

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 18, 1880.

No. 42

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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Parties at St. John's having business transactions with the "Herald," may communicate directly with

J. A. ROCHFORD,
Editor, St. John's.

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher,

E. J. BRENNAN,
Herald Office, Water St.,
Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. JORDAN & SONS.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,
222 Water Street, St. John's.

Importers of British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.

Always on hand a large supply of

CLOTHING

Made up under their own inspection which they can

SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES

Also a large assortment of LEATHERWARE and other GOODS

All orders in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT shall receive best attention and be made in any STYLE required and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

Se. 4. 2m.

JUST OPENED.

NEW GROCERY AND

PROVISION STORE,

(Opposite the Public Wharf.)

The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has just Opened the above Premises where he will keep on hand, a choice and well assorted stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

N. STEWART,

PROPRIETOR.

Harbor Grace,
June 19nd, 1879.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

GENUINE SINGER

Sewing Machines.

The best in the World. The most popular SEWING MACHINE ever made

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of each Machine. The Singer Manufacturing Co. is in gilt letters on the top of the arm. Any Machine you can't find the above Trade Mark on is not a Genuine Singer.

Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka, Clothes Ringer, Washing Machines, Plaiting Machines, Oil, Needles, and

Attachments for all Sewing Machines on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, U. S.

M. F. SMYTH,
Sole Agent for Nfld.
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted for two years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Public Notice.

J. GLOVER,
GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS owing to the inclemency of the weather, and the impassable condition of the roads, it was found impossible to carry out the Poll appointed to take place on the 6th of this present Month, in the District of Bay-De-Verd, to determine whether two thirds of the quali-fide Electors Polled are in favor of a Proclamation being issued for the prohibition of the sale of Intoxicating Liquors in the said District; and it thus becomes necessary to make further order in the matter aforesaid; I, the Administrator of the Government, do therefore, under the provision of Title XIV., Cap. 51, of the Consolidated Statutes, appoint Thesday, the Seventeenth day of February next ensuing, for the purpose of taking such Poll in the matter aforesaid, at

**FRESHWATER,
BLACK HEAD,
WESTERN BAY,
NORTHERN BAY,
LOWER ISLAND COVE,
AND BAYDEVERD,**

in the said District. And I hereby require all persons concerned to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

By His Honor's Command,
E. D. SHEA,
Colonial Secretary.
Secretary's Office, 13th Jan., 1880.

BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand and all orders either for large or small quantities attended to with punctuality and despatch.

All orders to be addressed to,
MCKAM, CURTIS & Co.
Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

Newfoundland Lights.

No. 5, 1879.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on CABOT (Stinking) ISLAND, Bonavista,

Latitude 49° 10' 26" North.
Longitude 53° 21' 21" West.

On and after the 1st March next an INTERMITTENT WHITE LIGHT will be exhibited nightly from sunset to sunrise. It will make one complete Revolution per Minute, appearing a above 1 Second Light and 9 Second Dark.

The Apparatus is 4th Order Dioptric illuminating the whole horizon, and the Light should be visible 10 nautical miles in clear weather. It is 74 feet above sea level. The Light Tower is of Iron, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, a square, flat-roofed building. The buildings are banded horizontally, Red and White, alternately.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary Board of Works.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establishment.

(Opposite the Mercantile Premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fittings of all sizes, English and American GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatchets, Harness Rings and Buckets, Sheath Knives and Belts, Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Water Pails, Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimnies, Turpentine, Stove, Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Tinware, etc.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Continued from Supplement.

MONDAY, February 23.

House opened at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Green thought the Bill should not go to a second reading. The second reading of a Bill is an adoption of its principal, and he felt that the House was not prepared to adopt such a measure as the one now before them. He fully believed the Hon. Att. General when he stated that he was not lead to the introduction of the Bill by the recent wreck of the steamer *Burgos*. But as the Government press was loud in its denunciation of the verdicts rendered on that occasion, and clamoured for some measure to remedy what they conceived to be a gigantic evil, this Bill must be looked up as having its origin in the circumstances attending the wreck of the *Burgos*. The people of this country and particularly St. Mary's were denounced in the strongest terms as wreckers and plunderers. And the juries that acquitted them were most severely censured, because they could not, would not, convict upon the unsupported testimony of a man whose certificate was taken from him by the Board of Trade, and whose conduct was so strongly censured by the Grand Jury. He could not by any means agree with the Hon. Attorney General that the conduct of that case reflected credit upon all those engaged on it. On the contrary, he thought that there was a great deal to blame and condemn them for. And he did blame and condemn the Crown on the strongest terms for dragging a man from St. Mary's in the fall of the year, keeping him in the Penitentiary, and at the last moment declining to put him upon his trial and give him an opportunity of clearing his character. And it was a great pity that that trial had not taken place, nor the evidence which would have been adduced upon the defence would have given quite a different complexion to the whole *Burgos* disaster. He (Mr. G.) thought the Bill a most unnecessary one. The remedies aimed at were already provided for. There was no necessity for the measure. It was an insult to the people of the country and ought to be indignantly rejected.

Mr. Little had already spoken on this subject and would not now delay the House further than to add that, if it were not for the intermeddling of the Imperial Government, they would not hear a word about this matter, in fact the matter would not be brought before the House at all. He should, however, admit that the Hon the Premier is drawing it very mildly; and therefore he did not consider the time lost in discussing it. He should reiterate what has been said by him upon the matter and he fully endorsed what had been stated by his hon. friends upon this side of the House; and the Hon. Att'y. General, as also the Hon. Mr. Winter, must be convinced that the law upon this matter as at present exists, and so far as it can possibly be executed is quite sufficient to bring to justice any parties who may infringe it. He would certainly amend the present law upon this matter in some particulars, if he had sufficient confidence in the intelligence of our Magistrates throughout the island. Under existing circumstances, however, he should be very loathe to extend their powers.

Mr. Tessier—The Bill before the House is of more than ordinary importance, and should not be forced through the House without receiving that consideration which its importance deserves. As the printed copy of the Bill was only this evening placed in hon. members hands, he would ask the Attorney General not to press a second reading at present.

Hon. Attorney General. In reply to the hon. member, he would say that the second reading of the Bill is merely an admission of the principal; viz., that there should be a law for the protection of wrecked property. After it passed a second reading it would be referred to a select committee, when any necessary amendments would be made.

Upon motion of the hon. Attorney General that the Bill be read a second time, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Kent, that it be read a second time this day six months, which amendment having been put was lost.

The original motion having been put, was carried.

Upon motion of the Hon. Attorney General, the Bill was referred to a select

committee, consisting of Hon. Attorney General, Messrs. Little, Scott, Shea, Winter, McKay, Greene, and the Hon. the Speaker.

Bill to consolidate and amend the Law in relation to Courts of Session and the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of Magistrates.

Bill respecting District Courts.

Bill to amend the Law relating to the Administration of Justice.

Ordered that the first two Bills be referred to a select committee composed of Hon. Mr. Winter, the Chairman of the Board of Works, Hon. A. Shea, Mr. Kent, Mr. Parsons and Mr. Conroy.

Ordered that the Bill to amend the Law relating to the Administration of Justice be referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Parsons, in moving this Address said its object was to have the park, now lying idle and useless, made somewhat worthy of the name. A town of this kind ought to have some such place of public amusement or recreation. Those persons possessed of rural retreat might look coldly on the suggestion, but the town had many families whose opportunities for the enjoyment of fresh air on country walks was limited. To such people the park would be a real boon. He did not ask that a very large sum of money should be appropriated at once but gradual improvements might be made which would result in a very few years in the place being a credit to the city, instead of an eyesore as it was at present. If this step were taken property in the neighbourhood would increase in value, and owners would be induced to erect a good class of houses. It appeared to him (Mr. P.) to be a senseless proceeding to keep this valuable piece of land lying idle all these years. It would be better to sell it in building lots than permit it to become a rendezvous for goats and pigs. £2000 would plant it with trees, drain it, and give it a creditable appearance. He appealed to hon. gentlemen to support the Address.

Mr. Green had much pleasure in supporting it, and thought that if even a small annual grant were expended, in a very few years it would be well repaid to the government by the amount of pleasure it would afford to the general citizens. This piece of land had been handed over by the Native Society to the Government under the express stipulation that it should be made a public park. It was plainly the duty of the Government to carry out their part of the agreement or else hand the land over to the Native Society.

Mr. Kent also expressed his pleasure in supporting the address. He said that every day it was becoming more apparent that some place of public recreation was required. The increased traffic upon the streets made it daily more unsafe to send children out. This locality had been set aside as a public park, but it was at present a place of nuisance. It was time that some act on was taken and no time could be more favorable than the present when the chest was overflowing.

Mr. A. Shea thoroughly agreed with all that had been said by hon. members opposite. There was probably no town in the world, of the importance of ours, that had not a park or public gardens where the general public might amuse themselves. But the difficulty was where the money was to come from. In almost every other town provision was made by the corporation or by the liberality of private individuals. No one could be more anxious than he (hon. Mr. S.) to see the wishes of the hon. member carried out, and therefore he would support the address. He thought however, that anything the Government might do ought to be contingent upon the contributions of the public of St. John's who were the only parties largely interested. In no other place would the Central Government be called to make a contribution of this character from the general fund for the exclusive benefit of a section of the community. He was glad, however, the hon. member had moved in the matter, because it would be the means of exciting public spirit, and then, no doubt, the Government would supplement any amount raised by public subscription.

