

Religious Intelligencer.

THAT GOD IN ALL THINGS MAY BE GLORIFIED THROUGH JESUS CHRIST.—Peter

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WHOLE No. 1775

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A GOOD INCOME.—A good deal is said about the poverty suffering of the Pope. He seems, however, to have a very respectable income for a poor prisoner. His income is derived from three sources. One is the interest of the vast sum left by Pius IX in the pontifical treasury, invested chiefly in English consols. This interest amounts to about \$625,000 a year. Another source is the Peter's pence contribution, which, in spite of very great reductions in late years, averages about \$415,000 annually. The third source is the apostolic chancery, the receipts of which include sums received for titles and decorations, privileges of the altar, private chapels, etc., and aggregate about \$520,000 a year. The entire annual income of Leo XIII., therefore, is about \$1,560,000.

A BUST.—Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, has ordered a marble bust of the late Dr. Norman McLeod for the hall of Balmoral.

ECCLESIASTICAL RAFFLE.—The *Golden Rule* reports that a lottery dealer was arrested at Manchester, N. H., on whose books was found this statement, in English and French:

"I, undersigned, certify that every one who will take tickets in this raffle will have a share during their life and after death to the following prayers: 70,000 masses, 60,000 beads, 60,000 communions, and 2,000 pater naves.

Congregation of the Assumption, Sanfold, 28th March, 1887, Sister St. Marie, Supt."

THE LATEST.—The newest discovery in the art of coast-defence is described by the *Christian Standard* thus: Instead of building forts above ground to invite the broadsides of the enemy, the great guns are hidden in deep pits on the shore. The cannon in the pit can be loaded and, by a system of mirrors, directed while out of sight and reach of the enemy; then by compressed air in a strong cylinder it can quickly be lifted to the surface and discharged. The recoil of the gun condenses enough air to lift it for the next shot. In this way it seems possible to make any seaport absolutely impregnable; for, if due precaution is taken not to leave any of the hole sticking up above the shore, the enemy would stand a poor chance of hitting it.

CHILD WIDOWS.—The Child Widows of India are to have a home in Poona. According to the last census there were no fewer than 20,930,626 widows in India, of whom 382,736 were under 19 years of age, 207,388 under 14, and 28,976 under the age of nine years.

THE TREATY.

The following is the full text of the Fishery Treaty:

Whereas differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, mutually desirous of removing all causes of misunderstanding in relation thereto, and promoting friendly intercourse and good neighborhood between the United States and the possessions of her Majesty in North America, have 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 F. 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 Rt. 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, K. C. M. G., minister of finance of the Dominion of Canada, who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties are free to appoint a mixed commission to delimit, in the manner provided in this treaty, the British waters, bays, creeks, and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States,

by article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry, or cure fish.

ARTICLE II.

The commission shall consist of two commissioners, to be named by her Britannic Majesty; of two commissioners to be named by the president of the United States without delay. After the exchange of satisfactions of this treaty the commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter. In case of the death, absence or incapacity of a commissioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act as such, the president of the United States, or her Britannic Majesty, respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as commissioner instead of the commissioner originally named.

ARTICLE III.

The delimitation referred to in article 1 of this treaty shall be marked upon the British admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The charts so marked shall, on the termination of the work of the commission, be signed by the commission in quadruplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the United States and three copies to her Majesty's government. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner, and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable, for all purposes under article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three miles mentioned in article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be measured seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek, or harbor in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed 10 marine miles.

ARTICLE IV.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion under article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water mark, shall be established by the following lines, namely:—

At the Baie des Chaleurs the line from the light at Point Escuminac to the light on the eastern point of Tabusintac gully.

At Egmont Bay, in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at the point.

Off St. Anne's bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point a'Coni.

At Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head. At Sir Charles Hamilton Sound the line from the southeast point of Cape Forgo to White Island, thence to the east end of Peckford Island to the east headland of Ragged Harbor.

At or near the following bays the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward from the following lines, namely:—

At or near Barrington bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddard Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Bacarro Point.

