

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY 23, 1888.

OUR SENATORS IN SESSION.

Beginning of Debate on the Address in Reply.

The debate on the "address in reply" was begun yesterday afternoon, as will be observed from our report of proceedings in another column. Mr. Bond led off with an eloquent speech, and was forcibly followed by Mr. Parsons. The upper gallery was fairly well filled with an attentive audience, but it was apparent that some mistake about "admission by ticket" had kept many away, and that the system itself had lessened the attendance upon "the floor of the House."

The public should understand that tickets are not necessary in seeking admission to the gallery, but only to the seats beneath, and that the Opposition members at least will be at all times anxious to accommodate with tickets those desirous of hearing the debates. It was on the programme that Messrs. Morine and Murphy should follow last evening; but, as the House adjourned at 6.30, they will do so this afternoon. The indications are that the Government are quite unready to bring on the real business of the session, and that they wish the debate on the address to be so prolonged as to afford them an opportunity of preparing their measures.

Mr. Donnelly, it is understood, will be the colony's commissioner to Barcelona, and he will doubtless endeavor, upon this plea, to hurry through the estimates—an endeavor in which he should be balked, for there is grave need of the strictest scrutiny of the expenditure of the colony with a view to retrenchment.

OUR FROZEN HERRING TRADE.

The "W. F. McCoy's" Cargo Sells at Fair Prices.

The cargo of fresh frozen herring shipped to Boston in the schooner "W. F. McCoy" by the Messrs. Bradshaw has been sold at fair prices to wholesale dealers. This successful outcome is the best answer to those croakers who say they made several shipments of the same kind in days gone by and that they always lost by them. Here is a trade which engages, it is safe to say, a hundred sail of vessels; for along the River-side, New York, near the Fulton Market (the Billingsgate of that city), scores of schooners may be seen lying side by side at the same time, on the approach of Lent, laden chiefly with fresh frozen herring; yet it is a trade which has been suffered to lie fallow all these years past, mainly by the supineness of Governments in not assisting it into being. During those years, thousands of cargoes have been taken from Fortune and Placentia Bays by American schooners, which have sailed two thousand miles of a voyage forth and back to accomplish their ventures. This, too, at a season when our own fishermen were living in enforced idleness; for the price per barrel paid them for supplying cargoes to these foreign traders was only a fraction of what the commodity yielded when marketed. It is to be hoped that Messrs. Bradshaw's successful pioneer venture will lead to a full expansion of the business in our interest.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE FITZGERALD.

He Addresses the United Fishermen of Fogo.

DURING the annual procession of the Society of United Fishermen of Fogo, on the 2nd inst., they stopped opposite the residence of the Stipendiary Magistrate, Jas. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., and gave three cheers for that much-respected public servant. Mr. Fitzgerald immediately recognized the "courtesy and compliment," by stepping out upon the balcony and addressing the Fishermen in the following appropriate and eloquent strain:—

"GENTLEMEN,—It affords me great pleasure to see your fine society again performing your annual procession, and to hear the same expressions of loyalty to our beloved Queen as upon all former occasions, for which, on behalf of Her Most Gracious Majesty, (one of whose humble servants I have the honor to be), I beg to return you my sincere thanks, and also for the respect you have been pleased to pay myself on this as well as on all other similar occasions in the past.

"You will now please permit me, as the magistrate of this place for many years, to congratulate you most worthy and excellent society on the great progress it has made, both in numbers and respectability, since its establishment in Fogo, and its great influence in the maintenance of peace, order and good-will, not only among its own large numbers, but also among the community at large.

"I hope your society will continue to prosper and increase in numbers for many years to come, until you have all the young men of Fogo and surroundings enrolled under your banners."

A PLEA FOR THE POOR DOG.

Cruelty Practised by Men and Boys.

I would not enter on my list of friends  
(Though graced with polished manners and fine  
sense  
Yet wanting sensibility) the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm.  
An inadvertent step may crush the small  
That crawls at evening in the public path;  
But he that has humanity forewarned,  
Will tread aside and let the reptile live.

