THE FRENCH SHORE QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND,

to end the tension.

It is a colony that has grown up "The re-opening of the whole ques-It is a colony that has grown up side by side with u,s and is a portion of the same system of empire. We Canadians are consequently more interested in the recent difficultiesover the "French Shore Question"which have nearly startled some of the powers into activity and conflict, In some way on other we may find ourselves affected by this question in the near future. Without, however, speculating upon the interest that Canada may one day have in the settlement of this difficulty. we know that as far as Newfoundland is concerned, it has reached that peculiar point of tension at which selmething must be relaxed or the chord will snap. Take all questions of a similar class-one own fisheries question, or the Alaskan Boundary one for example-- this one covers a vast field of argument. To grasp it, in its various platses, it must be considered from the different standpoints of the interested parties, it necessitates our ascending by way of treaties and international agreements a century or more along the pathway of history, and it presents in diplomacy and politics that would demand time and assicuity to master.

We do not, and we cannot tend to offer our readers anything like a minute or complete explanation of the difficulty, but we know that the question must soon, within a few months, be re-opened, and that it will need all the diplomatic gentus of some foremost British Statesno n, to prevent it having disastrons and far-reaching effects. In the current number of the "Fortnightly Rethe whole matter is fully view. treated, in an elaborate article by Newfoundland. The article is well worthy to be read with care and study; were we able we would gladly reproduce it in full. As it is we are obliged to simply refer our readers to the article itself-with the excoption of the following few quotations, we could not afford the space necessary to reproduce all the arguments, the citations, the historical references, and the systematic reasoning presented by Mr. McGrath. After the following extract from Gov. McCallum's speech in closing the Newfoundland Legislature, July 19th. 1899, the writer shows that Newfoundland, England and France-the three parties to the trouble-each contributes an element of discord trus i year. The extract from the Governor's speech says;

"The expiry of the temporary modus vivendi in relation to the lonster Industry on the so-called French tion was arrenged for it should have and the fact that no legislation has been enacted or asked for for the continuance of that arrangement, tends to strengthed the hope for some early adjustment of all questions in difference ander the treaties, upon terms which will be advantageous to the interests of this colony.

which report must play an important the modus vivendi.' matter. France provides a further source of irritation in the expiry of Chamber of Deputies to legislate one way or the other this year, so that those interested may have timely notice of changes, if any are proposed.

"It is not too much, therefore, to claim that the present status of this question is such as to occasion no slight apprehensions to the concerned in its peaceful volution, A. this writing, the Treaty Shore is blockaded by ice and inaccessible to the French, but if no working are rangement is arrived at by May next, when the fishing senson opens there will be chaos on that coast For ten years past the lobster-carning industry there has been carries. on only by means of the modus viv. the Colonial Legislature it is hopeless to expect its renewal. The Newfoundland Ministry takes the position that the Reports of the Reival Comthe fullest justification of the col ony's attitude towards the Frencha! through, and therefore the local Lagislature cannot be asked to stultify fiself any longer. The British Calanet would scarcely dare to ask Parliament to enact a measure to coerci the colony, without first tabling that Report; and to do that would be to defeat the object aimed at, for there is credible information that it: publication prior to a settlement . F which would compel the land,'

Although Newfoundland does not | Mother Country to drastic measures

tion, in all its varied phases, is inevitable within the next few months, for the reasons above cited as well as for many others to be set forth later, and if the outcome should he a settlement mutually satisfactory, un-

dying glory will be the portion of the British statesman who brings it about. For nigh upon two hundred years this has been an open sore, a dispute out-lasting every other that the world to-day notes of, and while bloodshed has so far been averted over it, the situation is now more threatening than ever. The Fashoda dispute succumbed to British determination, combined with a spirit of reasonable compromise; the Verezuelan imbroglio was dissipated by an arbitration tribunal; the Alaskan boundary is temporarily adjusted; and the strong arm of force is exacting justice in South Africa. But the French Shore dispute seems to dely all attempts at compromise, arbitration, or adjustment, and no British Statesman has yet nerved himself to say that he considers the region worth fighting for, Hence it follows that the Newfoundlander is ignored Turnley coffins. They were all made made of more than \$1,700,000,000 and while the world rages over the

wrongs of the Hitlander." We will not attempt to follow him back to the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, nor down the long vista of nearly two hundred years, through a hedge work of agreements, treaties usurpations, international coatentions and understandings. The Newfoundland grievence seems to arise from the following facts:

