

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY 10, 1888.

A ROYAL WEDDING PRESENT.

That Royal Meeting at the Athenæum Hall Yesterday Afternoon.

An interesting meeting was held in the Athenæum Hall yesterday afternoon, the object of which has already been announced in these columns. On motion of Sir William V. Whiteway, Governor Blake was asked to preside, and he accordingly took the chair. His Excellency stated that the meeting was convened for the purpose of bringing to the notice of the residents of this colony the fact that a joint presentation from all the colonies of the British Empire was about to be made to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the occasion of their silver wedding. This, he said, would give Newfoundland an opportunity of co-operating with the other colonies, if we were desirous of so doing. This explanation seemed satisfactory enough to the audience—there being seventy or eighty persons present—and the Hon. Charles Bowring was forthwith appointed Treasurer, with Mr. Rothwell as Secretary. Then the following resolutions were passed, without a dissenting voice:—

Resolved.—That this meeting desires to express the gratification felt by the people of this colony upon the approaching silver wedding—or twenty-fifth anniversary—of the happy union of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Resolved.—That the managers of the Banks and the proprietors of the book-stores be requested to allow subscription lists to be placed in their offices, and that subscriptions be limited to the sum of \$5 and under.

Before the meeting closed an intimation was made to the effect that if any of the loyal lieges present felt disposed to hand in donations in aid of the movement, the same would be thankfully received and duly passed to their credit by the Treasurer and Secretary. Unfortunately, however, every one appeared to have "left his purse at home," and so there was no money subscribed at the meeting—a somewhat unexpected discouragement in view of all the wealth, importance and loyalty represented there.

ANOTHER GREAT LITERARY TREAT.

Second Lecture of the Athenæum Course

The list of entertainments for next week opens with another brilliant literary treat at the Athenæum. This time we are to have the second lecture of the course, by Rev. T. Hodgkinson, on "Public Speaking." The subject is one which admits of a wide range of thought and the introduction of much that is both humorous and instructive in the way of illustration; and it would be impossible, perhaps, to find a person better adapted to the theme than the reverend gentleman himself. Furthermore, he has a powerful, well-trained voice and a very fluent and effective delivery.

Of course Mr. Hodgkinson will principally deal with the art of speaking extemporaneously. In other words, the art of improvising speech, or speaking alone to people who do not interrupt you, or excite your ardour by interruption. In conversation, everybody improvises when he talks; and if each of us could retain what has been said pro and con, we might, in following a certain order prescribed by usage, make as many different discourses as there were interlocutors in the conversation. Every one who speaks in society would speak a very long time, if he were not interrupted when animated; that is to say, when he is altogether absorbed in that which he says, and does not experience any distraction; and even interruption sometimes but animates him more. But the silence of his auditory, when once he perceives it, produces a very contrary effect. All eyes being fixed on him, he is embarrassed, he stammers and at length becomes dumb; but this is not a defect of genius, it is merely a want of self-possession. He is a weak man; he is not master of his palpitating heart; he has lost his self-possession; his calm judgment has abandoned him; hence he sees nothing that he ought to see; he can compare nothing; he has lost the standard by which he ought to measure himself and others; he has lost genius, because he has lost the balance of judgment.

But all these and a hundred other peculiarities, some of them intensely amusing, will, no doubt, be skillfully handled by Mr. Hodgkinson in his lecture, and therefore, we repeat, the public may safely anticipate a pleasant and profitable time at the Athenæum on Monday night.

Speech is the light, the morning of the mind; it spreads the benignant images abroad, which else lie turpid and shrouded in the soul.

The coastal steamer "Carlew" left Burgeo this morning coming east.

ABOUT "HIGH LICENSE."

Editor Evening Telegram.

DEAR SIR,—As our temperance friends are exerting themselves with commendable diligence in the direction of prohibition just now, it might be as well to ask them to turn their attention to the advantages of "high license" as an *inter alia* remedy. High license is receiving a great deal of attention from our friends in Canada and the United States just now, as the accompanying extract will show, which I request you will be kind enough to publish in the columns of the EVENING TELEGRAM to-day for the benefit of our friends. Later on I shall have something to say on the local aspects of the Prohibition Question here.

Yours truly,

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

St. John's, Jan. 9, 1888.

"We are glad to learn that it is intended to introduce another High License Bill for this State into the Legislature at Albany. Its promoters will have gained experience since last session, and will be able to evade the objections urged by the Governor as reasons for vetoing the former one—though "where there is a will there is a way." But we trust the Governor will not display the same eager desire to veto this Bill, somehow or anyhow, as he did the last one. Since then he must have learned of the great benefits which have resulted from High License in other States, both to the citizens and to the State exchequer. There is no doubt that similar good results would flow from high liquor license in the State of New York, and the Governor ought to be the last man to stem the tide of their course.