The police will have to adopt some measures of repression against the frightful cruelty practised by men and boys on dogs yoked to sleds. Go where you will on any afternoon on the roads of the suburbs of the town, and you will inevitably meet some urchin belaboring with a whip, not infrequently with a stick, a poor animal whose piercing yelps attest the severity of its sufferings. Through streets where the loose fall of snow lies deep and unbeat-up and over roads where the hauling is heavy, these hardened young gamins expect a dog small and weak in size to pull them; and if the poor brute does not haul, perhaps because he is not able to haul, down comes a shower of blows, the piteous entreaties of the tortured animal being unavailing to stay the hand of the young miscreant. Now, these spectacles could not have escaped the observation of Inspector Fawcett or sub-Inspector Sullivan; and these gentlemen, knowing the proneness of youths to maltreat dogs in this manner, should have commissioned a policeman to specially deal with the abuse, nor wait till the press brought it to their attention. For an official to remain inactive while such brutality is practised, is to occupy a position scarcely one degree less heinous than that of the perpetrators of the misdeed. One's is the deed of commission, the other's that of omission. It is not merely dogs of the Newfoundland variety that are thus outraged, but setter-dogs, whose instincts are foreign to the yoke, and the police should be instructed, when they see such animals harnessed to a sled, to have them liberated at once. No one of proper feeling would permit such an animal to be treated in that way. Last evening, on King's Bridge Road, a big overgrown youth was breaking in one of these dogs—a setter—to haul his sled; and, as the poor brute, dazed by the ill treatment which was poured forth on it, rushed into the bank of snow at the side of the thoroughfare, the inhuman biped would follow it and lash it with a heavy thong till the yelping creature turned its head and face toward its persecutor as if pleading for mercy, while one almost wished that it would snap the arm off the young scamp. However, enough has been said on the subject, and it now remains for the public authorities to take severe steps that will lead to the punishment of such revolting depravity.

HIGH LICENSE AND OUR LEGISLATORS.

Members of the Lower House Who Favor Such a Measure.

Editor Evening Telegram.  
SIR,—It appears that some of our legislators are endeavoring to foist "High License" upon us, instead of "Prohibition." I understand Speaker McNeily and Mr. E. Watson are its firm advocates, and even our mutual friend J. E. P. Peters, Esq., P.G.W.A. of the Sons of Temperance, favors this scheme.

If, sir, we cannot succeed in getting "total Prohibition," let us hold on to what we have, and see that the law is carried out in every particular. The *Rockford Monitor* gives us a good idea how High License has succeeded in Illinois. This is what he has to say on the subject:—

"If ever high license had a fair chance for trial, it had it here. If ever high license is to prove a success it should be in a city of schools like Rockford. With a large number of total abstainers, with vigorous and aggressive temperance organizations, with more than a score of churches, large and influential, a large and active Young Men's Christian Association, a fine public library, and other organizations, all seeking in effect to counteract the saloon and its works, still saloons are increasing in number, and evidences are on every hand to show that little or no restraint is put upon the traffic. Surely, in such a field, with such surroundings, if there is any virtue in high license, it should be apparent by this time. On the contrary, there is an evident increase of drunkenness; young men are tempted by the lighted palaces of hell, and homes are desolated by the ravages of the drink demon. We denounce high license, as it now exists in Rockford, as a humbug and fraud of the first water. We protest in the name of humanity against the continuance of this iniquitous system. Our saloons are a curse to us, and no amount of money will mitigate the curse. It is time for Rockford to call a halt, and it behooves Christians and temperance men to awake to the work of ruin and death which our saloons are doing."

Surely our temperance men, if they are true to their principles, will think twice before casting their vote in favor of such an iniquitous system.

Yours truly,  
SON OF TEMPERANCE.  
St. John's, Feb. 23, 1888.

The Electric Light Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. A proposition was also discussed by the Directors to extend the capital of the Company so as to enable it to acquire the necessary plant for furnishing the incandescent light. The purity of this light gives it a preference over gas and would lead to its increased use in households especially, as well as in business establishments to which it would be furnished at a cheaper rate than the arc light. To fill this field is the object of the Company, and there is no reason to doubt that it can be successfully done.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY NOTES.

