

THE CARBONEAR HERALD.

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 2

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 25th, 1891.

No 43

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
Is Printed and Published from the Office west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS --- \$3.00 Per Annum (Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.

Fifty cents per inch for first insertion, one-third of the above for each continuation. Standing Advertisements inserted monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly on the most reasonable terms.

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and publisher;

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Herald Office, Water St.,
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Flour No. 1.....\$14 0
Flour No. 2.....10 0
Bread No. 1.....5 6
Bread No. 2.....2 0
Butter in 20 pound tubs.....1 2
Butter in 40 do.....1 1
Tea-extra.....2 6
Tea-good.....2 0
Sugar, brown.....0 5 1/2
Sugar, light.....0 6
Kerosene Oil, per gal.....1 7
Boy's and girl's laced boots.....7 6
Men's three quarter boots.....13 0
Men's E. S. Boots.....10 0
4 bottled Cruets.....5 6
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N. B.—I would respectfully invite both permanent and casual poor to give me a call with their orders, and they will find it to their advantage. This is a free country and the poor ought to enjoy the privilege, at least of spending orders where they please. Don't mind where the Government officials may send you, go where it suits yourself; they have no power to send you anywhere in particular. There is money in it and we must have our share or at least chance for it.

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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 to this office.

Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher
Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Huxtable
Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay
Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts
Pogo—M. Joseph Rendell
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bonaville—Mr. P. Templeman
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner
Bay de Verde—Mr. James Evans
Collier—Mr. Heam
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray
Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford
HLYROOD—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 Wednesday evening.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Continued

He (hon. Mr. S.) had the imposed task of writing these resolutions, and also the resolution referred to. He had been accused outside of this House of having sought to drive or drag this country into Confederation without the assent of the people, but he was now, as he had always been, ready to meet and challenge his accusers to the proof. Nothing was done at that time but in accordance with the *bona fide* spirit and aim of these resolutions, and those who succeeded and those who failed on each side of that question have nothing to charge themselves with, for they respectively did their duty. The attempt to drag this question in at this distance of time, and in connection with other and different issues can have but one object or purpose, to create a factitious feeling for unworthy purposes. He would confess that Confederation had disappointed him, or at least that he was just as well off as if he had connected ourselves with the Dominion, but then we are now older and wiser by ten years of experience. Then why unearth the bleached bones of the corpse of Confederation; for unless hon members have some unworthy, selfish or ulterior object in view, it would be better in the interests of truth and justice, to allow it to remain buried in that tomb to which the voice of the country consigned it ten years ago.

Mr Scott before the section under discussion passed, would like to make a few observations. The hon member Mr Shea indulged the House with a dissertation so remarkable for the variety of topics upon which he touched, as for the manner in which he treated them. He (Mr S) however, was struck with its interrogative character, an interrogativeness that finds a fitting response in the present condition of the revenue and trade of the country. For while the hon member was forced to admit the present deplorable condition of the country, and touched upon some of the causes that have led to it, he did not seem prepared, except in a vague and general way to suggest any remedy for the existing evils. It is useless to tell a population of the character and condition of ours, that the quantity of staple industry is sufficient, and that any addition to their harvest would result in reduced prices. It is idle to talk of the means suggested for the remedy by Mr. Shea, for he believed that when the resolutions for the proposed Railway were laid upon the table of the House, he would see the propriety of abstaining from a project involving such a dangerous outlay.

