

NEW GOODS.

P. : Jordan : & : Son

Just received ex S. S. "Newfoundland," viz: Fancy Suitings, Broad Cloths, Doeskins, &c. Also—Scarlet, White and Fancy Flannels, Blay and White Shirtings and Calicos, Hollands, Linens, Sheetings, Bed Ticks, Damask Table Cloths, Cretons, White and Fancy Counterpanes, &c. together with

DORIES! .. DORIES!

On Sale by Wm. Campbell, 25 DORIES

THESE DORIES ARE BUILT FROM THE "GLOUCESTER" MODEL. SPECIAL CARE HAS BEEN TAKEN IN THE SELECTION OF THE LUMBER AND WORKMANSHIP, AND WE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND THEM AS BEING EQUAL TO ANY IMPORTED DORY.

Cook's TOURISTS' Tickets

EMBRACE EVERY POINT OF INTEREST TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS. DO NOT COMPEL the holder to travel in parties, are available by any train, or any day, and in most cases are issued at a material reduction from ordinary rates.

Intending travellers and tourists will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon the undersigned before purchasing their tickets to any part of the world. For full particulars as to single journey and tourists' rates, apply to

GEORGE LEMESSURIER, Agent Thomas Cook & Son.

Great Bargains in Blankets & Calicoes,

WILLIAM FREW'S, 191 WATER STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, PER "ASSYRIAN," AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF CALICOES, which we are offering at 5, 6, 7 and 8 cents per yd, strong and wide; BEST VALUE EVER SHOWN. Also, another Bale of ENGLISH BLANKETS, at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00.

NOTE—Canadian and American Silver taken in trade at former value.

LIME. LIME.

A Great Boon to Farmers and Others.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WHILE RETURNING THANKS TO FARMERS AND OTHERS FOR THEIR patronage during the past summer, would beg to respectfully intimate that he is now prepared to make CONTRACTS with them for the coming season. LIME AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. He will undertake to deliver, for agricultural purposes, on and after the first day of March next, at his LIME KILN, in Topsail, BEST ROACH LIME, at the exceedingly low price of—

Twenty cents per bushel, or delivered by rail at the Rope Walk siding, or the Saint John's Depot at Twenty-five Cents per bushel.

He also agrees to take, in exchange for Lime, PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS, at market rates, from the coming season's crop, to be delivered at his Store, in St. John's, at the end of the season.

John Score.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY APPLES. MAGAZINES AND NEW BOOKS.

FOR SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO., 50 barrels selected

Choice Winter APPLES.

FOR SALE BY John S. Simms, TWO TABLE PIANOS.

FRESH CODFISH

Just Received, per S.S. "Curlew," At the City Auction Sale-Rooms, 6 Brls. FRESH HERRING, 10c. per dozen. 6 Brls. Choice Fresh CODFISH, Carefully packed in ice.

J. B. CURRAN & Co.

ADVERTISING RATES

Fifty Cents per inch for first insertion, every continuation, 1st page 25 cents, 2nd and 3rd pages 10 cents per inch.

The Evening Telegram

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

Persons desiring the EVENING TELEGRAM served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through the Proprietor. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Walton Court;

OR ADELAIDE CAMERON'S "SHADOW LOVE."

By the Author of Dora Thorne.

(Continued.) CHAPTER XLVI.

'Lord Rylestone,' she asked, 'are you ill, or have you worked yourself to death in Canada?'

He smiled as he answered her, and she turned away with a cry.

'That is the ghost of your old smile,' she said. 'What have you done with yourself?'

'I am very unhappy,' he replied, 'and I am in desperate trouble.'

She looked at him. He did not see the soul of love shining in her eyes.

'You are unhappy?' she said, gently. 'Tell me why, that I may help you.'

'You can help me; but it is a long story, and I want to recover myself before I tell it to you. I want to forget and to remember—to grow strong. Pardon me, I am not quite myself, Adelaide.'

He sunk into the nearest chair, and hid his face in his hands. She knelt down by his side, and tried to take one of his hands in her own. Sorrow had brought them nearer together than they had ever been before.

'I wish you would let me do something to help you,' she said, in a low, gentle voice. 'I would do anything—I would, indeed—and I am quite sure I could help you.'

It was well for him that he did not see the intensity of expression, the tenderness, the devotion on the girl's face.

'I would do anything to help you,' she continued in her low, soft voice, tender as the cooing of a ring-dove; 'do forgive me, but we have been friends now for a long time, so I may speak freely to you. Is your trouble money?'

He felt grateful to her for her kindness—it touched his heart—and he thought to himself that by and by he would tell her his story; but she could not relieve his deep, boundless sorrow. Do what she would, nothing could remove that.

'It is not money,' he replied, slowly; 'I do not think money will ever trouble me. I am unhappy, and I will tell you why—but not today; I feel now as though I could not speak of my sorrow. To-morrow I shall feel better, and then I will tell you.'

'You will let me help you, if I can?' she interrogated.

He assented, and told her he should be grateful for any help she could give. And then she rose from her knees in confused haste—some one was tapping at the door.

CHAPTER XLVII.

