THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1887.

The Fishery Question.

We have, from time to time, for the past few months, discussed, more or less at length, the fishery question in dispute between Canada and the United States; but, in view of events in this connection, which have quite recently transpired on our shores, our readers cannot be too frequently reminded of the dishonorable conduct of our Republican neighbors regarding this subject.

During the discussion consequent upon President Cleveland's message, asking for the appointment of a joint commission to enquire into the question in dispute; Senator Frye and his friends in Congress, as well as their supporters and followers throughout New England, were loud in their protestations that the Canadian fisheries were of no use to the people of the United States, and that the appointment of such a commission would be only a useless expenditure of money. It is well known that Congress, whether on this account or from whatever cause, refused to appoint the commission asked for. No sooner had the next fishing season opened than the Yankee fishermen, whom Mr. Frye and others of his stamp in Congress claimed to represent, took the earliest opportunity of demonstrating to the world that their loud-mouthed champions, as well as that portion of the American press which took up the refrain, were dealing in unqualified falsehoods; that the Canadian fisheries were of the greatest importance to the people of the United States, and that they, the fishermen, were prepared to run all risks and to violate all laws in order to avail themselves of the advantages which these fisheries afforded. This course is persevered in year after year; whenever possible, these fishermen steal our fish, although they know such conduct is in contravention of our rights and in violation of a solemn compact entered into by the two nations. When caught in the act they have no defence to offer, thus acknowledging their guilt before the whole world.

The most remarkable feature in connection with the whole question is the coolness with which some of the New England newspapers speak of the manner in which the rights of Americans in these fisheries are jeopardized by Canadians. If it is their right to violate a solemn treaty entered into by the two nations, and to steal our fish whenever an opportunity affords, then indeed do we say that their rights are slightly infringed upon, and that they have a grievance. But if our Yankee friends would seriously consider that it is the right and duty of every loyal citizen of a country to strictly observe the terms of every treaty and law, to the making of which the Government of his country was a party, they will find that they have very little to complain of, and that they have been treated with the greatest possible leniency.

Now, theft and falsehood are most reprehensible qualities in individuals; their possessors are eschewed by all respectable society, and before the law they are crimes punishable with the severest penalties. What is unlawful or criminal in an individual must be so, in a greater degree, in a nation. That being so, let us see how it will apply to that portion of the people of the United States for whom Senator Frye and his companions undertake to speak, and whose opinions are voiced by the great majority of New England newspapers. We have already seen that they are guilty of falsehood, inasmuch as they made a declaration that our fisheries were of no value to them, while they sought the earliest opportunity of falsifying this statement by taking every unlawful means of utilizing these fisheries. The question of theft is proved the moment an American fishing vessel is found catching fish inside the three-mile limit. Within the past few years this has frequently been the case. A few days ago several boats and seines were captured on the northern shore of this Island, while in use by Yankee fishermen in the actual capture of fish within prohibited waters. As the intention of committing a crime is nearly as bad as the actual commission thereof, any amount of evidence can be procured to show that our neighboring fishermen are most guilty in this respect. Any one who takes the trouble can, on any day, see hundreds of American fishing vessels sailing along our shores, watching for the cruisers to disappear, in order that they may be able to secure a little plunder before their return. These are all plain facts, which cannot be controverted, and which we submit for the careful consideration of those among our countrymen who are fond of regarding our American cousins as the perfection of the human race.

In our opinion the foregoing facts are not a very flattering commentary on the actions of a great nation of sixty millions, who are never done boasting of being in the van of progress and enlightenment. But what is more extraordinary still, is that men can be found in Canada willing to hand over to these people the management of all our commercial affairs.

A Tea Party will be held at Hope River on Tuesday, 23rd of August. This will be the grand event of the season. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

The Presidential Election.

