TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EXAMINER.

OUR FISHERIES.

Text of the New Treaty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate transmitting the fishery treaty, the full text of which is as follows :—

Whereas, differences have arisen concerning the interpretation of Article 1 of the Convention of October 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 Right Honorable Joseph Chamberlain, M. P., the Right Honorable Sir Lionel Sackville West, K. C. M. G., Her Brittanic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of 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 1—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 2—The Commission shall consist of two Commissioners to be named by Her Brittanic Majesty, and 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 Brittanic Majesty respectively, shall forthwith name another person to act as Commissioner, instead of the Commissioner originally named.

Article 3—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 at the termination of the work of the Commission be signed by the Commission in quadruple, 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 October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three miles mentioned in Article 1 of the convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark out 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 ten marine miles.

Article 4—At or near the following bays: The limits of exclusion under Article — of the Convention of Oct. 20, 1818, at points more than three marine miles from low water, be established by the following lines: At the Bai des Chaleurs; the line from the light at Birch Point, on Miscou Island, to Macquereau Point light at the Baie of Miramichi; 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 that point off Staunes Bay, in the Province of Nova Scotia, the line from Cape Smoke to the light at Point Aconi. At Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connagre Head to the light on the south-easterly end of Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head, at Sir Charles Hamilton Sound. The line from south-east point of Cape Fogo to White Island, thence to the north end of Peckford Island, and from the south 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 named: At or near Barrington Bay in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddart 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 eastern point of Scatterie Island to the north-easterly 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 Merasheen 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 5—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters or any such interpretation of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within three marine miles mentioned in Article 1 of the convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 6—The commissioner 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 proclamation.

Article 7—Any disagreement of the Commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and Her Brittanic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

Article 8—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commission and officer. All other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the peformance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

Article 9—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Strait of Canso by the fishing vessels of the United States.

Article 10—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in article one of this treaty shall conform to harbor regulations common to them and fishing vessels of Canada or 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 limit of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water, except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four 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 any other similar dues, but this information shall not permit other changes consistent 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 coasts of Canada or of the coasts of Newfoundland under stress of weather, or other casualties, may unload, tranship or sell, subject to customs laws and regulations, all fish on board, when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary or incidental to repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged, or loss by disaster, and in case of death or sickness, shall be allowed all needful 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 or supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be acceeded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions and supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels; but such provision or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for resale or traffic.

Article 12—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 13—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 14—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 unlawfull, fishing, and for any other violations 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 $3 per ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden 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 the request of the defence, order it to be held at some 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. 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 15—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 produce above mentioned, (the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States), as well as the usual 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 re-imposed, the privilege of entering the ports and bays and harbors on the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to the 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) transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance; (3) shipping of crews and 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 16—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 Brittanic Majesty. Having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, the ratification shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have 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 one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(Signed)
T. F. BAYARD,
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM,
JAMES B. ANGELL,
J. CHAMBERLAIN,
L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST,
CHARLES TUPPER.

[The *modus vivendi* referred to above, is crowded out to-day, but will appear to-morrow.]

Weather Bulletin.

TORONTO, Feb. 22—10 a.m.

Moderate winds, fair weather, slightly lower temperature.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Walter P. and Cheap Notoriety.

SIR,—In your last evening's issue is a letter from a young man which makes him ridiculous. His real object is self-evident, but to hide it he pretends he is "only asking for information." But in the very next sentence, inadvertently confuting and contradicting himself, he proves this is untrue, for the professed hungerer and thirster after information admits that the information was already given, and he didn't read it. It isn't for the vindication of truth or the overthrow of error he writes, because he acknowledges that he is with me against Spiritualism, though he now attacks me and passes by "Aratara," who publicly teaches Universalism, Pantheism, and the existence of disembodied table-spirits and of medium spirits. The professed seeker "only for information" misrepresents what I read before the L. & S. Institute, and pretends that I was inconsistent then, with what I wrote since on Deut. 18: 9—12; but he unconsciously shows his intentional dishonesty in this by admitting that Dr. Leeming, who sided with me on the evening at the Institute, corroborated and established what I then held by appealing to Deut. 18: 9—12; showing that my paper read that evening, and the communications published, are perfectly consistent. In my paper read I never stated that there are only "two things in this world." What I did state was: "In all nature there are only two *substances*—*sub*, under; *stans* —standing; standing under, or underlying properties, qualities or phenomena. These two substances are Matter and Mind. We know as little of the nature of the one as we do of that of the other, except just the properties or phenomena that are manifested from these. There is no force in matter. All force comes from or originates in mind. Force, or power, is not matter, or substance or anything in the ordinary sense of the term, but is rather an action of a spiritual and an immaterial character."

