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AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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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.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 15.

Continued.

Mr. Tessier regretted to have to express his indignation at the manner in which these petitions and the petitioners were received by hon. gentlemen opposite. The hon. Mr. Shea spoke contemptuously of the petitioners, and characterized their arguments as flimsy and unworthy of consideration. He (Mr. T.) would assure the hon. gentlemen that there were names appended to that, whose opinions on general matters of trade, equalled in weight to those of any hon. member of this House, and whose knowledge of even the public finances, was not inferior to that of the hon. gentleman himself, who assumes to controvert the Receiver General's views and purposes, and who is particularly the whole Government in himself. He (Mr. T.) had no hesitation in saying that, taking all circumstances into account, the Receiver General would have a revenue for the current year of not less than \$1,060,000, supposing that the 15 per cent is retained. On what principal then does the hon. gentleman impose such enormous taxation on the people when according to his own official statement he requires a much less sum to carry on the affairs of the colony? As he Mr. Tessier proposed returning to this subject again before the debate closes, he would not further detain the house at present, than by strongly protesting against the retention of this burdensome and unnecessary tax.

Hon. Mr. Shea thought that the hon. member who had just sat down was mistaken in some of his statements, and especially so in reference to the treatment of the petitioners before the House asking for the remission of the 15 per cent. He (Mr. S.) was not aware that any want of respect was shown to the petitioners. They do not necessarily show them any disrespect because they may differ with them in opinion. Would the Government, he would ask, be bound to swallow the demands of every petition submitted to them by petitioners without exercising an independent opinion? If they do not, they would be unworthy the positions they hold as custodians of the public trust. The hon. member's disclaimer of any connection with settling up these positions. He was not accused of it, and suppose he did, it would be a legitimate and proper exercise of his privileges. The hon. gentleman concluded as follows:—suppose, for instance, that counterpoitions were presented to this House asking that this 15 per cent should not be removed. Last year there was a petition presented by those interested in the Boot and Shoe Factory, asking for a protective duty upon leatherware; there was another petition against it. The House could not accede to the request of the two seats of petitioners. The House dealt with them simply upon their merits, as they had a right to do, and as they have done it the present instance. The whole question at issue resolves itself into this:—Are you by the abolition of the 15 per cent, proposing to place the Receiver General at the end of the year at the wrong side of the account, do you did not think that hon. members wished to do that, nor did he think the hon. Receiver General would permit them to do it. A more unholly ostentatious crusade could not have been carried on against any public functionary than hon. members have, for the past few days, carried on against the Receiver General relative to this matter in debate; and his only surprise is that the Receiver General

looks so well. If hon. members are really interested in the welfare and prosperity of the country, they will hereafter rejoice that they did not succeed on the occasion in depriving the Government of that grave responsibility which now rests upon them of carrying out large measures of progress.

