## Weekly Sun,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 9, 1886

THE FISHERIES OF CANADA.

So much has been lately said and written respecting the value of the fisheries which Canada has for the greater part of the past thirty years shared with the fishermen of the United States, that it is well worth Canadians have been receiving as the products of the toll of their own fishers. The annual report of the department of fisheries, Snancial statement down to July of the

same year. The total value of the fish produced during the year is given at \$17,722,973, being some \$40,000 less than for the previous year. The value by provinces is as follows:

 
 Nova Scotia.
 \$8,283,922

 New Brunswick.
 4,005,431

 Quebec.
 1,719,453

 P. K. Island.
 1,293,429

 Relitab Columbia
 2,293,429
 British Columbia 1,078 038
Ontario 1,342,691
The varieties of fish which were caught,

to the value of over a million dollars, are as follows:-

Uod.....\$4,536,731 
 Aphster
 2,613,731

 hterring
 2,473,117

 Backerel
 1,509,424

 1,509,424
 1,509,424
 Then follows in order haddock, trout, mardines, smelt, pollock, whitefish, hake, slewives, etc. The decline in the product of the Dominion, as compared with last year,

to the value of the output. Nearly half the value of the Nova Scotia eatchis in codfish, viz.,\$3,427,311. Next come mackere!, lobsters and harring, each worth ha the vicinity of a million dollars.

In New Brunswick there is a large increase

In New Brunswick lobsters come first, heing worth \$880,000. Herring in barrels are valued at \$438,868; amoked herring, \$328,383; frozen herring, \$94,000. Sardines. which perhaps should be classed by varieties, were placed at \$335,160; codfish, \$354,016; amelt, \$329,871; salmon, \$275,000.

In Quebec cod takes the first place and was herring and lobsters. More than forty par cent, of the Prince Edward Island vield so lobsters, more then twenty per cent. mackerel, and about fifteen per cent. herring. The catch in British Columbia is principally salmon. That of Ontario is trout, herring and white fish.

It is stated that the number of men engaged in fishing in Canada is 59,493, of whom 29,905 are Nova Scotlans, and 10,185 from vessels is 1,177, of which 196 hail from New number of 28,472. Our lobster factories and other fixtures are valued at \$495,143, about ane-fourth the total value for the Dominion. The value of all fishing plant in the province is \$1,075,879, being larger than that of any other province except Nova Scotia, which owns three times as much. The sum of \$155. 718 was paid in fishing bounties, of which New Brunswick received \$13,576 and Nova Sooila \$104,934; Charlotte county received 35,827 and Gloucester \$5,307.

Inspector Venning, in his report for New Brunswick, admits an increase in the catch of salmon, but gives it as his opinion that so permanent improvement can reasonably he expected unless better protection is given to the spawning fish. The supply of bass is diminishing, and Mr. Venning sends a note as warning respecting the sale of fish of an illegal size. Shad, he thinks, are disap. pearing from New Brunswick waters, and the annual supply of alewives is falling off, and an extension of the close time is called for. The enormous annual drain on the smelt Sahery is showing its effects and if this finhery is to be preserved an extension of the close season must be brought about. Winter fishing for trout is likely to ruin the trout fishery. Nothing short of total sessation of fishing will save the sturgeon. The sardine business is damaging the herring supply: The mackerel fishery is full of is money in cod. The halibut fishery is im proving. Lobster packing has grown to enormous dimensions, but the average size continues to diminish. There is need of stringent measures, in regard both to the lobster and the oyster fishery. Such in brief are the wiews of Mr. Venning, and the reports of the local officials seem to bear out most of Mis criticisms. More especially is this true with regard to the lobster trade, which should receive the strict attention of the department. With fair treatment and the exercise of due restraint, there is inexhaustible wealth in our fisheries.

THE United States government generously forgave the little schooner Slaters for neg lecting to bring a manifest with her to Portland. The offence was a technical one such as has been passed over hundreds of times before, on both sides of the line. The arrest of the Sisters may have been intended as a retaliatory proceeding, but it was never regarded as such in the provinces. It was recognized here that the Portland official was doing no more than his duty. If Canada wished to hold the United States fishermen to the strict letter of the law, we would have been seizing their vessels where we have only been warning them off.

THE Indian and Colonial Exhibition is to become more even than was contemplated a at such ports as Paspeblac and Gaspe. Fish grand reunion of the British people. Among the visitors to "the old country" are many prominent Canadians, but not nearly so many as should be there. This is such an sociation as only occurs once in a life time and Canada is nearer London than any other. prominent Canadians, but not nearly so many as should be there. This is such an excession as only occurs once in a life time and Canada is nearer London than any other of the greater colonies.