LORD RYLESTONE and Miss Cameron dined together alone, and after dinner the latter gave orders that the picture-gallery should be lighted, in order that Lord Rylestone might see the alteration she had made in the hanging of some pictures.

They walked to the gallery together. Outside lay the damp chill of the November night; the sky was dark and stormy, the wind wailing through the trees. Inside, the picture-gallery was one glow of warmth and beauty. The long gallery, with its carpet of deep crimson, white statues, rich tapestry, choice pictures, was brightly lighted; warmth and brightness seemed to pervade the whole place. Adelaide herself had never looked more beautiful than on this evening, when her sole idea was to please and amuse Allan. She wore an evening dress of some rich white material, with a superb set of rubies. These appeared all afloat, so deep and intense was their fire; they gleamed on the white neck and the rounded shoulders. If his whole heart and being had not been blinded by his passionate love for

Margarita, he must have admired Miss Cameron; as it was neither the sheen of her golden hair, nor the splendor of her eyes, nor the changing tints of her lovely face, nor the sweetness of her crimson lips, moved him even to the faintest show of admiration. The perfect grace of the stately figure, the sweet, caressing voice were all lost upon him. He saw no beauty, felt no grace, remembered nothing but the dark loveliness of the sweet face that he had worshipped.

'I have placed the Murillo here,' said Adelaide, standing by his side, 'because I thought the glowing colors would contrast so well with the transparent tints of the Greuze.'

'You did well,' he allowed—but she saw that his thoughts were not with her, or the picture, either.

Presently they sat down on one of the crimson velvet seats, and he looked round with a dreary sigh. Just then his eyes fell upon an old Spanish painting, the picture of a dark-eyed woman dreaming over a crimson rose; and something in the artistic pose of the figure, in the statuesque beauty, in the exquisite coloring, reminded him of Margarita—Margarita as he had seen her so often bending over flowers.

'Did you call to see Mr. Beale when you were in London?' asked Adelaide, suddenly.

'Yes, but I did not find him at home,' replied Lord Rylestone. 'I did not think of it, or I might have asked him to come down here to see me.'

Adelaide smiled.

'I do not think he would have consented,' she said. 'Mr. Beale and I are not good friends.'

He looked up with a faint show of interest—just enough to give her confidence to continue.

'We are not upon speaking terms even. I do not think that I can ever forgive him for what he has done.'

It mattered little what Miss Cameron was saying. Lord Rylestone's thoughts ran always in the same groove. Where was Margarita, and why had she left him? That thought was always paramount in his mind; even now, as he listened to Adelaide, it was there.

'What has Mr. Beale done to offend you?' he asked, gravely.

'He took a great liberty, Lord Rylestone, and I shall never like him again.'

He did not feel sufficiently interested to ask her what it was, but Adelaide was determined to draw him away from his melancholy thoughts.

'You remember, perhaps, my telling you that Madame de Valmy had left me, and had gone to Paris? I had a companion after that, not finding it pleasant to live alone.'

He made no comment, and Adelaide continued, growing warmly earnest—

'I do not wish you to think that I am exaggerating, Lord Rylestone, but my companion and friend was one of the most beautiful women I have ever beheld—something after the style of the Spanish picture there. Her name was Miss Avenel.'

He was hardly interested. His thoughts were all with Margarita. What would he care for this companion, he whose soul was sad with its own secret? He did not even notice the name—it did not attract his attention.

'I loved her very much,' continued Adelaide. 'She was one of those exceptional women whom the world does not always understand. She was not like any one else whom I have ever known. She was given to dreaming, and had the most poetical ideas. I always fancied that there was some pathetic story connected with her life: if so, she never told it to me.'

Still he evinced no interest. His eyes were riveted on the Spanish picture. The light flashed in the rubies on the white neck, and the flush deepened on Miss Cameron's fair face. She would persevere, no matter how indifferent he seemed.

'Mrs. Grame, the housekeeper, said that this lady, who afterward came to be my companion, came here to Walton Court once to see the place.'

'There would be nothing strange in that,' observed Lord Rylestone; 'so many visitors used to come.'

'No, there would be nothing unusual in it; but she never mentioned having been here—it seems strange that she should have kept it a secret.'

His eyes had gone back to the Spanish picture, his thoughts to Margarita. Adelaide resolved to make him look at her and speak to her again.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE,

(At a low figure, if applied for immediately.) A COMFORTABLE Dwelling House

Situate on the East side of Belvidere Street. Leasehold term, 999 years. Ground rent \$9.00. For particulars, apply to

J. AUGUSTUS CLIFT, Solicitor.

FOR SALE,

A few barrels of Choice Eating Potatoes

THOMAS WALSH, 18 Water Street, West.

\$24000.00!

TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS TO loan, at the usual rate of interest, on Freehold Property on New Gower, Duckworth or Water Street.

Apply to T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

CARD!

JAS. J. PITMAN, Attorney and Solicitor,

OFFICE: Corner Prescott and Duckworth Streets, ST. JOHN'S.

NEW & CHEAP BOOKS.

