ndtribute all in its power to secure the the realization of the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Watson cordially supported the views of the petitioners and endorsed. to their full extent, the observations of the hon. and learned Premier. He hoped that the Government would contribute all in its power to secure the effectuation of this most desirable object.

Hon. the Premier (Sir William Whiteway) also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Grates Cove, complaining of the existing state of the Permissive Act. and requesting that its provisions should be so altered as to be made applicable to communities instead of to Electoral Districts.

Hon Att'y General, (Sir Wm. Whiteway) presented a bill to amend Chapter 19 of the Con. Stat. entitled "Of trial by Jury" and the Act 43 Vic. Cap. 10, entitled "An Act to amend the Law respecting Trial by Jury."

On motion the Bill was read a first time ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Hon Att'y. General. (Sir Wm. Whiteway) in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the License Act of 1875, said that the object of this Bill was not to take away the right of appeal but to substitute the Supreme Court for the Court of Sessions as an appellate court. The Courts of Sessions having fallen into obeyance. it is found necessary to supply a substitute. so that technical notices of appeal may not invalidate the just decisions of Magistrates.

The Bill was read a second time and ordered to be sent to a committee of the whole house tomorrow.

Hon. Att'y. General, (Sir Wm. Whiteway presented a petition from Deer Harbor, praying for a sum of money for the construction of bridge and for building of a road in that neighborhood.

On motion, the house then adjourned till tomorrow at half past three o'clock, p m.

FRIDAY, March 3.

Pursuant to adjournment the House met to-day at half-past three o'clock, p m

When the Speaker had taken the chair, Mr Mackay from the Select Committee on Printing and Reporting, moved for the adoption of their Report which had previously been laid on the Table. In doing so he whould observe that an experience of six years had led him up to the conviction that the duties now discharged by this committee should properly devolve on the Contingency Committee or on some subcommittee appointed from their number. He believed the result would be more generally satisfactory to the House.

On motion the Report was adopted.

Committee of the Whole on Bill to amend the License Act,—

Hon Premier said, that since he had come to the House this evening he had been waited upon by a deputation of gentlemen who had brought petitions to this House the subject matter of which intimately related to this License Bill. On consideration he would move that the Committee rise for the present so as to enable these petitions to be presented and the House to become acquainted with their contents.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on this Bill. Mr Goodridge chairman.

Hon Premier had previously explained the provisions and scope of this Bill and would now move the adoption of proposed amendment.

It was then put and carried.

The chairman then reported that they had considered the Bill and had agreed to it. He then handed the Bill in at the Clerk's Table.

Ordered.—That the Bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The Financial Secretary moved an address to his hon the Administrator on the petition of the inhabitants of Greenspond relative to the Graveyard of that locality.

Hon Mr. Winter presented a bill relating to registration of partenership which was read a first time.

Mr parsons asked the hon Primer if it is the intention of the Government to establish a school for Javenile offenders.

The premier said in reply that the matter had been under the consideration of the Government; that the chief difficu s

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AGENTS FOR HERALD

The followng 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 to this office.

Trigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher
Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERLIHY.
Brett's Harbor—MR. M. MOORE.
Bell's Cove } Mr. Richard Walsh, Post
Little Bay } Office Little Bay.
Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
Fogo—M. Joseph Rendell
Trinity Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bonavista—Mr P. Templeman
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
Bay de Verde—Mr James Evans
Colinet—Mr. Hearn
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray.
Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford
Heartwood—Mr. James Joy.

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, APRIL 7TH.

There is no doubt that the Land League has been the occasion, if not the direct cause of immense benefit to Ireland. Waiving for a moment the query, whether the last Land Act is due exclusively to its organization and influence, it remains still true that Mr. Gladstone's recent decided utterance that he is prepared to consider favorably the first feasible scheme of Home Rule, is the outcome of the land league agitation. When Mr. Parnell and his associate leaders, the first day of their imprisonment issued a "No Rent" manifesto it seemed probable that their policy would be adopted by so large a portion of the population, that nothing less than muffled rebellion, not to say open anarchy, would follow. But the wiser part that is the vast majority, of the people, headed by the Bishops, although they sternly repudiated the "No Rent" doctrine, yet continued to give an unwavering support to the remaining articles that are more or less expressly implied in the land league platform. This institution, in consequence, came through the ordeal with even greater strength than before. Its hold of the popular feeling is singularly tenacious and firm Hence, too, the influence it wields in strengthening dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, cannot be lost sight of by a statesman who desires, as Mr Gladstone evidently does, to gain a clear and comprehensive view of the entire difficulty, of the elements which unite to give it permance, and of the remedies which must be applied to effect its removal.