"Illinois is blessed with a system of high license, and as it has been in force for some time the good resulting from it is now apparent. It is of a two-fold character: formerly the liquor saloons were 13,000 in number, and they have been reduced to 9,000; and while the revenue formerly derived from the traffic was \$760,000, that has been increased to the enormous sum of \$4,500,000. For instance, in Chicago alone, though the liquor saloons have greatly decreased in number, the revenue from licenses there has increased from \$200,000 to \$2,000,000. Similar results have flown from high license in the State of Missouri, where, though the liquor saloons have been reduced one-fifth, the revenue from the traffic has increased from \$600,000 to \$2,000,000. In Michigan, again, a high license has superseded and has proved more effectual and beneficial even than entire prohibition. In that State it has cut down the number of liquor saloons to less than 5,000, being only about one-half the number they otherwise would be; and yet the revenue from the traffic has increased to \$9,000,000. A high license of \$1,000 in cities and of \$500 in country places of Nebraska has greatly reduced the number of saloons in that State. The experience of Omaha is similar, for in that state the liquor saloons have been reduced by one-half, and yet the revenue has increased from \$50,000 to \$250,000.

"These facts demonstrate that high license wherever tried is a decided success, and it is found also to be a great cure for the evil of which its promoters complain. New York ought by all means to have such a law. There is little doubt that the Legislature will do its duty and pass it, and it is to be hoped, at least, that the liquor influence will not a second time be so powerful as to render the Governor insensible and unable manfully to do his duty to the State."

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL CASE.

(JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE PINESETT, D. C. L.)

Baine and Others vs. McPherson.

The judgment must be for the plaintiffs. The vendees of the safe had entered into an agreement only for its purchase, upon certain conditions as to payment, &c., until the due fulfilment of which no title in the safe was to pass from the vendors or vest in the vendees.

Our insolvent law makes no provision for property in the possession, order or disposition of the bankrupt or insolvent, becoming assets of his estate upon a declaration of insolvency. The right of property, therefore, remained in the vendors, and did not pass to the trustees in insolvency of Peach & Parson's.

The decision of this case, in view of the law thus stated, being left to my decision, I find that the defendant must, at his option, return the safe to the plaintiffs, or, retaining it, pay forty dollars damages. Mr. Greene, for plaintiffs; Mr. McNeily, Q.C., for defendant.

The police have been indefatigable in tracing up the clues which would account for the sudden disappearance of Mr. T. J. Murphy with the result of discovering that he took passage in the steamer "Portia." All fears for his safety may therefore be dismissed.

The steamer Newfoundland arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. She had a stormy passage and passed through a hundred miles of ice.

THE COLONY'S STAPLE INDUSTRY.

Artificial Assistance to Our Fisheries.

III.—WHAT PISCICULTURE CAN DO FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

(Concluded.)

In glancing over the Customs' Returns for 1886 it will be noticed that the total value of exports of fish products amounts to but \$4,286,000. From the want of accurate returns, the quantity and value of fish consumed in the colony cannot be ascertained. It is put down at different figures in value, namely, two, three or four millions of dollars. Fish consumed in the colony is generally fresh, and, as a consequence, is less in value by the price of the labor of making. Perhaps one million dollars would be the proper figure, for that sum represents the value of over 600,000 quintals of green, which for consumption would give three hundred weight (green) per head of the population, or one pound per head of the population per day. This estimate is a great deal beyond the real figures, and I am making it so as to compare with the returns of Nova Scotia. For 1886 this would give our fishery a grand total of \$5,286,000, while Nova Scotia, which is not a fishing country, and which in fishing resources is not near as rich as Newfoundland, had for the total produce of her fisheries for that year \$8,413,361. These figures are apt to astonish one, and well they may. This great increase in the fishing industries of Nova Scotia is largely due to the wise fishery legislation of the Dominion and to the successful operation of the Department of Fisheries and the increased intelligence and knowledge which fishermen, by reason of it, can bring to the fisheries. With hatcheries, there can be no exhaustion. With overseers and wardens, there can be no violations of the fishing laws; and, with a regular fishery bureau, there can be no destructive appliances, such as jiggers, bultows and traps, in use. Chemistry will teach how to freeze bait and do away with the jigger and bultow, and expediency will tell us to remove cod-traps from the waters, interfering, as they do, with the fish in their regular food searching movements. Let us no longer delay in this matter. Let the sentiment of the people demand this necessary institution from the Government. Is it not disgraceful that the greatest of all fishing countries in the world should be one of the last to utilize the advantages of pisciculture? With the proper working of such a department I believe that prosperity shall again return to our shores, and that that great drain which emigration is making in our population will be stopped. Those who have been reared at great expense to the Commonwealth, just as they emerge from the border line of the consumer and become the producer, they emigrate and carry away in their muscles and arms the one thousand dollars which it cost to make them producers. The two thousand young fishermen and tradesmen who have left during the past two years represent a loss of \$2,000,000 to the colony. With a fish bureau the old prosperity can, in a great measure, be again brought back; and if the facts and figures I have adduced have brought home conviction to any number of persons, I would request them to agitate for the proper establishment of such an institution until secured.

