

quarter of a century; also provide steam communication with the Labrador during the fishing season, besides coastal steam between the Capital and the Northern, Southern and Western parts of the island. He (C. B. Works) would now challenge the late Government to point to any benefits conferred upon the people during their term of office. The facts are they had no heart for the people of the country, but were vying one with the other as to who should first betray and sell it. The hon. and learned member, Mr. Emerson further finds fault with the government because the revenue the past year was larger than anticipated, and £13,000 more than 1871. Surely, it is far preferable to have a surplus revenue to meet any unforeseen contingencies, than to have a short one, and be forced to borrow from the Banks at high rates of interest, as was the case with our predecessors. Why not at once find fault with the Divine Providence for vouchsafing to the people such a large measure of prosperity the past three years, and be done with those worse than idle changes of increased taxation on the poor fisherman, for whom the lawgivers have so much profound sympathy, especially when any of them have occasion to fall into their hands? Taxation is necessary and highly beneficial to the public when properly applied. Where are the petitions from the fishermen of any part of the country on the table of this House against the present scale of taxation? In the mother country, and in the provinces if the people feel that they are heavily or unduly taxed, they immediately beseege the Legislatures with petitions for reduction, nor could the Government's turn a deaf ear to their remonstrances. Is there any thing of this kind going on in this country? Certainly not. But these long-headed financiers of the opposition, (who ever heard of a lawyer being a good financier except in making up a bill of costs?) think they can hoodwink the people into the belief that they are more heavily taxed than heretofore, when they themselves know differently. We certainly should do the hon. the leader of the opposition, Mr. Carter justice, and state if all the lawyers were like him, the poor man forced into Court would not have much to complain of in regard to the bill of costs. Again, the hon. and learned member makes further reference to the Budget, and states that the cost of printing alone was somewhat considerable, owing to the blunders of him (C. B. Works). Now, what are the facts of the case? It was printed by the official printer of the day to the house, and he purposely made blunders in order that by being printed a second and third time he might receive a second and third payment, which he really did. Contrast the state of the country which necessitated the introduction of the "People's Budget" with that of today? Then the country was in a paralyzed condition, and whilst the Government were wallowing in extravagance the roads and bridges and public buildings were going to decay. What did the Government do to meet the emergency of the times? They gave out to the people almost indiscriminately meal and molasses, out of which hundreds of the friends of the Government realized large sums of money, trading on the very misfortunes of the people, and thus contributing in the most efficient way to their demoralization and slavery. Had they remained in power, what would have become of our people? The son heard the father ask for meal and molasses, and he in his turn would importune for the same, and thus would be perpetuated the evils arising from this horrid system. But that system was arrested in time, and what do they see in the faces of the people now? Not traces of poverty, wretchedness and misery, so suggestive of the meal and molasses Government, but the traces of health, vigor and independence. They have now comparative comforts, and plenty employment, on the public works of the country, and for their labour they received payment in cash. Such, then, is the effect of the wise and paternal policy of the present Government. He had been charged by the hon. the leader of the opposition with making an unjust charge in reference to the road grant of Placentia and St. Mary's district in the year 1868. It was a most unjustifiable act, and he (hon. C. B. W.) would proclaim it before the whole country. Instead of \$4000 the amount of the grant, no less than \$16000, was charged as having been expended in that district in the year 1868, and notwithstanding that large sum charged against the district, the fishermen's interests were sacrificed for the middleman, who was to control the election in favor of Confederation. When asked why such a sum was expended, he was told that it was given to feed a starving people. Had they adopted the system of the present Government, and had given the people work of a useful character, which was so much required, and pay them in cash, they would have some beneficial return for much smaller expenditure. But no, that would not suit the grand object they had in view, their pet scheme of Confederation was at hand, and they thought that Placentia and St. Mary's was an Executive and rotten borough, and by thus degrading and demoralizing the people they would succeed. But they were mistaken, they did not succeed, their object was made known to the people, and notwithstanding their lowly condition, they indignantly rejected the "political" tricksters and their base scheme. The consequence is that the people are now in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, with a far larger revenue and greater improvements than would have been given by the Dominion of Canada, with heavier taxation under Confederation. Confederation is now the curse of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who are knocking at the doors of the Dominion Parliament for "better terms," and while Canada has a full exchequer, those provinces are in a worse condition for means than before Confederation ensnared them. He (hon. C. B. W.) considered that it was a proper

