

CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET.

Mr. Chamberlain Entertained by the New Yorkers.

The Canadian Club entertained the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, and the occasion was worthy of its guest and of itself. Mr. Winan introduced the guest of the evening, who amid great applause rose and responded as follows to the toast "Our English Guests."

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—On behalf of my English colleagues and of myself I thank you sincerely for the cordiality of your reception. It is a great pleasure to be, at the termination of my mission to America, permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Canadian Club which was tendered to me almost on my arrival. In the interval which has elapsed I have seen and heard and learned a great deal which has been of the deepest interest to me, and which cannot fail, I think, to be profitable to me in the future, and I am glad to say that the greatest knowledge I have acquired of this country has only confirmed and strengthened the favorable and kindly feelings with which I have always regarded the affairs and the people of America. (Applause.) It would have been very strange had it been otherwise, for during my stay here I have received from everybody with whom I have been brought into contact, personal kindness, encouraging hospitality and generous consideration, which have left behind a sentiment of overwhelming gratitude and good-will. (Applause.) Mr. President, in your opening remarks you have alluded with some fulness to

THE MISSION

which brought me to this country. You are aware of the object which we had in view and, as you have said, this gathering has special interest in it. I do not suppose that either in Canada or in the United States of America there is any partisan so bitter and so absurd as to dispute the importance of good relations between Great Britain and the United States, and especially between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) For thousands of miles an invisible frontier line separates the domains of the greatest of England's Colonies from the vast territories of the United States. In spite of everything that political science or political ignorance—(laughter)—can do to erect barriers between nations, the social and commercial intercourse between the two countries is great and is continually extending. The railway systems are so interlocked that any disturbance of the existing relations would constitute something approaching a disaster and might imperil hundreds of millions of capital that is now invested in these great enterprises. And yet, gentlemen, some time ago there were, and possibly even now there are, men who contemplate without anxiety such a disturbance as that which I have suggested, and would look forward with a light heart to

A COMMERCIAL WAR,

the end of which, the result of which, no man can foresee. And that is by no means the worst thing that might happen if a satisfactory and friendly agreement is now to be deemed to be impossible. You referred, Mr. President, to the occurrences of a year or two ago. In 1887, and still more in 1886, the Canadian Government of Great Britain, acting, as it believed, in the exercise of its undoubted treaty rights, found itself constrained to interfere with numbers of American fishing vessels pursuing their avocations in Canadian waters. This interference, whether it was justified by law or not, naturally and inevitably provoked great irritation and ill-feeling in this country, and it is not too much to say that for some time the peaceful relations between the two greatest and freest nations in the world—or, if not the peaceful relations, at all events the friendly intercourse between them—was at the mercy of the officials of either of them acting at a great distance from the central authority, and who might be hot-headed or indiscreet or unreasonable in the exercise of extremely delicate functions. Well, I remember when I first came to New York I was told by a very distinguished American politician that I should find that one of the great difficulties in my way consisted in this, that the Fishery question was, as you have said, sir, so paltry a matter, that is, in comparison with the great American interests with which this country has to deal, that it was a question which politicians would think it safe to play with. Believe me, gentlemen, there can be no graver mistake than that. (Hear, hear and applause.) A question which arouses national sentiment is not a question to be trifled with. The worst wars which have disgraced humanity have

PROCEEDED FROM TRIFLING CAUSES,

and nations are very often more apt to resent petty affronts and injuries than they are a serious invasion of national rights. And, gentlemen, this was the state of things, with which the plenipotentiaries of the two countries had to deal when, three months ago, we met for the first time at Washington. And this is the state of things to which there are people in both countries who apparently desire to return. If we had treated our responsibility as lightly as some of those who criticise the result of our labours, we should long ago have relinquished our task in despair. (Great applause.) You will readily believe that it was not an easy task for us to reconcile contending views and conflicting interests. Both sides believed that they were absolutely and entirely right. Both sides in a controversy always do. (Laughter.) Neither side probably fully appreciated the strength of the arguments that might be brought forward by the other, and it was only the anxious desire all of us had to cement and confirm the friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States that encouraged us to pursue our labor.