Hon. Surveyor General, (Mr. Donnelly) had no opportunity at an earlier stage in this debate of offering any observation on the subject matter under consideration; and the lateness of the hour had nearly precluded him from offering any observations upon it at all. But the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Tessier, had made some statements to the accuracy of which he (Mr. T.) not only committed his own judgment and opinion, of the general trade. These statements, or more properly unconscious misrepresentations he (hon. S.G.) cannot permit to pass by unchallenged and unrefuted. In the first instance he (Mr. T.) claims that we will have, during the current year, a very marked increase in the quantity of "ad valorem" goods imported into this market; and also that the "ad valorem" goods will be of enhanced value as compared with a similar class of goods imported in 1878 and 1879. On neither side of these points could he (hon. S.G.) agree with the hon. member who presented the petition. In the first place such a statement is a mere matter of speculative opinion, based on no facts or reliable data, and to likely to be demolished by the stern logic of events; what is in the second place, if we contrast the known increase of any one year with another, we will find that in no case do the importations of a given year rise in excess of another year by twenty per cent. That a revival in trade has taken place on the other side of the water he was free to admit, but that that revival would materially affect the purchases of our importers, he (hon. S.G.) considered extremely doubtful. Large orders had been sent home in January which would be filled to a considerable extent at last year's ruling prices, and if there should be any advance at all, it can scarcely exceed from five to ten per cent on importations. There are, it is true, rumors of a probable rise in the value of particular lines of goods in the home market, and it is likely enough should this prove the case that many commercial men will duplicate their orders and judiciously increase their spring stocks. But this, most of course result in a diminished importation of ad valorem goods, to meet the autumn requirement. It is highly probable, however, that if the prices are higher we are likely to have a very much larger importation. Neither do low prices and increased importations preserve an invariable sequence. There are other and more important factors that must have a place in our calculations. If the aggregate produce of the country materially increases, and if the prices obtainable for foreign market for produce, in a word, remunerative and profitable, in a word, if prosperity is the rule among our people, then may reasonably calculate upon somewhat larger importations, no matter whether the prices at which our goods are purchased abroad are high or comparatively low. He (hon. S.G.) did not at present see any probability of such increase. During the past few years the foreign markets that are open to our produce have been exceptionally high, and our catch of fish has been fairly prolific. Add to this that the Norwegian fishery of the current year is a large one, and we have before us some very important facts that should guide us in our estimate of the probable increase in our ad valorem importations during the present year. With the knowledge of such facts as he (hon. S.G.) had just adverted to how could it be said, with any show of reason, that the value will be an increase in our purchasing power, having a special regard to the fact of enhanced prices on all lines of ad valorem goods. For the past two or three months importers have been purchasing at the old rates, and many he was aware had duplicated their orders in view of the anticipated rise; but no one could calculate with any certainty that such a rise will be to the extent of 20 per cent as contended by the hon. member Mr. Tessier. In the past the hon. members opposite have charged the Government with having a deficit every year; and now when it is the object of the Government to keep out of debt, they are charged with unnecessary increasing the tariff. In conclusion (said the hon. Surveyor General) I unqualifiedly give my support and assent to the adoption of the Tariff of the past year.

Ordered that the said several petitions do lie upon the table.

On motion of the hon. Attorney General, seconded by the hon. A. Shea, Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to consider and report as to the practicability of constructing a Railway through the district of Avalon on the basis of the survey made in 1875, with extension to ports in Conception Bay; and further, as to the extension of the said Railway north and west, if within the means of the colony and without increase to our fiscal charges; also that a message be sent to the Legislative Council asking that they appoint a select committee, to meet a select committee of the House, to consider and report as to the practicability of constructing a Railway through the district of Avalon upon the basis of the survey of 1875, with extension to ports in Conception Bay; and further, as to extension of the said Railway north and west, if within the means of the colony, and without increase to our fiscal charges.

