

THE EVENING STAR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1890.

THE FISHING.

Very much after the decision, power of the

immunity determined to secure the enjoyment

of them intact, to whom they exclusively belong.

The Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland was

promptly answered by the Admiral on the station,

that a sufficient force of small armed vessels would

be placed on the British North American coast,

with effect orders to prevent any intrusion of those

privileges, and which, however, had been long and

uninterruptedly enjoyed by citizens of the United

States. The rights which it was thus determined

to protect, were conferred upon our people by

sovereign treaty, based upon adequate considerations,

and are to last forever. Of our condition in this

respect, the American people, who are naturally

coming and acting, are well apprised, but their

long encroachment on the British fishing grounds,

and their unrelenting enjoyment of what does not

honestly belong to them, have been constructed

by the most exacting and just of all nations.

It is an absolute requirement, that, as in

cases of less importance, it is a maxim, that

through the continuance of a nuisance, a lawful

possession cannot be upheld, so in the present

instance, passive submission to the continued

violation of a treaty, must not be reckoned as *prima*

facie evidence, that one sentence of the treaty itself

has been implicitly annulled.

The Americans assert that the rigid enforcement

of the treaty, as insisted upon by Great Britain,

will, in a great measure, destroy the prospects of

their fisheries, as it is literally impossible for them

to pursue their vocations effectually, if this

stringency is continued. We are quite satisfied that

such should be the case. The wants of our people,

their convenience, their trade requirements, when

submitted to the American Congress, and reasonable

terms proposed, by which all that we can fairly

require might be enjoyed, without detriment to

any interest of the Americans, have been passed

by with silent indifference, and now, that we have

information on the tip in the treaty business, we

trust that he may be kept in that attitude, until

the temper is a little more susceptible to rational

argument, though this is hitherto manifestly false.

Since writing the above, our attention has been

directed to an article in the New York Tribune of

the 22d instant. After enumerating what has been

done in the British government and the

colonies, in order to protect our fisheries, the

Tribune thus remarks:

"This course of proceedings is based on the

conviction of 1818, in which the United States

expressly renounced the right to take fish, or

to catch or sell them, in the waters of the

United States, except where there

was an established right in the colonies

to take fish in the waters of the United States.

But it was an oversight on the part of the

American minister who made it, and that he did

not know that the United States had

in the days, and not merely within three miles

of the general line of coast, but the fact, but they

do not change the right, which the colonies

have now enjoyed for the last thirty years.

As we now understand the matter, the

Colonies are entitled to their fisheries

as a right, and it is one which they have

deserved to receive. It is one which they

have not given up. They have claimed that

our fishermen were encroaching and that the

colonies were entitled to their fisheries, and

now at last they are authorized to enforce it.

The Tribune is one of the most influential and

widely circulated papers in the United States, and

therefore the above candid admission will not be

without its due share of influence.

BATTLE OF LINDSEY LAKE.

Jonathan is a field of ponds and ponds as a

Frenchman. No election scheme of any magni-

tude is devised by him, that does not promptly

THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

The question of Reciprocity between the United

States and Canada, is at length exciting considerable

attention in the former country. The Albany

Register, a paper of much ability, writes on

the subject, says—

"Canada, increases in interest and importance every

year. It is one of the most important, involving

important principles. The rapid development of

Canada in the development of its resources, and the

great increase of its trade, have attracted the

attention of the United States, and the

particular interest in those localities whose business

relations are intimately connected with those of the

Provinces. Boston, since the completion of the

railroads to the St. Lawrence, has become greatly

interested in the movement, and is putting forth

powerful exertions to secure its success. One Lake

Ontario, especially, is anxious to see the

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