THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891.

All matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed must advise us Saturday forenoon.

TO THE READERS OF THE HERALD

With this issue the undersigned retires from the position of Editor and Manager of the HERALD, and he feels that, in justice to the friends and patrons of the paper, as well as to himself, such a step should not be taken without a few words by way of farewell. To cease speaking to the many readers whom, for the past four years, he has weekly addressed through these columns, seems to him like severing ties of friendship and breaking up associations which he had come to regard as almost necessary concomitants of every day life.

Whether or not he has, while he has been in charge of the HERALD, succeeded in elevating it or obtaining for it respectability and a place in the confidence of its readers, he leaves the public to judge. Of one fact, however, he is certain, that when he entered the office he did not find matters in the most satisfactory condition. During these years he devoted his time, his energies and such talents as he possessed to building up the HERALD and giving it a worthy place among its contemporaries. He discharged his duties conscientiously, and possibly not without undue attention, as his somewhat impaired health now admonishes him.

He would wish to take leave of his readers under different conditions; but circumstances which he is unable to control appear to suggest this as the only course open to him consistent with his manhood. He prefers stepping out of his own free will rather than be forced out, although such a step involves serious pecuniary loss, as he had become interested in the HERALD to a very considerable extent.

In conclusion the undersigned begs to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the subscribers and friends of the HERALD for the generous support accorded it while under his control, and for the great kindness of which he and others connected with the office have, from time to time been the recipients at their hands.

JAMES MCISAAC.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Yesterday, St. Patrick's Day, was duly celebrated by the Irishmen of this city. At a quarter to 10 o'clock the members of the Benevolent Irish Society in full regalia, started from their Hall, on Prince Street, and to the strains of Worth's band marched to St. Dunstan's Cathedral. Arriving at the Church the celebration of Solemn High Mass was commenced. The officers of the Mass were: Rev. Father Reid, celebrant; Rev. Fathers McLellan and McAuley, deacon and subdeacon respectively. His Lordship the Bishop of Irina occupied a seat in the sanctuary. After the Communion Rev. Father Curran ascended the pulpit and delivered the following

SERMON:

"Their sound hath gone forth into all the earth and their words unto the ends of the world."

Dearly Beloved Brethren:—These words of the 18th Psalm recited in the Office of the Apostles and indicative of the far-reaching results of their labors are scarcely less applicable to the labors of the saint whose memory we celebrate to-day than to those of any member of the Apostolic College. Next to those who received their commission directly from the Saviour of mankind, the Church has ever shown the highest honor to those great saints who in the early ages of Christianity continued the work begun by the fishermen of Galilee, and converted three remote regions which the Apostles were unable to visit during the few years intervening between our Lord's ascension and their martyrdom. Like the chosen twelve, the souls of those heroic men were inflamed with an ardent desire of bringing a knowledge of the true God to "all who sat in darkness and in the shadow of death" (Luke I. 79); like them they were ready in imitation of their divine Master to lay down their lives for the salvation of the people to whom they preached; and they gave the most convincing proofs of the divine character of their mission by the extraordinary miracles they performed in the name of their crucified Redeemer. Though they did not, like the first Apostles, receive their commission immediately from the Son of God, their authority was none the less divine for its source was the infallible guide left by our Lord to continue his mission upon earth, even to the consummation of the world.