THE MISADVENTURES OF JOHN NICHOLSON, by R. L. Stevenson, 10 cents. The Bee Hunters, by Gustave Aimard, 10 cents. Stronghand, by Gustave Aimard, 10 cents. Young Mrs. Jardine, by Miss Mullock, 20 cents. Marvel, by the Duchess, 20 cents. Jack and Three Jills, by F. C. Phillips, 20 cents. Signa's Sweetheart, by C. M. Braeme, 20 cents. Mona's Choice, by Mrs. Alexander, 20 cents. Lady Grace, by Mrs. Henry Wood, 20 cents. Jesse, by the author of His Wedded Wife, 20 cents. Saddle and Sabre, by Hawley Smart, 20 cents. From the Other Side, by F. E. M. Nolan, 20 cents. O'Hara's Mission, by Wm. O'Brien, 20 cents. A Tale of Three Lions, by H. Ryder Haggard, 20 cents.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

NOTICE to Owners of BANKERS AND OTHERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE OR HIRE, A

(Fee-Simple) Waterside Premises, at Old Pelican; frontage 102 feet, with a good Beach and a Large Store on the same, and the adjoining inclosed Land running in the rear 450 feet; also, a few Lots of Land within a short distance of the above-mentioned property. The whole will be Sold or Let in one or more lots, to suit purchasers. For diagram, and any other particulars, apply to

THOMAS D. COLLINS, 29 Cook's Town

Banking Schr. For Sale.

FOR SALE, The fast-sailing Schooner

S. A. B.

51 Tons burthen per register; 24-years old; hardwood timbered and planked; galvanized fastened; well found in sails, anchors, chains, etc.; would make a splendid banker. This vessel has been built under owner's own supervision, and has been built for strength and speed combined. For further information, apply to

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

\$1.00

OUR CELEBRATED DOLLAR LAUNDRY SOAP is unequalled for size and quality. \$1 per box of thirty bars.

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

Laundry Soap

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co., THE CHEAPEST

Laundry Soaps in the market, from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per box of 30 bars.

A Bazaar

OF FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES WILL BE held at Spaniards' Bay, in November next. Proceeds for the erection of a Methodist Parsonage. Any contributions in money or goods will be most thankfully received by any of the following Committee:—

Mrs. Josiah Gosse, sr., Mrs. Henry Gosse, Mrs. Robt. Gosse, Mrs. Stephen Gosse, Mrs. Josiah Gosse, (Robt.), Mrs. Mark Gosse, Mrs. Joseph Barrett, Mrs. David Barrett, Miss Mary A. Reader, Miss Sarah Gosse, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Frederick Gosse, Mrs. Captain Robert Gosse, Mrs. Josiah Gosse, (Mathias), Mrs. Ebenezer Gosse, Mrs. Leonard Barrett, Mrs. Herbert Barrett, Mrs. William Gosse, Miss Mabel Gosse, Miss Lydia Gosse, or by

January 30 S. SNOWDEN.

Preserve : Your : Sight

by wearing the only FRANK LAZARUS,

(Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris), Renowned Spectacles & Eye Glasses.

These Spectacles and Eye Glasses have been used for the past 35 years, and given in every instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the BEST in the world. They never tire, and last many years without change.

For sale by R. HEFFER, agent for Nfld., 200 Water Street, St. John's.

The Destiny of Newfoundl'd

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

LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH!

A safe and valuable investment. Substantial Christmas and New Year Presents for your wife, your boys and your girls. Don't let this opportunity go by. FATHERS—YOUR BOYS WANT A HOME, AND THE MOST HANDSOME, VALUABLE AND ACCEPTABLE present you can give as a Christmas box or New Year gift to your wife, your sons and daughters is a deed of a most pleasantly-situated and eligible BUILDING LOT, having a frontage of 40 feet, with a rearage of 100 feet, conveniently-situated in the suburbs of the city. The lots are neatly arranged, and handsomely and ornamentally laid out; the locality most desirable, healthy and invigorating, and the price within the means of all. Only think of it—valuable Building Lot to present to your wife, your son, or daughter as a gift on Xmas or New Year's morning. Every merchant, lawyer, doctor, professor, office-holder, clerk, tradesman, and all others, should purchase. Very accommodating terms will be given to all who may not be in a position to pay all the cash down. Buy a lot for yourself, your wife, and one for each of your children. Why not own a home of your own in this healthy, happy and prosperous island? secure your lots now—today—while cheap; a small investment that will return double the money inside of one year. The subscriber would respectfully request you to call at his office and learn of the remarkable advantages and unparalleled offers he is making the public. The office is centrally situated on Water Street, opposite R. Harvey's dry goods store, and you can come in and see us, whether you purchase or not, where all information you may require will be cheerfully given, and plans submitted for your inspection.

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

POTATOES AND OATS.

For Sale by CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

The cargo of the s.s. "Four Brothers," from Georgetown, consisting of: 600 barrels Choice Potatoes, 400 bus. Heavy Black Oats,

produce of P. E. Island.

ON SALE BY

P. & L. Tessier OAK PLANK,

14, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 inch, long lengths. QUEBEC PINE DECKING—3 inch, 6 and 7 inches wide, long lengths. OAK BAULK—60 and 65 feet long, 18x19. GREENHEART PLANK—14, 2, 3 and 4 in. HARDWOOD PLANK.

