UNIONISTS IN CONFERENCE.

A Heuster Re-Union of Liberal Unionists Yesterday in London-John Bright Deplores Gladstone's Bold Stand and Fears There is No Hope for His Return-Lord Maritogien's Speech.

LONDON, Dec. 7. -A monster conference of Liberat Unionists was held in London to day. The Marquis of Hartington acted as chairman. Among the distinguished persons present were the Earli of Derby and Northcote, Baron Rothschild, Mr. George J. Goschen, ex Attorney-General James and numerous noblemen. Ditters of regret were read from Lord Tennyson, the Dake of Argull and John Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Argyll and John Bright.

JOHN ERIGHT SPEAKS OUT.

In his letter Mr. John Bright says: "I do not attend because I might say something which might give pain. I fear to speak or even to write respecting Mr. Gladstone's course, which assonishes and greatly pains me, especially his speech to the Irish deputation which lately called on him. It seems that Mr. Gladstone has gone so far in his wrong course that there is no hope of his return. I deplore an condemn such action, and if pressed might say something which would widen the breach. Mr. Glad-stone's Irish allies are driving mutters to an extremity and yet no word comes from Mr. Parnell or Mr. Gladstone to restrain them."

Mr. Chamberlain wrote: "There is no hope of reuniting the Liberal party unless Mr. Gladstone's rehuma of Trick groups many in Gladstone's scheme of Irish government is abandoned.

LORD HARTINGTON'S SPEECH.

Lord Hartington, in his address to the convention, said the policy which Mr Gladstone Unionists were as true exponents of L.beral Mr. Gudstone, and in maintaining the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament they were better representatives of those principles. Their association were formed, Lord Hartington continued, to preserve the character of its memuers as Unionist-Liberals, and by organization they had achieved a success shich would have been impracticable otherwise, and had only neen achieved after occan zation. By the formation of an alliance with the Conservatives siege would be laid to the Gladtone position, which had not been taken by storm, and the L bernl-Unionists would have to work till either they were defeated or they obtained a more decisive victory. The time had not yet come when a line of action in Parliament would be laid down. The Liberal-Unionistal must depend for their line of parliamentary policy upon the action of the Government. The speaker believed there would be found nodifficulty on the main point-the militenance of the union. The present conference would prove to Liberal Unionists everywhere that trey were acting with the full support of Liberal opinion in the party. Mr. Gladstone, Sir Win. Vernon Harcourt and Mr. John Morley bused their speeches on the granting to Ireland of an executive government, but these specones all ignored the arguments of the Libers. Unionets against such a policy. Mr. Gladetene assumed that the Government were competing with him in his scheme for Ireland, but the Government were opposed to anything of the kind. The removal of the present Government would result in the election of Mr. Gladstone, who would settle the Irish question in his own way. We must always remember this when questions arise which might result in displacing the Government. The Liberal Unionists are interested in sust ining the Government. Questions had arisen which gave the Conservatives a common interest with a section of the Liberals and would force them to ado It was n cessary to maintain the union be-tween the Government and the Liberal-Unionists. The question of municipal reform for instance, was one which the Unionists should give the Government un opportunity

Referring to the situation in Ireland, he said: The present anti-rent ugitation was not spontaneous. It has, he meintained, been energed for political purposes and was simply anarchy. If speeches like John Dillon's were not checked the result must be the subversion of every principle of liberty in | question is very voluntious. The corres-Ircland. We are told, he said, that the Erg-lish D-mocracy will not stand there evictious, but I tank the English Democracy will ask who is responsible for them. Mr. Gladstone, added Lord Hartington, may not be able to control Jose Dillon, but Mr. Gladstone can speak to one word which will dissolve the ail between agitators of Dillon's cas and the Liberal party. The Eug ish people are awaiting that word, which, if delayed, will seriously endanger the good name of the Liberal party. (Great cheer.) The Earl of Selbourge moved that the conference affirm its dolermination to make every effort to uphold the Union. The resolution was adopted by acclamation. The Duke of Westminster moved and Mr. Heneage seconded a resolution to establish Liberal Unionist associations every. where throughout Great Britain.