He failed to see, however, how a railway was going to give employment to twenty-five thousand men and boys, as suggested by the hon member. A great deal has been said in this

House and out of it, about the imposition of the fifteen per cent., and in the course of his observations in answer to some queries of the hon leader of the Opposition, the hon member Mr Shea failed to justify by assertion or argument, the imposition of that unnecessary percentage. It was believed at the time of its imposition, that it was merely a temporary expedient resorted to by the Government as a remedy for the consequences to the revenue of the fall price in price of *ad valorem* goods, and that as soon as the necessity for it ceased to exist it would be withdrawn. Hon members may attempt to assert to the contrary now, but in spite of barked speeches the recollection of what was said by the hon Receiver General and Mr Shea, and understood by every hon member of the House, places the matter beyond the possibility of a doubt. The hon Mr. Shea has, however, condescended to inform us unofficially that the result has been that no coal of a workable character has been found. The result of the coal-boring expedition ought to make us very careful in indulging in those speculations in the future. They have only one way of meeting expenditures of this kind in this country. They cannot levy any direct tax. The producers and consumers really pay the tax, and if they put too high a tax upon the imports, they hamper trade operations and consequently the country must suffer. In the speech of His Excellency last session reference was made to the encouragement given to the Bank Fishery by bounty; now there is no reference. Is it the intention of the Government to discontinue the bounty? The hon Receiver General had the Ship building act introduced last year, which meant confining the bounty to a few people who to a large extent are independent. The bounty for the encouragement of the Bank Fishery was \$5 a ton, half to be given to the men and half to the owner of the craft or outfitter. The Government two years ago attempted to deprive the fishermen of their share and give it all to the outfitter, were it not for the determined opposition given to the measure by himself and his colleagues upon this side of the House. They are informed that companies are coming here to build the Railway. They will find that the people who catch the fish upon the Labrador have to pay for the people working upon the Railway at Spread Eagle Peak. They cannot all necessarily be advocates of progress; but they must be very careful not to advance to the sacrifice of the financial position of the colony. There has been a boast upon the part of the Government about the paying off of \$100,000 of the public debt through the Savings Bank fund. He thought that the Bennett Government left \$20,000 to the credit of the fund. He did not give them any credit for it. It has gone on increasing until it has now reached the sum of \$100,000. By applying that amount to the paying off a portion of the public debt, they save a charge of \$500 a year interest. The Speech from the Throne does not make the slightest reference to the French Shore question or the so-called Fortune Bay outrage. They have been told that the Americans claim \$100,000 as an indemnity for the losses sustained by the American fishermen upon that occasion, and they have been informed by the Imperial minister that they have no right to it. But notwithstanding that dictum they cannot but remember how clever are American statesmen in diplomacy. They, as a general rule, succeed. The hon Receiver General pretends to the House and the country that there is yet to the credit of the Fishery Award some \$720,000. He could not understand how such could be the case when there is no less a sum than \$320,000 already expended out of that fund. There is actually enough expended from it to build twenty miles of the railroad.

Hon. Receiver General—The hon and learned member must know that he is stating what is incorrect.

Mr Scott took his own figures for it. There is a sum of \$218,000 taken from it for one particular purpose.

Hon Mr Shea—That is simply a loss

for the purpose of our telegraph extension.

Mr. Scott—You should find it somewhere, and you took it from the Award.

Hon. Mr. Shea—They simply borrowed it.

Mr Scott—If the hon Receiver General had not had that fund to call upon he should go outside to get it, and having taken it he cannot pretend that there is \$742,000 of the Award still left.

Hon Mr. Shea—The hon member must know that he is taking a false position. The amount expended upon the extension of telegraph and taken from the Award is added to the public debt of the colony, and the descendants are there to represent it.

Mr Scott—The amount taken from the Award is already expended, why therefore use debentures at all?

Hon Mr Shea—It is an act of sound financial arrangement.

Mr Scott—The Speech of His Excellency has been elaborated by the hon Mr Shea. They have heard a great deal more from the hon member than he presumed, the exponent of the Government policy that was contained in that Speech. The hon Receiver General has given no information as to the expenditure of the so-called French Shore. He has not referred to the recent loss there of four vessels with all hands, and why, because there was not a single light there kept up by the Government of the colony. They expend thousands of dollars for the erection of Courthouses and jails, and not one dollar for a light. If the people upon that coast would act correctly they would resist the payment of any taxes. Over one hundred years ago the doctrine was laid down in the house of Commons that no people ought to be taxed without representation. There is reference to the increase in the civil list, and no reference made to the number of people who were sent round the country at the public expense, to preach up the Railway scheme. There is no reference to the large amounts taken from the funds of the colony to defray the election expenses of some high officials of the Government. If the Government had any serious intention of benefiting the people of the country, they would give their attention to the building of a dock in St. John's which would be of some practical benefit to the people. When, however, the accounts are placed before them, they would give them their minute and searching attention, which as the representatives of the people, they were in duty bound to extend.

