Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every taree months (March June, September and December

Emle

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

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Tenths \$2; TWENTHELD LIST OF FRIZE OF \$800,000 is... 1 PRIZE OF \$00,000 is... 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is... 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is... 1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is... 5 PRIZES OF 10,000 arc. 5 PRIZES OF 1,000 arc. 100 PRIZES OF 500 arc. 100 PRIZES OF 500 arc. 100 PRIZES OF 200 Arc. 100 PRIZE APPROXIMATION
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THE

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a full stock of the above just received FR RAM THE MEDICAL HALL. J. D B. F. Mackenzie.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH. ST. LUKE'S.

Miramichi Advance. OHATHAM, N. B. . . MARCH 1, 1888

The full text of the Fisheries shipping their catch, while we wanted the privilege of selling our fish in their market, free from customs duties, any also similar treatment for our lumber and some other natural products, if such privileges which the following is the full text: could be obtained.

We think the Treaty will meet all reasonable expectations in these cerning the interpretation of article 1 matters, and while it does not go to of the convention of October 20, 1818, the lengths many of us desire in the the United States of America and her fish products.

The question of the three mile imit, as well as the headland contention.are satisfactorily disposed of, the bays ten miles and less wide being conceded, Miramichi Bay, the Bay Chaleur and other bays of greater width than ten miles being declared exclusively British waters, not open 50,000 to Americans for fishing purposes. 30,000 while a mixed commission is to dethe three mile limit everywhere.

It will be seen that whenever the 100,00 United States shall remove the du .\$1,055,000 ties from Fishery products going from the British provinces into that country, then the Americans shall be allowed the privilege, under license from Canada or Newfoundland. as the case may be, to enter their ports for the purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits, and the shipping of crews, like privileges to be given to Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen in the Atlantic ports important and equitable provision, tion without unnecessary delay. We fear, however, that the desir

able end will be retarded by the consideration of a fee of \$1.50 per of free fish to our fishermen. As time named however, we can afford to

It is to be hoped that our neighbors will so respect the Treaty as to render the maintenance of police veswill, no doubt, endeavor for party reasons, to make those interested

ilege of selling our fish free in the United States, we shall next turn our attention to obtaining a free market there for our coal, lumber which the Americans now affect to set no value upon, will be an important consideration on which to work for those additional trade privileges -that is, unless those who advocate commercial union, and even annexsooner than they anticipate.

Local Legislature.

The local legislature is to assemble at Fredericton to-day. Before the

for Trustees. to support the government, but we

together with the important protocol one. A little less than forty years bays. some advantage. On the British Eastern Passage, on one side of the convention of October 20, 1818. some sdvantage. On the British side no fishing privileges were harbor, and Purcel's and Ferguson's cought, while no trade privileges conducted the Drawings them of commercial value or importance were asked for by the Americans.

The Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21-The presiden ro-day sent a message to the senate, transmitting the fishery treaty, of WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

direction of promoting free business majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, intercourse with our neighbors, yet mutually desirous of removing all causes it removes the irritating causes of unnecessary loss and annoyance to which the Americans have been sub- and good neighborhood between the jected during the past few years, United States and the possessions of while it promises to be the means of her majesty in North America, have ppening the American market to our 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 Bayard, secretary of state; William L. Putnam, of Maine, and James B. Angell, of of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. M. P., the Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., her Britanuic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. M., minister of

Article 1—The high contracting par vided in this treaty the British waters, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to wood or of obtaining water shall they which the United States by article 1 of be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, the convention of October 20, 1818, buoy dues, light dues or other similar between the United States and Great dues, but this enumeration shall not Britain, renounced forever any liberty permit other changes inconsistent with to take, dry or cure fish.