THE RESULT OF THOSE LABORS

is now before you. It is admitted, not to the impassioned prejudice of partisans, but to the calm and sober judgment, and, above all, to the friendly feeling of the peoples of both countries. (Hear, hear and applause.) I have seen this treaty denounced as a surrender. It is rather an interesting fact that on the same day I received a copy of an important newspaper published in Canada, which denounced our agreement as an abject betrayal of all the rights of Canada—(applause and laughter)—and the same morning I read an article in an influential organ of public opinion published in New York which declared that the humiliation of the United States was now complete and that there had been a cowardly abandonment of all the claims and contentions of

this country. (Laughter.) It may appear to you at first sight that these views are conflicting and inconsistent—(laughter)—but, gentlemen, that would be a hasty judgment. (Renewed laughter.) They are absolutely consistent in this, that they are the views of the organs of the Opposition to the respective Governments which are answering for them. (Laughter and applause.) Now, gentlemen, I will venture with some knowledge of the subject to say to you that there has been no surrender at all on either side of anything which national honor and national interests demanded that we should retain. (Hear, hear and applause.) I will say that in this treaty both sides have substantially

GAINED WHAT THEY CONTENTED FOR,

and that the only concessions that have been made are the concessions which honorable men would gladly tender when they are endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and are not endeavoring to gain an unfair advantage over opponents. (Great and long continued applause.) Now, if you will bear with me, I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words as to the principal provisions of this alleged capitulation. (Laughter.) And at the outset I want to call your attention to this very important fact. I have alluded to the irritation which was caused by the action of the Canadian Government in 1886 and 1887. We have gone to the roots of that irritation, we have removed its causes, and I can tell you that if this treaty had been in operation in the beginning 1886 of all those cases of interference with American fishing vessels, there would not have been six. I don't believe there would have been two. Now that is at least an important fact to bear in mind when you are told, as you have been told, that we have settled nothing and that Canada has conceded nothing in order to secure friendly relations with the United States of America. On the contrary I say that in this matter Canada has conceded everything that the claims of humanity, the claims of international courtesy, or the comity of nations can possibly demand, and at the same time Canada has maintained, as she was bound to maintain, the vital and essential interests of her citizens. (Hear, hear.) I don't believe that there is any international jurist of the slightest reputation who would deny that Canada had the legal right to refuse the great majority of the concessions that have been made in this treaty. At the present moment the relations between the two countries with regard to the fishery operations are regulated by the treaty—the Convention of 1818. That we have gone back to a treaty that was made 70 years ago is not the fault of Canada, it is not the fault of Great Britain, it is not the act of the United States of America, the Government of which country denounced successively the substitutes for the Convention of 1818, which had been arranged, in the shape of the treaty of 1854 and the subsequent treaty of 1871. By the action of the United States of America the condition of affairs was relegated back to the treaty of 1818. That treaty of 1818 declares in express terms that the fishing vessels of the United States shall have access to the ports and harbors of Canada for four purposes, for wood, water, shelter and repairs, and for no other purpose whatever. It is impossible that language should be plainer, and yet at the present moment you find that the opponents of the present treaty ignore altogether the treaty for which this is a substitute, and they try to construe the words of the Convention of 1818, "for no other purpose whatever," as if they were "for any other purpose whatever"—(laughter)—and, gentlemen, although, as I have said, the legal rights of Canada in this matter

WERE UNASSAILABLE,

I have never concealed my opinion, and I state it here to-night, that it was only good policy on the part of Canada, it was only what good neighborhood demanded of Canada, that she should not interpret these legal rights in their strictest sense, but that they should concede to a friendly nation all the conveniences and all the privileges that they could possibly accord without serious injury to their own subjects. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Canada declines, and always has declined, to allow her ports and harbors—which Providence has placed in close proximity to the great fisheries of the banks—to allow these ports and harbors to be made

A BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR COMPETITORS

who rigidly exclude her from their markets. These facilities are offered freely in return for an equivalent, and as long as the equivalent is denied Canada feels justified in declining to share these facilities which are essential to the conduct of the fishery operations. Everything, as I have said, which the comity of nations, or the courtesy of nations, or the convenience of fishermen can require has been and will be freely accorded by the Canadian Government under the treaty which we have just made.

