

which yielded eight and a half millions of dollars, got for their protection but a little more than half the sum that was paid for protecting the Ontario and Quebec fisheries which yielded only three millions of dollars. The *Freeman* does not attempt to deny the figures we gave—indeed it quotes them.

and we hope, coming
the statement will be

If the editor will turn to pages 95-99 of the Report from which he quotes, he will find that his presumption is not only unfounded, but also untrue. The fishery was employed, exclusively in Quebec waters and was organized for the protection of the Quebec fisheries—that is, the fish was never out of the water, and was never taken to obtain eggs in fiction—and that the fisheries of the other Provinces have derived no benefit whatever from the enormous sums expended in the fishery. As to the editor's memory is not at fault, he will recollect that both Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mitchell complained in the House of Commons that this was used for principal mechanical machine to further the schemes of the Organized Hypocrisy. The editor's assumed ignorance of the

supposition that *all the Provinces* shared in her services, are too thin to obtain credence.

As the *Freeman* cannot deny the reality of the ravages of the plague, it tries to show that the inference from them is erroneous. It says:—

"The one great error which renders all these statements and complaints valueless is the assumption that the mortality is the result of the plague. The mortality of which is accounted for in the remainder above given, is spent for the protection of the country against the plague. The fishery overseers and wardens in the Provinces are employed to watch over the fishery."

The "one great error," the *Freeman* makes, is in presuming on the ignorance of his readers. Those who are acquainted with the facts of the case will see at once that the editor of the *Freeman* had before him the proof of the fallacy of his reasoning, and they will find it

BERLIN, June 4.—It is difficult to obtain authentic information concerning all the ramifications of the conspiracy, but the following statements may be taken as approximately correct.

The present condition of Europe has given hope to the revolutionary leaders who for a long waiting period have been looking for a favourable moment to strike a decisive blow.

Intense discontent pervaded Germany many but there was the danger of the outbreak of a civil war.

In the glimmer of military and dynastic triumphs the wrongs of the people would be lost sight of; even the sufferers from the war would be dazzled by it. The military could display their military strength that would everywhere be made. It was deemed necessary in the secret councils of the

to persuade themselves that he was not a fisherman, and that fishing was employing. The very figures given in his own article confute his argument. In Ontario, where there are no *co. fisheries*, the sum spent for protection was \$20,000. In Quebec, where the fisheries are almost entirely on the coasts and in the bays, the sum spent for protection was \$100,000. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where there are more rivers and bays fishing than in Quebec, aggregate sum spent for protection was only \$20,365. If the editor of the *Advertiser* had taken notice of the Report he will find that our statement is correct and that his is entirely wrong, and he will see that our charge of partiality and unfairness is well founded. He says that we are ignorant of the facts, but is true to those who are best acquainted with the facts.

With them, and is corroborated by the statements given by the officers from the various churches. Commissioner compiled his Report.

The Freeman thinks he makes his case stronger by stating that there is a constantly increasing expenditure in the churches, and is engaged in the deep sea and coast fisheries, of which an account is taken by the Minister's Report. This, he says, is a very large sum of money, and, on small light-boats, and he suggests that we take the Public Accounts for the past five years and ascertain how much has been expended in the churches. He says we have not these Public Accounts, nor do we know how to get them, we will make the editor of the Freeman an offer, if he will put his honesty and integrity to the test, to ascertain how much we use with these Public Accounts.

Now, although it is said that the churches are now disposed to keep everything secret.

The Baptists in New York

According to the census of New York State, taken three years ago there were then within bounds of the State 6,320 church organizations, 6,243 church edifices, with sittings in them for 2,357,470 persons. The value of the church property was estimated at that time at \$117,507,150. Of this total the Baptists to-day own 873 churches, valued at \$7,529,810, or which they own 12.5 per cent.

In those churches they gather from Sabbath to Sabbath 112,310 church members. Those members and the members of the assembly with them paid during the year 1884, the portion of public worship \$788,904.

[illegible]

then as to the fitness of dotting three-fourths of this whole sum to Ontario and the Northwest Territories and the Prairie Provinces are fast becoming depleted because the present partizan head of the Department is bent upon enforcing the fishery laws for fear of losing some votes to the "Independent Electors" as was the case in the last election. It is not one of our last issue. There are now seven fish-breeding establishments supported by special grants from the Government, three in Ontario and Quebec, and but two in the Prairie Provinces. Out of the whole sum of \$24,073, the Government has to give my Province just but \$1,838. By the way, the Government has to give the whole sum just at the end of the session, \$200,000 as granted for fish-breeding establishments in the Northwest Territories. It is a sad object of this too plain to be mistaken—there are just the places where the money would be best spent. The Government has to have fish-breeding houses are most wanted.

To this the *Freeman* replies:—

"To this also the *New York Herald* writes:—

perhaps for want of knowledge. Fleabreeding establishments were most wanted in the provinces of Schleswig-Holstein and Mecklenburg, and the rascals of those Provinces seldom could be found any longer, other varieties of the pest were not so numerous, and became necessary to restock those rivers now, while in nearly all the rivers in this country the fish are becoming so abundant by proper regulations, proper care, and the admission of fish to the spawning grounds, and their protection here there."

We do not pretend to any profound knowledge of fisheries, but we think we do not perceive any reason for claiming as intimate an acquaintance with them as our contemporary *Standard*. These and our former articles on the bass, trout, and salmon, given in the Department, are all correct, and we suppose Mr. Angell will admit that the Commissioner who commands the Report did not "blunder for words."

[illegible]

We think the Freeman has made our case, corroborated our assertions, and shown the propriety of appropriation for fish-breeding law enforcement for political purposes, while the fisheries of Nova Scotia & New Brunswick are neglected. In former articles we showed that the Fisheries Commissioners of England had forbidden his officers enforcing the law against saw-dust and mill rubbish, at the instance of two members of parliament who were interested in saw-mills, and at another instance he set the law aside to secure two votes in Gloucester for the editor

The Saturday Review on Protection.

In issue after issue we have given an article after article from English sources in favour of Protection, and in consequence of the delay of the Editor it is impossible to pick up a leading page without finding evidence of the gradual decay of free trade in Free Trade. We give below some suggestive remarks from "The Saturday Review" in regard to the opening of the Paris Exhibition of 1879. The exhibition, which is in itself the embodiment of wealth and progress, happens to be opened at a time when the most striking bulwark of protection is being paid to French views of the value of wealth.

"This day," says the reviewer,

and are prepared to prove, that the London, and was avowedly intended to be a consecration of free trade.