At Chedabucto and St. Peter's bays, the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence to Point Rouge.

At Mira bay the line from the light on the east point of Scatarie Island to the northeasterly point of Cape Morien.

At Placentia Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Latinee Point, on the eastern mainland shore, to the most southerly point of Red Island, thence by the most southerly point of Merashen Island to the mainland.

Long Island and Brier Island, at St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bays.

ARTICLE V.

Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters or any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the

marine miles mentioned in article 1 of the convention of October 20, 1818.

ARTICLE VI.

The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon numbered, described and marked as herein provided, with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall forthwith, from time to time, be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties, and be binding in two months from such proclamations.

ARTICLE VII.

Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire, selected by the secretary of state of the United States and her Britannic Majesty's minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

ARTICLE VIII.

Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commission and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connexion with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE IX.

Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

ARTICLE X.

United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred 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 into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same outside the limits of established ports of entry for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than 24 hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein, may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused hereby from giving due information 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 information shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the convention of Oct. 20, 1818.

ARTICLE XI.

United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays, and harbors of the eastern and northeastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualties, may unload, reload, tranship, or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all useful facilities, including the shipping of crews. Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada or Newfoundland, for the homeward voyages, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels, but such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for resale or traffic.

ARTICLE XII.

Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

ARTICLE XIII.

The secretary of the treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition, by every United States fishing vessel, of its official number on each bow; and any such vessel required by law to have an official number failing to comply with such regulation shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to her Majesty's government previously to their taking effect.

ARTICLE XIV.

The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in article 1 of this treaty, may extend to forfeiture of the boats or vessels and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed, and for preparing to fish in such waters to unlawfully fish therein the penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawful 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 the 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 for 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. Judgments 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 XV.

Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil), being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned (the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States) as well as the usual and necessary covering of the same as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, and upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects, without duty being reimposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coast of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual license, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:—

1.—The purpose of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

2.—Transshipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3.—Shipping of crews; supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

ARTICLE XVI.

This treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States (by and with the advice and consent of the senate), and by her Britannic Majesty. Having received the assent of the parliament of Canada and of the legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, having signed this treaty and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington this 15th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1888.

(Signed)

T. F. BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM,
JAMES B. ANGELL,
J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST,
CHAS. TUPPER.

Protocol.

The treaty having been signed the British plenipotentiaries desire to state that they have been considering the position which will be created by the immediate commencement of the fishing season, before the treaty can 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 the old conditions, which have given

RISE TO SO MUCH FRICTION AND IRRITATION.

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 a period not exceeding two years, in order to afford a *modus vivendi*, pending the ratification of the treaty:—

For a period not exceeding two years from the present day, the privilege of entering the bays and harbors of the Atlantic 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 bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits; transshipment of catch and shipping of crews.

2.—If, during the continuance of this arrangement the United States should remove the duties 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 Atlantic coasts of Canada, or of Newfoundland, for any of the four purposes mentioned in article 1 of the convention of Oct. 20, 1818, and not remaining therein more than 24 hours, shall not be required to enter or clear at the custom house providing that they do not communicate with the shore.

4.—Forfeiture to be exacted only for the offence of fishing, or preparing to fish, in territorial waters.

5.—This arrangement to take effect as soon as the necessary measures can be completed by the colonial authorities.

J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. S. SACKVILLE WEST,
CHARLES TUPPER.

Washington, Feb. 15, 1888.
The American plenipotentiaries having received the communication of the British plenipotentiaries of this date, conveying their

PLAN FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.

to be observed by the governments of Canada and Newfoundland in respect of the fisheries during the period which may be requisite for the consideration by the senate of the treaty this day signed, and the enactment of the legislation by respective governments therein proposed, desire to express their satisfaction with this manifestation of an intention on the part of the British plenipotentiaries by the means referred to, to maintain the relations of good neighborhood between the British possessions in North America and the United States, and they will convey the communication of the British plenipotentiaries to the president of the United States, with the recommendation that the same may be, by him, made known to the senate for its information, together with the treaty, when the latter is submitted to that body for ratification.