Hon. Attorney General was very much pleased at the discussion that had taken place upon the subject of the proposed Address. However it was a purely local matter, and it could hardly be expected that any outport representatives would give their sanction to any proposal of general character. He would not suggest that a very large or extravagant amount should be expended, but a sufficient amount to place it in respectable order by means of a decent fence, a small building, a few walks and trees and flower-beds. A police constable, too, might be placed there daily for the maintenance of order. On the whole the Address met with his hearty support.

Mr. Scott was glad that the Address had been brought up, and he was glad of the opportunity of giving his support to some measure which was likely to meet the favor of the present Executive. While, however he supported the present Address, he should call the attention of

the Executive to the fact that a similar object might, by the expenditure of a very small sum of money, be accomplished in the west end of the city. The old hospital at River Head might, since it was no longer used, be removed, and by the planting of trees and the making of walks, be converted into a little park. Small though it would be, would of great advantage to that part of the town. He had much pleasure in supporting the Address, and hoped that the Government would be moved to do something of the same character for the people of River Head.

The Address was then read and passed.

Pursuant to notice given and leave granted.

Mr. Parsons presented a Bill to amend Title 3, Cap. 15, Sec. 1 to 14 of Consolidated Statutes "of Central District Court and Police Magistrates," which was read a first time, an order to be referred to a Select Committee, composed of the hon. Attorney-General hon. Mr. Winter, hon. Mr. Shea, the Chairman Board of Works, Mr. Kent, Mr. Parsons and Mr. White-way.

Ordered that the Address on Bannerman Park be presented to his Excellency the Governor.

Hon. Surveyor General gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to the Crown Land's Act.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the Financial Secretary what legislative vote or special Act has authorised the expenditure of \$7106.64 set down in the Financial Secretary's consolidated statement of expenditure for 1879—On West and North East Coast; Civil and Criminal Prosecutions; Executive Responsibility; Legislative Contingencies; Printing and Stationary; Survey South West Arm to Bay of Islands and from Placentia Bay to Trinity Bay, and for Coal B-ring under Crown Land's Act.

Mr. Parsons—to ask the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to give immediate employment to the laboring poor on Public Works and otherwise in the district of Saint John's East.

Mr. Kent—to ask the hon. and learned Premier whether the Government intend to lay before this House in the course of the session any proposition relative to the Sanitary condition of Saint John's and, if so, when?

Mr. Little—to ask the hon. the Premier to cause to be laid on the table of the House any Surveys or Reports caused to be made by the Government relative to the proposed construction of a graving dock in the Harbor of Saint John's, and for the correspondence, if any, had with Government, relative to this undertaking also for any correspondence received by the Government in reference to certain claims of the American Government for compensation for alleged damages said to have been suffered by American citizens in 1878, whilst prosecuting the herring fishery at Fortune Bay in this Island.

On motion, the House then adjourned till to-morrow at 3 1/2 o'clock.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

The House met pursuant to adjournment at half-past three o'clock.

The Chairman of the Board of Works by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents:—

Expenditure for Light House Service for 1879.

Expenditure by Board of Works on account of special grant for Public Works for 1879.

Expenditure on account of Public Institutions under control of Board of Works for 1879.

The Acting Financial Secretary, by command of his Excellency the Governor laid on the table of the House:

Statement of Expenditure on Local Roads for year ending 31st December, 1879; also,

Detailed Statement of Expenditure for various other services for the year 1879.

Hon Mr. Winter suggested that the Administration of Justice Bill be referred to a Select Committee, appointed to report upon the Quarter Sessions Court Bill, which was assented to by the House.

On motion of the hon. Surveyor General, the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Crown Lands and other property, was then read a first time. Ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to Order of the Day, Mr. Kent asked the hon. Attorney General whether any steps had been taken in reference to the improvement of the sanitary condition of St. John's.

Hon. Attorney General appreciated the hon. gentleman's anxiety upon this point, as it was one in which we were all interested. In accordance with the resolution of the House and the act of the Legislature, steps had been taken to have a survey made and plans and specifications prepared. For this purpose the services of one of the members of the influential engineering firm of Kipple & Morris had been secured and by the

mail now due, he (Hon. A. G.) expected the report, plans, and specifications, and every accessible information would be given the hon. member upon their arrival.

Hon. Receiver General gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a Bill for the encouragement of the Bank fishery.

Mr. Mackay (Chairman of the Select Committee on printing and reporting) presented the report of that committee and moved its adoption.

Mr. Parsons said that he had on a former occasion expressed his opinion in favor of putting out the Government printing to tender. It would appear that in 1878 the printing of the Journals cost the House \$1500 and the binding \$400, or at the rate of £6 10s. per volume. This was at least 50 per cent. more than they should have cost. If the work was put up to tender it would be found that a saving of at least 50 per cent. could be effected. The fact of the matter was the Government were afraid of the printers, and dared not offend them. He (Mr. P.) protested against the report being received.

Mr. Scott—The most substantial reason why the report should not be received lay in the fact that no arrangement appeared to have been made with the printers. By receiving the report now we would be adopting the action of the committee and would be almost bound to permit the action to pass unchallenged hereafter. He did not think the Committee were acting fairly to the House in submitting a report that contained absolutely no information. We were not told what the public Ledger was to receive for publishing the Debates, whether more or less than formerly.

Mr. Mackay—The Committee had nothing to conceal, and he would therefore give hon. members all the information in his power. The Committee proposed reducing the amount for printing the Debates from \$1000 to \$600. The larger amount had been paid the proprietor of the Ledger for getting out a daily paper containing reports of the debates. The Committee found that it was not possible to carry out this system, not from any default upon the part of the publisher but because under our system we could not supply him with the necessary amount of matter. It was considered then that we ought not to go on paying for work that was not done. The Committee had further determined upon reducing the amount paid for copying the debates from \$300 to \$180. The hon. member Mr. Parsons had conveyed the impression that the amount paid for printing the Journals was excessive and more than the usual amount. He (Mr. M.) believed that if we wanted the work done at a cheaper rate we would have to go abroad. If the work was to be done in Newfoundland it could not be done at a less rate. By comparing the cost of the Journals of 1870 to 1873 it would be found that the cost in 1870 was \$2652 and that \$700 of a saving had been effected. He (Mr. M.) did not find fault with the Committee of that time, they had doubtless done everything possible to get the work done at the lowest rate, but unless it was sent out of the country it could not be done cheaper.

Mr. Scott said the hon. gentleman's explanation was, as far as it went, satisfactory but he thought the printing should be put up to tender. There were number of daily papers, whose proprietors would be glad to tender at the cheapest rate.

Mr. Little thought the fullest information should be given to the House, before it endorsed the action of the Committee. The Chairman had given a very satisfactory explanation, and the utmost reliance was to be placed in everything he said. This was a matter that had been frequently discussed with very poor results. His (Mr. L.'s) opinions were known to be in favor of having the printing of the House open to tender. Upon reference to the report it would be seen that the printing of the Journals was divided between two newspapers. This had the semblance of public jobbery. He would draw the attention of the Committee to the fact that a great deal of useless matter was printed in the Journals thus increasing their cost.

Hon. Mr. Winter had been a member of the Printing Committee since he had the honour of a seat in the House. The observations of the hon. member Mr. Parsons were to the effect, that there had been extravagances in the expenditure of the public moneys upon the printing of the Journals. If the cost of the printing and binding the Journal of 1879 or 1878 were compared with similar work of ten or fifteen years ago, it would be found that the expense was appreciable less, while business had increased. Hon. members of the opposition, as well as those of the Government who were upon the Committee, and used every exertion to reduce the cost of printing. The hon. member Mr. Little had said that a great deal of useless matter was published in the Journals, but he (Mr. W.) did not think there was a single page of matter published that could judiciously be left out. A great deal of discrimination had been used as to what should be published in the Journals, and having regard to the great increase in public business, if the system of a few years ago had been followed, the cost of the Journals would have been very much greater. But a very considerable saving had been effected by striking out what was regarded as useless matter. The rates paid now were similar to those paid for during a number of years past, and were as a matter of fact based upon a tender of the late Mr. Seton, a tender not accepted by the

last Government, who chose to pay a higher price. Hon. gentlemen talk of putting the work up to tender, but it is very questionable whether if they were in power, they would do so. However this was not a new idea, but had been a stock suggestion and matter of debate, with every Opposition for many years, whose views unaccountably changed when they obtained power. The late Government made it a rule to patronize their own friends, a rule which the present Government had relaxed.