FOR SALE!

1 set Harness, 1 Sleigh, 1 set Bells.

JOHN S. SIMMS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Of Canada.)

LOWEST RATES AND BEST ROUTE.

THROUGH Tickets via Intercolonial Railway and Grand Trunk for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and all other points in Canada; also, to all principal points in the United States, can be obtained from CHAS. J. LEWIS, Agent, 233 Duckworth Street, up stairs, opp. Commercial Bank.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1782

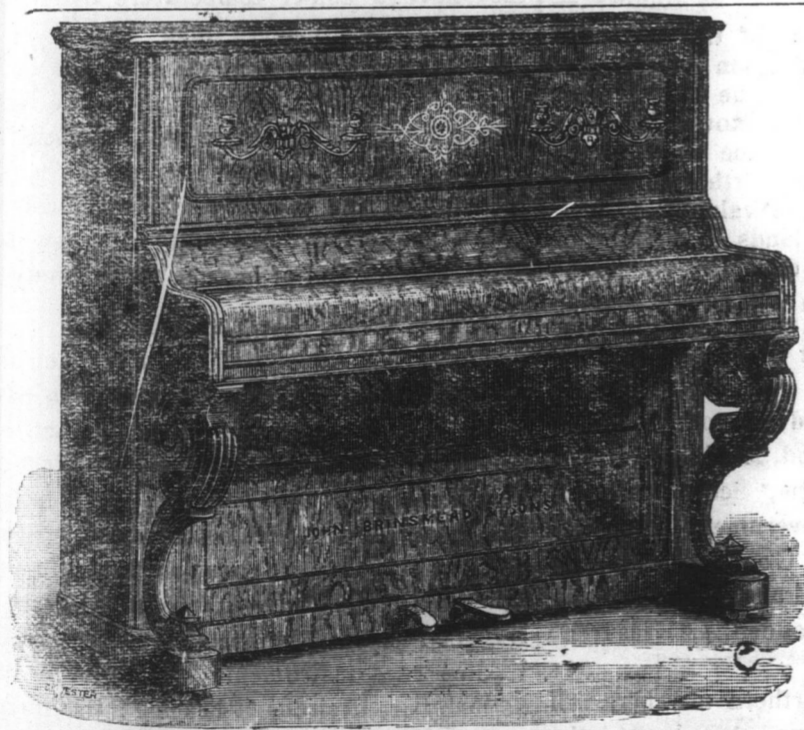
TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS:

Joseph W. Baxendale, Esq., Bristol Bovill, Esq., The Hon.able James Byng, John Clutton, Esq., Octavius Ed. Coope, Esq., M.P., George Arthur Fuller, Esq., Charles Emmanuel Goodhart, Esq., M. Rhode Hawkins, Esq., Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., F.R.S., Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq., Hon. Director: JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Esq., WILLIAM MACDONALD AND FRANCIS B. MACDONALD.

THE engagements of this office are guaranteed by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary in addition to a large invested Capital; and the promptitude and liberality with which claims have always been met, are well known and acknowledged. The importance of the transactions of the Phoenix Fire Office may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment—now over one hundred years—the payments in satisfaction of Claims for Losses have exceeded fourteen Millions Sterling. Insurances against loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the Company upon every description of Property, on the most favorable terms.

W. & G. RENDELL, Agents for Newfoundland.

Pianos! BRINSMEAD! Pianos!



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

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

M. F. SMYTH, 172 Water Street, Sole Agent for Newf'd.

The Northern Assurance Company,

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital Three Million Pounds, Sterling £3,000,000

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Fire premiums in 1881 amounted to £444,596 13 7. Being an increase of 30,663 17 9 upon the revenue of 1869. Life premiums in 1881 157,000 0 0. Interest 101,000 0 0. Head Office—London, 1 Moorgate Hill; — Aberdeen, 8 King Street.

The undersigned has been recently empowered to effect Insurances on all kinds of property in Newfoundland, at current rates of premium.

The above Company is well known for its liberality and promptness in settling losses. Copies of the Forms of Application, for Fire and Life Insurance, and all other information can be obtained from the office of A. O. HAYWARD, St. John's, Agent for Newfoundland.

Sun Fire Office, London.

(ESTABLISHED 1710.)

Insurances effected upon almost every description of Property at the current rates of premium.

Fire Insurances effected in 1885 £327,223,700. Agents for Newfoundland, H. E. HARR, SON & Co.

TURKEYS

Ex "Newfoundland."

For Sale by Jas. & Wm. Pitts,

TURKEYS.

A FEW VERY CHOICE

SYDNEY - COAL.

100 Tons Bright, Round Sydney COAL, EX STORE.

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

Butter :- Butter.

Now landing, ex s.s. "Newfoundland,"

50 tubs choice CREAMERY -:- BUTTER.

A choice article.

P. & L. TESSIER.

ON SALE BY DRYER & GREENE,

Fresh Codfish Tongues, Halibut, -:- Herring, -:- Venison And Smoked Turbot.

Fresh Graham Flour.