Article 2-The commission shall consist of two commissioners, to be named | 20, 1818. of the United States. This is an by her Britanuic majesty, of two commissioners to be named by the president and we hope it will be in full opera- of the United States. Without delay, after the exchange of the satisfactions Canadian Fireside available, for a period of two years, to American fishermen, with. States or her Britannic majesty, respectively. this arrangement will only last the of the commissioner originally named. cilities, including the shipping of crews. let it pass, in view of the fact that our marked upon British admiralty charts | Canada or Newfoundland for the homepeople must reap some benefit from by a series of lines regularly numbered ward voyages such provisions and suptrade in bait, supplies, etc. with the and duly described. The charts so plies as are ordinarily sold to trading shore. sels on the part of Canada unneces- and three copies to her majesty's govern- also be accorded upon all occasions sary, and that the new arrangement ment. The delimitation shall be made such facilities for the purchase of casual will be found to work satisfactorily to in the following manner, and shall be or needful provisions and supplies as all parties. There are many, in both accepted by both the high contracting are ordinarily granted to trading vessels Canada and the United States, who parties, as applicable for all purposes, but such provisions or supplies shall not October 20, 1818, between the United re-sale or traffic. States and Great Britain. The three Article 12-Fishing vessels of Canada their plan for the administration to be ob dissatisfied with the arrangement, States and Great Britain. The three dissatisfied with the arrangement, marine miles mentioned in article 1 of and Newfoundland shall have on the served by the governments of Canada and ive of fisheries, from the common fisheries, the giant humoristof the New York World (Illustrated), Postary, Original and selected; The Field, Farm and Garden; Postary and Children's Corner: The Queen, and Royal Descendants, to date Royalty and Nobility-their movements; Royalty and Royalty Royalt miles shall be measured seaward from a Article 13-The secretary of the treas-

Children Cry for | Pitcher's Castoria.

together with the important protocol accompanying it and the presidential message with which the documents of the several weeks, not only as the common waters any such interior of the present treaty of the same distribution of duty into the Dominion of Canada and wishes of the government of the Dominion of Canada and wishes of the government of the Dominion of Canada were practically president and wishes of the government of the Dominion of Canada were practically president and wishes of the government of the present treaty. The right of the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty. The right of the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty of 1818 did not extend to the present treaty. were forwarded to the senate. In far down as George's Island, but to portion of any bays, creeks or harbors duties and who the aforesaid articles are dominant, but were only to find express harbors, and one item supposed duties and who the aforesaid articles are dominant, but were only to find express harbors, and one item supposed all matters of this kind mutual conMeagher's Beach, opposite York as cannot be reached from the sea withlowed to be brought into the United sion at second hand. To obviate this to be essential — to wit, cession is to be expected and it is Redoubt. Loaded teams were drivout passing within the three marine States by Bri sh subjects, without duty inconverience and obstruction to a prompt, plainly denied them by the explicit and inevitable that one side shall have some advantage. On the British

red to an umpire, selected by the secretary of state of the United States and Whereas, differences have arisen con-

Article 8-Each of the high contrac-

sion and officers, and the other expenses jointly incurred in conwith the performance of the work including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties. Article 9 - Nothing in this treaty our Lord, 1883. shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing

vessels of the United States.

Article 10—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors re ferred to in article 1 of this treaty, shall conform to harbor regulations common to them, and fishing vessels of Canada

the enjoyment of the liberties, reserved

or secured by the convention of October

Article 11-United States fishing then such unloading, trans-shipment or Article 3.—The delimitation referred and licenses to purchase in established to in article 1 of this treaty shall be ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of marked shall on the termination of the vessels shall be granted to United States work of the commission be signed by fishing vessels in such ports promptly the commission in quadruplicate, one upon application and without charge. copy whereof shall be delivered to the and such vessels having obtained li secretary of state of the United States. censes in the manner aforesaid, shall under article 1 of the convention of be obtained, by barter nor purchase for