To honor the memory of one of the greatest—I should rather say *the* greatest of those saints who were the apostles of particular nations, we are assembled here to-day. We come together before God's altar to unite with our brethren in every part of the world in returning thanks to Almighty God for having called our forefathers, through the instrumentality of St. Patrick, from the darkness of paganism to a knowledge of the Christian religion, and for having preserved their descendants faithful to that religion through a series of the most galling persecutions that have ever tested the fidelity of any portion of the Christian Church. The century in which St. Patrick was born—the 4th after Christ was one in which God wonderfully revealed His power; and as His instruments are ever in proportion to the work required of them, the character of our saint as one of God's chief agents at that time, appears to us invested with all the supernatural grandeur of the age in which he lived. It was then that the prophecy made by God through His servant Daniel, seemed on the eve of its complete and manifest fulfilment. "The stone that struck the statue became a great mountain and filled the whole earth." (Dan. II. 35) The Church had scarcely come forth from the catacombs when the Roman Empire visited place and vanished before her, surrounding the Imperial city to the Vicar of Christ; while paganism as it was nothing more than a religion of the state, was extinguished by the Barbarians who, like a torrent had been entirely poured, and left it at his death entirely pagan, and left it at his death entirely christian. He met with a little opposition in the beginning from some individuals, but after the conversion of the leading men of the island at Tara, in the first year of his mission, his progress through the country was one continuous triumphal march. The early history of the Church in other countries tells of the cruel deaths suffered by the first converts at the hands of their pagan persecutors. Ireland has had her full proportion of martyrs, but their history begins with a period centuries after her conversion. We are naturally led to enquire: Why this striking contrast between the early history of the Irish Church and that of every other? To a supernatural cause this effect must be chiefly attributed, but in part it may be accounted for by the character of the people while pagans. Their paganism was not of that debasing type which marked the idolatries of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Their mythology was distinguished by that pure and exalted legendary lore which so excited the admiration of the learned author of the Monks of the West. They never sank to the practice of those abominations so graphically described by St. Paul in his Epistle to the Romans, which degraded the rest of the Gentile world. They had the simple faith of children ready to believe, and in their irresolute resistance to the christian faith, we seem to see signs of a real, though vague impression that there was a religion purer and more exalted than their own. Separated as they were from the rest of the world by their insular position they preserved more than other nations recollections of the truths revealed to primeval man, which helped to keep them at the threshold of the invisible world listening for the voice of that unknown God whom like the Athenians they worshipped ignorantly. Of all providential preparations for the Gospel of Christ the social elevation of woman must be regarded as the most important. It is from the altar of home that the fire of Heaven spreads over a christian land. When St. Patrick converted those Irish women, whose number he tells us he could not count, he won auxiliaries who were already conscious of their dignity and strength, and prepared to assume the majesty and authority of the Christian mother, wife and sister. When to their natural virtues were superadded those infused into the soul by the reception of the sacraments, the women of Ireland became after their conversion models of those domestic virtues, the practice of which has given their descendants such a proud pre-eminence for the purity of their lives amongst the nations of the earth.

The intellectual development of Christianity in Ireland was almost as wonderful as her rapid conversion. St. Patrick was hardly laid in the tomb before legions of Irish religious teachers began to spread themselves over Europe. While Ireland, says Montalembert, sent forth her sons into all the regions of the then known world, numberless strangers hastened to her shores to seat themselves at the feet of her doctors, and to find in that vast centre of faith and knowledge all the remnants of ancient civilization which her insular position had permitted her to save from the flood of barbarous invasion. The Irish monks received with kindness guests a grade of instruction, and gave them both books and masters, the food of the body and the food of the soul, without demanding any recompense." These were free schools in reality, and not merely in name, like the so-called modern free schools! My dear friends, with what ingratitude have our people been repaid, especially by those who have profited most by Ireland's generosity! Even at the present day, though a live persecution of the Church has ceased throughout the English-speaking dominions, we inherit the evil consequences of that legislation which made the schoolmaster a felon. People do not recover in a few years from the effects of centuries of enforced ignorance. In Ireland itself, and in almost every part of the world in which they have found a home, our people are forced to contribute to the support of the education of others, while maintaining at their own expense schools to which they can send their children without danger to their faith and morals.

As regards the period of Irish history following the conversion, there is perfect unanimity amongst all historical writers who measure and value men and things by a christian standard. From Fleurimont to Montalembert, Bollinger and Cardinal Newman, all such witnesses agree and draw a picture of the people in language coloured by an enthusiasm which would certainly seem in their testimony were these writers open to the suspicion of the color blindness of domestic prejudice. One period of the history of the Church of St. Patrick has been passed over almost in silence by those who have written the history of the Church. This apparent blank in our history is easily accounted for, when Church history consists chiefly of accounts of the worthiness of the clergy; of the efforts of Popes to reform them; or of resistance on the part of the civil authorities to the voice of Christ's Vicar; of the unceasing attempts of kings and princes to usurp the power that belongs of right to the successor of St. Peter; Ireland occupies a very insignificant place on the page of the historian. But when he would record the labors of zealous missionaries, the constancy of martyrs, the unflinching zeal and faithful people can endure rather than betray to the faith of their sires; the heroic struggle for the freedom of God's altar; then the chronicler finds it necessary to give ample space on his page to Ireland's share in the story of the Universal Church.

