## MIRAMICHI ADVANCE, CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, MARCH 1, 1888. General Buiness. easterly point of Cape Morien; and at whale oil, sear 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 cannot believe that the county will Miramichi Advance, Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, so go back on its traditions in the as it is worn by use. the except fish preserved in oil, being the pro- indicative of a desire to make without de- fairly. Hospitality is secured for our When green wood is used for fuel, part line from Latine Point, on the eastern duce of the fisheries carried on by the lay an amicable final settlement of the vessels in all cases of actual distress, with matter. of the heat is absorbed to convert the UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION ! CHATHAM, N. B. - - MARCH 1, 1888. mainland shore to the most southerly fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, long atanding controversy, productive of liberty to unload, sell, trans-ship cargoes, water in the fuel into vapor. including Labrador, as well as from the much irritation and misunderstanding, be- fully as liberal. These provisions will point of Red Island, thence by the most If you do not wish cloddy and lifeless Ice at Halifax. ground in the spring, keep the cattle off usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, tween the two nations, to send through secure the substantial enjoyment of treaty southerly point of Merasheen Island to CAPITAL PRIZE \$300,000. The Treaty. fields when the soil is soft .-- American Halifax Harbor was frozen over our minister at London proposals that a rights for our fishermen under the treaty cans and other usual and necessary coverthe mainland; Long Island and Bryer priculturist for Feb. The full text of the Fisheries conference take place on the subject at of 1818, for which contention will be ings containing the products above menas far down as George's Island a few Island at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova tioned, the like products, being the prothis capital. The experience of the past steadily made in the correspondence, de-Treaty has been made known by Scotia, shall for the purpose of delimidays ago, and the event is recorded Ottawa Nows two years demonstrated the dilatory, unduce of fisherics carried on by the fisherpartment of state, and our minister at order of the United State's Senate, tation be taken as the coasts of such in certain quarters as an unusual satisfactory consequences of our indirect London, and by the American negotiators (Special Correspondence of the "Advance.") men of the Un ted States, as well as the one. A little less than forty years bays. together with the important protocol transaction of business through the for- of the present treaty. The right of our OTTAWA FEBY. 23. usual and necessary covering of the same Louisiana State Lottery Company Article 5-Nothing in this treaty accompanying it and the presidential eign office in London, in which the views fishermen under the treaty of 1818 did not ago, however, Halifax harbor was as above described, shall be admitted free Pariiament is again opened. There Incorporated by the Legislature in 1868, for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State Conshall be construed to include within of duty into the Dominion of Canada and message with which the documents and wishes of the government of the Doextend to the procurement of distinctive was the usual "pomp and circumstance" closed for several weeks, not only as the common waters any such interior minion of Canada were practically prefishery supplies in Canadian ports and Newfoundland, and upon such removal of were forwarded to the senate. In surrounding the event, and the guns far down as George's Island, but to stitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular portion of any bays, creeks or harbors duties and while the aforesaid articles are dominant, but were only to find expresharbors, and seemed to boom from Nepean Point and one item supposed all matters of this kind mutual con-Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months (March June, September and December.) Meagher's Beach, opposite York as cannot be reached from the sea withsion at second hand. To obviate this allowed to be brought into the United to be essential - to wit. bait -- was the uniforms of the body guards to apcession is to be expected and it Redoubt. Loaded teams were drivout passing within the three marine