Who "kicks," so to speak, against the tyrany of his harsh taskmaster. Generally toe poor to move his family away, he is bound to the locality of his bondage by the stronger than of the greater colonies.

Who "kicks," so to speak, against the tyrany of his harsh taskmaster. Generally toe poor to move his family away, he is bound to the locality of his bondage by the stronger than links of iron. To add to the trials of the locality of his bondage by the stronger than links of iron. To add to the trials of the locality of his bondage by the stronger than links of iron. To add to the trials of the locality of his bondage by the stronger than links of iron. To add to the trials of the locality of his bondage by the stronger than links of iron. To add to the trials of the locality of his bondage by the stronger than locality of his bondage by the str

(New York Herald, 27th ) CANADA'S PIRATE CRAFT.

The Flow and Clumsy Lansdowne and Her Gallant Skipper-Railing at the Government.

Indignant People in the Provinces Threaten Separation-Annexation the Suggested Remedy.

St. John, N. B., May 23.—The Lanswhile for the public to know how much downe, the flagship of the Dominien of Canada and the capturer of the Gloucester schooner D. J. Adams, together with two smaller members of Canada's codfish fleet, recently issued, brings the fishery statistics have been directed by the Minister of Madown to the end of the calendar year 1885, rine and Fisheries to lurk about the mouth while like the other reports it brings the of the Bay of Fundy and the vicinity of the island of Campobello. The American fleet s expected in these waters, as the mackerel are reported in large schools rapidly advanc-

ing eastward. The Lansdowne, when not engaged in the dignified occupation of bouncing American fishing vessels out of Nova Scotla and New Brunswick ports, is indeed a gay frieker over the billowy wave. Built at a "blue nose" shipyard, she possesses about as many points of beauty as a Chinese war junk, without a single element of the latter's pictur-

A properly fitted Celestial man-of-war, with its big flaming eye painted on either bow and its ample supply of stinkpots and gongs, was scarcely a less dangerous offensive machine than the craft commanded by Capt. Scott. R. N.

If the amiable personage to whom at pre-sent is delegated the vice authority of Queen Victoria, as the Governor General of Canada, were to gaze for a moment on the wondrous specimen of marine architecture which bear his name, he would evince an unconquerable desire to grovel in the dust and to rend his bell on Nova Scotia and British Columbia,

With the proportions of a North River lighter and the grace of a Zuyder Zee galliot, the Lansdowne, as a first attempt at a man-of-war, ought to cause the Dominion authorities to weep tears as briny as the aqueous fluid their fellow destroyer pounds when she endeavors to make headway under a five not breeze

If the skipper in command of the average Gloucester banker will hearken unto the voice of wisdom, he will put up his helm and run for it when the bold Lansdowne heaves in sight. The probabilities are that he won't be caught. The D. J. Adams was entrapped in Digby basin, an almost land-locked sheet of water. At sea, with a full sail breeze, she would

have easily skipped away.

There is an alleged battery on board, but the vessel wallows and rolls so badly in a seaway that the gunners could not hit the broadside of a frigate, much less a low free boarded fishing schooner.

Among the latest war bulletins issued from the Lansdowne to cheer the hearts of the Canadian jingoes was that the intrepid tars comprising her crew were busily engaged in perfecting themselves in the small arm drill, be broken by the mere weight of popular so as to successfully cut out any offending approval. Yankee engaged in the crime of buying herthis province. The total number of fishing ring or squid for bait. Imagine the struggle that would ensue when these feroclous sea wolves come in close contact with bait confirmed the stories previously heard of the Brunswick, 711 from Nova Scotia and 53 from Prince Edward Island. New Brunswick employs 4,879 boats out of a tetal little fishes!" The very heavens would rend at the spectacle. The commander in chief of this rare flag-

ship is an officer in Her Majesty's Navy, in the especial employ of the Dominion of Can-Numerous persons in St. John will tell you that the standard of qualification for service on the Lansdowne is to be able to resist the consequences of her erratic move-ments when there is more sea on than is liable to be developed in a dead calm.

"She'll roll so as to make a fellow heave up his boots," said a professed authority, sitting on the cap log at the marine railway in Halifax, to your correspondent. Lord High Admiral of the Fleet Scott is "never, never sick at sea," but is always in prime condition to spend all of his time affoat in sweeping the horizon with experienced eyes for signs of wicked American fishermen, instead of being obliged to seek the seclusion that the cabin grants."

