THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

Legal Newspaper Decisions.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, whether it is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

All matter intended for publication in the Herald, should be in our office by noon on Tuesday of each week. Advertisers wishing to have their advertisements changed, should advise us on Saturday morning, in order to ensure the desired change on the ensuing week.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

We publish, to-day, the full text of the Fishery Treaty, recently signed at Washington, and published in that city, on the 21st inst., together with the message with which President Cleveland accompanied its transmission to the Senate. The treaty is not a very lengthy document, yet it contains all that is necessary for the settlement of the question of the fisheries, between this country and the United States; and, if ratified by the United States Senate, the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland should, for all time, set at rest, the irritable and unfriendly contentions, which have, of late years existed, concerning the carrying out of the treaty of 1818.

A considerable portion of the present treaty is taken up with an interpretation and explanation of the first clause of the treaty of 1818, and in order that our readers may fully understand the words of that clause, we here insert them. After enumerating certain rights accorded to the fishermen of the United States, on the coasts of Canada, the treaty says:

"And the United States hereby renounce forever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Her Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

These words would seem to be sufficiently clear, yet their interpretation has been the principal cause of the disputes connected with the fishery question. The United States fishermen thought they should be permitted to catch fish within the three marine miles, as measured from the headlands, and our authorities contended that the words of the treaty were incapable of any but one interpretation; that all within the three mile limit, as thus construed, was the exclusive property of Great Britain and Canada.

The present treaty provides for the settlement of this question, by the appointment of commissioners, by the countries interested, who shall mark and describe, on the British Admiralty charts, certain lines which shall constitute the limits beyond which the fishermen of the United States shall not be permitted to come, for the purpose of catching fish. This delimitation shall be three marine miles from the shore. The measurement of these distances shall not follow the sinuosities of the shore in all cases, nor shall they necessarily be from the headlands, but shall be from low water mark, seawards, for the distance of three marine miles, and in the case of bays, harbors, creeks, &c., the three marine miles shall be measured seawards, from the point nearest the mouth of the harbor, bay, &c., where the width is not more than ten miles. Besides this, in certain bays, &c., whose width exceeds ten miles, the measurements are to be taken from points specially named in the treaty, as in the case of Baie des Chaleurs, Miramichi Bay, &c., &c.

After providing for the settlement of the headland difficulty, the treaty specifies the regulations under which American fishing vessels may enter our harbors. When calling for wood, or water, and not remaining more than twenty-four hours, these vessels will not be obliged to report at the customs; nor when seeking shelter from stress of weather, so long as they do not communicate with the shore. Provisions are also made for them to discharge cargo, under certain conditions. These regulations certainly appear to be such as reasonable men would be willing to approve of.

Conditions are also stipulated under which, whenever the United States Government agree to allow the products of the Canadian fisheries to enter that country, free of duty, their fishermen are to be accorded the right to buy bait and certain other privileges, always excepting, the right to fish within the three mile limit. In the protocol attached to the treaty, provisions are made, enabling the fishermen of the United States to obtain certain privileges on the payment of tonnage license.

On the whole the treaty seems to deal in a fair and amicable manner with the questions therein considered, and appears to have been dictated by a spirit to deal out even-handed justice to all parties concerned, and its framers are certainly entitled to the gratitude of the countries they respectively represented. When the commission was named, a great portion of the Canadian press enunciated the belief that Canada's interests would be sufficiently safe in the hands of Sir Charles Tupper, and the treaty before us, we think, sufficiently proves that belief to have been well founded.

Before this treaty can come in force, it has, of course, to be approved of by the Senate of the United States, the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland. There is not much doubt but the Parliament at Ottawa will sanction the treaty. The same is also probably true of Newfoundland; but its approval by the United States Senate, is not so certain. That body is Republican, by a small majority, and consequently opposed to President Cleveland, and as a two-third vote is required, its chances of approval admits of some doubt.

The most amusing feature in connection with the treaty is the opposition to it which has already been manifested through the press of both countries. The Grit papers in Canada are declaring that Canada's rights have all been given away, by the treaty, and the Republican papers, in the United States, are equally vigorous in declaring that the rights of their country would be jeopardized should this treaty come into operation. The President of the United States evinces, in his message to the Senate, his satisfaction at the treaty, and his desire that it should be ratified by that body. The Democratic press throughout the country also express their satisfaction. It is to be hoped that it will be fully approved by the Legislatures of the countries interested, and that ere long it will lead to a broader measure of reciprocity.

PROVINCIAL BYE-ELECTIONS.