In my communication I proved from Scripture, as I did in my paper read, that disembodied spirits in connection with mesmerism or spiritualism don't exist, are "nothing," "vanity and nothing," and that the mediums, in professing to see spirits and give spirit-communications, "speak vanity, see a lie, and tell false dreams"—Zech. 10:2.

Although an idol is spiritually nothing, and just as the Almighty doesn't condemn hewing or carving wood, but hewing or carving it to make a god of it; so He doesn't condemn mesmeric or any other scientific phenomena; but what He does condemn is vainly imagining them to be disembodied spirits, and then making gods of them to be prayed to for infallible instruction and enlightenment above what is written, just as Walter P. admitted at the Institute he lately did, though he is now so wise, called up a supposed disembodied spirit by means of the table to find out about his own deceased brother.

Apologizing, sir, for noticing him at all, which I would not have done but for the advice given in Prov. 26:5, and also to show a few specimens of his gross and wilful misrepresentation; in obedience to verse 4 of the same chapter, I decline following him through his vain-glorious nonsense. If he is as anxious to learn as he professes, let him carefully read THE EXAMINER at home, and take private lessons at the feet of a teacher, before he writes about "*medulla oblongata*" and other things of which he at present knows little or nothing; and before he again tries so hard to get up a public newspaper discussion for cheap notoriety sake and not for eternal truth sake.

Yours, etc.,
Feb 21, 1888. S. G. LAWSON.

The Club Heard From.

SIR,—Mr. Walter Doull's letter of the 18th inst., and which appeared in your issue of Monday, was read before a special meeting of our club, and I have been commissioned to write you. Every member thought that, being on a matter of spiritual importance, you should have published the letter on the inside of THE EXAMINER, and very few can understand why it was put in an obscure corner of a back page. Some of the members suggested that you must have considered it of equal merit with the novel and therefore published it side by side with your instalment of "The Pirate." If this was your view, I think you may fairly expect that the deceased novelist will, sooner or later, rap you up and demand an explanation.

We all agreed that, whatever knowledge our respected brother possesses of spirits, he knows how to thoroughly disguise his individual views on the subject he attempted to discuss, and it is to get a statement of his views that I have been delegated to write you. In the early part of the letter we all were of opinion that he was opposed to Mr. Lawson, and that that gentleman would be squelched; upon reading further it would seem as if he and Mr. Lawson were on the same side. But when our Secretary had finished reading, we were unanimously of opinion that our brother had not committed himself. We approved of his course in this respect, as it confirmed our previous opinion of him that he had some sense—an opinion which received a severe strain while the letter was being tabled.

None of the members blame Mr. Doull for being on the fence. On a ticklish question of this kind it is unquestionably a very safe place to be, but inasmuch as it is contrary to the rules for a member to be in a position which would enable him to play fast and loose, the club require Mr. Doull to clearly define his position and state on what side of this question he really is, in order that the club may know whether to continue him as a member in good standing or not.

Every opportunity will be given him to define his position. He will not be hurried; it will not even be expected of him that he give a straight avowal in the next half dozen letters. We will all be satisfied if we get it in the course of time. In the meantime, however, we must hold him under a cloud.

Yours truly,
HARRY.

The old story of the British tar's account of his experience at a cathedral service on shore is again being told, and is worth retelling. He was particularly enthusiastic in his description of the singing of an anthem. "What's a hanthem?" asked a listener. "What, do you mean to say you don't know what a hanthem is?" "Not me." "Well, then I'll tell yer. If I was to say to yer, 'Ere Bill, give me that 'and spike,' that wouldn't be a hanthem. But was I to say, 'Bill—Bill—Bill—giv—giv—giv—giv me, giv me that—Bill, giv me, giv me that hand, giv me that, handspike, spike—spike—Bill, giv—giv me that—that—hand—handspike, hand—hand-spike, spike, spike—spike—spike—spike, ah—men, ah—men; Bill, givemethathandspike spike, ah—men!' Why, that would be a hanthem."

MARRIED.

At the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, New York, on the 28th December, at half-past seven p. m., by Rev. William Keegan, V. G., Mr. A. W. Flynn, of New Haven, Conn., to Miss Annie Conway, youngest daughter of Capt. Thomas Conway, formerly of Charlottetown.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 22nd, Annie Snell, widow of the late Simon Snell, aged 80 years. (Funeral to-morrow, Thursday, at 2 o'clock p. m., to Clifton.)

At Maple Hill, Lot 37, on the 19th inst., of cancer, Ronald McDonald, in the 66th year of his age, leaving a wife and large family to mourn their loss. The funeral was attended by many clergymen and a large number of devoted friends and acquaintances. May his soul rest in peace.

California, British Columbia,
—AND—
ALL POINTS WEST AND SOUTH-WEST.

I Sell Through Tickets via some of the finest Railways in America.

