to have his findings at a very early date. The honorable gentleman has been a central figure for many years and, naturally, has required considerable influence. This caused a deep seated jealousy of our Irish M.P. and Mr. James Tarte, now M.P. also, was the most eloquent of the dissatisfied. For months Mr. McGreevy was insulted and abused, nothing being too odious for his enemies to launch against him. Mr. Tarte having sought to blacken his character almost impudently an opportunity of proving his terrible charges in a court of justice. At that stage of the proceedings Mr. McGreevy appears to have thought the time had arrived when it was convenient for him to meet Mr. Tarte on the ground he had himself chosen, and he therefore had his doughty assailant arraigned in court upon a charge of criminal libel. We do not venture to predict the issue of this trial, nor do we prejudge it. We sincerely trust that our co-religionist and fellow countryman may come out of the ordeal with flying colors. All that need be said for the present is that Mr. Tarte is no longer the lion rampant he figured as some months ago. During past week the case was called on, and behold! the defendant who was ready some months ago is no longer ready at all, but desires to have a commission to fish for evidence in England! His Honor Mr. Justice Bosse refused the application of Mr. Tarte for an adjournment, and has ordered the case to go on. The case must, however, be postponed, it appears, as the term for the present panel of jurors will expire before the trial can be brought on, and the application for a new panel made by Mr. McGreevy has been refused by the representative of the Attorney-General. Why? That is what everybody is anxious to know.

The following extract from the court proceedings will be sufficient vindication of Mr. McGreevy for the present:

Judge Bosse—I desire to ask whether it is the intention of the Crown to move that a second panel be summoned.

Mr. Anyon—No; such is not our intention and we oppose the motion made this morning.

Judge Bosse—I desire to draw your attention to the fact that it is apparent to me as it must be to every person who has attended court, that from a number of cases which yet remain to be tried it will be quite impossible for all set down for trial to be heard before the 23rd inst., at which date the present panel of jurors will be discharged by lapse of time.

The judge then enumerated the cases, and repeated that it was quite impossible for all these to be tried, more especially the cases of the Queen against Murphy and McGreevy for conspiracy and the Queen against Tarte for libel. The judge then forcibly directed the attention of the Crown prosecutors to this condition of things, and stated that he had not the power of ordering a second panel to be summoned unless upon the application of the Attorney-General any more than he could fix the term of the court. For this reason he was obliged to dismiss the application made on behalf of Mr. McGreevy.

He took occasion to warn the Crown prosecutors that the full responsibility for this condition of things must rest with those who alone have authority to summon a jury. There was considerable excitement in court when Hon. Mr. Irvine arose and said: "I do not rise now to complain of the judgment which has been rendered by the court. On the contrary, I believe it is the only judgment which the court could render consistent with law, but I wish to draw the attention of the court and the public to the fact that the private prosecutor has done all that he could up to the present time to bring in this trial with a view of vindicating his character. Every effort,

however, has been made on the other side to postpone the trial. We were first met at this term by a frivolous and unfounded motion to postpone the trial until next term, which motion was very properly rejected by the court, and we now find that the department of the provincial government, which is specially charged with the superintendence of the administration of justice, is interfering to prevent this case from being tried and so giving the private prosecutor no opportunity of obtaining justice."

TWO-ROWED BARLEY.