Writs have been issued for elections to fill the vacancies in the House of Assembly, for the Tignish and Belfast districts. Nominations, for both places, take place on Thursday, the 8th, and elections on the 15th of March.

Government candidates have been chosen for both districts. At a large meeting of delegates from all parts of the Belfast district, A. A. McLean, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, was unanimously chosen as the Government candidate. A better choice could not have been made. Mr. McLean is the senior partner of an extensive law-firm; he has been Law-Clerk to the House of Assembly for several years, and has been most closely identified with the Liberal Conservative Party in Queen's County. Besides this he is a native of the Belfast district, and deeply interested in everything that would tend to its welfare.

It would be difficult to understand what could induce the electors of that large and populous district, to elect, at the present time, an opponent of the Government. The Administration has a large majority in the House, and the electors of this, or any other district, would certainly be acting very foolishly to send a member to sit on the Opposition side. We feel pretty confident that the electors of the Belfast district will not act in this manner, but that they will rally to the support of Mr. McLean, and elect him by a handsome majority.

In the Tignish district, Captain Frank Gallant has been unanimously and enthusiastically chosen to contest the election in the interests of the Government. Captain Gallant is the very best man that could be selected. He has, for many years, been doing business with the people of that section of the country; he is well known and popular. We expect to see him returned by a very large majority.

The Opposition candidates in the field are: H. C. Macdonald for Belfast, and B. D. McLellan for Tignish.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

We give below a few extracts containing expressions of opposition opinion, both in the United States and Canada, regarding the Fishery Treaty recently signed at Washington. The most remarkable characteristic of these opinions is, that while the Republicans in the States, who are opposed to President Cleveland are denouncing the action of the President and Secretary of State in this matter as a complete surrender of their country's rights, the Opposition press in the Dominion is equally vigorous in declaring that Canada's rights have been sacrificed. If the rights of both countries are given away, there must be a third party to whom all these concessions are made. Will our contemporaries rise and explain to whom everything has been given? Nothing, perhaps, could more fully exhibit the lengths to which opponents of an administration are willing to go for opposition sake than these very conflicting expressions of opinion. We first append extracts from some of the Canadian papers. The Halifax *Recorder*, Attorney-General Longley's paper, says:—

There is one thing that Nova Scotia fishermen should remember, and that is that whilst their interests have been ruthlessly sacrificed, they have got not one single advantage in return. Mutual concessions would be tolerably satisfactory. But this latest treaty is not built on the give and take principle. For Canada it is all give and no take; we get absolutely nothing.

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When the Tupperian brigade sidled off to the American capitol in November last, it was even then a patent fact, without taking Chamberlain's anti-Canadian slush into account at all, that the homeward tramp of the party would be marked by each having in his coat-tail pocket a copy of what will always be known as "The Great Tupperian Surrender."

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The real truth has at length been flashed home to every individual in Canada, that we are to have no commercial union, and happily enough no retaliation, but instead a surrender—an ignoble, inglorious, ignominious surrender; a base, beggarly, blundering surrender, for which there is not a vestige of excuse, not a scintilla of warrant, not an atom of justification.

(Toronto Mail.)

Substantially, the Americans have won their case, though it will be seen by our Washington correspondence that the representatives of the New England fishery interests are dissatisfied because they have not unconditionally secured everything they demanded. Canadian fishermen receive no sort of equivalent for the concessions made to the Americans, except the barren privilege of fishing in American bays.

(Hon. Peter Mitchell in Montreal Herald.)

Piecemeal, the rights, possessions and interests of Canada are abandoned to the United States, and so, we presume, it will continue as long as Sir John remains in power, until there remains but a name and a geographical position.

(Toronto Globe.)

The murder is out this morning. The fisheries treaty may be fairly described as one for enabling American fishermen to do what they please in Canadian waters.

American fishermen are to enjoy for nothing all the privileges imaginable.

(Moncton Transcript.)

Had the Dominion Government intimated to the Americans a few years ago that Canada would concede all that they asked and accept no concession in return, the people of Canada would stand precisely where they do now and have saved all the intermediate expenditure.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

The Americans have now secured by the Chamberlain treaty almost all the advantages they would have obtained by a treaty of reciprocity, without giving an equivalent of any kind.

All Canada had to offer in return for the free admission of our products to the American market has been virtually given away for nothing.

(Montreal La Patrie.)

Canada made concessions and no acquisitions. The United States made no concessions. We can easily therefore conceive the joy of the Americans and the sad attitude of the organs of the Canadian Government.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

The purchase and sale of bait is not allowed under the treaty, until the Americans have taken the duty off fish. That is the most atrocious blunder of the whole business.

