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C. L. MARCH Co., Ltd.

The Fishery Question.

Light From History on the Dispute--Important Letter From W. G. Gosling, Esq.

Editor Evening Telegram:
Dear Sir,—In my book recently published, "Labrador, Its Discovery, Exploration and Development," I had occasion to enquire closely into the rise, decline and cessation of the extensive fishery once carried on upon the coast of Labrador by United States fishermen. As a result of my investigations, I became impressed with several aspects of the American fishery question which had not heretofore, so far as I am aware, been pointed out. Further inquiries, more particularly into the history of American fisheries in Newfoundland waters proper, have confirmed the theories I had formed. What these theories are I think it not amiss to make public. It is my intention to deal more particularly with the Newfoundland and Labrador part of the controversy than with that of the Dominion of Canada. Prior to the war with France, which culminated in the conquest of Canada, the adventurous New Englanders had carried on a whale fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Straits of Belle Isle; and as soon as peace was declared, and the coast of Labrador thus thrown open to their operations, they flocked thither in great numbers. Their vessels were fitted both for whaling and codfishing, so that if unsuccessful in the former

they might make a saving voyage by the latter means.
Sir Hugh Palliser, Admiral Governor of Newfoundland from 1764-9, was grieved to find that these important fisheries were monopolized by the Colonists. In a letter to the Admiralty in 1765, he tells that there "was not one old England ship or seaman employed therein, nor a seaman raised thereby for the service of the fleet." Palliser was a most ardent naval officer, and in his eyes the supply of seamen for the fleet should be the end and aim of all British fisheries. He at once set to work to change the condition of affairs, and decided to apply to the Labrador the principles upon which the fisheries were conducted in Newfoundland. These were, broadly, to prevent the colonization of the country, and to preserve the fisheries for the benefit solely of the ship fishery from Great Britain, by which means seamen would be trained and retained in the service of England. This ship fishery was quite important at that period, being conducted principally from West Country ports, but also from the Channel Islands. The merchants who sent forth this fleet of vessels were a powerful body and used all their political influence to perpetuate the trade they had so long enjoyed.
In 1766 Sir Hugh Palliser issued a Proclamation for the regulation of the fishery on the coast of Labrador, one clause of which promised corporal punishment to any one found fishing on that coast who had not sailed from a port in Great Britain that season. The New Englanders were therefore peremptorily ordered off the coast by English cruisers, and no doubt considerable hardship was inflicted upon them. They at once sent a protest to England, and received permission to fish at Labrador "provided they conformed to the established rules of fishing." They soon greatly increased their fishing operations on that coast. Lieut. Roger Curtis, afterwards Admiral, writing in 1772, gives a very unflattering account of them. He says they were a lawless banditti, the cause of every quarrel between the Eskimos and Europeans, and whose greatest joy was to distress the subjects of the Mother Country; they swarmed upon the country like locusts and committed every kind of offence with malignant wantonness. Lorenzo Sabine in his "Report on the Principal Fisheries of North America,"

1853, has overlooked this chapter of their history.

Sufficient has been said to prove that the New England colonists were carrying on a large whale and cod-fishery on the coast of Labrador up to the time of the outbreak of the War of Independence. Such was not the case in Newfoundland proper.

Acts 10 and 11, G. L., H. L., permitted all British subjects within the realm of England, or the dominions pertaining thereto, to fish at Nfld., and to dry and cure their fish upon the shores of that island. But the ship fishers from Great Britain had first choice of fishing stations, and until they were satisfied, not even the inhabitants could begin their fishery operations with any certainty of not being disturbed. It appears that this clause was also made to operate against the New England fishermen, for Sec. 4, 15 Geo. 3, Cap. 31, reads:

"And in order to obviate any doubts that have arisen or may arise, to whom the privilege or right of drying fish on the shores of Nfld. does or shall belong under the before mentioned act made in the tenth and eleventh year of the reign of King William the Third, which right or privilege has hitherto only been enjoyed by His Majesty's subjects of Great Britain, and the other British

KNOWLEDGE OF FOOD.

Proper Selection of Great Importance in Summer.
The feeding of infants is a very serious proposition, as all mothers know. Food must be used that will easily digest, or the undigested parts will be thrown into the intestines and cause sickness.

It is important to know that a food can be obtained that is always safe; that is Grape-Nuts.

A Texas woman writes: "My baby took the first premium at a baby show and is in every way a prize baby. I have fed him on Grape-Nuts since he was five months old. I also use your Postum for myself."

Grape-Nuts food is not made solely for a baby food by any means, but is manufactured for all human beings.

One special point of value is that the food is partially predigested in the process of manufacture, not by any drugs or chemicals (whatsoever), but simply by the action of the heat, moisture, and time, which permits the distaste to grow, and change the starch into dextrin, a portion of which is further changed to dextrose or grape-sugar. This presents food to the system ready for immediate assimilation.