Mr. Roche—The hon and learned member who has just sat down, in speaking of the bounties extended to the encouragement of the Bank Fishery, has taken all the credit to the hon members of the Opposition for that measure. He himself was one of the Committee appointed to consider that question and he strongly advocated the abolition of that bounty. And he was aware that other hon members of the government side of the House were strong advocates of it. The principle of bounties in general he did not approve, yet there is nothing which tended more to the fostering of this particular branch of industry than the bounty given to it by the government.

Mr Scott did not refer to the original measure of giving the bounty what he did at it was when a measure was afterwards introduced by the government reducing the bounty from six to four dollars a ton and give it all to the outfitter, it was so strenuously opposed by hon members of the opposition that it was withdrawn.

Hon Receiver General—The hon and learned member Mr Scott in the course of his remarks alluded to the loss of life which recently took place upon the French Shore, and charged the government with a certain amount of blame for that loss. Perhaps he is not aware that the very active efforts of the Government to rescue the crews. Many vessels have been lost upon the straight shore that surrounds Cape Ray. The Quebec Government have put up three or four light-houses on the West Coast and a Fog-whistle at Cape Ray. The unfortunate loss of life on that coast lately was much to be deplored, and the necessity for some overland route to that part of the coast is greatly felt. We should endeavor, at our earliest convenience, as soon as the finances of the colony would allow, to open up this valuable part of our

Continued on Fourth page.

Continued from fourth page.
DOCUMENTS LAID UPON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

The hon Attorney General by command of his Excellency the Governor presented to the House the following documents:—
Despatches from Secretary of State for the Colonies.
In reference to holding Examination for Matriculation and degrees in St John's.
On Survey of Labrador coast.
In reference to assistance rendered crew of barque *Pomona*, by certain fishermen of Point Rich.
In reference to duty charged on American Herring Barrels belonging to persons engaged in the fishery.
Announcing appointment of Earl Kimberley as Secretary of State for the Colonies.
In reference to payment of balance of Halifax Fishery Award.
On the subject of a testimonial to Mr Delfosse.
On appointment of Sir F B T Carter, Administrator.
On appointment of Captains of H M Steamers on the protection of the Fisheries in 1880.
On appointment of Sir F B T Carter, Chief Judge, and R J Pinsent Assistant Judge, for Newfoundland.
On the subject of Imperial Government for construction of Railway in Newfoundland.
In reference to Automatic Buoy at Cape Race.
On resumption of Sir J H Glover of the Government of Newfoundland.
In reference to examinations in St John's for admission to London University.
On appointment of M Jackson, Esq., as U S Consul General at Halifax, confirming the Act relating to Wreck and Salvages.
In reference to obstructions to American Fishermen by residents of Spout Cove, Conception Bay.
In reference to Outward Clearance of brig *Eliza*, of Jersey.
On the subject of Mining Grants on French Shore.
On the subject of a Graving Dock at St John's.
In reference to Assay of Gold from Briggs by W Ramsay.
In reference to Light Dues charged the Swedish vessel *Gem*.
In reference to taking Census of Newfoundland 27th November, 1880 and 14th January 1881.
In reference to Matriculation Examination in St John's 7th and 18th December, 1880.
Ordered.—That the said documents do lie upon the Table.

