Canada's Fisheries.

TALK WITH MINISTER FOSTER AND ADMIRAL LUCE—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE INSHORE FISHERIES—THE ESCAPED POACHERS AND THEIR FUTURE LIABILITY—ADMIRAL LUCE JUSTIFIES HIS ACTION.

(*Halifax Herald.*)

Hon. George R. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, who arrived in the city Friday night, after making a tour of the coast, had an interview with Consul-General Phelan on Saturday. Later in the day, accompanied by Capt. Scott, the Minister held a conference with Rear Admiral Luce and Consul-General Phelan, on the United States warship Richmond. The conference, which was of an informal nature, lasted one hour. It is understood that matters connected with recent seizures, the treatment of American fishermen in Canadian waters, etc., were talked over freely and frankly, and an interchange of opinion was had which will be materially profitable in all future matters requiring to be dealt with by the parties concerned. Admiral Luce pays a high compliment to Minister Foster, his frank and courteous bearing, and his thorough knowledge of the intricacies of his office, and says he should have considered it a personal misfortune not to have seen and conferred with the minister. Neither the Admiral nor Consul-General Phelan would give any information regarding the matters talked over; and Mr. Foster went from the flagship to the depot and took the night express for St. John. The minister accorded a *Herald* reporter an interview at the Waverly house on Friday night. Referring to reiterated charges of the opposition press that the coasts are not efficiently protected, Mr. Foster remarked that it was a very difficult thing to please an opposition. "If we don't make seizures," he said, "they charge us with doing nothing. If we do make seizures they say we are harrassing and exasperating the Yankees."

"In a recent interview you said that the Americans were doing very little poaching; and since then there have been several seizures."

"I said that as a rule they showed a well defined disposition to obey our laws, reinforced by instructions from their owners. but there are exceptions to every rule. Of course, there are United States fishermen who will poach whenever they get an opportunity. Some of these violators of the law have fallen into the hands of our cruisers."

"The results of the season have shown the importance and value of the inshore fisheries?"

"Yes. The American catch this year as well as last, being very small, our cousins are entirely dependent upon our waters for mackerel."

"Have you anything to say about the replies made by Captain Scott to Admiral Luce's questions?"

"I have read them carefully. Captain Scott's replies expressed his opinions very frankly. And if American fishermen follow the instructions of Admiral Luce, based upon those replies, they will do all that Canada asks or expects them to do. In regard to those questions and answers, it must be understood that we don't make a business of supplying American vessels from the banks with necessary provisions to continue their homeward voyages. The dictates of humanity will not allow us to refuse the necessaries of life to a vessel in absolute want, but we don't intend to encourage them to remain on the banks fishing until they run out of almost everything, and then come in and get supplies to continue their voyage home. That's not our idea at all."

"What about Captain Scott's reply to query No. 3, which makes it appear that the construction of a word in an international treaty 'is left to the discretion of the local cuztoms officer or the captoin of a cruiser?'"

"Whenever an American vessel enters port, and absolutely needs anything not specified by treaty, the collector or commander communicates the fact to the department at Ottawa, from whence emanate instructions in regard to each particular case, which is considered on its merits."

"The schooner Hodgson was recently fined $400 for not reporting at Shelburne. All or nearly all the fines imposed for similar offences last year were remitted. Does the fining of the Hodgson indicate a new departure on the part of the government on that particular line?"

"No. Each case of seizure is carefully looked into. The papers in the Hodgson case had not reached Ottawa when I left. The owners of the Hodgson merely deposited $400 pending investigation. There have been some cases in which the vessels were not clearly in fault and the deposits were returned. The Hodgson's may be a similar case."

"In regard to the seizure of seines, boats and men of the Gloucester schooners French and Argonaut, do you consider those vessels also liable to seizure?"

"Most certainly, otherwise the treaty and law would be of no effect. They admit that their boats and men were caught in the act of fishing. The boats, seine and men are part of the vessels. If the vessels were not clearly liable to forfeiture, the whole American fleet might anchor along the three mile limit and send their boats and seines inshore and take full fares of fish with impunity."