inconverience and obstruction to a prompt. plainly denied them by the explicit and States by Brit sh subjects, without duty pear "louder' than ever. Parliament inevitable that one side shall have well defined settlement, it was considered definite words of the treaty of 1818, em en from the city to points in the being reimpose I thereon, the privilege of miles mentioned in article one of the square and parliament buildings were advisable that negotiations be conducted some advantage. On the British phasized by the course of negotiation and entering the ports, bays and harbors of convention of October 20, 1818. Eastern Passage, on one side of the alive with people and the attendance of " We do hereby certify that we supervise in this city, that the interests of Canada the aforesaid coast of Canada and Newexpress decisions which precluded th side no fishing privileges were Article 6-The commissioners shall ladies was such as to gladden the millithe arrangements for all the Monthly and harbor, and Purcel's and Ferguson's and Newfoundland be directly represented foundland shall be accorded to United conclusion. The treaty now submitte from time to time report to each of the Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana sought, while no trade privileges Coves on the other, while passengers ners of the capital. therein. The terms of reference having States fishing essels, by annual licenses. contains no provision affecting tariff duties. State Lottery Company, and in person high contracting parties such lines as of commercial value or importance The CommonsChamber was fairly all and mails were landed upon the ice been duly agreed upon between the two manage and control the Drawings themfree of charge, for the following purposes. independently of the position assumed they may have agreed upon, numbered, selves, and that the same are conducied ed. I noticed Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Welwere asked for by the Americans. governments, and a conference arranged below the city from the Cunard namely: (1.) The purchase of provisions. upon the part of the United States that n described and marked as herein prowith honesty, fairness, and in good faith don and Mr. Ellis in their places. Mr. On the other hand, the Americans to be held here, by virtue of the power in bait, ice, seines, lines and all other suo alteration in our tariff or other domestic toward all parties, and we authorise the Steamer. Halifax has, undoubtedly, vided with quadruplicate charts thereof Laurier occupied his old seat and his Company to use this certificate, with facme vested by the constitution, I duly plies and outfine (2.) The transhipment legislation could be made as a price for desired free access to shore fisheries a fine harbor in summer, but it is far which lines so reported, shall forth with similes of our signatures attached, in its new position as leader of the opposiof catch for transport by any means of authorized Thomas F. Bayard, secretary the consideration of obtaining the rights and to our ports for purposes of purfrom tropical in January and Feoadvertisements.' from time to time be simultaneously of state of the United States. conveyance. (3) The shipping of crews. Wm. L. of our citizens, secured by treaty. It was tion, supported by Sir Richard Cartchasing bait and supplies and transproclaimed by the high contracting Putnam, a citizen of the State of Maine. Supplies shall not be obtained by barter. ruary. considered more expedient to allow any wright. Sir John was positively gay in Hauregune shipping their catch, while we want parties, and be binding in two months but bait may e so obtained. Like privi and James B. Angell, a citizen of the State change in the revenue law of the United of his uniform as an imperial privy con of Michigan for and in the name of the ed the privilege of selling our fish from such proclamations. States to be made by the ordinary exer The Treaty. leges shall be continued or given to fish cillor. Sir Charles Tupper, minister United States to meet in conference with in their market, free from customs ing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland Article 7-Any disagreement of the cise of legislative will and in promotion of McLelan and Mr. Blake were absent. WASHINGTON, Feb. 21-The president plenipotentiaries representing the governon the Atlantic coast of the United States. public interests. Therefore, an addition commissioners shall forthwith be refer-There was the usual air of fuss and duties, any