

The Destiny of Newfoundl'd

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

LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH!

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 box or New Year 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 price 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. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

POTATOES AND OATS.

For Sale by
CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

The cargo of the s.s. "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 BALK—60 and 65 feet long, 18x19.
GREENHEART PLANK—14, 2, 3 and 4 in.
HARDWOOD PLANK—nov29,31fp

FOR SALE!

1 set Harness, 1 Sleigh,
1 set Bells.

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. LEWIS, Agent.
233 Duckworth Street, up stairs, opp. Commercial Bank

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1782

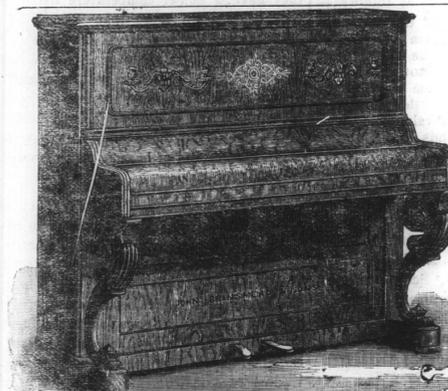
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The engagements of this office are guaranteed by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary in addition to a large invested Capital; and the promptitude and liberality with which claims have always been met, are well known and acknowledged.

The importance of the transactions of the Phoenix Fire Office may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment—*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!



WE are now selling some of the finest specimens of PIANOS ever imported into Newfoundland. For beauty, artistic design and mechanical action they cannot be excelled. They are recommended by the principal musicians of St. John's as the acme of perfection, from the mechanical as well as the musical stand-point.

They have the Brinsmead patent—cheque repeater-action, that dampness will not affect.

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	9
upon the revenue of 1869.			
Life premiums in 1881	157,000	0	0
Interest	101,000	0	0

Head Offices—London, 1 Moorgate Hill; — Aberdeen, 8 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. Certificates, 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.

Fire: Sum Insured in 1885 £27,223,700.
The Office arranged and paid with promptitude and liberality.
W. E. HARR, SON & Co., Agents for Newfoundland.

TURKEYS

Ex "Newfoundland."

For Sale by Jas. & Wm. Pitts,

A FEW VERY CHOICE

TURKEYS.

feb24,31fp

SYDNEY - COAL.

100 Tons Bright, Round Sydney COAL, EX STORE.

Sent Home Cheap from the wharf of
feb25 **CLIFT, WOOD & Co.**

Butter :- Butter.

Now landing, ex s.s. "Newfoundland,"
50 tubs choice

CREAMERY :- BUTTER,

A choice article.
feb17 **P. & L. TESSIER.**

ON SALE BY DRYER & GREENE,

Fresh Codfish Tongues,
Halibut, :- Herring, :- Venison
And Smoked Turbot,
feb27 per s.s. "Curlew."

Fresh Graham Flour.

ON RETAIL,
And by the Half-barrel and Barrel,
CHEAP.

feb25,31,2fp **J. A. EDENS.**

Choice Fresh Halibut.

Just received, per S.S. "Curlew,"
At the City Auction Sale Rooms,
2 BRLS CHOICE HALIBUT,
(packed in ice.)

3 BRLS CODFISH, 2 BLS HERRING.
Call early on Monday morning and get choice cuts.
feb25 **JOHN B. CURRAN & Co.**

Leather. :- :- Leather.

ON SALE,
By **CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,**

20 bales Medium Light Grain Leather.
25 bales Split Leather.
5 bales Waxed leather.
15 bales Calfskin, 5 bales Linings. feb25

FRESH New-Laid EGGS.

FOR SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

500 Doz. Eggs,
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP, to close sales.

ON SALE BY P. & L. Tessier

50 barrels
LONDON CEMENT,

\$3.20 per brl.

feb17

Valuable Business Stand For Sale, belonging to the Estate of the late Jas. McKay, Situate on Water Street West.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY THE EXECUTORS OF the estate of the late JAMES MCKAY, of St. John's, merchant, deceased, to offer for sale by private contract all the right, title and interest in and to that Dwelling House, Shop, Stores and premises situate corner of Water Street West and Springdale Street. The sum of \$1,600 was expended last year in improving the front shop. No expense need be incurred in improvements by anyone commencing business in the said premises as everything necessary has been done by the late proprietor. Term 14 years. Ground rent, \$14. Further particulars on application to
feb20 T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

SMOKED CAPLIN

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,
Choice Smoked Caplin,

In boxes of 5, 10, 15 and 20-lbs. each. A Cheap and delicious article of food. feb16

FOR SALE, One handsome Double Sleigh,

suitable for pair of horses; quite new and in good order,
feb29 **JOHN S. SIMMS.**