Although the next Presidential election, in the United States, does not take place until November, 1888, and the new President does not enter upon his official duties until the March following, yet the election campaign has already commenced, the first shot having been fired at the Ohio Republican State Convention. Who the actual standard bearers of the respective parties will be, it is, of course, at this distance of time, scarcely safe to conjecture. Judging by the past, and with the evidence now before us, it seems safe to presume that Mr. Blaine or Senator Sherman will be the Republican nominee. The last named gentleman has been the choice of the Ohio Republicans; but as to what his chances are of receiving the nomination at the national convention it is impossible to say. It is the universal opinion, established, no doubt, on precedent, that the candidate who can carry the vote of New York State is sure to win his election. Whether Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman will be the fortunate winner of the Republican vote of the Empire State, time alone will determine. Indeed both these men, although at present apparently so strong, may be passed over and the choice may devolve upon some one whose name, up to the present, has not been prominently before the public.

As to who shall secure the Democratic nomination, little can be said; but Mr. Cleveland, the present occupant of the executive mansion, will very likely be the man. He is, probably, the strongest candidate; and, being a native and former Governor of New York, would, doubtless, poll the largest Democratic vote possible to be secured in the pivotal State. Besides, during his term of office, he has probably given as general satisfaction to his party as could reasonably be expected.

Whoever the candidates may be certain it is that, from now till the time of election, the freedom of speech, granted to everyone by the constitution, will be availed of to the fullest extent, and the shortcomings, more, perhaps, than the virtues, of the respective candidates, even unto the third and fourth generation, shall be submitted to public criticism.

Whoever may become the next President of the Nation, we trust the people of the United States, or at least that portion of the people of that country with whom we have to deal on the fishery question, will soon learn to have some regard for the rights of others, to respect the spirit, if not the letter, of international law, and to conform to the usages of civilized nations.

Signs of the Times.

Indications are not wanting that an appeal to the electorate of Great Britain will, at no very distant day, be made. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have of late strongly hinted that such would, before long, be the case; and the Marquis of Salisbury himself, has quite recently advised some of his friends to be prepared for an early dissolution of Parliament. A general election in Great Britain, at the present time, would be of unusual interest to the citizens of the three kingdoms, and would be anxiously watched by the people of both hemispheres. The present administration gained power through the failure of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to carry through Parliament his Irish remedial legislation. At that critical juncture some of the veteran statesman's life-long friends deserted him, and he found himself obliged to yield to the force of English public opinion, as then constituted.

The new administration sought to strengthen themselves in the confidence of the people by introducing, and passing through Parliament, the Coercion Act. Whether on account of the passage of this Bill, or from whatever other cause, quite a revulsion of feeling has taken place in England regarding Lord Salisbury's Government, if the recent elections may be taken as a true index of public opinion. Should Parliament be immediately dissolved and an appeal to the people be made, the course which the Liberal-Unionists will adopt and how they will fare at the polls will be matters of much interest to the British public.

It is not at all improbable that when the electors of Great Britain and Ireland are again called upon to exercise their suffrages, the result will be the entrusting of power, once more, to Mr. Gladstone, and that the Grand Old Man may yet complete his most extraordinary public career by obtaining for Ireland, Scotland and Wales the inestimable boon of Home Rule. This would be a most fitting crowning of all his public acts.

The concerts given in the Market Hall on Monday and Tuesday of this week, by the Kellogg and Listemann Concert Company, are among the best musical entertainments ever given in Charlottetown. Mr. Listemann's performances on the violin were simply wonderful. Miss Kellogg's singing was of the very best, while Mr. Ronconi's flute playing and singing were of the highest order. Mr. Holt and Miss Clark Ford also did their parts well. So charmed were the audience that the performers had to respond to repeated *encores* amidst the most deafening applause. It is to be regretted that they were not favored with fuller houses, as we understand Mr. Chappelle has sustained considerable pecuniary loss in connection with the enterprise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Grit friends were, a little while ago, loud in their declarations that the increased iron duties were an unjust discrimination against English imports. Now they are exerting all their powers in the advocacy of Commercial Union which means the most absolute discrimination against everything imported from Great Britain. This is another example of Grit consistency.