IN POWER IF NOT IN OFFICE.

There were 400 guests at the Unionist ban-quet this evening. Mr. Goschen, in a speech, said they would be untrue to themselves if they failed to realize that their leader was in power, though not in office. They were asked to join Mr. Gladstone and Mr Paraell in a policy of connivance at revolutionary measures—to maintain silence in face of a plan of plunder. The centre of discussion had now whifted from the national to the agrarian question. Were they prepared to follow Mr. Gladstone in such a course. He (Mr. Gaschen) believed that if the Home Rule bill had been passed confiscation would have followed in the lines advocated by Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien. Lord Hartington spoke ic a similar strain.

A VIGOROUS POLICY WANTED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 .- The Ulster Loyalist Anti-Repeal Union has sent to the Marquis of Londonderry a set of resolutions expressing dissatisfaction with the weakness of the Irish executive in dealing with the defiant und shameless conspiracy to defraud one class of the Irish people and to demoralize another. and assuring the Government of the Union's cordial support in any attempt to crush the aspiracy.

NOTES.

Members of General Bullers staff have romised evicted tenants of Castle Island to tercede in their behalf.

At the regular fortnightly meeting of the National League held in Dublin to-day, it was anounced that the receipts since the meeting previous amounted to £500.

SEARCHING FOR PROOF,

There is no trouble in ascertaining from any druggist the true virtues of Hagyard's Oil, for all painful and inflammatory troubles, rheumalism, neuralism, lumbago, frost bites, burns, ruises, sprains, contracted cords, stiff joints, obes, painsand soveness. ches, painsland soreness.

THE FISHERIES FIGHT.

The Communications Between England and the States.

FULL HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

Redress Demanded from Great Britain for Damage Bone by the Scizures-Canada's Right to Enforce Treaty Obligation Denied by the United States-Congress Called to Ap-

> point a Losses Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The President today transmitted to Congress the correspondence which has taken place in regard to the Canadian fisheries dispute, and a letter from the Secretary of State on the same subject. The Secretary in his letter makes the following remarks therein: . "The history of this question during the period from 1818 to the present time has been one of unsuccessful attempts to adjust respective claims, and occasionally the difficu ty has been bridged over by temporary arrangement.
It is deeply to be regretted that the efforts of

this department, as shown by the correspondence now submitted, to arrive at such as agreement as would permit instructions of like tener to be issued by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, to guide the citizens of the respective nationalities in the unmolested exercise of their rights of fishing in the waters in question and defining ions of the entire Liberal party and even of all the principles under him. The Leb-ral assisfactory result. Although proposite the limits of place therein have not reached are now pending for consideration, which Unionists were as true exponents of L.beral at is hoped may prove the basis of principles as were the majority who followed a just and permanent settlement, yet as supplementary to the published history of this long standing subject, as illustrating the obvious necessity in the interest of amity and good neighborhood of having a clear and well defined universtanding of the relative rights of the two Governments and their respective citizen, it is considered expedient that Congress should have full knowalge of the action of the executive in the premises to assist them in their deliberation on this important subject. It will be oc-served in the course of this correspondence that notification has not failed to be duly given to the G veroment of Great Britain that compensation is expected for loss and damage caused to American fishermen by the unwarrantable a ti n of the local authorities of the Dominion of Canada, not merely by the summary seizure of their vessels and the exaction of heavy tine in advance of hearing and judgment, but for the curtailment of privileges to which they were justly entitled under commercial regulations as well as treaty scipulations, and the consequent interserence with their legitimate voyages, whereby the natural profitof their industry were seriously diminished and in many cases wholly destroyed. It would seem proper that steps in perpetuam refricmoriam should be taken by Congress to allow proofs to be made and placed on record of these lesses and injuries to our citizens, to enable them to be properly presented to Her Majesty's Government for settlement, and that for this purpose a commission should be authorized to take necessary

precis of respective claimants."

