

caire, and as a mater of fact the fisherman receive very little in return. They must also remember the million dollars received on account of the fishery award—essentially the fishermen's money. He looked upon that fund as a sacred one, to be applied only and exclusively to the benefit of the fishermen of this colony. He should like to see a fisherman's Home established in St. John's out of that fund to afford an asylum and comfort to hardy toilers of the deep after their life time of labour. So far as the present Bill was concerned it had his hearty support, provided the bounty were limited to vessels from 120 tons down-wards.

Mr. Kent.—On this side of the House we have not been informed why the sum of \$500 has been settled on. Of course hon. gentlemen on the Government side have settle this amount in caucens and consequently they know upon what basis the sum of \$500 has been arrived at by the Receiver General. When his (Mr. Kent's) hon. colleague, Mr. O'Mara, asked the Receiver General for the information as to the basis upon which he arrived at the sum of \$500, no answer was vouchsafed, but the Bill was immediately attempted to be rushed through. The Receiver General intimates that one of the objects of the Bill is to present large steamers from engaging in this industry. That, however, is not sufficient information. We are with him in the principle of the Bill and are glad that the attempt of the past few years to foster this almost defunct industry has been attended with success. At the same time he (Mr. Kent) would like to know definitely from the hon. introducer of the Bill, why the sum to be paid as bounty limited to \$500.

Hon. Receiver General. would bring under the notice of the House the amount expended upon vessels engaged in the Bank Fishery last year. All the vessels engaged in that enterprise were of a small class varying from 20 to 77 tons. The latter he believed was the tonnage of the largest craft engaged in this business. The intention of the Act is to encourage the smaller class of vessels which are advantageous to the people and the country at large. Of course he (hon. R. G.) would like to see the steamers engaged in this enterprise, but if they did it was not the intention of the Government to pay them \$50 a ton. Otherwise the result would be that steamers of 400 tons would be receiving a sum of \$2400—an amount quite sufficient to warrant their going to the Banks for a very small catch of fish. The object of the Act is to encourage small craft from 25 to 80 tons or thereabouts. He (hon. R. G.) was not aware of any vessel of the 120 ton class being engaged in this fishery last year. The sum of \$10,000 had been set aside in the estimates for the encouragement of those who might wish to embark in this enterprise. Last year twenty five vessels had been fitted out from this colony to pursue this profitable branch of our fishery industry. He hoped that this year it would be increased to 50 vessels. The first year the bounty was paid we had only four vessels fitted out. The second year there were six. In the third year they have increased to ten, and last year we have twenty five. He hoped that the explanation which he had given why the sum of \$500 had been determined would satisfy hon. gentlemen. He also hoped that they would see that it should be the object of the Legislature to encourage the building and employment of small craft in the Bank fishery.

Hon. Mr. Rorke.—The bill before the House was one of considerable importance, important as all measures of the kind must be which affect beneficially the staple industry of the country. He thought the provisions of the Bill very wise, as they had for their object, as the hon. Receiver General had remarked, the encouragement of the small class of fishing vessels, and the diffusion of wealth among that class of the people which it is alike our duty and interest to encourage. Larger bounties were given to French and American fishermen but it must be remembered that they have a larger class of vessels engaged in the fishery, and have a much longer and more dangerous voyage to embark upon. Our vessels are within a short distance of the fishing grounds, and can run out to and in from the Banks two or three times to their one. We are in a position, from our geographical situation, to follow up the Bank fishery with greater advantage and surer success than those who have come from a distance. He therefore thought the provisions of the Bill very wise, and they were such as received his hearty and entire support.