subject for congratulation to this House and to the country that there will be a balance in the hands of the Government after making ample provision for the requirements of the country and the public service. It would appear, however, from extraordinary statements of members of the Opposition that it was not a matter for congratulation. They would seem rather to regret the prosperity of the country. These miserable, narrow minded views, expressed by hon. members of the opposition on the subject matter of the address of thanks to His Excellency's speech, now under discussion, are contemptible in the extreme. Why not take up the matter honestly and attack the action of the Government on broad constitutional principles? But no! in that there is really nothing to attack. The hon. and learned member for Bargee and LaPoile had stated that after the repeal of the act amalgamating the offices of Surveyor General and Chairman of the Board of Works, the Government acted in direct contradiction to law; for he admits that the Surveyor General still continued to act in the capacity of Chairman of the Board. He (hon. C. B. W.) was not surprised at anything some members of the opposition would state, for they apparently were determined to say anything or everything against the Government, like drowning men grasping at straws. He was not Chairman of the Board of Works last year after the disallowance of the bill, but only an ordinary member of the Board, for which he received no pay, being an official member. Hon. Mr. Carter—You did not deny it the first evening of the session. Hon. Chairman Board Works—I made no such admission, and would repeat that, as a member of the Board, I received no pay and had no claim to it. Hon. Mr. Carter would challenge him to prove it. Hon. Chairman Board Works would challenge him to prove the contrary. Hon. Mr. Carter—You received between two and three hundred pounds. Hon. Chairman Board Works—It is not true, but a palpable falsehood, and like all the other statements of the hon. member made to damage him in public estimation, they will fall to the ground. The country not believing the hon. and learned member, who may proudly boast of the large and questionable majority of a bout, he believed, four or five votes, that gave him a seat in this Assembly. When it was found that the Anti-Confederates LeMessurier and Woods, had a majority of votes, and were by the Returning officer, declared to be the elected representatives of the Burn District the Poll Books were then manipulated, and the plea that some electors who had voted for the successful candidates had received pauper relief, and were disfranchised, and by striking their names from the Poll Books gave the majority on the other side, and saved the then hon. Attorney General in his death struggle for political existence. Such then, was the hon. and learned member's position when he advocated in such strong terms the Confederation of this Colony with the Dominion of Canada. He (hon. C. B. W.) would be ashamed of such a position were he the hon. and learned member. Hon. Mr. Carter—Were you ashamed when you falsified the records of the House. Hon. Chairman Board Works—Stick to the record—the falsification of the poll books of Burn. The hon. and learned member Mr. Emerson asks where is the reduction of the official salaries as mentioned in the budget. The position of affairs he (hon. C. B. Works) would again repeat is different, now to what it then was. The Country was then in a deplorable state of ruin and insolvency, and now it is in a state of prosperity. And he would ask the hon. and learned member whether or not the Government would be justified, looking at the revenue they have had for the past three years, in reducing the official salaries? Hon. the Premier—Certainly not. Hon. Chairman Board Works—What now is the action of the Opposition in reference to this matter, although they ask the Government now to bring the "budget," which they threw out in 1869, into operation. They actually urge some of the officials to seek for an increase of salaries, and they would assist them in obtaining it. This circumstance surely proves a contradiction in their acts. There has been a reduction in the official salaries, and he (C. B. Works) has been one of the willing victims. The officials of the Government reduced their salaries from five hundred pounds stg. to five hundred pounds currency, making a difference to each of seventy-five pounds. They did no injustice to other servants. Although the hon. and learned member, Mr. Carter, had stated that they had received their pay for their services during the second session, he knows very well that it was not owing to the action on the part of the Government. The Contingency Committee, which sat in 1871, believing that the official members were as much entitled to their sessional pay for services in the Assembly, as any other members of the House, voted the pay unanimously. Had there been a division on the matter, he (C. B. W.) as Chairman of that Committee, certainly would have voted against it. One of the members of that Committee who voted and signed the report, was the honest and independent member for Carbonear, Mr. Rorke, a member of the present opposition. Exceptions upon every occasion have been taken by hon. members opposite, to the taxes at present imposed. He would ask what was done by the preceding Government with a higher Tariff. Did they make provision for Ocean and Harbor Lights for the preservation of the lives and property of the fishermen of the Country? No! Did they give five hundred pounds to every district in the Island as special grants to be appropriated in the extension of roads and bridges, constructing breakwaters, lanchways, canals, &c., and also for the purpose of education, by repairing school houses