width does not excee 1 10 marine miles. vessel of its official number on each bow 1818, at points more than three marine this treaty. Such regulations shall be miles from low water mark, shall be communicated to her majesty's governestablished by the following lines name- ment, previously to their taking effect. ly-at the Baie Des Chaleur, a line Article 14-The penalties for unlawfully from the light at Birch point on Miscou fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harisland, to Macquereau point light at bors referred to in article 1 of this treaty, the bay of Miram chi, the line from the may extend to forfeiture of the boat or ation, find their wishes realised light at point Escuminac to the light; on vessels, and appurtences, and also of the the eastern point of Tabiscintac gully; at Egmont bay, in Prince Edward 1sat Egmont bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the lights at the points; and of St. Aun's bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, the line from vince of Nova Scotia, the line from the lights at the points; and of St. Aun's bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, the line from the line from the province of Nova Scotia, the line from the line from the province of Nova Scotia, the province of Cape Smoke to the limit at Point Aconi; laws of Great Britain, Canada or New at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the foundland. In relation to the right of

so go back on its traditions in the Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the except fish proverved in oil, being the pro- indicative of a desire to make without de- fairly. Hospitality is secured for our as it is worn by under the pro-Toe at Balifax.

point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland; Long Island and Bryer

Halifax Harbor was frozen over the mainland; Long Island and Bryer

point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merasheen Island to the mainland to the mainland; Long Island and Bryer

and the much irritation and misunderstanding, best secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a rights for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland; Long Island and Bryer

The secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a rights for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland; Long Island and Bryer

The secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a rights for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland; Long Island and Bryer

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The secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a right for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland is the secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a right for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland is the secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a right for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland is the secure the substantial enjoyment of the secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty our minister at London proposals that a right for our fishermen under the treaty of the mainland is the secure the substantial enjoyment of the secure the substantial enjoym as far down as George's Island a few list and at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova days are and the event is recorded Scotia, shall for the purpose of delimination of the products above mentioned, the like products, being the products. The experience of the past stealily made in the correspondence, de-Treaty has been made known by days ago, and the event is recorded Scotia, shall for the purpose of delimiduce of fisherics carried on by the fisher two years demonstrated the dilatory, unpartment of state, and our minister at order of the United State's Senate, in certain quarters as an unusual tation be taken as the coasts of such men of the United States, as well as the satisfactory consequences of our indirect London, and by the American negotiators Article 6-The commissioners shall the aforesaid cast of Canada and New- in this city, that the interests of Canada express decisions which precluded the from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, free of charge, for the following purposes, been duly agreed upon between the two independently of the position assumed they may have agreed upon, numbered, namely: (1.) The purchase of provisions, governments, and a conference arranged upon the part of the United States that no described and marked as herein pro-bait, ice, sein 3 lines and all other sup to be held here, by virtue of the power in alteration in our tariffor other domestic On the other hand, the Americans desired free access to shore fisheries and to our ports for purposes of purant to our ports for purposes of purposes proclaimed by the high contracting Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, Putnam, a citizen of the State of Maine, considered more expedient to allow any wright. Sir John was positively gay in parties, and be binding in two months but bait may esoobtained. Like privi. and James B. Angell, a citizen of the State change in the revenue law of the United of from such proclamations.

leges shall be ontinued or given to fish Article 7—Any disagreement of the ing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland, United States to meet in conference with Article 7—Any disagreement of the ing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland, on the Atlanti. coast of the United States. plenipotentiaries representing the government of the Atlanti. coast of the United States. Article 16—This treaty shall be ratified to an umpire, selected by the secreher Britannic majesty's minister at and with the advice and consent of the friendly spirit of all or any questions retained in the last article of friendly spirit of all or any questions retained in the last article of the Britannic majesty's minister at

> ing parties shall pay its own commispossible. plenipoteniario, have signed this treaty the premises, and I herowith transmit for and have here into affixed our seals.
>
> In faith we recor we, the respective that the premises, and I herowith transmit for action of congress, in the modification of your information full copies of the power our tariffs laws. Our special commercial

(Signed.) T. F. BAYARD, WILLIAM PUTNAM, CHARLES TUPPER.

