

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The message which accompanied the President's veto of the silver seigniorage bill is an able and a well-reasoned document. He intimates that he would have allowed the bill to become law if he could believe that the public good would not be endangered by its operation. He says earnestly that he had a strong desire to avoid disagreement with those in both houses of Congress who have supported the bill, but being unable to satisfy himself that the proposed legislation was either wise or opportune, his conception of the obligations and responsibilities attached to the great office which he holds forbids the indulgence of his personal desire.

He then goes on to show that the very great depression from which the country was suffering, made the repeal of the Sherman Act a necessity. The effect of that piece of legislation has been beneficial. Confidence was being restored, and business was slowly but surely reviving. The operation of the Seigniorage Act would be to add to the currency in circulation fifty-five millions of standard dollars, and would make the redemption in gold of the \$156,000,000 of silver notes, which had been issued against the silver bullion which the Government had purchased under the Sherman Act, uncertain.

The wheels of domestic industry have been slowly set in motion and the tide of foreign investment again started in our direction. Our recovery being so well underway, nothing should be done to check our convalescence, nor should we forget that a relapse at this time would almost surely reduce us to a lower stage of financial distress than that from which we are just emerging. I believe if the bill under consideration should become a law, it would be regarded as a retrogression from the financial intentions indulged by our recent repeal of the provision forcing silver bullion purchases; that it would weaken, if it did not destroy, returning faith and confidence in our sound financial tendencies, and that, in consequence, our progress to renewed business health would be unfortunately checked and return to our recent distressing plight seriously threatened.

The President analyzes the measure and shows that it has been very far indeed from being skillfully framed, and that it might produce effects very different from those which many who supported it intended. His opinion of the measure is given clearly and forcibly in the following paragraph: "I am convinced this scheme is ill-advised and dangerous. As the ultimate result of its operation the treasury notes which are legal tender for all debts, public and private, and which are redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the holder, will be replaced by silver certificates, and description may have none of these qualities. In anticipation of this result and as immediate effect, treasury notes will naturally appreciate in value and desirability. The fact that gold can be readily obtained upon them, and the further fact that their redemption must tend to their withdrawal from general circulation to be immediately presented for gold redemption or to be hoarded for presentation at a more convenient season. The sequel of both operations will be a large addition to the silver currency in our circulation and a corresponding reduction of gold in the treasury."

We believe that Canadians will, to a certain and a considerable extent, feel the good effects of the prudent and patriotic stand which President Cleveland has taken in this matter. The recurrence of a financial crisis in the United States could not but have a bad effect on this Dominion. And the revival of trade on the other side of the line cannot but have a beneficial effect on those who reside on this side. The countries are too close together, and their intercourse is too intimate for either to be indifferent to what happens in the other. If Mr. Cleveland, by vetoing the Bland bill, has saved the United States from financial disaster has averted a second crisis—he has done the Dominion a service the value of which it is very difficult to estimate.

THE LATEST LEGISLATION.

It was to be expected that the Imperial Parliament would pass an act giving legal effect to the award of the Behring Sea arbitrators and directing how its provisions are to be carried out. The information contained in our yesterday's London telegram relative to the nature of the new law is very meagre. But those interested may make themselves sure that the law has been framed with the intention of carrying out in good faith the terms of the award. That award, although in theory it was point-blank against every one of the contentions of the American Government, practically, as far as sealing is concerned, gives that Government complete control of Behring Sea. The award does not interfere with the powers and privileges of the Commercial Company. It allows the Company full swing in Behring Sea. Although the main object of the award is to preserve seal life, it does not affect the territory on which, in the breeding season, the seals are found in immense numbers and where they can be tortured and slaughtered at libitum. Professor Elliott has informed the world of the havoc which the Company's servants make among the seals on the Pribiloff Islands. This havoc can still be continued. The award makes no provision against it. But it does, even during the open season, restrict the seal hunters on the high seas in many ways. The law just passed will no doubt insist upon every one of those restrictions, and will punish with more or less severity all who are convicted of violating the regulations.