In the President's letter, 'renemitting to Congress the communication of the Secretary of State, he commends for the consideration of the House "the suggestion that a commission be authorized by law to take per-tuating proofs of the losses sustained during the past year by American fishermen, owing to their principly and un varranted treat ment by the local authorities of the Maritime provinces of the Dominion of Canada. I may have occasion to make further recommenda tion during the pre- nt session for such remedial legislation as may become necessary for the protection of the rights of our citizens engaged in he open sea fisheries in the North Atlantic waters.

The correspondence accompanying the message of the President and the memorandum from the Secretary of State on the fishers March 19th, 1886, from Sir Lional Sackville West, the British minister, to Scoretiry Bayard, trensmitting a reque t of Earl Resebery to be informed whether it is the intention of the United States Government to give notice to United States fishermen that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American territorial waters, as Her Majesty's Government are now considering the expediency of issuing a reciprocal notice with regard to British fishermen in American waters?" To this communication Secretary Bayard replied under the date of March 23rd "That the fishery question is now understood to rest on existing treaties precisely as though no fishery articles had been incorpo rated in the treaty of Washington." He adds: "In view of the enduring nature and important extent of the rights secured to American fishermen in British North America territorial waters under the provisions of the reaty of 1818 to take fish within the three mile limit in certain definite parts of the British American coast and to dry and curs fish there under certain conditions, this Goveroment has

NOT FOUND IT NECESSARY TO NOTIFY FISHER

MEN that they are now precluded from fishing in British North American waters." On May 10, Secretary Bayard wrote to Minister West in relation to the seizure of American vessels— (The Joseph Story, of Gloucester, seized May 6 and released after twenty-four hours' detention, and on the 5th the D. J. Adams,) Secretary Bayard says: "As both of these seizures took place in closely land-locked harbors no invasion of the territorial water. of the British provinces with the view of fishing there will be imagined, and yet the arrests appear to have been based upon the act or intent of fishing within waters as to which under the provision of the treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States of America the liberty of the inhabitants of the United States to fish has been renounced." It would be superfluous for me to dwell upon the desire which I am sure controls those respectively obarged with the administration of the governments of Great Britain and of the United States to prevent occurrences tending to create exasperation or unneighborly feeling or collision between the inhabitants of the two countries, but animated with this continent, the time seems opportune to

SUBMIT SOME VIEWS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION which I confidently hope will lead to such administration of the laws respecting the commercial interests and mercantile marine of the countries as may promote good feeling and mutual advantage and prevent hostility to commerce under the guiso of protection to inshore fisheries." Secretary Bayard. then points out that the treaty of thereon." Earl Rosebery says Her Majesty's my shop last night and took all the photo-1818, having been contracted between Government are prepared to enter upon a frank graphs I had."

United States and Great Britain, the contracting parties alone can apply authoritative interpretation thereto, or enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. He then continues: "The seizures of the vessels I have mentioned and certain published 'warnings,' purporting to have been issued by the Colonial authorities, would appear to have been made under a supposed delegation of jurisdiction by the Imperial Government of Great Britain, and to be intended to include authority to interpret and enforce the provisions of the treaty of 1818, to which, as I have remarked, the United States and Great Britain are the contracting parties who can alone deal responsibly with

questions arising thereunder.