The British representatives completely yield the headlands contention.

(Charlottetown Patriot.)

If it be true, that at any time during the negotiations, unrestricted reciprocity, the only plan for securing a fair settlement was open to Sir Charles Tupper, but the Canadian Government had instructed him to frown upon such a scheme of reciprocity, then our Ottawa masters have incurred a very grave responsibility.

We are inclined to believe that the surrender made by the British Commissioners is greater than has yet been given to the press.

Now, a few samples of Republican opinion on the same subject:—

(Judge Woodbury, of Boston.)

It surrenders fishing rights guaranteed us by former treaties. It gives our flag or our fishermen no new advantages. It admits the Canadians had the right and we the wrong in the past discussions, and the Senate would cover the Union with shame should it ratify these articles of capitulation to the power whose conduct the late Secretary Manning declared was brutal.

Mr. Chamberlain deserves the peerage. His victory is complete. The treaty is a more shameful surrender in the day of our national power than was that of 1818, extorted in the time of our national weakness and peril.

(New York Tribune.)

It is a feeble and incoherent compromise. Secretary Bayard has failed to vindicate the honor of the nation.

(Press despatch from Gloucester.)

The fishermen declare the treaty a disgrace to all American citizens.

(Boston Traveller.)

The Dominion authorities have openly admitted that they have meant by this policy to force the United States to admit Canadian fish free of duty. This is Canada's declared aim.

(Congressman Dingley.)

This is the most abject surrender of the main points for which the American fishermen have contended.

It has been many years since the Canadians have really insisted upon the headland theory. None of the vessels that have been seized were seized upon that ground. But, even in this respect, we have made a surrender.

We are certainly no better off than we were before, and we have surrendered all the important points for which we have contended.

(Representative Cogswell.)

The administration has neither the brains, nor the pluck, nor the disposition to defend American rights.

(Representative Lodge.)

Yes, Tupper and Chamberlain, I suspect, think they have even more. I suspect that they have received intimation from the President and Secretary of State that Canada's desires will be met, not only in this treaty, but in the tariff bill now preparing in the house.

It is a complete and humiliating surrender of our rights. It seems incredible that any American would sign it, or any administration father it. Canada gets everything, and we get nothing.

I would not be surprised if Mr. Tupper announced to Canada that the tariff bill, as reported from the ways and means would contain free fish, free lumber, free hay, free potatoes and other things that Canada wants to see on our free list.

(Bangor Whig.)

Free fish has been the watchword of Canada and the administration through its "negotiators" is willing and ready to sacrifice our fishermen, but we have faith to believe that this one sided agreement will be promptly rejected by the United States Senate.

(Portland, Maine, Press.)

Practically none of the privileges—rights our fishermen call them—which appertain to the fishing business have been conceded. The Canadians have yielded just enough to meet the demands of humanity, but have taken good care to stop short of any concessions that would materially benefit the fishery business of the United States.

The surrender of the right to buy bait is a serious detriment to New England fishing interests. This right was unquestionably guaranteed by the treaty of 1818. The administration has been over-reached.

The Montreal *Gazette*, speaking of the late Dominion elections, says: "No fewer than thirty-one candidates forfeited their deposits in the Dominion elections of 1887, the revenue benefitting to the amount of $6,200 by this fact. The Liberal candidates in Carleton, North Hastings, South Lanark, Leeds and Grenville, South Simcoe and East Toronto, all in the Province of Ontario, failed to poll one-half the number of votes received by the successful candidate, while in North Brant and South Oxford a like fate overtook the Conservative nominees. The Quebec constituencies in which deposits were forfeited were Beauce, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Drummond and Arthabaska, Missisquoi, Nicolet, Quebec East, Quebec Centre, St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke and Soulanges. In Cumberland, Nova Scotia, Mr. Bulmer, the Prohibition candidate, lost his deposit, and in Cape Breton where six candidates contested two seats, three of them failed to poll one-half the majority vote. In Victoria, British Columbia, where four Conservatives and two Liberals were nominated, the latter contributed $400 to the expense of the election. In the bye-election in Cumberland, Mr. Bulmer a second time forfeited his deposit."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, the 23rd inst., His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Parliament Buildings. The Guard of Honor was composed of the Governor General's Foot Guards. The Judges of the Supreme Court, the members of the Cabinet, the Senators and a brilliant assembly of ladies thronged the Senator Chamber. The Governor General having taken his seat on the throne, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the bar, His Excellency was pleased to open the second session of the sixth Parliament of Canada with the following

SPEECH:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

It affords me much gratification to meet you once more at the commencement of the Parliamentary session, and to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country. Although the labors of the husbandman have not been rewarded, in some portions of the Dominion, with an adequate return, the harvest of last year has, on the whole, been plenteous, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories it was one of remarkable abundance.