Mr. Kent had been a member of the Reporting and Printing Committee for the past few years. It had been the object of the Committee during that time to keep down the expense as far as possible. There had been a suggestion made to the Committee which has not however been carried into execution. It was suggested that when de-patches and miscellaneous papers are laid upon the table of the House, a great deal of expense might be saved by having them printed only once. At present they are printed when laid on the table and then printed in the Journals. Similar papers are laid on the table of the other branch of the legislature and printed in the same manner for the House and in the Journal. This entails the printing of these papers four times. This might be avoided by having them in a separate volume. This is the course adopted in the other Colonies, and it was suggested when the matter arose to Committee. The miscellaneous printing and the journals last year cost far too large a sum, and we should consider immediately how much an unnecessary expenditure should be reduced.

Hon. Mr. Winter gave notice of a Bill relating to the sale of deceased meats and other obnoxious articles.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the Chairman of the Board of Works whether it is intended to remove the old hospital at River Head now used as a fever hospital; also that on to-morrow he will ask the Acting Financial Secretary for a detailed statement of the expenditure of \$1,459.33 charged in the statement as Clerk's contingencies of office; also that he will move that the printing of the Journals of this House and publishing of debates be done by tender.

Mr. Parsons presented a petition from Michael Roche and others, of Middle Cove, for the repairs of roads.

TO BE CONTINUED

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following 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 at this office.

- St. John's—Mr. W. J. MELER, Water St.
- Brigus—Mr. P. J. FOWLER, School Teacher.
- Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIH.
- Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.
- St. John's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office, Little Bay.
- Little Bay—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.
- St. John's—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.
- St. John's—Mr. Joseph Re deli.
- Alton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
- Bona Vista—Mr. P. Templeman.
- St. John's—Mr. A. Gardner.
- Bay de Verds—Mr. James Evans.
- Colliers—Mr. Hearn.
- Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy.
- HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. Murray.
- SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
- HOLYWOOD—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Tuesday evening.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, MARCH 18TH.

To the Readers of the Herald

Since our last issue a change has taken place in the proprietary of this journal, health and other important considerations rendering our departure for the metropolis a matter of imperative necessity upon our part. In leaving Carbonear, the scene of our early labors in connection with the establishment of the HERALD, we would assure our readers, that we do so with feelings of more than ordinary regret, mindful and appreciative as we are of the many firm and valued friendships we have formed and of the innumerable instances of large hearted and generous hospitality, of which, during our brief sojourn in this community, we have been the recipient at the hands especially of our kind

friends of Carbonear and Harbor Grace. The regret however above referred to, is considerably relieved by the reflection, that the ties which have hitherto united us to the people of Carbonear, as a resident of their community, and which we had hoped would in the future have been permanent, are necessarily severed; the connection which we still hold with this journal as Editor, affords the gratification of devoting our energies and abilities, as heretofore, to the advocacy, promotion and satisfaction of their especial interests. In the general discharge of the duties devolving upon us, in our Editorial capacity, we shall continue to be actuated, solely by a desire to promote and advance the best interests of our country and the welfare and happiness of all sections and classes of her people. The proprietary of the HERALD will henceforth be vested in Mr. Edward J. Brennan, the previous foreman of the HERALD establishment to whose zeal, integrity, general ability and satisfactory performance of the duties incidental to his position, since his connection with the Herald, we are happy to bear testimony and have much pleasure to recommend him to the friends and patrons of the Herald as in every way worthy of their confidence, patronage and esteem. In conclusion, whilst returning our warmest thanks to friends, patrons and subscribers for their past kind favors and patronage of the Herald we would most earnestly solicit a continuance of the same towards its new Proprietor.

Nomination of His Lordship Dr. Carfagnini to the See of Galipoli.

We regret to learn that His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Carfagnini will shortly leave this colony for the purpose of taking up his residence permanently in Italy. It seems, that His Lordship, some time since, having expressed to His Holiness, a desire to return to his own country, has been appointed to the important See of Galipoli, situate on the Gulf of Tarentum. Whilst we cordially congratulate His Lordship upon his recent promotion from a diocese in a remote missionary country like Newfoundland, to one in a land like Italy, of acknowledged status in literary, scientific and artistic culture, we at the same time, but give utterance to the universal sentiment of the people of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, when we express our unfeigned, sincere and heartfelt regret at the departure from our shores of a distinguished prelate, who during his residence in this colony, within the past twenty-five years, from his many rare and prominent virtues, both public and private, has justly endeared himself to all classes of her people. His Lordship's first spiritual connection with Newfoundland occurred during the Episcopate of the late venerated and much revered Bishop of St. John's, the late Right Rev. Dr. Mullock, a distinguished member of the same order of St. Francis, by whom he was specially chosen, whilst Professor at the Franciscan College of St. Isidore, Rome, to fill the important and highly and responsible position of first President of St. Bonaventures College at St. John's. Under the distinguished guidance and able management of Dr. Carfagnini, the infant college of St. Bonaventure attained marked success, several of the Alumni of that institution, owing to his exertions the positions which they now occupy in the Church of Newfoundland. During his residence at St. John's, Dr. Carfagnini, from his characteristic suavity, urbanity and gentleness of demeanor won the sincere respect, esteem and veneration of many warm and true hearted friends amongst all classes and sections of the people, to whom, as to his spiritual subjects of the diocese of Harbor Grace, his departure from Newfoundland will be a source of deep

heartfelt regret. During the episcopate of the late much revered and lamented Dr. Dalton, first Bishop of Harbor Grace, Dr. Carfagnini became connected with that diocese, his zealous and untiring missionary labors along the extensive coast of Labrador being well remembered and duly appreciated by his people not a few of whom were witnesses of the many perils and hardships to which His Lordship was exposed during the period of his spiritual ministrations upon that bleak and inhospitable coast. Being appointed by the Holy See to fill the vacancy created by the decease of the lamented Dr. Dalton, His Lordship was consecrated at Rome and shortly after proceeded to take charge of his extensive diocese. There, notwithstanding the many difficulties against which he has had to contend the marked progress which has taken place in the advancement of religious and educational interests throughout all parts of the diocese during His Lordship's episcopate, are so many standing evidences of his apostolic zeal and fidelity in the discharge of the onerous and responsible duties of his sacred office. Notable amongst the many evidences referred to, may be mentioned, the ceaseless and untiring efforts of His Lordship to supply the spiritual and educational wants of his people, by the building of chapels and the location of priests wherever practicable. The splendid Cathedral near completion and the magnificent College recently erected both having been designed and erected under the personal supervision of His Lordship as so the T. A. Hall, all standing memorials of his ardent desire for the promotion and advancement of the religious educational and social interests of his people. We must sincerely wish His Lordship, many years of unalloyed happiness in the scene of his future Episcopal labors.

Correspondence.

We will not hold ourselves accountable for the sentiments or opinions of correspondents.

To Correspondents.—J. P. St. John's.—Your communication received. You must be aware that we have already given notice "that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of correspondents."

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald, St. John's, March 12th.

Dear Sir— Since I last had the pleasure of sending you a few lines, nothing of any startling nature has occurred to break the monotony or to threaten the continuing existence of our peaceful and unique life. The great river courses that flow through and shape the lives of men, have been the toy of no great vicissitude; and those other currents that sweep with so much force through the human frame, such as ambition and avarice, in a great many cases remain unrequited, and still point with unremitting force to the same great need. Day after day, night after night, we are impressed with the solemn broad sameness of our lot—a lot which never well hardly ever—varies in the cardinal headings of its records. It is still plenty to eat, nothing to do, hunger and labor, Total Abstinence and drunkenness, good liquor and bad liquor, love and murder, and then "Death." The old door-keeper of the House is still standing in the old spot, and in his usual kind and accustomed manner, he speaks to the boys as the juice drops from the masticated tobacco, and crawls slowly down to its old refuge, where many had gone before—the bosom, ah! what bosom of old John. The Sergeant at Arms, whose sword is red with the blood it drank, within the precincts of the House, to-day as in days gone by, slumbers as peacefully and calmly as an angel of love, instead of an armed man, in his cushioned chair, knowing full well the sly dog, that whether he is asleep or awake it's all the same. And here on the left are Honorable Patrik Scott and R. J. Parsons, jur, pouring forth their eloquence for the benefit of the gods of the gallery, as just twelve months ago. Need I picture further—need I tell you that My Lord Corcoran with his bandy legs still bars the entrance to the House of Lords and allows no one having the breath of intoxicating spirits to enter, and poison the fastidious cent of his old chum inside, who by the bye never took a swig in his life, or lead you down stairs and initiate