THE "MODUS VIVENDI."

ferred to in the president's message. WASHINGTON, Feb 21. (Protocol.)-The to such bays or harbors for shelter or have been considering the position which cept that any such vessel remaining ment of Canada and the legislature of cation of the treaty.

and seal oils not their coveri

article I of th convention of October 20, ferred to will supply full information of or clear at the customs house, providing States as well as those occupied by the rethat they do tot communicate with the presentatives of the government of Great

4. A forfeit tre to be exacted only for the off-nces of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial aters. 5. This arrangement to take effect as soon as the lucessary measures can be completed by he colonial authorities

Signed J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. SACKVILLE WEST, CHARLES TUPPER. Dated Wash ngton, Feb. 15, 1888.

tion, together with the treaty when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification. Signed, T. F. BAYARD. WILLIAM L PUTMAN, JAMES B. ANGELL. Dated Washington, D C, Feb. 15, 1888. The following is the president's message

which accompanied the fishery treaty, "In my annual message transmitted to session ends it is to be hoped that line from Cornaigre head to the light fishing in such waters, creeks or harbors, that negotiatics were then pending for session ends it is to be inoped that line from Cornaigre head to the form the south-easterly end of Brunet Isthe Government will be in a position on the south-easterly end of Brunet Ispenalties shall be fixed by the court not the settlement of questions growing out of to announce a loss ruinous policy than it is now pursuing towards the Charles Hamilton sound the line from than it is now pursuing towards the control of the settlement of questions growing out of exceeding in all \$3 per ton of the boat or rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen in the settlement of questions growing out of the settlement of the country, which generally likes in the above Church, will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between and 37 30 colock, when the Church will be epon and anofficial in attendance. Persons wishing should apply early as most of the seats.

There has been a rumor that Norpoint of Scatterie Island to the point of Scatterie Island to the point. There has been a rumor that Norpoint of Scatterie Island to the point. States shall remove the duty from fish oil, the country, which generally likes is and light, to Green Island light, torial waters in Canada and Newfoundland.

by the president of the United States by purpose of considering the adjusting in a seal oil, etc., recited in the last article of Mashington, and his decision shall be having receive ithe assent of the parliafinal seas adjacent to British North America Canada and Newfoundland have the right ment of Canada and of the legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratification shall United States and that of her Britannic is recognized, and the right of our fishermajesty, and jointly and severally to con- men to freely purchase these things is In faith we creof we, the respective clude, sign any treaty or treaties touching made contingent by this treaty upon the

Done in duplicate at Washington this given by me. In execution of the powers intercourse with those populations who fifteenth day of February, in the year of so conveyed the said Thomas F. Bayard, have been placed upon our borders and Wm. L. Putnam and James B. Angell in the month of November last met in this eit by the United States common carriers city the plenipotentiaries of her Britannic marine and inland, connecting their majesty and proceeded in the negotiation lines with Canada, which was returned b of a treaty as above authorized. After the secretary of the treasury to the sen many conferences and protracted efforts ate on the 7th February, 1888, in answer an agreement has at length been arrived to a resolution that that body, and this is The following is the modus vivendirc- at, which is embodied in the treaty which instructive as to the great volume of mu-I now lay before you. The treaty meets | tually profitable interchanges which have iurisdiction of Great Britain over Michigan; and her majesty the queen or of Newfoundland. They need not iurisdiction of Great Britain over Michigan; and her majesty the queen or of Newfoundland. They need not include the British a satisfactory practical and final adjust ocentury. This intercourse is still but parreport, enter or clear, when putting in- plenipotentiaries desire to state that they ment upon a basis honorable and just to tially developed. If amicable enterprise both parties, of the difficult, vexed ques- and wholesome rivalry between the two repairing damages, nor when putting will be created by the immediate com- tion, to which it relates. A review of the populations be not obstructed, the promise into the same outside the limits of the mencement of the fishing season, before history of this question will show that all of the future is full of the fruits of u established ports for the purpose of pur- the treaty can possibly be ratified by the former attempts to arrive at a common in bounded prosperity on both sides of the chasing wood or of obtaining water, ex- senate of the United States, by the parlia- terpretation, satisfactory to both parties, border. The treaty now submitted to you of the first article of the treaty of October | has been framed in aspirit of liberal equit more than 24 hours, exclusive of Sun- Newfoundland. In the absence of such 20 1818, had been unsuccessful, and with and reciprocal benefits, in the conviction 20,000 termine and fix the boundaries of finance of the Dominion of Canada, days, and legal holidays, within any ratification old conditions which have the lapse of time the difficulty and obscure that mutual advantage and convenience. who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