We have settled another matter which has been

ONE OF CONSTANT CONTROVERSY

since this Convention of 1818. We have delimited the exclusive fishery waters of Canada. You are aware that it has been the contention of the Dominion supporters by high legal authority that under that treaty the fishermen of the United States were debarred from fishing within three miles of any of the bays or harbors of Canada. On the other hand, the United States have contended that they were entitled to fish anywhere within three miles of the shore, whether in bays or outside of them. We have settled the difficulty by what may be called a compromise, but at any rate by an arrangement which is in accordance with the latest international law. We have settled it substantially in agreement with the principles of the North Sea Convention, the latest instrument of the kind in European diplomacy, and we have settled it in a way that I firmly believe will be satisfactory to every reasonable and fair-minded man. I have seen it objected to that certain land-locked bays of Chaleur and Miramichi have been excluded. Of course they have been excluded, because these bays come by nature under the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Canada. I should like any American who may be present here to-night to say how he would like to apply the ten-mile limit or three-mile limit to the shores of the United States of America without taking care to exclude such bays as the Delaware Bay or the Chesapeake Bay or the other small estuaries or bays on the coast of the United States. (Hear, hear and applause.) I only ask all Americans that they should be content to do to Canada as they would that Canada or some greater Power should do to them. (Applause and repeated cries of hear, hear.) I will not dwell, although

I attach great importance to them, upon those provisions in the treaty which contemplate a

PROMPT AND ECONOMICAL JURISDICTION

in the case of fishing offences which limit the penalty to be inflicted and which specify the exceptional cases in which forfeiture may well be exacted. But you will see that they are all dictated by the same spirit which has governed the provisions of the rest of the treaty. They are all conceived in a spirit and with an intention of amity and good-fellowship, and they have been inserted in order to remove as far as possible every future cause of irritation and hardship.

Under the treaty as it stands there are only three things which are denied to the fishermen of the United States in Canadian waters.

In the first place, they are not allowed to fish in the territorial waters of Canada. They have told us again and again by the mouths of their leading representatives that this privilege has no longer any value for them; that they repudiate any desire to acquire it; that they believe it is worth nothing; and that certainly they are unwilling to pay anything for it. We take them at their word. They will not have the privilege, and they will not be required to pay anything. (Applause.)

The other two privileges which they are still excluded is the privilege of obtaining supplies for the prosecution of the fishing industry, the shipping of crews, and the transhipment of their catch.

Now, gentlemen, it is fair that these privileges, which are part of the commercial privileges of Canada, should be conferred on American fishermen without any equivalent of any kind? And is it any reason that two great countries should be kept in hot water because the gentlemen decline to pay anything for privileges from which they are expressly excluded by a similar treaty which they have obtained on a previous occasion by very large concessions on their part, which at the present time they declare to be worth nothing to themselves or to anybody else? (Applause.) Even these things they

CAN HAVE AT ANY MOMENT.

They can have them in the first place at any time when the Congress of the United States may see fit to give the consumers of the United States a cheaper and a more abundant supply of fish—(laughter and applause)—and even if the Congress of the United States, in its wisdom, should deem that to be undesirable, the fishermen can still have these privileges for the limited period of two years under what is known as a *modus vivendi*.

I have seen it stated by several who are apparently unacquainted with the figures, that this proposal would involve the payment of \$300 or \$400 per annum, which would be absolutely ruinous to them. Well, the average size of an American fishing boat engaged in this trade is less than one hundred tons. The annual fee would be less than one hundred and fifty dollars. But when it is said that this is a monstrous proposal, that this alone ought to insure the rejection of the treaty, with which it is in no way connected, I would venture to point out to you that it is a proposal which is freely offered by Canada as a great and additional concession—a proof of friendship and good will, which Canada will be only too happy to withdraw if it is not accepted in the same spirit. There is nothing in this proposal which is compulsory. If the fishermen think that the advantages offered are not worth the price demanded, which we think so they are not bound to avail themselves of it and as far as they are concerned the proposal may be a dead letter. (Hear, hear.)