you into the privacies of those "rogues" known as the reporters. To do this I think would be unprofitable and in many ways too much. Perhaps too, when one visits the House he should not level too many jests for although a contrary opinion is entertained, there are within it men not wholly immoral who have other aims besides their own aggrandisement and who are stimulated by some other feeling than that of parliamentary rapacity. Men who are not totally devoid of honor—who do not want to be guided as robbers, when they vacate their seats, and who love their Council Chamber because, in it, by the exercise of their practical minds, they can do something which will tend beneficially towards the land of their adoption or birth, and cause their names to be recorded in white letters in the future history of this colony. What men of this nature do exist, and are at present holding positions on the Government Benches I have not the shadow of a doubt and I have no hesitation in saying that before their four years of office have passed away, they will prove to the satisfaction of their supporters and to the downfall of their enemies and defamers that they have not violated the trust the country placed in them and that they always held steadily in view the great political and mighty object "Progress." Our Government will show that in their silence they acted, and that their main object, the well being of the country, was not placed beyond their sight by the childish impulsiveness, crude passions and self indulgent tomfooleries of the opposition. The Premier the Hon. W. V. White way who it appears to me is the prime mover in all great works has again started the Railway and in accordance with his motion made last week a joint-committee of the Legislative Council and Lower House will meet this week and consider the practicability and advisability of laying a railway upon our own responsibility through the Peninsula of Avalon. I cannot at the present time enter into the spirit of this immense undertaking, but I think it will be quite patent every right thinking man, that if it be carried out it cannot fail to be conducive to the best interest of the colony and be a boon to every individual member of society. It is a long time since I had the pleasure of visiting your ancient and pretty harbor. My health having been impaired with my declining age—but I trust that if the iron horse be put in force (and I have no doubt that it will) that I shall again be afforded the pleasure of gazing upon it once more. By the bye Mr. Editor is the same attraction in Carbonear now as their was in the days of my youth. Are the ladies as beautiful as ever or have the likenesses of the "fair ones" become imperceptible? Is that type of beauty which instils love and once sent a direct message to my soul still extant? If so a visit to Carbonear would have charms for me, which a feel caused by a remembrance of my happy days debars me from here endeavoring to express. I am sure you must have been glad to notice by your exchanges the movement that has been made towards the completion of the Church of England Cathedral and to find that all denominations are co-operating in the work with heart and soul. This is a matter of much congratulation as it will be means of making stronger the good feeling which has always existed between the different creeds in Newfoundland and of facilitating the completion of a work which will be an ornament and credit to our capital.

Trusting that I have not trespassed too much upon the patience of your readers, I remain your's, very truly,

SENEX.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald, CARBONEAR, March 8.

Dear Sir— Trusting you will aid me by the use of your columns to lay before the public a few facts worth mentioning. Speaking of the way passengers are treated on some of our steamers. Chancing to be at the metropolis a few days ago awaiting a passage for Carbonear and hearing that the Hercules was to start that night for the Bay, I went on board of her and being informed by Captain Green that she was to go to Carbonear, I engaged a passage by her. We left that night at 10 o'clock, calling at Western Bay, Capt. Cross succeeded in getting a number of passengers there. He decided to take us no further. So landing us at Adam's Cove. He started for St. John's again leaving a few of us passengers to go to Carbonear as best we may. And I believe that this is not the first time that we have had cause to complain of the way people have been treated in connection with the Hercules. Why Sir, may we not in reason ask how long this state of affairs is to exist.

A CITIZEN.

Local and other Items.

The extensive circulation of the "Herald" throughout Conception Bay and the various outport districts of the colony render it a most desirable medium for advertising purposes. We would direct the particular attention of business men generally to the above mentioned most significant fact.

It is with much pleasure we call the attention of our numerous readers to the Prospectus of our old friend Mr. J. P. Rahai, former foreman of the

those "rogues" ... To do this ... should not level ... a contrary ... here are within ... moral who have ... own agrandise ... ed by some ... parliamentary ... not totaly de ... not want to be ... en they vacate ... re their Council ... by the exercise ... they can do ... and beneficialy ... air adoption or ... rames to be re ... the future his ... at men of this ... t present hold ... ment Benches ... a doubt and I ... ing in it before ... e have passed ... the satisfactio ... o the downfall ... mers that they ... st the country ... t they always ... great political ... gress." Our ... that in their ... the country, ... air sight by the ... rude passions ... oleries of the ... the Hon. W. ... rs to me is the ... rorks has again ... in accordance ... week a joint ... tive Cou. cil and ... this week and ... and advisability ... ur own respons ... ula of Avalon. ... me enter into ... me undertaking ... a patent every ... it is carried ... ntutive to the ... and be a bon ... er of society ... d the pleasure ... pretty harbor ... impaired with ... ust that if the ... e (and I have ... I shall again ... gazing upon ... re Mr. Editor ... carbonar now ... of my youth. ... as ever I have ... nes' become ... e type of beauty ... sent a direct ... tant? if so a ... y charms for ... remembrance ... am sure you ... oice by your ... hat has been ... letion of the ... al and to find ... co-operating ... l soul. This ... tulation as it ... stronger the ... green existed ... eids in News ... an ornament ... trespassed too ... ur readers. ... y truly. ... SENEX. ... near Herald, ... t, March 8. ... by the use of ... the public a ... g. Speaking ... e treated on ... nancing to be ... ago awaiting ... hearing that ... at night for ... her and being ... that she was ... at 10 o'clock ... pt. Cross suc ... of passens ... o take us no ... Adams Cove. ... again leaving ... to Carbonear ... eive that this ... ve have had ... y people have ... will be Her ... not in reason ... affairs is to ... CITIZEN. ... Items. ... regulation of ... Conception ... port districts ... most desira ... ng purposes. ... ular at ... generally to ... t significant ... ws call the ... readers to ... friend Mr. ... man of the

"Carbonar Herald." We heartily recommend the new Journal to the patronage of an enlightened and generous public, as in every way worthy of their favor and support. We wish the spirited proprietor every success in his new undertaking.

PROSPECTUS.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE RECORD.

It is proposed that the Total Abstinence Record will be issued semi-monthly, having for its objects: First—The advancement of all Total Abstinence Principles. Secondly—The promotion of Educational Projects. Thirdly—The encouragement of Home Industries. Fourthly—Select Reading for Family Circles. Fifthly—All matters tending to enlighten its readers upon the public topics of the day.

Persons of acknowledged ability have undertaken to write regularly for the Record; and every exertion will be made to offer to the Public an inducement to subscribe hitherto unknown in this Colony, as the subscription is so very moderate that it comes within the scope of all.

The "Record" will be non-political. Subscription—\$1.20 per year; payable in advance.

We learn that the Brgt. "Garland" has been abandoned at sea, and crew taken off and landed safely at Baltimore. The "Garland" was owned by Captain G. Smith of Brigus, and was bound from Cadiz to St. Johns.

Tolerance victory in the district of Bay-de-Verd—In accordance with a Proclamation issued for taking Poll of the above district under the Permissive law regulations, the polling took place on the 17th February, and resulted in a majority of 446 votes in favour of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drink.

Amongst the expensive toilets noticed at Senor Zamacoana's ball in Washington on Monday evening, that of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Jr., of New York, was the most costly. Mrs. Astor wore over \$300,000 worth of diamonds. Her ear-rings, two wonderful solitaires, were valued at \$50,000 each. In addition to the costly necklace and head ornaments, the lady wore, arranged in a diagonal fashion across the corsage, a diamond chain composed of five hundred stones of the value of \$1,000 each.

Quite a lively sensation was created in Water Street, yesterday afternoon, by the appearance of "Babe Barnes" fresh from Harbor Grace, mounted on an attenuated specimen of the equine genus which he offered for sale, but found no one "green" enough to purchase. The attention of the "bobbies" was arrested and diverted from the admiration of the "Belle of Harbor Grace," by the unmerciful manner in which he spurred and whipped the poor animal by way of proving its powers of endurance, as a recommendation to intending purchasers. The affair terminated in the arrest and detention of the horse. The case is one likely to engage the attention of the "Mayor."

Yesterday being the feast of St. Patrick, was celebrated in the usual patriotic style, by processions of the Benevolent Irish Society and the Catholic Benevolent Irish Society. The day was fine though cold, and all went "merry as a marriage bell." Particulars of the days celebration will appear in our next.

A poor woman named Dean was frozen to death in her bed on Sunday night last at Victoria Village.

A woman named Kenthedil in an adjacent suburban settlement, possesses at least in her own estimation, the gift of "second sight." On a Sunday morning about a month since she brought a letter, which she had herself written, to a young man warning him that if he would go to the "ice" he was to be drowned in March. The young man's mother and family feel much concern for his safety, and he is afraid even to go "in the woods" lest the prediction should be verified.

Died.—On Sunday evening last, after a long illness, Henry Renouf, Esquire, late Judge of the District Court, St. John's, in the 59th year of his age. His funeral took place from his late residence, Monkstown Road, on yesterday (Wednesday), at three o'clock.—R. I. P. On Monday a-st, after a lingering illness, Mr. Patrick Keough, aged 51 years. Deceased was a native of Carbonear.

Religious News.

The Vatican is now the scene of unust activity, in view of the celebration on March 7 of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which Leo XIII. when a student, sustained a public disputation in theology.

Edmund Yates says:—"In the case of Cardinal Manning exemplary blamelessness of life is united with indefatigable public activity. That impressive ascetic presence, with the face whose sharp outline takes us back into the Middle Ages, is well known on every platform on which social improvements are advocated, and is a power with the English public."

In 1876 the Irish Catholics in the United States were 4,000,000 and the Germans 1,600,000, and all other Catholic races put together at only 1,000,000. The Germans are mostly centred in Ohio, Missouri, New York, Wisconsin, Illinois and Pennsylvania. "The German Catholics," says Rev. Dr. White, "have shown great zeal and energy in our large cities and particularly in the region of the northwest." They are now chiefly confined to Louisiana, that state having been a French colony which was purchased by the United States only in 1803. The Spanish element is to be found principally in Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. There are 150,000 Canadian Catholics in the New England States. Both they and the Irish are very numerous in the old stronghold of Puritanism.