| days, and legal holidays, within any who having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

| days, and legal holidays, within any given rise to so much friction and rivitation in 1854 to might be revived, and might interfere with the imprejudiced consideration of the imprejudiced in both cases in a temptor of the imprejudiced consideration of the imprejudice be excused hereby from giving due in- or the treaty by the legislative locates of the United States, and the payment of satisfactory intercourse between the two formation to boarding officers. They and with the further object of affording a money award by the United States, uncountries will be established so as to secur ties are free to appoint a mixed commission, delimiting in the manner proharbors for compulsory pilotage, not, ble subjects o controversy, the British and ready to present themselves anew just I deem it also my duty to transmit to the hays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of repairing damages, of purchasing plenipotentiaries are ready to make the as soon as conventional arrangements were senate a written offer or arrangement in following temporary arrangement for a abregated. The situation, therefore, reperiod not exceeding two years in order to mained unimproved by the results of the after the conclusion of the treaty on the afford a modus vivendi, pending the satifi- treaty of 1874, and the grave condition of part of the British plenipotentiaries affairs presenting almost indentically the secure kindly, peaceful relations durin 1. For a period not exceeding two years same features and causes of complaint by the period that may be required for the from the present date, the privilege of entering the bay and harbors of the Atlan. and British default in correction confronttive governments and for the enactment tic coasts of tanads and Newfoundland ed us in May, 1886 and was continued un-

necessary legislation to carry its provision shall be granted to United States fishing til the present time. The greater part of into effect if approved. This paper, freely vessels by annual licenses at a fee of \$1.50 the correspondence which has taken place and en their motion, signed by the Brit vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern purchase of but, ice, seines, lines and all after the exchange of the satisfactions of coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of other supplies and outfits; transhipment of cach and shipping of crews.

meet and complete the delimitation as or other casualties, may unload, reload,

2. If during the exchange of the satisfactions of the treaty, but appears to have bee mit the remaining portion to this date, dictated by a friendly amicable spirit. 2. If during the continuance of this ar. accompanying it with joint protocols of am given to understand that the other able end will be retarded by the provisions of the protocol, which, in provisions of the protocol, which, in the death, absence or incapacity of any laws and regulations, all fish on board move the dutes on fish, fish oil, whale you. You will thus be fully possessed of ton, makes the privileges named commissioner omitting or seasing to act sale is made necessary as incidental to ages, etc., the said license shall be issued the record and history of the case since uses, submit the said treaty to their re spective legislatures, when they will be a once published to the world. In view of out the compensating privilege tively shall forthwith same another lost by disaster, and in case of death or person to act as commissioner instead sickness shall be allowed all needful faany of the tor c purposes mentioned in 1818. As the documents and papers re- ledge of all done in the premises should be afforded our people would seem to h 1818 and not remaining therein more than the positions taken under my administratureful to inform the popular mind concern 24 hours, shall not be required to enter tion by representatives of the United ing the history of long continued disput growing out of the subject embraced in the eaty, and satisfy the public interests. Britain it is not considered necessary touching the same, as well as acquaint of on expedient to repeat them in this people with the present status of the ques mossage, but I believe the treaty tions involved and give them the exact will be found to contain justice and honor, terms of the proposed adjustment, in the and therefore will be a satisfactory solu- place of exaggerated, imaginative state tion of the difficulties which clouded our ments, which will otherwise reach they elations with our neighbors on the norththerefore beg eave respectfully to suy orn border. Especially satisfactory do I gest that the said treaty and all such co believe the proposed arrangement will be respondence, messages and documents ting to the same as may be deemed in the open sea fisheries adjacent to the portant to accomplish these purposes, h

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

Executive Mansion, Feb. 20, 1888.