Mr Bayard then goes on to discuss the provisions of the articles of the treaty of 1818 under which the contentions are. He claims bait is now used only for deep sea fishing and not at all for inshore fishing. It has, there fore, he alleges, become an article of commerce and under the treaty purchaseable by vessels having a permit from their own Government to "touch and trade," and as the American fishermen have no longer inducement to dry and cure fish on the Canadian coasts, he says "And as bait is no longer used or needed by them for the prosecution of inshore fishing in order to 'take' fish in inshore waters to which the treaty of 1818 alone relates, I ask you to consider the results of excluding American vessels duly possessed of permits from their own Government to 'touch and trade' at Canadian ports as well as engage in the deep sea fishing, from exercising freely the same customary and reasonable rights and pri-vileges of trade in ports of the British colonies as are freely allowed to British vessels in all ports of the United States under the laws and regulations to which I have adverted. * * I have been led to offer these considerations by the recent seizures of American vessels to which I have adverted, and by indications of a local spirit of interpretation in the provinces affecting friendly intercourse, which is, I firmly be-lieve, not warranted by the terms of the stipulations on which it professes to rest. It is not my purpose to prejudge the facts of the cases, nor have I any desire to shield any American vessel from the consequences of violation of international obligation. The views I advance may prove not to be applicable in every feature to those particular cases, and I should be glad if no case whatever were to arise calling into question the good understanding of the two countries in this regard, in order to be free from grave apprehansions, which otherwise I am unable to dis-

THE DAVID J. ADAMS SEIZURE. On May 20th, Secretary B yard again wrote to Minister West, although so reply had been received to the letter of May 10th. In this second letter, Mr. Bayard says, "I feel it to be my duty to bring impressively to your attention information recently received by me from the United States consul-general at Halifax, N.S., in relation to the seizure and continued detention of the American schooner David J. Adams the apparent disposition of the and local officials to use most extreme and technical reasons for interference with vessels not engaged or intended for inshore fishing on that coast." He recites the facts in connection with the seizurs of the Adams and says: 'In so extraordinarily confused and irresponsible a condition of affairs, it is not posable to ascertain with that accuracy which is needful in matters of such grave importance, the precise grounds for this barsh and peremptory arrest and detention of a vessel the property of citizens of a nation with whom relations of peace were supposed to exist." The Secretary re-"ffirms the position he previously assumed as to the provisions of the treaty of 1818 and makes numerous references to correspondence between the two countries in after years. He closes by asking Minister West to procure such s eps to be taken as may be necessary to restrict all arrests of American fishing vessels for supposed violation of the convention of 1818, unless it is evident and can be clearly proved that an offence of tinhing has been committed and the vessel itself captured within three miles of land. In the mean ime Secretary Bayard telegraphed United States Minister Phelps, urging the

NEED OF AN IMMEDIATE UNDERSTANDING between the United States and Great Britain. On May 29th he wrote Mr. West, calling atcention to the enactment in Canada of a law proposing forcible search, seizure and forfeiture of foreign vessels when found in Canadian wat is for any purpose not permitted by the law of nations, or by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United King-dom or Canada now in force. He also refers to the warnings issued by the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries, assuming to execute certain provisions of the treaty of 1818, which he characterizes as an assumpt on of jurisdiction entirely unwarranted, and shich is wholly denied by the United States. In the interest of the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations," he continues, "I give you my earliest information on this subject, adding that I have telegraphed Mr. thelps, our minister at London, to make an earnest protest to Her Majesty's Government against such arbitrary, unlawful, unwarranted and unfriendly action on the part of the Canadian Government and its officials. I have instructed Mr. Phelps to give notice that the Government of