WHAT STRANGE FLAG IS THIS ? In addition to the pennant of the adventurous Scott, the gallant craft displays from her ensign pole the flag of the Dominion of Canada. This unrecognized and practically unknown emblem is without the backing of authority or of substantial force. Unknown by the Lansdowne ought to be considered very closely by the United States govern-ment in the case of the seizure of the

The suffering felt by the fishermen is already pronounced. Probably the first to feel it were the hardy and venturesome men promise for North Shore enterprise. There of Grand Manan, who live by their fishing. Many persons are, it is said, leaving the island to go over to Eastport or along the Maine shores. It is well known that balt in considerable quantities is already being taken into Eastport from provincial sources and by provincial vessels. Unless Sir John Macdonald hurries up and puts a legal embargo on the selling of balt by his (?) subjects in the maritime provinces a consider. jects in the maritime provinces, a considerable portion of the time will be spent by the ishermen in making trips to and from Maine ports supplying the commodity. The poorer fishermen of Nova Scotia, those who have only a small boat and a net as stock in trade, will be unable to make the passage to Yan-kee land, and will be obliged to sell at ruinous prices to the more prosperous ones who already possess more of this world's

THE SLAVES OF CANADA.

The general condition of the fishermen of the maritime provinces is forlorn and unenviable. In the vicinity of St. John—at Carleton, on the opposite side of the river—they are tolerably comfortable, and the same may be said of those who reside in the villages of the Cape Sable extremity of Nova Scotia. But in most of the coastwise counties there is is a great deal of destitution and suffering at times. The fishermen are in the hands of the supply merchants to a great extent, and their control is exercised with merciless severity. The laws of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia favor the holding in bondage of a large proportion of the people by a limited number of more fortunate individuals. Coolie slavery is no worse than that established in the northern por-

tion of New Brunswick. To see the odious system in full operation a visit should be paid to the Bay of Chalcur

humble fishers, the attempt to prevent them from selling herring and squid to be used as bait will only add a fresh load to the heavy one they continually bear.

NON-INTERCOURSE AND RUIN. The general condition of business in New Brusswick is a greatly depressed one. The effect of the abrogation of the treaty resulting from the labors of the Halifax Commission has been to kill the fishery trade with the States as dead as Julius Casar, and the results are widespread and will be keenly felt in course of the present year. As threequarters of all the exportations of the province go to the states there is a great deal of anxiety felt by merchants and others lest the seizure of the American fishing vessel by the Flying Dutchman of the Bay of Fundy, the terrible Larsdowne, should precipitate action whereby the non-intercourse act passed by the senate should be actually put in force.

Preminent citizens of St. John will tell you that while they believe Captain Scott to be an honest and upright man, they have not an exalted confidence in his discretion in the event of his cornering a Yankee fishing kipper who was not disposed to abandon his rights at the demand of the marine autocrat of the Dominion. In fact, there is a widespread fear of indiscreet interference, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction

over the present situation. "If a non-intercourse act were passed we might just as well shut up our places of business," said a prominent wholesale mer-

chant to your correspondent.

In St. John there is not so strong a feeling that the treaty of 1818 should be enforced to the letter of its actual reading as here is to be met with in official circles at Halifax. Of course there is a certain amount of waving of the flag, and the government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria is relied on by a few to back the Canadian interpretation of the much-vexed treaty; but the average citizen does not display any animosity toward the residents over the line because there is no fishing treaty. There is a manifest belief that the provision of the Canadian government preventing American fishermen from buying bait or ice and interdicting the shipping of men, or the transhipment of a cargo of fish in bond, are uncalled for, and savor too strongly of an age of barbarism. The intelligent gentleman acting as colector of customs of the port of St. John informed your correspondent that he had never

was either illegal or improper. There are very many persons in St. John and in the province of New Brunswick who will tell you that annexation to the United S ates is the only solution for the existing troubles. They assert that on an actual vote the result would be very close. The demagogues are opposed to such action, as well as the old loyalist families, who constitute the aristocracy of the province. They would invoke the patriotism of the people by exposing the features of Eogland's Queen public, so that there would be a tremendous pother of the "tempest in a teakettle" order; but the results of time will produce too strong a pressure to be withstood.

considered the transshipment of fish in bond

THE DOMINION A ROPE OF SAND. The connection of the maritime provinces with the Dominion of Canada is a mere rope of sand, and it only needs a perseverance in the present demoralizing course of the Dominion government to cause the frail tie to

At Eastport your correspondent listened to a recital of the griefs and woes of a numconfirmed the stories previously heard of the eat dissatisfaction prevailing on the rugged, rock-bound island over the interdict laid on the purchase of bait by the Yankee fishermer.