and erecting new ones? They might have done so to some extent, as well as the present Government. Communications are daily and numerous from all the outports to the Government thanking them for the benefits those special grants have conferred, and hoping that the revenue will enable them to continue. [TO BE CONTINUED]

HARBOR GRACE, MARCH 7, 1873.

The recent stormy weather has rendered the roads about town very dangerous and unsafe, and more particularly so on the main street, a little to the east of Courage's Beach, a place which even in fine weather is not altogether as it should be. The snow drifts having accumulated there on the north side of the street, sleigh-goers and others are placed in a perilous predicament because of the dangerous angle thus made towards the water. Only the other day a sleigh and a few ladies were all but hurled over the embankment, and, possibly, if the danger alluded to is not soon obviated, the "Star" may have to record something under the head of "Serious Accident," traceable to the inadvertence of the Road Board, and their hesitancy to eluxate themselves for the public safety. It so happens that medical or clerical gentlemen have to travel in the night, and such breakneck hindrances can in no way benefit them in their haste to attend the sick or utter words of consolation to the dying. It is clearly the bounden duty of the Road Board not only to look out for, but to remove every impediment that may arise to interrupt free and easy locomotion. Let the proper authorities be watchful of their duty to the public, and act promptly. We trust the place referred to will at once be made safely passable.

We were to-day favored, by the kindness of John Delaney, Esq., Post Master General, with a few specimens of the new Postal Card, which is shortly to be introduced. The Card, which is got up in New York, is very pretty. The execution is in a beautiful green on a white ground, each Card bearing the impress (in green) of our one cent stamp. This system will prove of great value to the people, and too much credit cannot be accorded to our worthy Post Master General for the great interest he has at all times taken to put us on a level with other countries in Postal matters.

A FEW "bedlamer" seals were taken off Bay Roberts on Monday last.

We are indebted to J. C. Nuttall, Esq., of Brigus, for a list of sealing vessels cleared at the latter port the present spring.

In our next issue will appear the commencement of another delightful story, called, "Bought at a Price."

LOCAL ITEMS.

We very much regret to learn of the death, yesterday, of Mr. Jas. Furlong, for many years a clerk in the Post Office Department.

Mr. Furlong was a quiet, amiable, and unobtrusive gentleman, whose chief aim was to do all the good he possibly could. His Christian character and kindly disposition endeared him to very many who will mourn his decease. The Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, of which he was President, will sadly miss him, for he was one of the most effective workers in that organization.

We understand that some of the Protestant Temperance Societies propose to testify their respect for the deceased by attending his funeral. This is as it should be.—Chronicle.

By Authority.

The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Kimberley has intimated to His Excellency the Governor that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the retention of the title of Honourable, within the Colony of Newfoundland, by the Honourable Nicholas Stabb, owing to his service of eight years as Executive Councillor. By His Excellency's Command, JAMES L. NOONAN, Colonial Secretary. Secretary's Office, St. John's, 4th March, 1873.—Gazette.