Disgraceful Delay of Public Business.

WHAT MORINE AND MURPHY SAY.

Opposition Speeches by the Patriotic Bond and the Democratic Parsons.

MANY of the available tickets in the hands of members were taken up yesterday by citizens who were eager to get to the House in order to witness the beginning of the fight. Over one-half the Government benches were empty, and in future, for the information of their constituents, we shall publish each day the names of those delinquents to political duty. The Opposition of four were there to a man, of course. The order of the day was deferred, perhaps because it contained a few questions that were somewhat disagreeable for the Government to answer. Our reporter, to-day, ran against Messrs. Morine and Murphy, who, in reply to a question asked by him as to whether the disgraceful temporizing of the Government with the public business would minimize or lessen the effect of Opposition tactics, said: "Not at all, for the public are fully cognizant, through your paper, of this last contemptible plan of delaying unpopular measures till the close of the session, when interest begins to flag in the proceedings, and then hurriedly rush them through. In this they are mistaken; for we have all the leisure to keep them there to the middle of August, and, in the interests of the public, we are determined to give every measure the fullest criticism."

Shortly after the Speaker took his chair the honorable member for Fortune Bay rose, the first time for the session, to address the House. Every eye was fixed upon him both inside and outside the bar. A shadow of dread passed over Mr. Attorney General Winter's face and banished the oat-like cunning of the glimmer always in his eyes. Mr. Goodridge and Mr. McNeily looked at him, the one with expectant dread in his vindictive orbs—the other with a contemptuous indifference as to what Mr. Bond or the public thought of him. All over the double line of Government benches hovered Fear, as the measured and musical cadences commenced to fall from Mr. Bond's lips. He opened by commenting upon the fact that His Excellency's administration would mark an epoch in our history; that he had already won a golden opinion by his interest in our affairs, and concluded his (Mr. Bond's) panegyric by expressing the confidence of Her Majesty loyal opposition in him. Mr. Bond then informed the House that His Excellency had been posted how \$1,000,000 was spent without the essential Legislative sanction, and of other proceedings of a similarly unconstitutional nature, and that already the Governor's eye has penetrated the mask concealing their intentions. He then commented upon the address and charged the Government with clogging the wheels of progress. During the last two years 7,000 of our people had fled from their native country as though it were stricken with plague. The Speech from the Throne was not less lamentable than that of last year. There is no ray of hope in it, and not a passage to warrant the predictions of honorable gentlemen. Look at the output correspondence to our papers from ministers and magistrates. Look at the hundreds hanging around the Government in involuntary idleness. Look at the poor accounts lapping up \$30,000 a year in the face of enormous expenditures on relief works. Let honorable gentlemen look around and ask themselves what these things mean. Is there anything in the address to remedy this condition of affairs? He then commented upon the cowardice of the Government in not issuing a writ for Bonavista, and explained how the paragraph having reference to agricultural operations was knowingly exaggerated in view of the short hay crop. He referred to the fruitless mission of Attorney General Winter to Washington, the Placentia Railway and other sections of the address. Referring to the Barcelona exhibition, he regretted the Government had not taken steps to secure exhibits. After two years' notice it was last week they commenced to prepare, and that too for June next. Exhibits suitable are now not obtainable and we shall lose rather than gain by sending exhibits. He regretted that the Government were preparing to enforce the Bait Bill. The French, by treaty rights, may render the whole French Shore a howling wilderness, without house or settler. But apart from this, there is a vested interest of \$84,500 in nets, seines and boats for the bait trade. In Fortune Bay alone 5,300 people live by it. The present Act creates monopolies in favor of a few friends of the Government, by granting licenses. The farmer cannot get caplin for manure; not a herring can be exported from Labrador or sold round our streets without the unfortunate trader securing a license. He would move an amendment to that paragraph. In referring to railway matters, he said the Privy Council had sustained Judge Pilsent's