"And you will take these vessels wherever you find them?"

"We have the undoubted right to take them anywhere outside the territorial waters of another power."

"That is—that if the flagship Acadia or any other cruiser or seizing officer can get hold of those two vessels anywhere between the Canadian coast and three miles of the United States shore they will be justified in capturing them:"

"That is my opinion."

"But has it not been understood that seizures can only be made within three miles of the Canadian coast?"

"That is for customs violations. But the French and Argonaut have committed a forfeitable offence, and are liable to seizure anywhere in British waters at any future time."

"Suppose you captured them on the high seas, would not a United States war ship be justified in retaking them?"

"That is a question of international law."

"Then they would be captured if they sailed through the Strait of Canso."

"Undoubtedly."

"Complaints are made that the force of cruisers is inadequate to a thorough protection of the coast. There are only seven cruisers among 240 Americans, whereas it is said that the whole British navy could not thoroughly protect the coast from the Americans."

"Everything depends on what is meant by protection. If you mean a thorough blockade of our thousand miles of coast line, of course our fleet is inadequate. But we have cruisers enough to watch the fleet where the fish are schooling inshore, and to make it a very hazardous and risky thing for Americans to poach. We are also considering the propriety of putting on a fleet of steam launches. I have come in contact with a large number of our people, and they are very much pleased with the protection service. I find a growing sentiment that in the end we shall be far better off with our inshore fisheries protected, than we were with free markets under the Washington treaty. Instead of being mere catchers of bait for Americans to fish in our waters, and whose methods destroyed far more fish than they caught, thereby destroying our valuable grounds, our fishermen are doing their own fishing, readily selling their products in the American markets and in spite of the duty, reaping a high profit. Moreover, while we save our fishing grounds by keeping the Americans and their destructive methods off shore, the outside fishing is becoming so unprofitable to them under the old condition of things to which they insisted on returning, that large numbers of them will finally be compeled to go out of the business, and Canadians will then control the fisheries."

"How much truth is there in the despatches which allege that the Washington authorities have proposed and the Canadian authorities approved, a satisfactory basis of settlement of the whole question?"

"None, as far as the Canadian government is concerned. Whatever proposals have been made to the English government have not yet been submitted to Canada."

"Have you had any official confirmation of the alleged robbery of the bait and hooks and destruction of trawls belonging to Canadians by American vessels on the Grand Banks?"

"The papers, I understand, are on their way to Ottawa. Although the published accounts are very circumstantial and give the names of both vessels and captains said to have been robbed and to be guilty of that offence, I hope the reports are not true. It would be a very serious thing if they are."

"But if so you could do nothing. It occurred on the high seas?"

"Oh, yes, if true, after a thorough enquiry into the facts I should make immediate representations to the American government and demand compensation for damages sustained."

ADMIRAL LUCE'S POSITION.

A *Herald* reporter waited upon Admiral Luce, of the flagship Richmond, and in response to enquiries the gallant Admiral explained his recent action in issuing instructions to American fishermen. He said in effect:

"My position is easily defined. It is understood by common report that the United States government and that of Great Britain are now negotiating for a settlement of the fishery question. Pending these negotiations, it is the part of the United States vessels of war in Canadian waters to avoid doing anything that might embarrass our government or add to the complication of the various questions at issue. The ships of the North Atlantic squadron were not sent to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to prevent by force seizures of American fishermen by Dominion cruisers, for alleged violations of the laws for the protection of the inshore fisheries; but rather to render such moral support as the mere presence of our ships might afford.

In the event of a seizure of an American fishing vessel for an alleged violation of the laws of the Dominion, the case must be fought out in the courts—not by the Dominion cruiser and a vessel of war of the United States. This is not abating one jot or one tittle of the American side of the question, for if the Dominion courts find in opposition to the claims of the United States, then the case can be taken up by our government and submitted if necessary to arbitration. The appeal to arms, as some of our newspapers suggest, is supposed to be the measure of last resort.