We understand that Mr. Archibald Mann has purchased the Harbor Grace Standard for £650. As a business speculation we think that gentleman might as well have purchased a white elephant. The plant cannot be worth £100, and the concern must sink £150 a year for its proprietor. We should be glad, for his sake, if the result could be by any possibility prove otherwise.—Chronicle.

Colds.—The only safety for anybody in this climate, with reference to colds, is always to overdress a little. The inconvenience arising from being too warm is less unpleasant or dangerous than from being too cold. It is worth remembering that colds are more often taken from the back just between the shoulders, than from the chest; and damp feet are to be most carefully avoided.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.]

DEAR SIR,—The "Standard" of Wednesday last, in alluding to a correspondent of his, observes, "All Round my Hat" tells his tale witty and well." Now, however "witty and well" the said tale may be told, I think it would have been more so, had stricter regard been paid to the truth, particularly in reference to the "assembly" which took place at the "Union Hotel" on the 24th ultimo. The writer says, this assembly "was largely attended by the 'elite' of St. John's, and there again the Harbor Grace ladies figured, some very conspicuously." Being present on the occasion alluded to, I am prepared to deny that any of "the Harbor Grace ladies figured very conspicuously." Indeed, the fact is, NOT ONE Harbor Grace lady was present. When the editor of the "Standard" calls public attention to a writer, let him understand what his writings are worth, and not attempt to foist falsehood on us by way of localizing. I, for one, do not appreciate the idea of "eulogizing an ass." I would advise the correspondent in question to chose for his next literary effort the more appropriate NOM DE PLUME of "All Round the Moon." Yours, &c., ADONIS.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

PUFF PASTE.—Take 1 lb. of fine flour and 1/2 lb. of good butter, rub together gently, with your hand, into a clean dish; then mix with it gradually exactly half a pint of cold water, and when well kneaded, let it lay on your paste board, for a quarter of an hour. Then roll it out thin and place a quarter of a pound of butter, in small pieces; fold it over, and roll out thin again; lay on another quarter of a pound of butter, fold over, and roll out to the size required. Let it stand in a cool place for an hour, when it will be ready for use.

GILT FRAMES (TO CLEAN).—After a careful dusting brush them over lightly with a spirit of wine. If the gilding be not much worn, they may be retouched, where necessary, with Bessemer's Gold Paint. A small bottle, at 1s. 6d., would be sufficient for several frames, if merely to retouch them; but it would be an expensive mode were much gold required. This paint can be obtained of artists' colourmen.

BREAD AND BUTTER PUDDING.—Cut thin slices of bread and butter, according to the size of the dish in which the pudding is to be made. Place a layer of bread and butter, and then strew some currants over it, and so on alternately, until the dish is full. Beat up four eggs with a pint and a half of milk, with sugar and nutmeg, to taste; pour over the bread-and-butter, and bake one hour.

A FINESTHMAN has discovered that the perfume of a magnificent species of lily, botanically called *Lilium Auratum*, is so obnoxious to flies that they will not remain in a room where one of the flowers is placed. What an infinite improvement on fly paper.

Fixed Ideas.

IN THE MIND OF MAN.

That he is overworked. That his constitution requires stimulants. That, if he had them, he could at this moment invest a few hundreds to the greatest advantage. That smoking is good for his nerves, his worries, his literary pursuits, his toothache, &c. That he ought to belong to a club. That he could reform the Army, do away with the Income-Tax, manage the railways better, and make a large fortune by keeping an hotel. That he knows a good glass of wine. That he could win a heap of money if he were to go to Hamburg. That medicine is all humbug. That he could preach as good a sermon himself. That he should soon pick up his French if he went abroad. That he must win on this year's Derby.

IN THE MIND OF WOMAN.

That she has nothing fit to put on. That things ought to be bought because they are cheap. That there is company in the kitchen. That she is not allowed sufficient money for housekeeping. That she never goes out anywhere. That her best black silk is getting awfully shabby. That she requires a change about the Month of August. That her allowance is too small. That she never looks fit to be seen. That cook drinks. That there is always "a glare." That there is somebody in the house. That Mrs. Orpington is dreadfully gone off, or dreadfully made up, or not so very good-looking after all.