There are eighty-two Motmon churches in England and Ireland.

St. John's Episcopal congregation of Dundee, Scotland, have unanimously voted to secede to the Reformed Episcopal Church.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX March 15th.

Holton the member for Chateauguay died suddenly at Ottawa on Saturday night, 63 years old.

Act repealing insolvency bill passed both houses.

Electioneering in England kept both sides sanguine. Liberals confident to win 9 additional seat in Scotland and 12 in Ireland, there are 900 candidates already out for 652 seat.

The French Cabinet divided on article 7 of Ferry's Bill. Senate majority will accept no compromise.

Steamer Montana struck near Liverpool, mails and passenger saved.

Sir Garnet Wolley returns to England in July to accept quartermaster of the general Horse Guards.

A number of political prisoners at St. Petersburg has been released. No evidence against them discoverable.

Nihilists intimate to Melikoff that they have not decided killing him.

Herald famine fund \$290,000.

German Government aids the canal North and Baltic seas.

Despatches from Hong Kong announce extensive war preparations in China.

Late Ambassador to Russia, Chung How, to be beheaded on the charge of yielding to the Kuluja to Russia. Czar asks European Government to interfere and save Chung How's life.

British Budget regarded satisfactory by Walter.

The Times appeals to Liberal constituency for reelection and will support the Government's foreign policy.

March 16.

Lord Derby writes to Lord Selton announcing to resolve to rank himself with Liberals.

Rupture between France and Madagascar.

Henry O'Neil the Historical painter dead.

Duchess of Marlborough fund £84,000. Mansion House £117,000.

Montana is still on the rocks.

Queen Victoria will visit Germany. Emperor arranges to meet her at Baden.

Large fire at Bessie, Ontario. Intense grief in Commons yesterday over the death of Holton.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DEGS to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has opened a

Book & Stationery Store in the shop lately occupied by E. W. Pike 296 Water Street, opposite Silars & Cairns.

N. B.—Pictures Framed to order. JAMES CLANCY.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY, Notary Public, "EXPRESS" BUILDINGS, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

ON the Security of Valuable FREE HOLD PROPERTY

HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c. At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants,

A LOAN OF £220

On interest at current rates. For further particulars apply to J. H. BOONE, Solicitor for Proprietor. BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE, St. John's Newfoundland, 3rd December, 1879.

GUNN & CO., SHIP-WRIGHTS AND CAULKERS.

North Sydney, C. B., Vessels repaired on the Marine Railway promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Experienced Workmen Employed and Frist-Class Material Used.

REFERENCES:

Captain Pamertor, Captain Joyce, Carbonar, Master Edward Joyce.

ANDREOLI'S

Book & Novelty Store, HARBOR GRACE, 116-WATER STREET-116.

The Subscriber offers for sale

BOOKS

PICTURES, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, TIME PIECES, LOOKING GLASS PLATES, Statues, Picture Framing, STATIONERY, And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention. PICTURES framed to order. CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED. Export Orders strictly attended to V. ANDREOLI.

Harbor Grace, May 22nd, 1879.

129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129

CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN TOWN.

RICHARD HARVEY is now offering to the Public an Immense Stock of

DRY GOODS,

At prices to defy competition. Flannels, all wool.....1s 0d per yard Blanketing1s 3d Calicoes0s 2d Cotton Prints0s 3d Winceys0s 3d Ladies Cloth Jackets.....4s 6d each Felt Hats4s 6d Felt Skirts2s 6d Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3s Ulsters—cheap. per doz.

Boots and Shoes,

200 Pairs Men's Elastic Side Boots, at 8s 6d. 100 Pairs Men's Decked Boots, at 10s. 300 Pairs Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d. 100 Pairs Men's Grained Decked Boots, at 16s 6d.

NEW TEAS,

at 1s 2d per lb. No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes at 7s per box, and everything else at equally low prices.—And daily expected—

A Lot MENS BLUCHERS.

at 5s per pair. COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF RICHARD HARVEY, No. 129 Water Street, St. John's, Sign of the Red Lamp Remember the Address.

FOR 1880 FISHERIES.

We are prepared to supply to any extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our STANDARD NETS for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Rped, Corked and Leadad in the most approved manner. AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO., Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES BAIRD, DRAPERY SHOP

SIGN OF THE LION, 195 WATER STREET, GROCERY WAREHOUSE, 217 WATER STREET, St. John's, Newfoundland

Has completed his Importations for the opening of this Season's Trade, in the various Departments of his EXTENSIVE STOCK, and now offers as Varied and CHEAP an assortment of

GOODS

as is to be found in the City. CALICOES, SHEETINGS, WINCEYS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS DRESS GOODS, HATS AND ACPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, And all the Variety of Goods in a DRAPERY Stock are this Season LOWER IN PRICE than ever known.

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

TEAS are specially selected, and of rare good value. SUGARS of various grades and prices. COFFEE a Speciality—the very best quality imported. COCOA,—Homeopathic, Maravilla, &c. HAMS & BACON,—Belfast, English and American. CHEESE,—Cheshire, Dutch, Canadian &c. A full variety of ITALIAN

WARHOUSE GOODS,

of Superior qualities. CANNED GOODS, of all the best known brands, in MEAT, SOUPS, FRUITS, &c. TOBACCO & CIGARS—all the various grades. WINE, PORTER, WINES, SPIRITS, of the best and approved brands, with a full variety of Goods suitable for a Wholesale and Retail.

Family Grocery Trade

We use every effort to maintain the reputation we have already earned for keeping a Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS and our friends favoring us with their business shall have every care and attention paid to their orders.

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHANNA MOLLOY, late of Brigus, in Conception Bay deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the 6th Section of the Trustees Act of 1878 all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise to have any claim or demand against the Estate of the said JOHANNA MOLLOY who died on or about the 14th day of March, 1879, are hereby required on or before the 10th day of December, 1879, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the VERY REVEREND EDWARD FRANCIS WALSH, of St. John's, at present the Executor of the Decedent and to whom probate has been granted or to the undersigned solicitors for the said Executor and in default hereof the said Executor will, after the said 10th day of December, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.

Dated at St. John's, this 6th day of November, A. D., 1879.

LITTLE & KENT, Solicitors for said Estate, Duckworth Street, St. John's

HARBOR GRACE STORE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establishment. (Opposite the Mercantile Premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fireplaces of all sizes—English and American GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatnets, Harness Rings and Buckets, Sewing Machines and Belts, Wash Boards, Brooms, Coches, Lines, Water Pails, Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimneys, Turpentine, stove Soap, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware, Tinware &c. American Cut Nails—2 1/2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS

West corn 6 1/2 Duckworth St East, St. John's. OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL

JOHN SKINNER,

Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombs, Grave Slabs, Counter Tops, and Table Tops, &c.

All orders in the above line executed with neatness and despatch from the latest English and American designs.

CAUTION,

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowls, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females. The OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it is no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds bears on their labels some address in New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be sold in any part of the United States, I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 523 Oxford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeiters. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeiters they pretend to depounce.

These counterfeiters are purchased by unprincipled Vendors at one half the price of my Pills and Ointment, and are sold to you as my genuine Medicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense of justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from all honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, as far as may lie in their power, in denouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines, bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, where alone they are Manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are counterfeiters.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY, 533, Oxford Street, London.

NOTICE,

ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE GOVERNOR; A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGIONS AND THIS Newfoundland of Ours,

Being a series on the natural resources and future prosperity of the colony, by the Rev. M. HARVEY. For sale at the office of this paper, price fifty cents.

THOMAS GOFF, TAILOR, CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed. WEST END, CARBONAR R. May 22nd, 1879

R. MCCARTHY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER.

AT HIS Markt-stand & Auction-Markt, WATER STREET, Carbonear, Newfoundland, October 16, 1879.

LITERARY.

Aunt Tabitha.

Whatever I do and whatever I say,
Aunt Tabitha tells me that isn't the
way;
When she was a girl (forty Summers
ago),
Aunt Tabitha tells me they never did
so
Dear Aunt! If I only would take her
advice!
But I like my own way, and I find it
so nice!
And besides, I forget half the things
I am told;
But they all will come back to me—
when I am old.
If a youth passes by, it may happen no
doubt,
He may chance to look in as I chance
to look out;
She would never endure an impertinent
stare—
It is horrid, she says, and I mustn't
sit there.
A walk in the moonlight has pleasures
I own,
But it isn't quite safe to be walking
alone;
So I take a lad's arm—just for safety,
you know—
But aunt Tabitha tells me they didn't
do so.
How wicked we are, and how good
they were then!
They kept at arm's length those detest-
table men;
What an era of virtue she lived in!
But stay—
Were the men all such rogues in aunt
Tabitha's day?
If the men were so wicked, I'll ask my
papa
How he dared to propose to my darling
mamma;
Was he like the rest of them? Good-
ness! Who knows?
And what shall I say, if a wretch
should propose?
I am thinking if aunt knew so little of
his
What a wonder aunt Tabitha's aunt
must have been!
And her grand aunt—it scares me—how
shockingly sad
That we girls of to-day are so fright-
fully bad!
A martyr will save us, and nothing else
can;
Let me perish—to rescue some wretched
young man!
Though when to the altar a victim I go,
Aunt Tabitha 'll tell me she never did
so!