The fact seems to be simply this. Ireland more now than at any other period of her history, is awakened to a knowledge of the truth, that to obtain peaceful and happy government, some measure of Home Rule must be acceeded, Centuries of experience go to show that every advance by way of weakening the centralizing action of the English Parliament has been attended by good results, while every step in the contrary direction has merely made discontent more and more rampant. Ireland, then, must ever remain in an unquiet condition, or further legislation must be adopted with a view to the decentralization of political power. If matters be left as they are, discontent instead of subsiding must become more difficult to eradicate. Mr. Gladstone evidently sees the question in this light; for he offers explicitly to adopt any feasible scheme of home rule—however comprehensive the duties—which will leave untouched the absolute supremacy of Parliament This certainly is an immense stride for a British Premier to advance. It is the first clear, unequivocal expression of acceptance on his part of a programme which, though never yet formulated in detail, has often been offered in general terms by Irish leaders, and as often summarily rejected by government.

Nobody supposes that, in a few months a full scheme of home rule will be agreed on either by Parliament or by the Irish people. It is next to imposible to draft a new constitution off hand, as a mere Bill or other act of Parliament could be drafted; and the policy to which Mr. Gladstone has given public adherence involves, to all intents and purposes, a new constitution for the sister island. Home Rule means the divesting of itself by Parliment of various prerogatives and pre viliges which Parliment has since the Union been extremely anxious to guard and to protect. It means the creation of a new tribunal amenable to the electoral will, which new tribunal,—be it a legislative assembly or an elective Court or perhaps a mere bureau—will enter upon the discharge of duties, that heretofore Parliament alone discharged, and would allow no inferior court to discharge in its stead. This is the meaning of the premiers declaration; and although he was speaking in direct reference to Ireland, it probably is time that he intended his words to have application to England, Wales and Scotland also. Home Rule may be a necessary in the near future for these as well as for Ireland. The truth seems to be that, owing to the increase of labor required by the many new and growing interests of the British isles, it is found by experience that one great parliament aided though it be by county sessions alone is hardly equal to the task of overtaking all the business devolving upon it. This is certainly true so far as Ireland is concerned, the legislation of which county is not at all suited to the exigencies of the times. It is more than probably true of the sister Kingdoms.

One can well understand how the vast mining manufacturing, shipping, and railroad interests of Britain, would to day require larger extensions of civil government than those which were equal to the necessities of the country half a century ago, when these same intrests represented merely the infancy of a nations business, Parliament again is proverbially slow. Three in four measures at most are usually passed into law in any one single session, and there is an ever increasing demand for new legislation, for the development of the day are continually creating new circumstances which were not as much as imagined in the lives of our fathers. We can look forward, therefore, before very long to a comprehensive scheme of home rule, and it is to be hoped that in its provisions will be found an applicable remedy for the great grievances and injustices under which without any doubt the people of Ireland suffer at present very severe hardships.

Correspondence.

Our New York Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Society always makes a great ado about the observance of Lent here, but I fear that it only shams, for with one exception the whirl of gaiety goes on. The public and private balls all cease on Ash Wednesday, but their place is taken by "unpromptu" dances, to which the guests are invited ten days in advance. There is something bland about it. The invitations are usually non-commital requests to attend "an "At Home", or a "Musicale", or A reading in the earlier part of the evening, but it is made plain that dancing will be indulged in, and the affairs usually go off with great eclat. The dinners drives, receptions, teas, Kettle drums, hunts and other entertainments keep right on. Formerly it was not the proper caper to go to the opera in Lent, but the subject is discreetly passed by in silence now probably because of the outburst of Italian opera here. Patti Germania Theatre, Gerster at Booth's Theatre and Col. Maplesons troupe at the Academy of Music form too strong an attraction in a musical way to be resisted by the most conscientious devotee.

It is only by comparison that the magnitude of the vast tide of immigration which passed into the United States during the year 1881 can be understood, The whole numder of immigrants was 720,045, an unprecedented number. It exceeded the population of the State of Connetticat by 97.335, population of Maine by 71,109, the population of Nebraska 267,643, the population of Vermont 387.759, the population of New-hampshire by 373,034, the population of west Virginia by 101,500, and the population of Rode Island by 443. 374, and it was less by only 127.417, than the aggregate population of the States of Colorada, Deleware, Florida Nevada and Oregon. It also exceeds by 113,226, the aggregate population of all the Territories of the United States exclusive of the District of Columbia.

It is astonishing with what ease a well-manered foreigner gets into good society here that is it would be astonishing if it were not known that a spirit of snobbishness prevails that extends a cordial welcome to anything European. But sometimes the genial stranger turns out to be a frozen adder. This time it was not a rascally Italian count—of which there are enough, indeed—but a well fed, rosy faced, good fellow, well met young Englishman from London, His name is James Ravell. The story is a short one. He was an expert bicycle rider and became a favorite among wheelmen in New York and Brooklyn. It was decided that it would be a proper thing to joyn in the gaiety of the social season by giving a grand ball an idea, I believe, original with the Englishman and dew preparations were made treasured. and the details of procuring a hall and entertainment were put in his charge. The two wheel spinners engaged the company of their sweethearts and left the rest to him. But when they were set down in the rain in front of where the ball was to be, dressed in claw-hammered coats (and the young ladies wearing elegant costumes made for the occasion) they found the windows black and the doors locked. The occupants of about a hundred carriages made this painful discovery—the orchestra meanwhile waiting orders in a neighbouring lager beer shop. No clue has as yet been obtained of the rosy and fluent young Londoner, or of the well-stuffed purse that went with him Nevertheless, performance will be repeated over again altho it is already an old story.