The negotiations between Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the adjustment of what is known as "The Fishery Question," have, I am pleased to inform you, resulted in a treaty which will, I venture to hope, be considered by you as honorable and satisfactory to both nations. The treaty, with the papers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you, and you will be invited to adopt a measure to give effect to its provisions.

The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests of rival companies were found to be in conflict, and to require authoritative adjustment. As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes, a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of "The Railway Act."

Experience having shown that amendments are required to make the provisions of the Act, respecting the election of members to the House of Commons, more effective and more convenient in their operation, you will be asked to consider a measure for the amendment of that statute.

The Act respecting controverted Elections may, likewise, require attention, with a view to the removal of certain questions of interpretation which have arisen, and which should be set at rest.

My Government has availed itself of the opportunity offered by the recess to consider the numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the Act respecting the Election Franchise, and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying the law and greatly lessening the cost of its operation.

The growth of the Northwest Territories renders expedient improvement in the system of government and legislation affecting those portions of the Dominion, and a Bill for that purpose will be laid before you.

A Bill will be submitted to you to make a larger portion of the modern laws of England applicable to the Province of Manitoba and to the Northwest Territories in regard to matters which are within the control of the Parliament of Canada, but which have not as yet been made the subject of a Canadian Legislation.

Among other measures, Bills will be presented to you relating to the Judiciary, to the Civil Service Act, and to the Audit of the Public Accounts.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you, as well as the estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:
Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interests which may be brought before your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity.

After the speech from the throne, the members of the House of Commons returned to their chamber, when Hon. Mr. McLelan was introduced by Sir John and Hon. Mr. Thompson; Cimon of Charlevoix by Sir John and Sir Hector Langevin; Dickinson by Sir John and Mr. Shanly; Ferguson of Renfrew by Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Powell; Dr. Montague by Sir John and Hon. Mr. White; Cochrane of East Northumberland by Hon. Mr. Bowell and Mr. Gillett; Chouinard by Mr. Laurier and Mr. Amyot; Henderson of Halton by White and Brown; Lovitt by Laurier and Amyot; Rowland of West Bruce by Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Armstrong; Herbert Jones by Hon. Mr. McLelan and Mr. Mills of Annapolis; John McDonald by Hon. Mr. Thompson and Mr. Cameron; Edward Prior of Victoria by Sir John and Mr. Daly.

Sir John moved the appointment of the usual Committees, and the House adjourned.

Sir Charles was absent, laid up with a severe cold.

It will be noticed that the Fishery Treaty, just signed, occupies a foremost place in the speech with which His Excellency opened Parliament. That was to be expected, as this matter is one of great importance to Canada, whose Parliament will be asked for legislation necessary for its ratification. The other matters alluded to in the speech mostly relate to amendments made necessary by the growth and expansion of our great country.

In our obituary columns may be noticed the death of an old and respected resident of St. Andrew's Parish—Mr. John Macdonald, of Allisary. He was the father of the Rev. Charles Macdonald, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, and leaves a sorrowing widow and many children and grand-children, besides a large circle of friends to mourn his death.

At the funeral service, which took place at St. Andrew's, on Monday last, His Lordship Bishop McIntyre pontificated, assisted by Revs. Gregory Macdonald and John A. Macdonald as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Rev. A. J. McIntyre acted as master of ceremonies. Revs. Allan J. Macdonald, F. R. Gallant, Joseph C. McLean and R. J. Gillis assisted the choir. Besides the above named clergymen we noticed in the sanctuary Mgr. Macdonald, Revs. James E. Macdonald and Charles Macdonald. The funeral was very largely attended, and the services were carried out with great pomp and solemnity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

There are at present four vacancies in the Dominion House of Commons: Kent, Prince Edward, Russell and Middlesex, all in Ontario. With the exception of Russel, all these were represented by Grits last session.

The Dominion Government have authorized the Minister of Justice to discontinue proceedings in the case of the *David Adams* and *Ella M. Doughty*, United States fishing vessels, libelled in the Vice-Admiralty Court at Halifax for purchasing bait in territorial waters of Canada.

Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott, is to be leased by Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the novelist's great-grand daughter. All Sir Walter's male descendants are dead, and the estate for which he made so many sacrifices will likely pass out of the family's hands.