Mr Parsons presented a petition from several inhabitants of Pouch Cove, upon the subject of roads. In the Speech from the Throne, reference was made to encouragement of agriculture. There is no better way to extend encouragement to development of our Agricultural resources than by the opening up of new roads throughout the country. It is a good sign that the people are in earnest when they ask for new roads. By all means, let them, as far as it is practicable, have them. Let the Road Grant be increased as far as the means of the colony will allow, and then they would assuredly see agriculture flourishing.
On motion the house then adjourned for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, March 1.
House met pursuant to adjournment at half-past three o'clock.

MOTIONS FOR INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Hon Attorney General gave notice of the following Bills:
To amend the law of Insolvency.
To amend the law relating to partition of estates.
To amend the law respecting the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit.
To amend the law respecting Probate and letters of Administration, Respecting the General Post Office.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Hon Mr Winter gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Law relating to sale of intoxicating liquors.
Mr Winter also gave notice that he would on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a Bill relating to Gambling and Gambling Houses.
Mr Parsons gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, move that Thomas Walsh be appointed Messenger of this House of Assembly.
Chairman Board of Works gave notice that, on to-morrow, he would move for the appointment of a Messenger to this House of Assembly in room of the late George Carrington.

Mr Scott gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, ask the hon Financial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement under the head of the Crown Lands Act, 7 Vic., for the year 1880.
Hon Receiver General gave notice that on Tuesday next he would move the House into Committee of the whole on Ways and Means.
Hon Mr Winter from the Select Committee which was read and adopted.

PETITIONS.

Mr Little presented a petition from several of the inhabitants of Point de Seace, Killegrews, and other localities, praying for a grant of money to be applied towards the erection of a wharf at Kelly's Island, which would be used not only as a landing-place but also serve as a protection for small boats frequenting that part of the Bay during the prosecution of the fishery, especially in the fall of the year. The honorable Mr Norman fully approved of the object prayed for in the petition, and expressed his willingness to contribute something towards it out of the special grant allocated to his district.
Mr Scott called the attention of the Chairman of the Board of Works to the fact that many persons in the East and West End of St John's were without employment, and in very poor circumstances. He suggested that some employment should be found for them that would help them over a month or two.
Chairman Board of Works replied that this was a matter troubling the whole country and not St John's alone it was a difficulty met with North and West as well as in the capital. The hon and learned member had suggested no fund from which the requisite money for the employment of the people could be taken. To take money from the road grant for the purpose of clearing the streets of snow was simply a frittering away of the public money by applying a fund which would be most usefully expended hereafter in work resulting in no permanent advantage. If it were possible to do so, he would gladly meet the views of the hon member, but the hon member made no suggestion and he saw no way out of the difficulty.
It was then moved and seconded that when the House adjourned it should stand adjourned until Monday 7th March.
The House accordingly stood adjourned until Monday, 7th March, a half-past 3 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 8.

ORDER OF THE DAY: COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

On motion of hon Receiver General pursuant to the Order of the Day, the House resolved itself into Committee of the whole on Ways and Means.
Mr Watson in the chair.
In laying before the Committee the annual statement of the affairs of the colony for the past year, I have to inform you that the revenue derived from all sources amounted to \$397,474,086. The following statement will show the several sources of Revenue, and also a comparison with the receipts for the previous year:—

Sources of Revenue	Year 1879	Year 1880
Customs	\$921,075 32	852,341 58
Crown Land	5,700 76	4,410 33
Timber Dues	71 34	103 65
Postal	17,000 00	17,300 00
Licenses	7,092 38	6,940 22
Fines and Forfeitures	1,039 99	1,746 13
Clerks of the Peace fees	266 92	310 64
Sheriffs fees	118 00	111 25
Court Fees	995 92	1,018 75
Central District Court Fees	134 00	153 25
Doz Licenses	2 00	158 50
Saint John's Hospital Fees	892 49	1,374 44
Lunatic Asylum Fees	104 00	628 00
Kerosene Oil Store Fees	805 42	260 69
Block House Fees	134 00	134 00
Harbor Master's Dues	1,820 00	1,877 00
Certificates to Mas-		
ter's and		