The promise of an early season has braught out spring designs and spring fabrics in profusion. Where lately were plushes, velvets, furred garments and long coats made entirely of fur, are now flowered satins, light cambrics, embroidred robes and nuns veiling in all the delicate tints for summer wear. Only about six weeks, and these broken by warm days, have demanded the expecusive garments lined with gorgerus plush and trimmed with the plummage of dirds or the skin of the otter, which heives and purses were stained to obtain, and already they are insupportable and must be replaced by lighter garments and combinations, For fashion is nothing now if not eccentric, striking peculiar, individualizeb and "effective" Color is the watchwerd, and color which has heretofore rather shyes hidden itself and only made its appearance in public in small quantity, and on unusual occasions, is now to come boldly to the front and be used in messes, so that the neutral and funereal aspects of our streets and day assemblages may not be gotten rid of, and the darker shades of olive and brown, invisible green and sombre black be used as backgrounds for throwing up masses of rich or blended color

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(To the Editor of Carbonear Herald.)

Sir,—

I am proud to see that you are advancing with the times. A bi-weekly journal on your principles cannot fail to be popular in every town and district in this "our island home." You have pursued a good policy in making your *Telephone* a *Railroad Journal*, and it will increase in popularity as the railr ad increases in progress. It s a great drawback to the advancement of the country to have the "short line route" postponed until next session. The plea of consulting the people seems very inadequate when we consider the popularity of it amongst all classes and sections of society, who have duly considered the amount of trade and travel it would necessary bring to this at present obscure, but exceeding valuable and picturesque Island. One which is to the tourist a treat and to the capitalist a "Big Bonanza" There are several things to be considered in connection with this matter. First—We cannot tell who may reign victor next session or what policy may be pursued. Will this company await our answer until 1883. Second.—If this company should abandon the undertaking, will those who were a party to defer, find a company of an equal financial standing to go into the enterprise on the terms proposed. Of course we all knows the people answer will be in the affirmative, and why not? It is my opinion that the proposed "short line" will be more benefit by thousands of pounds to the country in general than the line in course of construction. The outside world will no doubt be amused at the absurdity of the postponement, or I might say obstruction for the present. We who it will so much benefit, offering an obstruction, does it not seem "dog in the manger like." We who want all the benefit we can in any way grapple or receive. Every part of America is pierced with railroads and the whistle of the locamotive has aroused its forests to active life. Now brother Jonathan attracted by the magnitude of our mineral regions, comes and offers to pierce our land also. To unearth the hidden treasure on salvage and give our operatives work and money instead of semi-idleness and starvation. What is the result? he is rejected for his pains. Such is the policy of certain men who at present *infest* the people's "house" for the last time. Does not each member know the sentiments of his constituents on this all absorbing subject "the railway." and do they not know that it is a more popular measure than that passed last session by the energy of the Premier and his supporters. Instead of deferring until next session the proposal of A. L. Blackman, Esq., and his associates, why did they not amend it or offer a proposal thereby giving the company a chance to make some move in the matter. By the action of the legislature they have disarmed the company for 12 months and we may consider the shortest and best railroad enterpris on record as being almost a *dead letter*

Yours truly,

PROGRESS.

FOR THE CARBONEAR HERALD.

The ice king still reigns supreme. His Majesty was here before twenty years ago. He let the vessels clear then on the 27th March, but we lost a good many craft. Again he has come and our people are made gloomy. In Heaven's name what are we to do without the Railway to open up the country. The line will go over a vast mineral ground. Are we in for a set of severe winters? The sentence is forth "Newfoundlanders depend not on seal hunting as a means of support. We say to our American friends come and see our beautiful Bay come and see Harbor Grace, &c. The scenery is fine, the air beautiful in summer and good fishing &c. Come and put life in us with your dollars. Three cheers for Mr. Blackman and the syndicate, also the aim of Science. May the experience and teachings of this sacred season be given to us for good, may evil tongues be hushed and may a pure and mighty press maintain the people's interests. So shall the basket of summer fruit turn into bitterness.

C.

Harbor Grace, 4th April, 1882.

Local and other Items.

Capt. W. Hennessey, Harbor Grace has at present in his possession a petition signed by the leading inhaditants of that town, urging upon the Government the necessity of having the mail steamer to remain later on the coast of Labrador in the fall season. We feel sure this petition will receive favorablest consideration of the Government and its prayer be granted. The people of this town are deeply interested in this matter and would wish to see its prayer acceded to. As the Labrador season is fast approaching and we believe things in general on that coast would admit of a great change for the better, we will offer a few suggestions. The matter to which we will