The project of tunneling the bottom of the English Channel is likely to come up before the British Parliament once more. It has been objected that such a project would make the invasion of England easy. The promoters of the scheme say this danger can be guarded against by having it so constructed that the passage can be flooded at pleasure. A tunnel liable to such a fate at any time will scarcely commend itself as a safe speculation to the business mind, and Parliament is very likely to record a vote which will show that this scheme has not grown in popularity.

An Antigonish despatch to the Halifax *Herald*, dated the 20th inst. says: "On Friday last Rev. John V. Macdonnell, P. P., died at St. Andrews after a prolonged illness. He was in his seventieth year and was one of the oldest and best known priests in Eastern Nova Scotia. Father Macdonnell made his theological studies at Laval University, Quebec. About twenty-two years ago, he took charge of the mission at St. Andrews, which he held without interruption until his death. It is worthy of note that during his long pastorate, he never preached a sermon in English, so attached was he to the tongue of his ancestors, the Gaelic, in which he was without exception, the most eloquent and effective preacher in this diocese.

In the matter of railroad building Ontario takes rank among the most progressive communities in the world. A Government return just issued shows the Province to possess 5,595 miles of completed track, of which 4,140 miles have been constructed since Confederation. It is questionable if any other country of equal size can show such a record of internal development, there being, on the basis of a two million population, one mile for every 258 inhabitants. Besides this large showing there are, too, 1,050 miles projected or under construction, the greater part of which will no doubt be completed at an early date, and other schemes are constantly being pushed to the front. One of the latest of these latter is a line to develop the country north of Lake Nipissing, and perhaps to be pushed on to James' Bay, the design being to secure for Toronto a share of the prospective trade of that northern region which, unless such a step is taken, is likely to remain a monopoly to Montreal merchants.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The fourth of the course of lectures under the auspices of the Young Men's Literary Society of St. James' Church, was delivered by Mr. Malcolm McLeod last evening. The subject of the lecture was "Joan of Arc." Mr. McLeod described the condition of France in the early part of the fifteenth century, and pointed out the distress that the French nation were in when this young girl proclaimed she had a mission from on High to drive the English from France, and have King Charles crowned at Reims. The lecturer described minutely the examination Joan was subjected to, in order that illusion and imposture might be prevented; her success in driving the English from Orleans, and almost all France, and the crowning of the King at Reims. After the King had been crowned she desired to return to her home; this would not be permitted. She was again placed at the head of the army, but, as her mission was accomplished, success no longer followed her. She was soon after captured by the English and burned as a witch on the market place of Rouen. At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. McLeod.

A Somnambulist's Fate.

A Boston despatch of the 16th. inst. says: John H. Underwood, a wealthy resident of Oak Knoll, Danvers, was frozen to death last night while walking in his sleep. Mr. Underwood, who is a widower, had for several years occupied a beautiful residence near the Poet Whittier. His sister and daughter also lived with him. He had for several years been afflicted with somnambulism, which had caused great anxiety. Last night the family retired as usual, Mr. Underwood being in excellent health and spirits. At an early hour this morning the domestic found the back door open, and then Mr. Underwood's room was found empty. Search was immediately made, and in a few minutes Mr. Underwood's body was found frozen stiff not a quarter of a mile from his home. The dead man was clad only in his night dress, and death had undoubtedly occurred hours before the discovery. It is thought he must have left the house at about midnight. The mercury stood at daylight at from 8° to 10° below zero

Some three years ago Mr. Underwood left his home under much the same circumstances walking abroad in his sleep. The night was very cold, but fortunately the somnambulist was found by a neighbor in season to save his life. He was brought home unconscious, but was revived, and subsequently recovered, suffering the amputation of one of his fingers in consequence of that experience

PROCEEDINGS IN THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 24th, Dr. Montague, of Haldimand, moved the adoption of the address in an eloquent speech. He referred to Lord Lansdowne's services to Canada and to the Empire, predicting for him a brilliant future. He said the council of the Northwest was now merely advisory, being partly elected and partly appointed. The government recognizing the growing importance of the territories had determined to give them the rights of local self government. Important railway legislation was foreshadowed as the outcome of the report of the railway commission. He congratulated Manitoba on the abundant harvest, and its freedom from Dakota blizzards, as one of the best possible advertisements it could secure. He was gratified that the fisheries negotiations had culminated in a fair equitable settlement of matters in dispute. The opposition had seriously attacked the provisions of the treaty, but no more savagely than they had attacked the Washington treaty in 1872, nor than they had attacked the government in 1886, for not securing a continuation of the same treaty. He was also gratified over the fair prospects of improved commercial relations with the United States. The Dominion was enjoying prosperity and the absence of want in all Canadian towns and cities while thousands of laborers were unemployed in other countries. He quoted the Toronto *Mail*, which had said that the time devoted to the study of poverty statistics of other countries gave us a far better opinion of our own, and he believed the *Mail* was as sincere then as it professes to be now. He quoted at length from the N. Y. *Times'* statistics of mortgages of farms in the States, which averaged twenty-five per cent. of their value and upwards, while the value of all mortgages in Canada was only nine per cent. of the value of Ontario farms alone. Dr. Montague also quoted the Toronto *Globe* on Canadian credit. In closing he urged the members to assist in rearing the national superstructure on the foundation laid by the fathers of confederation. No matter what blood flows in our veins, all are Canadians, in a country where true liberty abides and all find happy homes.