Mates	120 00	135 00
Saint John's Sewerage interest	3,461 58	3,461 58
Goalers fees	" "	8 70
Repayments	2,052 00	493 74
Patent Fees	25 00	" "
Profit on coin imported for the use of the Colony	" "	4,417 52
Light Dues	\$962,921 03	897,474 68
	29,652 60	31,091 98
	\$992,583 72	928,565 76

The Light dues collected during the past year amounted to \$31,091 09, which is an increase over the preceding year of \$1,428 40.
The deficiency in the Customs' Revenue on the estimate for 1880 of \$72,659, arises partly from the short importation of molasses and Sugar as the following table will show, and partly from a short importation of Tobacco, Spirits and Wines, these latter having been taken out of bond in 1879 although not consumed until 1880. But in connection with these facts a very marked decrease in the actual consumption of Wines and spirits has taken place, which of itself, in some extent, attributable to the very strong efforts made in the direction of temperance reform:

Articles	Revenue 1879	Revenue 1880	Decrease 1880
Molasses	\$59,899	\$39,783	\$20,116
Sugar	49,692	45,209	14,483
Portocco	65,612	38,377	30,234
Rum	84,121	63,379	18,742
Brandy	18,120	11,260	6,860
Whisky	13,337	6,516	6,701
Gin	13,639	6,934	6,605
Wines	16,453	6,333	10,122

Other articles as per comparative statement herewith:—
Giving a total of \$125,310
Whilst there is a deficiency of \$125,310 00 on the foregoing articles is an increase of duties collected upon all vaorem goods, Tea, Salt and fruit &c amounting to \$36,085 00. These figures will prove that any reduction in the tariff by way of reduction of duties would have been productive of the most embarrassing consequences, and most injurious to the financial position of the colony.
From the Treasury we have paid, during the past year, amounts as per Financial Secretary's statement:—\$931,489 85
Cape Race and Light House and Arm 10,056 45
General Light Houses 40,786 19
Interest on Public Debt 68,019 16
Interest on Floating Debt 4,049 08
Debitures paid off 300 00
Automs expenditure paid in the Customs Department 50,899 23
\$1,105,490 96

There are unexpended Legislative grants amounting to \$33,712 27. The Financial Secretary's statement will explain these unexpended grants in detail.
Our over-expenditure amounts in the aggregate to \$32,463 44, under the following heads, viz:—
Relief of casual and permanent poor (in excess over vote of \$95,000 00) \$7,164 48
Addresses House of Assembly 1,925 16
Circuit Courts 1,076 00
Criminal Prosecutions 1,044 00
Police 644 00
Court House and Goals 414 00
Executive Responsibility 4,382 00
Postal Department 2,807 00
Printing and Stationary 1,661 00
Laboratory Steam 1,350 00
Coal and Steam 2,050 00
Other sums as per Financial Secretary's Statement make up the above gross total of \$32,463 44

To be Continued.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

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Briggs—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher
By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY,
Heart's Oak—Mr. M. MOORE,
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Little Bay, Office Little Bay,
Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts,
Fogo—Mr. Joseph Keenan,
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.,
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy,
Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman
Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner,
Bay des Esds—Mr. James Evans
Collier—Mr. Heenan,
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy,
HARBOR MAINE—Mr. E. Murray,
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford,
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"Honest labor—our noblest heritage"

CARBONEAR, MARCH 25.