also similar treatment o-day sent a message to the senate, ment of her Britannic majesty, for the Article 16-This treaty shall be ratified to the free list of fish, fish oil, whale an red to an umpire, selected by the secrefeathers prevading the house and its for our lumber and some other transmitting the fishery treaty, of purpose of considering the adjusting in a by the president of the United States by seal oil, etc., recited in the last article o tary of state of the United States and environment and even the old stagers natural products, if such privileges friendly spirit of all or any questions re-Commissioners. which the following is the full text: and with the advice and consent of the the treaty is wholly left to the action of her Britannic majesty's minister at seemed to wait in expectincy for the lating to the rights of the fishery in the could be obtained. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers senate, and by her Britannic majesty. congress, and in connection therewith WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. Washington, and his decision shall be serio-comic business to begin, which it will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana seas adjacent to British North America having received the assent of the parlia-Canada and Newfoundland have the right Whereas, differences have arisen con-We think the Treaty will meet final. State Lotteries which may be presented at did on the appearance of ment of Canada and of the legislature o and Newfoundland, which were in disto regulate the sales of bait and othe cerning the interpretation of artic'e 1 all reasonable expectations in these our counters. Article 8-Each of the high contracpute between the governments of the RLACK ROD. Newfoundland, and the ratification shall fishing supplies within its own jurisdiction of the convention of October 20, 1818, ting parties shall pay its own commismatters, and while it does not go to J. H. OGLESBY, United States and that of her Britannic The performance of this functionary is be exchanged at Washington as soon as is recognized, and the right of our fisher the United States of America and her Pres. Louisiana National Bank. the lengths many of us desire in the sion and officers, and the other exunique. The dignified Sergeant-at-arms, majesty, and jointly and severally to conpossible. men to freely purchase these things majesty the Queen of the United Kingpenses jointly incurred in PIERRE LANAUX. clude, sign any treaty or treaties touching stalking to the door returns and, in redirection of promoting free business In faith w ereof we, the respective made contingent by this treaty upon th dom of Great Britain and Ireland, Pres. State National Bank nection with the performance of the the premises, and I herewith transmit for sponse to the Speaker's question, informs pienipoteniaries, have signed this treaty action of congress, in the modification intercourse with our neighbors, yes mutually desirous of removing all causes A. BALDWIN him that a messenger from His Excellency work including compensation to the and have hereinto affixed our seals. your information full copies of the power our tariffs laws. Our special commercia it removes the irritating causes o Pres New Orleans National Bank. of misunderstanding in relation thereto theGovernor-General is without. Mr. Speakgiven by me. In execution of the powers umpire, shall be paid by the high con-Done in duplicate at Washington this intercourse with those populations wh unnecessary loss and annoyance to and of promoting friendly intercourse er, politely supressing his surprise at the so conveyed the said Thomas F. Bayard. fifteenth day of February, in the year of CARL KOHN, tracting parties in equal moieties. have been placed upon our borders and Pres. Union National Bank. Wm. L. Putnam and James B. Angell in and good neighborhood between the which the Americans have been subinexpected intellegence, commands - "admade forever our neighbors, made appar our Lord, 1888. Article 9 - Nothing in this treaty nit the messenger. Admittance is then the month of November last met in this United States and the possessions of jected during the past few years, ent by the United States common-carriers (Signed.) T. F. BAYARD, shall interrupt or affect the free navigiven to the usher of the Black Kod, who, WILLIAM PUTNAM. city the plenipotentiaries of her Britannic her majesty in North America, have marine and inland, connecting the gation of the Strait of Canso by fishing