The same distinguishing features that marked the Church of St Patrick during its golden age, and during the sad but glorious history of the last ten centuries characterize it to-day. Its missionaries still go forth to the most distant quarter of the globe, filled with a zeal not unworthy of the days of St. Columbanus. Its children have outstripped the Church in America, whose members far outnumber the parent Church in Ireland. In Australia, the children of the Church of St Patrick are more numerous than their brethren were in America 40 years ago. "In the Vatican Council," writes Cardinal Manning, "no sal I had so many mitred bishops as St. Patrick." Three of England's bishops are Irishmen, nearly one half of the priests both of England and Scotland, and fully three fourths of their laity are of the same nationality. In all of these countries the savings of the Irish toiler are given freely to build up the churches, convents and colleges of England of his adoption, and not less willingly does he contribute to a similar purpose when a call is made upon him by the sister of his Church to which he owed his first allegiance in his native sod. During the last year I have had an opportunity of seeing what is being done in Ireland itself to restore the church to its pristine (external grandeur). Every place I visited in 13 counties gives evidence of the faith and generosity of the people. Perhaps the best test we can have of the sincerity of a people's faith next to their readiness to suffer for it, is their willingness to contribute towards the erection of churches to the honor and glory of God. Ireland is not a wealthy country. It is as poor as centuries of oppression can make any land no matter how favored by nature. Still if one were to judge of its wealth by what has been expended on its churches and its educational and charitable institutions during the last 30 years, he would pronounce it one of the richest countries in the world.

My dear friends, it will avail little to confine our study of the life of St. Patrick to mere admiration of his virtues and of the virtues of those whom he converted. Let us show our appreciation of those virtues by endeavoring to follow their example. Let us imitate that love of the children of St. Patrick. Let us make more vigorous efforts than we have been doing in the past, to repair the evil consequences from which we still suffer from the enforced ignorance of bye-gone days, by giving greater attention to the thorough education of our children, and by so doing we shall merit the reward which God has in store for all who are faithful to the teachings of our glorious Apostle.

At the conclusion of Mass the procession reformed and marched through the principal streets, and back to their Hall. In the evening a grand entertainment was given in the Lyceum, when the following programme was well rendered;

PROGRAMME.

H. A. Taston, - - - Director.

PART I.

Address—"The Day We Celebrate." ..... Hon. G. W. Howlan.

Vocal Solo—"The Children's Home" ..... Cowen
Master Brent McInnis.

Vocal Duet (by request)—"Flow on Thou Shining River." .....
Prof. Hazgard and Henry Anderson.

Harp Solo—Selected .....
Miss Benoit.

Vocal Solo—"A Bunch of Shamrocks from my Dear Old Mother" .....
Mrs. Blake.

Violin Solo—"La Strane r" ..... Dauche
James Hyndman.

Vocal Solo—Selected .....
Mrs. Strickland.

PART II.

Vocal Solo—"Tender Voices" ..... Hill
H. A. Taston.

Piano Solo—"Secret Wishes" ..... Lange
Master Harry Anderson.

Vocal Solo—"In the Chimney Corner" ..... Cowen
Mrs. D. O'M. Reddin.

Clarion Solo—Irish Air ..... Kosieck
W. E. Knight.

Vocal Solo—Selected .....
Mrs. James Byrne.

Song (by request)—"Remember, Boy, You're Irish" (with Tableau of Ireland) ..... Scanlon
Master Harry Anderson.

Piano Solo—"Killarney" ..... Balfe
Mrs. Peter Doyle.

PART III.

The Laughable Farce,
"TURN HIM OUT,"
By Members of the Charlottetown Dramatic Club.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Writs have issued for the four vacancies in the House of Assembly, viz; Charlottetown, Fort Agustus, Souris and Port Hill. Nomination Day is fixed for the 2nd. of April, polling on the 9th.