Mr. Joncas, representing Gaspe, a maritime county of Quebec, seconded the address. He congratulated the government upon the settlement of all difficulties affecting the maritime fishery interests in a manner that vindicated them of the charge of neglecting to protect and preserve the important rights and privileges of Canadian fishermen. His speech was delivered in French, and was considered an eloquent effort.

Mr. Laurier replied, regretting the absence of Mr. Blake and Mr. Mackenzie through sickness. He condemned the Government's delay in carrying out the proposal to organize a new department of trade and commerce. He favored amendment of the election act, and that returning officers should be appointed by, and the franchise left solely to the provincial governments. There was never a time when the country was less prosperous, by reason of its present vicious economic system. He condemned the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and contended that the people never would have agreed to the proposal had they not believed the promise of the government that it would not increase the taxes of the people. In Manitoba the evils of Monopoly existed by which the blessings of God were taken away. Of the Fisheries Treaty he declined to speak. Laurier talked for fifty minutes, and then decided not to move an amendment to the address.

Sir John replied in his happiest vein. He first paid a high tribute to Lord Lansdowne's energy, ability and devotion to Canada's weal. He said Laurier was dependent, and not without cause—not on account of the lack of prosperity in the country, but unhappy because of the position of the opposition party. He would not deny that the boards of trade and commerce had asked for a new department which the Government had taken powers to organize at their own time. He would not take Mr. Laurier into the confidence of the Government, but one reason of delay might be that under the present ministers the administration was so perfect that the change was not necessary. At least, the boards of trade had not complained of the delay. He claimed, however, to be endowed with considerable foresight, and would make a change when the necessity therefor actually existed. Laurier wanted the election act changed so that the Sheriffs should act as returning officers, yet in the neighboring province the Liberal leader declined to trust sheriffs of provincial appointment. Why, then, expect the Dominion Government to place its franchise election returns in the hands of those bitterly opposed to the majority in the House of Commons. The best evidence of the faithfulness of the present returning officers was that of all the election petitions no one alleged improprieties on their part. The franchise act would only be repealed when Laurier was in power, and that was not a measurable possibility. (Cheers.) The reason why the prophecies of the Government respecting the Canadian Pacific and the Northwest schemes were not fulfilled was the ability and persistency of the Opposition in crying down the country. They know that it is due to them that the country has not prospered more abundantly.

McMullin—I know it.

Then the Opposition may justly claim to know something. (Laughter). The people also knew so little of their wretched condition and increasing poverty since 1878, were so unconscious of their doom, that they persisted in returning the present Government to office in three general elections. There had also been bye-elections, and the people further persisted in being ruined. (Laughter). With all their educational facilities they preferred ruin at the hands of this Government to prosperity at the hands of Laurier's Opposition party. This was enough to make the Opposition abuse the people. Mr. Laurier had denounced the present economic system, yet he had been one of its most earnest advocates—a pure blood protectionist. If it had not been for the Government's railway policy, it would have taken sixty years to export one year's grain crop of Manitoba. Laurier was the Bourbon who remembers nothing and forgets nothing. The Government invited the closest criticism, and then the best would win.

Sir Richard and Peter Mitchell followed, expressing dissatisfaction with the Fishery Treaty, but Mitchell dissented from the Opposition leader in his criticism of the Government's Canadian Pacific Railway and National Policies.

The speech was then approved and the reply passed.

THE SENATE.

The address was moved by Senator Ross, ex-Premier of Quebec, and seconded by Senator Sanford.

Senator Scott, Opposition leader, replied, denouncing the Fisheries Treaty as a fraud and a farce.

Senator Power eulogized Scott's speech. Canada has conceded many privileges to the Americans, but he commended sections fourteen, fifteen and sixteen.

Senator Kaulback moved the adjournment of the debate.

Telegraphic News.