ON RETAIL,

And by the Half-barrel and Barrel, CHEAP.

J. A. EDENS.

Choice Fresh Halibut.

Just received, per S.S. "Curlew."

At the City Auction Sale Rooms,

2 BRLS CHOICE HALIBUT, (packed in ice.)

3 BRLS CODFISH, 2 BRLS HERRING. Call early on Monday morning and get choice cuts.

JOHN B. CURRAN & Co.

Leather. :- :- :- Leather.

ON SALE,

By CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

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

FRESH New-Laid EGGS.

FOR SALE BY

CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

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

ON SALE BY P. & L. TESSIER

50 barrels LONDON CEMENT,

\$3.20 per brl.

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

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

SMOKED CAPLIN

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

Choice Smoked Caplin,

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

FOR SALE, One handsome Double Sleigh,

suitable for pair of horses; quite new and in good order.

JOHN S. SIMMS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[CONTINUED.]

FRIDAY, February 24th.

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

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

sense of responsibility and self-reliance can be engendered amongst the people, leading them to look upon it as a disgrace to apply to the Government for aid, some good will be accomplished. If those above want find there will be no outlay for public improvement in a district so long as this poor expenditure continues to swallow up their money grants, they may wake up to the exigencies of their own interests. Until such a feeling takes possession of the public mind, we can hope for little improvement in the depressing state of affairs that has existed and progressed of late years. Instances have occurred of applications of married sons and daughters in comfortable circumstances, who appear to think it no disgrace to have the nearest members of their families, their parents who ought also be the dearest to them, put upon the permanent pauper list, thus ignoring all sense of responsibility and natural obligation. It is very difficult to form rules to check this growing evil. It is of course the duty of the Legislature, in the event of a general failure of the fisheries, and if the supplying merchant should feel it unwise to continue supplies, to respond to the call of humanity by setting in motion means of temporary relief. However, the matter has now assumed such proportions that he considered the time has arrived when the Legislature must step in and make provision to check indiscriminate expenditure, and to meet the exigencies of special districts when misfortune attends their industry. So recently as last week letters have been received by the Executive from clergymen of different denominations and other reputable parties, stating that the bearers and their families were actually starving. Perhaps the gentlemen making those recommendations may, in some cases, have been deceived or imposed upon, but the difficulty is to find out who is really in want. To provide machinery for thorough investigation would entail very great expense. To give indiscriminate relief would demoralize the whole people. To withhold succor, and refuse all aid, would inflict injustice upon many; and, as the hon. the President has truly said, it is easier to find fault and point out cases of extravagance and unwarranted expenditure than to treat cases upon their merits. Though the condition of the country with respect to the permanent poor expenditure may not afford a better exhibit than last year, he was happy to be in a position to corroborate the assertion of hon. Mr. Bowring, that the amount of poverty in the colony generally is not nearly so extreme as it was last season; an effect, attributable amongst other things, to good prices for their produce, and a successful potato crop, rendering the people freer from pauperism than they were in 1886 and the spring of 1887.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, and the house adjourned until Monday next.

MONDAY, February 27th.
The House met at half-past four o'clock. Hon. G. T. RENDELL, pursuant to the "order of the day," moved the House into committee of the whole upon the address; Hon. Jas. Pitts in the chair.

After considerable deliberation the committee rose and reported, and the address was subsequently read a third time and passed. Order was then made that it be engrossed and presented to His Excellency the Governor by a deputation of the whole House.

MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.
A deputation from the Lower House brought up, for the Council's concurrence, a Bill to amend the Act passed last session to regulate the prosecution of the seal fishery.

Hon. the COLONIAL SECRETARY said, with regard to that Bill, there has been no understanding between the Council and the hon. member who introduced it in another place, as to taking charge of it in this Chamber. The gentleman referred to left St. John's for his home on Saturday, and has not since returned, so that it might be as well to let it stand over until he comes back. He should not like assuming the responsibility of moving in it without having an interview with him.

Hon. M. MONROE thought it would be rather discourteous to let the Bill lie without being read a first time. He was not aware of the nature of its provisions, but had no objection to its first reading, as that would not bind the subsequent action of this Chamber. If there were no objection, then, he should move that the Bill be read a first time.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned until half-past eleven o'clock to-morrow.

MESSRS. JOB'S STEAMERS

The sealing steamer *Neptune*, Capt. Blandford, will leave for Catalina at daylight on Monday next, and will there take her customary clearance. She will recruit one half her crew in this port and the other half in the outport named. The steamer *Hector*, Captain Edward White, will sail from this port on the usual date, the 10th of March, which will be next Saturday week. Messrs. Job's third steamer, the *Nimrod*, will be under the command of Captain Henry Dawe, of Bay Roberts, and will try and strike the fat somewhere in the Gulf. She will sail for Channel on Monday next.

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY 29, 1888.

OUR FISHERY AFFAIRS

The Attorney General's Ignorance.

"We'll allow Americans to buy bait, for they compete with us as men and do not interfere with our markets."

