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THE TREATY MADE PUBLIC

THE U. S. SENATE REMOVES ITS INJUNCTION OF SECRECY.

President Cleveland's Message of Transmittal—The Full Text of the Treaty—A Modus Vivendi Proposed Pending Ratification—History of the Dispute.

At last the terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States re Canadian fisheries are made public, the document being telegraphed from Washington last night.

The treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to delimit the waters to which the United States in the treaty of 1818 renounced forever the liberty of taking and curing fish.

The commission is to meet without delay. It will comprise two commissioners appointed by the British Government and two by the United States.

The delimitation shall be marked on British Admiralty charts, the three mile limit being measured seaward from low water mark excepting in waters not otherwise provided for in the treaty, in which case the three miles shall be measured from a point in the harbor where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

Any disagreement of the commissioners shall be subject to final decision by an umpire selected by both Governments.

United States fishing vessels will continue to have free navigation of the Strait of Canso.

United States fishing vessels entering harbors mentioned in Article I shall conform to the Canadian harbor regulations.

In case of disaster United States fishing vessels may unload, tranship or sell their fish cargoes in specified Canadian and Newfoundland harbors, subject to customs laws and regulations.

Licenses to purchase supplies in established Canadian ports for the homeward voyage shall be granted to United States fishing vessels.

Canadian and Newfoundland fishing vessels are guaranteed on the United States Atlantic coast all privileges enjoyed by United States vessels in Canadian and Newfoundland waters.

Several penalties are laid down for unlawful fishing in the waters referred to in Article I. The offending vessel may be forfeited, together with supplies and cargo aboard.

The most important article provides that when free trade in fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) is established between Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador on the one hand and the United States on the other, the privilege of entering British American waters shall be gratuitously accorded to United States vessels for the following purposes: (1) The purchasing of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits; (2) transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance; (3) shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. Like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the United States Atlantic coast.

The assent of the United States Senate, Dominion Parliament and Newfoundland Legislature shall be received before the treaty is ratified.

CLEVELAND'S MESSAGE.

The President Recommends Ratification of the Treaty by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Senate to-day made public the Fisheries Treaty with the President's message of transmittal. The President's message is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

In my annual message transmitted to the Congress in December, 1886, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of the question growing out of the rights claimed by American fishermen in British North American waters. As a result of such negotiations a treaty has been agreed upon between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States, concluded and signed in this capital under my direction and authority, on Feb. 15, and which I now have the honor to submit to the Senate with the recommendation that it shall receive the consent of that body as provided in the constitution, in order that the ratification thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty be carried into effect.

Shortly after Congress had adjourned in March last, and in continuation of my efforts to arrive at such an agreement between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States as would secure to the citizens of the respective countries the unmolested enjoyment of their just rights, under existing treaties and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and of Newfoundland, I availed myself of opportune occurrences indicative of a desire to make without delay an amicable and final settlement of a long standing controversy, productive of much irritation and misunderstanding between the two nations, to send through our Minister in London proposals that a conference should take place on the subject at this capital.

Negotiations at Second Hand Unsatisfactory

The experience of the past two years had demonstrated the dilatory and unsatisfactory consequences of our indirect transaction of business through the Foreign Office at London, in which the views and wishes of the Government of the Dominion of Canada were practically predominant but were only to find expression at second hand. To obviate this inconvenience and obstruction to prompt and well defined settlement it was considered advisable that the negotiations should be conducted in this city and that the interests of Canada and Newfoundland should be directly represented therein. The terms of reference having been duly agreed upon between the two Governments and the conference arranged to be held here, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution I duly authorized Thomas F. Bayard, the Secretary of State of the United States, Wm. L. Putnam, a citizen of the State of Maine, and James B. Angell, a citizen of the State of Michigan, for and in the name of the United States, to meet and confer with the plenipotentiaries representing the Government of Her Britannic Majesty for the purpose of considering and adjusting in a friendly spirit all or any questions relating to rights of fishery in the seas adjacent to British North America and Newfoundland which were in dispute between the Government of the United States and that of Her Britannic Majesty, and jointly and severally to conclude and sign any treaty or treaties touching the premises, and I herewith transmit for your information full copies of the powers so given by me.

In execution of the powers so conveyed the said Thomas F. Bayard, William L. Putnam and James B. Angell in the month of November last met in this city the plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and proceeded in the negotiation of a treaty as above authorized. After many conferences and protracted efforts an agreement has at length been arrived at, which is embodied in the treaty which I now lay before you.

An Honorable and Just Settlement.

The treaty meets my approval, because I believe that it supplies a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment, upon a basis honorable and just to both parties, of the difficult and vexed question to which it relates.

A review of the history of this question will show that all former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation satisfactory to both parties of Article I of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, have been unsuccessful, and with the lapse of time the difficulty and obscurity have only increased. The negotiations in 1853 and again in 1871 ended in both cases in temporary reciprocal arrangements of the tariffs of Canada and Newfoundland and of the United States, and the payment of a money award by the United States, under which the real questions in difference remained unsettled in abeyance and ready to present themselves anew just so soon as the conventional arrangements were abrogated. The situation therefore remained unimproved by the results of the treaty of 1881 and a grave condition of affairs, presenting almost identically the same features and causes of complaint by the United States against Canadian action and British default in its correction, confronted us in May, 1886, and it has continued until the present time.

The Correspondence.

The greater part of the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments has heretofore been communicated to Congress, and at as early a day as possible I shall transmit the remaining portion to this date, accompanying it with the joint protocols of the conferences which resulted in the conclusion of the treaty now submitted to you. You will thus be fully possessed of the record and history of the case since the termination on June 30, 1885, of the fishery articles of the Treaty of Washington of 1871, whereby we were relegated to the provisions of the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818.