After last election the Globe gave Sir John Macdonald a minority of one in Parliament to work along for four years with. He managed to do it, and never complained of the difficulty. Now the Globe gives him a majority of 20 to continue the struggle. The ministerial organ's own showing is 20 better than last time, and Sir John Macdonald's chances very much better.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in an address to his constituents after the election, made use of the expression, "The end is near." The editor of *L' Electeur*, not comprehending the flexibility of the English language, thought Sir Richard was dying, and to save the possibility of a "scoop," put its pages in mourning and ran in a large photograph of the supposed defunct knight. Mistakes will occur in the best regulated families, and many people now think *L' Electeur* merely intended to be funny. It would have been cruel fun with one's friend.—*Empire.*

Some of the comments of the United States papers upon our elections are charmingly innocent. That good Republican Journal, the New York Tribune, which hates the "Tories" without knowing exactly what kind of creatures they are, asserts. The disloyalty cry must have harassed the Liberals without affording them any reflex support, *for the annexationists thought anyhow.* This frank statement of fact is refreshing, but embarrassing in the extreme for the home politicians hit by it.

The recent tariff debate in the French Chamber of Deputies illustrates in a vivid manner the progress of protectionist principles in that country. Even Leon Say, the one-time advocate of free trade, and the friend of Cobden's Anglo-French treaty, is reported as saying that "no free traders now exist in France." When, coupled with the spread of these ideas all over Europe and England itself, as well as in Australia, where the present conference is preparing to establish a protective tariff around the new Dominion, our free trade friends in Canada had better not be too rash or hasty in their proposals and policy.

The debate on Australian federation has brought out one thing—the reluctance of the movers to disturb the industrial system of the various colonies. It is proposed, of course, to have a federal tariff against the world. There is also a suggestion not to overthrow the protected manufactures of Victoria by such a blow as internal free trade, but only to reduce existing tariffs a certain regular percentage each year, so that no commercial revolution need take place. The Unrestricted Reciprocity party in Canada have no such qualms. They are only too anxious to go at the Canadian robber and monopolist, as they call the manufacturer, and hand over the Canadian consumer to the tender mercies of the most flagrant trusts, monopolies and rings on the face of the globe.

The Kingston (Jamaica) *News Letter*, just to hand, has a two column interview with the senior member of the firm of Middleton & Co., who is asked the question: "Do you think there is any probability of a large trade being done with the Canadian Dominion?" "Yes, I think Canada has an important future before it both in the West Indies and elsewhere. One thing that will tend greatly to extend the fields of Canadian industry and commerce is the class of men who represent Canadian firms; they are business men of a superior type and far above the average of the ordinary class of drummers in intelligence and gentlemanly bearing. They are a fine body of men, with sterling honesty depicted on their faces. You feel that when they give you a quotation and show you samples the order given will be up to the specified standard."

The expenditures of the late Congress of the United States, amounting to $1,000,000,000, inclines the democratic Chicago Herald to indulge in statistical comparisons. This sum in two years, we are told, is "more than the average first class military power of Europe spends"—including "royal families, aristocracies, standing armies, and all the luxury of courts and monarchies." Granted, but that fact should tickle the fancy of the typical United States citizen who is supposed to value everything on the basis of cost in dollars. Surely there is nothing cheap about an administration that can spend one thousand millions in two years. There may be an aching void in the treasury, but what of that when the United States Tourist in "Yurrup" next summer can point the finger of one thousand million dollars worth of scorn at the beggarly monarchies over there?

Late advices from Hong Kong report that some 300 Chinese pirates and robbers were beheaded in Kwantung province during the last few days of the old Chinese year.

Henry F Cooley, of St. Paul, Minn., struck an unexpected bonanza in an old coat belonging to his father, Judge N. M. Cooley. Some time ago Mr. Cooley died and was supposed to be penniless, and this coat was selected as part of the burial outfit, but was found to be too small for the dead jurist and another was fortunately used. Last week the son picked up the old coat, and feeling some thing like paper on the inside, ripped open the lining and found $9700 in certificates of deposit and $100 and $500 bills.

K. C. is Guaranteed.

DECLARATION DAY.

Thursday last was Declaration Day in Queen's and King's Counties. Below will be found the official figures for these counties:

KING'S COUNTY.