"They want to ruin us." one of them said and he also pronounced as true the reports of people leaving the island. "I'd like to see any one prevent me from bringing over balt and selling it to the Americans. I came over with a load last night. Do you see that beat? Well, she was pretty near down to the rails with bait fish. What I say is what all of 'em will say. I ain't a going to let my family starve to oblige any one. I've always been friends with the American fishermen. and I aiways mean to be. When I am stopped by law—if they make one preventing us from selling fish for balt—then I'll pull up and come over here to Maine and live."

ENGLAND'S COLD SHOULDER. The ley editorial utterance of the London Times a few weeks ago caused a cold chill of consternation to go through the nationalists of the provinces who have been the stanci advocates of the imperial policy, so called Recognizing that the *Times* merely echoes public and official sentiment in England or he subject of the fisheries, the ardent jingoe of the Dominion have had a set back of severe nature. Of course, there is conside able bluster over the selzure of the Adams authority or of substantial force. Unknown among the banners of maritime powers, a vessel diplaying it is no more entitled to recognition than if she bounded o'er the blue, beneath the royal ensign of Dahomey or of Ashantee. The question of the flag bornely the Langdowns constitute the seizure of the Adams and Doughty, and threats are thrown out Creat Britain refusing to back her up in the present difficulty, but this is merely buncombe. An embargo on Canadian products, such as it is the power of merely buncombe. An embargo on Canadian products, such as it is the power of congress and of the president to lay, would cause a settling down on their marrow bones by the belligerents, and the wall which would go up would be the outcry of impending provincial ruin. It is said that Sir John Macdonald will be disposed toward an obstinate stand against the United States on account of the recent movement towards separation in the Nova Scotie legislature. It

The C. and I. Exhibition. The Globe Colonial Exhibition suppleme issued in London on May 22; speaking of the agricultural display at the exhibition says : "New Brunswick, Nova Scotis, and Prince Edward Island occupy another corner together New Brunswick shows the way in corn to al the other provinces. In fact, a gentleman who ought to know, says, 'The best corn we have comes from New Brunswick.' Further, the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture show some remarkably fine samples of wheat and barley, which have been judiciously arranged by Mr. Cornwall. The province is also to the fore in oats, beans, and peas. There is here we may note, one very particular head by Mr. Cornwall. The province is also to the fore in oats, beans, and peas. There is here, we may note, one very particular head of Indian corn. The usual golden grain is in this instance speckled with grain of variegated colors—differerent shades of black predominating—which extends irregularly all over the head. Prince Edward Island is not very largely represented, but the province has, nevertheless, some excellent examples of wheat, corn, peas and barlay. Nova Scotia shows up well in oats and beans, but the province's exhibits here seem to prove that red wheat and tares are its forte. In potatoes, too, Nova Scotia excels, and some exceptionally fine samples from the province are to be seen."

The attendance sincs the opening is thus given: fer Tuesday, May 4, 37, 241; Wednesday, 5, 12,137; Thursday, 6, 24,39; Friday, 7, 21,176; Saturday, 8, 33,124; Monday, 10, 18, 246; Tuesday, 11, 17,135; Wednesday, 12, 10, 223; Thursday, 13, 18,320; Friday, 14, 17,921; Saturday, 15, 35,643; Monday, 17, 16,426; Tuesday, 18, 24,445; Wednesday, 19, 11,876; Thursday, 20, 24,737. Thursday, 20, 24,737.

[FOR THE SUN.] A SUMMER DAY.

A public holiday affords every lover of nature a splendid opportunity to flee from the dusty streets and spend some hours far from the busy throng by fair streams or leafy groves. Thus was a pale young man found on the morning of the noble 24th of May on the deck of the Star, gazing on the sunny faces of the holiday throng on pleasure bent. A girl with eyes of deep, deep blue and two friends were also aboard. Swinging clear of the wharf, the steamer glided away into a region of pleasure. The Narrows, seared by the colossal finger of Glosscap, were passed, but few aboard knew anything about the wonderful career of the immortal and invincible king of men and beasts who in the olden time ruled from the towering cliffs of Grand Manan to the ice bound coasts of Labrador. But no place tound so much favor in his eyes as our own vicinity, and he was pleased oo dwell much by the shores of the Kennebeccasis, and en where now stands the fairest city of the maritime provinces. It is recorded of him that he fished at Digby in a stone canoe with a certain giant, when as yet there was no three mile limit

"His rod was made of a sturdy oak, His line, a cable, in storms ne'er broke, He baited his hook with a dragon's tail, And sat on a rock and bobbed for wha'e."

