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is to become the Britain of America under the protecting and fostering care of the Great Dominion.

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A safe and valuable investment. Substantial Christmas and New Year Presents for your wife, your boys and your girls! Don't let this opportunity go by.

FATHERS!—YOUR BOYS WANT A HOME, AND THE MOST HANDSOME, VALUABLE AND ACCEPTABLE present you can give as a Christmas gift to your wife, your sons and daughters is a deed of a most pleasantly-situated and eligible BUILDING LOT, having a frontage of 40 feet, with a rearage of 100 feet, conveniently-situated in the suburbs of the city. The lots are neatly arranged, and handsomely and ornamentally laid out; the locality most desirable, healthy and invigorating, and the prices within the means of all. Only think of it—valuable Building Lot to present to your wife, your son, or daughter as a gift on Xmas or New Year's morning. Every merchant, lawyer, doctor, professor, office-holder, clerk, tradesman, and all others, should purchase. Very accommodating terms will be given to all who may not be in a position to pay all the cash down. Buy a lot for yourself, your wife, and one for each of your children. Why not own a home of your own in this healthy, happy and prosperous island? secure your lots now—today—while cheap; a small investment that will return double the money inside of one year. The subscriber would respectfully request you to call at his office and learn of the remarkable advantages and unparalleled offers he is making the public.

The office is centrally situated on Water Street, opposite R. Harvey's dry goods store, and you can come in and see us, whether you purchase or not, where all information you may require will be cheerfully given, and plans submitted for your inspection.

T. W. SPREY, Real Estate Broker.

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For Sale by
CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

The cargo of the ship, "Four Brothers," from Georgetown, consisting of:
600 barrels Choice Potatoes,
400 bus. Heavy Black Oats,
produce of P. E. Island.

ON SALE BY
P. & L. Tessier

OAK PLANK,
14, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 inch, long lengths.

QUEBEC PINE DECKING—3 inch, 6 and 7 inches wide, long lengths.

OAK BARK—60 and 65 feet long, 18x19.

GREENHEART PLANK—14, 2, 3 and 4 in.

HARDWOOD PLANK. nov 29, 31st

FOR SALE!

1 set Harness, 1 Sleigh,
1 set Bells.
JOHN S. SIMMS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Of Canada.)

LOWEST RATES AND BEST ROUTE.

THROUGH Tickets via Intercolonial Railway and Grand Trunk for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and all other points in Canada; also, to all principal points in the United States, can be obtained from

CHAS. J. LEMESSURIE, Agent.
233 Duckworth Street, up stairs, opp. Commercial Bank

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHARGING CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1782

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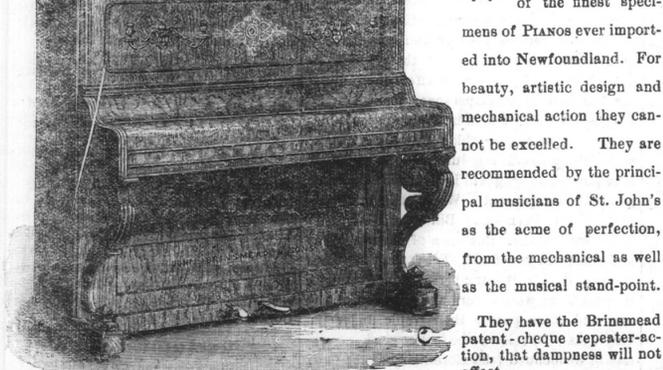
The engagements of this office are guaranteed by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary in addition to a large amount of invested Capital; and the promptitude and liberality with which claims have always been met, are well known and acknowledged.

The importance of the transactions of the Phoenix Fire Office may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment—more over one hundred years—the payments in satisfaction of Claims for Losses have exceeded fourteen Millions Sterling.

Insurances against loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the Company upon every description of Property, on the most favorable terms.

W. & G. RENDELL, Agents for Newfoundland.

Pianos! BRINSMEAD! Pianos!



M. F. SMYTH, 172 Water Street, Sole Agent for Newf'd.

The Northern Assurance Company,

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital Three Million Pounds, Sterling - - - - - £3,000,000

Fire premiums in 1881 amounted to £444,596 13 7

Being an increase of 30,663 17 8

upon the revenue of 1869.