Grand Quarterly Drawing In the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday, March 13, 1888.

while it promises to be the means of opening the American market to our fish products.

resolved to conclude a treaty to that vessels of the United States. end and have named as their plenipo-Article 10-United States fishing

tentiaries, that is to say, the presiden vessels entering the bays or harbors re-

erred to in article 1 of this treaty, shall

conform to harbor regulations common

to them, and fishing vessels of Canada

or of Newfoundland. They need not

report, enter or clear, when putting in-

to such bays or harbors for shelter or

repairing damages, nor when putting

into the same outside the limits of the

established ports for the purpose of pur-

chasing wood or of obtaining water, ex-

cept that any such vessel remaining

JAMES B ANGELL, J. CHAMBERLAIN, L. SACKVILLE WEST,

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 answe an agreement has at length been arrived to a resolution that that body, and this at. which is embodied in the treaty which nstructive as to the great volume of mu I now lay before you. The treaty meets tually profitable interchanges which hav my approval, because I believe it supplies come into existence during the last ha a satisfactory practical and final adjustcentury. This intercourse is still but pay ment upon a basis honorable and just to tially developed. If amicable enterprise both parties, of the difficult, vexed quesand wholesome rivalry between the two tion. to which it relates. A review of the populations be not obstructed, the promis history of this question will show that all of the future is full of the fruits of un bounded prosperity on both sides of th former attempts to arrive at a common interpretation, satisfactory to both parties, border. The treaty now submitted to yo of the first article of the treaty of October has been framed in a spirit of liberal equit. 20 1818, had been unsuccessful, and with and reciprocal benefits, in the convictio the lapse of time the difficulty and obscurthat mutual advantage and conveniend ity only increased. Negotiations in 1854 are the only permanent foundation and again in 1871 ended in both cases in : peace and friendship between states, and temporary reciprocal arrangement of the that with the adoption of the agreement tariffs of Canada and Newfoundland, and now placed before the senate, beneficia of the United States, and the payment of satisfactory intercourse between the two a money award by the United States, un countries will be established so as to secure der which the real questions and differperpetual peace and harmony. In connec. ences remained unsettled and in abeyance. tion with the treaty herewith submitted and ready to present themselves anew just I deem it also my duty to transmit to the as soon as conventional arrangements were senate a written offer or arrangement abregated. The situation, therefore, rethe nature of a modus vivendi, tend ed mained unimproved by the results of the after the conclusion of the treaty on the treaty of 1871, and the grave condition of part of the British plenipotentiaries to affairs presenting almost indentically the secure kindly, peaceful relations during same features and causes of complaint by the period that may be required for the the United States against Canadian action consideration of the treaty by the respec and British default in correction confront. tive governments and for the enactment of ed us in May, 1886 and was continued upnecessary legislation to carry its provisions til the present time. The greater part of into effect if approved. This paper, freely the correspondence which has taken place and on their motion, signed by the Brit between the two governments heretofore ish conferres, not only extends advantages has been communicated to congress, and to our fishermen pending the ratification at as early a day as possible I shall transof the treaty, but appears to have been mit the remaining portion to this date, dictated by a friendly amicable spirit. accompanying it with joint protocols of am given to understand that the othe the conferences which resulted in the congovernments concerned in the treaty wil clusion of the treaty now submitted to within a few days, in accordance wit you. You will thus be fully possessed of their methods of conducting public bus the record and history of the case since uess, submit the said treaty to their re the termination, on June 30, 1885, of the spective legislatures, when they will be at fishery articles of the treaty of Washingonce published to the world. In view of ton of 1871, whereby we were relegated to such action it appears to be advisable that the provisions of the treaty of October 20. y the publication here early, a full know-1818. As the documents and papers reedge of all done in the premises should be ferred to will supply full information of afforded our people would seem to be the positions taken under my administrauseful to inform the popular mind concerntion by representatives of the United ing the history of long continued dispute States as well as those occupied by the re growing out of the subject embraced in the presentatives of the government of Great treaty, and satisfy the public interests. Britain it is not considered necessary touching the same, as well as acquaint onr on expedient to repeat them in this people with the present status of the ques

bearing his black rod, advances three steps nto the chamber and pauses to give three 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 he performance and then breaks the silence: "His Excellency the Governor-General desires me to inform you that he as arrived in the Senate Chamber and to equest the attendance of the Commons. Again bowing, the U. of the B. R. backs out of the Chamber, pausing at the thresnold to beud double for the last time and leparts amid a storm of applause from the mused Commoners who then rush pellnell into the senate where, seated on the Chrone, His Excellency, wearing a cockd hat and gold laced uniform, reals the speech from the Throne. Around him taudSir John Macdonald robed in all his rders, the members of the cabinet. a staff t officers and the aides, in front sit the udges of the Supreme Court in their mine-trimmed robes of office and other ignitaries, while on either hand sit the eauty and fashion of the Capital. The hamber certainly presents a brilliant ppearance. A STORY OF A LITTLE BIG MAN. From the foregoing it is evident that e gentleman nsher of the Black Rod performs highly important constitutional uties and that it would be difficult for he Governor-General to get along withathim. In his own estimation Rene Edouard Kimber is of even greater consequence. Unfortunately, he is only five et high and looks it. One day during ist session he got in the way of the House f Commons cricket team which was playng at Rideau Hall and when ordered out of the way by Mr. Jenkins, a member of he House, looked up and demanded, "do ou 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 ollar high in the air and deposited him utside of the crowd who yelled with lelight.

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The question of the three mile limit, as well as the headland contention, are satisfactorily disposed of, the

jurisdiction of Great Britain over 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 to Americans for fishing purposes,

while a mixed commission is to determine and fix the boundaries of the three mile limit everywhere. It will be seen that whenever th