Its especial value as a food, beyond the fact that it is easily digested, is that it supplies the needed elements to quickly rebuild the cells in the brain and nerve centres throughout the body.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

dominions in Europe; be it enacted and declared by the authority aforesaid, that the said right and privilege shall not be held and enjoyed by any of His Majesty's subjects arriving at Nfld. from any other country except Great Britain or one of the British dominions in Europe."

But so far as can be ascertained there had been very little if any attempt made by the American colonists to fish in Nfld. waters. One very good reason was that their home waters afforded a bountiful harvest, and the Grand Banks and the Gulf of St. Lawrence supplied them with the greater part of their cod. No evidence is to be found anywhere of New England fishermen pursuing their avocations at Nfld. in the 18th century. But while there was no fishery, there was a very large trade. Numbers of New England vessels went trading to Newfoundland every season, exchanging flour, provisions, molasses, rum and ships' stores for the lower grades of codfish, which they marketed in the West Indies. This trade was looked upon with very jealous eyes by English merchants, but although many complaints were made no restrictions were placed upon it. Larkins in his report, 1702, says that American vessels were traders only and that he had known of but one fishing vessel.

In the years immediately preceding the War of Independence, therefore, the New England colonists carried on a large fishery upon the Grand Banks, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the coast of Labrador, but at Newfoundland they had no fishing interests at all. The importance of this fact will be observed later.

In 1775 Lord North passed an Act through the English Parliament forbidding the rebellious colonies from fishing on the Grand Banks, with the expressed intention of starving them into submission. Naturally one of the first declarations of the Congress of the United States was that at the expiration of the war they should continue "to enjoy the common right to fish on the Banks of Newfoundland and other fishing banks and seas of North America."

When peace began to be negotiated (1779) definite instructions were given to Mr. Adams on this point.

"You are therefore not to consent to any treaty of commerce with Great Britain without an explicit stipulation, on her part, not to molest or disturb the inhabitants of the United States of America in taking fish on the Banks of Newfoundland and other fisheries in the American seas anywhere, except within the distance of three leagues of the shores of the territories remaining to Great Britain at the close of the war, if a nearer distance cannot be obtained by negotiation. And in the negotiation you are to exert your most strenuous endeavors to obtain a nearer distance in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and particularly along the shores of Nova Scotia; as to which latter we are desirous that even the shores may be occasionally used for the purpose of carrying on the fisheries by the inhabitants of these states."

No mention was made of Newfoundland for two reasons:—

(1) Because the United States fishermen had not been accustomed to fish there; and (2) because Great Britain had always particularly preserved it for their own ship fishery.

The result is traceable in the Treaty of 1783, which was arrived at after many long and heated debates when every word was fought over. The course of the negotiations need not be traced minutely, but two incidents are important. (1) Earl Shelburn declared that on no account would U. S. fishermen be permitted to land on Newfoundland shores; and (2) in the dispute as to the use of the words "right" and "liberty," Mr. Adams declared, "We have constantly been fighting in Canada, Cape Breton and Nova Scotia for the defence of this fishery, and have expended, beyond all proportion, more than you." The first instance shows that England kept Newfoundland apart from the other colonies during the discussion; and the second sets forth the chief argument used by the U. S. plenipotentiaries to prove why they were entitled to a participation in the British American fisheries; but it will be noticed that they do not lay claim to Newfoundland by reason of the martial assistance they had rendered to the Mother Country.

In passing, let it be noted that while the colonists did lend excellent help in the wars with France for the possession of North America, it cannot be said that they won them for England any more than it can be said that England won the New England colonies for them. J. R. Sealey, "Expansion of England," pertinently says, "We had ourselves enabled our colonies to do without us, by destroying for their interest the power of France in North America."

It must be freely accorded that the representatives of the U. S. did as they were bidden and negotiated strenuously, obtaining far more than the ultimatum contained in their instructions. The right of the United States to fish in the open seas was acknowledged, and liberty given them "to take fish of every kind on such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen shall use (but not

to dry or cure the same on that island), and also on the coasts, bays and creeks of all other of His Majesty's dominions in America," and to dry and cure the same in any of the unsettled bays, harbours and creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands and Labrador, etc. They claimed that they had obtained practically all the rights of fishing they would have enjoyed as colonists, which is correct. They secured rights of fishing on the coasts, that is the open coasts and banks about Newfoundland, but were not permitted to enter the bays, harbours, or creeks, or to dry fish on the shores of that island, which rights they had not enjoyed as colonists.