I can quite understand that the people of Canada may think the plenipotentiaries

HAVE GONE TOO FAR.

That they have gone out of their way in making this offer, but our feelings was that since fishing operations were about to begin we were bound to do all in our power to tide over the difficulty and to discover a way to avoid litigation that otherwise might be caused by the persistent refusal of these privileges; but, as I have said, if the offer is misunderstood or undervalued by those for whose benefit it is intended, nothing will be easier than to secure its absolute and unconditional withdrawal. (Hear, hear and loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, I hope I have not wearied you by—(cries of no, go on)—by dealing in some detail with the separate provisions of this treaty; but I have been anxious before I left your shores to do anything which lay in my power to remove some of the misapprehensions which it seemed to me prevailed in some quarters respecting it. The plenipotentiaries on both sides were animated by a feeling of anxiety as to future possibilities if an agreement were not arrived at, animated also by a strong desire to draw closer the ties between the two greatest nations of the earth, England and America. (Hear, hear.) They prepared and submitted this agreement. The responsibility now rests upon other shoulders. It rests in the first place, no doubt, upon the people of the United States, a country where public opinion is all-powerful. It rests upon the Senate of the United States, upon that great legislative and executive body which in the past history of the country has played so distinguished a role, and for my part I cannot bring myself to doubt that they will

RISE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS GREAT OCCASION,

that they will not suffer party interest to influence them in a matter of international welfare, and that they will do all in their power to aid our efforts in promoting a concord upon which the peace and well-being of the world may depend. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I trust that they will remember the words of General Grant, written by him when he was almost on his death bed, and which may be considered, therefore, as his last legacy to the American people. At the closing chapter of his memoirs he says:—"England and the United States of America are natural allies—(hear, hear)—and ought always to be the best of friends." (Prolonged applause.) That great warrior, who had fought more battles and won more victories than any man in history, did not look upon war with the complacency with which it is regarded by irresponsible politicians and editors of newspapers. (Tumultuous and deafening applause.) General Grant thought he saw the best guarantee for peace in the friendship, which he deemed it his duty to promote. That friendship, believe me, is important to the interests of both our nations. It is dictated by our common origin—(hear, hear)—by the ties of blood and of history, by our traditions, and gentlemen, I believe that there is no higher ambition

for a statesman in either country than to have contributed in the slightest degree to draw closer and tighter the bonds of comity which should always unite all the branches of the English speaking people.

The conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was greeted by a most enthusiastic burst of applause and long and vociferous cheering.

HOUSEHOLD.

BEFORE SPRING COMES.

It is time to look through the cellar. We do not want spring-sickness in the family. Remove everything impure. Were those squashes a little frosted, before putting in?—they are likely to be decaying. Some of the onions may be bad. Potatoes may be rotting. Apples may need sorting; cabbages overhauling. Let everything be put in first-class order. Cellars banked up and unventilated except through the door, should be particularly cared for. Get the men at it some stormy day.

The boys are in school now; but when they go to work in spring they will need working clothes. Repair the old ones, it worth repairing—vests, overshirts, overalls, etc.; for economy is a necessity with many, and should be a general virtue. Whatever is to be made for them, make now; don't wait till the spring hurries you.

Make summer clothing for the girls and yourself—plenty of it. It need not cost a great deal. If there's money to spare after the taxes are paid, ask for some if that is necessary, for this purpose. Men don't always think. You cannot afford to wait till warm weather comes, and then with house-cleaning and your flower garden on hand you can't sew.

Rip up all the cast-off clothing, wash what is good, if it is not clean, and put it to its best use. An old coat may have some good buttons, something for patches, possibly for making a nice cushion or something else. Old blue pieces may be useful to mend the carriage cushions. The lining may do for carpet rags, and the canvas is good to mend bags with.

Look over the grain bags too; wash, mend and caution the men folks about the rats and mice.