As the documents and papers referred to will supply full information of the positions taken under my administration by the representatives of the United States, as well as those occupied by the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, it is not considered necessary or expedient to repeat them in this message, but I believe the treaty will be found to contain a just, honorable and, therefore, satisfactory solution of the difficulties which have clouded our relations with our neighbors on our northern border. Especially satisfactory do I believe the proposed arrangement will be found by those of our citizens who are engaged in the open sea fisheries adjacent to the Canadian coast and resorting to those ports and harbors under treaty provisions and rules of international law.

The Proposed Delimitation.

The proposed delimitation of the lines of the exclusive fisheries from the common fisheries will give certainty and security as to the area of their legitimate field, the headland theory of imaginary lines is abandoned by Great Britain and the specification in the treaty of certain named bays especially provided for gives satisfaction to the inhabitants of the shores without subtracting materially from the value or convenience of the fisheries rights of Americans. The uninterrupted navigation of the Strait of Canso is expressly and for the first time affirmed and the four purposes for which our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 were allowed to enter the bays and harbors of Canada and Newfoundland within the belt of three marine miles are placed under a fair and liberal construction and their enjoyments secured without such conditions and restrictions as in the past have embarrassed and obstructed them so seriously.

Enforcement of Penalties.

The enforcement of penalties for unlawfully fishing or preparing to fish within the inshore and exclusive waters of Canada and Newfoundland is to be accomplished under safeguards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting the defendant fisherman from punishment in advance of trial, delays and inconvenience and unnecessary expense.

The history of events in the last two years shows that no feature of Canadian administration was more harassing and injurious than the compulsion upon our fishing vessels to make formal entry and clearance on every occasion of temporarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports and harbors. Such inconvenience is provided against in the proposed treaty, and this most frequent and just cause of complaint is removed. The articles permitting our fishermen to obtain provisions and the ordinary supplies of trading vessels on their homeward voyages, and under which they are accorded the further and even more important privilege on all occasions of purchasing such casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels, are of great importance and value. The licenses, which are to be granted without charge and on application in order to enable our fishermen to enjoy these privileges, are reasonable and proper checks in the hands of the local authorities to identify the recipient and prevent abuse, and can form no impediment to those who intend to use them fairly. The hospitality secured for our vessels in all cases of actual distress with liberty to unload and sell and tranship their cargoes is full and liberal.

Enjoyment of Treaty Rights.

These provisions will secure the substantial enjoyment of the treaty rights for our fishermen under the treaty of 1818, for which contention has been steadily made in the correspondence of the Department of State and our Minister at London and by the American negotiators of the present treaty. The right of our fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not extend to the procurement of distinctive fishery supplies in Canadian ports and harbors and one item supposed to be essential, to wit: bait, was plainly denied them by the explicit and definite words of the treaty of 1818, emphasized by the course of the negotiation and express decisions which preceded the conclusion of the treaty.

The treaty now submitted contains no provision affecting tariff duties and independently of the position assumed on the part of the United States, that no alteration in our tariff or other domestic legislation could be made as the price or consideration of obtaining the rights of our citizens secured by treaty, it was considered more expedient to allow any change in the revenue laws of the United States to be made by the ordinary exercise of legislative will or in promotion of the public interests. Therefore the addition to the free list of fish, fish, whale and seal oil, etc., recited in the last article of the treaty, is wholly left to the action of Congress, and in connection therewith the Canadian and Newfoundland right to regulate sales of bait and other fishing supplies within their own jurisdiction is recognized, and the right of our fishermen to freely purchase these things is made contingent by this treaty upon the action of Congress in the modification of our tariff laws.

Commercial Intercourse With Canada.

Our social and commercial intercourse with those populations who have been placed upon our borders and made forever our neighbors is made apparent by a list of United States common carriers, marine and inland, connecting their lines with Canada, which was returned by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on Feb. 7, 1887, in answer to a resolution of that body, and this is instructive as to the great volume of mutually profitable interchanges which have come into existence during the last half century. This intercourse is still but partially developed, and if the amicable enterprise and wholesale rivalry between the two populations be not obstructed, the promise of the future is full of the fruits of an unbounded prosperity on both sides of the border.

The treaty now submitted to you has been framed in a spirit of liberal equity and reciprocal benefits, in the conviction that mutual advantage and convenience are the only permanent foundation of peace and friendship between states, and that with the adoption of the agreement now placed before the Senate a beneficial and satisfactory intercourse between the two countries will be established so as to secure perpetual peace and harmony.

In connection with the treaty herewith submitted, I deem it also my duty to transmit to the Senate a written offer or arrangement in the nature of a modus vivendi tendered after the conclusion of the treaty on the part of the British plenipotentiaries, to secure kindly and peaceful relations during the period that may be required for the consideration of the treaty by the respective Governments and for the enactment of the necessary legislation to carry its provisions into effect if approved. This paper freely and on their own motion signed by the British Commissioners not only extends advantage to our fishermen pending the ratification of the treaty, but appears to have been declared by a friendly and amicable spirit.

I am given to understand that the other Governments concerned in this treaty will within a few days, in accordance with their methods of conducting public business, submit said treaty to their respective legislatures, when it will be at once published to the world. In view of such action it appears to be advisable that by publication here early and full knowledge of all that has been done in the premises should be afforded to our people. It would seem to be useful to inform the popular mind concerning the history of the long-continued disputes growing out of the subject embraced in the treaty, and to satisfy the public interests touching the same, as well as to acquaint our people with the present status of the questions involved and to give them the exact terms of the proposed adjustment in place of the exaggerated and imaginative statements which will otherwise reach them. I therefore beg leave respectfully to suggest that said treaty and all such correspondence, messages and documents relating to the same as may be deemed important to accomplish these purposes be at once made public by the order of your honorable body. GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 20, 1888.

HISTORY OF THE DISPUTE.

The Fishery Question From 1818 Until 1888—The Previous Treaties.