Hon. Attorney General was pleased to observe that the Bill received the unanimous support of both sides of the House, thereby proving, that those observations too frequently made, that the House cannot, from party differences, agree upon any measures for the general interests and advancement of the colony, are unfounded. He (hon. A. G.) understood the receiver General to say that the object of the measure being to encourage the employment of those vessels which experience had proved were best adapted for the trade. He thought we may form some estimate of the character of the vessel best fitted for the Bank fishery when we remember that the average tonnage of the American Bankers is from 80 to 85 tons. He was not, however, convinced that we should limit the maximum size to 90 tons, nor was he prepared to say that we should fix the maximum of tonnage at all. He considered that upon these questions of limitation he was open to conviction. He thought that no one in the House would have a second opinion that this measure had been highly advantageous in the

past. The profits shown by the returns of the past years are more than convincing. In the year 1873 there was not a single boat fitted out from this colony for the Bank fishery. In 1876 the bounty was called in, to extirpate four vessels who brought in 1,700 quintals of fish. Here then were 1700 quintals of fish brought into our ports which out for the bounty we never should have had. In 1877 there were seven vessels who caught 4,180 qtls of fish. In 1878 the number of vessels had increased to ten, and the quantity of fish caught amounted to 7,000 qtls. During the past year of 1879 there were twenty-five vessels prosecuting the Bank fishery out of this colony and owned by our own people and the catch of fish for these twenty-five vessels was seventeen thousand and five quintals. Such a state of things is more than satisfactory. He hoped, however, that the day was not distant when this industry would not require any fostering care from the Government. He was of opinion that the measure in its present form might be advantageously continued for another year.

Mr. Dawe wished to make a few observations upon the measure before the chair, not because he claimed any personal acquaintance with the Bank fishery, but on account of a remark of the hon. and learned Attorney General with regard to the tonnage of the craft to be employed in the fishery. He (Mr. D.) was of opinion that no encouragement should be given to craft of less than fifty to embark in such a hazardous enterprise as the Bank fishery. Any smaller vessels than fifty tons was, in his opinion, too small and too risky for such a dangerous voyage. The proper tonnage for a vessel engaged in this fishery being out from this colony was from 60 to 70 tons. Of course craft of 120 tons might not be too large, but he certainly thought that the House should limit the amount of the bounty to the proposed sum of \$500. We are so near the Banks that the fishery can be conducted with greater advantage in smaller craft somewhat about tonnage he had referred to, and it would be ridiculous to pay away such a large sum as might be demanded under the present law by vessels or steamers of 400 or 500 tons. He (Mr. D.) wished to express the hope that no encouragement would be given to the fitting out for this fishery of any vessel less than fifty tons. He looked on vessels of less than that tonnage to be extremely unsafe for the banks, and as nothing less than floating coffins for those who may be induced to embark in them. He hoped that some restrictions or deterrent would be placed upon vessels of less than fifty tons going to the Banks or at least that encouragement would be given them by any bounty.

TO BE CONTINUED

JOB PRINTING of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded at this office.

- St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher. Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLICH. Bear's Cove—Mr. M. MOORE. Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay. Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS. Fogo—Mr. Joseph Re deli. Milford Harbour—Mr. J. BURKE, Sr. King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. MURPHY. Bonavista—Mr. P. TEMPLEMAN. Catalina—Mr. A. GARDNER. Bay de Verde—Mr. James Evans. Colliers—Mr. HEARN. Conception Harbor—Mr. KENNEDY. HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. MURRAY. SALMON COVE—Mr. WOODFORD. HOLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Tuesday evening.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, MARCH 25TH.

By recent advices per mail, we learn that affairs in Afghanistan, still continue to look serious and threatening. Ghuznee has been made the centre of resistance to British power and authority, Mahomed Jan, formerly a subaltern officer in Sher Ali's Army, being the leader in the movement. Associated with is, Muse Khan, son of Yakoub Khan, and a proclamation has been issued offering rewards to all prepared to join the pretenders Standard. In addition to the above, we are informed, that Mahomed Jan, has also given public