GREAT BRITAIN WILL BE HELD LIABLE for all losses and injuries to citizens of the United States and their property caused by the unauthorized and unfriendly action of Canadian officials to which I have referred." In letters dated June 7 and 14, July 2 and 10, Secretary Bayard renews his protest gainst the action of the Canadian authorities on the seizure of other vessels. Referring to the seizure of the City of Portland at Shel-purne, N.S., Secretary Bayard writes: "The act, as it is reported, is an infringement of the ordinary rights of international nospitality and constitutes a violation of treaty stipulations and commercial privil-ges. unfriendliness to a citizen of the United States is greatly to be deplored, which I hold t to be the duty of the Government of Great-Britain promptly to correct." Under date of July 23rd, Earl Rosebery writes Min-ister West acknowledging the receipt of a despatch from the minister, enclos ing a copy of the note addressed to him by Secretary Bayard. Referring to the seizure of the Joseph Story and the D. J. Adams, 'the matter," says Earl Rosebery, "is one involving the gravest interest of Canada, and upon the receipt of the communication above mentioned, I lost no time in requesting the Secretary of State for the colonies to obtain from the Government of the Dominion an expression of their views thereon. I now enclose a copy of an approved report of the Canadian Privy Council in which the case of Canada is so fully set forth that I think it would be desirable as a preliminary step to the further discussion of the questions invelved in this controversy to communicate a cony of it to Mr. Bayard as representing the views of the Dominion Government, and I have to request that in so doing you will state that Her Mujesty's Government will be glad to be favored with any observaand friendly consideration of the whole question with the most earnest desire to acrive at a settlement consonant alike with the rights and interests of Canada and of the United States. The

REPORT OF THE CANADIAN PRIVY COUNCIL concerning the efforts made by the Canadian Government to arrive at an adjustment or the difficulty and the rejection by the United States Senate of President Cleveland's recommendations on the subject are referred to, and Lord Rosebery says: "under these circumstances, Canada, having exhausted every effort to procure an amicable arrangement, has been driven to again fall back upon the convention of 1818, the provisions of which she is now enforcing and will enforce in no punitive or hostile spirit, as Mr. Bayard sup-poses, but solely in protection of her fisheries and in vindication of the rights secured to her by treaty." He disputes Mr. Bayard's contentions as to the purchase of bait and privileges that should be enjoyed under "touch and trade permits." "Canada," he says, "is simply acting on the defensive, and no trouble can arise between the two countries if American fishermen will only recognize the provisions of the convention of 1818 as obligatory upon them, and, uatil a ne w arrangement is made, abstain, both from tishing in her waters and from visiting her bays and harbors for any purposes save those specified in the treaty." During August and September Secretary B syard made numerous other complaints. Writing concerning the other complaints. Writing concerning the seizures of the Jane Ellen and Shiloh, he asserts that the firing of guns across their bows was "A most unusual and uncalled for exhibition of hostility." Writing again with reference to the refusal of shelter to American fishermen in distress, he says: "If, as I cannot permit myself to believe, Groat Britain should refuse citizens of the United States enjoyment of the plainest and most unde niable of rights, the consequences would be so serious as to be contemplated by this Government but with great concern." He de nounces in vigorous terms THE HAULING DOWN OF THE AMERICAN PLAG on the schooner Marion Grimes by the cap-

tain of the Canadian cruiser Terror, Apnended are communications from Minister Phelps to Earl Roseherry in relation to the seizure of the David J. Adams. "It seems to me impossible to escape the coaclusion," he says, "that this and other similar seizures were made by the Canadian authorities for the deliberate purpose of harrassing and embarrassing the American fishing vessels in the parsuit of their lawful employment, and the injury, which would have been a serious one if committed under a mistake, is very much aggravated by motives which appear to have prompted it. The real source of the difficulty that has arisen," he says, "is to be found in the irritation that has taken place among a portion of the Canadian people on account of the termination by the United States (Severament of the treaty of Washington on the 1st of July last, whereby fish imported from Caasda into the United States is now liable to duty." The correspondence closes with a lengthy letter written by Mr. Phelps to Lord Kidesleigh on September 17th, acknowledging the receipt of certain comuni-cations relating to the Canadian fisheries and continuing the presentation of the American side at the point where the correspondence with Lord Rosebery left it. Min-ister Phelps, in the course of his communi-cation says, "The United States Government must insist that, irrespective of the future result of Canadian legal proceedings, the authority and propriety of which is a subject of dispute, and without awaiting their conclusion, it is to Her Majesty's Covercment that it must look for redress and satisfaction for the transactions in question, and for such instructions to the colonial authorities as will prevent their repetition. It will be observed that interference with American shipping vessels by the Canadian authorities is becoming more and more frequent and more and more flagrant in its dieregard of treaty obligations and of the principles of comity and friendly intercourse. The forbeurance and moderation of the United States Government in respect to them appear to have been misunderstood and have been taken advantage of by the Provincial Government. course of the United States has been dictated not only by an anxious desire to preserve friendly relations, but by full confidence that the interposition of Her Majesty's Govern ment would be such as to put a stop to the transactions complained of, and to afford re paration for what has already taken place. The subject has become one of grave importance, and I earnestly solicit the immediate attention of your lordship to the questions involved and to the views presented in my former note and those of the secretary of In conclusion Mr. Phelps suggests state." us a means of preventing further collisions between American Ushermen and the Cana dian officials that an ad interim construction