The fish question dates back from Oct. 20, 1818, when a fish and boundary treaty was signed between Great Britain and the United States. That treaty is not a very long one, contains only six clauses, and 900 words. Article I of that treaty reads as follows:

Whereas difficulties have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States, for the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry and cure fish, on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty's Dominions in America, it is agreed between the high contracting parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands, on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands, and also on the coasts, bays, harbors and creeks, from Mount Joly on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the Straits of Belle Isle; and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company; and that the American fishermen shall also have liberty forever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors and creeks of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland, here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors or possessors of the ground. 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 HIS 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.

It is the part of the clause printed in small capitals that has been and is the bone of contention in this vexed question.

The Reciprocity Treaty.

From 1818 down to the 5th of June, 1854, the treaty remained in force without amendment of any kind, the people of the United States being excluded from fishing within the prescribed limits. On that date, in 1854, what is known as the Reciprocity Treaty was signed. That treaty gave the fishermen of the United States the same privileges as enjoyed by Canadian fishermen to the waters described in Article I of the treaty of 1818. These are the words of the document:

ARTICLE I—It is agreed by the high contracting parties that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the above-mentioned convention of Oct. 20, 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of these colonies and islands thereof, and also upon the Magdalen islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

This treaty remained in force till March 17, 1866, a period of twelve years, during which time the fishermen of both countries fished harmoniously together in the bays and rivers in question. The treaty was terminated by the United States on the ground that the advantages from it were all on the side of the provinces and against the republic.

Then comes a period of five years, during which the Americans were kept out of the coveted waters. This period extended, to be exact, from March 17, 1866, to June 17, 1871.

The Treaty of Washington.

On this latter date, June 17, 1871, the Treaty of Washington was ratified, Article XVIII of which again gives the United States fishermen the fishing privileges enjoyed by the treaty of 1854. The Treaty of Washington, or at least that part of it relating to the fisheries, was terminated by proclamation of President Arthur on July 1, 1885. It was under certain clauses of this treaty that the Halifax award of $5,500,000 was made to Canada, it being contended at the time the treaty was made in 1871, that the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under this treaty were of greater value than those accorded to the subjects of Her Majesty, and provision being also made by which the value of those privileges could be ascertained in dollars and cents.

Conflicting Contentions.

From July 1st, 1885, till the present time, the American fishermen have been denied the privileges granted under the two former treaties. The American Government has contended latterly that the treaty of 1818 does not bear the construction put upon it by the Canadian authorities. Our Government, on the other hand, has interpreted the treaty literally and has all along taken active measures to secure to Canadian fishermen an exclusive right to the fishing grounds in question. It is in these conflicting contentions that the seizures and troubles of the past two years have had their origin.

From the above it will be seen that the fishing grounds in question were enjoyed exclusively by the Canadians during the following periods:

From 1818 to 1854	36 years
From 1866 to 1871	5 years
From 18.5 to 1888	3 years

The waters in question were fished in by the fishermen of both countries in common during these periods:

1854 to 1866	12 years
1871 to 1885	14 years

That is to say Canada has enjoyed an exclusive right to these fisheries since 1818 for an aggregate period of forty-four years, while the United States has shared them with Canada for an aggregate period of twenty-six years.

TEXT OF THE NEW TREATY.

The Promotion of Friendly Intercourse and Good Neighborhood Desired.

WHEREAS, Differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, the United States of America and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and of promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of Her Majesty in North America, have resolved to conclude a treaty to that end and have named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

The President of the United States, Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, William L. Putnam of Maine and James B. Angell of Michigan, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., the Honorable Sir Lionel Sackville West, K.C.M.G., Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G., C.B., Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I—The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States by Article I. of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced for ever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

ARTICLE II—The commission shall consist of two commissioners to be named by Her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of any commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the President of the United States or Her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE III—The delimitation referred to in Article I of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the commission, be signed by the commissioners in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and three copies to Her Majesty's Government.

The Three Mile Limit Defined.

The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

ARTICLE IV—At or near the following bays the limits and exclusion under Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark shall be established by the following lines, namely: At the Baie des Chaleurs, the line from the light at Birch Point, on Miscou Island, to Macquereau Point line light; at the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabisintac Gully; at Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point, and off Stann's Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point Aconi; at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Burnet Island, thence to Fortune Head; at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound the line from the southeast point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island and from the south end of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbor.

Limits of Exclusion.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely: At or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point; at Chedabucto and St. Peter's Bay the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence to Point Rouge; at Mira Bay the line from the light on the east point of Scatari Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien, and at Placentia Bay in Newfoundland the line from Latine Point on the eastern mainland shore to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland.

Long Island and Bryer Island at St. Mary's Bay in Nova Scotia shall for the purpose of delimitation be taken as the coasts of such bay.

ARTICLE V—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

ARTICLE VI—The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties and be binding after two months from such publication.

An Umpire Provided For.

ARTICLE VII—Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in Article I of the treaty shall conform to harbor regulations common to them and to fishing vessels of Canada or of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused thereby from giving due information to boarding officers.

They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage; nor when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the employment of the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

Privileges in Case of Disaster.

ARTICLE XI—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays or harbors of the eastern and northeastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualty, may unload, reload, tranship or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to the repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster, and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews.

Licenses to purchase, in established ports of Canada or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions or supplies as are ordinarily granted to trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

Canadian Vessels to Enjoy U.S. Privileges.

ARTICLE XII—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII—The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bow, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to Her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

Penalties for Unlawful Fishing.

ARTICLE XIV—The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in Article I of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed, and for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein, penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing; and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks or harbors, penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all $3 for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial, except on appeal, shall be at the place of detention unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defence except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals, available to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada-in-Council or the Governor-in-Council of Newfoundland before the same are executed.

Reciprocal Provisions.

ARTICLE XV—Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland; and upon such removal of duties and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects without duty being re-imposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.
2. Transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.
3. Shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals. Done in duplicate at Washington this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

T. F. BAYARD. [Seal.]
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM. [Seal.]
JAMES B. ANGELL. [Seal.]
J. CHAMBERLAIN. [Seal.]
L. SACKVILLE WEST. [Seal.]
CHARLES TUPPER. [Seal.]