United States shall remove the du ties from Fishery products going

from the British provinces into that ies are free to appoint a mixed comcountry, then the Americans shall nission, delimiting in the manner probe allowed the privilege, under li ided in this treaty the British waters. bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts cense from Canada or Newfoundland, of Canada and of Newfoundland, as the as the case may be, to enter their which the United States by article 1 of ports for the purchase of provisions. the convention of October 20, 1818, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other between the United States and Great

supplies and outfits, and the ship-Britain, renounced forever any liberty ping of crews, like privileges to be o take, dry or cure fish. given to Canadian and Newfound-Article 2-The commission shall con-

land fishermen in the Atlantic ports ist of two commissioners, to be named of the United States. This is an by her Britannic majesty, of two comimportant and equitable provision, missioners to be named by the president and we hope it will be in full operaof the United States. Without delay,

tion without unnecessary delay. We fear, however, that the desirable end will be retarded by the provisions of the protocol, which, in

consideration of a fee of \$1.50 per ton, makes the privileges named available, for a period of two years, American fishermen, with out the compensating privilege of free fish to our fishermen. As

this arrangement will only last the time named however.we can afford to let it pass, in view of the fact that our people must reap some benefit from trade in bait, supplies, etc. with the marked shall on the termination of the Americans.

It is to be hoped that our neighbors will so respect the Treaty as to render the maintenance of police vessels on the part of Canada unneces-

of the United States-Thomas Bayard, secretary of state; William L. Putnam, of Maine, and James B. Angell, of Michigan; and her majesty the queen 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 Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America, and Sir Charles Tupper, G. C. M., minister of

more than 24 hours, exclusive of Suninance of the Dominion of Canada, days, and legal holidays, within any who having communicated to each such port or communicating with the other their respective full powers, found shore therein, may be required to re n good and due form, have agreed upon port, enter or clear, and no vessel shall the following articles: be excused hereby from giving due in-Article 1-The high contracting par

formation to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage, nor, when therein for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues. buoy dues, light dues or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit other changes inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved

or secured by the convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 11-United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern after the exchange of the satisfactions coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of its creaty, the commission shall Newfoundland, under stress of weather meet and complete the delimitation as or other casualties, may unload, reload,

soon as possible thereafter. In case of trans-ship or sell, subject to customs the death, absence or incapacity of any laws and regulations, all fish on board commissioner, or in the event of any when such unloading, trans-shipment or commissioner omitting or ceasing to ac sale is made necessary as incidental to as such, the president of the United repairs, and may replenish their outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or States or her Britannic majesty, respectively shall forthwith name another lost by disaster, and in case of death or person to act as commissioner instead sickness shall be allowed all needful faof the commissioner originally named. cilities, including the shipping of crews, Article 3.-The delimitation referred and licenses to purchase in established o in article 1 of this treaty shall be ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of marked upon British admiralty charts Canada or Newfoundland for the homeby a series of lines regularly numbered ward voyages such provisions and supand duly described. The charts so plies as are ordinarily sold to trading

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 lisecretary of state of the United States. censes in the manner aforesaid, shall and three copies to her majesty's governalso be accorded upon all occasions completed by he colonial authorities. ment. The delimitation shall be made such facilities for the purchase of casual

THE "MODUS VIVENDI." The following is the modus vivendi referred to in the president's message. WASHINGTON, Feb 21. (Protocol.)-The

CHARLES TUPPER.

treaty having been signed the British plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate com mencement of the fishing season, before the treaty can possibly be ratified by the senate of the United States, by the parliament of Canada and the legislature of Newfoundland. In the absence of such ratification old conditions which given rise to so much friction and irrita tion might be revived, and might interfere with the unprejudiced consideration of the treaty by the legislative bodies concerned. Under these circumstances and with the further object of affording evidence of their anxious desire to promote good feeling and to remove all possible subjects of controversy, the British plenipotentiaries are ready to make the

following temporary arrangement for period not exceeding two years in order to afford a modus vivendi, pending the ratification of the treaty.

1. For a period not exceeding two years from the present date, the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Atlan tic coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be granted to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses at a fee of \$1.50 per ton for the following purposes . The purchase of but, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits; transhipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2. If during the continuance of this ar rangement the United States should re move the dut s on fish, fish oil, whale and seal oils, and their coverings, packages, etc., the said license shall be issued free of charge

3. United States fishing vessels entering the bays and harbors of the Atlanti coasts of Canada or of Newfoundland any of the four purposes mentioned in article I of the convention of October 20. 1818 and not remaining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the customs house, providing that they do not communicate with the

shore

soon as the

Signed.