	McDonald	McLean	McIntyre	Robertson
Cardigan	82	77	39	38
Peakes	57	52	52	51
Georgetown	149	144	63	62
DeGrey Marsh	186	164	58	47
St. Peters	139	139	161	151
Monticello	47	51	63	57
Morell	107	105	57	51
Souris	114	137	148	115
Rollo Bay	67	80	119	103
Head Rollo Bay	79	89	54	59
Montague	68	60	107	122
Brudenell	38	36	71	73
Vhim Road	39	33	69	78
St. Mary's (Mahar's)	70	62	33	46
Sturgeon	87	73	65	78
Dundas	108	121	75	71
Eighteen Mile Brook	128	111	88	94
New Perth (Finlay's)	56	59	67	69
Murray Harbor North	83	82	47	53
Murray Harbor South	106	110	91	93
High Bank	78	79	64	57
St Andrews	52	52	82	81
Red House	81	93	82	69
Red Point	39	66	72	60
Orbest Pond	62	84	44	23
North Lake	69	85	71	57
St Margarets	23	28	80	75
South Lake	69	79	35	31
Velister's	66	64	64	67
Black Bush	37	66	76	49
Allen William	42	40	68	71
Summerville	46	41	13	13
	2514	2624	2350	2256

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY

	Blake	Ferguson	Davies	Welsh
Ward 1,—				
Jillis' Livery Stable	89	89	45	46
Macaulay's Building	88	84	42	42
Ward 2,—				
Connolly's, Sydn'y St.	62	60	41	42
Thorne's, Sydn'y St.	50	48	26	25
Ward 3.—				
Market House	50	43	47	42
Law Courts	60	55	48	44
Ward 4,—				
Weymouth Street	65	56	68	60
Athenæum Building	51	52	57	52
Old Police Station	75	74	61	52
Ward 5,—				
McGregor's	74	75	87	79
East Central	53	54	67	61
West Central	71	63	53	46
Curtis'	78	72	51	43
Royalty East	48	47	38	38
Royalty West	28	24	42	31
Total	942	896	773	706
First District,—				
Long River	58	54	106	99
French River	31	34	67	67
Clifton	36	34	106	102
Granville	46	47	99	93
Hope River	101	90	60	51
Springton	41	43	85	84
Bradalbane	101	102	78	83
Westmoreland	57	49	36	30
Crapaud Lot 29	87	83	88	82
DeSable	66	65	64	62
Emyvale	71	66	24	22
Bonshaw	59	54	114	112
Total	693	657	858	821
Second District,—				
North Rustico	102	102	35	28
South Rustico	95	86	49	45
New Glasgow	70	68	74	72
North Wiltshire	66	67	103	100
New Haven	31	27	103	100
North River	35	32	87	83
Milton	26	27	72	71
Nine Mile Creek	58	47	113	108
St Catherine's	19	17	64	59
Wheatley River	110	107	52	54
Hunter River	66	65	74	73
Total	678	645	828	797
Third District,—				
Brackley Point	20	20	71	69
Brackley Point Road	41	37	101	101
Covehead	76	83	54	47
Little York	72	78	53	49
Bedford	87	87	61	54
Tracadie	84	83	34	33
Mount Stewart	65	65	65	69
Tignish	41	41	57	53
Monaghan	137	115	70	73
Johnston's River	49	50	67	61
Mount Herbert	29	31	58	51
Southport	38	37	51	51
French River	31	24	65	65
Total	771	748	808	784
Fourth District,—				
Pownal	62	51	157	152
Pisquid Road	53	49	36	39
Vernon River	48	44	99	100
Cherry Valley	67	70	64	63
Grand View	83	77	81	82
Caledonia	26	25	14	14
Newton or Orwell	52	50	40	43
Elden	84	89	59	59
Point Prim	40	44	33	35
Belle Creek	43	44	95	94
Wood Islands	28	32	61	64
Total	585	575	739	745

RECAPITULATION.

Ch'town & Royalty	942	896	773	706
First District	693	657	858	821
Second District	678	645	828	797
Third District	771	748	808	784
Fourth District	585	575	739	745
Total	3669	3521	4006	3853

In Prince County declaration did not take place till Friday. Following is the result:

Howlan	2903
Hunt	2661
Perry	3189
Yeo	3278

THE RESULT.