Coburg, Feb. 23.—A coroner's jury this morning returned a verdict of wilful murder against Catherine Heron for poisoning her niece, Caroline Heron with strychnine. William Heron, the husband of Catherine, was held as an accessory after the fact. Both were jailed. The motive for the deed is not known

Halifax, Feb. 23.—The speech from the throne at the opening of the Legislature to-day foreshadowed nothing of importance. Steps are to be taken to give miners a technical education. A general Town Incorporation Act is to be passed. Towns at present incorporated will have their charters repealed, and all placed under one Act. The Quebec resolutions are to be submitted for consideration of the House. The railways between Middleton and Lunenburg and between Macan and the Joggins' shore are approaching completion. An Assessment Bill is also promised.

D. C. Fraser, barrister, of New Glasgow, was sworn in as a member of the Local Government to-day. He will be the Government leader in the Council Chamber. Hon. Mr. Fraser was a member of the Hill Government in 1878, and sat in the Legislative Council the session of that year.

Dublin, Feb. 23.—A Plan of Campaign victory near Loughrea was celebrated with bonfires this evening.

Sir Henry Burke has granted 25 per cent. reduction to his tenants, pays legal costs, reinstates the evicted tenants and pays the cost of their maintenance since eviction.

Mr. McCartin, of Parliament, has granted his tenants a reduction of 33 per cent.

Father Kennedy and eight farmers have been convicted and sentenced to two months imprisonment for attending a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League at Newmarket.

London, Feb. 24.—Heavy snow storms continue throughout Europe, causing a general stoppage of traffic. In many places the drifts are several feet high. Fears are entertained of a sudden thaw which may cause disastrous floods.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—The Board of Trade to-day passed resolutions asking for extension of the extradition treaty between Canada and the United States, so as to include absconding fraudulent debtors, and calling upon the Government to pass a measure for the equal distribution of insolvent debtors' estate, and applicable to all the Provinces, and also, with reference to the alleged Manitoba grain blockade.

Ottawa, Feb. 24.—In the House of Commons to-day the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by Mr. Montague, who made an eloquent speech laudatory of the Government.

Mr. Joncas seconded the address in French, expressing satisfaction with the fishery treaty.

After speeches by Mr. Laurier, Sir John McDonald, Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. Mr. Mitchell, the address was passed and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, the address was moved by Mr. Ross, ex-premier of Quebec, and seconded by Senator Sanford.

Senator Scott criticized the Government's policy, and objected to the treaty as unfair to Canada

Sen. Armand (Conservative) spoke against the Government's attack upon Provincial Rights.

Senator Power regarded the treaty as a one-sided bargain, while Senator Kaulback spoke strongly in its favor.

The address was adopted.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—J. C. Marshand & Co., wholesale Grocers and Importers, have assigned; liabilities $50,000 Pierre Martin, trader, of Laprairie, has assigned; liabilities $7,000.

A despatch from San Remo says that the German physicians have discovered cancerous matter in the phlegm coughed up by the Crown Prince.

London, Feb. 26.—A despatch from Warsaw says: A panic was caused in the Jewish Synagogue yesterday by a false alarm of fire. In the struggle to escape four women were killed and sixteen others were seriously injured.

Berlin, Feb. 26.—An official bulletin from San Remeo to-day says the Crown Prince slept well. The cough and expectoration are less. An examination of the chest disclosed no traces of affection of the lungs. Other telegrams say Dr. Kaussman considers the patient's condition critical, and that all the German doctors believe the Prince has cancer of the throat.

San Francisco, Feb. 26.—Str. *San Pablo* arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama on Saturday, bringing additional details of the second disaster on Yellow River, Dec. 4th, which resulted in the drowning of three mandarians and 4,000 Chinese laborers. The men were at work repairing damage caused by previous floods. About 2,000 bamboo rafts had been laden with stones to form a breakwater, but the rafts, with all the people on them, engulfed as soon as they reached the middle of the river. Great suffering is reported from the flooded districts.

Ottawa, Feb. 26.—The reception given by the Governor-General and Lady Lansdowne, in the Senate Chamber last night, was very largely attended, a large number desiring to pay their respects to the present representative of Royalty before his departure for India.

The Governor-General has accepted the offer of a farewell banquet by the citizens of Ottawa. It is intended, however, to give it a Dominion character by inviting the Mayors of all Canadian cities to be present. If the Government consents the event will take place in the Senate Chamber. The date is not yet fixed.

The position of Deputy Minister of Justice, vacant by the elevation of Judge Burbridge to the Bench of the Exchequer Court, was filled yesterday by the appointment of Robert Sedgewick, who will enter immediately on the discharge of the duties of the office of Deputy Minister and Solicitor of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Tupper and General Laurie were introduced.