4. A forfeit re to be exacted only for the offences of fishing or preparing to fish in territorial aters. 5. This arra igement to take effect as

[ J. CHAMBERLAIN.

tions involved and give them the exact the treaty nessage, but 1 believe will be found to contain justice and honor. terms of the proposed adjustment, in th place of exaggerated, imaginative state and therefore will be a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which clouded ments, which will otherwise reach them our ocessary measures can relations with our neighbors on the north- I therefore beg eave respectfully to sug ern border. Especially satisfactory do I gest that the said treaty and all such cor L. SACKVILLE WEST, believe the proposed arrangement will respondence, messages and documents re-CHARLES TUPPER. found by those of our citizens engaged lating to the same as may be deemed Dated Washington, Feb. 15, 1888. portant to accomplish these purposes, b the open sea fisheries adjacent to the at once made public by order of your The American plenipotentiaries having Canadian coast, and resorting to those ceived the communication of the British honorable body. ports and harbors under the treaty proplenipotentiaries of this date conveying visions and rules of international law. The (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND. their plan for the administration to be ob Executive Mansion, Feb. 20, 1888. proposed delimitation of the line, exclusive of fisheries, from the common fisheries,

barassed and obstructed them so serious-

ly. The enforcement of penalties for un

lawfully fishing or preparing to fish within

nshore and exclusive waters of Canada

and Newfoundland, is to be accomplished

under safeguards against oppressive or

arbitrary action, thus protecting defendant

fishermen from punishment in advance of

## THE SPEECH.

When the members of the House of ommons who responded to Black Rod's. ummoos had duly presented themselves a the Senate chamber, His Excellency read the speech, which was as follows: Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: It affords me much gratification to meet u once more at the commencement of he parliamentary session and to congratute vou upon the general prosperity of he country

Although the labors of the husbandman ave not been rewarded in some portions the Dominion by an adequate return. he harvest of last year has, on the whole. een plenteous, while in Manitoba and he North-west Territories it was one of emarkable abundance. The negotiations b t een Her Majesty's overnment and that of the United States or the adjustment of what is known as "The Fishery Question," have, Iam pleas ed to inform you, resulted in a treaty. which will, I venture to hope, be considered by you as honorable and satisfacpory to both nations. The treaty, with he papers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you and you will be invited to adopt a measure to give ffect to its provisions. The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests f rival companies were found to be in conflict as to require authoritative adjustment. As further legislation appears to be needed for these purposes, a measure will be submitted to you for the consolidation and improvement of the Railway Acts.

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Scott's Emulsion, Northrup & Lyman's EMULSION PURE Cod Liver Oil Estey's Iron & Quinine Tonic Nasal Balm, Shiloh's Couga Cure, Tamarac Elixir Cingalese Hair Renewer a full stock of the above just received FRESH THE MEDICAL HALL, D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham, Feb. 7, '88 NEW METHODIST CHURCH.

ST. LUKE'S.

Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS in the above Church, will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between and 7.30 oclock, when the Church will be open and an official in attendance. Persons wishing Sittings should apply early as mos of the seats

all parties. There are many, in both Canada and the United States, who Н will, no doubt, endeavor for party reasons, to make those interested dissatisfied with the arrangement, but it must be remembered that these are of the class who would not be satisfied on any terms, and little

heed should be paid to them.

When we have secured the privilege of selling our fish free in the United States, we shall next turn our attention to obtaining a free

and other natural products, and it will be found that the privilege of fishing within our three mile limit, 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 annex-

ation, find their wishes realised sooner than they anticipate.