A MODUS VIVENDI.

Arrangement Proposed by the British Plenipotentiaries Pending Ratification.

The following is the modus vivendi referred to in the President's message:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—PROTOCOL—The treaty having been signed, the British plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season before the treaty can possibly be ratified by the Senate of the United States, by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification the old conditions which have given rise to so much friction and irritation might be revived and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned. Under these circumstances and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the following temporary arrangement for a period not exceeding two years in order to afford a modus vivendi pending the ratification of the treaty:

1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of $1.50 per ton for the following purposes: The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits, transhipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2. If, during the continuance of this arrangement, the United States should remove the duties on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oil (and their coverings, packages, etc.,) the said licenses shall be issued free of charge.

3. United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland for any of the four purposes mentioned in Article I of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, and not remaining therein more than twenty-four hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house, providing they do not communicate with the shore.

4. Forfeiture to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial waters.

5. This arrangement is to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the colonial authorities.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST.
CHARLES TUPPER.

The American Commissioners' Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1888.—The American plenipotentiaries having received the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their plan for the administration to be observed by the Governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the Senate of the treaty this day signed and the enactment of legislation by the respective Governments herein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British plenipotentiaries to the President of the United States with a recommendation that the same may be by him made known to the Senate, for use and information together with the treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

T. F. BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTMAN,
JAMES B. ANGELL.

An Open Session Proposed in the U.S. Senate

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—After removing the injunction of secrecy from the Fisheries Treaty to-day the Senate debated for more than an hour the policy of having the treaty considered with open doors. So radical a departure from the time-honored precedents awakes bitter opposition, but there have been a number of influential converts to the open session movement since the late action on the British extradition treaty. The Senate adjourned without action to-day, but enough was said to show that a majority of Senators are in favor of discussing this treaty with open doors.

If you want a hearty laugh go and hear Mr. Reub. Fax, Woodstock's renowned humorist, at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

SCOTT ACT INFRACTIONS.

Summonses For 22 St. Thomas Hotelkeepers—Municipalities and Bonuses.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 21.—This morning Police Magistrate White issued twenty-two summonses against hotelkeepers of this city for infraction of the Scott Act, all but one of the charges being for second offences. The hearing is fixed for Monday.

A special meeting of the City Council was held to consider a communication from a special committee of the Brantford City Council, asking that St. Thomas Council join with them in petitioning the Ontario Legislature to take away from municipalities the power of granting bonuses. It was decided to join in the petition.

A Type of Glengarry.

CORNWALL, Feb. 20.—On Feb. 13 there died at the homestead on the south branch in the Township of Charlottenburgh in the County of Glengarry, Mrs. Catherine McLellan, widow of Angus McLellan, deceased, at the advanced age of 85 years. This lady was a remarkable type of those stalwart Highlanders who first settled Glengarry, and who in addition to their great strength of will, were noted for their immense bodily vigor. She was a near relative of Finnan and John McDonald, who will be remembered in connection with the history of the Hudson Bay Company in Canada, Finnan being especially brought to public notice by the incidents of his encounter with a maddened bull buffalo, in which he killed the animal with a common hunter's knife as his sole weapon. The deceased lady was very tall, with a slender, strongly-knit frame, and to the day of her death she remained as erect and commanding as when at thirty.

Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books, Letter Books. Get our quotations. Grand & Toy, Stationers, Leader-lane. 631

Shot His Wife and Killed Himself.

NAPANEE, Feb. 21.—Peter Shaudreau, a laborer about 25 years old, shot his wife through the chest this afternoon and then made his escape from town, taking the ice towards Deseronto, and when near there shot himself dead. The murderer has only been married about six months. The wife is resting quietly, the ball being lodged near the shoulder blade, but the doctors cannot say whether her injuries will be of a fatal nature or not.

Prince Edward Conservative Nomination.

PICTON, Feb. 21.—At a meeting here to-day of delegates, one from each polling sub-division of the county, to select a candidate to represent the Conservative interest at the approaching election for Prince Edward County to the Dominion Parliament, Mr. Robert Clapp was selected on the first ballot.

Imperial Honor for Mr. Chamberlain.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—There is little doubt of the truth of the report that Mr. Chamberlain will be offered the Grand Cross of the Bath, as this is in accordance with the usual custom after special diplomatic services. Opinion, however, is much divided as to whether he will accept the offer.

The Cyclone's Victims.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 21.—There will be a union burial service of the victims of the cyclone on Monday morning at the Presbyterian Church. A large quantity of groceries, provisions and donations to the amount of $2500 have been received for the relief of the sufferers.

Wine Production in France Increasing.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—In the Senate yesterday M. Viette, Minister of Agriculture, replying to an interpellation stated that the production of wine in France was increasing annually.

A cool smoking mixture, don't bite tongue, especially made up. Try it once. 25c. quarter pound. Alive Bollard, 199 Yonge-street. 136

A Foundling in a Church.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.—About 2 o'clock this afternoon two young girls, upon entering the Church of the Congregation of St. Rochs, found the body of a newly born child in the vestibule.

Brakeman Peacock Recovering Rapidly.

HAMILTON, Feb. 21.—The brakeman, Robert Peacock, who was injured in the railway collision, and has since been in the City Hospital, is recovering rapidly.

Madame D'Auria will sing the soprano solos in "ELI" at Choral Society's concert Thursday evening.

Applications for the New Professorship.

The advertisement to secure a professor for the new chair of Political Science at University College has been inserted in The Athenæum of London, The Nation of New York, The Popular Science Monthly and The 'Varsity. Some two or three applications have been sent in from the United States and there are three Canadians applying for the professorship. No application has yet been received from England. The appointment will probably be made about April 1. The gentleman to be chosen should be an expert in Political Economy, International Law, Comparative Politics, and Constitutional History, as he will be called on to lecture on all these subjects.