Had the entire United States navy been present on the 1st Sept. 1886, it could not have legally prevented the seizure by a very small Dominion cruiser of the Highland Light, for fishing within the three mile limit. However tenaciously we may uphold the justice of the American side of the question, it has not saved the cases of the D. J. Adams, and Ella M. Doughty from dragging through the courts for now over a year. And whatever may be the decision in these cases, the fact remains that the voyage in each case was broken up and the parties most directly concerned subjected to much inconvenience.

Hence, to enable our fishermen to keep out of the courts, the first and most obvious step was to ascertain the nature of the instructions issued to the Dominion cruisers; and, having obtained that information, the next step was to give our fishermen the benefits of it, without the endorsement by me or of any American official of the views embraced in those instructions. Coupled with this information was the warning that in the event of seizure, the case would have to go to the court, as our vessels of war were not empowered to interpose force to prevent the law from taking its course. The only exception to this, that I am aware of, is in doubtful cases, or in cases where the rights of our fishermen seem to have been clearly violated by the Dominion cruisers. In that event, the question is referred by the nearest United States consul to our consul-general at Halifax, who makes up the case and submits it to the state department at Washington."

Benevolent Irish Society Picnic.

The committee of management of the Benevolent Irish Society picnic, which takes place at St. Dunstan's College on Thursday next, are leaving nothing undone to afford the public every facility for enjoyment on that day. Two excellent dancing departments have been prepared, and will be supplied with first class musicians. The grounds have been fitted up for carrying out an excellent programme of games, which will include the different running races, throwing the hammer, wheel-barrow and sack races, high jumping, etc. These competitions will be open to all nationalities. Hon. Senator Howlan, President of the Society, will deliver an address at three o'clock, which will, we feel sure, prove a very interesting portion of the days proceedings. As this Society has, since its establishment in this city over sixty years ago, contributed in no small degree to relieve the poor of all denominations, we trust the picnic on Thursday will be well patronized.

The net earnings of Irving, the actor, the past season, are said to reach $100,000.

City Council.

A full meeting of the City Council was held last evening. After routine,—

A letter from George E. Full asking permission to drive piles at the end of the Ferry Wharf for the purpose of extending the railway from the Round House to McMillan's Wharf, was read, as follows:

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., AUG. 6, 1887.

To His Worship the Mayor and City Councillors.

GENTLEMEN.—It is the intention of the undersigned, if the present wheat crop in this Province proves to be a good one, to build a steam roller process flour mill, to be ready for work in November next. It is decided to build on the wharf property of R. McMillan, Esq. It will be necessary to have the railway track carried across the Ferry Wharf. We do therefore ask your permission to drive piles on either side of the wharf and extend the railway track across the same. Also we would ask for a grant of exemption from taxation on machinery, &c., in the mill when erected.

We remain yours truly,

GEORGE E. FULL & Co.

On motion the letter was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Crabbe, Morris and Byrne.

A letter from the pump contractor, complaining that children put stones into the pumps, was referred to the Street Committee.

A letter from E. J. Hodgson, Q. C., setting forth that the plaintiff's costs in the action, Griffith vs. the City, amounted to $247.64, which, added to the verdict, makes $747.64 to be paid by the city, was read and referred to the Recorder, it being understood that counsel are considering the expediency of an appeal from the verdict.

Councillor Horne, Chairman of the Special Police Committee, presented the following report, which on motion was received and read:—

The Police Committee met shortly after the last meeting of Council, the Stipendiary Magistrate being present. The Committee consider that it is necessary that a Bailiff be appointed to perform the duties of the City Court. They also recommend that Sergeant Cameron and Policeman Bradley be reinstated, they being, in the opinion of the Committee, good officers, the offence for which they were dismissed being their first breach of duty.

They further recommend that Policeman Bradley be appointed City Bailiff, and that a Policeman be elected in his stead.