From recent London advices it will be seen that Sir Charles Tupper is using his influence to advance the interests of his native country. On the 27th ult., accompanied by Sir John Rose and Mr. Baden, M. P. for Liverpool, he had an interview with Right Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, and strongly urged the adoption of the Canadian Pacific Railroad as the route for British mails to China and Australia. Mr. Goschen promised to give the matter his most favorable consideration.

Mr. Wallace, Collector of Customs at Sussex, N. B., has been instructed by a Scotch legal firm to secure a list of farms in that Province for the use of intending settlers. The attention of the firm was called to Mr. Wallace's work through the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, he having furnished a large amount of practical information as to the advantages New Brunswick offered to settlers from the Old Country.

The fifth annual convention of the International Association of Fairs and Expositions opened in Toronto on July 27th. There were present from different parts of Canada and the United States, about thirty-five delegates. The President, Col. A. A. Stevenson, of Montreal, delivered an address, in which he characterized the attempts to belittle Canada, in connection with the Commercial Union affair, as decidedly unpatriotic; he invited the United States delegates present to observe for themselves the prosperity of Canada, and he felt sure they would return to their homes with glowing reports of this country.

The task of maintaining order in the French Chamber of Deputies is by no means an easy one. A few days ago Mr. Floquet, the present occupant of the tribune, found his physical powers unequal to the task of subduing the tumult, and consequently asked the Chamber to find some one stronger than he to take his place. The motion that his resignation be not accepted was, however, carried by the Chamber unanimously. The President, taking this vote as an expression of their entire confidence in him, consented to retain his position. This little episode may have the effect of causing more respect to be shown the rules of the presiding officer of the Chamber.

The nomination for a member to represent the South Riding of Renfrew, Ont., in place of the late member, Mr. Campbell, took place on Tuesday of last week, when Mr. Ferguson, Liberal-Conservative, and Mr. McIntyre, Independent Liberal, were duly nominated. After the nomination speeches were made by Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice; Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P.; Hon. Peter Mitchell, and others. Mr. McIntyre, who comes out as an Independent Liberal, is a shareholder of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and is possessed of immense wealth. In the brief card which he issued to the electors, his views are anything but favorable to Commercial Union, as will be seen from the following extract:

"I desire to state briefly that I think the most important matter for Canada at present is the establishment of better trade relations with the neighboring countries. I shall, therefore, should I be elected, use my utmost efforts to obtain and extend reciprocity in natural and other products with the United States, keeping in view mainly the welfare of Canada, while endeavoring to sustain close relationship with the trade and commerce of the mother country."

Hon. Thomas White, being recently interviewed on the subject of Commercial Union, gave expression to the following:

"All I can say about that is that it seems to me people are confounding different things. Reciprocity is the adoption of a treaty for the interchange of such products as we can fairly exchange, and is a thing that the Government is endeavoring to accomplish, and an offer is still standing in our statutes. Commercial Union is wholly different from that. It means the surrender by Canada of all control over its fiscal policy, and the acceptance of the American tariff, with such changes from time to time as the requirements of the American people may render necessary. I think no self-respecting nation or community could consent to give up to a foreign power control over its fiscal relations. I don't think the Imperial Government could consent for a moment to our adopting differential duties against England. It is said by some people that our present tariff is an ordinary declaration of our right to tax English goods in the same way in which we tax foreign goods. There is nothing in our present tariff that provides that we can tax English goods at higher rates than foreign goods. There is no more attack upon English interests, as far as we are concerned, in a tariff of thirty per cent than there is in a tariff of fifteen per cent. It is uniformity of tariff in imports from all countries that is the feature, and it is that they propose to make us abandon. It is, I think, without charging everybody who is in favor of Commercial Union with being annexationists, tending in favor of annexation. The moment we transfer our commercial legislation to Washington, the question will arise 'Why should we have all this trouble about dividing our receipts? Why not unite in the regular way and take our position as one of the States of the Union?' So that I don't think the people of Canada can accept Commercial Union unless they are prepared to go very much further. In saying that, I may add that I am very much in favor of a fair reciprocity treaty for the free interchange of such productions of both countries as we can reasonably expect without interfering with the Mother Country."