Within the last five years a small hatchery, of a capacity of about 1,000,000 eggs, has been erected at the north side of Long Pond, at a cost of about \$240. The people of St. John's, and those from the outports, have had an opportunity of observing the means employed on fish-hatching. A few hours spent in the company of Mr. Martin, at this hatchery, would be sufficient to practically educate an ordinary, intelligent person in the necessary points of collecting, hatching and distributing ova. The information received in that short time would be sufficient for all practical purposes. Since the hatchery has been erected, 930,000 eggs have been hatched there. By experiments taken at this hatchery, it has been proven that pans, with slate or stone bottoms, are better than those of metal and that fewer eggs are lost. To make assurance doubly sure, the supply of water is from two separate pipes laid in the river at a sufficient distance from the hatchery to give the necessary fall of water. The hatchery itself is a wooden building about twelve feet in width and twenty-four feet in length, and having about eighty pans. To prevent the frost from entering this one-story building a stone-wall is built around and outside its foundations. Between the two walls boughs are placed. The following number of eggs have been received at the hatchery: 400,000 salmon trout from Canada, 300,000 white-fish from Scotland, as well as 250,000 eggs of Loch-Leven trout. A visit to the hatchery is well repaid by the information gathered.

T. J. MURPHY.

The full Bench of Justices of the Supreme Court sat to-day, heard motions, made decrees and advanced causes a stage toward their final settlement; No judgments were pronounced.

By Telegraph

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

A Very Brilliant Scene.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH IN FULL.

Important Legislation Foreshadowed.

GLADSTONE ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

Big Snow-Fall in Constantinople.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

LONDON, Last Evening.

Parliament opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The event was not wanting in interest, but there seemed a lack of enthusiasm, as compared with the opening last year. The gallery, as usual, was filled with relations of peers and ladies of the *corps diplomatique*, and the interior of the House presented a brilliant scene, even for so important an occasion. After the Black Rod had summoned the Commons to appear at the bar of the House, and when the noisy clatter caused by the movement had subsided to some extent, the Lord Chancellor was enabled to read the Royal Speech, as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen:

It is with great satisfaction that I have recourse to your assistance and advice.

I continue to receive from all the Powers the most cordial assurances of their friendly sentiments, as well as expressions of an earnest desire generally to maintain the peace of the world.

My officers, in connection with those of Russia, have completed the work of demarkation in regard to the Afghanistan boundary, and I trust the labors thus concluded may tend to remove all friction and possibility of misunderstanding between the two Powers regarding my Asian possessions.

Animated by a desire to prevent effusion of blood, I dispatched a mission to the King of Abyssinia dissuading him from engaging in war with Italy. I deeply regret, however, that the efforts of the mission have not proved successful.

Deliberations of the conference convened in Washington for the purpose of adjusting certain important questions which have arisen between Canada and the United States are still progressing.

The negotiations, commenced in 1885, with respect to regulation of the Suez Canal, have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion so far as the points of difference between myself and France are concerned.

I have entered into an agreement with France for the protection of life and property in the New Hebrides, by means of a joint naval commission.

The conference of delegates from the different Powers interested in the sugar industry, summoned to meet in London to consider the possibility of ending the present injurious system of bounties, has made considerable progress towards the conclusion of satisfactory arrangements.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates for services this year have been framed with due regard to the strictest economy. However, you will be asked to provide for improvement of the defence of ports at coaling stations, rendered urgently necessary by advance in military science; also to sanction arrangements for providing a squadron for the protection of our Australasian commerce. The expense of this squadron will be partially borne by the colony.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

The measures passed last session for the benefit of Ireland have been carefully carried into effect during the period which has since elapsed. Your legislation in this direction, so far as tested, has proved satisfactory. Agrarian crime has diminished, and the power of coercive conspiracies sensibly abated.

Measures tending to develop the resources of Ireland and facilitate an increase in the numbers of proprietors of the soil will be laid before you. Your attention will also be invited to the subject of local government for England.

The prospects of commerce are more hopeful than for many years, but it is to be regretted that no corresponding improvement is observable in the condition of agriculture. I commend that great industry to your attentive care.