## Local Legislature.

vince of Nova Scotia, the line from The local legislature is to assemble Cape Smoke to the limit at Point Aconi at Fredericton to-day. Before the at Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the session ends it is to be hoped that line from Cornaigre head to the light the Government will be in a position on the south-easterly end of Brunet Is land, thence to Fortune head; at Sir to announce a loss ruinous policy Charles Hamilton sound the line from than it is now pursuing towards the the south-east point of Cape Fogo to lumber industry. We have not White Island, thence to the north end learned who the leader of the Oppoof Peckford Island, and from the south sition is to be, or, indeed, whether end of Peckford Island to the east headthere is any opposition for any one land of Ragged harbor. At or near to lead. If some of the able gentlethe following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward men who. no doubt, believe they can from the following lines, namely-at or direct provincial affairs as well as near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia. Mr. Blair and his associates, do not the line from the light on Stoddard Isorganise and make a fight the sesland to the light on the south point of sion will be a dull one. Since Cape Sable, thence to the light at Bac-Northumberland's "ticket" has becarro Point; at Chedebucto and come so disintegrated the hope of Peter's bays, the line from Granberry the country, which generally likes Island light, to Green Island light. to have an opposition of some dithence to Point Rouge; at Mira Bay mensions, is somewhat disappointed.

the line from the light on the east point of Scatterie Island to the north-There has been a rumor that Nor-

in the following manner, and shall be or needful provisions and supplies as accepted by both the high contracting | are ordinarily granted to trading vessels parties, as applicable for all purposes. but such provisions or supplies shall not under article 1 of the convention of be obtained, by barter nor purchase for October 20, 1818, between the United re-sale or traffic.

States and Great Britain. The three Article 12-Fishing vessels of Canada marine miles mentioned in article 1 of and Newfoundland shall have on the the convention of October 20, 1818. Atlantic coast of the United States all the shall be measured seaward from low privileges reserved and secured by this water mark, but at every bay, creek, or treaty to United States fishing vecsels in harbor not otherwise specially provided the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfor in this treaty, such three marine found'and,

miles shall be measured seaward from a Article 13-The secretary of the treasstraight line drawn across the bay, | ury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous excreek, or harbor in the part nearest the hibition by every United States fishing entrance at the first point where the vessel of its official number on each bow width does not exceed 10 marine miles. and any such vessel required by law to Article 4-At or near the following have an official number and failing to combays, the limits of exclusion under arti ply with such regulations, shall not be cle I of the convention of October 20 entitled to the licenses provided for 1818, at points more than three marine this treaty. Such regulations shall b miles from low water mark, shall be communicated to her majesty's governestablished by the following lines namement, 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 vessels, and appurtences, and also of the light at point Escuminac to the light;on supplies and cargo aboard, when the the eastern point of Tabiscintae gully:

offence was committed, and for preparing at Egmont bay, in Prince Edward Isto fish in such waters to unlawfully fish land, the line from the lights at the thereon penalties shall be fixed by the points; and of St. Ann's bay, in the procourt, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing, and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland. In relation to the right of fishing in such waters, creeks or harbors, penalties shall be fixed by the court not exceeding in all \$3 per ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be held for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial (except on appeal) shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall on request of the defence order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him more convenient. Security for costs shall not be required of the defence, except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be a proper appeal to the defence only, and the evidence at the trial may be used on appeal. Judg-St ments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the governor general of Canada in council or the governor-in-council of Newfoundland before the same are executed.

Article 15-Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil.

served by the governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries, will give certainty and security as to the during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the senate of the land theory of imaginary lines is abandontreaty this day signed and the enactment of the legislation by the respective governin the treaty of certain named bays especments therein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiar s by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighcans. Uninterrupted navigation of the borhood betw . n the British possessions Strait of Canso is expressly and for the in North America, and the United States, first time affirmed, and for the purpose and they will convey the communication for which our fishermen under the treaty of the British Ilenipotentaries to the preof 1818 were allowed into the bays, harsident of the United States, with a recombors and canals of Newfoundland, within mendation that the same may be by him a belt of three marine miles, are placed made known to the senate for its informaunder fair liberal construction, and their tion, together with the treaty when the enjoyment secured without such condilatter is submitted to that body for ratitions and restrictions as in the past em.