Declaration Day, throughout the various Provinces, gives the following general results of the elections:—

	Gov.	Opp.
* Ontario	37	44
* Quebec	23	31
New Brunswick	13	3
Nova Scotia	16	5
Prince Edward Island	2	4
Manitoba	4	1
* British Columbia	5	0
Northwest Territories	4	0
	124	88

* One election to be held.

Giving a majority of 36 to the Government, with three elections to be held. Two of these constituencies have heretofore returned Conservatives, viz.: Algoma, Ont., and Cariboo, B. C. The other seat, Huntington, Quebec, was held by a Liberal in the last Parliament. But now that the Government has been so handsomely sustained it is not unreasonable to think that Huntington will fall in line with the majority in Canada.

Peter McDonald, Parnellite M. P. for North Sligo, is dead.

The New Brunswick Legislature opened on Thursday. The speech from the throne promised legislation for abolishing the Legislative Council; for the encouragement of mineral resources of the Province, and making provision for importing cattle for sale and distribution throughout the province. Following the motion to adopt an address in reply to the speech, a lively debate ensued, extending into midnight, during which opposition speakers handled Attorney-General Blair without gloves. Having showed that Blair and McLellan stood off the Quebec Conference as representatives of New Brunswick, and at said conference voted for unrestricted reciprocity as one of their platforms, they had by their actions bound the government for the province to it. On Thursday last the electors of the province repudiated unrestricted reciprocity by an overwhelming vote, therefore the government did not possess the confidence of the electors. The address was allowed to pass.

READY FOR ARBITRATION.

Washington, March 10.—The Behring Sea negotiations have taken a most favorable turn and the governments of the United States and Great Britain appear to have at length reached a basis upon which to settle their difficulties, as is evidenced by a communication from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British minister here, which was laid before Secretary Blaine. In this communication Lord Salisbury says: "The despatch of Mr. Blaine under date of the 17th December has been carefully considered by Her Majesty's government. The effect of the discussion which has been carried on between the two governments has been materially to narrow the area of controversy. It is now quite clear that the advisers of the president do not claim Behring Sea as a mare clausum and, indeed, that they repudiate that contention in expressed terms. Nor do they rely, as a justification for the seizure of British ships in the open sea, upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States government any right for that purpose which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE SEAL.

"Whatever importance they attach to the preservation of the fur-seal species, and they justly look on it as an object deserving the most serious solicitude, they do not conceive that it confers upon any maritime power rights over the open ocean which that power could not assert on other grounds. The claim of the United States to prevent the exercise of the seal fishery by other nations in Behring Sea rests now exclusively upon the interest which, by purchase, they possess in a ukase issued by the Emperor Alexander I in the year 1821, which prohibits foreign vessels from approaching within 100 Italian miles of the coast and islands then belonging to Russia in Behring Sea. The ukase was a mere usurpation, but it is said that it was converted into a valid international law as against the British government by the admission of this government itself."

NEVER ADMITTED RUSSIA'S "RIGHTS."

Lord Salisbury then contends that not only can it not be shown that the British Government at any time has admitted the soundness of the pretension put forward by that ukase, but that it can be shown that it has categorically denied it on more than one occasion. Lord Salisbury quotes from a letter (1822) from Lord Londonderry to the Russian ambassador in London on a reservation of British rights to the navagation of the waters described in the ukase and also, from a note by the Duke of Wellington to Count Nesselrode (1822) refusing to admit Russia's rights to exclude foreign vessels for 100 miles from the coast. Lord Salisbury asserts that the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825 on which Mr. Blaine lays stress, does not contain a word to signify the acquiescence of Great Britain in the claim put forward by Russia to control the waters of the sea for 100 miles from her coast. He refers to the provision in the treaty that the respective subjects of the two nations shall not be molested in the navigation or fishing in any part of the Pacific Ocean, and argues that it was intended to negative Russia's extravagant claim.

BEHRING SEA PART OF THE PACIFIC.

Lord Salisbury declares that he is not prepared to admit the justice of Mr. Blaine's contention that the words "Pacific Ocean" did not include Behring Sea. He maintains that, in common parlance, Behring Sea was and is part of the Pacific ocean and that the latter words were used to give the fullest and widest scope possible to the claim which the British negotiators were regarding of a right freely to navigate and fish in every part of it. Therefore he concludes that the treaty provision referred to did secure to Great Britain in the fullest manner the freedom of navigation and fishing in Behring Sea. He says Her Majesty's government have no doubt that British subjects enjoy the same rights in Behring Sea which belong to every other portion of the open ocean, but it is a matter of sincere satisfaction that the president is willing to refer to arbitration what he conceives to be matters which have been discussed between the two governments for the last four years.