Go and hear Mrs. and Miss Sage, the American musical glass players, at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

CHAT FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE MOVERS AND SECONDERS OF THE ADDRESS.

A Rumor That the Number of Cabinet Ministers is to be Increased—The Election Appeals—Private Bills—Applications for Divorce.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—Another meeting of Council was held this afternoon at which, it is understood, there was some further consideration of the treaty and considerable progress was made with the estimates.

Sir Charles Tupper is still indisposed and was unable to attend, but it is expected he will be well enough to be present at the opening of the House.

Movers And Seconders.

It is understood that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved in the Commons by Dr. Montague of Haldimand and seconded by Mr. L. Z. Joncas of Gaspe. In the Senate it will be moved by Hon. J. B. Rolland, the newly-appointed Senator for Mille Isles, and seconded by Hon. Mr. Sanford of Hamilton.

Reports of Indian Destitution Discredited.

Mr. Vankoughnet, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, entirely discredits the stories of destitution and cannibalism amongst the Indians at Lac La Biche. The Department of Indian Affairs has heard nothing about any suffering amongst the Indians. Mr. Vankoughnet points out that the Government has really little or nothing to do with the Indians at Lac La Biche, as nearly all of them have "left treaty," that is, they have taken scrip as halfbreeds and have, therefore, ceased to be treaty Indians.

Adam Brown and the Cabinet.

There is considerable talk in inner circles about a proposal to increase the number of ministers in the Cabinet, either by creating new portfolios or deputy-ministries filled by members of the House. In some of the important departments for instance there would be a minister and a deputy-minister, both members either of the Commons or the Senate. And among the names mentioned in connection with one of these proposed offices is that of Adam Brown, one of the members for the city of Hamilton. The Government, it is said, feel the need of a live Western man in the Cabinet, the only ones at present being Hon. John Carling and Senator Frank Smith. Adam Brown is an influential man in all that part of Ontario west of Toronto, as his extensive experience as a Hamilton merchant, a railway and telegraph director, has brought him in contact with everyone in that district, and he would consequently bring considerable strength to the Administration. He is a fluent speaker, and always ready in debate. He has Sir John's trick of making friends and this, it is believed, is one of the strong points urged in his favor. But that it is the avowed policy of the Government to increase the Cabinet as above indicated by taking in Mr. Brown or any others I could not learn to-night. Those who know are reticent on the subject. A day or two will tell.

The Governor-General will hold a drawing-room in the Senate Chamber on the evening of Feb. 25.

Election Appeals.

The Supreme Court opened this morning when the eight election appeals were proceeded with, the first case called being Russell, the appeal in which was withdrawn by consent. The Quebec County and Montmagny cases were argued and taken en delibere and the Glengarry case was being proceeded with when the court rose. In all these cases the question of the six months' limit forms part of the appeal.

Private Bills.

The number of private bills, of which notice of application to Parliament has been given, is eighty-five. Twenty-three are by railway companies for acts of incorporation, twenty-eight by railway companies for amendments to charter, thirteen miscellaneous for acts of incorporation, thirteen miscellaneous applications for amendments to charter, one for naturalization and seven for divorce. The latter list is as follows:

Andrew Maxwell Irving from his wife M. L. Irving, adultery; Catharine Morrison from her husband John F. Morrison, adultery, bigamy and desertion; Wm. Henry Middleton from his wife, Mary Froude, adultery and desertion; Mary Froude Middleton, a counter petition, cruelty, adultery and desertion; Bennett Rosamond from his wife, Adair Rosamond, adultery and desertion; Eleanora C. Tudor from her husband, F. L. Hart, cruelty and adultery; Mary M. White from her husband, David C. White, incapability of the consummation of the marital relations.

Miss Lida M. Packrell, New York's renowned lady whistler, will take part in the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

"DOROTHY" A SUCCESS.

A Pleasing Opera Presented by a Good Company—Other Amusements.

Another large and enthusiastic audience greeted the second appearance of Mr. J. C. Duff's Comic Opera Company in "Dorothy" at the Grand last night. It is a charming opera that grows in favor, and can be enjoyed more than once with relish. Miss Lillian Russell is without a rival in this class of music. She sings most charmingly and acts as well as she sings. She feasts the eye as well as the ear, for the fair artist is decidedly beautiful. Miss Agnes Stone as Lydia, who was a great favorite here when with "Mikado," makes a charming second to Miss Russell. Miss Halton is good as Phyllis, the young bride, and Miss Leighton makes you smile as Mrs. Privett, the four times widow. Of the gentlemen Mr. Eugene Oudin is every inch an artist, being endowed with a splendid baritone voice, which he knows how to use. He is graceful, manly and sympathetic. Mr. Paulton, the comedian, kept the audience in a roar of laughter, his "Beg Pardon" and the topical song, "Few and Far Between," being intensely funny. Mr. Brand and Mr. Hamilton also give good satisfaction. The company throughout is superior to that which produced "Erminie" here and the mounting of the opera is better. A great feature is when the pack of foxhounds appear at the end of the second act. "Dorothy," though it has not as many catchy airs as "Erminie," is decidedly a success and, taking it on a whole, comic opera has never before been placed on a Toronto stage with such a company and scenery. Manager Sheppard will undoubtedly have a great week of it.

"Never Say Die" pleases the many patrons of the Toronto Theatre. Mr. Dowling's dive into the water tank is extremely realistic and sets the spectators wild with delight. Same bill all week, with matinee this afternoon.

The final rehearsal of the Choral Society will take place at the Pavilion this evening, when all the soloists and a full orchestra will be present. The public will be admitted on payment of fifty cents at the door, and as the entire work will be performed, an excellent opportunity is afforded to all to hear the fine oratorio of "Eli," which is now being given for the first time in Canada.

The Battle of Sedan as pictured at the Cyclorama is worth going many miles to see. Excursions on the Grand Trunk from the east will arrive on Friday and Saturday.

Winnett's "A Great Wrong" Company are underlined for the Toronto next week.