can be reached. Consumption is often only an indirect result of diseased kidneys. "Over two years ago I became a confirmed invalid. Myfriends all thought I was far gone in Consumption. I was sure the time had well nigh come when I must leave my helpless little children motherless. With this dreadful fact staring me in the face, I resolved to try Warner's safe cure. My husband tried to dissuade me, thinking I was too far gone for anything to help me. But I took it, and in two weeks time I was like a new creature; and in four weeks I was able to resume my household duties—at this writing I am perfectly well.' MRS. E. J. WOLF, wife of Rev. Prof. T. Wolf D.D., editor Lutheran Quarterly, Gettys-burg, Pa. If you write her, enclose a stamp, and she will tell you the story is true.

of the terms of the existing treaty be reached

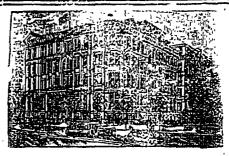
by mutual consent to be carried out inform-

ally until a more permanent understanding

THE MARCH OF THE PESTILENCE. BUENOS AYRES, Dec. 8.—The cholera continues to spread. During the 24 hours ending yesterday 35 new cases and 30 deaths were reported at various points. The Minister of Marine has issued a decree declaring all the ports of the Republic of Argentine and Rio de la Plata, with the exception of Montevideo infected with cholera.

PROUBLETOR H. B. KINNEY, Weldon House, Earlville, N. Y., was run down by overwork and threatened with Bright's lisease, followed by stone in the kidney and bladder, which produced intense pain and pasms. A council of physicians did him no good. He passed fresh blood from the urinary organs. Everything else failing, he was finally fully restored to health by Warner's sale cure, as hundreds of thousands of other acute sufferers have been. Don't take Warner's word for it. Write Mr. Kinney (enclosing stamp), and ask your friends and usighbors about Warner's safe cure.

"Yes," said the artist, "photography of late years has made wonderful strides. It has got so now that photographs can be taken at night." "You astonish me," said the at night." "You astonish me," said the artist's friend. "It's a fact, though," contions which Mr. Bayard may desire to make | tinued the artist, sadly ; "somebody got into



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A STRANGE CASE. Mr. Robert Kissick, of Coulson. Ont., nas recently recovered from a remarkable disease—a tumor of the spleen with dropsy. The tumor estimated to weigh about six pounds. His medical counsel gave him no hepe, but Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

A CONFESSED MURDERER. PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec.9.—Gustaf A. Lundstrum, of Pontiac, R.I., comm tted suicide yesterday, after confessing the murder of Emma Pierson, a young Swede girl, whose body was found in Hill's Grove the ut six weeks ago.

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remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have falled is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you posting for a trial, and I will cure you Address Dr. H. G. ROOT

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NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HERREN GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Province of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her husband, William Manton, of parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of descriton, and because the sid William Manton having obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Supreme Court for the State of Messachusetts one of the United States of America, has contracted a second marriage. Montreal, 18th September, 1886 DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for the said Dame buzon Ash.

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