The term "such as British fishermen shall use" has been very generally misunderstood. Attempts have been made to prove from it that bays, harbours, and creeks, being used by British fishermen, were therefore open to U. S. fishermen. Such was not the intention. It was used to indicate that part of the Newfoundland coast reserved solely for the British, in contradistinction to that part on which the French had concurrent rights, and known as the French Shore. The reason is obvious. During the War of Independence the United States had made a treaty of alliance with France, one particular clause of which was that the U. S. undertook not to interfere with the fisheries enjoyed by the French in North America. Fishing rights on the French Shore were therefore of no value to them.

(To be continued.)

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restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. PHOSPHONOL will make you a new man. Price \$3.00 a box, or two for \$5.00. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.—tues, that.

Hr. Grace Notes.

Nearly all the Labrador fleet are now left for the coast.

Some very fine codfish, and a number of salmon were in the market this morning.

The S. S. Invermore arrived from St. John's at 11 o'clock last night on the way to Labrador. A number of passengers joined her here, and after a few hours delay she continued on her way north.

Mrs. Stephen Butt left by the express last evening for Sydney, where she will spend a few months with her son, Alexander, who is settled down there. Mrs. C. Davis, of Woodville Road, left by the same train en route to Maynard, Mass., and will reside in future with her son, Nathaniel, who is in a good position there.

The chairman of the Road Board, Mr. Edmund Rogers, has a number of men on the roads in different parts of the town. We would like to draw the chairman's attention to the wretched condition of the road leading to Rocky Pond. A number of people reside on the road, and find it very difficult to get to their gardens. We know we have only to draw Mr. Roger's attention to this matter, and he will have it attended to as soon as circumstances will allow.

Miss Flynn, late of the High School, Tilting, arrived by the cross country train on Thursday last on a visit to her many friends here.

A man under the influence of liquor caused an uproar on Murray & Crawford's wharf last night shortly after the Invermore arrived. He was taken in charge by the police, and thus the row was quelled. He was taken before Judge Oke this morning, and we hear was given the option of paying \$14.00 or going down for 7 days.

CORRESPONDENT.
Hr. Grace, June 8, 1910.

Twitching of the Nerves

Wonderful cure brought about by DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

It is only by watching the symptoms of nervous exhaustion and applying restorative treatment that you can ever hope to ward off locomotor ataxia and paralysis.
Mrs. E. J. Vanderburgh, of Eastern Welland Ave., St. Catharines, Ont., states:—"For twenty-one years I was badly afflicted with heart trouble, nervousness and cramps in the limbs, also twitching of the nerves and nervous headaches. I became weak, debilitated and emaciated. My condition was distressing and I was made worse through worry and loss of sleep.
"I tried a hundred remedies in vain. After having used half a dozen boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food my old troubles had entirely vanished, and I was enjoying better health than I had since girlhood."

Such cases as this prove the wonderful efficiency of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. It cures in Nature's way by enriching the blood and for this reason has a lasting effect. Its benefits are lasting. 50 cts. a box, all dealers or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.

EVENING TELEGRAM FASHION PLATES.

The Home Dressmaker should keep a Catalogue Scrap Book of our Pattern Cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.



8720 A PRACTICAL APRON.

A serviceable work apron, such as the one here shown, not only protects the entire dress, but is very becoming as well. It may be made with very little difficulty, and the ease with which it may be slipped on and off is a feature that will recommend it at once to the busy housewife. The bib is cut circular and slips on easily over the head, requiring no pins or buttons to hold it in place. A generous size pocket is a useful addition that will be appreciated by the wearer. Such a garment as this could be successfully made from linen gingham, madras and percale. The medium size will require 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the making. Sizes—Small, Medium and Large.

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N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than 15 days. Price 10 cents each, in cash, postal note, or stamps. Address: Telegram Pattern Department.

OXFORD HONORS ROOSEVELT. POLO CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

Special to Evening Telegram.
OXFORD, Eng., June 7.—Oxford today conferred upon Theo. Roosevelt the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law. The ceremony took place in the Sheldonian Theatre, where for three centuries or more it has been the custom to hold all exercises. Mr. Roosevelt's reception was a warm one. Special to Evening Telegram.
NEW YORK, June 7.—The American Polo Association sent a cable message to the Hurlingham Polo Club of London to-day accepting the latter's challenge for the International cup won last year by an American team from England.

Yes, There is a Better Collar

for men than the ordinary make, and a mighty host of men who are out in all weathers know that it is hard to keep the ordinary collars clean, but it is not hard to keep these collars clean.

The Challenge Brand Waterproof Collars

fill a long-felt want. Men that wear them can be certain of a clean collar at all times; perspiration, rain, or dust do not affect these collars. Of course The Challenge Waterproof Collars will get dirty, but you can bet on a week's good wear before you need clean them. Then simply wash them with soap, water, and damp cloth—just like you would a pane of glass, and watch them drying out in a few minutes with all their original rich, dull, linen-like whiteness. The Challenge Collars are just like linen, but better and more comfortable to the neck.

See Our Fashionable Shapes To-day—PRICE 25c.

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