THERE are certain places, times, and modes of intercourse that are proper places, times, and modes. There are certain other places, times, and modes that are improper, and it ought to be a part of the early training of every girl to teach her this. Every approach on the part of a young girl to any personal familiarity with a young man, such as she might most innocently take with another girl, exposes her to misconstruction, which it was the duty of her mother to prevent by timely warning.



Latest Despatches

PARIS Feb. 27.

In the Assembly to-day a debate was begun on the report of the Committee of thirty. Urgency was voted for the Bill of the Committee. Duffure, announced government accepted Committee and recommendations. The Marquis Castellan urged the Assembly to proclaim a Constitutional Monarchy.

MADRID, 27.

Castellar addressed a memorandum to Foreign Powers urging the recognition of the Republic. He argues that European Powers having recognized the revolution of 1868 cannot refuse to recognize the Republic. The logical consequence of 1868 is that Royalty abdicated. The Republic will not be a brand of discord. Serrano and other generals promised to place their swords at the Republic's service whenever government calls.

LONDON, 27.

The "Great Eastern" with 2667 miles of Cable, and the "Hibernia" "Edinburgh" and "Laplata" will sail for New York via Halifax during the last week in May.

The Senate of the Dublin University have voted to petition Parliament to reject the Education Bill.

LONDON, 28.

In the House of Commons, Goldsmith gave notice that on Monday he should ask the government whether it was true that the actual losses of the United States were 250,000 less than the award made at Geneva, and whether the American Government would remit that amount. (Cheers).

McFie moved for a Select Committee to consider the relation of England with her Colonies, particularly those affecting emigration.

New York, March 1.—Gold 114 1/2 to 115.

NEWS ITEMS.

THERE are, altogether, a trifle over sixty-one thousand merchant vessels in the world.

THE Queen has subscribed \$800 to the fund in aid of the survivors of the "Northfleet" disaster.

WHEN Thiers arrived in Paris forty seven years ago, he was worth only forty francs.

The Montreal "Witness" has been libelled in the sum of \$20,000 for saying that Mr. McGibbon, "with mistaken generosity, furnished unlimited champagne to the Snow Shoe Club, who entertained the Governor General with a torch light procession to Mr. McGibbon's residence, behind the mountain." The jury will have considerable difficulty in exactly deciding what part of the sentence quoted is libellous.

LITERARY LONGEVITY.—Literary men hold out well. Carlyle, Sir Charles Lyell, and Darwin are all over the three score and ten. Sir Koderick Murchison recently died in full harness at a very advanced age. Michelet, who has just published his thirtieth historical work, "History of the Nineteenth Century," is seventy-four. Guizot, at the age of eighty-five is publishing the history of France in monthly parts. Victor Hugo is in his seventy-first year.

A SUBMARINE RAILWAY.—The papers state that the railway bridge which is to extend across the harbor of San Francisco, from the mainland to Goat Island, and to which the citizens have been opposed, is to be somewhat of an architectural novelty. It is to run through an immense tube of boiler iron, which supports itself by its own buoyancy, and is held 30 feet below the surface by a complicated system of cables, anchors, and buoys. The tube is 20 feet in diameter, and is strengthened by an internal framework of iron beams. The principal problem with the engineer was to have the buoyancy of the tubes equal the weight of a train, so as to require the minimum of anchorage or support. Should the bridge prove a success, submarine railway tubes may be used where regular tunnels would be impracticable, or at least very expensive. The passage across from Dover to Calais might be then arranged.

We are inclined to think that no coloured stone should be cut at all. Rubies, for instance, always look richer by being simply polished or cut "en cabochon," or tallop-topped, as it is termed. It is the marvellous depth and purity, and intensity of colour as seen in the ruby, the sapphire, the emerald, and such like coloured stones, that make up the beauty and value of them, and not as in the colourless diamond, in the coloured sparks of light which are seen in it. The blue sapphire, it may be noticed, is simply a variety of ruby or corundum.