The Attorney General, fresh from Washington, is reported to have used the above expression during the debate on Mr. Bond's amendment to the Bait Act. Mr. Winter's gross ignorance of all the circumstances connected with the privileges granted the Americans (for the sum of \$1.50 per ton for any and all fishing vessels that may choose to avail themselves of our resources) is simply appalling and disgraceful.

For the small sum of one hundred and fifty cents per ton, an American fishing vessel may be placed on a footing of perfect equality with ourselves. In short, Americans may and will ship crews, transfer their catch, buy bait, and do anything and everything necessary to carry on the voyage here. Their vessels can make as many trips to the banks as they like. Vessels will be sent from time to time during the season with supplies for them, carrying, as return cargoes, loads of fish transhipped.

How will it be with our fishermen when they wish to avail themselves of the American markets? Will they not be met with heavy duties, almost prohibitory? Let the Attorney General ask his supporter, Mr. March, for his opinion on this point. "He has had experience!"

But the *Mercury* says we are to have free trade in fish as a further concession. Every sane man knows this statement to be purely imaginative. The Americans, who can buy, for one hundred and fifty cents per ton, privileges worth thousands of dollars to them as fishermen, are not the men to throw open their markets to foreigners. The men who forced Newfoundland to pay duties on seal oil, on the ground that it was not fish oil: who forced the Canadians to pay duties on the *carx* which held their lobsters, on the ground that *carx* were not fish,—these are not the people to give free entry to fish and oil to compete with themselves.

The Americans have got all they want, as far as Newfoundland is concerned, and they will use their privileges to their full extent. As far as Newfoundland fishermen are concerned (we mean the rank and file) this new sale of our fishing privileges will be satisfactory. They will get employment on board first-class vessels, will be well fed, and be paid either in cash or its equivalent, without any "twenty per cent." deducted from their pay on settling days; and, what will be of still greater advantage to them, they will get new ideas of their rights as men. Now a fisherman in Newfoundland is looked upon as a creature who must be kept alive between the set periods appointed for elections. His greatest value is as an elector, for the fact remains that, without voters, there could be no Government situations—a dismal outlook for the crowd of fops and jacks who float on the political stream with no care for ought but office, for which they willingly sacrifice what remains of their principles.

As to the effect the surrender of the fishing rights of Newfoundland will have on the smaller outfitters for the Banks: I believe it will have the effect of still further contracting their facilities for disposing of their produce. There is now no ray of hope from the American market. The terms they offer us are positively exclusive. We believe that had a capable man been sent to Washington, Newfoundland would have sold her rights on better terms. There was no need to sell them at all. But, alas! alas! the only lever we had to get terms from the Americans has been bartered away for "a mere song"—a song which American fishermen will not forget to whistle and sing next summer in every port of the colony.

ADVENTUROUS SPIRITS.

The crew of the S.S. *Aurora*, which arrived here the other day from Dundee, consists almost exclusively of men of Shetland, bold, adventurous spirits whose fame has travelled beyond their surf-beaten isles, and of whom the only Newfoundlanders who came out in the *Aurora* speak in high terms of praise as being "good men with generous hearts." Their qualities as seal-hunters, roaming over a trackless field of ice, dozens of miles from their ships, in search of hoods and harps, is a test of endurance and hardihood to which the fishermen of foreign countries are strangers; and if they can stand that test with the hardy searovers of Terra Nova, they will have fairly won their spurs in a sphere of the greatest physical labor and danger known to the mariner.

"SPEED THE PLOUGH!"

Claims of the Agricultural Society.

An entertainment of a very high order will be given under the auspices of the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, in the Athenaeum Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. The object is a very laudable one—the establishment of a fund for the development of agricultural pursuits in this colony; and as His Excellency Henry A. Blake, Esq., C.M.G., and R. J. Piment, Esq., D.C.L., are Patron and Vice-Patron, respectively, it is only reasonable to expect a large and appreciative audience on the occasion.

By reference to the Society's advertisement, in another column, it will be noticed that "the committee have succeeded in securing the best musical talent" available. Add to this important and attractive circumstance the fact that one of our Judges presides, and that His Lordship will be ably supported on the platform (if necessary) by literary members of the Society, such as John Studdy, Esq., Major Fawcett, &c., and we have the assurance that a pleasant and profitable evening is pretty certain.

We do well to encourage the efforts of this Society. Agriculture is an industry whose influence must always have an upward tendency; and never in the history of our Island-home has there been a period when such an influence was more needed than at the present moment.

In a moral point of view, the life of the agriculturist is the most pure and holy of any class of men; pure, because it is the most healthful, and vice can hardly find time to contaminate it; and holy, because it brings the Deity perpetually before his view, giving him thereby the most exalted notions of supreme power, and the most fascinating and endearing view of moral benignity. The agriculturist views the Deity in His works; he contemplates the divine economy in the arrangement of the seasons; and he hails *Nature* immediately presiding over every object that strikes his eyes; he witnesses many of her great and beautiful operations, and her productive faculties; his heart insensibly expands, from his minute acquaintance with multifarious objects, all in themselves original; whilst that degree of retirement in which he is placed from the bustling haunts of mankind, keeps alive in his breast his natural affections, unblunted by an extensive and perpetual intercourse with man in a more enlarged, and therefore in a more corrupt state of society. His habits become his principles, and he is ready to risk his life to maintain them.