"March, 1890, the British and French Governments concluded a mer dus vivendi, providing that the jobquestion je Mr. P. T. McGrath, editor of the mited to arbitration; and "Evening Herald," of St. John's, that pending the decision of the tribunal to be appointed for the purpose the factories of both nations in operation before the preceding July, and these only, would be recognized as legal, the establishment of no other factories to be permitted, save only by the consent of both Common es. and on the condition that a fictory of one nation was to be counterbarancod by one of the other. This orrangement was concluded without the knowledge or consent of the Colonial Government, and was, perhaps, are most humiliating 'back down' in the whole long series of British conceesions which marks the history of the question."

dignation when the facts of the transaction were known. It was arg aied by us, and the position was inincluded the whole question of this connection the meeting of the between employer and employe in French rights on the roast, Langity Dover Corporation last week was of every county of this Commenwealth. strong was the argument that the modus vivendi gave fifteen Prench and forty-five colonial factory-owners municipal waterworks had yielded a the State in its rehalf; suppose that a monopoly of the industry. Here is profit of £3,500 on the year. The every one of us cast our votes for parcelled out the coast-line. among profit of £2,000 and these two items press of the State, which is so pot-Such is the text so to speak, which others were permitted to jack lob- on the lown's rate. Yet the tind men take up the configli, would contribution to the literature of the French Shore" question. In the lowing paragraphs he sets forth the literature of the lowing paragraphs he sets forth the loss of dislowed by this amazing instrument. lowing paragraphs he sets forth the instrument of diplomatic samidity, be the lowest water rate in the king- soon a permanent fixture in the laws instrument of the right to carage in a perfectly dom. We trust more municipal trails of one State, and thus secure to the dom. "Newfoundland's contribution to legitimate indicary. One man at ing will be adopted, and that citiz- laboring man a fair day's wages for the difficulty is contained in her tempted it, and a party of marines ensual over the country will be as a fair day's work? failure to re-conct the modus vive to the forcibly seized his factory, He seed successful as those of Dover have di. England holds the Report of the Royal Commission, which inquired the Commodore, and beginning the lost for \$5,000, as there was no less than the commodore. into the whole question in 1898, and diet for \$5,000, as there was no learning the property of the whole property of the prope gal authority for the enforcement of

in a word the Newfoundlanders consider that the French cod-fishers do her Fishing Bounty laws on June not pursue their fishing industry on 30th, 1901, which will oblige the a fair basis, but it ther seek to crush out and cripple the Newfoundlanders, and that England, after allowing the French to make such inroads, is not apparently willing to force them to adhere to the treaty.

The article concludes as follows: "We do not ask England to go to war to secure for us undisputed control of our own territory and edjacent waters, with the fish ries there. of. But we do expect that she will seave no stone unturned to put an end to a condition of thing, which can hardly be held tel be other than discreditable to her at the close of this century, after she has been familiar with the injustice thereof since the days of Palmerston. We expect that she will at least prevent French endi, and in the present temper of persecution of the coast folk, and put an end to the policy whereby the development of the farming, tanking, and lumbering areas which open upon the Treaty Coast is now made possimission, if it were given publicity ble. The value of these areas is un-by the Colonial Office, would form disputed, and if the restrictions now disputed, and if the restrictions now imposed upon the opening up of the region were removed, there is little doubt that it would be followed by the inauguration of industries which would employ hundreds of the residents, and thus render the presence and competition of French cod-fishers a matter of less importance as the years go by. The inevitable legic of circumstances is placing l'aglant on the position that she must assert per supremacy ere long, and all theomers the dispute would arouse a storm of point to her being obliged to do so indignation throughout Great Britain, during this year, to bring about a only exceeded by that which follow-satisfactory settlement of the dised the publication of the Pashoda pute ore the present fishing season Blue Book. And a continuance of closes, and to mark the opening of French fishing bounties after the new century by the burial beapproximate expiry would provo a fond hope of revival of the question policy of bitter retaliation by the of French treaty rights in Newfound-

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the war with Mexico and of the w_{nl} al. (c). Turnley, who was one of socession. They were all West those present said: Pointers, and while not all class- "Boys, I was a carpenter before i mates, had spent some time at the was a cadet. If you will agree to

Some years ago there met in New poverished in order that the father York city five men, all veterang of might have a so-called fitting funer-

academy together. The discussion use them I will make with my own turned upon distentation at funerals. hands a coffin for each of you, and One of the veterans said that the one for myself. I'll use pine boards, widow and children were often im- nails, and a little paint, and some

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E MANSFIELD.