ALEXANDER HORNE,
Chairman.

It was moved by Councillor Horne, seconded by Councillor McRae, that the report of the Committee be adopted.

It was moved in amendment by Councillor Crabbe that all in the report relating to a bailiff be struck out.

The amendment was carried—7 to 3.

Several applications for appointment to the police force were then read; but no action was taken.

An account from Messrs. Davies & Sutherland, in the matter of Curley, amounting to $113, was, on motion, ordered to be paid.

The matter of the drain at John Bolger's was intoduced by Councillor Byrne, who expressed his determination to see the nuisance abated. He believed Mr. Bolger had a tender in, offering to do the required work for $297, and moved that it be accepted.

Councillor Crabbe moved that the Council do now adjourn.

Carried.

The Ball Last Evening.

LAST evening the members of the Fitzroy and Mic-Mac Lawn Tennis Clubs entertained their visitors from Pictou at a ball. The clubs were fortunate in securing the beautifully situated house of Owen Connolly, Esq., on the Esplanade. The rooms were decorated with great taste. The reception room was elegantly furnished for the occasion, and the ball room was really beautiful. Over the large doorway connecting the rooms, lawn tennis nets were hung, and in the many graceful folds could be seen here and there, tennis balls and crossed rackets. Flags were hung in curtain folds from the windows, and the many gas jets, tinted by the pink shades above them, made the rooms look brilliant. The halls, too, were equally well supplied with tennis nets, bunting, rackets and balls. The supper, prepared by the ladies of the clubs was splendid, and was in keeping with the rest. The Band of the 82nd Battalion never played better music than on this occasion. The guests were received by Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Rayden, and Mrs. Henry Palmer. Among those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. Henry Palmer, Mrs. Rayden, Miss Rayden, Senator and Mrs. Carvell, Mrs. Watson, Col. and Mrs. Snow, Pictou; Mrs. J. Davies and Miss Davies, do; Miss Copeland, do; Miss Burnett, do; Miss Gordon, do; Miss M. Primrose, do; Miss L. Primrose, do; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bartlett, Mrs. Alex. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Newbery, Mr. and Mrs. Eldred, Mrs. Montizambert, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Robins, Mrs. Moore (Hamilton), Mrs. John McGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Pope, Mrs. Willard, Mrs. F. A. Bartlett, Mrs. Lenton, Pictou, Misses Simpson, do., Mrs. Owen Connolly, Miss Belle Longworth, Miss Maud Desbrisay, Miss May DesBrisay, Miss Minnia Palmer, Miss Maggie Palmer, Miss K. Brown, Miss P. Brown, Miss Ings, Miss Ethel Palmer, Miss L. Palmer, Misses Carmichael, Miss Carey, Miss A Carey, Miss Gray, Miss Amy Brecken, Miss Ball, Miss Rogers, Miss Katie Wright, Miss Maud Ball, Miss Belle Newbery, Major Irving, Mr. Arnaud, Mr. A. B. Warburton, Mr. H. Haszard, Mr. H. J. Palmer, Mr. H. V. Palmer, Mr. Primrose, Pictou, Mr. Dixon, do., Mr. R. Johnstone, do., Mr. R. Simpson, do., Mr. D. B. Stewart, Mr. Percy Pope, Mr. Æneas A. Macdonald, Mr. H. Pethick, Mr. H. Richardson, Mr. Geo. McLeod, Mr. Duncan McLeod, Mr. J. A. Longworth, Mr. F. P. Carvell, Mr. L. E. Brecken, Mr. B. R. Newbery, Mr. Walter Newbery, Mr. C. D. Rankin, Mr. H. C. McDonald, Mr. W. A. Weeks, jr., Mr. J. Davies, Mr. Geo. Brown, Mr. J. Brown, Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Redmond.