T. F. BAYARD, WILLIAM L PUTMAN. Signed, JAMES B. ANGELL. Dated Washington, D C, Feb. 15, 1888

fication

THE PP "SIDENT'S MESSAGE. The following is the president's messag which accompanied the fishery treaty when sent to the senate : To the senate of the United States :

"In my annual message transmitted t congress in De ember, 1887, it was stated that negotiations were then pending for the settlement of questions growing out of rights claimed by American fishermen British North American waters. As a re sult of such negotiations a treaty has been agreed upon between her Britannic majesty and the United States, concluded and signed in the capitol under my directions and authority on the 17th February in ermen to obtain provisions and the ordinstant, and which I now have the honor to submit to the senate, with the recommen dation that it hall receive the consent o that body, as provided in the constitution -that the rai fication thereof may be duly exchanged and the treaty be carried into effect. Shortly aft r congress adjourned in Murch last, and in continu ation of my efforts to arrive at such an agreement bet veen the governments Great Britain and the United States as would secure to the citizens of the respec authorities to identify the recipents and tive countries he unmolested enjoyment prevent abuse, and can form no im-

of their just rights, under the existing

Our Mext Gov. rior-G neral.

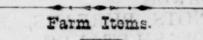
area and their legitimate field. The head-The Canada Gazette says: - Lord Stan ley having filled responsible position ed by Great Britain, and the specification here, there is every reason to expect h will not fall behind in the discharge of ally provided for, gives satisfaction to the those less onerous duties of the Governorinhabitants of the shores without substrac-General of the Dominion. "Indeed." says ting materially from the value and conthe Gazette, "we should not be surprised venience of the fishery rights of Ameri- if, from a social point of view. Lord and Lady Stanley will be among the most

The March Winds Soon Will Blow

popular of recent Viceregal residents."

With hopes of Spring weather soon comng, thoughts turn to more favored climes down South, and the 214th grand monthly and the extraordinary quarterly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, on Tuesday, (always Tuesday)

March 13th, when the First Capital Prize will be \$300.000, etc., etc. Any informa tion desired can be had on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Lt.



Heap up and tramp down solidly now around the young fruit trees.

trial, delays, inconvenience and unneces-Water, green food, and meat, fowls sary expenses. The history of events in nust have to prosper during the winter. Watch the outlets of the tile drains. the last two years show no feature of that they do not become closed with ice. Canadian administration more harrassing There is one part of the farm that is not and injurious than the compulsion upon benefited by drainage: the manure heap. our fishing vessels to make formal entry Politeness pays in the cow-stable. gentle man gets more milk than a harsh and clearance on every occasion of tem

porarily seeking shelter in Canadian ports Straw and corn fodder are best worked and harbors. Such inconvenience is prointo manure by putting them through

vided against in the proposed treaty, and good animals The best preventative of trouble this most frequent just cause of complaint lambing time is daily exercise for the ewes | land applicable to the province of Mani is removed. Articles permitting our fish during winter

Take the bridles with you when you go ary supplies of trading vessels on their to breakfast, and put them near the stove while you eat homeward voyages, and which are accord-Separate the weaker animals: they need

ed further, and the even more important extra feed, whereas with the stronger they privilege on all occasions of purchasing get scant feed such casual or needful provisions and sup-Profit in farming comes from the maximum crops, the products of winter thought | the public accounts. plies as are ordinarily granted trading

and summer work ressels, are of great importance and value. It the chain pump is clogged up with Licenses, to be granted without charge ice do not give the crank a jerk. Both and on application, to enable our fisherwheel and chain break more easily when verv cold men to enjoy these privileges, are reason-Every farmer may be the architect of able, proper checks in the hands of local

his own fortunes, and it is poor policy to let the job out to luck, Harness hung in the stable is damaged

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Experience having shown that amend. nents are required to make the provisions f the act respecting the election of memhers to the House of Commons more effective and more convenient in their operation, you will be asked to consider a meaure for the amendment of that statute. The act respecting controverted elecons may likewise require attention. With a view to the removal of certain 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 consider the numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the act respecting the electoral franchise and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying the law and greatly lessening the cost of its operation

The growth of the Northwest Territories renders expedient an improvement in the system of government and legislation affecting those partions of the Dominion, and a bill for that purpose will be laid be fore you.

A bill will be laid before you to make a larger portion of the modern laws of Eng. toba and to the Northwest Territories in regard to matters which are within the control of the parliament of Canada, but which have not as yet been made the subject of Canadian legislation.

Among other measures bills will be presented to you relating to the judiciary, to the civil service act and to the audit of Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you as well as the estimates for the en uing year. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service, Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting the public interest which may be brought before you to

your best consideration, and I feel assured,