(Signed.)

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

Concerning Women.

—Louisa Alcott's books have been translated into Danish.

—Mrs. Furtado Heine has founded and maintains in Paris a dispensary where from four to five hundred children are treated daily.

—Miss Huntington, daughter of Bishop F. D. Huntington, of Central New York, is trying to persuade the working-women of New York to improve their condition by leaving the city. She points out that, in the smaller cities and towns, women who go into domestic service are to a great extent companions rather than servants, and have the advantages of healthy country air.

—The women of the world are profoundly interested in the subject of woman's work. Mrs. Frank Leslie, who is herself a worker, and an earnest one, advises girls starting out as self-supporters to steer clear of literature unless they should have remarkable talent in that line, because the field is over-crowded; more good things are written than

there is room to print. She considers illustrating and engraving much more reliable staffs to lean upon.

—Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, of Boston, who is, by-the-way, the daughter of Prof. Agassiz, has for eight years supported free kindergartens in the poorest quarters of Boston and Cambridge, at a personal expense of as much as \$50,000 a year. This is only one of Mrs. Shaw's many philanthropic works. Mr. Quincy Shaw, by-the-way, has the finest collection of Millet's paintings and Japanese lacquers in the country. This proves the catholicity of his taste, for it would be hard to find greater extremes in art than the broad brush work of Millet, and the fine work on Japanese lacquers.

WORSE AND WORSE!—The latest estimate of the destruction caused by the flood in Honan, China, is actually seven millions,—more than the whole population of Ireland twice the population of Scotland; one and a half times the population of this Dominion! It is said, and we believe correctly, that the calamity is due to neglect of obvious precautions on the part of the government of China. The men in authority—the men of "light and leading," neglected their duty. What was everybody's business was overlooked by all. The embankments of the great river had stood the pressure of the floods for long ages; why not stand another year, and another? There were premonitions of danger. There was anxiety. There were signs of peril as the old bulwarks of the rich valley of the Yellow River showed signs of giving way. But—"it will be time enough to-morrow!" "It will last our day." "Somebody else ought to attend to it." Thus, through a conspiracy of fatal indolence and negligence the dreadful catastrophe came, and men perished in larger numbers than at any time since Noah's flood.—We need not indicate the "lessons" which this unexampled calamity may well teach all lands. It is an appalling illustration of the peril of neglect.

A GREAT TUNNEL.—The tunnel that is to supply New York City with water is twenty-eight miles long, dug through solid rock, or nearly so. Holes or shafts were dug in the earth to a water-level, one mile apart, some of them being 350 to 386 feet below the surface of the earth. The shafts are about sixteen feet square; and this is about the size of the tunnel, which is inlaid with bricks. Many thousands of men have been employed for thirty-four months in the construction of this tunnel, which may take twelve months more for its completion. It has been a very dangerous job. At one time, so many were killed that the authorities appointed a committee of investigation. Their report was that the loss of life was mainly due to carelessness caused by drinking of beer, of which enormous quantities have been used. So exact were the engineering calculations that the meeting of the twenty-eight parts of the tunnel varied but a trifle. In one instance, the drills or augers struck each other as they met.

A "MILLENNIUM."—It is a very attractive millennium which Dr. Talmage predicts, when society "shall be attuned by the gospel harp." "There will be as many classes in society as now, but the classes will not be regulated by birth or wealth or accident, but by the scale of virtue and benevolence; and people will be assigned to their places of good, or very good, or most excellent. So, also, commercial life will be attuned; and there will be twelve in every dozen, and sixteen ounces in every pound, and apples at the bottom of the barrel will be as sound as those on the top, and silk goods will not be cotton, and sellers will not have to charge honest people more than the right price because others will not pay, and goods will come to you corresponding with the sample by which you purchased them, and coffee will not be chickoried, and sugar will not be sanded, and milk will not be chalked, and adulteration of food will be a State prison offence. All things shall be attuned. Elections in England and the United States will no more be a grand carnival of defamation and scurrility, but the elevation of righteous men in a righteous way." To all of which we add "Amen."