The Canadian Order of Foresters announce a concert by first-class talent at Horticultural Pavilion for Thursday, March 8.

Don't miss the Choral Society's concert Thursday evening in Pavilion Music Hall.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The alterations to the North Toronto Methodist Church cost $2200.

Twenty English immigrants arrived up from the east yesterday morning.

Heavy snowstorms west of Port Arthur kept the North Bay train six hours late yesterday.

Mr. "Moose" Robinson of the Sheffield House swears he saw a robin up Jarvis-street Monday morning.

Local Superintendent Wragge of the G.T.R. left for Montreal last night on Northern Railway business.

The Board of Works had a gang of surveyors out yesterday taking the levels of various city sewers.

A defective stove pipe filled a room in the Revere House with smoke last night, and an excited individual thereupon turned in an alarm from King and York streets.

A $50 pane of glass in Mr. E. Scheuer's wholesale jewelry establishment, No. 11 Wellington-street, was smashed on Monday night by a sign giving way during the high wind.

All people going east on Queen-street should not fail to stop at the East End Gents' Furnishing House, 162 Queen-street east, and see the great bargains he is offering in every line.

The address upon "Drawing" by Mr. Robert Dawson which was to have been given before the Architectural Section of the Canadian Institute last night did not take place because of the small attendance.

John Walsh was found wandering around St. Andrew's Market-square yesterday afternoon with a big bag which contained a dozen of beer. Walsh couldn't tell a straight story as to how he got the beer, and was arrested on suspicion of stealing it.

Charles Thompson, a drover's boy, amused himself yesterday by kicking and clubbing with a big stick a calf which he was driving up Bathurst-street. A big policeman rescued the calf and put Thompson behind the bars at St. Andrew's Market Station.

The Sheffield House is closing up business. This is a splendid opportunity to purchase the best class of goods at cost price. Private sale for ladies every morning. Auction sale at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—plated ware, jewelry, fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, etc.

Mr. W. E. Ramsay, Toronto's popular elocutionist, will drive dull care away at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert at the Pavilion March 8.

The Dear, Good Wives.

Heaven bless the wives, they fill our lives
With little bees and honey,
They soothe life's shocks, they mend our socks,
But don't they spend the money!

The wise wives spend their money for house-furnishing goods at Strathern's, 179 Yonge-Street, the leading store in town.

A MARKHAM INSURANCE CASE.

The Sun Newspaper Man Suing Three Companies for Nearly $4000.

Seldom has there been such a long list of civil cases as at the present Assizes, the total numbering 128, jury and non-jury. Mr. Justice Falconbridge has had a protracted siege of it. Last week he finished the jury cases and yesterday he tackled the non-jury list. To-day he will be assisted by Mr. Justice Street, who will hear the cases of Macdonald v. Ferguson and Wickens v. McMeekin. There are forty more non-jury cases on the list.

All day yesterday Mr. Geo. J. Chauncey, proprietor of The Markham Sun, was in the witness box, being the plaintiff in a suit against three insurance companies. Mr. Chauncey, besides being in partnership with Mr. James Robinson in the newspaper, carried on a stationery and fancy goods business and held the position of postmaster. On August 22 of last year his premises were destroyed by fire. He and Mr. Robinson were insured in the Glasgow and London Company for $800 on type and other printing materials; and Chauncey himself held insurance in the Royal Company for $1500, and in the Lancashire for $2700 on the store stock. The Royal and Glasgow and London were sued for the full amount of the policies and the Lancashire for $2011.30.

The companies disputed the claims, and on Dec. 19 the case was commenced before Mr. Justice Falconbridge, to whom it had been referred for arbitration. On that day Mr. Chauncey was examined by his counsel, Mr. Ritchie, and later, by order of the court, the case was put on the non-jury list of the Assizes. Yesterday before Mr. Justice Falconbridge Mr. Chauncey was again put on the stand. He was cross-examined all day by Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., who, with Mr. F. A. Hilton, appears for the three companies. Mr. C. H. Ritchie, Q.C., and Mr. Alfred Boultbee are fighting Mr. Chauncey's case.

The suit will last two or three days. The companies say they are willing to settle when the exact figure of the loss is known, and this trial practically amounts to a valuation, the companies claiming overvaluation and fraudulent proofs of loss.

The peremptory list to be taken up by Mr. Justice Falconbridge after this case is: McKay v. Algoma Trading Company, McCline v. McKay, McCraney v. McCraney, Cull v. Burrows, Reid v. Reid, Boddy v. Boddy, London & Canadian Loan v. Ashcroft. Boyd v. Nasmith.

Journals, Ledgers, Cash Books, Day Books, Minute Books, Price and Memo Books. Best goods only. Grand & Toy, Leader-lane. 631

Legislation for the City.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the City Legislative Committee there were present Chairman Roaf, Ald. Gillespie, Hallam, Swait, St. Leger, Johnston and Gilbert. City Solicitor McWilliams laid before the committee a draft petition to the Legislature giving the city power to over-rule the request of the people of any part of the town, asking for a particular kind of pavement, roadway or sewer, if the scheme was not approved of by the Engineer and two-thirds of the Council. The solicitor said there were many streets in the city which were used more by the general public than by the residents of these streets. The Council will be asked to send the petition to the Legislature.

Mr. Hickson's New Love.

When the Grand Trunk gets the Northern and the C.P.R. builds its own line from Toronto to Sudbury, the portion of the Northern known as the Ontario Pacific Junction will have to look to local traffic entirely for maintenance unless it is extended. That Mr. Hickson appreciates this is seen in the sudden interest he has shown in Mr. McMurrich's project to St. James Bay, and which is really an extension of the Ontario Pacific Junction to Lake Temiscaming and then on to Hudson Bay. Perhaps the Grand Trunk are going to get into Manitoba by way of Hudson Bay! Stranger things may happen.

Mr. Fred Warrington, Canada's favorite baritone, will sing at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert at the Pavilion March 8.

Stuck his Summonses in The Window.