A SNOWDRIFT
OR
THE ELOPEMENT.

(Continued.)

To-morrow night, when they are
all in bed, Miss Lena will open the
hall-door and come out, says he; you
must be waiting there, and must bring
her to me. I will wait some little
distance off—by the Hollow Pond
with my sleigh.
'Your what, your honour? I asked.
'A sleigh, Pat,—a carriage,' says
he; 'you shall see it when you bring
her; and when the justice misses her,
do all that you can to prevent him
from telegraphing down the line from
Leensine, or stopping in any way the
progress of the midnight train. Do
you hear me, Pat?'
'Captain Laurence,' says I, 'sure and
you never mean to walk off with Jus-
tice Morgan's daughter?'
'I mean to drive off with her, Pat,'
says he; 'so mind you take care of her
through the snow until you give her
into my hands. And you will have to
give us chase—so mind and delay the
justice.'
'Shall I upset him, your honour?'
says I.
'No, do him no harm; says he; for
Miss Lena's sake, we must not have
him hurt.'
'Sure I'd do it gently, your honor.
'I would not injure him at all'
'No Pat,—no upsets. You must
think of something else. Remember,
he is an old man. And with a few more
directions, Captain Laurence went off.
'Well the next day was pretty much
like other days. There had been very
heavy falls of snow for a week past,
you see, your worship, and it made the
roads very bad for driving; and it was
a long way to Leenside; so all day I
was wondering to myself like how Cap-
tain Laurence was going to catch the
night train, and I was thinking how
the old justice would dance round
when he came to find Miss Lena gone.

'Poor young lady! sure she looked
ill and nervous all that day; and do
wonder, for what with the old gray-
haired lord a-dancing after her in-doors
and she thinking of her drive through
miles of snow out doors, it was just en-
ough to turn her crazy.
'Well, I must make my story short,
or I shall tire your worship entirely.
'The night afterwards I was kick-
ing my heels up in the snow, trying
not to feel cold, and wondering when
the last of the lights was going to put
out. At last it went out, and half-an-
hour afterwards the front door was
slowly and quietly opened, and Miss
Lena stepped out.
'Are you there Pat?' whispers she,
as she putted the door to, without
making any sound.
'Deed but I am, my lady,' I whis-
pered in return; and we went quietly
and quickly down the drive. You
have not far to go, my lady, and the
captain is waiting,' says I, to encour-
age her like, for I saw her trembling
like a leaf.
'Oh, Pat!' says she, bursting into
tears. And, bedad, the sound of them
made me a thousand times colder than
the coldest night. 'Oh Pat! I hope I
am not doing wrong.'
'Not a bit of it, Miss Lena,' says I.
'I am sorry to go,' says she,—sorry
to have to go; for it is not straight-
forward and honest for any girl to steal
away like a thief from her home. But,
oh I am sure it would be far more
wrong and wicked to stay and be mar-
ried to a man I hate.'
'In course, Miss Lena,' says I.
'Sure and the justice will forgive you
when its all over, and you are Mrs.
Captain Laurence.' And I tried my
best to comfort her, your worship; but
if I did not do it very well, it was all
along of next door to crying myself.
'We soon got to the Hollow Pond,
you see it was a pond in a hollow,
your worship, that was why it went
by that name,—and sure enough
there was the captain with his carriage
—a sleigh—as he said; and bedad, it
was the rummest thing I ever set my
two eyes upon! It had no wheels at
all, and I was puzzled to see how it
could go at any rate. Sleigh, indeed!
I thought Miss Lena would be slaved
before she reached Leenside, your
worship, trusting to such a skittish
thing. And when I begged her not
to trust herself to such an unnatural
coach, she laughed at me. Well, the
captain put her in as tenderly as it
she was wax, and wrapped her up in
a fur sort of blanket, until she was a
warm as a slice of toast.
'Good bye, Pat,' says she, 'do not
forget me entirely.'
'Forget her! Bedad, who could
forget such sunshine as she was? The
captain, he shook hands with me, he
did, indeed, your worship, and asked
me not to forget to delay the chase,
when he jumped in and drove off. I
say drove off; but if I said flew off, I
should be near the mark. Your wor-
ship, if I did not stand in the middle
of the road staring like something
crazy. 'Bedad!' says I to myself, as
I had nobody else to say it to, 'if those
two go that space all night, sure they
will reach Australia in the morning.'
While I stood thunder-struck, the
snow began to fall, and that put an
idea into me; I ran to the tool-house
and took a spade, and walked knee
deep through the snow, about a half
of the road to Leenside,—then I
worked.
'You see your worship, the roads
were uncommon narrow, and my
notion was just to raise a barricade
right across the roadway so as to put
a stop to the justice's following Miss
Lena; and I worked at it till I was
as hot as a baked potato. I threw
the snow out of the fields on each side
and heaped it up so high that I knew
it would delay some hours to send
back for men and get the way cleared.
Och! but it was a fine snow drift!
and I laughed all the way back as I
thought how I had stumped the
justice.
'At six o'clock the next morning
Justice Morgan came tearing into the
stables, and told me to put the horse
in quick.
'Indeed, justice,' I told him, 'you'll
not get the horses along through this
heavy snow.'
'Silence, man!' cried he. 'Do as
I bid you, and no words.'
'And I did as I was told. The
snow had fallen all through the night
and I knew that long ago the marks
of a spade would have been covered
over on my drift; so I got the carriage
out, and the justice got in, and
told me to drive like mad to Leenside
Station. It was easier said than done
and we went like a hearse. After a
time we came to the mighty drift,
when I got down and touched my
hat.

'Justice Morgan,' says I, 'it's a
drift right across the road, and I can
go no further.' Then he swore, and
stamped, and fumed; but the drift
never melted it, and I was used to it.
'What shall I say to the earl when
he comes to-day?' said he to himself.
'Sure and it's myself will drive him
over to look at it, if you wish, your
honour,' says I. 'The old gentleman
would not see a drift like that in a
hurry.'
'And, oh how he swore at me! and
then ordered me to drive back. He
sent men to clear the way; but
against we got to Leenside the cap-
tain and my lady had time to have
been married fifty times over.
'Well, your worship, they wrote
and wrote, but the justice would
never forgive them; and he has never
set eyes on Miss Lena since.
'Sometimes I think I should have
done better to have let well alone, as
the saying is. The future can only
tell the result.'
'Well, but, Pat, what became of
the earl and Mrs. Morgan?' I asked.
'The earl went away, out of sight
entirely. I think, for he has not been
near Mainown since, and Mrs. Mor-
gan is dead. She died when Miss
May was born.'
'Miss May?' said I. 'Is that
another daughter?'
'It is, your worship; it is nigh
upon seventeen years now since my
lady's death.'
'The justice must be an old man?'
I said.
'Getting near seventy, your wor-
ship, and as lonely and miserable a
man as ever could be. Sure it is
his conscience which troubles him, I
think. Indeed, and it's a long while
to look back upon. I should think
Miss Lena must be thirty-four, or
thereabout, herself; maybe she has a
family of olive shoots about her, as
the parson says.'
'Is Justice Morgan blind?' I asked.
'Blind your worship? Deed no.
What for should he be?'
'You said something about blind
people not seeing sunshine.'
TO BE CONTINUED

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1
MARBLE WORKS
THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,
ROBERT A. MACKIM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Monuments, Tombs, Grave
Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces,
Hall and Centre Tables, &c.
He has on hand a large assortment of
Italian and other Marble, and is now pre-
pared to execute all orders in his line.
N. B.—The above articles will be sold
at much lower prices than in any other
part of the Provinces or the United States

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of
Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada,
Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I
have made application, under Sec. 13
Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent
of the Island of Newfoundland on
'Improvements in Boots,' said im-
provements being applicable to 'Tongue
Boots,' and consisting mainly in form-
ing the leg, of a single piece of special
pattern, with the seam in front.
ROBERT CHURCH.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
'Herald' Building, Water St.,
CARBONEAR, NFLD.
Next Post & Telegraph Office es.
All business transacted with
punctuality and satisfaction.
May 2.

SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian,"
from Liverpool,
A CHOICE LOT OF
Sewing Machines,
HAND AND FOOT,
BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,
BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,
BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.
All which are offered at a large re-
duction for CASH.
Send for Catalogue now ready.
F. W. BOWDEN,
Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot,
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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East, St. John's.
OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL.

JOHN SKINNER,
Manufacturer of
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Stones, Counter Tops,
and Table Tops, &c.**

All orders in the above line execut-
ed with neatness and despatch from
the latest English and American
designs.