The new law should not be enforced against those sealers who have fitted out their vessels and commenced their voyages before it was enacted. The owners of sealing vessels in this and other ports had

received no intimation whatever that a law was to be enacted. It would have been nothing more than fair to them, if the Imperial Government proposed to introduce a law which would affect them, to give them some warning of its intentions. The preparations of the sealers were openly made. The authorities knew that they were fitting out and manning their vessels, and the dates of their departure for the sealing grounds were published in the newspapers. If it were intended that the law to give effect to the award should affect them this year, they ought surely to have had some notice. Since they received no warning, they had good reason to expect that there would be no legislation this year that would be prejudicial to them. It may be said that they will be warned now, but warning now, after expenses have been incurred and the vessels sent to sea, would be simply mockery. The British authorities must be aware of this, and it is hard to believe that they will consent to any arrangement that will cause serious loss to British subjects, who made their preparations under laws and regulations then existing, and who had no intimation that while their vessels were at sea and before the season closed, new regulations would be framed and new laws enacted.

A MODERN JACK CADE.

Coxy's army is a very peculiar development of the Populist movement in the United States. "I propose," Coxy said on St. Patrick's Day, "to march from this city (Massillon, Ohio) at noon on Easter Sunday, at the head of a cavalcade that will strike terror to the hearts of those who have been abusing their power by legislating in favor of the rich against the poor. My destination is the Capital at Washington." He expects that when he reaches the capital of the United States his army will number one hundred thousand. He has made all his arrangements, even to drawing up an itinerary. He knows where the army will be at any given date between this and the first of May, which is the day he expects to arrive in Washington, where he will hold a meeting on the steps of the Capitol.

Coxy is a modest man. All that he wants is that Congress will pass two bills. One to provide for the issuing of \$300,000,000 legal tender notes, to be expended by the Secretary of War at the rate of \$30,000,000 a month in constructing roads in various States. The other is to provide that any State or municipality, down to a village, desiring to make public improvements, may deposit with the Secretary of the Treasury non-interest-bearing bonds not exceeding one-half the assessment valuation of its property, upon which the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue legal tender money at ninety-eight per cent. of its face value. The statesman who is to introduce these measures is Mr. Jerry Simpson.

From this our readers may see that Mr. J. S. Coxy, of whom they see so much in the telegrams just now, is a practical man, as well as a financial genius. He evidently thinks that his army of one hundred thousand will scare the bloated capitalists in Congress out of their wits. This modern Jack Cade has set out on his march to Washington. His army does not number one hundred thousand just yet. But the soldiers are not afraid of the wet or the cold or the mud. They go tramping on in the hope that they will meet with such success in Washington that they will not be required to do another hand's turn as long as they live. The army, we find, is as yet hospitably treated by the people on the line of march. At present "a comfortable hall" can accommodate the whole force, rank and file and officers. By and by, when its ranks receive so many additions that it will be impossible for a village or a small town to supply the soldiers with provisions, they may take it into their heads to help themselves. This, we see, the California contingent has already done. The foragers have stripped orchards and emptied store-rooms and pantries, and to the very great disgust of farmers and housekeepers, who do not hesitate to apply to the patriots and philanthropists the injurious and contemptuous epithet "tramps."

The question now is, will Coxy and his brigade ever get so far as Washington? Are there fools enough in the United States to swell his "army" into dimensions at all respectable, and will the inhabitants of the states on the route be patient enough to submit to the exactions of the hordes of tramps and loafers? There are so many in the neighboring republic bitten by the soft money craze that there is no telling to what lengths they may go under its influence or what absurdities they may perpetrate.

CANADA'S DEFAMER.

"Canada's Bankrupt State" is the scathing heading given to the synopsis of Sir Richard Cartwright's speech on the Dominion Budget in the Seattle Telegraph. This is one of the effects of Sir Richard's blue ruin eloquence. It causes our neighbors to believe that this Dominion is in a desperate strait, that its treasury is empty, that its people are poverty-stricken, and that it is becoming rapidly depopulated. Very few of the Telegraph's readers would imagine that this "bankrupt state" is in a far better condition, financially, commercially and politically than the United States. The United States is so badly off for cash that it is under the necessity of borrowing money to pay its running expenses. Canada has all the money it wants for the purposes of government. The United States must deplore at the end of the year a large deficit, and it looks for another at the end of the present year. The people of the United States, not two years ago, elected a House of Representatives to lighten the burden of taxation. Congress has not yet been able to fulfill that pledge. The Dominion Premier promised, a few months ago, to revise the tariff and to reduce taxation;