The Whitby Chronicle, referring to the subject of two-rowed barley, tells the farmers of the country some very plain truths, which they can lay to heart with much profit. The journal in question states that it had from the first great doubts as to the ultimate results of the experiments with this particular class of grain, backed up as they were by the Dominion Government. Practical tests have, however, proved the doubts of the Chronicle to have been without justification, and we have recently published in our own columns official reports which proved the value, in an economic sense, of the cultivation of this particular kind of grain by our farmers. The report of Sir Charles Tupper has proved that two-rowed barley can not only be grown in Canada, but can also obtain possession of the European markets. But, apart from the gloomy anticipations of the Chronicle, its remarks as to the negligence of our agriculturists are only too true. Alluding to the growth of barley, it says: "Our land is too badly impoverished, and our tillage lacks system altogether." In England and Scotland farmers keep their lands in a very high state of cultivation. They have rotation of crops for one thing. This rotation varies on light and heavy soils. The farm holdings descend from father to son, and every inch of each field is known to the farmer to be possessed of a certain grade of fertility. Then they use special fertilizers, and they feed as much rich food as will pay—and for more if they did not consider that it pays to send something back to the ground. They see to it that every inch of ground in a field is exactly as rich as any other inch, and thus are enabled to grow a crop which will ripen at all times. This is a great idea in growing barley. If it didn't ripen evenly it don't malt evenly, and is a poor investment for a maltster. In Canada no two farms, nor in fact two fields on the same farm, are in the same state. There is no fertilizer purchased, little or no stock feeding, no summer fallowing. There is no system at all." The Chronicle then proceeds to point out that barley should weigh from 54 to 56 pounds per bushel before it will obtain a high price in England, though 51 to 52 pounds is sufficient, and adds: "It seems to us our Canadian farmers have not been well enough taken care of to produce good results in such a market. The land has been so impoverished that it is hard to get any other crop to grow like it should, so we have not been able to see how two-rowed barley is to be grown 6 or 8 lbs. over weight." The reports of the British experts, however, appointed to test the samples of Canadian barleys have set these objections at rest. They tell us that the samples sent compare very favorably with French, Dutch, Danish or other European barleys. The reflections on our farmers' carelessness and neglect of the principles of scientific farming are, however, too true. This incomprehensible carelessness in connection with fertilizing, agriculture and attention to stock, has been abundantly proved by agricultural commissions and by experience. It is high time the farmer awoke to a sense of their own lack of judgment.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DISCUSSION.

A correspondent somewhat discourteously questions the statement, made a week or two ago in these columns, that the French had broken faith in connection with the fishery question, and that, consequently, their extreme pretensions in Newfoundland might well be challenged on that account. Our correspondent asks "when and where?" If he had access to the blue books laid before Parliament he would be able to read in *extenso* what we can only afford to give a very brief space to. It has been brought into some prominence that by the treaties of Paris in 1763 and Versailles in 1783, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded to France by Great Britain but on the clearly stated condition that "The King of Great Britain in ceding the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regarded them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations." And to this the King of France replied in 1783: "The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of His Majesty's intentions not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon

"from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations." This is clearly a solemn agreement made and accepted. Yet, while Great Britain has perhaps too rigorously enforced the observance of the treaty of Utrecht we are told in the blue books that France has in no way carried out her share of the bargain and "St. Pierre is to-day the centre of unchecked smuggling; all appeals to France to permit a British Consul to be stationed on the island, to guide British interests—an international courtesy nowhere else denied on the civilised globe—have been met by a flat refusal; and as though that were not enough, bounties have been placed by the French Government upon French-caught fish exported to foreign countries amounting to about sixty per cent. of the prime cost of the article." The agreement has been broken and it is pointed out that the islands may reasonably be demanded back. Perhaps the Newfoundland delegates now in England will press this course on the Imperial authorities. It would be a timely claim. France cannot come into court with clean hands, and a little pressure would perhaps cause her to drop some of her preposterous pretensions in connection with Newfoundland. The Times correctly speaks of the root of the Newfoundland difficulty being the French interpretation of the old Bolingbroke-De Torey treaty, but England ought never to have allowed its interpretation as far as it affects a part of her dominions, to become so far neglected as to be capable of any but the correct one. Now that the moment has arrived for "something to be done" it is to be regretted that the unwise conduct of certain Newfoundlanders, and several others not friendly to a settlement, should temporarily endanger the progress of negotiations.

A PERNICIOUS DOCTRINE.