The issuing of twenty-five summonses against the four Parkdale druggists and the two shopkeepers who hold liquor licenses for selling liquor illegally has caused a small sensation in the Flowery Suburb, and some consternation among the parties summoned. When Mr. S. Greenfield of 138 Queen-street was served with four papers on Monday night he stuck them in his front window to be seen by passers-by. There are two more to be served on Mr. Greenfield this week and five more on other parties.

Latest Batch of License Commissioners.

Kingston—Robert Crawford, Thomas Hanley, John McKelvery. South Perth—Thomas H. Race, John S. McIntyre, James Prindible. Prescott—Jonathan Cross, David Bertrand, Richard Lawlor. North Renfrew—Horace J. Church, Alexander Moffat, sen., J. E. Whelan, Russell—Charles Taylor, M. McCardle, Joseph Bonne. East Wellington—Samuel Williams, Donald McMurrich, Robert Kilgour. West Wellington—Thomas Harcourt, Henry Torrance, John Paterson.

Run Over.

This afternoon a runaway horse on the east end of St. Catharine-street, Montreal, knocked down Alphonse Frenette, inflicting several bruises and a severe wound in the side. He was carried to his home and will be several days in bed before recovering from his wound. An accident happens without the slightest note of warning. Take out a policy at once in the Manufacturers' Accident Insurance Co.

Mrs. Caldwell, Canada's favorite soprano, will sing at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

A Progressive Ladies' College.

A meeting of the directors of the Ontario Ladies' College, Whitby, was held yesterday in Toronto, at which the half-yearly report was presented. It was of a gratifying character. The musical department, under the directorship of Mr. J. W. F. Harrison, has been remarkably successful, and in consequence the directors have decided on giving a vocal and instrumental concert in Toronto the last week of April.

The Big Four.

The Insurance and Finance Chronicle of Montreal for February, contains excellent portraits of Sir John A. Macdonald, President, George Gooderham, First Vice-President; Wm. Bell of Guelph, Second Vice-President; and J. B. Carlile, Managing Director of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company. They are quite a business quartette.

A Dog's Attack on a Child.

Mary E. Robinson, a 10-year-old girl residing on Taylor-street, was savagely attacked by a mastiff on Sumach-street yesterday. The animal bit the girl in the cheek, tearing it badly. The dog was killed and the parents took the child to the General Hospital, where the wound was cauterized.

Grand Oratorio "ELI" by the Choral Society Thursday evening. General admission $1. Upper Gallery 50 cents.

Old "Doc" Andrews Gone Crazy.

Old "Doc" Andrews, the convicted abortionist, has gone crazy and is now confined in the asylum at Kingston. He began to show signs of mental aberration several months ago, and latterly became so completely idiotic that it was necessary to restrain him.

Ethereal Mildness.

The man who can walk up King-street these mild days and gaze upon the panorama of beauty and then sigh for a southern clime, must be a confirmed misanthrope. Girls in gorgeous toilets and swell young men now daily parade this fashionable thoroughfare sporting quinn's new spring four-in-hand ties, outrivalling the swells of Rotten Row.

Hospital Notes.

The number of medical students doing the wards in the Toronto General Hospital is 500. There are, however, fewer freshmen on the roll this year than last.

There are at present 249 patients in the institution, 15 more than at the same period last year.

An Unexpected But Welcome Find.

The other day a gentleman of this city, in rummaging through his old letters, found enclosed in one a check for $100 dated July, 1886. It had been in his pocket for nearly two years. He promptly banked his unexpected find.

DINEEN SELLS CHEAP FURS. DINEEN SELLS CHEAP FURS.
W. & D. Dineen, corner of King and Yonge streets.

Straightening the Don.

The spiling on the straightening of the Don has reached a point a few yards south of the Gerrard-street bridge, and the spiling below this spot is being rapidly completed.

Miss Lillian Carllsmith, the accomplished contralto of Boston, will assist at the Choral Society's concert Thursday evening.

MORE GRAIN CARS WANTED

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE DEALS WITH WINNIPEG'S REQUEST.

Recommendation for Aid to the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company—Deputation Coming From Kingston Regarding a Dry Dock—Bucket Shops.

There was a "heap of trouble" before the Council of the Board of Trade when it met yesterday afternoon, but being business men to whom time is money they got through in an hour and a half. President Matthews was in the chair.

The first and chief question was the consideration of the Winnipeg Board of Trade's lengthy resolutions regarding the need of a larger supply of cars for the carrying of grain eastwards. The matter was thoroughly discussed, and on motion of Hon. John Macdonald and Mr. W. R. Brock, this resolution was adopted:

This Board at this juncture is desirous of placing on record the fact that between Manitoba and the various provinces of the Dominion there are ties which, while being very close, ought under all circumstances to prove enduring.

That whatever is found to be detrimental to the one cannot but of necessity prove hurtful to the other, and that the removal of any difficulty which is oppressively felt by one is and must be a benefit to the whole, and that therefore each has in the prosperity of the whole a common interest.

That in this connection it notes that while the enormous grain product of the Northwest during the past year [variously estimated from ten to twelve millions of bushels] has demonstrated two things, viz., the wonderful productiveness of the soil, and the advantages which the country offers as a field for immigration, it has also developed a feature quite phenomenal in the history of any country, viz., that its very wealth has proved a source of serious embarrassment, that the products of the land have been vastly in excess of the appliances to bring them to market. For while it is claimed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that it has done everything that was in its power to do, by building additional engines, by leasing others as well as all the cars obtainable from other companies, the fact remains, that it has been unable to afford the full measure of relief so urgently required, so that large quantities of grain still remain piled upon the prairies, (as this Board is informed) exposed to the action of the weather as well as to the possibility of waste from animals. The question as to the best method of relief is one of great gravity, one in which the whole Dominion has a common interest.

And this Board, without expressing any opinion upon the equities of the case, conceives it to be of the utmost importance that a remedy ample enough to meet the difficulty should be found with the least possible delay, conceived and carried out in a broad, generous and patriotic spirit.