You will be invited to consider legislative proposals concerning the transfer of lands, modifying procedure by which the rent charge is collected, promoting technical education, preventing undue preferences in rates charged by railway companies on foreign over domestic

produce, remedying abuses in the formation of companies under the Limited Liability Act, amending the Law of Liability as affecting employers in case of accidents, improving the position of Scottish Universities, regulating the borough police of Scotland, and diminishing the cost of private bill legislation.

In these and all other deliberations I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may guide your counsels to the promotion of the happiness of my people.

Gladstone Still Popular.

Mr. Gladstone arrived here yesterday and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Whenever he appeared in public during the day the citizens warmly greeted him. He still continues popular and seems to occupy a prominent place in the affections of the people.

A Heavy Snow-Fall in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Thursday.

The weather is unprecedentedly cold here, and much suffering prevails in consequence. Yesterday snow to a depth of three feet fell all over the city.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

The glass marked for its highest reading last night 33°, and its lowest, 27°. A copious shower of rain fell between 9 and 10 o'clock. The south-easterly winds have given place to a breeze from the westward with clear sunny weather and the offing free of ice.

I.O.G.T.—At the regular meeting of Prohibition Lodge, No. 16, Independent Order of Good Templars, held at Prohibition Hall on Thursday, Feb. 9, the following were installed as officers for the ensuing term, by Bro. Wm. S. Stirling, Grand Worthy Secretary:—Chief

Templar, Bro. Hall, elected; Vice Templar, Bro. A. Dove, elected; Secretary, Bro. Chas. Knight, elected; Financial Secretary, Sister McKeen, elected; Treasurer, Bro. Earl, elected; Chaplain, Bro. Williams, elected; Marshal, Bro. Strathie, elected; Guard, Bro. Butt, elected; Sentinel, Bro. Rumsey, re-elected; Asst. Secretary, Bro. A. Pittman, appointed; Deputy Marshal, Bro. W. Drowns, appointed; Past Chief Templar, Bro. R. Pittman, appointed; Lodge Deputy, Bro. W. Bart, appointed. This Lodge is now in a healthy condition and success must crown its efforts if all "put their shoulder to the wheel."

RESPECTING the extract from one of the London illustrated papers, on our inside page, touching the band of distinguished Commoners who sat in the Lower House of the Irish Parliament and some of whom, after the passage of the Act of Union, occupied seats in the British House of Commons, a family descendant of at least one of them—Henry Flood—settled subsequently in this colony. This was John Flood, a nephew of the illustrious orator. He was father of the late Mrs. Robert John Parsons, whose children stand in the relationship of great grand nephews and nieces to the Irish Parliamentary leader. John Flood amassed a handsome property here, which is now covered with dwellings in various parts of the city. The estate yields a high rental, annually, but was saddled with obligations, the liquidation of which has, for very many years past, debarred the grandchildren of John Flood from all participation in the earnings of their inheritance. The youngest of them is now thirty-two years of age, with himself a large family of young children; and it is understood that a movement is now on foot amongst them by which they may secure an equitable participation in the profits of their late grandfather's estate.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., at the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, by the Rev. A. Heygate, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Heygate, M.A., Mr. Robert John Rennie to Julia Caroline, eldest daughter of the Rev. G. S. Chamberlain. On Wednesday evening, the 5th inst., by the Rev. D. O'Brien, George H. Emerson, Barrister-at-Law, to Katie, daughter of the late Edward Maher, Esq.

DIED.

At Belleisle, last evening, after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Power, aged 52 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED.

9—Silver Sea, Day, Cadiz, 26 days, W H Mare, Son & Co—204 tons salt.

GLIMARED.

8—May, Collins, Barbados, J Murray—1500 qts fish, 201 brls herring, 440 bds hoops, 160 pun packs, 54 bds heads, 16 bds hoops, Elizabeth McLea, Bate, Pernambuco, P & L Tessier—2145 qts fish. Portia, Dawson, New York, Harvey & Co—2799 qts fish, 65 trcs, 49 brls salmon, 76 brls herring, 161 empty casks.

LOADING.

Feb. 3—Little Wonder, Europe, Job, Bros. & Co.

6—Ceylon, West Indies, J Murray.

FOR SALE,

That commodious

Dwelling House,

Now occupied by Mrs. SALTER, Military Road (nearly opposite the Colonial Building), containing: six Bedrooms, Drawing-room, 2 Parlors—both handsomely furnished, and Breakfast Room, two Kitchens (one concrete), two Cellars, and Back Yard.

The house is built on land leased for 999 years, at a small annual rent, and is supplied with water, gas, bells throughout, closets, and every convenience calculated to make it a very desirable residence. For particulars, apply to WALTER CLOUSTON, or to MRS. T. SALTER.