QUESTIONS TO BE ARBITRATED.

Lord Salisbury says no objection will be offered by his Government to the first and second questions proposed for arbitration by Mr. Blaine. They are as follows: "What exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein did Russia assert and exercise up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States? How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain." The third question is "Was the body of water, now known as Behring Sea, included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean,' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in Behring Sea were given or conceded to Great Britain by the said treaties?"

Lord Salisbury does not object to referring the first part of the question to arbitration, but will not admit that the decision of it can conclude the larger question involved. He excepts to the part concerned in the rights in Behring Sea conceded by the treaty and says Russia did not give any rights to Great Britain in Behring Sea.

WILL CONSIDER THE FOURTH PROPOSITION.

He is willing to accept the proposition implied in the fourth question that Russia's rights as to jurisdiction in Behring Sea passed to the United States. As to the fifth question Lord Salisbury says: "The first clause 'What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in the waters of the Behring Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limit?' would be very properly referred to an arbitrator. But the subsequent clause, which assumes that such rights could have grown out of the ownership of the breeding islands and the habits of the seals in resorting thereto, involves an assumption as to the prescriptions of international law to which Her Majesty's government are not prepared to accede."

The sixth question, relating to the establishment of a closed period in seal fishing, which deals with issues that will arise in case the controversy should be decided in favor of Britain, Lord Salisbury thinks, would more fitly form the substance of a separate reference. Her Majesty's government have no objection, he says, to refer the general question of a close time to arbitration, but such reference could not contain words appearing to attribute special and abnormal rights in the matter to the United States.

DAMAGES FOR SEIZED VESSELS.

Lord Salisbury concludes as follows:—"There is an omission in these questions which I have no doubt the government of the president will be very glad to repair and that is the reference to the arbitrators of the question, 'What damages are due to the persons who have been injured, in case it shall be determined by him that the action of the United States in seizing British vessels has been without warrant in international law.' Subject to these reservations, Her Majesty's government will have great satisfaction in joining with the government of the United States in seeking, by means of arbitration, an adjustment of the international questions which have so long formed a matter of controversy between the two governments.

Novelties IN NEW PRINTS.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Ottawa, March 16.—Wednesday, a young Englishman named Hall was married to a young woman named Lizzie Warren. While the wedding party assembled at the house of the brides parents, one of Hall's relatives appeared and produced documents proving that Hall had a wife in England. He was turned out by his new father-in-law and has left the city.

The House has been prorogued *pro forma* until the 25th of April. It is likely that the Gazette Special will be issued this week summoning the House for the 29th. Seats are being arranged, for the Session Mills takes Blake's seat and Davies takes Casgrain's.

St. John, March 16.—In Albert County on Saturday two bridges were carried away by floating ice.

On the same day, near Welsford, on the C. P. R., 25 miles from this city, heavy rains washed out about 400 hundred feet of the track and all trains were brought up for about twelve hours.

London, March 16.—A despatch from Burban confirms the report that the Portuguese gunboat attacked and captured the British South African Company's steamer, Countess of Carnarvon, while the latter was ascending the Lindpope River with rifles and ammunition, taking her into Delagoa Bay.

Montreal, March 16.—A London cable states that the Financial News comes out strongly against the extravagance of the Mercier Government and warns capitalists against Mercier's visit to negotiate a ten million dollar loan.

Huntington, P. Q March 17—Nomination took place here to-day. The attendance was very large. Jules Simard, ex-M. P., and one of the "noble thirteen," was put in nomination by the Liberals, and Duncan McCormack, Q.C., by the Conservatives. A large meeting was held, which was addressed by the Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and C. H. Tupper. The prospects are exceedingly bright for redeeming the constituency.

FOR CANADIAN READERS.