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all
disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kid-
neys and Bowls, and are invaluable in
in all complaints incidental to Females.
THE OINTMENT is the only reliable re-
medy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores,
and Ulcers, of however long standing.
For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs,
Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin
Diseases it is no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN
COUNTERFEITS

I most res, carefully take leave to call
the attention of the Public generally to
the fact, that certain Houses in New
York are sending to many parts of the
globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of
my Pills and Ointment. These frauds
bears on their labels some address in
New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be
fold in any part of the United States.
I have no Agents there. My Medi-
cines are only made by me, at 533 Ox-
ford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to
the spurious make is a caution, warning
the Public against being deceived by
counterfeits. Do not be misled by this
audacious trick, as they are the coun-
terfeits they pretend to denounce.
These counterfeits are purchased by
unprincipled Vendors at one half the
price of my Pills and Ointment, and re-
sold to you as my genuine Medicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense
of justice, which I feel sure I may ven-
ture upon asking from all honorable
persons, to assist me, and the Public, a
war is may lie in their power, in de-
nouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuin
Medicines, bears the British Govern-
ment Stamp, with the words "HOLLO-
WAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON,"
engraved thereon. On the label is the
address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
where alone they are Manufactured.
Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing
any other address are counterfeits.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines
are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any
one throughout the British Possessions,
who may keep the American Counter-
feits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY,
533, Oxford Street, London,

NOTICE.

**AGROSS NEWFOUNDLAND
WITH THE
GOVERNOR;
A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGIONS
AND—THIS
Newfoundland of Ours,**
Being a series on the natural resources
and future prosperity of the colony, by
the Rev. M. HARVEY.
For sale at the office of this paper price
fifty cents

**THOMAS GOFF,
TAILOR,
CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER.**
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

WEST END, CARBONEAR
May 22nd, 1879

**R. MCCARTHY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND AUCTIONEER,
AT HIS
Markt-Stand & Auction-Mart,
WATER STREET,
Carbonear, Newfoundland,
October 16, 1879.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medi-
cine ranks amongst the lead-
ing necessities or Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood
and act most powerfully, yet soothingly
on the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS,
and BOWLS, giving tone, energy and
vigour to these great Main SPRINGS
OF LIFE. They are confidently re-
commended as a never failing remedy
in all cases where the constitution
from whatever cause, has become
impaired or weakened. They are won-
derfully efficacious in all ailments
incidental to Females of all ages and
as a General Family Medicine are
unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Proi-
erties are known through-
out the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts,
Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,
it is an infallible remedy. It effectually
rubbed into the neck and chest, as salt
into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT,
Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even
ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings,
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it
has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufac-
tured only at
533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines
throughout the Civilized World; with
directions for use in almost every lan-
guage.
The Trade Marks of these Medicines
are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any
one throughout the British Possessions,
who may keep the American Counterfeit
for sale, will be prosecuted.
Purchasers should look to the
label on the Pots and Boxes. If the
address is not 533, Oxford Street,
London, they are spurious.

AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for pa-
trons informs his friends and the
trade, that he continues to manage the
Collection of Debts due by persons resid-
ing in Conception Bay District, News
foundland. Security for future pay-
ment taken by mortgage on property or
otherwise. Holding commissions as
Notary Public Commissioner Supreme
Court, and Land Surveyor, business
under these heads carefully attended to.
Plans of Land taken.

Inquiries made—questions answered
All business considered confidential. No
greater publicity than necessary given
to any matter.

The proprietor of any newspapers
copying this card will have his news-
paper bills collected as payment for
yearly insertions in the paper and copy
paper sent to my address.
Bay Roberts.

G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,
Notary Public,
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

**COMMERCIAL BANK OF
NEWFOUNDLAND.**

A DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock
of this Company, at the rate of
Ten per Cent. per annum, for the half
year ending the 31st December, 1879, will
be payable at the Banking House, in
Duckworth Street, on and after Thursday,
the 8th inst., during the usual hours of
business.

By order of the Board
R. BROWN,
Manager.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE "HERALD."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 23.

House opened at 3.30 p.m.

Mr. Little presented a petition from the inhabitants of Codroy, West Coast; also a petition from the inhabitants of St. George's Bay, both praying for the repeal of measures now in operation for the enforcement of law and order on that Coast.

Mr. Little concurred in the prayer of these petitions. The people asked to be restored to the position in which they were placed before the enactment of the measures to which they referred. He did not censure the Government, because he thought they were powerless in matters where Imperial interests were involved; yet he ventured to state that the administration of justice had been brought into contempt in consequence of the manner in which it had been carried out on that shore. They had passed a representation bill, but would require the sanction of the Imperial authorities before carrying it into effect. The people on that coast pay their taxes and receive a share of the revenue; but he believed they had just cause for complaint in not being represented and not having sufficient title to the land granted to them. At the present moment it was not in his power to acquaint the House with the result of negotiations between the Imperial and Colonial Governments on this subject.

Mr. Conroy had heard through a most reliable source that the people on that coast had obtained substantial advantages from the operation of the measures passed by the Legislature. If the Government did not give representation they might give land grants. He would be quite satisfied with grants of land, in that part of the Island, from the Government of Newfoundland.

Hon. Attorney General, in moving the second reading of the Bill respecting Wreck and Salvage, which would affirm this principle of it, would not go in to any lengthy discussion of its merits, as he had decided to move for the appointment of a Select Committee that the various Sections might be considered to the fullest extent. The law as it at present existed, was deficient in many respects, and it was thought did not afford sufficient protection to the owners of shipping. The Act contemplated giving in some cases a summary jurisdiction to Magistrates, while in others the Supreme Tribunal would be still the arbiters. A great deal had been written reflecting upon our people, in respect to the conduct in cases of wrecks upon our coast, and very exaggerated accounts had appeared in the columns of the press; very much that he (hon. A.G.) did not admit to be correct. During a residence of a long series of years in Newfoundland there were few instances in which the action of our people would not favorably compare with that of the residents of other countries. It was, however, the case that the residents of isolated localities had become imbued with the erroneous impression, that when the position of a vessel became dangerous or when she touched the ground they were entitled to board her and to assist in saving the vessel or cargo as they expressed it. No such right was conferred on anyone as against the owner who was represented by his agent the captain. No one had a right to interfere with a vessel any more than he had to interfere with property upon the land. Doubtless before a Select Committee the several sections would be fully discussed and better conclusions arrived at than if the measure was more hastily disposed of by the House.

Mr. Little had just obtained a copy of the Bill and from a cursory glance at its contents was at a loss to find anything in it beyond the provision to increase the jurisdiction of certain Magistrates which provision would not be carried out. It was a matter of regret that there was in general a want of activity and zeal amongst Magistrates, whilst some were over zealous. If Magistrates were in general more zealous in the discharge of their duties, many cases would be disposed of without having the Supreme Court trouble with them. The hon. the Attorney General had in his (Mr. L's) opinion taken a prudent course in relegating this measure to the consideration of a select committee. It was gratifying to hear the hon. gentleman repudiating the libel that has been passed on our people, that of being wreckers and plunderers. Despatches had been received characterising them as such. Looking at our peculiar geographical position—in mid ocean—the gales of wind and fogs our coast is subjected to, the many vessels that were wrecked thereon, he (Mr. L.) maintained that for honesty and humanity our people would compare favorably with those of any other country. Many of the men characterised as wreckers had performed acts of heroism in saving life and property at the risk of their own lives.

Mr. Kent failed to see that any necessity existed for any such measure as the

one under discussion. In his opinion the law at present existing was sufficient to meet every case that had hitherto arisen or was likely to arise. Last year he (Mr. K.) had referred to certain despatches reflecting upon the people and the Government, and he had given a notice respecting certain other despatches referred to in those published, but his speech had been burked and his notice remained unanswered. These despatches which appeared in the journals of 1879 characterised our people as wreckers, but inferentially blamed the laxity and supineness of the Government for this state of things. These despatches informed the Government that the remedy was in their own hands, and they failed to use it. And because the Government had not been careful to make due and proper inquiries into all the questionable losses that had occurred on our coast, we were stigmatised as wreckers and plunderers. The Board of Trade asserts it, and Sir Michael Hicks Beach endorses the statement in the most emphatic manner, "Wrecking in Newfoundland has become not only a Colonial but an Imperial scandal." These are the words of the Board of Trade, endorsed by the Secretary for the Colonies. That is to say, wherever the British flag flies Newfoundlanders will become a byword, and a reproach as wreckers and plunderers. In his (Mr. K's) opinion it was the duty of the Government to have indignantly denied and repudiated such a charge. We were all the representatives of a maritime people and should be especially tender of their reputation in this respect. The first of these despatches bore date 14th of August, 1877. The hon. gentleman here referred to various cases of wrecks which occurred upon our coasts and the despatches connected therewith and continued as follows: He (Mr. K.) did not impute blame to the present Government alone, doubtless their predecessors in office were not sufficiently active. These despatches too had been in the hands of the Government since 1878, and yet it was not till Feb., 1880, that the Government saw fit to take any steps. Our people were always ready and willing to offer a helping hand to those in distress, and he must repeat that any such charge should have been at once indignantly repudiated. If this act were passed it would be the means of building up a wall between those in danger on the sea and those upon the shore, who, if it were not in existence would willingly do what they could to avert such danger. The people would fear to move unless a commissioner was at their side, and in such case we would probably receive another despatch taxing the people with a want of humanity in not rendering assistance to ships in peril. We want capitalists to invest their money in opening up our minerals, but we are met, if the stigma upon our people be not removed, with some such observation as this: "what security have we, that after we have invested our money in opening up your mines and shipping mineral, that when shipped, if the vessel were wrecked on your coast, the property would not be plundered? We are liable to have this taunt hurled at us at any time. The 37th section of the Act was most objectionable in character. It contemplated placing in the hands of men frequently without discretion almost irresponsible power. It was not in the power of the Government to supply discretion to their commissioners and other officers, and unless they could do this it would be most unwise to give them such immense power. For these reasons he (Mr. K.) was opposed to the second reading of the Bill, and to test the opinion of the House he would move that it be read that day six months.