Then the steamer passed the broad mouth of the Kennebeccasis, where Glooscap had a mighty contest and slew the Great Beaver, who lived near Rothesay. As the steamer entered the Long Reach, the "Devil's Back" was pointed out to the pale young man by an obliging stranger, to whom he teld the tradition relating to it. The great Indian devil had been waxing great in the domains of Glooscap and was continually doing evil among men and beasts, so that they be sought the blameless hero to protect his own. So in a great rage he left his grandmother 19 Grand Manan, and crossing to Lepreaux on the back of a whale he journeyed to the Long Reach, when the devil had become very strong and full of confidence. Sternly he reproached him and bade him go far away, but the evil one paid no heed but scorned him and would not. Then awful was the strife when Glooscap drew his tomahawk of stone—the hand shook beneath their heavy tread—the air was full of rocks and treesand close by the river Glooscap emote off his head and grasping it in his gigantic hand he hurled it far away over the blue hills, and it is seen to this day by the river St. Croix, where it is known as the "Devil's Head." But by a magic charm the Indian devil saved his life and rose again, for he is

mighty hard to put away.

"Kingston Landing!" "Is this the district where the renowned Henry More Smith was imprisoned, of whom so many ridiculcus yarns are told?" "Yes," said the obliging stranger, 'but you need not call them ridiculous yarns. He was a wonderful man and many may yet be found can attest to the wonders done by him. He broke ox chains like grass and iron bands he tore like straw. With an iron collar round his neck, handcuffs, fetters and a chain con-necting all three, he broke loose and hung the unbroken links around this dungeon cell. By some mysterious power he made inanimate figures of straw to dance upon the prison floor, a wonder to beholders who generally believed he had sold himself to satan. Under his mystic spell wooden figures, dress-ed in costume, fought one snother to the bitter end with all the tenacity and ferocity of real life. When the story of the horse thief was finished the boat was at Oak Point and many of the excursionists landed. Here a diligent small boy caught a shad, a pick-erel and two eels, and others enjoyed a walk by the river bank till the down boat arrived. One young man retured to the city, gazing much upon the sunny shores, thinking of Henry More Smith, the girl with the blue eyes, and Glooscap, the hero of the Indian.

"Who now as he weaves h's bisket gay And paddles his birch cance away, I reams of the happy times for men, When Glooscap shall come to his tribe again."

GENEBAL RECIPROCITY.

W. F. Jones on the Fishery Question. HE ADVOCATES A GENERAL RECIPROCETY

TREATY. At the gathering of Boston business men at the Old South church, on Thursday night last, called to discuss the Morrisson Tariff Bill. Wm. F. Jones among others made a rather interesting speech. The Horald says: The next speaker was Wm. F. Jones, who was to speak for the fishing industry. Inas-much as this subject has attracted such wide attention on account of the dispute between the United States and Canada as to their respective rights, the address of this gentleman was received with the closest attention

Gentlemen, the matter of the duty on fish

is so closely bound up with our relations with Canada, that it is very difficult to allude to the subject without reference to present events, and yet it is too large a subject togo into wholly. Believe that the present disagreement arises on the question as to how far we are bound by the provisions of the treaty of 1818. The provisions of that convention as relating to the fisheries are perfectly plain and clear. By it our fish-ing vessels are forbidden to approach within three miles of the shore, except for certain clearly specified purposes. Yet it is held that more recent commercial trea-ties with Great Britain give the right to so approach to commercial vessels, and undoubt-edly they do give those rights, but is a fishing vessel a merchant vessel? The Canadians hold that it is not. The United States says that a merchant vessel is not a fishing vessel, and that a fishing vessel cannot become a merchant vessel except upon surrender of the fishing license, and a vessel sailing under a register cannot fish. I think tals is a new question, that has never been raised before, and, if Great Britain sustains the view of Canada, it can be settled in no way except by the appointment of a commissi and a compromise, for I don't think that we are going to war to force our interpretation on the other side. It should be borne in mind that there is no such thing as a Canadian vessel; it is a British vessel, and sails under a British register, which must be deposited with the British consul, and a vessel that sails under a register is clearly and undoubtedly a merchant vessel. I simply wish to show that there are two sides to this question, and I think it can safely be left to the administration to settle the matter. (Applause.) The administration, clearly realizing the troubles that might arise, with com-mendable foresight—and, indeed, it did not require any extraordinary foresight to pre-dict what would happen—attempted to guard against these troubles by the President's