he has performed both promises, although he lost many weeks in waiting to see what the United States Congress intended to do. Business in the United States last year was in a state of confusion, and banks burst by the hundred. In Canada there was no alarming crisis, and but two banks failed in the whole country. There are symptoms of discontent and unrest in almost every state of the Union, while Canada has gone on its way quietly and without any unusual agitation. The contrast between the two countries is, in fact, most marked, and yet one of the leading men of this country from his place in Parliament makes such a speech as leads intelligent Americans to believe that Canada is tottering on the verge of ruin—in fact, "a bankrupt state." How can this defamer of Canada expect his countrymen to respect him, or to place faith in him or in the party of which he is one of the leading spirits.

THE "GLOBE'S" TRACHER.

The Toronto Globe replied to the Empire's article on the obstruction of the Opposition in the matter of the delivery of the Budget Speech. It is really wonderful that its able and wide-awake editor did not attempt, as the Victoria Times had done, to throw the blame on the shoulders of Sir John Thompson. Was this because he had not wit enough to seize upon the pretext set up by our Victoria contemporary, or because he had no idea of making an exhibition of himself? The Globe has, in fact, left itself without excuse. It has no fewer than two articles and one editorial paragraph on the Empire's article, but in not one of them does it so much as hint that Sir John was himself to blame. It treats the whole subject with levity, and even shafts the Empire about its English, but it does not once mention the name of the Premier. Our Victoria contemporary should give the Globe some pointers on political controversy and criticism. It should, at any rate, read its editor a lecture on his obtuseness and slackness in not holding Sir John Thompson responsible for the week's delay in announcing the tariff changes, because he did not ask the Finance Minister on the evening of the day that had been refused him, to deliver the Budget Speech to an almost empty House.

THE NEW WESTMINSTER ORGAN.

It is interesting to watch the development of the policy of the Opposition. Until very lately it can hardly be said to have had any definite policy. It evidently acted on the principle that it is the business of the Opposition to oppose. Accordingly it has, and it cannot say vigorously, opposed everything of any importance that the Government introduced and their followers supported. It also criticized adversely the administrative acts of the Government, and tried by all sorts of means to convince the electors that the gentlemen who form the administration are not working for the good of the Province. But it is evident that some of the leading men of the Opposition are beginning to see that their policy of mere negation is not likely to be popular. The fault-finder, the kinker and the growler may be useful in their places and at times entertaining, but intelligent and thinking people would not dream of placing their interests in the hands of fault-finders, kinkers and growlers. It is all right to have such men in the Opposition, and it is wise and prudent to keep them there. Our contemporary, the Columbian, or rather the men who inspire it, looking about them for something positive—for a platform that has the appearance of solidity—have chosen that submitted to and adopted by the meeting held in Union Hall, Vancouver, on the evening of the 25th ult. In its issue of the 28th it quotes that platform with approval. It evidently believes that every principle set forth in the resolutions and the preamble is sound, and that every change they recommend ought to be made, not at once, perhaps, but in time, as opportunity offers. The following are its comments on the Union Hall resolutions:

The wage-earners of Vancouver have earnestly set their stakes well to the front all along the line, the platform adopted by them being in every respect, as will be seen, a radical and most advanced one. Besides indicating reforms that can only gradually be worked up to, and others with respect to which there is legitimate ground for difference of opinion, the platform in question contains some immediately practical proposals, the principle at least of which will commend itself to most, such as the removing of all obstacles to free representation, the provision that members of the Legislature should resign at the request of a two-thirds majority of their constituents, the re-organization of the referendum, and the clause relating to the ownership and control of public services, and to taxation.

As some of our readers may not have read the resolutions in which the policy that the organ of a large and active section of the Opposition recommends to its readers as "reforms that can only be gradually worked up to," we cannot do better than reproduce it for their edification: "Whereas, we recognize that life is more sacred than property, legislation in the interest of the worker is a first demand; and while men and women are suffering for want of the necessities of life, or that the present conditions provide for a fair distribution of wealth when such widespread poverty exists. Knowing that all wealth is produced from natural resources, we believe it is imperative that labor should have free access to them; and that the present system of legislation seems to make it easier for the average legislator to make laws for the benefit of some particular class, we deem the adoption of the initiative and referendum a present and pressing necessity; we believe that legislation on these lines has been retarded by the general lack of interest in asserting their rights; we believe that legislation on the lines of the subjoined platform would tend to solve the unemployed problem, and at the same time maintain the equilibrium of every class in the community; deeming it a

MR. LAURIE RESPONSIBLE.