Assassination of Archbishop Seghers.

Our readers will remember having read, in the Herald of June the 8th, a letter from the Apostolic Archbishop Seghers, describing his experiences in far-off Alaska. This week it is our painful duty to record the tragic death of the saintly missionary. The following account of the murder is taken from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of July 21st:

The steamer *Dora* brought news on Monday of the murder of Archbishop Seghers by Frank Fuller, at a point on the Yukon river, Alaska, thirty miles from the trading post of Nulato. The lamentable event took place on November 28th, 1886, and upon receipt of the news the entire Catholic clergy were plunged in grief at the loss of one of the Church's most honored ecclesiastics. The Archbishop had a number of friends in this city who honored and respected him not only in his religious capacity, but also for his uniform kindness and general characteristics.

The following narrative of the lamented Archbishop's journey to the Yukon region, and the incidents connected with his cruel murder, were given to a *Chronicle* reporter by Rev. Father Paschal Tosi, who arrived in this city yesterday on the *Dora* from Saint Michael's. In company with Archbishop Seghers, Fathers Tosi and Robaut, both members of the Society of Jesus, and an American named Frank Fuller, who agreed to act as guide and workman, left Victoria on July 12, 1886, for Alaska on the steamer *Ancon*. They arrived in safety at Chilkat.

The purpose of the journey was to establish missions for evangelizing the Indians. On July 19th they travelled over the divide in a north-west direction as far as Stewart's river. There the party remained with the Alaska Commercial Company's traders, Mayo and Harper, until September 7th. The Archbishop left the two Fathers at the Stewart's river station to establish a mission for the Stickeen Indians. He decided to go as far as Muklakayet, a village near the mouth of the Tannanah river. Leaving Stewart's river on Sept 8th in company with Frank Fuller, several Indians were met with, who accompanied them as guides. Muklakayet was reached on October 24th, and the party were lodged at the trading post, receiving a hearty welcome from the whites and Indians, to whom the Archbishop was well known. Part of the journey was made in a boat, and partly by sled and dog teams. After a few weeks work among the natives the Archbishop decided to push on to Nulato, 200 miles lower down the Yukon river.

From this point until the commission of the murder the information was furnished to Father Tosi by a half-breed boy, who speaks English and is perfectly trustworthy.

After several days journey with the sleds, the party arrived at a deserted village thirty miles from Nulato. The Archbishop desired to push onward to a more suitable place for a mission, and consulted with his Indian guides upon the subject. This action did not suit Fuller, who told the Archbishop that "he ought to ask his advice, and not that of the Indians." He replied that the Indians were to be depended upon, and had experience as guides, and that he wished to go on. This resolution caused Fuller to grumble, and he began to endeavor to make the natives discontented with the Archbishop. They told the Archbishop of Fuller's conduct, but he paid no attention to their complaints, and decided to carry out his plan of going onward in the morning. After supper the party arranged their bedding for the night, the Archbishop sleeping between Fuller and the half-breed guide. Early next morning—Sunday, Nov. 28th,—about the break of day, which would probably be between 6 and 7 o'clock, the boy states that he saw Fuller get up from the place where he was sleeping, and sit by the embers of the fire in the centre of the hut. He was seated, looking at the sleeping Archbishop, and had a rifle under his cloak. Suddenly he arose and called to his victim to get up. Raising his head the sight of a rifle barrel met the Archbishop's gaze. Folding his hands in an attitude of resignation, and without uttering a word, the unfortunate Archbishop received the contents of the weapon. The bullet entered the left eye, penetrating the brain and passing out at the back of the neck.