An old pair of pants with knees and seat ragged, may make a pair for little Johnny. An old vest may do very well for some time if it has a new back.

Get the carpet-rags all ready and have them woven, if you can, in time for spring house-cleaning. Sewed hit-and-miss, with no coloring and woven into colored warp, the carpet is very pretty, and costs less than 22 cents a yard, allowing 13 cents for weaving and one pound of warp to weave three yards of carpet.

Save the paper-rags. They don't amount to much if you make rag-carpet, but they are worth something. This is a good time to get ahead with the spring work. Bathe, withal, enjoy the winter. Take time to rest, time to read, time to think. Keep the rooms well aired, and don't get sick from breathing bad air. Take an interest in the children's studies, and train them to habits of reading and industry.

HOW TO WASH A LIGHT.

Strange to say there is a right as well as a wrong way to wash windows, and it took me many a year to find out the former. I was once so unfortunate as to live in a house with twenty large, plate glass windows, and they were the bane of my existence. When they needed washing I made up my mind to have no help from Bridget in the kitchen or elsewhere for at least one whole day, until at last I practiced for myself, and found how quickly and nicely it was possible to do it. Choose a dull day, or such a time of day that the sun is not shining on them, which makes them dry streaked. Take a painter's brush, and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The later must be washed simply in warm water with a little ammonia—no soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get in the corners, and wipe dry with a cotton cloth, old and soft. Never use linen, which makes the glass lousy, and polish with soft old newspapers, or tissue paper.

LAUGHTER.

Chavasse, an eminent surgeon, says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud; a good hearty laugh expands his chest, and makes his blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh—not to a little, sniggering laugh, but to one that will sound through the house; it will not only do your child good, but will be a benefit to all who hear, and be an important means of driving the blue devils away from a dwelling. Merriment is very catching, and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony; indeed, it is the best of all music."

Don't grumble if your wife does lose her rubber in the mud occasionally just now; be thankful that she doesn't disappear entirely and leave you to sew on your own shirt buttons.

Persons who suppose themselves to be near sighted and feel the need of glasses, never ought to depend upon their own judgment in making a selection. They should consult a physician, and a specialist in diseases of the eye, if possible.

An exchange says: Before any farmer leaves his comfortable Northern home and the friends and associates of a lifetime, thinking to find a better spot South or West, let him take his wife and make a trip to the land of promise and look the country over.

The cheapest and simplest gymnasium in the world—one that will exercise every bone and muscle in the body—is a flat piece of steel notched on one side, fitted tightly into a wooden frame, and after being greased on both sides with a bacon rind, rubbed into a stick of wood laid lengthwise of a saw-buck.

Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry, but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water you throw it through your mouth into your stomach, without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require. Drink slowly, and keep the water in your mouth for a moment when you begin.

Driftwood fires in open grates are the latest fashionable freak. This wood is gathered along the coast, packed in barrels and shipped through the country. It is mostly wreckage. A great part of it has once been the material of ships' bottoms, and was sheathed with copper plates. The

copper salts have impregnated the wood, and when burned it gives out the most beautiful green and peacock-blue flames.

"Stop that whistling! Don't you know it is Sunday, and the minister is listening to you?" said a young officer to a sailor on board an English vessel on which a Presbyterian minister was a passenger. "Nonsense!" said the minister, "let him whistle; it keeps evil thoughts out of his mind." I always admired that saying and the man that said it, though I do not know his name. That man knew something of human nature and of the workings of the human heart; and he had a just and generous idea of the Creator. Like Luther, he believed that "music drives the devil away."

It is positively inhuman to call attention to a child's personal shortcomings. We cannot appreciate the heartless pleasure obtained from twitting a child about his large feet, his coarse, red hands, his freckles, his awkwardness and so on. Such references are almost sure to intensify the defect, whatever it may be, by making the child foolishly sensitive over it, causing him to act in an unnatural and constrained manner before strangers. The writer has never forgotten her feelings when a girl of 12, upon being told that her hair was coarse, and that coarse hair was an indication of a coarse character.