A large number of reports, petitions, etc. were laid on the table.

Sir John moved that the Kent election petition be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, while Laurier wanted the motion held over for discussion on Tuesday. Mr. Laurier expressed surprise that the fishery papers had not been laid on the table of the House. Sir John replied that they would be brought down at an early date.

Sir Richard had understood that the papers, protocol, etc., had been presented to American Senate.

Sir Charles insisted that the statement was incorrect, as Secretary Bayard had telegraphed that the papers would not be ready for the Senate before Tuesday

Mr. Armstrong gave notice of a resolution on Wednesday next, that in the opinion of the House, Commercial Union would be eventually advantageous to both countries, and that it is therefore the duty of the Government to use all proper means to secure such Union.

Mr. Davies has given notice of a motion for Correspondence in reference to P. E. Island mails, and Mr. Perry is going to enquire whether the Government had taken any steps towards carrying out the terms of Union with P. E. Island.

The Government have announced that it is not their intention to introduce any tariff legislation during the present session. This important statement gives great satisfaction to members of both sides of the House.

London, Feb 27.—The village of Valtorta, in North Italy, has been half buried by an avalanche. Many houses were wrecked and the occupants buried in the ruins. Troops from Bergamo have arrived to aid in disinterring the buried. Twenty-three corpses have been recovered. Several persons were extricated alive, though more or less injured.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—A strike of engineers and firemen of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad was inaugurated this forenoon. The strike promises to be the most remarkable ever known, for in it the strongest single labor organization in existence has been pitted against the largest railroad corporation in the west, and the greatest in mileage and wealth in the world.

South Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 27.—Steamer *Julia* was blown up this morning and burned to the water's edge. There were over fifty persons on board. It is known that seven were killed and many wounded. The *Julia* was a ferry steamer plying between Vallejo, Jct., and South Vallejo.

Later.—It is believed between 30 and 40 lives were lost.

Farmers' Meeting.

A meeting of farmers was held in Monaghan Road School on Saturday, the 18th inst., for the purpose of discussing the subject of forming a Farmers' Association.

At six o'clock, p. m., the meeting was called to order, and Allan J. McDonald, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and the undersigned Secretary.

Mr. McDonald briefly explained the object for which the meeting had been called, and called upon any other gentleman for information on the subject.

The Secretary spoke at some length on the causes which rendered it necessary for farmers, in order to protect themselves and to obtain the best prices for their produce, to form associations or unions, as the men who buy from farmers are apt to unite to keep the prices down, or, in other words, to "rule the market."

Patrick F. Tynan was called by the chairman to address the meeting. Mr. Tynan said he had belonged to societies in the United States, and although not conversant with the rules and bye-laws of a farmers' association, he was willing to join his brother farmers in forming such a society, and had no fear but the best results would be obtained.

James Teanor (James' son), was the next speaker. He favored a local or select association, and contended that the farmers of Monaghan Road would be safer to unite among themselves; and, though on account of the distance from shipping being greater than their more favored friends of Fort Augustus, it would be better for the farmers to have an association of their own.

In answer to a question from the secretary, Mr. Peter Heron informed the chairman that the farmers of Fort Augustus Road intended to call a meeting for the same purpose as the Monaghan Road meeting.

After some further remarks from different speakers, it was determined that the chairman and secretary prepare a code of bye-laws and submit them to a meeting in the same place on Saturday, the 3rd of March next, at 6 o'clock, p.m.

A vote of thanks was tendered the chairman for his impartial conduct, after which the meeting adjourned.

James E. Laverty, Sec'y.

A recent Ottawa despatch gives the following account of a fight with wolves: Peter Watson, of Pembroke, while crossing from Lake Temiscamingue to Mattawa, was chased by wolves. His horses took fright and pitched him out. With nothing but a small hatchet to defend himself, after a severe fight he killed one and badly wounded another, which fled. He then proceeded on his journey on foot, finally reaching Mattawa.

Who are the Anarchists? What is their doctrine? Why would they overthrow society and government, and what do they wish to substitute? These are questions frequently asked by thoughtful citizens. An article by Z. L. White, in the March number of the *American Magazine*, will answer such inquiries, and show the depth and virulence of the disease of which the Haymarket murders were only a symptom.

DIED.

At St. Mary's Road, on the 20th instant, Johannah, daughter of Patrick and Margaret McCarron, in the 22nd year of her age, leaving father and mother, two brothers and two sisters, besides a large number