The Indians rushed on Fuller and seized the rifle. They then proceeded to Nulato station, reporting the occurrence to Trader Frederikson, who sent a sled to bring the remains of the murdered prelate to his house. Fuller walked to Nulato and gave himself up to Frederikson, who forwarded the body and the murderer to St. Michael's, the Alaska Commercial Company's head station. The Archbishop's body was there encased in a wood and zinc coffin, and, through the kindness of Captain Healy of the United States revenue steamer *Bear*, the remains will be taken to Victoria for interment.

Fuller and the witnesses will be conveyed on the *Bear* to Ounalaska, where a preliminary inquiry will be held before United States Commissioner Johnson. His trial will take place at Sitka.

AN APOSTOLIC BISHOP.

The Most Reverend Charles James Seghers was born in Ghent, Belgium, on December 26, 1839. He was educated at the University of Louvain, and ordained priest in June, 1863, at Mechlin. After a long service in Idaho, Montana and Northern Oregon, he was stationed at Victoria, Vancouver Island, being consecrated as Bishop of Vancouver Island on June 20, 1873. He was translated as coadjutor to the Archbishop of Oregon City by Papal brief 10, 1878, and upon the retirement of the Most Reverend F. N. Blanchet, December 12, 1880, he succeeded that prelate as the head of the diocese. Archbishop Seghers, however, desired to renew his work among the natives of North-west America and Alaska, and at his earnest supplication he was transferred in 1884 to Victoria. His labor of love and zeal for his religion, and his genial manners endeared him to all with whom he came in contact, irrespective of creed or race. Before the Plenary Council that assembled in Baltimore in November, 1884, Archbishop Seghers pleaded the cause of Alaska in eloquent terms. He pictured in forcible language the needs of the people for religious instruction, and asked for the help and sympathy of his brethren in the faith. Throughout Oregon, Idaho, the Northern Territories and British Columbia, the devout prelate went from village to village and house to house, asking help from the members of his church.

His first visit to North-west Alaska was made about 1878, and although necessarily brief, his kindly behavior and genial attributes kept his memory alive in the minds of the traders—Russians and Creoles—on the Yukon river, and scarcely a year passed without inquiries being made by the natives as to the date of his return. His untimely death will be sincerely mourned by a vast circle of friends, especially in British Columbia and our Northern Territories.

THE MURDERER AND HIS CRIME.

Fuller's career as known to Father Tosi is as follows: He was working in Portland, Or., from 1879 to 1881 as a watchmaker. In 1882 Father Tosi met him at Cœur d'Alene mission, where he was given employment on the farm and did general chores. During 1883 and 1884 Fuller was at Spokane Falls, working at his trade, and in 1885 he went to Colville on a farm. In March, 1886, he returned to Spokane Falls, and learning that Archbishop Seghers intended to travel on the Yukon, he applied to go with him as laborer and guide. He obtained the situation, leaving Victoria with the party. So long as Fathers Robaut and Tosi were with the Archbishop, Fuller behaved himself and worked well.

"I was 500 miles away from the scene of the murder," said Father Tosi, "and only learned of it on my arrival at Nulato this summer, on my way to St. Michael's. Frederikson, the trader, told me. The traders and miners wished to lynch Fuller, but their better judgment prevailed, and he will be brought to justice. He came to St. Michael's with the body on a sled, and coolly walked up to Henry Neumann, the agent of the post, telling him he had shot Archbishop Seghers.

The utmost indignation prevailed among the white residents on the Yukon and at St. Michael's over the murder, and upon arrival of the steamers the feeling was intensified. The priest of the Russo-Greek Church had the body placed in his old church, and there it will lie till the steamer *Bear* takes it to Victoria for burial. Fuller confessed his crime, and is now penitent; but what impelled him to shoot our good Father I cannot conceive. Fuller is not in any way crazy or foolish, as he told the Indians he did not wish to kill them, he only wanted to shoot the Archbishop. Upon the arrival of the steamer *Dora* at St. Michael's I took passage for Ounalaska, and there I obtained a warrant for Fuller's arrest. Captain Healy will serve the warrant and take Fuller to Ounalaska to be examined by the Commissioner, who will send him for trial to Sitka, with the witnesses.