Some of the journals of the United States are candid enough to acknowledge that the States rights theory, which has already caused a great civil war and any amount of internal dissension of a lesser kind, is one which in the long run must prove untenable. The ridiculous position in which the Federal authorities have been placed by the recent Italian embargo has brought the subject into temporary prominence. Thus the Albany Argus, a leading organ of the administration, points to the humiliating fact that the Federal government through Mr. Blaine has been compelled to confess that it is impotent when the State of Louisiana tells it to mind its own business. The Argus points out that the action of Louisiana proves "that the old feeling still prevails—that the sentiment which once plunged the country into a terrible civil war exists, and may yet bring unnumbered evils upon the land." Since this Government was established "this pernicious doctrine has exerted its baleful influence, and once again, in a most significant manner, the people of the United States are brought face to face with it. The case is one to excite the most serious thought of patriotic Americans."

That the doctrine is a pernicious one there can be no doubt, especially when an American paper acknowledges it. But that the constitution of the United States teaches it is beyond dispute. It must be remembered though that when the "pernicious doctrine" was asserted before the civil war the Federal authorities resisted it to the death. So it ought when the national character is imperilled, as in the New Orleans affair.

Y. I. L. AND B. A.

A Successful Dramatic Performance.—Speech by Mr. Redmond, M.P., for Armagh.

The Dramatic Section of the Y. I. L. and B. A. on Monday night presented the great Irish drama "Eileen Oge; or Dark of the Heart before the Dawn," before a large and appreciative audience in the Queen's Hall. The following was the cast: Patrick O'Donnell, (A Young Farmer), M. P. Rowan, (His Landlord's Nephew), Harry Loftus, (A College), Mr. McLean, (A Soldier), J. J. Griffiths, (A Soldier), Brian O'Farrell, (A Soldier), Father Mahony, (A Parish Priest), J. McManus, (A Soldier), Mr. Moriarty, (Eileen's Father), E. Sheridan, (Chester Winchester), (Victor H. Loftus), W. Sullivan, (The Penman), (Clerk to Mr. Loftus), MacShane, (A Soldier in Mr. Loftus's Service), J. A. Flood, (A Soldier), Andy, (A Soldier), G. Cunningham, (Phadrig), (A Soldier), J. McLean, (Capt. Jones), (Of the Tact), H. O'Connor, (A Soldier), Eileen, (A Soldier), C. J. Grace, (A Soldier), Moriarty, (A Soldier), (Retired to O'Donnell), Sarah O'Donnell, (Miss Nellie Langan), Miss Eva Hallymore, (Miss O'Donnell), Miss Aggie Mills, (Miss O'Brien), (A Village Beauty), Miss Anne Langan, (Miss Moriarty), Bridget Maguire, (Secret to Mr. Moriarty), Miss Rose Hilton, (A Soldier), Balfour, (Police Constable), Haymakers, etc., etc.

The play was very fairly rendered. Afterwards Mr. J. O'Brien, President of the Y. I. L. and B. A., made a few remarks thanking the audience for assembling in such large numbers. That night's performance was given in honor of the celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of the association. He was proud to have the entertainment patronized by that distinguished Irish gentleman, Mr. Redmond, the Parnell delegate. (Loud cheers.) The audience from the announcement of that gentleman's presence continued to call upon and cheer him,

until he finally ascended the stage, accompanied by Mr. J. O'Brien, who briefly stated how proud he was to introduce Mr. Redmond to the audience. Mr. Redmond (who was the recipient of most enthusiastic cheers and applause) said he felt very loath indeed to break upon such a creditable entertainment, resist the very cordial invitation of Mr. O'Brien and the other members of the L. & B. association. He appreciated the manner of his introduction, which was a wish on their part to pay respect to the "Old Country," which they all loved down in their hearts. A time would soon come when an opportunity would be given him to state the views of the men whom he represented—the Irish delegates. He would say that the scenes they had witnessed in the play vividly reminded him of scenes which he and his colleagues in Ireland too often, alas, witnessed in reality—the eviction of Irish tenants from their dearly loved, though poor homesteads. But, thank God, that time was now becoming a thing of the past. Mr. Redmond concluded by hoping that the dream of Irishmen throughout the world would be soon realized—that every Irishman who loved his country would see her achieve her right of self-government. Then they would all enjoy peace, prosperity, and see Ireland taking her place as a nation amongst the nations of the earth.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE AMERICAN BOOKMAKER. April, 1891. Howard, Lockwood & Co., Duane st., New York.