judgment. This means \$100,000 wasted in useless litigation. It is an open secret that if that action had not been taken, their railway loan would be floated at 5 per cent. premium. As a result, \$50,000 was lost to the colony. As regards set-off for failure of contracts: What claim have we? IN ORDER TO STOP RAILWAY WORK, GENTLEMEN OPPOSITE DESTROYED THEIR CREDIT ABROAD. The Government has no claim to put forward, and this set-off is a cloak to disguise the real fact. He regretted there was no intention on the part of the Government to extend the railway North. It should be commenced at once, as a due regard for economy and the revenue of the colony would permit. In conclusion, he assured the Government that any measures brought forward in promotion of the interests of the people would be supported by the Opposition. The Opposition recognized their duty, which was to curb the rapid pace, to check the abuse of power, to weigh with judicial balance, and apply the faculty of calm judgment to those measures that might be rushed forward in a crude state under pressure of party support. In performing our duty faithfully, we shall not unnecessarily retard legislation.

Mr. Bond occupied an hour and was followed by Mr. Parsons who compared the Government to a lot of lobsters, from their propensity of clawing dollars out of the "chest." They came in green, but when they were boiled by the Opposition, they would go out red. No wonder a grub plague would fall on the Custom House, for it is through that institution all the Government supporters get their grub. There was no silver lining to the cloud that hung over the Government, for Providence would not trust them with a silver lining.

Messrs. Morine and Murphy will be on this evening. For the purpose of delaying business the Government adjourned the House at 6.30 p.m. last evening, notwithstanding the address which was before them and would occupy a couple of days. They have nothing ready and are afraid to bring the session's business on for discussion.

Prohibition Meeting in the Old Temperance Hall, February 20th.

(Concluded.)  
The Rev. J. Pratt, of Cupids, was next called upon and spoke of the progress of prohibition principles on that circuit. Prohibition, said the speaker, was the only remedy that was going to save the boys, save the girls, and save the mothers and wives from broken hearts. He was proud to say that on his mission they had no licensed house, and no shebeens, and that a vigilance society was on the alert to detect all offenders. There were some who said that under Local Option there was as much or more liquor drunk, on the sly, as before. We meet that declaration with a flat denial; it was untrue, for there was not one-tenth. In Newfoundland we had not sunk so low as in England and other countries, that, when invited, habitual drunkards would come readily forward on invitation. Here men were ashamed to confess themselves such; but it would not be for long, if means to stop the ravages of the drink traffic were not adopted.

Mr. J. MacDougall said they could not be engaged in a nobler and more patriotic work than this, and, as a native and who had carefully watched this traffic, he was glad to be one of the workers in this league. You are making a deal of fuss about very little, it was sometimes said, but none would say so who diligently looked into the evils of the trade. Our legislators were wise, he confessed, but they had no right to substitute their own private opinion for the voice of the country, nor balk the carrying out of measures the people asked. As to interfering with our trade with Spain, it was a mere fiction. They bought some 80,000 or 90,000 quintals of fish because it was the best, and they would not close this trade because we refused to import some \$5,000 worth of wine. Near his residence was one of those places open day and night for the sale of botanic beer, and many mothers had come to him with bleeding hearts and pointing to such places as these where their sons had started on the down grade to ruin and death. We must see that our laws are faithfully carried out, and that offences are not winked at by those who are paid to defend our laws.

Rev. G. Boyd next spoke with all his accustomed fervour. He said the boys were worth saving. They were noble boys. We ask for no favor. Everywhere the boys of this country could hold their own with those of any other. He maintained that we were the people to save these boys. Neither high nor low license would do it. This step, which our legislators in their sagacity proposed to the country, was a backward movement. We had asked for prohibition, and had come within the casting vote of the Speaker, and then, to have this proposed was retrogression. It was an old measure and not, as we were being told, a new one. It had been tried in Missouri and Kansas and had failed to remedy the evil it professed to cure. On the contrary it increased drunkenness. As to raising the revenue independent of the liquor interest, that had been settled when such men as Gladstone and Reynolds had said, "Give me a sober people and I will give you a revenue." The meeting was brought to a close by singing and the benediction. M.P.