ommendation to congress for the appointment of a commission GREAT INDIGNATION

New England fishermen is not only unjust, but gross ingratitude. (Applause.) No one would question the propriety of freeing fish were it not that certain senti-mental reasons have been allowed to take the place of sound business principles, and I don't think I can do better than to attempt to answer the arguments of opponents of free fish, and to show that they have been based on ignorance or misconception. One argument against free fish is that our fishing essels form a training school for our marine Laughter.) Gentlemen, I have as much respect for the navy as circumstances wil permit-(laughter and applause)-and if I believed that the fishing fleet of New Eng-land was furnishing a training school for the navy, I should not stand here to advocate free fish. But the argument which was a good one 50 or 75 years ago is perfectly worthless now, because a large number of the men sailing in the cod and mackerel fishing vessels are not citizens of the United States, and everybody knows it. There are in the New Eagland cod and mackerel fishing. according to the returns of 1885, 14,000 and odd persons, and it is estimated that threefourths of these men are not citizens of the United States. A great many of them are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, who come here during the season and return home to spend their earnings when the season is ended. Indeed, in the port of Boothbay, Me., the whole fleet was detained on one occasion while waiting for their crews to come from Nova Scotia. I know of four counties alone in Nova Scotia which furnished 4,000 or 5,000 men to the American fishing fleet. A great many captains of vessels are Nova Scotians as well, although they have to be naturalized citizens in order to command a vessel, but is is simply a matter of form, because many of them, although naturalized citizens, continue to live in Nova

Another argument used is that the Canadians, using cheaper outfits, are enabled to undersell us in our own harbors, and that they are, therefore, ruining a once important

industry. What proofs are there? It is said that the tonnage has decreased one-half, but the decrease is attributed to entirely different causes, the main reason being that owing to the improved method our men can catch more than twice as many fish as 25 years (Applause.) In fact, a vessel ago. catch 10 times as many mackerel under the improved method as with the old method of hook and line. Then, again, the demand for salted fish has not increased in proportion to our population. Indeed, I believe it to be actually smaller than in 1860. Now, as to the profits, the statistics show that the mackerel fishery from 1880 to 1883 was exceedingly profitable under free trade with the provinces. When it is taken into consideration that those vessels are employed in some instances only eight months, and sometimes only four months, in the year, it will be seen by an examination of the statistics of the business that it is exceedingly profitable. The tonnage has fluctuated, perhaps. If you find one or two poor years, tonnage will fall off, but from 1881 to 1884 there was an increase in tonnage, and that was during free trade. It is said that also that Canadians can undersell us, because they fish in cheaper vessels. It may surprise you, but it is a fact that today a vessel can be built as cheaply in Maine as in Nova Scotla. It is a fact that, to a large extent, our fishermen do fish in larger ves sels, but if they cost more, it is because they are larger and better vessels that will last many years, and, although the first cost may they are rea THE MATTER OF WAGES,

provincial fishermen usually fish on shares, and on just the same "lay" as our Glouceste fishermen, but our fishermen recently have been in the habit, not of fishing on shares, but for so much on the round trip. I have compared wages, however, as well as I could in the codfishing business, and I can say that one quintal of fish cannot be landed in our harbor cheaper by Canadian fishermen than by our own. But it has always been our boast that we can beat the Canadians in fishing. and it is only lately that we learned that they could beat us. The resolutions intro-duced into the legislature said that on equal terms we can compete with our Canadian rivals in all the markets of the world. Another reason why they are not so much injuring us, as many people think, is that much of this fish are of a size, or grade, or quality, or method of curing that the Americans do not compete with. It may surprise you to know that we had a large trade in fish with Canada, amounting to an average of \$600,000 a year, that we sent to them during the Washington treaty. A great part of that trade is lost. The western parts of Canada bought great part of that trade is lost. The western parts of Canada bought fish largely from us, and now that we put on a duty, Canada has put on a duty also, and that trade has been lost to us. In closing, I would say when this matter approaches a settlement, we hope that it won't be a question simply of free fish, but of a general reciprocity treaty with Canada. (Great Applause.) We want all that the lower provinces can furnish, and that want lower provinces can furnish, and they want a great deal from us, and it is going to be a great advantage to Boston generally that we should have that reciprocity treaty, and I

## C. AND I. EXHIBITION.

hope that we shall have it.