"TWO GOLDEN JUBILEES."

The subject of Father Morris' lecture, which will be delivered in the Star of the Sea Hall next Tuesday, is one of living interest, one replete with instruction, and one that will give the history of Church and State in the British Empire for the past fifty years. The "Two Golden Jubilees" is the title of the lecture—the story of the era, in one department, of human activity which has elapsed since Father Pecci stood a young man before the Altar, pledging his life and labors to the service of the Omnipotent; and in that other vast department of worldly advancement which has taken place since the young Princess Victoria of seventeen was awakened from sleep one night in Kensington Palace to hear from the lips of British ministers that she was now the wielder of that mighty sceptre which extended over strange lands to the uttermost bounds of the earth. Here is a subject of tremendous importance indeed; here is one that might well stir the ambition of a Tully or a Sheridan to win undying laurels with—one the mere contemplation of which fills the mind with wonder. The Rev. M. P. Morris is a good lecturer; that he will be well prepared to do justice to the splendid theme, we may well be assured. He will be actuated in his efforts by the benevolent wish to serve the institution over which he so effectively presides. As for the audience—it will be an immense one—we are sure; the people desire to give what they can on those occasions to sustain the orphanage of Villa Nova, and they will be well repaid, for they will hear a vast amount of instruction on these great historical subjects, identified on the one hand with the name of His Holiness Leo XIII., and, on the other, with that of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

AND now comes the ominous information that the Board of Health spent, during the year past, the huge sum of nine hundred pounds. On what? is a fair question to ask. There was no epidemic to contend with, no extensive visitation of contagious sickness, thank Heaven! Of course these Board of Health charges afford a convenient receptacle for poking away expenditures of a corrupt and secret nature. Let us have the full details that this enormous sum of money is associated with. Such irregularity is what might be expected from the irresponsible character of the Board.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY NOTES.

Bond's Amendment to Bait Bill.

MORINE'S AMENDMENT FOR RAILWAY NORTH.

Murphy's Amendment For Bank Fishermen.

Mr. BOND'S amendment to the paragraph referring to the Bait Bill was as follows:—

"We notice your Excellency's intimation that the Government propose adopting measures for enforcing the provisions of the act passed last session respecting bait fishes. Whilst we entertain decided opinions as to protecting our bait fishes, we feel that the course which has been taken in this direction is of such a speculative character as to cause grave doubts as to its being in any way effective towards accomplishing the object apparently in view. The act will certainly operate to the serious pecuniary loss of a large number of our fishermen heretofore engaged in the bait traffic, and owing to considerable property which, by the provision of the Bait Act, is rendered comparatively valueless. We, therefore, regret that no provision has been made for affording compensation to those who have been, and will be, sufferers to a large amount by a rigid enforcement of the act. We are also constrained to conclude, from instructions already issued by Government and upon the act itself, that whilst our people will be debarred from engaging in this trade, it will be carried on with impunity by the fishermen of the Dominion of Canada. Had a law been enacted by which the wholesale and wanton destruction of bait fishes would be prevented at those seasons of the year which the natural habits of those fishes would point to as a close time, and with which the privilege of procuring bait fishes conferred upon foreign vessels would be confined to those purchasing the same in our harbors, a lucrative trade would be secured to our people on the one hand, and upon the other they would be permitted to engage in the more important industry—the cod fishery—more constantly than they have hitherto; and there would be no excuse for threatened retaliatory measures by a foreign and heretofore unfriendly power."

For the Amendment—Messrs. Bond, Morine, Parsons and McGrath. For the Government—Hon'bles Winter, Donnelly, Penny, Goodridge, and Messrs. Scott, Callanan, Morris, Greene, Carty, Bradshaw, Watson, Chairman McKay, Rolls, Kane, Peters and March.

After Mr. Bond's Amendment was lost, against which, in direct antagonism to the interest of their constituents, who sell bait to Americans, Messrs. Greene, Scott, Callanan, Peters, LeMessurier, Veitch, Godden, Penny and Morris voted, Mr. Morine arose to move an amendment in addition to Placencia railway paragraph of address. It was as follows:—

"We are deeply sensible of the entire absence of any expressed intention on the part of the Government to continue the railway from Harbor Grace Junction towards Hall's Bay, with a view to meeting the wants of the very large population in the Northern districts, and the developing of those valuable agricultural, mineral and timber lands in the interior of the Island. This, we consider, should be commenced without delay, and should be continued as rapidly as a due regard for judicious economy and the revenue of the colony will permit."

The vote on this stood as follows:—For Amendment—Messrs. Bond, Morine, Murphy, Parsons, McGrath, Morris, Scott, Callanan and Greene. For Government—Hon'bles Winter, Donnelly, Penny, Goodridge, Messrs. Greene, Carty, Watson, Bradshaw, Chairman McKay, Rolls, March, Godden, LeMessurier, Peters, Kane and Veitch.

It was lost, and the Northern members will have to answer their own constituents the reason why they refused to vote for a railway North.