When, on the evening of Friday, the 16th, Sir John Thompson begged as a favor that the Opposition would consent to permit the Finance Minister to bring down his Budget on the following Wednesday, the 21st, Mr. Laurier refused to make the concession, as Wednesday was private members' day. This is what the Empire said about the refusal on Friday, the 23rd: "By faithful and heavy work the budget and the tariff were made ready on Wednesday, and Mr. Foster was most anxious that nothing should prevent him from availing himself of that first and earliest possible opportunity of making the announcements in view of which the country, with patient expectancy, has in some degree at least momentarily suspended its business activities. So that the Opposition should have sufficient notice of the efforts of the Government, a warning was issued that any possible obstruction on the part of the Opposition designed to delay the intentions of the Government and frustrate the result of so much meritorious work would be viewed and exposed as it deserved. But for all that, the country's good wishes on Wednesday to learn that the Ministers had worked and warmed in vain. Not only did Mr. Laurier and his Opposition thus their inconsistency in the teeth of the Government by insisting that the tariff should be one private member's day, but the Globe was obstinately silent upon their conduct, and not a word had it to say about delaying the tariff measure after all its previous denunciations of the terrible National Policy statement, who were trying to carry the long day—even though it were but a day—for their 'mistake of fifteen years.' Wednesday came and the private members, as Mr. Laurier had decreed, had their day. A six o'clock, on the eve of the Easter recess, Sir John Thompson said that his colleagues were willing to go on with the Budget, but as many of the members were desirous to leave by the night train, it was best to adjourn the House until the following Tuesday. If the Opposition had complied with Sir John Thompson's request, made on the 16th, the Budget Speech would have been delivered by six o'clock, and the business men of the Dominion would have been in possession of the information for which they had been waiting anxiously."

in view of which the country, with patient expectancy, has in some degree at least momentarily suspended its business activities. So that the Opposition should have sufficient notice of the efforts of the Government, a warning was issued that any possible obstruction on the part of the Opposition designed to delay the intentions of the Government and frustrate the result of so much meritorious work would be viewed and exposed as it deserved. But for all that, the country's good wishes on Wednesday to learn that the Ministers had worked and warmed in vain. Not only did Mr. Laurier and his Opposition thus their inconsistency in the teeth of the Government by insisting that the tariff should be one private member's day, but the Globe was obstinately silent upon their conduct, and not a word had it to say about delaying the tariff measure after all its previous denunciations of the terrible National Policy statement, who were trying to carry the long day—even though it were but a day—for their 'mistake of fifteen years.' Wednesday came and the private members, as Mr. Laurier had decreed, had their day. A six o'clock, on the eve of the Easter recess, Sir John Thompson said that his colleagues were willing to go on with the Budget, but as many of the members were desirous to leave by the night train, it was best to adjourn the House until the following Tuesday. If the Opposition had complied with Sir John Thompson's request, made on the 16th, the Budget Speech would have been delivered by six o'clock, and the business men of the Dominion would have been in possession of the information for which they had been waiting anxiously."

OTTAWA LETTER.

Opposition Professors and Practises. —They are not a Very Harmful Combination. Victoria Members-Dominion Senate. —New Public Buildings—Fast Atlantic Service.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 24.—The professions of the Opposition do not accord with their practices. For weeks the Grit press has been condemning the Government for not calling Parliament together at a time when the whole country was anxious to learn what the changes in the tariff were to be. Business activity has been suspended for a period, importations have fallen off because no merchant or importer was going to take any risks and import goods at a given rate of duty when there was a possibility, by waiting a few weeks, of securing their admission at a lower rate of duty. For, it is generally understood, that the coming tariff bill, contrary to the course of events since Confederation, is to show a diminution in duties, although, judging from the expressions of the Minister, none of the changes will be of a very radical character. It must have been with a good deal of surprise that the country has learned of the action of the Opposition in insisting that the new tariff bill should not stand between them and their right to one private member's day.