The Prominent Position Canada is Taking. (From the Canadian Gazette, London, England, May 29, 1886) The attendance of the general public has

been all that could be desired. Is the course of the week ending on Saturday last as many as 117,:01 persons visited the exhibition, making in all, since the opening, 245,578. These visitors are, of course, as yet mainly Londoners and those engaged in commercial pursuits, though among the many sightseers in the Canalian court the speech of not a few showed provincial and foreign residence. Later in the season, when the arrangements for cheap return fares are in full working order, a large influx of country folk may be looked for.

Of distinguished visitors there have been several during the week. On Thursday of last

not improbable that a series of excursions will be arranged to places of historic and general interest in the neighborhood of London.

The executive commissioners also are not being left unnoticed in the general welcome to colonists. On Thursday of last week, at the invitation of Augustus Harris, a distinguished company—peers and statesmen, actors and editors, poets, journalists, distinguished men of travel and war—met at Drury Lane Theatre to de honge to Sir Philip Capiting Open and

his collesgues, Sir Charles Tupper among them. To the Canadian executive commissioner fell the pleasing duty of thanking the genial host for his cordinary, to which Mr. Harris briefly responded.

On the following evening, Friday, upon the invitation of the prime and other wardens of the Fighrania.

invitation of the prime and other wardens of the Fishmongers' Company, an equally dis-tinguished company assembled to meet the colonial representatives. The Duke of Cam-bridge, in proposing "The Colonies and India," happily referred to the pride with which Eng-lishmen regarded the vast harvest-home at South Kensington, and the jealousy that must be engendered in the foreign mind at the sight of so great an expansion of the British Empire. The sentiment of pride aroused and increased The sentiment of pride aroused and increased by the exhibition would not, he hoped, lessen in this or any other generation. Both at home and in the colonies there must be a readiness to defend the Empire, and to this end some form of federation would be considered necessary that all

tion would be considered necessary, that all those interested might have a regular opportunity of making their wishes known. A great influence in this direction would unquestion ably be exerted by the present display.

Sir Charles Tupper responded on behalf of Canada. He happily referred to the gratification felt by the colonists at the interest taken by the Queen aed the Prince of Walss in so important a gathering under one roof of the portant a gathering under one roof of the natural resources of the Empire. Passing to speak of Canadian sentiment towards the mother country, Sir Charles reminded the assembly of the recent reolutions of the Canadian house of commons on the great constitute. sembly of the recent reclutions of the Canadian house of commons on the great question of home rule in Ircland. They had, he said, done this because they felt that everything touching the position of Britain, tending to allay discontent, or affecting the integrity of the Empire, was as vital to Canada as to the people of the mother country. And, indeed, Canada had some practical knowledge of the construction of constitutions, and their experience. tion of constitutions, and their experience, showing self-government in every province, with a central government to give strength and unity to the whole, should prove of interest and value at the present time to the imperial

Following upen the prompt issue of the Canadian catalogue, Sir Charles Tupper, as Canadian executive commissioner, has issued to exhibitors a circular letter with the view of the canadian executive commissioner, as issued to exhibitors a circular letter with the view of the canadian executive Cana btaining full particulars of the various Canadian interests represented at the exhibition in order to facilitate the measures being taken to draw attention to and develop the resources of the Dominion. The questions asked are thir. teen in number. They naturally cover the usual ground, descriptive of the various exhibits, of previous awards if any, and address

hibits, of previous awards if any, and address of representatives here. In addition, much information of value may be looked for from questions relating to such matters as the following: Number of hands employed, nature of driving power used, total horse-power employed, nature of machinery or tools employed, estimated total yearly productions, estimated value of products exported, markets, and special features and other particulars of exhibits. It is unnessary to enlarge upon the immense value of such returns. We would merely urge Canadian exhibitors to do their utmost to support the executive commissioner in his wellport the executive commissioner in his well-timed action in this direction. In several ways the practical results to follow from the Conadian display are already becoming apparent. There can be no quation, in the first place, that much can be done in the further introduction of certain classes of Canadian manufactures into British markets, and through manufactures into British markets, and through them into the markets of Europe and Australasia and the Antipodes generally. In Canadian woodenware and kindred goods a much more extended export trade is believed to be possible, though here, as in all matters of this kind, there is a danger lest Canadian dealers should fail to realize that the export trade of a young country such as the Dominion must be

oung country such as the Dominion must be f gradual growth, and cannot advangeously be rushed," as they would in their zeal sometimes wish.