Life premiums in 1881 167,000 0 0

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Head Offices:—London, 1 Moorgate Hill;—Aberdeen, 3 King Street.

The undersigned has been recently empowered to effect Insurances on all kinds of property in Newfoundland, at current rates of premium.

The above Company is well known for its liberality and promptness in settling losses.

Proprietors, Forms of Application, for Fire and Life Insurance, and all other information can be obtained from the office of

A. O. HAYWARD, St. John's, Agent for Newfoundland.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

Sun Fire Office, London.

[ESTABLISHED - - - 1710.]

Insurances effected upon almost every description of Property at the current rates of premium.

Formal Sum Insured in 1885 £227,232,700

Claims advanced and paid with promptitude and liberality.

W. H. HARRISON & CO., Agents for Newfoundland.

Walton Court;

OR—
ADELAIDE CAMERON'S "SHADOW LOVE."

By the Author of Dora Thorne.

CHAPTER XLI.

(Continued.)

'Miss Cameron,' she said, 'pray be careful of your keys.'

'I think you have all taken alarm about my keys,' commented Adelaide, smiling. 'Mr. Beale has been saying the same thing.'

'Mr. Beale is a very sensible gentleman, madam, and he would not have said so much without reason, you may be sure of that.'

Margarita's face flushed hotly. The indignity seemed to her almost greater than she could bear. Mrs. Grame's look was one of unutterable scorn. She evidently thought Mr. Beale had grounds for his suspicion, and had done well to open his mind. She lingered half a minute, as though she would fain say more. She looked from the fair calm face that shone from amongst the soft clouds of golden hair to the dark restless one, and then, thinking perhaps that prudence was after all the better part, she went away.

But as she went she said to herself that evidently she was not the only one who was suspicious about Miss Avenel. Mr. Beale—than whom no shrewder gentleman ever lived—was plainly of her opinion.

'And what would he think of her,' said Mrs. Grame to herself, 'if he knew as much of her as I know—if he knew that she had come to see the house before she lived in it, and had asked questions about the will?'

She half decided that it was her duty to tell Mr. Beale all on the morrow.

'And those keys,' she thought—'she tried to get them last night. She may make what excuses she will, but I am sure she is staying in my lady's room to get them to-night. I saw her eyes light with fire when I carried them in.'

CHAPTER XLII.

LADY RYLESTONE stood alone in her room; the hour for which she had hoped and prayed was come at last, and its coming was like the crowning act of a tragedy to her. Outside was the calm silence of the September night—the moon was hidden by clouds, the stars peeped out here and there. There was hardly a sound to break the perfect repose; only the wind rustled through the bare branches.

She had waited for this hour. There was a profound silence in the stately mansion; the servants had all gone to their rooms. She had lingered with Miss Cameron until she dared linger no longer; and then, unperceived by Adelaide, she had noiselessly withdrawn the bunch of keys that she wanted, and hidden them in her dress. She had bidden Adelaide good-night, trusting to 'the chapter of accidents' that she would not discover the absence of the keys.

'If she does, and makes any inquiries,' said Margarita to herself 'I shall be ruined; but she hardly thought it probable.

She had put the basket in its accustomed place, and she felt sure that Adelaide would not examine its contents. And then she had gone to her own room, and waited there until the whole house was silent and every sound had ceased. Midnight struck, then one, then two. She believed herself perfectly safe; she had removed her flowers, jewels, and evening dress, and had put on a black robe, thinking it safer than a white one. In the darkness of the night, even should any one by some unhappy mischance meet her, there was greater probability of escape if she wore a dark dress. She resolved to take matches and a taper down with her; and, when she had reached the library, after locking the door, she could procure a light.

It was two o'clock, and in the dense unbroken silence she opened her door cautiously and looked out. There was no sound—no movement; the darkness of night could not have been more friendly—the silence could not have been more profound. Yet her heart beat fast, her hands burned, her limbs trembled, her lips were dry and parched; it seemed to her that in that intense stillness she could hear the beating of her heart—and the fancied sound frightened her.

'I am not a midnight robber,' she said to herself; 'my errand is a just one. Why should I fear? It is all for my husband's sake.'