The current number of this handsome publication is fully up to its customary high standard. The illustrations, specimens and letter press are about as near perfection as it is possible to get, and the publication of the utmost value, not alone to the printing trade, but to general readers.

THE AMERICAN DICTIONARY OF PRINTING AND BOOKMAKING. Howard, Lockwood & Co.

This is the first number of a dictionary, as we are told, "comprising references to all that is known of the art from the earliest to the present time, technical, historical and biographical, the most comprehensive book ever published." The first number shows very fully that this will be, when completed, a work of great value. It embraces a great deal more than its title indicates, and includes biographical sketches and much general matter of interest to those others than printers and bookmakers. In its serial form it is presented free to the subscribers of the "Bookmaker" noticed above, \$2 per year, and cannot otherwise be obtained, save when the entire work is complete. The style of the publication is of the first order and its production perfect.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. Boston: Federal street.

The April number of this magazine has for its main attraction an article on Canadian art and artists, by W. Blackburn Harte, in which is given a very fair idea of the leading painters and sculptors in Canada and reproductions of some of their chief works. Mr. W. L. Montague contributes a good article on the University of France, in which a very good description of that old and famous school is given. "Winter birds in New England," by Mr. G. B. Putnam, gives an insight of the ways and classes of the feathered tribes which do not migrate during the cold season. Electricians will be interested in Mr. Stockbridge's "Later History of Electricity," and antiquarians in a well and thoughtfully written article, "Where are Newland and Northumbria," the New Memorials of the New World, around which there hovers so much historical fog. The general contents of this excellent monthly are all of a high standard.

A Serious Fire.

The cabinet shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at Hochelaga were totally destroyed by fire early Monday morning. Shortly before one o'clock the watchman in charge of the building, while on his rounds, saw flames issuing from a pile of rubbish in the south end of the building on the second floor. When first discovered, the flames had made considerable headway, and, owing to the inflammable material in the shop, the fire spread rapidly, and it was only a few minutes before the whole interior was a mass of flames. The alarm was sounded by the assistant watchman, William Birch. Peter Cogan, the watchman, got the hose to work and was pouring water on the flames when the firemen arrived. The firemen had some difficulty in reaching the scene of the fire on account of the mud, which was very deep in some places. By the time the brigade got properly to work the building was already doomed and they turned their attention to the adjoining buildings, which were in great danger of being destroyed. The fire was very fierce and scorched the adjoining buildings. The glass in the blacksmith shop facing the fire was all broken by the heat. Some cars standing near the burning structure were in danger of taking fire, but fortunately some locomotive fire, but fortunately some locomotive fire, but fortunately some locomotive fire, which were there were put into service, and removed them to a place of safety. The water pressure was low and the engines had to be brought into service. The fire was got under control about two o'clock, and soon all danger of the flames spreading was over. It is feared several men will be thrown out of work for a while at least.

A New Phase of the Fisheries Difficulty.

St. John's, Nfld., April 20.—The Fortune Bay fishermen are combining to load vessels with herring and run the blockade to St. Pierre. At Bay d'Espérance six hundred men united. The cruiser Flona, Commander Sullivan, interdicted and one policeman was badly hurt. Two steamers were sent to assist the Flona. The French are reported to have been the instigators of the riot. There is great excitement over the matter. Bay d'Espérance is a small fishing settlement on the north side of Fortune Bay, thirty three miles from Harbor Breton. The bay is much frequented by herring after bait, because of its valuable fishing. Its population is about fifty. Harbor Breton is 240 miles from St. John's.]