A Solemn High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop at St. Ignatius Church during the present week.

Bright and Commercial Union.

The following letter from John Bright to a Canadian paper, has been telegraphed to this country:—

"I do not know what is intended by commercial union between Canada and the United States. If you mean that no tariff should exist between the two countries, such condition would be greatly to their mutual advantage; but if it is proposed to extend the United States tariff to Canada as respects imports into Canada, then such change would be hostile to England; and if the present Canadian tariff were maintained for imports other than from the United States, England would be at a great disadvantage in her trade with Canada. I always believed that the imposition of high protective duties against English manufactures was and is the first direction of the separation of Canada from England. And if goods from the States are to be admitted into Canada free of duties, or at lower duties than from England, another and more serious step will be taken in the direction of separation. If the States and Canada could adopt free trade, or a tariff with low duties, following the example of England, the example of English speaking nations would have a great effect on other nations, and would influence the world in favor of peace. The great enemies of mankind are war and tariff. War and its expenditure and waste give excuse for tariffs, or render them necessary; and tariffs separate nations and make war more probable and more frequent. It is a deplorable thing that on your great and free continent the only thing not free is the industry of your people, and that you, in this respect, follow the pernicious example of the old and blind nations of Europe. England sets a grand example, and it is always a grief to me that her children in other lands and on your continent do not admire and follow it.

JOHN BRIGHT.

London, July 25th, 1887.

Two Ladies Drowned.

N. P. Christian arrived from Prospect yesterday and brought news of a sad drowning accident at that place yesterday afternoon, resulting in the drowning of two young ladies. Shortly after dinner a party of nine went out for a boat sail. They comprised: John Christian, Bessie Power, Miss Duggan, Annie Christian, Miss Murphy, Mrs Logan, Miss Christian, Miss Fahie, and Mr. Power, proprietor of the Chelsea House. It was a large boat but had no ballast. In rounding Kelly's Point the sail jibed, the boat capsized, and the nine occupants were all precipitated in the water. A terrible scene ensued. None of the ladies could swim, and they were all madly struggling for life. The extraordinary presence of mind of Messrs. Christian and Power enabled them to keep five of the seven young ladies afloat until assistance arrived from other boats. But two of the party drowned, viz: Miss Bessie Power, aged 28, of Boston; Miss Annie Christian, aged 19, of Prospect. The survivors were quickly taken ashore, and the services of Dr. Tyler enlisted. He did everything in his power for those who so narrowly escaped drowning.

The two bodies were subsequently recovered. Miss Christian is a niece of N. P. Christian. Miss Power was on a visit from Boston to her friends and relatives at Prospect. Mrs. Logan was also on a visit from Boston. The sad affair has cast a gloom over the entire settlement.—*Hx. Herald, Aug. 1.*

Obituary.

A few weeks ago cruel death visited the happy home of John Wesley Ash, near Fargo, Dakota, and snatched him away in the prime of life.

On November the 22nd, 1886, Mr. Ash was married to Isabel Helen, eldest daughter of D. Beaton, Esq., of Fargo, formerly of Harmony, near Souris, P. E. I. After a short wedding tour, Mr. Ash with his affectionate wife settled down on the Aurora Farm, near the town of Blanchard, Cass County, Dakota Territory. Scarcely had four months passed until Mr. Ash caught a severe cold, which resulted in his death. He had spiritual consolation. He was attended in his last moments by the Rev. Father Metzger, of Grand Forks, who administered to him the last Sacraments of the Catholic Church, which he had only entered by Baptism, five months previously.

His funeral took place in Fargo, the Rev. Father Collins preaching most feelingly and eloquently on the text: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for their works follow them." His remains, accompanied by a large concourse of people, were conveyed for final interment to St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery, Moorhead, Minnesota. May his soul rest in peace.—Com.