(To be continued.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Speech of the Hon. G. Rendell.

THURSDAY, February 16th.

HIS EXCELLENCY and suite having withdrawn, the "opening speech" was read by the clerk. The commission of the Hon. George Rendell, recently appointed to the Legislative Council, was also read.

Hon. G. RENDELL then rose and said that in making the motion that he had the honor of now submitting to the House, having reference to the speech with which this session of the Legislature has been opened, one's thoughts naturally turn to the circumstance of His Excellency's first meeting the legislative bodies, even though he had not in the first sentences of his speech called our attention to it. And it is a subject of congratulation to all of us that we find placed over us one of his ability and experience, who assumes the duties of his exalted position with a full sense of the responsibility it involves, and which he assures us shall be discharged in accordance with strict constitutional principles. These sentiments augur well for the future of His Excellency's presidency over the affairs of the colony. In expressing his (Mr. R.'s) own views regarding His Excellency's advent amongst us, he thought he would be sustained by other hon. members in marking his appreciation of the lively interest he had already manifested in the affairs of the colony. During his, as yet, brief residence amongst us, he has visited the towns and settlements within reasonable distance of Saint John's, and has evinced an earnest desire to become practically acquainted with the country, its requirements and capabilities. It is also satisfactory to learn of his recognition of the cordial reception extended to him by the people of those localities within the scope of his visit. As regards the main topics of the speech: the fisheries on this, as on former occasions, and will doubtless in the future, occupy a prominent place. Success and failure are intimately blended in treating of those subjects, but it is pleasing to know that in some branches a gleam of light shines through the darkness. The lobster fishery is a comparatively new industry, but during its brief existence it has proved successful, and is gradually being extended around the Island with profitable returns, he believed, to those engaging in it. The Bank and Labrador fisheries also proved successful, more particularly the former. This branch of our industries has only recently been re-encouraged, but has within a few years rapidly extended, and bids fair to go on increasing. It will thus continue to afford the means of support to a large number of fishermen whose condition in recent years has been gradually becoming worse and worse, owing to the decline of the Shore and Labrador fisheries. In the season just passed the cod-fishery on the coast of the Island, especially at the Northward, and at Labrador was very much below the average, which, taken in connection with the failure of the herring fishery on the latter coast, was productive of unfortunate results, though in some measure compensated for by enhanced prices. This continued failure of these fisheries, if it be a failure, is a subject for earnest reflection. Whether the annual catch nowadays be less than formerly he was unprepared to say; but the results bring us face to face with the difficulty arising from the fact that at the present time there is a much larger number of people trying to live out of the produce, than when our population was considerably less. At present fifteen or twenty persons are striving to draw a living out of that which formerly supported ten. The natural result of such an untoward state of affairs is increasing poverty in many places, and this was the case last year more particularly at the Northward and Labrador, where the distress was alleviated as far as possible by the Government. If we were to anticipate an indefinite demand upon the revenue of the colony to supply the deficiency in the support of the people resulting from short fisheries, a serious consideration is presented to our minds. Such a course would swallow up the means for public improvement and the ones would fall upon those who may have been fairly successful in business. These circumstances suggest two considerations: first the necessity if possible to preserve and increase the supply of food-fishes which are indispensable in our industrial and commercial economy. Secondly, the diversion of the labor of a large proportion of the people into channels and pursuits other than that which they have heretofore adhered to. The preservation of the fisheries is at present a subject of enquiry by a commission appointed last session by the Legislature, and upon their report probably some substantive action may be taken in this laudable direction. It always seemed to him that we Newfoundlanders know very little about that by which as it were we live and move and have our being. The habits and movements of the cod and other fish coming on our coasts are to a great extent a sealed book to us, and it is time that such ignorance should be dispelled. Another point to which failure of the fisheries and the need of occupation lead up is the cultivation of the soil. Naturally agriculture is the next best thing to the fisheries. He (Mr. R.) was not an enthusiast nor one to go into ecstasies upon the capabilities of the soil of Newfoundland; yet he felt convinced that it is susceptible of being rendered productive to a very large and profitable extent. And he was firmly of the opinion that if the labor now expended by the fishermen, often, he regretted to say, fruitlessly, were devoted to tilling the land, much more beneficial returns would accrue to them. He believed the fishermen of this colony are as hard working a class of men as any in the world, and that nowhere was so much labor given for such small return, in too many cases. If, then, they could be enticed into cultivation of the soil, an improvement in their circumstances would soon be manifest. It was, no doubt, difficult to induce fishermen to abandon their accustomed and cherished pursuit for that of agriculture; but when pauperism stares us in the face, some alternative must be essayed. And he would say that, in no country has any Government held out such liberal offers of assistance to the laboring man to cultivate the soil as in Newfoundland. Not only is the land obtainable free, but the intending settler is paid for clearing a large portion of his grant; and it is strange that, in the face of such generous en-