124 St. Lawrence Street, Cor. Lagauchetiere Street. PHONE "MAIN \$49."

leather for the hinges of that which ence and building. In specking of the coffin will be well within \$5."

The old soldiers entered into a compact then and there to use the by the Colonel's own hands, and shipped to their destinations, the muser retaining one for his own use. Traction interests of the United -Chicago Times-Herald.

To prevent collisons at sea a device known as a pilot torpedo has crived the commendation of anautical congress. It consists of a small hoat designed like an ordinary torpedo-boat, and propelled by a 10-horse power electric motor, The torpedo is connected to the steamer which is to be protected by two cables from 900 to 1,600 feet in length, carrying insulated conductors and in the event of its striking an obstacle a bell is rung and the boat recedes. When the obstruction is removed the torpedo-boat goes forward again.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says: of civic life in our days is the effort of so many municipalities to ease the burden of taxation, to some degree a growing anxiety to municipalize misleading agitator. gas, water, and tramways, and though there is an element of risk in "The colony was ablaze with in- raising the large capital which borrow in order to buy our vested interests, the results do not so far a most satisfactory character. It was suppose that these strike agita-stated that during last year the tors take up the matter and stump what resulted: The two terminologies electric tramways showed another this measure; suppose that the daily

> One billion pieces of mail matter were handled in the Chicago Post Office in 1899, a record-breaking year, the receipts for which were \$6,400,000 and the expenses \$2,500.-000, showing a profit of nearly \$1,-000,000 for the year, Chicago ranks next to New York in the amount of Post Office business done.

Review in the course of an address then you shall have obtained at Brooklyn, a few days ago, said; which no strike or number of strikes "Over \$600,000,000 had been invest- can possibly procure for you. ed in electric lighting in the United States, and that the total horse strike. Be merciful to your wives power required in the chetric light- and children. Await the permanent New York, required a not less than will thank God for it. 200,000 horse-power. This would would be nearly doubled by the el-tions to its eloquent words and still ectric traction plants now in exist-more eloquent ideas on this subject.

goes over the face. The cost for each progress of the electric railway. Mr. Price stated that it was less than thriteen years old, and yet within that period an expenditure had been he believed that the year 1900 would see the gross earnings of the Electric States amount to considerably more than \$200,000,000.

been invented recently and has re- A PRIEST'S ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN

Continued From Page One.

you may contend with the suggestion as impracticable and as impossible of brining about, but if failure should attend the effort, then the fault must be at your own feet.

"If these agitaters should exert the same energy in establishing this board of arbitration, you would need no such men to harangue and goad you on to self-destruction. I repeat that you have the power in your own hands to force upon corporations this remedial means of procedure and com-One of the most lateresting features pel them to submit to arbitration.

"As citizens of this Commonwealth, are you not free to cast your votes for your own welfare as well as for at least, from the shoulders of their the general welfare of the public? citizens by abolishing what we may You have power and strength to cli-call "middlemea" and doing the minate the deadly strike, and to city's trading in the city's own in- substitute therefor a means which terest. All over the country there is will not fluctuate at the next of any

islative honors, setting aside all which towns are generally forced to party lines and partisan combine- Glas Fruit Samers....... 8 tions, and exact of them a distinct Decorated Fruit Plates . . . 14 promise to vote for and agitate in Crystal Table Sets50 tell against the position so urgently the halls of our Legislature a law Crystal Butter Dishes 17 championed by social reformers. In providing for a board of arbitration

"This is no Utopia, no idle dream, The scheme is as feasible and easy of operation as are the laws of sauitation and education now in force among us.