city to a forged letter from Eyoub Khan of Herat, to the effect that the latter has taken Candahar and obliged the British to retire within their entrenchments. This document is made the basis of an appeal to the people of Kohistan, urging them to the adoption of a similar course, which, however, thinking probably "prudence the better part of valor," they seem somewhat reluctant to adopt. Hassan Khan, late Governor of Je Jalabad is marching to Ghuznee for the purpose of effecting a junction with Mahomed Jan, in which direction Eyoub Khan is also said to be advancing with a similar object. From Herat however comes the intelligence, that the Cabulis had refused to follow the latter as far as Farrah, threatening a homeward march unless they received their pay. With regard to British movements in the same direction, we are informed that Gen. Bright with a movable column had entered the Laghman valley, his object being to ascertain the practicability of that line of road, as an alternative route to the Jaldullak Pass, whilst Sir Donald Stewart is reported to be making preparations to advance on Khilati, Gairai and Ghuznee, as soon as the column from Bombay arrives at Candahar. At Cabul, General Sir Frederick Roberts, has been strengthening the temporary occupation by the erection of towers, commanding the defiles which lead to the city. Still later advices inform us, that anarchy is increasing at Herat, Eyoub Khan is reported to have ordered two Cabul regiments to attack the forces of Ibrahim Khan, who after successfully repelling his opponent, was plundering the country in the direction of Herat. To the eastward, Mahomed Jan, by his successful interruption of the convoys of cattle coming into Cabul, had cut off the meat supply of the British forces in the city. From the Blue Book on the affairs of Afghanistan, recently presented to Parliament, which contains much interesting information on the subject, it would certainly appear, that good and substantial grounds exist, for the suspicions which some time previously had been entertained, of Russian intrigue in the affairs of that Kingdom, especially with regard to its relations with Britain. Of this, in our opinion, the conversation of Yakoub Khan with General Roberts, and certain correspondence alleged to have been found at Cabul would appear to furnish indisputable evidence. To this intrigue no doubt, the present unfortunate state of the internal affairs of Afghanistan may in a great measure be attributed as also the difficulties surrounding its relations with Britain.

From Latest Mail Dates.

We are indebted to James Rorke, Esq., for a late number of the London "Times," from which we take the following extracts:—

A public meeting was held at the Mansion-house on Friday to promote a scheme for a national memorial to the late Lord Lawrence. Lord Derby, Lord G. Hamilton, M. P., and Dean Stanley were the principal speakers.

On Tuesday and Wednesday the Associated Chambers of Commerce held their annual conference at the Palace Hotel, Westminster, Mr. S. Lloyd, M. P., presiding. The usual dinner took place on Wednesday, the Japanese Ambassador being one of the guests.

Two men and a woman were convicted of the murder of Wiames, of Patrick Tracey, husband of the female poisoner, and Lord Justice Coleridge passed sentence of death upon each of them.

The appointment of General Skobelloff to the command of the snow expedition against the Lakke Turcomans is regarded as certain, but there is no more doubt with respect to an intended movement upon Mev.

A Committee of the French Senate has been appointed to examine the proposition for abolishing military chaplains. A majority of the Committee are favourable to the proposition.

The Session of the Italian Parliament was opened on Tuesday, at Rome, by King Humbert in person. The Royal Speech referred to Bill, that would be submitted for extending the Suffrage and for the gradual abolition of the Grist Tax.

Intelligence from Abyssinia received at Cairo intimates the probability of eternal dissensions in that country. Several important chiefs have revolted against King John, and Menelek, King of Shoa, was manifesting hostility towards him.

"COPPERS FROM A DEAD MAN'S EYES."

Many our readers have heard of a man so mean that he would steal the copper from a dead man's eyes. An almost parallel case occurred to a gentleman from the West, who visited Montreal last week to bury a near relative, for on Saturday night, some thieves stole the crape from the door of the house in which were the remains of the deceased. When the westerner was leaving for home and he left at the earliest opportunity, he reflected on the city as being an uninviting place either to live or die in.