THE OPPOSITION NOT HARMONIOUS. The opposition is in anything but healthy frames of mind. Mr. Joseph Martin has made his debut at Ottawa, being introduced by Mr. Laurier. Although on the opening day it appeared as if perfect harmony prevailed in the opposition ranks, this week has demonstrated the very opposite. Mr. Martin lost no time in making his voice heard in the house, and although the Quebec rangers looked upon him with a good deal of suspicion, there was considerable applause from the opposition benches to those sentences which were particularly abusive of Sir John Thompson and the ministerial benches. Next day, however, demonstrated that there was little harmony existing in the Grit ranks. An incidental reference in a local paper to the familiarity of address of Mr. Martin to Mr. C. E. Devlin, the young fire-eater of Ottawa county, seems to have acted like the proverbial red rag to a bull on Mr. Devlin. Some of his friends say that he was in a tremendous anti-dual language and anti-separate school bill as affecting the territories and other introduction that afternoon. The opposition had agreed amongst themselves not to discuss the measure on its introduction, but Mr. Devlin in view of the comparison must needs give vent to his feelings, and consequently rose and delivered a violent tirade against Mr. McCarthy, and indirectly against his own colleague, Mr. Martin, whose Manitoba School Bill he characterized as a "villainous" measure. So violent did Mr. Devlin become that the Speaker was compelled to call him to order. Mr. Devlin, enough melted had been done in one day. The House and the country had been shown what little truth there was in the professions of unity in the Grit ranks. Mr. Laurier will certainly have his hands full in keeping within the bounds the heterogeneous elements of which his following is composed. Men like Mr. Devlin and Mr. Martin will not be able to work together very amicably.

THE SALMON STUDIED.

We see by the Oregonian that Professor Gilbert, of Stanford University, is to spend the summer "investigating the salmon of the Columbia." It is said that the learned professor has been studying the salmon of that and other rivers, yet we find that he has not yet discovered when the young salmon go down to the ocean. One would think that observations and studies, extending over fourteen years, ought to result in throwing some light on so apparently simple a subject as that.

It seems to us that it does not require a college professor to find out what is the matter with the Columbia and other salmon rivers of the United States Pacific coast. The men who fish on those rivers have used all sorts of appliances to catch and capture salmon. They have been waging a war of extermination against them, and no one need wonder that the merriest and most provident war is producing its legitimate and unavoidable results. More fish have been taken out of the river than have been returned to it by the processes of nature, and the plain and simple way to restore the exhausted streams is to stop the work of wholesale murder. Enquiries as to the habits of the fish, no matter how learnedly they may be prosecuted, will as long as the exterminating process are continued, have no other effect than amputating the acquirement. Such learned drilling will never restock the rivers. The unintelligent greed of the fishermen must be checked. Good laws for the preservation of the salmon must be enacted and enforced. If our neighbors cannot be induced to make such laws and be compelled to observe them, they must make up their minds to bid goodbye to their salmon fisheries.

MR. LAURIE RESPONSIBLE.

When, on the evening of Friday, the 16th, Sir John Thompson begged as a favor that the Opposition would consent to permit the Finance Minister to bring down his Budget on the following Wednesday, the 21st, Mr. Laurier refused to make the concession, as Wednesday was private members' day. This is what the Empire said about the refusal on Friday, the 23rd: "By faithful and heavy work the budget and the tariff were made ready on Wednesday, and Mr. Foster was most anxious that nothing should prevent him from availing himself of that first and earliest possible opportunity of making the announcements in view of which the country, with patient expectancy, has in some degree at least momentarily suspended its business activities. So that the Opposition should have sufficient notice of the efforts of the Government, a warning was issued that any possible obstruction on the part of the Opposition designed to delay the intentions of the Government and frustrate the result of so much meritorious work would be viewed and exposed as it deserved. But for all that, the country's good wishes on Wednesday to learn that the Ministers had worked and warmed in vain. Not only did Mr. Laurier and his Opposition thus their inconsistency in the teeth of the Government by insisting that the tariff should be one private member's day, but the Globe was obstinately silent upon their conduct, and not a word had it to say about delaying the tariff measure after all its previous denunciations of the terrible National Policy statement, who were trying to carry the long day—even though it were but a day—for their 'mistake of fifteen years.' Wednesday came and the private members, as Mr. Laurier had decreed, had their day. A six o'clock, on the eve of the Easter recess, Sir John Thompson said that his colleagues were willing to go on with the Budget, but as many of the members were desirous to leave by the night train, it was best to adjourn the House until the following Tuesday. If the Opposition had complied with Sir John Thompson's request, made on the 16th, the Budget Speech would have been delivered by six o'clock, and the business men of the Dominion would have been in possession of the information for which they had been waiting anxiously."