Mr. Scott felt pleasure in seconding this motion. It was astonishing that no measures of this kind had been deemed necessary when losses of a very questionable character were occurring in localities supposed to be favourable to the Government, with such frequency that the Board of Trade thought it necessary to communicate with the Colonial Office upon the subject. After reviewing various cases and despatches from the Imperial Government on the same subject, the hon. gentleman continued. The language of those Imperial communications grossly exaggerates the facts, and this Bill plainly endorses what these despatches say. Shall we then, knowing the facts and the good character of our people, endorse views and expressions every one of which is a base libel on our people? He (Mr. S.) thought not. He relied upon the good sense of this House to accede to the proposal so ably and eloquently put before the House by the hon. member Mr. Kent, and have this Bill read this day six months. The hon. introducer has shown no necessity for the measure. He has not shown where the defects exist in the present law. It may be necessary to make amendments in the old Bill concerning the Wreck Commissioners, but the wholesale legislation of this Bill is unnecessary. It is not only unnecessary but absolutely pernicious. Some of the proposed sections are outrageous and not only insulting to the people, but to the House which is asked to pass them. How can we ex-

pect our people to render assistance to distressed shipwrecked mariners as they are constantly doing, if the consequences to these salvors may be their lives. It is puerile to have the time of this House occupied in discussing such measures. We ought to be going into the financial business of the Colony and inquiring into the expenditure of £250,000 by the Government this year, instead of discussing a measure, every section of which is an insult to the people. It looks like robbing them first and then insulting them. If there really was any necessity for this Bill why was it not referred to a select committee like all other Bills this session. The reason is very plain, measures such as the Bill concerning juries, affect the rich and the great, but this measure affects only the rights and liberties of the poor fisherman, and consequently it is hurried through the House with ill-advised haste, and without due consideration of its precious provisions. As Mr. Kent wisely remarked, it is stamping the people of the country with a character they do not deserve. The probabilities are that the Government will pass the measure over a second reading and into committee of the whole, but he (Mr. S.) hoped that every gentleman in the House will give it his best consideration, and not permit a Bill to pass into law which will do such an injustice to the fisherman of this Island.

Mr. Parsons fully endorsed all that had been said by his hon. colleagues respecting the evil consequences of this proposed measure concerning wreck and salvage. Here was an important Bill affecting the rights, liberties and character of our people hurried through the House with undue haste and before hon. members had an opportunity of inquiring into the effect of any or all of its provisions. We have at present a law respecting the same matters with which this Bill proposes to deal, and he (Mr. P.) was at a loss to comprehend what necessity there existed for legislation in the proposed form. Here is a measure after a few days notice attempted to be pushed into Committee and hurried through its different legislative stages, having most extraordinary provisions and conferring most unheard of powers on a number of ignorant outport Commissioners of wreck most of whom can hardly read or write. In addition to this there is a power given to the Receiver General in person or by proxy, to kill every man, woman, or child who dares to interfere with him or his officers. He (Mr. P.) was opposed to the Bill in its present form and thought the motion of Mr. Kent a most reasonable one. It has been remarked by an hon. member who preceded him that instead of being engaged upon Bills of this character we ought to be doing something advantageous to the people and to the general interests of the colony. We have now been in session since the 12th of February, and although there was no opposition to the Address we have done nothing since we met except to heap up enormous expense and introduce Bills to stamp the hardworking fishermen of the country as criminals. If the Government would introduce some measure which would in some degree ameliorate the present condition of our working classes by giving employment upon some work of great public utility, such as the Railway to Harpor Grace, or the Graving Dock in St. John's, they would receive his hearty support and the praise of the people. But no, nothing is attempted to be done except bringing in Bills which benefit no one except the printer. Every step the Government takes is a blunder, from their enormous expenditure of \$1,000,000 down to their latest appointment to the office of Financial Secretary, one whose first act was to find a mistake in the Government accounts of \$500 in the single vote for shipwrecked crews. He (Mr. P.) was opposed to this measure and supported the motion so ably put and so eloquently spoken to by his hon. colleague Mr. Kent.

Mr. Conroy was not without hopes that the Government would be induced to withdraw the objectionable measure now submitted. It was supremely inopportune. It was not only inopportune but, considering the circumstances that have occurred within the past twelve months, it would be highly inadvisable to place the law now proposed on our Statute Book. We have from the Imperial Government various despatches in which the character of our people has been grossly and libelously assailed. Following in the wake of these despatches comes the event of the *Burgos*, and of the *Burgos* prosecutions. The public are well aware of the character of that loss and of those prosecutions. All the transactions connected with these prosecutions were discreditable to those who were concerned in them, and while they had the effect of rescuing the fair fame of our people from unmerited obloquy, they proved that in this, as in other losses, the captain and officers of the ship should have stood in the dock themselves. It is idle to deny that the Bill now before us is the result of that loss and those prosecutions. But while we do not charge the Government with openly and intentionally insulting our people by this high-handed

measure, we believe that they have been sufficiently complaisant as to act upon the views and suggestions of ill-informed and misinformed Imperial authorities. To yield to them at this juncture is to tamely acquiesce in their slanders, to accept the character which they have attempted to brand upon the inhabitants of this island. He was confident that when the Government had taken into consideration all the circumstances surrounding the introduction of this measure, they will see how inopportune it is having regard to the character and good name of the people of our Island home. No one will doubt that this measure gives a sanction to the charges hurled against us which are so utterly unfounded, which have been proved to be baseless—the solemn sanction of the representative of those so cruelly and wantonly accused and defamed. Let us then vindicate at once the sufficiency of our laws and the character of our people. He felt that the hon. the introducer of this Bill would agree with him that this is not the time for the introduction of such a measure. He felt he (Hon. Atty. Gen.) would at least see the propriety of relegating the question whether the Bill is needed or not to the consideration of a Select Committee of this House.

Hon. Atty. General was glad that the Bill before the House has had the effect of drawing out the hon. members on the other side and provoking such a discussion. The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition starts a hare or tries to raise a phantom of something that does not exist. There is not in the Bill, if hon. members will read it, any power given to any one to shoot any one or indemnify for them from the consequences of such an illegal act. The hon. Mr. Little ingeniously starts a hare, and the hon. gentlemen cry halloo, and follow their Leader. He (Honorable Atty. General) did not claim any originality in this measure, it had been adopted by him from the Statutes of the most liberty loving people in the world. It cannot be unknown to hon. members that this very act has now been in operation in Great Britain for a number of years, and it will not be argued that the English Parliament is regardless of the rights and liberties of British subjects. The present Bill is based upon the law now existing in Canada and Great Britain. Some little feeling has been shown about the affair of the wreck of the *Burgos*. He hoped that no hon. member in this House would think that he was influenced by any such motive as that suggested by some members, who had just spoken. The wreck of the *Burgos* took place during his (Atty. Gen's) absence, but he fully endorsed what had been done by those who acted in the matter. It was not for him to refer to the verdicts of the juries in those prosecutions. Juries are sworn to do their duty and their verdicts are matters between themselves and their consciences. All those engaged in the prosecution had to do was their public duty, but it will be remembered that the Chief Justice in receiving the verdict said that, although they were bound to receive the verdict, it was one with which the Court could not agree. He was of opinion that the magistrates should have jurisdiction in these matters, otherwise a host of cases which might now come before the Supreme Court would fall because the principal witnesses, such as the captain and officers, will have departed from the country, or could only be obtained at enormous expense to the colony. Why should the colony be put to the expense of bringing witnesses from foreign countries in the case of every wreck that takes place on our coast? Our magistrates are thoroughly able to perform any and all duties devolving upon them under the proposed measure. The hon. member for Ferryland calls the attention of the House to the fact that this Bill has not been referred to a Select Committee to consider and report thereon. He (hon. A. G.) was of opinion that he was doing the same thing in placing the whole matter before the House upon the basis of the Bill proposed leaving to the House to make whatever alterations, amendments or additions which they might think advisable. He (hon. A. G.) did not think it worth while to tax the time of the House by any further observation, than merely to remark that he was as desirous as any hon. member in the House to protect the rights and liberties of all and every section of Her Majesty's subjects in this island.

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