A brilliant meteoric display was witnessed at Amherst on Thursday evening. The sky, which was overcast, was suddenly illuminated by the light of a meteor that a bright reflection was cast over objects as if a calcium light had shone upon them from a distance. It started from the east at a point a little more than midway from the horizon to the zenith, and took a westerly, zig-zag course, that it had the appearance of being 3 inches in diameter, with a long, luminous tail, graduating to a point, and after being visible about 15 seconds, disappeared some distance above the horizon.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Commission appointed some time since have decided that the indemnity due from Turkey to Russia for the maintenance of Turkish war prisoners in the late campaign, is 4,696,799 rubles, exclusive of Asia.

An explosion took place yesterday in Lessner's Iron Works in this city, which destroyed the foundry and gas works, but all the workmen having left the building there were but few lives lost. The noise of the explosion was heard throughout the city, and caused intense excitement. The troops were turned out, and there was much excitement until the cause was ascertained.

General Melnikoff has released a number of innocent political prisoners.

Paris, March 14th.—A secret Cabinet Council gave rise to reports that differences had arisen about the Jesuit question, which are to-night semi-officially denied. A committee of Right Senators decided to accept no compromise about the 17th clause of Ferry's Education Bill, and take no part in the debates on second reading. Father Beck, general of the Jesuits has arrived in Paris.

Berlin, March 13.—The Ultraman organ says the Pope expressed to the Archbishop of Cologne his approval of the latter's recent condemnation of Socialism, adding it is his fervent wish that peace in Ecclesiastical matters may soon be restored to the German Fatherland. The Holy See will leave nothing undone to attain that result.

London, March 14th.—The vessels arriving in our large seaports report most disagreeable passages.

A private telegram from Hong Kong states that a large force of Chinese troops are being concentrated in the North and there are numerous indications of a tempest brewing.

New York, March 14.—It was reported in one of the Clubs last night that Lady Dufferin would in all probability return to and from the Russian Capital, in the event of matters on the Continent assuming any more dangerous aspect than at the present time.

Over eighteen hundred immigrants arrived here, from Ireland, during a single day last week.

The barque Eblana, of St. John, was wrecked in the Bay of Fundy on Monday, and the captain, mate, 6 sailors and a woman and child were drowned.

A public meeting of the citizens of St. John was held in the Institute on Tuesday evening. Resolutions favorable to the removal of the seat of Government to St. John was adopted.

Total subscriptions to the Herald Irish Famine Fund amount to \$238,887.81, including \$1,779.20 received yesterday. The latter amount includes \$1000 from the citizens of Chester, Pa., and vicinity.

Ottawa, March 14th.—A special train from Montreal has just arrived to take the remains of Mr. Bolton to his home. The train returns immediately. Dr. Grant was called by telephone and arrived in ten minutes. Flags are flying at half mast to day. Reference was made to his sudden death in several of the churches, and there has been great excitement in the city through the day. The Russell House has been thronged with member and others to take their last look.

Toronto, March 14.—A meeting of Hanlan's friends was held last night, at which Soule was present. A race between Hanlan and Courtney was arranged for May 19th. Place to be determined hereafter.

C. J. Bridges in reference to the affairs of the Mechanic's Bank, was resumed to day. According to his statement the whole affairs of the Bank were left to the Cashier. We testified that Wilson's Bank was aware of the effort made to extend the circulation, and were preparing the Mechanic's Bank for a deposit.

St. John, March 13.—A young woman named Catherine Gillespie Porland, who has been suffering from the effects of premature child birth, took a quantity of carbolic acid No. 2 (a new remedy) Saturday night and died immediately.

Local and other Items.

The extensive circulation of the "Herald" throughout Conception Bay and the various outport districts of the colony render it a most desirable medium for advertising purposes. We would direct the particular attention of business men generally to the above mentioned most significant fact.

On Saturday night last or early Sunday morning, the retail store of Mr. F. Bemister was entered through a front window and about three parts of a barrel flour taken away. It appears that the window sash was cut out by means of a Drawknife, which instrument the burglar left after him in the store.