Mr. Murphy now arose to move an amendment in-addition to the Fishery Bureau paragraph of the address. It was as follows:—

"We would recommend before the close of the present session some legislation to be made on the subject of our Bank fishery which, of recent years, has become of so much economic importance to the labor of this colony. The said legislation should deal with the custom of charging 20 per cent. interest for cash after the voyage is in the hands of the supplier or his agent, and also with the custom of charging supply prices for goods after the voyage is in the hands of such supplier or his agent, to the great detriment of the fishermen engaged in this hazardous industry, who usually are after the first trip in credit. The said legislation to benefit the fisherman only after such time as the voyage or fish is in the hands of the supplier or his agent, and also only after, as far as from the facts can be ascertained, he is in credit. The amendment was moved in a short speech showing the terrible injustice done our Bank fishermen by present practices. The vote was taken and was the same as the last."

The address was passed at 12 o'clock and His Honor the Speaker acquainted the House that the Governor would meet the House to receive address at 12.30 next day.

Tuesday's Proceedings.—A deputation consisting of all the members of the Assembly waited on His Excellency yesterday. On to-morrow we shall give a graphic account of the freezing reception thus met with. The House is adjourned till Monday next.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

OPERATIONS to raise the coastal boat *Plover* will not be undertaken till Spring.

THE Christian Brothers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Four Dollars towards their annual collection, from Mr. M. Cashin, Cape Broyle.

THE mail-boat *Newfoundland* left Halifax at 7 o'clock last night for this port, and may be looked for here early on Friday morning, provided the ice doesn't raise its embargo.

It is to be hoped that the Post Office authorities will send, as usual, a mail for the north side of Trinity and the south side of Bonavista Bays by the S.S. *Neptune*, which sails for Catalina next Monday morning.

THE brisk breeze from the Westward to-day has cleared the offing of drift-ice. No foreign arrivals entered this port last night; the *Rose-vear*, belonging to Messrs. Munn & Co., put into Cape Broyle Harbor, but was, no doubt, liberated by the present wind.

We must apologize to our esteemed correspondents "Nehemiah McGrath," "A Merchant," "Ergo," "H. P." and "Critic," for the non-appearance of their letters in to-day's TELEGRAM. To-morrow, however, we shall do our best to accommodate them.

SCOTCHMEN who read the TELEGRAM—and, sure, they all enjoy the people's paper—will be tickled to learn that the Emir of Afghanistan has fallen in love with bagpipes, and has ordered 200 of them for Cabul. The Shah of Persia has also ordered a considered number of the same instruments. Thus music soothes the savage breast.

THE steamer *Miranda*, of the Red Cross line, has got a charter to ply between New Orleans and ports in Central America, and will be purchased in all probability by the chartering company, as the steamer appears to meet their wants, manifesting a disposition to buy, and the owners manifesting every disposition to sell.

POLITICIANS are sly animals, and may generally, when they do wrong, be classed as rogues rather than fools. The men whom the people of our northern districts have deputed here to reduce needless taxation must be judged by general rules. However great the question which statesmen may debate, the right or wrong of it is a simple matter. Judged in that way, our local legislature usually does the right thing with reluctance. An evil proposal merits more open approbation.

THE skating ice of the Parade Rink was unaffected by the thaw of yesterday, for it seems they have a colder temperature by three or four degrees up there than prevails in the lower levels of the town. A crisp and smooth sheet of ice awaits the coming of the festive throng to-night, and there will be music from 8 till 10 p.m. To-morrow evening the carnival takes place, and the merry masqueraders will afford one more opportunity of spending a pleasant hour and of hearing some pretty airs from the Band.

THE types committed a rather humorous error with one word of a paragraph in Saturday's issue touching the musical practice of the T. A. Band: one, too, which illustrates how a change of even one word only sometimes has the effect of reversing the meaning sought to be conveyed. It consisted in the insertion of "dozen in place of good"—"eight or ten good players supported by three or four leading reed instruments" will give us what so many are desirous of hearing: the interpretation of classical music. Such a band would suit our local circumstances; to hear one composed of "dozens of instrument" is something that may be found at such events as the Boston Peace Jubilee, or some mammoth celebration at the London Crystal Palace.

This is not a convenient day for a natal day. It's rather hard for those youngsters whose "lines are cast in pleasant places" to have to wait for four years before receiving a birthday present. To hear Master Tom say, "Oh! I'm going to have lots of nice things on my birthday, the 28th of February;" and Master Will exclaim, "yes, and I'm going to have an evening party, the day after, the 1st of March, you must come," are hard sayings to poor Jack who listens sorrowfully, the victim of a strange mishap that he cannot comprehend, by which his birth-day is skipped over. Poor Jack's fate is a hard one, but perhaps by-and-bye some highly endowed young miss on fortune's side will console him by exercising woman's prerogative in leap year, and affording him substantial indemnity for being ushered into the world on the 29th of February.

DIED.
At Sandy Point, Bay St. George, on Feb. 19th, Annie Mary Angela, only child of Antony and Annie M. Y. Nardini.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
CLEARED.
29—Donna Maria, LeMarquand, Barcelona, P & I, Tessier—2816 qts fish.