The exhibition will also bring to Canadian shores many sportsmen and tourists now that the cor cific Railway makes accessible the vast regions in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Four in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. Four or five parties have already been sent off by Mr. Hubbard, their intention being to spend the early summer in tours through the Dominion, and conclude their visit with shooting and sport in the Northwest and the mountains. Some of these gentlemen say they have recently visited Montana and other parts of the States, only to be disappointed with the result. Hence, stimulated by the Hubbard game trophy, they are now on their way Canada. trophy, they are now on their way Canada wards to try how fortune will follow them

As we anticipated last week, the display of Canadian fresh fruits made in connection with the agricultural trophy is attracting great at-tention. "Makes one's mouth water," is a sentence to be heard continually from the lips of sentence to be heard continuously from the visitors, and not a few seem at first sight scepvisitors, and not a few seem at first sight sceptical as to the bona fide nature of the bottled samples. Outside the exhibition the fruit is also giving rise to much surprise and commendation. Some samples were recently sent from the court to the horticultural society's show, and it is gratifying to learn that at the society's semi-monthly meeting learn that at the society's semi-monthly meeting last week a silver medal was awarded to the Canadian commission for

King's College.

Rev. I. Brock, acting president of King's college, writes: Among the more prominent donations to King's college restoration fund. outside those given by the residents of Windsor, are the following: The lord bishop of Nova Scotia, \$100; the most reverend the Metropolitan, \$50; I. Altan Jack, D. C. L., (et. John), \$25; his honor the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia, \$25; J. P. Mott, \$25; R. Hamilton (Quebec), \$25. These three last were sent through the acting president of the college. The present state of the fund (May 24:h) will be indicated by the following figures: Subscribed in Windsor, \$553, in Halifax, \$250; other parts of Nova Scotia, \$91; New Brunswick, \$153; other places outside of N. S. and N. B., \$69. Total \$1116. At least \$2000 is needed to carry out all the projected repairs and improvements. The much needed introduction of the water into the college will come under the head of imoutside those given by the residents of Windmuch needed introduction of the water into the college will come under the head of improvements. Several large towns in N. S. and N. B. have as yet contributed nothing to the restoration fund. Let the numerous sons of King's college through the maritime provinces who desire the well-being of their Alma Mater, send their contributions in without delay to the secretary of the fund, Charles Wilcox, Windsor, who is one of the governors of the college.—Critic. college. - Critic.

## Struck by Lightning.

The city was in darkness list night soon after nine o'clock. Upon erquiry it was found that the Anglo-American line had been struck of distinguished visitors there have been several during the week. On Thursday of last week, the Duchess of Connaught and suite made a careful inspection of the Canadian court, showing evident appreciation of the agricultural and natural history trophies. On the previous day the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Princess Louise put in an attendance, while the Marquis of Lorse and his brother the Hon. Walter Campbell, are also among the recent visitors. It would not, perhaps, be amiss were a register kept in the court for the recent distinguished personages and of Colonial visitors.

Active steps are being taken for the fitting reception of the many Colonial and Indian gentlemen of distinction who will visit Kngland duringithe course of the exhibition. The reception committee, formed by direction of the Prince of Wales, has met with a fair amount of success in their efforts in this direction. The mayors of many principal provincial cities have liberally consented to receive parties of the visitors and arrange for their proper reception. The corporation of London and several of the city companies will also entertain them, and it is not improbable that a series of excursions will be arranged to places of historic and general interest in the neighborhood of London.

The executive commissioners also are not their first the Anglo-American line dat their relay in the Anglo-American line out of town and their relay in the Anglo-American line out of town and their relay in the Anglo-American line city, as the switch board in the city, as the switch board in the central cifice of the Telephone Co. "sparkled" and was thought to be on fire. The night operator in the telephone office became also among the recent and as supposing the trouble to have been caused by the dynamos of the electric light ran there at once, and supposing the trouble to have been caused by the dynamos of the electric light with the alarm had been caused by lightning striking the Anglo-American of the city had been caused by lightning artiking the Anglo-Am by lightning and their relay in the city office fore "he was quite sure he had not been killed."
"All's well that ends well."—Charlottetown Ex-

> I would ruther be er one-legged man in er foot race den ter be er hippercrit, fur de one-legged man ken hobble ter de eend o' de race airter while, but de hippercrit neber ken smile

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