in view of which the country, with patient expectancy, has in some degree at least momentarily suspended its business activities. So that the Opposition should have sufficient notice of the efforts of the Government, a warning was issued that any possible obstruction on the part of the Opposition designed to delay the intentions of the Government and frustrate the result of so much meritorious work would be viewed and exposed as it deserved. But for all that, the country's good wishes on Wednesday to learn that the Ministers had worked and warmed in vain. Not only did Mr. Laurier and his Opposition thus their inconsistency in the teeth of the Government by insisting that the tariff should be one private member's day, but the Globe was obstinately silent upon their conduct, and not a word had it to say about delaying the tariff measure after all its previous denunciations of the terrible National Policy statement, who were trying to carry the long day—even though it were but a day—for their 'mistake of fifteen years.' Wednesday came and the private members, as Mr. Laurier had decreed, had their day. A six o'clock, on the eve of the Easter recess, Sir John Thompson said that his colleagues were willing to go on with the Budget, but as many of the members were desirous to leave by the night train, it was best to adjourn the House until the following Tuesday. If the Opposition had complied with Sir John Thompson's request, made on the 16th, the Budget Speech would have been delivered by six o'clock, and the business men of the Dominion would have been in possession of the information for which they had been waiting anxiously."

OTTAWA LETTER. Opposition Professors and Practises. —They are not a Very Harmful Combination. Victoria Members-Dominion Senate. —New Public Buildings—Fast Atlantic Service.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, March 24.—The professions of the Opposition do not accord with their practices. For weeks the Grit press has been condemning the Government for not calling Parliament together at a time when the whole country was anxious to learn what the changes in the tariff were to be. Business activity has been suspended for a period, importations have fallen off because no merchant or importer was going to take any risks and import goods at a given rate of duty when there was a possibility, by waiting a few weeks, of securing their admission at a lower rate of duty. For, it is generally understood, that the coming tariff bill, contrary to the course of events since Confederation, is to show a diminution in duties, although, judging from the expressions of the Minister, none of the changes will be of a very radical character. It must have been with a good deal of surprise that the country has learned of the action of the Opposition in insisting that the new tariff bill should not stand between them and their right to one private member's day.

THE OPPOSITION NOT HARMONIOUS. The opposition is in anything but healthy frames of mind. Mr. Joseph Martin has made his debut at Ottawa, being introduced by Mr. Laurier. Although on the opening day it appeared as if perfect harmony prevailed in the opposition ranks, this week has demonstrated the very opposite. Mr. Martin lost no time in making his voice heard in the house, and although the Quebec rangers looked upon him with a good deal of suspicion, there was considerable applause from the opposition benches to those sentences which were particularly abusive of Sir John Thompson and the ministerial benches. Next day, however, demonstrated that there was little harmony existing in the Grit ranks. An incidental reference in a local paper to the familiarity of address of Mr. Martin to Mr. C. E. Devlin, the young fire-eater of Ottawa county, seems to have acted like the proverbial red rag to a bull on Mr. Devlin. Some of his friends say that he was in a tremendous anti-dual language and anti-separate school bill as affecting the territories and other introduction that afternoon. The opposition had agreed amongst themselves not to discuss the measure on its introduction, but Mr. Devlin in view of the comparison must needs give vent to his feelings, and consequently rose and delivered a violent tirade against Mr. McCarthy, and indirectly against his own colleague, Mr. Martin, whose Manitoba School Bill he characterized as a "villainous" measure. So violent did Mr. Devlin become that the Speaker was compelled to call him to order. Mr. Devlin, enough melted had been done in one day. The House and the country had been shown what little truth there was in the professions of unity in the Grit ranks. Mr. Laurier will certainly have his hands full in keeping within the bounds the heterogeneous elements of which his following is composed. Men like Mr. Devlin and Mr. Martin will not be able to work together very amicably.