The affair reflects great credit on the ladies and gentlemen of the clubs who so successfully carried it out. This afternoon the match will be played at Victoria Park between a team of ladies and gentlemen from the Pictou club and an equal number from Charlottetown. In the evening there will be a boat sail on the Hillsborough.

MRS. MAY MCGARRIGLE, a tweny-two year old wife, was found dead a few days ago. Cause, excessive drinking.

LUMBER.

AT Auction, on Peake's No. 2 Wharf, on

Thursday Next, 11th inst., at 5 p. m.,

The following first-class Lumber, viz.,

1792 feet No. 1 Pine,
5841 " " 2 "
4653 " " 4 "
5189 " Ends, } 3 inch Deals.
5005 " Spruce,
5897 " 1½ & 2 inch Pine,
11,388 " Pine Boards,
1267 " Pine Scantling,
15,329 " Spruce Boards,
14,742 " Spruce Scantling, assorted sizes.

All dry and of Good Quality and in Fine Condition, ex. Schooner Wild Briar.

A. H. E. MACGOWAN,
Auctioneer.

Ch'town, August 9, 1887—2i

Benevolent Irish Society Picnic

THE Benevolent Irish Society will, this year, hold their Picnic on the beautiful grounds of St. Dunstan's College, on

Thursday, 11th August, Inst.

A fuller List of Games than ever offered is being prepared, for which liberal prizes will be given.

The Patent Swing and other means of amusement will be arranged for the young folks.

First-class accommodation for Dancing will be provided, and the best Musicians engaged.

Refreshments will be furnished on the grounds, at reasonable prices.

Return tickets, at one fare, will be issued on that day to parties purchasing Picnic Tickets only, for all regular trains from Summerside, Georgetown, Souris, and all intermediate stations, to Charlottetown, good to return on the following day. These trains will stop at St. Dunstan's platform, to put down and take up passengers.

Special trains will leave Charlottetown for the grounds at 9.30 a. m., and 2.30 p. m (ocal time), returning at 6, and 7 p. m. Returntickets, 10 cents.

The Artillery Brigade Band will be in attendance.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.

JOHN HENNESSY,
Secy of Com.

August 3, 1887.—eod & wky

Come for a Day's Pleasure.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH
SABBATH SCHOOL ANNUAL PICNIC,

Thursday, 11th Inst.

WILL be held on the beautiful and salubrious grounds of

MR. JOHN SMITH, ROCKY POINT.

THE steamer Southport will make special trips to and from Rocky Point on that day, of which due notice will be given.

The Ladies of the Congregation will provide Tea and Refreshment Tables on the grounds.

Proceeds in aid of School Library.

☞ Public are invited.

Games, Races, and other Amusements.

The Southport will leave Ferry Wharf for Rocky Point at 10.30 a. m., and at 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tickets, admitting to steamer and grounds, 10 cents; tea, 25 cents.

A. KENNEDY,
Superintendent.

August 3, 1887.

University of Mount Allison College.

J. R. INCH, L. L. D., President.

THE first term of Collegiate year 1887-8 will begin on THURSDAY, Sept. 1st. Matriculation examinations will begin at 9 o'clock, a. m., Sept. 2nd.

For particulars apply to the President.

Sackville, August 6, 1887.—3i eod

WATCHES.

Nickel-cased, Stem-winding, 24-Hour Dial Watches, from $6.00, up.

Gold-filled, Stem-winding Waltham Watches, from $18.00, up.

Rockford Watches from $13.00, up.

Ladies' Watches, from $6.00, up.

Fine Gold Rockford and Other Watches, $75.00 to over $100.00.

E. W. TAYLOR,

CAMERON BLOCK, CITY.

April 25, 1887—2aw & wky

Provincial Rifle Association.

THE Annual Prize Meeting of this Association will be held on Kensington Range, Charlottetown, on MONDAY, 15th August and following days.

Firing to commence at 8.30 a. m.