TRY THE CAPES ROUTE.

A Line of Boats will cross here daily (weather permitting) until Summer Steamers are put on, in charge of first-class Captains and courteous and experienced Batmen.

For lowest rates of fare, maps, timetables, and all information, call on or address

R. E. BAGNALL,
Station Master and Ticket Agent, P. E. I. R.,
feb22 Cape Traverse.

AUCTION SALE.

BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, February 28th, at 11 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:

Five Shares of "The Examiner" Publishing Company Stock.

A. McNEILL,
Auctioneer.
Ch'town, Feb. 22, 1888—eod t s

King's County Liberal-Conservative Association

A MEETING of the above Association will be held in the Town Hall, Georgetown, on TUESDAY, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. A good attendance is requested.

CYRUS SHAW,
Secretary.
New Perth, Feb. 20, 1888—11 wky

AUCTION SALE.

Japanese Goods.

BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, February 23rd, at 2 30 o'clock, at Rooms, 11 Queen Street:

2 Cases JAPANESE GOODS, in Porcelain, Lacquered, &c., part of former invoice received since our last sale of these goods.

A. McNEILL,
feb20 Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

I have leased the well-known Premises, known as FRASER'S CORNER, and opened a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which will be sold Cheap.

Please call, examine quality, and see the prices.

JAMES B. HALL,
Corner Richmond and Queen Streets.
Ch'town, Feb. 20, 1888—1m

Auction Sale of Fancy Goods.

BY AUCTION, at the NEW VARIETY STORE, Grafton Street, TO-NIGHT at 7.30 o'clock,

A GENERAL LOT FANCY GOODS,
—IN—
Vases, Dolls, Stationery, Toys, &c.

The above sale will be continued every night till the whole stock is disposed of.

G. M. HARRIS.
feb18—tf

J. B. MACDONALD
—WILL SELL OFF CHEAP—

Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels,
Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels,
Dress Goods, Cloths, Flannels,

Carpets, Knit Wool Goods,
Carpets, Knit Wool Goods,
Carpets, Knit Wool Goods,

Overcoats, Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits,
Overcoats, Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits,
Overcoats, Mens' Suits, Boys' Suits,

Underclothing, Flannel Shirts, Cotton Shirts.

—ALSO—

100 CHESTS CHOICE TEA,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, CHEAP, AT

J. B. MACDONALD'S.

Ch'town, Feb. 7, 1888.—dy & wky.

Dry Goods at Popular Prices,
—AT—
PERKINS & STERNS'.

We Continue to Sell the Best Goods at Lowest Prices.

WHITE COTTONS,	CORSETS,	TABLE LINENS,
GREY COTTONS,	GLOVES,	LINEN TOWELS,
PRINT COTTONS,	COLLARS,	LINEN TOWELINGS,
DRESS GOODS,	RIBBONS,	BED TICKINGS,

White and Colored Counterpanes, American Knitting Cottons, Cheap Shirtings and Ginghams, Pillow Cottons and Sheetings, Carpets and Oil Cloths.

PERKINS & STERNS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 14, 1888.

ANOTHER LIST.

OUR LAST SPECIAL OFFERS brought hundreds of extra customers to our Store, and in order to still keep up the supply of Bargains, we have prepared a new list, and ask you to read every item.

As only a few DOLMANS, REDINGOTES and SACQUES remain, we will, in order to make a clean sweep, offer them at ridiculously low prices—so now is your chance. In FANCY ULSTERS and SACQUE CLOTHS, you can have your choice at large discounts, and in TWEEDS our values are of the very best.

Our DRESS GOODS trade has been very large this season, owing to the excellent value we have been giving; but our new reduced prices we expect to cause a genuine rush. Remember, our Stock is Fresh, and we are offering the most Fashionable Trimmings at Large Discounts, and you only need see them to find just what will suit you.

We are to the front with a Choice Stock of HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES and INSERTIONS, CASH'S FRILLINGS EDGINGS of all kinds, and a Stock of WHITE COTTONS—the best value we have ever offered.

It Pays to buy your Dry Goods and Millinery at

BEER BROS.

Charlottetown, Feb. 10, 1888.—eod & w

Dress Goods, cheap, at James Paton & Co's.
Ladies' Jackets and Dolmans at reduced prices.
Mens' Overcoats, good value, at Jas. Paton & Co's.
Corsets, all kinds and prices.
The Best Place on the Island to buy Carpets.
Gloves, in Kid and Cashmere.
Table Linens and Table Napkins, extra good value.
The best value in Cambric Embroideries.
Mourning Goods of all kinds.
Millinery made to order on short notice.

JAMES PATON & CO.

WATER STREET, Summerside. | MARKET SQUARE, Charlottetown.

February 6, 1888—dy & wky