'As a friend of the workmen, full of sincerity and solicitude for welfare of their families, I exhort and entreat you to remain at your work. If you have cause for complaint, if the burden is oppressive. I beg of you to bear it patiently until Mr. Price, editor of the Electrical above suggested be effected, and

"Don't strike my friends; don't ing, are and incandescent, of Greater and unchangeable remedy and you

This splendid and timely sermon he sufficient to pump the East Hiver needs no comment, beyond the calldry in a day, and yet this power | ing attention of our labor organiza-

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Thomas Ligget, MONTRHAL readers, send it ness" is always of the street, ness is always of the street.

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Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 3, 1900

DRESS GOODS SPECIALTIES.



The Dress Goods Department has received a sudden shock in the line of price making. Never before have such reductions been made.

Every yard in stock, fancy and staple, has felt the electric current of the January prices, and until the end of the month customers will rean

the benefit. Here are a few reminders:

Dress Goods.

The end must come-and with the end of the January sale every yard of Winter Dress

Fancy Dress Goods in stripes and cheens double width : regular 15c ; special Sc. 40 pieces fancy figured and striped Dress Goods in Tweed effects, suitable for Costumes : regular 30c; special 19c.

20 pieces of plain coloured Bengaline Dress Goods in Red, Blue, Green, Grey, Fawn, Marcon and Cardinal; regular 45c, special 25c.

All Dress Goods up to the best quality

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Linen Department.

This department has some very special bargains for February. Housekeepers should visit the Big Store and reap the price 68c



Russin Crash, 16 in. wide : regular 124c special. Sic. Hand Loom Linens in 34 yard lengths;

regular 50c; special price 39c. Linen Kitchen Aprons : regular 45c ; special price, 25°C.

Heavy Crash Towels, size 20x40, with Fanoy Borders: regular 15c: special price, Fancy Bath Towels, size 24x54 inches

regular 130c; special price, 20c. THE S. CARSLEY CO , LIMITED.

Glassware Prices. "During the coming campaign you Glass Bouquet Holder ... Regular Special bould approved all approved for the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming the coming the coming the coming campaign of the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming the coming campaign of the coming cam Giass Tumblers 4

Silk Bargains.

The Big Store intends by the end of the month to close out the entire stock of this season's Silks. Here are a few examples:



30 pieces of Fancy Strip-ed Silk in all the latestrol orings and stripes, very suitable 101 Blouses; reg. ular 55c; special pric 36c.

Plaid Silk in small and large checks, in the newest and most fashionable colorings, regular 75e

25 pieces Shot Silks in all the latest offects, 15 colors; regular \$1.00; special

Lace and Neckwear,



cial price, 11 de.

special price, 54c.

Colored Crinkled Chiffon, 6 inches wide, regular 40e: special price. Plain Chiffon in all colors; regular 17c; special

5 price, 11c. Rattenburg Lace Braid. in all widths, regular 100 special price 7 lc. Colored Satin Storl LACES Ties, four pleats, assorted colors, regular 17c; sp.

A Hous hold List,	
Pie Crimper Regular	Special.
Pie Crimper	7.
Ceapot Knobs 5	2
Grife Sharpener 15	9.
Stable Lautern 45 Počket Wrenches 15	2.5
Strong Gimlets 5	F

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& CO.

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Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Vests, high neek, long sleeves; regular value 65c; special price, 45 cents.

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Ladies' Scotch Lamb's Wool Vests, extra soft and warm, at greatly reduced prices. Ladies' Black Wool Tights, from

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Hose, in all sizes, from 40c a pair

Tailor-made Jackets heavy Boucle cloth lined, Mercerized Sateen, worth \$6.50 for \$3.50. Jackets, assorted colors, Boucle

Cloth and Drab Beaver, all new shapes, at 33 1-3 per cent, discount, Heavy Black Frieze Cloth Lined Jackets. Sale price only \$4.50. Cloth Cares, heavy Beaver lined Silk, trimmed fur, braided, at Half

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Owing to the great success (our great Discount Sale, we have decided to continue it for a few days more, therefore all our discounts, ranging from 10 per cent to 50 per cent, off Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, will hold good until further notice; also our ${
m TEN}$ PER CENT off extra for cash, We have also made further reductions off many special lines which we want to clear within the next few days.

Do not delay if you want to fill all your dry goods requirements for little money at

Cor. St. Catherine and Mountain sts.

There are hundreds of our readers who are strong believers in the cause the "True Witness" advocates. but , tion would be a mutual benefit.

The second of the second of the second