Our Noxt Gov. rior-G neral The Canada Gazette says: - Lird Star

ere, there is every reason to expect h

Farm Itoms.

found by those of our citizens engaged in The American plenipotentiaries having Canadian coast, and resorting to those at once made public by order of you ceived the communication of the British ports and harbors under the treaty pro honorable body. plenipotentiaries of this date conveying visions and rules of international law. The proposed delimitation of the line, exclusley having filled responsible position of the legislation by the respective governing in the treaty of certain named bays espective will not fall behind in the discharge ments therein proposed, desire to express ially provided for, gives satisfaction to the those less onegous duties of the Governo their satisfaction with this manifestation inhabitants of the shores without substract General of the Rominion. "Indeed," say straight line drawn across the bay, ury of the United States shall make regu-creek, or harbor in the part nearest the lations providing for the conspicuous exentrance at the first point where the hibition by every United States fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of Americal figures and the first point where the hibition by every United States fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American figures and the first point where the hibition by every United States fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the means referred venience of the fishery rights of American fishing plenipotentian s by the mean to, to maintain the relations of good neightons. Uninterrupted navigation of the Lady Stanley will be among the most borhood between the British possessions Strait of Canso is expressly and for the popular of recent Viceregal residents." and other natural products, and it

and other natural products, and it

Article 4—At or near the following bays, the limits of exclusion under artifishing within our three mile limit, fishing within our three mile limit, the Armicons never offset to the previous provided for in the licenses provided for in silent of the United States, and the United States, and the United States, and the United States, first time affirmed, and for the purposes in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, first time affirmed, and for the purposes and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British possessions in North America, and the United States, sident of the United States, with a recommendation that the same may be by him a belt of three marine miles, are placed down South, and the 214th grand monthly made known to the senate for its informa- under fair liberal construction, and their and the extraordinary quarterly drawing enjoyment secured without such condi- of The Louisiana State Lottery at New ions and restrictions as in the past cm- Orleans, on Tuesday, (always Tuesday) barassed and obstructed them so serious. March 13th, when the First Capital Prize lv. The enforcement of penalties for un- will be \$300,000, etc , etc. Any informa

lawfully fishing or preparing to fish within tion desired can be hid on an application nshore and exclusive waters of Canada to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Lt. and Newfoundland, is to be accomplished under safeguards against oppressive or arbitrary action, thus protecting defendant fishermen from punishment in advance of trial, delays, inconvenience and unnecessary expenses. The history of events in the last two years show no feature of Canadian administration more harrassing the last two years show no feature of Canadian administration more harrassing 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 to announce a loss ruinous policy than it is now pursuing towards the lumber industry. We have not learned who the leader of the Opposition is to be, or, indeed, whether there is any opposition for any one to lead. If some of the able gentlement who, no doubt, believe they can direct provincial affairs as well as Mr. Blair and his associates, do not or make a fight the sees sion will be a dull one. Since Northumberland's "ticket" has become so disintegrated the hope of the subject of the subject of the defence of the following large and make a fight the sees sion will be a dull one. Since Northumberland's "ticket" has become so disintegrated the hope of the subject of the subject of the defence on the subject of the subject of the defence of the subject of the defence of the subject of the able, proper checks in the hands of local his own for tunes, and it is poor policy to authorities to identify the recipents and let the job out to luck,

prayent abuse, and can form no im-

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

cannot believe that the county will easterly point of Cape Morien; and at whale oil seas oil and fish of all kinds. I availed myself of opportune occurrences pediment to those who intend to use them as much by the gases and dampness there Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the except fish proserved in oil, being the proindicative of a desire to make without deintry. Hospitality is secured for our
When green wood is used for fuel, par
of the heat is absorbed to convert the line from Latine Point, on the eastern duce of the file eries carried on by the lay an amicable final settlement of the water in the final settlement of the most southerly fishermen of C.nada and Newfoundland, long at and in productive of liberty to unload, sell, trans-ship cargoes, water in the fuel into vapor.

