

PRICE THREE CENTS

With Canada.

The Senator said he was willing and anxious to accomplish and bring about a publicity that would make more intimate the relations between Canada and the United States. In his judgment Canada was within 10 years, he represented either the Imperial Parliament or the President of the Congress of the United States, and he thought it would be the Congress of the United States. He favored a policy of long about international exchanges between Canada of the freest character possible. There would be no need of custom houses or fortifications for long before any new fortifications would come, the good sense of the two people would be the result of the mingling with each other, having a common heritage, a common tie and a common

ernment. That was the feeling with which he approached the consideration of the treaty. Because he believed that it tested the character of a ruler and to prevent the very possibility of a ruler's being tested, he did not regard the treaty as a party question or a sectional question. It affected the commerce on the Southern coast, Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean, just as much as the fishermen of New England. Nor did he oppose to it "fishing for Irish" as they believed there was general sympathy for the Irish in the House of Representatives, Senate chamber, but among all the people of the United States. He hoped and believed that the people of Ireland would gain from the settlement of Great Britain the right to the same position as the States of the Union.

in London and that all matters of local concern might be referred to the House of Commons. If the poll of the Senate taken on that subject, there was a large majority in favor of referring all matters to the proposition to give to the House of Commons, as it was understood in London, the right to originate bills in the United States. But the people of the United States were not going to give that right to the House of Commons in a controversy with Great Britain, and it was not to be expected that they would turn to a matter over which they had no control. The Irish people must be expected to carry on the contest by unusual processes. Whenever they resorted to such means they would lose the sympathy of the American people.

Senator Sherman regarded the 15th article of the treaty, allowing the free importation of goods and manufactures from the right of the United States to taxes on imported goods and as an injury to the American people.

historical of diplomacy some sided a between two great and powerful nations and the United States and the American diplomacy. The 124th section of the treaty was a Siamese twin to the 125th section. The treaty might be considered as a supplement to the Mills bill. It was in fact a continuation of the policy of the American government which was daily becoming more and more committed and which would surely have led to the industrial revolution and the competition with foreigners. The two nations would settle this controversy by a peaceful and friendly way. The result should be raised against such a policy. And if Harrison be elected, the result would be no different from what you about fisheries. The question would be settled on terms that would be honorable to both nations. The treaty of 1886, under the matter would stand as it is, under the treaty of 1818; and the

moderation, exercise the powers conferred upon him by law, authorizing retaliation against any person who shall have been British or her dependencies excluded can fishermen from the rights of hospitable visits to the coast of the United States, like the Canadian fishermen in America.

Senator Sherman, closed by expressing sincere desire that the debate might be brought to an early termination.

Pensions to Maine People.

The following Maine pensions have been granted:

JAMES P. OSGOOD, KEENE, Asst. Surg. J. M. Spence, Foxcroft.

WILLIAM C. FREEDMAN, Farmington, David M. Howe, Temple Mills.

RE-SUB.

JAMES H. KISS, Keene, Thru. Co.

ORIGINAL, YERLIKOFF.

Carah widow of James L. Sawyer, Halden.
WIDOWS, ARREARS.
Sarah E. widow of Isaac J. Fuller, Abington.
Maria F. widow of Edwin L. Ford, Upper
Catherine, widow of John Shaw, Belfast.
Robert H. widow of William H. McIntyre,
Harbor.

Notes.
Thomas S. Golden was appointed
master at Belfast, and Kenneth C.
Maine, today, vice Harry W. Golden
signed.
The following Maine patents were
today: George E. Gay and J. H. Pa.
Augusta, screwdriver: Oliver P. Hix,
Maine.
Senators Sherman and Frye, have
charge the fishery treaty are anxious
to get it passed. The treaty is expected
to be able to do so. It is not expected
that more than a half dozen set speech

which will come from Mr. Evans, at the spirit of one from President pro tem in the service will be continued during the recess of Congress, in order that it may pursue its course, and that it may have been able to visit during this session.

The House today amended the bill so that the Ohio Centennial exposition, by paying for their representation at several of the expositions in different parts of the country.

Hoof Prints.

Barrett Brothers, of Sumner, well known breeders of trotting stock, have recently purchased Nina, a very promising six-year-old, full sister to Lucius A. 241, owned by Head Bros., of Sumner, for which they recently refused a \$4500 offer. Lucius

startling is said to be showing some fast miles this season. Nina is by Hattian Patchen, a son of Maine Dure, by Whalebone Knox, 24 dam Dure, (with two in the 2:30 list). The dam of Hattian Patchen is by Tom Patchen, Frank Soratt, 2:26. Nina, an elegant form, is a good mare, and will travel well please, and is bred to go to the route out.

Mr. Nelson, of Waterville, was Mytic Patch, last week, to see Glenmarc and while there offered to make a sale of the horses to the State of New England, the horses to pool in \$1000 to \$3000 each, and the track to add \$1000 to the pool. The offer was a great race. While many other owners of fast stallions, as well as Mr. Nelson, have been accused of making such propositions, this year, as they are engaged

A "straw" that is a sample of a great deal that has been brought out in the discussion of the tariff is furnished in an incident related by John Wananaker, the famous actor who was merchant to the Philadelphia Press. It is known English manufacturer, a member of Parliament and an able business man, Mr. Wananaker says:

time ago, and solicited some special protection. He was in this country, saying that he had not been able to set up his looms and make any export certain of them and make any export specialties Mr. Vannamaker might do. The reason he gave was that he had every in England, he informed him, his mill was "your confounded protection." When he was asked to show him one of his factories over here, and the Englishman promptly answered "No," he said that he would not show him. It now is we will move our works over immediately.

The English manufacturer is producing goods in England, he wants free trade in America if he produces in America, he wants protection. The moral is obvious.