THE SALMON STUDIED.

We see by the Oregonian that Professor Gilbert, of Stanford University, is to spend the summer "investigating the salmon of the Columbia." It is said that the learned professor has been studying the salmon of that and other rivers, yet we find that he has not yet discovered when the young salmon go down to the ocean. One would think that observations and studies, extending over fourteen years, ought to result in throwing some light on so apparently simple a subject as that.

It seems to us that it does not require a college professor to find out what is the matter with the Columbia and other salmon rivers of the United States Pacific coast. The men who fish on those rivers have used all sorts of appliances to catch and capture salmon. They have been waging a war of extermination against them, and no one need wonder that the merriest and most provident war is producing its legitimate and unavoidable results. More fish have been taken out of the river than have been returned to it by the processes of nature, and the plain and simple way to restore the exhausted streams is to stop the work of wholesale murder. Enquiries as to the habits of the fish, no matter how learnedly they may be prosecuted, will as long as the exterminating process are continued, have no other effect than amputating the acquirement. Such learned drilling will never restock the rivers. The unintelligent greed of the fishermen must be checked. Good laws for the preservation of the salmon must be enacted and enforced. If our neighbors cannot be induced to make such laws and be compelled to observe them, they must make up their minds to bid goodbye to their salmon fisheries.

MR. LAURIE RESPONSIBLE.

When, on the evening of Friday, the 16th, Sir John Thompson begged as a favor that the Opposition would consent to permit the Finance Minister to bring down his Budget on the following Wednesday, the 21st, Mr. Laurier refused to make the concession, as Wednesday was private members' day. This is what the Empire said about the refusal on Friday, the 23rd: "By faithful and heavy work the budget and the tariff were made ready on Wednesday, and Mr. Foster was most anxious that nothing should prevent him from availing himself of that first and earliest possible opportunity of making the announcements in view of which the country, with patient expectancy, has in some degree at least momentarily suspended its business activities. So that the Opposition should have sufficient notice of the efforts of the Government, a warning was issued that any possible obstruction on the part of the Opposition designed to delay the intentions of the Government and frustrate the result of so much meritorious work would be viewed and exposed as it deserved. But for all that, the country's good wishes on Wednesday to learn that the Ministers had worked and warmed in vain. Not only did Mr. Laurier and his Opposition thus their inconsistency in the teeth of the Government by insisting that the tariff should be one private member's day, but the Globe was obstinately silent upon their conduct, and not a word had it to say about delaying the tariff measure after all its previous denunciations of the terrible National Policy statement, who were trying to carry the long day—even though it were but a day—for their 'mistake of fifteen years.' Wednesday came and the private members, as Mr. Laurier had decreed, had their day. A six o'clock, on the eve of the Easter recess, Sir John Thompson said that his colleagues were willing to go on with the Budget, but as many of the members were desirous to leave by the night train, it was best to adjourn the House until the following Tuesday. If the Opposition had complied with Sir John Thompson's request, made on the 16th, the Budget Speech would have been delivered by six o'clock, and the business men of the Dominion would have been in possession of the information for which they had been waiting anxiously."

him a little while ago he was then expecting the grade of the street in the vicinity of the site before getting down to real work. The two members from your city are assisting in the Government will put up a building which will be as much a credit to the Dominion as it will be to the city.

VACANCIES IN THE SENATE. By the death of Senator Batford, this week another of the 72 original senators of the Dominion has passed away. Of the original 72 living, three are from Ontario, three from Quebec, three from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia. Previous to the death of Senator Batford, three of the twelve surviving charter members of the Senate were from New Brunswick, while a Cumberland. The four were all called to the Senate the same time from adjoining counties. Senator Batford was 90 years of age. Of those still living are 30 years of service, Senator Wark was a few months older than the honorable gentleman just deceased. Senator Glasgow is 85 years old, Senator Dickson is 82, and Senator McFarlane 76. There have been considerable mortality among the charter members of the Senate, as is but natural to expect, during the past two or three years. Most of the original Senators at Confederation were men well on in years, and it is not years' service alone that makes a senator in the harness.

FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE. Despite the attacks of the Opposition on the fast Atlantic steamship service—and it appears as if the Grits are likely to fight the Government's proposition for an increase of subsidy—it is not expected that Mr. Huddart will find any great difficulty in securing the necessary capital that is wanted. According to private cable advice, Mr. Huddart has met with the very warmest approval of the mercantile circles in London. Should he fail in his efforts to organize a company, it is feared that many years will elapse before the fast Atlantic service is an actuality.

Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines and writings, cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not troubled since. Only the scars remain of the past, and the memory of the cure. My health has improved, and my weight has increased. I am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COLIC, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHUMATISM, &c.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

VICTORIA COLLEGE. BEACON HILL PARK. (GATE CORNER COLLEGE.)

THE IMPROVED ROYAL INCUBATOR. It is simple and reliable. Hatches all kinds of eggs. Thousands in successful operation. Send for circular free. Address: C. & S. SMITH INCUBATOR WORKS, CHILLWICK, IRELAND.

SEALING REGULAT. The United States Foreign Office will Report a Bill N. Week. Gresham's Measure Said to Result of Conferences With Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Business affairs absorbed the attention of the press today, and at the end of the active days had been commenced the protection of the fur seals and the apprehension of offenders regardless of their nationality. It is said, upon the authority of the State Department, that the State does not expect to accomplish any Great Britain under a treaty supply the award of the Court of Arbitration the reason that the only proposition has been met with a proposition tending to weaken force and the Department also practically abandoned all efforts to secure a continuance of the mode and if this shall prove to be the result, the President has decided to act under the authority of the act of Congress of 1893. The whole subject was discussed by Mr. Gresham laying before him a bill incorporating certain provisions in line with the award, the passing would indicate to England that the States desired the co-operation of England in the enforcement of the provisions of the instructions issued to the Secretary of the Navy which that such action taken.

Secretary Herbert was directed to assemble all the fleet vessels in Pacific waters, and after the cabinet meeting secretaries were issued to the Secretary of the Navy to take command of the fleet to scour the northern portion of the Pacific into Behring Sea, beginning May 1, when the open season closes Secretary already has twelve vessels disposal for this work, and it is expected that two more, possibly an auxiliary cruiser, may be assigned to this duty. An interview this evening Senator Morgan said to a United Press reporter that he expected to be able to report his committee, on Monday or Tuesday, a bill establishing regulations, which he believed had no probability of establishment, and which will be satisfactory to both governments.

Mr. Morgan further said to-night nothing was needed to make the obligation on both governments perfect, either government declined to execute the agreement, the bill which Mr. Morgan will report will leave the President United States in full possession of the territory, as the act of 1893, under the complete protection of the seal herd in Behring Sea and Behring Sea.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. McCarty some time ago will be amended in view of the bill drawn by Mr. Gresham, and submitted to the Cabinet to it is understood there will be little to be done by the administration which is back of the bill which will be put in both Houses, is said to be very favorable regulations being set out in minute detail. Two very important sections relate to the seizure of vessels from a portion of the United States to apprehend sealers flying the British authorities, and then over to the British authorities, provided Her Majesty's Government shall enact a law authorizing British sealers to apprehend American sealers deliver them to the American naval officers the revenue officers of the nearest American port, the respective bills of the governments granting the possession of these arrests by the naval officers of opposing governments.

Should these measures be enacted law, the offenders will be dealt according to the findings of the courts their respective crimes. The bill is the result of recent conferences between Sir Julian Pauncefote and Sec. Gresham. Other details, which cannot be mentioned, indicate that this Government has won every contention that it has claimed.

ROBBERY AND MURDER. SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The authorities here were notified to-day that W. H. Edwards, a convict now serving term in Folsom for a robbery committed in this city, has confessed to Warden J. H. (Edwards), Horace Black, a man named Schercliffe, son in the Nevada penitentiary for robbery, and a fourth individual, whose name has not been closed, who received a \$10,000 ransom of several thousand dollars in ransom diamonds and jewelry last February. It is at present confined in Sacramento jail having been mentioned in a newspaper that he and McCoy will be brought shortly to answer to more serious charges.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—The Prince of Wales's visit to the city has been a success for at least a year, and then bring proceedings for divorce here. In California the can secure a divorce which her attorneys say will hold good anywhere in the world.

LONDON, March 30.—The parliamentary election in Montgomeryshire resulted in a selection of Owen, Liberal, by a majority.