PROGRESS OF THE RAILWAY

The public interest and attention referred to in our last, as being concentrated upon and directed towards this most important subject, still continues not alone as deep, unabated and earnest as ever, but each day affords additional evidence of the earnest and anxious desire of all classes and sections of our people to avail at the earliest opportunity of the advantages of this great and indispensable agent of general progress and advancement. On Wednesday the 16th inst., the debate on the Railway resolutions referred to in our last, as introduced by the hon the Premier on the previous Thursday was resumed in the House of Assembly the galleries and seats being literally packed, with a large and deeply interested audience of all classes and sections of the community. Prior to the House resolving itself into Committee, petitions from the capital and various external districts including Harbor Grace and Carbonear, all favorable to railway construction were presented by the sitting members for these districts and upon being read were favorably received by the House. At the opening of the adjourned debates on the resolutions the hon the Premier informed the House that since the subject had been last under consideration, he had received a telegram from Mr. Blackman, representative of the American Syndicate, intimating that they had agreed to a considerable modification of their original proposal, viz.—\$18,000 subsidy instead of \$252,000, and five thousand acres instead of six thousand four hundred acres per mile. This announcement was well received by hon members on both sides of the House, several of whom expressed their satisfaction with the new terms. After some debate the first resolution was carried unanimously, the Committee rose and the debate was adjourned until the following Monday. At the opening of the House on Monday another monstrous petition from the inhabitants of the capital with others from Trinity and other districts on the same important subject were presented to the House, after which the debate in Committee on the resolutions was again resumed. During the progress of the debate a considerable expression of opinion favorable to the project was elicited from hon members on both sides, whose remarks as on a former occasion referred to, were received with the most marked plaudits of popular approval. Some further progress having been made, the Committee rose about half-past nine o'clock and the House adjourned until Wednesday. Thus far we have endeavored, for the benefit of our readers, to chronicle the progress of this important subject in the legislature and

shall continue to watch the same to its conclusion, which from present appearance promises a result most satisfactory to the wishes, and interests of the public. In future issues it is our intention to give our readers the benefit of our opinions as to many of the important advantages to be anticipated to the general interests of the colony, from the initiation and extension of internal Railway communication.

The petition from the inhabitants of this town, asking an extension of the proposed Railway to Carbonear, was presented to the House of Assembly by the honorable John Rorke on Monday last. This petition having annexed to it some four hundred names, comprising those of four clergymen, all our merchants and shopkeepers and in fact, every man of influence in the district, ought, we should think receive favorable consideration from the Government. And we would here beg to remind the honorable the Attorney General (Sir William V. Whiteway) that, as the people of Carbonear were amongst the first to make a move in favor of the Railway they will reasonably expect that the request petitioned for will be granted. As stated in the petition, the people of the North Shore and South side of Trinity Bay would participate in its advantages should the Railway come to Carbonear; hence, it is the duty of the representatives of the districts to co-operate with our member, (Mr. Rorke) in supporting it in a most earnest manner. Then gentlemen, do not allow this important matter to slip through, now is the time or Carbonear and the other named districts shall have cause for regret and complaint, as well, when it will be too late to remedy the evil.

(Special to the Carbonear Herald.)
St. John's, March 24.

7 P. M.—The three resolutions, accepting Blackman's terms as basis, was the debate yesterday and today.
Many Speeches were made.
The votes are not yet taken.

Local and other Items.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

Resolute, Captain Jackson, in Ming's bight, 52,000 seals pawmed, 8,000 on board. Merlin Narwhal and three others in same ice.
Messrs Ponny Bros. have been advised of the arrival of their Brigantine *Guids*, Captain Connolly, at Lisbon, making the quick run of 14 days from St. John's.
The *Marie Olevine* Captain Joy, sailed on the 21st inst., for the West Indies.
The *S H Morse*, Captain Pike, arrived Wednesday last from New York to Harbor Grace.
BANKERS—The *Oleander*, Captain Leary, being going to Messrs Duff & Balmer, cleared for the Bank fishery, 23rd inst. The *Snow Bird*, belonging to hon John Boreau is being fitted out for that fishery also. She is in command of Captain Hickey.

On Wednesday night or Thursday morning, the store of Mr. Joseph Udell was entered by the front door, which was forcibly opened by the use of a bar or other weapon and a tub of butter and two barrals of flour taken therefrom. The thieves were pursued at an early hour by Constable Ryan and Mr. Udell, but no further trace than the discovery of the two empty flour barrels in a lane close by, evidently the thieves numbered five or six, and after getting what they considered a safe distance

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