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[CONTINUED.]
FRIDAY, February 24th.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY—The section before the chair embraces matter of most important consideration for us as legislators, and may be regarded, in relation to the interests of the country, as the principal subject in the whole address. He thought the discussion that has taken place here this evening will be productive of good by drawing the attention of the people to the remarks and opinions of gentlemen so deeply interested in, and so well qualified to express them upon, the staple resources of the colony. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Monroe), in referring to the Chamber of Commerce, used criticism which he (C. S.) thought was perhaps a little too severe, if construed literally, though, as he understood the hon. gentleman, his expressions were meant rather as a gentle rebuke than an earnest reprimand. That hon. gentleman has brought under our notice practices connected with the trade, and advanced suggestions well worthy of the consideration of the Legislature and of the country. Of course it will be conceded that, with the individual action of members of the community in the pursuit of their legitimate business and the management of their private affairs, the Legislature has no right to interfere. The province of legislation does not extend, nor has it a right to meddle in such case, so long as individual action is not harmful to the public good or to the rights of a neighbor. We should, he thought, from our experience of them, feel satisfied that the gentlemen who carry on the trade of this country are as anxious to advance their own interests, in a legitimate way, as are commercial gentlemen in any other part of the world. The integrity and high standing of Newfoundland merchants have been recognized throughout the British empire and become synonymous with produce, industry, and those other qualities which secure success in mercantile life. We have no reason to suppose that this high reputation earned by their predecessors is not equally merited by the gentlemen now carrying on the trade of the country. But in considering this matter we, as legislators, are justified in taking into account the effect of the action of any body or association in controlling a business of material importance to the general population, such as the carrying on of the fisheries, and the exportation of the produce of the country. Such matters affect the country, generally, nearly as much as they directly affect the individual gentlemen directing commercial transactions. If these principles be admitted and we take into consideration the allegations made here this evening that a law of the colony's Legislature, passed with the desire to promote the general good by securing a higher standard of character for our codfish through the instrumentality of certificated cullers, has been rendered nugatory by the practice of purchasing fish talqual, it becomes the duty of the Legislature to express its opinion upon the matter. If then the discussion now evoked will have the effect in any degree of inducing the Chamber of Commerce, and the trade generally, to pursue a different course, and act in harmony with the spirit and intention of the Legislature, it will not be barren of result. He would go further and express his belief that when those gentlemen are appealed to in the higher sense of patriotism and duty owed to the country by their connection with its trade, they will recognize the propriety of adopting a different procedure from that complained of by hon. Mr. Monroe and of conforming to the law enacted for the general weal. Thus will they be doing their duty to the community and advancing their own interests at the same time. We know it has often been remarked that the fisherman who took special care to cure his fish well did not receive a proportionate return for his trouble by obtaining a higher price for his produce. Such being the case, it was useless to expect that fishermen would bestow proper attention upon the cure of fish. That argument seems a rational one, and it has been alleged, as an additional reason for imperfect cure, that the desire of suppliers to secure early cargoes for exportation, has engendered haste and laxity in the handling of the voyage, and the reputation of the fish has in consequence suffered. If these things be true, surely the remedy lies, to a large extent, in the hands of the suppliers and exporters themselves, and he failed to conceive how even motives of self-interest would not induce them to insist most stringently on the production of an article that would obtain for them a more remunerative

price. It would appear to ordinary intelligence that an effectual way to mitigate the evil would be to pay a price according to the quality of the fish supplied, and that, under no circumstances, should the dealer producing fish of inferior quality be paid as high a price for it as he who cured it well. It is contrary to human nature to expect men will bestow labor upon any object unless they expect to be recompensed for it. Children at school look for premiums as the reward of diligence; as people in most circumstances of life are stimulated to increased exertion by the hope of reward either in a material way, or by the independence of position which they expect it to create. When we hear, therefore, a gentleman so well informed upon the matter as Mr. Bowring state that the cure of Labrador and Bank fish last season exhibited a marked improvement upon preceding years, the inference is reasonable that the fishermen must have received proportionately better prices, and this seems to be the true mode to secure an improved condition of things in regard to this important industry. Respecting the modes of carrying on the fishery, the opinions of the fishermen of the country, with regard to the use of codtraps, sustain the argument of the hon. Mr. Monroe. He (C.S.) a few years ago had an opportunity of hearing their views in many parts of the Island, and it seemed strange that while there was a general concurrence as to their injurious effect upon the fishery, they still continued their use. It may be said that, on account of the expense of codtraps, only the better off planters use them, and that the great majority of the fishermen pursue the voyage by other modes. Be that as it may, he felt he was safe in saying that the opinion of the bulk of the fishermen of the country is, that codtraps are ruining the fisheries and ruining those using them by rendering them indolent, careless, and less eager to work for a voyage than formerly. This, therefore, is a question that deserves the serious consideration of the Legislature, and in common with hon. members of this chamber he expressed the great satisfaction they must all feel upon the prospect of the early establishment of a bureau of fisheries which will take cognizance of such matters, detect defects and errors and point to the remedy. It is to be presumed the report of the Fishery Commission appointed by virtue of a measure of last session will exhibit much intelligent research, and whatever suggestions it may feel justified in putting forward in the interest of the fisheries will no doubt receive the favorable consideration the important issues involved demand. The remarks of the hon. the President contained allusion to subjects of serious import to all of us, chief of which is the question of poor relief. It might be rather premature to refer minutely to that matter pending the possession of the papers dealing with it, therefore he should not at present make any very extended observations upon it. The hon. the President has suggested the adoption of means of dealing with the poor expenditure different from the system now and previously in vogue, and thinks localizing the expenditure might induce the people of different districts to feel an interest in scrutinizing it and checking imposition. As has been stated, some years ago a proposal was made to levy local rates for the support of the poor of a locality, but the general opinion seemed to be that such a mode would be impracticable in this country and the idea was abandoned. Then it was suggested that district appropriations for roads and other purposes should, to some extent, bear the burthen of extraordinary expenditure for poor relief. That point has been under consideration of the Legislature for years, and the question is one of the most serious issues we have to contend with. How to effectively deal with the growing demand for able-bodied pauper relief is one of the most puzzling questions that has confronted the present as well as preceding governments; and he might say that a great deal of the time of the sittings of the Executive is taken up with the consideration of applications for the expenditure of money for relief of the destitute in some locality or other. When this drain is taken into account, together with the permanent poor expenditure, the prospect is really serious. It is a fact that a large portion of last year's road appropriations went to satisfy this demand, and in response to urgent applications the road grants for the present year in the case of some districts have already in anticipation been expended to help the able-bodied poor. Thus it will be seen that the question comes home to every member of the Legislature. It is one that must be determinedly grappled and dealt with, and by any means a greater