We are informed that the people of Grates Cove and Bay-de-Verd have been doing good work the last few days with seals in Bacalien Tickle. And should the wind veer easterly for a day or so, there will be every probability of seals drifting into our Bay; this would be a God send to our long shore people, many of whom are at present in a sad state of destitution and needing immediate assistance.

We also learn of some Cattle perishing in the want of hay on parts of the North Shore. Should the spring not soon open we fear this complaint will become more general, as most of our Cattle owners are running short of hay.

We note the purchase, at Boston, by Messrs Duif & Balmer, of the schooners "Olinda" and "Henry West," which vessels, we understand, are thoroughly fitted up for the Bank fishery, and will be engaged in that business the ensuing season, by the enterprising purchasers, whom we wish every success in the undertaking. We are unable to give a full description of the above vessels, but will endeavour to do so in our next issue.

Mr. Duff was among the passengers per "Newfoundland" which arrived Tuesday morning from Halifax.

Alfred Penney Esq., member for Bay-de-Verd district, arrived here last week to remain during the Easter recess of the House of Assembly which has been adjourned until Monday next.

Good News from the Sealers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

First arrival on last Sunday.

Extract from a letter dated St. John's, March 22nd:—

We had the first arrival from the Seal fishery yesterday morning.—The Walrus which struck the seals almost after leaving Greenspond arrived here yesterday to Messrs. J. & W. Stewart, with 13,000 prime white-coats, 2400 of which are on deck. Her last seals were taken off Cape St. Francis on the 18th inst. She reports the Merlin and another steamer doing well.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.—The Walrus struck the southwest corner of the patch and took the first white-coat on Friday, the 12 h. On Saturday she panned 3,000. Took none on Sunday. On Monday they panned 6,000, and got a few every day up to Saturday last when they took 400 on board off Cape St. Francis. She left 500 on the ice, panned and flagged. The weather was intensely cold, and several of the crew had their hands and feet severely frost bitten.

The steamer "Nimrod" Captain Clarke belonging to Messrs Job Bros., passed Cape Bonavista yesterday bound South with all flags flying.

We are informed that a telegram was received by a mercantile gentleman, this forenoon, stating that eight or ten steamers could be seen in the ice off Bonavista taking seals.—Ev'g Telegram, March 22.

Yesterday about four hundred prime young harp seals were landed at Cape Bonavista. There were no steamers in sight. The wind was N.W. and the ice was moving rapidly past the Cape.—Telegram, March 20.

We have to thank M. Monroe, Esq. (says the Ev'g Telegram) for the following Telegram:—

BERT'S COVE, March 20.

To-day this part of the Bay is clear of ice; but there is plenty iron in Tilt Cove out. At Guil Island the people are hauling seals.

The coast at St. John's day morning

The steamer yesterday in Bowring Bay of new goods

We perceived in the Temperance our 1st issue Tuesday next

The 17th of the nation duly honored members of Irish Society & B. Society marched in the principal procession of the Rev. D. and the Rev. A. most brilliant illustrative of great apostles D. McInnes filled to overflowing being larger After mass the Convent and Wash, rest and Chapiant

A sad tale reaches us that appears that and a young Hammond place on the Belle Isle, about 4 o'clock their way ice all night, themselves in Francis. Hered, and the y hastened to where she at o'clock, very reported that upon the ice Mr. John D. ers at once poor woman were too late When they vital spark he to death. T conveyed to gram.

What was the Advocate she had what potatoes she d put out on a on the same o if these needed in hering snow sent their course, who was soon not long able ties and over down direct help.

We learn of a young man lunging to G. accidentally while shooting a discharge of

A telegram yesterday reported coat seals of a en at Twilling Nfld.

Our readers vessel arrived York bound cattle laden, shifted. She on Sunday, T. E. E. Haywa fl in her. he following t

"Lost prop Taken off by We cannot above that the ed, but the pr