couragement, a large number of persons has not availed of it. Another industry that formerly employed many of the people has declined, to a degree, that all must regret—that is the seal fishery. Last season fewer ships and men engaged in that fishery than for many preceding years, and the result was generally unremunerative. Nothing could well be worse, but we must hope for better success the coming season, though it is beyond question that this is a declining business, and possibly the Bank fishery will hereafter take its place. There is no doubt that in former times the sealing voyage interfered with the prosecution of the Shore fishery; the men engaged were kept out so late in the spring, and it prevented the prosecution of the Shore and Bank fisheries together. One branch of our industries that shows encouraging symptoms is the mining business. The advanced price of copper ore has given an impetus to mining operations during the past year, and good results must follow. He considered the best consequences that flow from mining enterprise is, that it gives the operatives good daily wages for a full day's work. He thought that the best and most useful population in any country are those who have regular employment and daily pay; far preferable to the uncertainty of precarious fisheries, which may yield large profits for a brief period and leave the fishermen six months of the year without anything to do. At the same time mining operations can only employ a limited number of hands; but, if extended, the results will confer proportionate benefit upon the country. Respecting the shipbuilding bounty we are brought to the consideration of a business that is especially suited to the people of this country. Newfoundlanders are as capable shipbuilders as are to be found anywhere, and with the stimulus given by Government they will, he had no doubt, produce all the vessels necessary for the prosecution of the Bank fishery outfitting for this colony. He thought better vessels of their kind, nor prettier, where care is taken, can be turned out in any country than are turned out of the builders' hands at the northward of this island. This is a work too that affords employment in the winter time when there is generally a stagnation of labor in other directions; hence, no portion of the public funds could be more beneficially applied than in its promotion. He should not now discuss the subject of the Bait Act. That has been already fully ventilated during the two preceding sessions, but he should express his satisfaction at the obtaining of the Royal assent, and at the prospect of the early operation of its provisions. Still greater was his satisfaction to see the Government avowal of their determination to enforce it, because, if allowed to remain dormant, we should exhibit ourselves as a laughing-stock to all concerned in the measure. We are told in the speech of the consummation of a new contract for the Coastal Steam Service, embracing the Halifax winter service, and on a scale and at a cost that must be satisfactory to the country. We shall hereafter have the service performed by larger and faster steamers, with greater carrying capacity and superior accommodation, at a less cost than was heretofore paid for the coastal service alone; and seeing whose hands the contract is in he had no doubt it will be faithfully carried out. Having a winter line of our own to Halifax would seem to place us in a better position than heretofore to make advantageous arrangements for the carriage of our mails to and from Europe by an occasional line. Whether any better contract than that which previously existed can be obtained he could not say, but thought the competition for an ocean service was not likely to be very strong. However, the matter is in the hands of the Government, and he trusted the best possible arrangements in the public interest will be made. He thought this a fitting opportunity, before going into ecstasies over the new coastal steam contract, to say a good word for the old one. Some twelve or fourteen years ago the *Flower* and *Curlew* were placed upon the coastal route, and when they began the service we thought, and deservedly so, very highly of them. They were a vast improvement upon their predecessors: they did their work remarkably well, and without serious mishap, until the loss of one of them last Fall. He thought he was correct in saying that no life has been lost from these ships; certainly no passenger, nor any one, owing to remissness upon the part of those managing them. They have carried thousands of passengers; have sometimes been crowded to excess, and though fault has been found upon that score, it always seemed to him that such a condition of things, when it occurred, arose from necessity, as frequently