The steamer *Worcester*, from Boston, arrived here on Wednesday last with a general cargo and the following passengers: John Barton, Miss E. J. Gladstone, Miss L. C. Selee, Miss Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, John Bastroup, Annie Reid, Miss J. Reid, Dr. Fuller, A. F. Kelly, William Macdonald, E. W. Conant, Miss K. A. Macpherson, Miss Moran, Geo. A. Roff, Mrs. A. Roff, P. Kiessy, Rev. Mr. Lessard, Sarah McRae, Geo. W. Ouley, R Ouley, Miss Murphy, Miss Gillis, Mrs. Griffin, Rosa Griffin, Miss Sherrie, Christie McLane, Mrs. Vaughan, Miss McLane, E. Hoyt, Jane Fish, Mrs. Forrest, Mrs. Lawson, Leo Sherrie, J. Coles, W. H. Lantz, W. Littlefield, P. M. Doane. She sailed again on Thursday evening for Boston with a cargo, consisting of 1,536 cases eggs, 561 barrels and 947 cases mackerel, 608 cases lobsters, 27 bags horns, etc., and the following passengers: Annie McKenzie, Miss DeLahay, Miss Macphee, Annie Chiverie, Maggie Buchanan, James Trainor, Julia Campbell.

The American Net & Twine Company of Boston are doing a very large business with the Maritime Provinces this season in purse seines. We understand they made shipments one week of 10 of these seines going to the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick shores and P. E. Island. This is a particularly favorable year for our fishermen, as the fish are inshore and inside of the three-mile limit.

The tonic and alterative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla are too well known to require the specious aid of any exaggerated or fictitious certificate. Instances of the marvelous cures effected by this preparation are so day living in every city and hamlet of the land.

General News.

A PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Governor Seay, of Alabama, was the victim of a peculiar accident a few days ago. He and his private secretary, J. K. Jackson, were driving down the main thoroughfare of the city of Montgomery, when one of the guy wires which support the overhead cable of the Electric Street Railway, broke and fell to the ground, striking the governor's horse. The wire was heavily charged with electricity, and the horse was shocked and burned to death in a few minutes. A second later the wire would have struck the governor and Mr. Jackson instead of the horse. The accident has created great uneasiness about the safety of the electric car system.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

In the House of Commons, on the 27th ult., in the debate upon clause two of the land bill, the Government accepted Mr. Morley's amendment, making compulsory, instead of permissive, the court order that the rent as revised be the rent payable by the tenant. Mr. Finucane (Nationalist) moved to make the revision retrospective to the extent of one gale. Mr. Balfour opposed the motion. Mr. Smith said that the Government was unable to accept such a compromise, but he promised that if the motion were withdrawn the Government would try to deal with the matter in the report stage. The motion was thereupon withdrawn. Clauses two and three were adopted.

Mr. Parnell moved to eliminate clause four, which provides for a written notification of eviction. Mr. Balfour said he appreciated the warning of the prolonged opposition to the clause, but he had to announce the firm determination of the Government to adhere to it. Messrs. Morley and Dillon supported Mr. Parnell's motion. After further remarks by Messrs. Smith and Chamberlain, the amendment was rejected by 212 to 150.

The debate was resumed on the 28th. Mr. O'Doherty moved, on behalf of Mr. Parnell, to limit to three years the clause providing for written notices of evictions instead of the present method. Mr. Balfour declined to accept the amendation. Mr. Dillon asked whether the Government would accept an amendment securing to the tenant undisturbed possession between the service of notice of eviction and the time of its redemption. Mr. Balfour said the Government would consider favorably any amendment that would secure the tenant a slight delay between the service of notice of eviction and the execution of it.

Mr. T. W. Russell, Liberal-Unionist, suggested a compromise whereby evicted tenants might be reinstated as caretakers, and in that capacity the notices would be withdrawn. Mr. Balfour said that the Government would not