If you do not wish closely and lifeless Ottawa Nows

(Special Correspondence of the "Advance " OTTAWA FEBY, 23, Parliament is again opened. There seemed to boom from Nepsan Point and the uniforms of the body guards to appear "louder' than ever. Parliamen square and parliament buildings were alive with people and the attendance of ladies was such as to glad len the milli-

ners of the capital. The CommonsChamber was fairly his uniform as an imperial privy con seemed to wait in expectancy for the serio-comic business to begin, which it did on the appearance of

The performance of this functionary is unique. The dignified Sergeant-at-arms stalking to the door returns and, in response to the Speaker's question, informs him that a messenger from His Excellency the Governor-General is without, Mr. Speak er, politely supressing his surprise at the inexpected intellegence, commands - "admit the messenger. Admittance is ther given to the usher of the Black Rod who pearing his black rod, advances three steps elaborate bows. These bows are of such a character as to justify the common pelief that Mr. Kimber has no backbone. Advancing three more steps he repeats the performance and then breaks the ilence: "His Excellency the Governor General desires me to inform you that he has arrived in the Sanate Chamber and to request the attendance of the Commons Again bowing, the U. of the B R backs at of the Chamber, pausing at the thresrold to bend double for the last time and leparts amid a storm of applause from the mused Commoners who then rush nellnell into the senate where, seated on the Throne, His Excellency, wearing a cocked hat and gold laced uniform, reals the speech from the Throne. Around him tandSir John Macdonald robed in all his orders, the members of the cabinet, a staff of officers and the aides, in front sit the mine-trimmed robes of office and other lignitaries while on either hand sit the beauty and fashion of the Capital. The amber certainly presents a brilliant ppearance.

A STORY OF A LITTLE RIG MAN. From the foregoing it is evident that he gentleman usher of the Black Rod forms highly important constitutional luties and that it would be difficult for he Governor-General to get along with at him. In his own estimation Rene Elouard Kimber is of even greater conequence. Unfortunately, he is only five et high and looks it. One day during est session he got in the way of the House of Commons cricket team which was play ng at Rideau Hall and when ordered on of the way by Mr. Jenkins, a member of he House, looked up and demanded, "do you know who I am"-"No," said Jenkins, "and I don't care who the devil you re-but out you go" and the big Maritime nember lifted Black Rod by the coat collar high in the air and deposited him outside of the growd who velled with

When the members of the House of Commons who responded to Black Bod's summons had duly presented themselves in the Senate chamber, His Excellency raud the speech, which was as follows Hon, Gentlemen of the Senate; Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

It affords me much gratification to meet you once more at the commencement of he parliamentary session and to congratute you upon the general prosperity of Although the labors of the husbandman have not been rewarded in some portions of the Dominion by an adequate return he harvest of last year has, on the whole

he harvest of last year has, on the whole, been plenteous, while in Munitoba and. He North-west Territories it was one of remarkable abundance.

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

freet to its provisions.

The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater fre-quency to questions in which the interests conflict as to require authoritative adjust-ment. As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes, a measure be needed for these purposes, a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of the Railway Experience having shown that amend-

ments are required to make the provisions of the act respecting the election of members to the House of Commons more effec-The act respecting controverted elec-tions may likewise require attention. questions of interpretation which have arisen and which should be set at rest, my government has availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the recess to conside Heap up and tramp down solidly the purpose of simplifying the law and great

the requirements of the public service, Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate. Gentlemen of the House of Commons

your best consideration, and I feel assured