That excellent journal, the Dominion Illustrated, is steadily improving under its present energetic management, and is as steadily growing in public favor. The enlargement to 24 pages weekly afforded opportunity for great improvement in its literary contents, the contributors to which now include many well known writers. Historic sketches, healthy fiction, crisp editorials on current topics, bright correspondence from London, New York, Toronto and other cities, sports and pastimes, humorous sketches, etc., make up with the numerous illustrations, dealing chiefly with Canadian scenes, events and personages a charming journal for Canadian readers and a welcome weekly visitor in every home. The prize competition which the publishers have so successfully inaugurated is not an effort to work of some bogus silverware but a straightforward agreement made in good faith with their subscribers. The result, from the nature of the competition, must be beneficial to the readers, and the publishers only hope of adequate return is in an enlarged and permanent circulation, which was their object at the outset. On receipt of 12 cents in stamps they (the Sabiston Litho. and Pub. Co, Montreal) will forward to any address a sample copy of the journal with full particulars of the competition.

OBITUARY.

Quite a gloom has been cast over this place on account of the sad intelligence of the premature death of Mrs. Bernard Wynn, which occurred at her residence, Emyvale, early Sunday morning. About three months ago the deceased showed signs of failing health, but it was hoped by all that under skilful medical treatment she would regain her wonted vigor. But Providence has ordained it otherwise and we can only cheerfully bow to His Holy Will. The deceased was possessed of many admirable qualities which endeared her to a large circle of friends and acquaintances and her demise has clouded the sunshine of a happy home but it is our earnest prayer that she has been raised to a higher and happier home than this troubled world can give. The deceased leaves a sorrowful husband and four small children to mourn the loss of a dutiful wife and affectionate mother and the high esteem in which she was held was evinced by the large attendance at the funeral ceremonies, St. Anns Church, Lot 65. To the husband, children and other relatives we extend our sincerest sympathies in their painful affliction.—Com.

LETTERS TO EDITOR.

Senator Prowse on the Tunnel.

Sir—As the political contest is now over and the intense party feeling rapidly subsiding, many of the electors of this Island are no doubt seriously considering what the people of this Province have gained or lost by the contest, and what the outcome will be so far as the tunnel is concerned. I do not think the advocates of the tunnel have any cause to be discouraged by the result of the contest. It must now be admitted that had any one of the six members elect refused to pledge himself in favor of the tunnel he would not have had the shadow of a chance of being elected. We have therefore, all our members pledged to support and advocate the construction of a tunnel; and what is of equal, if not greater importance, we have the pledge of the leaders of both political parties in favor of it, if found practicable and the cost of construction at all reasonable, and also the promise of Sir Charles Tupper's influence in favor of "that important and necessary work."

Should the estimate of Sir Douglas Fox be within any reasonable sum, the Government is in honor bound to proceed with the work, and should it be opposed by the Reform Party they may make up their minds to do without any supporters from this Province for a long time to come. It appears to me that neither can very well afford to ignore our claims. We certainly are in a much better position than we were under the late Parliament to press our rights, and the party that opposes them need not expect any support from this Island for many years to come.

But while our prospects are encouraging, our people must show themselves in earnest, and make it the great question of the day by a united and vigorous effort, and show that we are prepared to sink every other consideration, even party ties if necessary, to obtain the fulfilment of the terms of union.

I was much pleased to notice, some few weeks ago, that the Charlottetown Board of Trade had taken up this question in a thorough business way and proposed a general agitatation of the question. I do not think it could be entrusted to better hands. The Board is composed of leading business men of both political parties who perfectly understand the value of such a highway for this Province. I would therefore respectfully suggest that the Board of Trade resume the consideration of the question at once, and make arrangements to hold meetings in every section of the Island, and have uniform resolutions passed at each meeting, and a common memorial signed by every elector in the Province, and such memorial to be presented to Government by a delegation from the Board of Trade as soon as possible. I would also suggest that at every meeting, held throughout the Province to consider the question of a tunnel, no other political or party question be discussed or introduced or introduced to the end that perfect unanimity may prevail.

In closing, permit me to express the hope that the Guardian, as well as every newspaper published on this Island, will prove true guardians of our Island home by advocating the work seperate and apart from every other political question, so that all parties may be able to unite in forwarding a work of the greatest possible importance to Prince Edward Island.

Samuel Prowse.

Murray Harbor, March 9, 1891.

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