By Telegraph

CZAR AND HIS RIGHTS

He Wants to Occupy Bulgaria.

THE TREATY RECEIVED WITH FAVOR

Passage of the Address in Reply

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 23.

The Czar asks the recognition of Russia's right to control Bulgaria and Roumania, Russia occupying Bulgaria till the election of a new Assembly.

The London *Times* approves of the Fisheries Treaty, and the New York *Herald* thinks it remedies all grievances.

Lord Salisbury has also expressed approval of the substance and form of the treaty.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech passed the House of Commons last night.

FROM CAPE RACE.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

CAPE RACE, This Evening.

Wind W.N.W., blowing a brisk breeze and weather dull. The brigantine "Bella Rossa," thirty-two days from Macao, passed inward at 12 15 to-day.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

Don't forget the Festival at Cochrane Street Church this evening.

Our Legislative Councillors met last evening and sat for a little while. Then they adjourned until Friday next.

The remains of the poor fellow Walsh, referred to in our message from Holyrood, were brought on here in this afternoon's train and conveyed to the morgue.

The fine of fifty dollars was inflicted this morning in the Police Court by Judge Conroy, upon a woman charged with a violation of the 2nd Section of the License Act—selling spirits without a license.

The crowd of fishermen is beginning to assemble about the premises of James Baird, Esq., getting information in respect to signing articles for the seal fishery, in the Dundee boats, to which Mr. Baird furnishes the usual supplies.

The young men of St. Andrew's congregation are reminded of the meeting to-night, at 8.30, in the basement of the Church, for the purpose of adopting constitution and bye-laws of the Literary Association. All are cordially invited to attend.

The St. Vincent de Paul Society have recently passed a rule requiring its visiting members to report those habitations which are not in a cleanly condition—the object being to apply a correction and prevent the germination of sickness. Recently two of that body visited the house of a family named Walsh, residing west of Nunnery Hill, rear of the rink, and found it in a state that called for the intervention of the Board of Health; and, as such, they brought it to the notice of the Chairman, Judge Prowse, but that functionary took no action in the matter because, probably, there was no chance of getting any extra pay out of it. The head of the family in question is partially blind and can't work; the wife is an invalid; and they are surrounded by seven hungry and half-naked children. Can any picture of human misery be imagined worse than this? But, withal, they furnish a healthy piece of satire to the childless millionaire—a few months ago an additional little visitor (from Heaven), in the shape of a baby, appeared, and was doubtless received with all the joy which such an advent brings with it. They belonged, till a few years ago, to Rancourt, Fortune Bay, but sold out and came here, expecting to better their condition, but—alas!

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.  
20—Grace, Truscott, Cadiz, 25 days, E Duder—152 tons salt, 2 qtr-casks wine. Polynia, Guy, Dundee, 19 days, Dundee S & W F Co—supplies for the seal and whale fishery. Esquimaux, Milne, Dundee, 14 days, Dundee S & W F Co—supplies for the seal and whale fishery.  
22—Terra Nova, Fairweather, Dundee, 12 days, W Stephen & Co—supplies for the seal and whale fishery.

CLEARED.  
20—Ariel, Tucker, Pernambuco, Bowring Bros—1833 qts fish. Rosa Meek, Tunc, Bristol, A Goodridge & Sons—2005 qts fish, 35 tons cod oil, 7 bris caplin. St Joseph, Langlier, Bahia, P & L Tussler—4010 qts fish. Newfoundland, Mylius, Halifax, Shea & Co—75 bris trout, 2 qtr-casks wine.  
LOADING.  
Feb. 14—Stonehouse, West Indies, Job, Iros & Co

By Meeting COND A Cl DEATH The "N The G satisfac The Symp better. Fath Market month a suppr Princ William The "N John's The G wether since la N Auction- Auction- Auction- Auction- Oysters Turkey Turkeys Turkeys Bargain Choice to Reading House to feb20, "J in bars wrapped a pound more than better of all tea six dol BROOK jan2 To-M Ja [At his 20 50 10 bxs bread v 100 doz To-M AT 250 30 oddfish men's and lot feb24 To-M DR 21 122 cases