The request of the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company that pressure should be brought to bear upon the Ontario Government to grant it aid for the opening up of the first section, between Lake Nipissing and Lake Temiscaming, received consideration and resulted in the unanimous adoption of this resolution on motion of Vice-President Wilkie and Mr. W. B. Hamilton:

That in the interests of the city of Toronto and the Province of Ontario prompt action should be taken for the furthering of the opening of the territory in the northern portion of the province and with a view of developing that portion from Lake Nipissing to Lake Temiscaming, the Council of the Board of Trade do petition the Local Legislature, praying that such aid may be granted to the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company as will enable them to proceed promptly with their undertaking.

And that a committee consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents and Messrs. Ince and Jaffray be, and are hereby appointed to wait upon the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario, to urge the claims of this railway for aid.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Kingston Board of Trade, stating that a deputation from that body would be here on Tuesday next to confer with those members of the Toronto Board who are interested in shipping, with regard to the establishment of a dry-dock. In order that the deputation may, without inconvenience to any, meet the grain dealers, who are much interested, the hour of the conference was fixed for 12.45 on Tuesday.

The Council discussed the question of bucket shops, the wiping out of which is proposed, and without expressing an opinion instructed the secretary to collect further information.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting of the Board Mr. Robert Darling spoke of the injury done by The Telegram in publishing bogus commercial news. The matter was then referred to the Council, which yesterday deferred consideration till its next meeting.

The resolutions which the Wholesale Dry Goods section of the Board adopted on Monday with reference to the need of an insolvency law, and to the extradition of absconding debtors, were adopted and referred to a general meeting of the Board on Friday at 3.30, when the Council's resolutions regarding aid to the Nipissing and James' Bay Railway Company, and the need of more cars for the carrying of grain will also be considered. The Board will be called upon to elect a member to fill the vacancy on the Board of Arbitration caused by the resignation of Mr. E. Gurney because of pressure of business.

Mrs. McKelcan, Hamilton's distinguished contralto, will sing at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert in the Pavilion March 8.

ALL THE BILLS COUNTED.

Over Half a Million of Central Bank Notes Mutilated—Threatened With Arrest.

After three days' hard work the liquidators and accountants at the Central Bank yesterday concluded counting the bank's bills. Some idea of the extent of the work may be imagined when it is stated that in three days no less than $538,000 was counted. All the $50 notes were accounted for with the exception of two. The treasury now is in hands of Mr. Howland and Mr. Gooderham. They are sanguine that they will pay the first dividend to depositors of 25 cents on the dollar and another subsequently.

Mr. Campbell was seen by The World yesterday afternoon, when he stated, with reference to the vacant liquidatorship, that he still had an "open mind." He might or might not be a candidate, but was in no hurry to determine this point. He had many friends, but would for a while reserve his decision. Ample notice, he said, would be given to all concerned. And so the matter stands at present.

The World yesterday interviewed Mr. Howland anent the reported threatened arrest of the ex-Mayor in connection with an alleged libel in the Central Bank case, the aggrieved party being Mr. "Jim" Baxter of Montreal. He said he had no knowledge of the facts further than what he had read in the press; but this did not in the least disconcert him; in fact he would be happy to be a martyr in the cause of financial reform.

All the claims have already been received. They are from depositors, claims for interest, etc., and will be duly adjudicated upon by the Master-in-Ordinary to-morrow.

Mr. J. T. Moore on "Picturesque Canada."

"Picturesque Canada" was the title of ex-Ald. Moore's lime light lecture delivered at College-street Presbyterian Church last night. The lecture has often been heard in Toronto, but that fact does not seem to lessen its popularity. Last night the large audience traveled with Mr. Moore from Quebec to Montreal and then over the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific coast. Excursions were made to Toronto and many of the famed mountains and forests of British Columbia. The lime light worked excellently, and Mr. Moore's vivid descriptions of the scenes thrown on the screen met with great applause. The lecturer was accorded a vote of thanks.

Mr. E. L. Clarke, cornet soloist, will enchant you at the Canadian Order of Foresters' Concert at the Pavilion March 8.

Blessings from Rome.

Archbishop Lynch is in receipt of this cablegram:

Rome, Feb. 20, 1888.—The Holy Father gratefully received congratulations and willingly blesses Your Grace, St. Joseph's community and pupils. Signed, Cardinal Rampolla.

The Shortest Catechism.

How many kinds of sin are there, my son?
Two, father, mortal and venial.
Give an instance of mortal sin, my son.
Voting by ballot, father.
Why is that mortal sin, my son?
Because Archbishop Mowat and Premier Lynch say so.

Personal Mention.

Sir Alexander Campbell went to Ottawa yesterday.

The Duke of Argyle is growing old and gouty. He is an indefatigable worker and undoubtedly an able man.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, has reached the Eternal City and been favored with a special audience by the Pope.

Assistant-General Manager Shaughnessy of the C.P.R. was born at Milwaukee, Wis., in 1853, and began his railway career in 1869.

The Grand Old Man and Mrs. Gladstone will celebrate their golden wedding (D.V.) in July next.

Major-General Strange has resigned the position of manager of the ranche in the Northwest with which he was connected, and will soon make a trip to England. He is in Kingston at present.

Hon. Dr. Wilson, M.P.P., will leave Winnipeg for St. Paul before the session. He is out of public life in Manitoba, and will study in order to pass the medical examination of Minnesota necessary to qualify him to practice.

Mr. Hugh Angus of Hamilton, recently connected with the J. M. Williams stove manufactory, has been in town for a few days visiting his brother. He is en route for Chicago, where he intends to try his luck.

—Nothing new under the sun! Ain't there! Go and see Townson, the ticket writer, 11 King West. He'll show you *there is.* ed

Hear Babcock, the prince of bass singers, at Choral Society's concert.

Light Winds.

Weather for Ontario: Light to moderate winds, fair weather; not much change in temperature.