G. L. DOGHERTY, Major,
Sec'y Prov. Rifle Association.

July 12t—3aw & wky tl dte

Mail Contract.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on FRIDAY, 26th August, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, from 1st October next, on each of the following routes, viz:

Belfast and Charlottetown (daily).
Belfast and High Bank (tri-weekly.)

Printed notices, containing full information as to condition of proposed contracts may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at which the services commence and terminate, or at the office of the subscriber.

F. DE ST. C. BRECKEN,
Asst. P. O. Inspector.

PostOffice Inspector's Office,
Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 13—3i

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS

About to furnish, should see our Magnificent Stock.

WE SHOW THE

Largest and Most Varied Stock of CARPETS and OILCLOTHS in the Province.

Our facilities for getting all classes of merchandise, at the closest prices, enables us to give customers the Best Value.

An inspection will CONVINCE that our prices, quality considered, are below others who are everlastingly advertizing reduced prices, and even then cannot get clear of the goods.

Mr. Paton is now buying large stocks in England to fill up again for Fall and Winter.

JAMES PATON & CO.,

MARKET SQUARE.

Ch'town, August 8, 1887.—dy & wky

Muslins, Prints,

Ginghams, Seersuckers, Black and Colored Cashmeres

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

—ALSO—

Men's and Boys' Suits, Linders and Shirts, Straw and Felt Hats.

GEO. E. FULL,

Sign of the LION, Queen Street.

Ch'town, July 13, 1887—eod & wky

$5000.00 WORTH

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

YET TO CLEAR OUT.

Bigger Bargains than Ever.

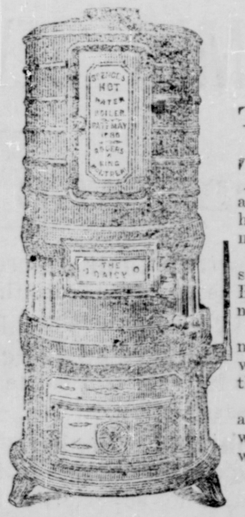
20 to 30 Per Cent Discount!

DON'T MISS YOUR CHANCE

Also, we respectfully request payment of all amounts due us, at once. Absolutely necessary on account of Change in Business.

DORSEY, GOFF & CO.

Ch'town, August 4, 1887.—eod & wky



HOT WATER.

THIS IS THE DAISY.

THE Cheapest and Best Hot Water Boiler in the market. Only one year since it was patented, and one hundred (100) already in use, giving perfect satisfaction. It can't help it, because the principle upon which it is constructed is as nearly perfect as possible.

Since taking up this branch of business, we have completed several very important contracts, notably our new Dominion Building here, and also the one at Summerside, as well as a number of private residences.

As it is inconvenient to publish many Testimonials in a newspaper advertisement, we have selected two, which we feel will convince our friends that we are the right parties to do this kind of work.

In a very short time we will again be visited by Jack Frost, and those who contemplate making their homes comfortable, with less labor and less cost than by any other means, would do well to send for us to give them estimates at once.

McKINNON & McLEAN.

TESTIMONIALS.

MESSRS. McKINNON & McLEAN,—

GENTLEMEN,—With reference to the Heating Apparatus put into my house by you last fall, I would respectfully state that it has given very great satisfaction.

My house, as you are aware, stands in an isolated and exposed situation, yet during the coldest weather the heat could be regulated to any desirable temperature. My experience leads me to believe that the hot water system of heating, as put in by you, is superior to all other forms of heating I have seen, in its saving of fuel and labor, simplicity of working, cleanliness, and safety from fire, and I hereby recommend it as being the most healthful, comfortable, safe and economical in use. I further wish to express my satisfaction with the manner in which the work was done by you. Yours truly,

House of Assembly, P. E. I., April 21st, 1887. SAMUEL PROWSE.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., 21st April, 1887.

MESSRS. McKINNON & McLEAN.—

DEAR SIRS,—The Hot Water Apparatus which you put into our store and offices last fall has given perfect satisfaction. Yours truly,

Ch'town, July 23, 1887—1 m 3aw CARVELL BROS.