Sarah B., aged four years, was very fond of cucumbers. Her mother endeavored to dissuade her from eating them by telling her that they would make her sick, and she might die and be like a little boy who was buried in the cemetery with a lamb over him. The lamb (carved on the tombstone) was mentioned to make the fare seem real; Sarah had often observed it. Shortly afterward her father was eating freely of the forbidden dainty, and her mother said to him: "I am afraid you are eating too many of those." "Yes," said Sarah, "and you'd better look out or you'll die and be buried; and you'll have an old sheep on top of you."

A singular effect of a gale of ice and snow in the Northwestern States during the recent cold wave, was to freeze the eyes shut and then form an ice mask over the face. The wind would drive the fine, hard snow into the eyes, causing them to water. The snow would mix with the water, between the eyelids, and the cold wind would at once bind the lids together by an ice band. The repeated removal of this would inflame the eyeballs so that a film would form, obscuring the sight. After this film formed, the presence of the ice was a relief to the inflammation. The eyes would soon be frozen so close that nothing but steady artificial heat would relieve them.

In the course of a sermon last Sunday on "Piety in the Daily Press," Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol, of New York, said:—"The press is a civiliser, a wholesome gauntlet for political candidates, a furnace to try character, hotter than Nebuchadnezzar's, a universal incarnation of the child described in Burns' poem 'Faking Notes,' and a fulfilment of Job's wish, 'O, that my words were printed in a book and graven with an iron pen forever!'"

One accent of the Holy Ghost

The heedless world hath never lost,

because the compositor follows on the compositor, and the fittest sentence as well as race survives.

HANGED TWICE BY A MOB.

Brutal Incident at a Double Lynching in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., March 10.—Captain John Cox, of Ballard County reports a remarkable incident in connection with a double lynching at Clinton on Tuesday night. Price, one of the men hanged, was not dead when the mob left the scene, but after being cut down by the county judge became conscious and talked to those about him. Word was sent to the leaders of the mob, who returned about daylight and completed the job by again hanging the victim, two men at the same time hanging on each of his feet and finally breaking his neck. The cell of the mother of Price was also broken open, and for a time she was also threatened with the rope.

Snow Blockades Are Expensive.

Few people realize, probably, how expensive a snow blockade is to a big railroad. Superintendent Toucey, of the New York Central, says that one like that of a few weeks ago cost his road between \$5,000 and \$8,000 a day, without reference to the loss in perishable freight or passenger traffic. Fortunately they are not of common occurrence. Asked as to the loss in passenger traffic he said: "The blockade on our road lasted less than twenty-four hours, and I know the loss in passenger traffic exceeded \$8,000. An interruption of traffic on our road for a week would cost us a great deal more than \$50,000."

A gratifying proof that patriotism may still, upon occasions, rise superior to party feeling was afforded in the course of a discussion of Foreign Affairs in the British Commons last week. Notwithstanding that Mr. Labouchere had a somewhat mischievous and reckless resolution to offer in regard to the foreign policy of the Government, Mr. Gladstone rose and expressed in the most handsome manner his satisfaction with Lord Salisbury's assurances that the Government were not committing the nation by any entangling alliances. The veteran ex-premier approved generally of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and declared his hope and conviction that should England's intervention become necessary it would be made in such a manner as to carry with it all the added weight of unanimity in Parliament. The Leader of the Government in the Commons was, of course, highly gratified with this action, which he said was worthy of England's ancient reputation, while Mr. Labouchere was glad to be permitted to withdraw his motion.

Half a million of money—or, to speak by the card, £450,000, is, according to the calculation of the *County Gentleman*, the sum to be expended on the British turf during the coming season in stakes alone. Our contemporary grieves over the disproportionate share which falls to the two-year-old races as not calculated to subserve the highest interests of the sport in the future, for youngsters are pushed forward in training, and many of the most promising break down altogether, or while those who train on, and even of those who triumph, too many, it is observed, are only the comets of a season. To these lamentations our contemporary adds an expression of regret for the fact that long-distance races are, for the most part, so poorly endowed.