Hon. the Premier (Mr. Whiteaway) was about to introduce for the consideration of the House a subject of very great importance as regards the future of the country, and he trusted that the result of their deliberations would be the initiation of a new epoch in the history of the country. When in 1878 he had introduced a suite of resolutions upon the subject of a Railway, the object contemplated was the construction of a road across Newfoundland to form a link in that grand chain of communication which was conceived and written of by Mr. Standford Fleming, to connect Britain with the Pacific coast by crossing the Atlantic Ocean, Newfoundland, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Canada, this being considered by him as the shortest and most expeditious route and having the advantage of crossing entirely British territory. There were those who still held the opinion that this would be the route of the line. Now, the whole of this line had done by him, with branch lines to towns on the route, would probably be about 350 miles. It had been said that a broad gauge road would probably cost from about \$20,000 to \$25,000 a mile but that was unnecessary; a three foot six inch gauge would meet all our requirements. The cheapest Railway in the world is said to be at Frankfurt in Germany. The line is five miles in length and the gauge is 2 feet 5 inches. The rolling stock consists of two engines and three passenger carriages, two goods vans and four open trucks. The locomotive weighs 7½ tons loaded with fuel (best) line of travel in the future from Britain to India and China. The resolutions which he had introduced in 1878 were warmly received by the Legislature, and among other things it was resolved that an annual subsidy of \$120,000 and liberal grants of crown lands should be made to any company which should construct and continue in operation the road across Newfoundland, connecting the coast with the interior at an Canadian line on the other across the Gulf of St. Lawrence. After a long discussion the hon. Premier concluded this:—The road to Harbour Grace would be a part of the other. The carriages each accommodate twenty-eight passengers. The working staff consists of an engine driver, fireman, guard and plate layer, their total wages being thirteen shillings a day. The passenger fares are sixpence first class and fourpence second class. The charge for a cow is one shilling, sheep and pigs threepence each and two shillings per ton for general goods. He had been informed that the work might be done for eight thousand dollars a mile while others had said \$16,000—but in the absence of data it was impossible to arrive at anything but an approximate estimate. Well, then, say, whose distance from St. John's passing head of Trinity Bay, Garnier Bay to Exploits, with Branch connections, towns in Conception Bay, and on the line..... 350 miles At \$12,000 per mile..... \$4,200,000 This would be easily obtainable at 4 per cent interest, say therefore interest per annum, \$168,000. It would be asked how was this to be made up: our coastal steam subsidy was now \$32,000. Inasmuch as the railroad would pass the head of Placentia Bay, that and all communication westward could be reconciled by tapping of the road at the head of Placentia Bay, saving all steam communication between that Bay and St. John's round Cape Race, a long route. Again, smaller steamers at a less subsidy would be required, nor, he contending places with the roads in the Bays, upon the establishment of the railway. We might fairly calculate that at the expiration of the present coastal steam contract, half

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Interest on Fishery Award..... 30,000

Surplus on Revenue, as per Estimate..... 22,000

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Or about 44 cents per head additional taxation on the population. Would it not be a speculation if we could have this work completed at an annual taxation of 44 cents a head additional? Now it would be observed he had made this calculation leaving all present appropriations for roads and other purposes intact, although he considered that they may fairly take \$30,000 a year from the large grant of 150,000 and appropriate the \$20,000 a year voted for general public improvements towards paying the interest upon this sum, which would really reduce the obligation to a very small amount. He had put this view forward as being the darkest aspect, but there was to be taken into consideration the benefit arising to the country from increased settlement and general development. In 1878 they had been quite willing to subsidize a road to the extent of \$120,000 per annum, and many would have gone to the extent of \$200,000 or \$250,000 per annum, and those who would have done so were right, for the indirect benefit would have been more than a compensation. The additional obligation now proposed was, as it were, nothing to what they would have then undertaken thus far then as regards the interest. Now came the working expenses, and here he must confess he was at a loss to set down any definite sum, but he had heard from good authority that a line might be worked, one train each way per day, at a maximum amount of \$90,000 a year for 100 miles, that the expense of working would decrease in proportion to the length of the line. He would now pray them to invoke the assistance of the great sister power—steam and endeavour to place our country on a level with others, and not to stop short on having introduced one of these civilization agencies. He moved for the appointment of a select committee to take the subject of the railway into consideration, pursuant to the terms of the notice which he had given.

Mr. Little—On seconding the motions, of a select joint committee to consider and report upon the important matter at present under consideration, he thought that the House should feel grateful to the Hon. Attorney General for the care and attention which he must have bestowed upon this measure; as evidenced from the elaborate details and statistics which he submitted for the consideration of the House. It certainly is an immense undertaking and fraught with great importance to the future in excess of the colony. The burden which will be directly cast upon the revenues of the colony, looking at it in a comparative view, would not be much felt. He very much feared, however, that the estimates submitted by the Hon. Attorney General would fall very much below the mark. He further feared that the proposition to extend this line over an extent of three hundred and fifty miles would be considered by the committee as an attempt to burden some of our means. We had imagined that the work Committee would have been confined to the proposed line connecting St. John's with the different ports in Conception Bay and in time, as the means and opportunity would offer, to extend its operations to the more remote districts. He feared, therefore, that owing to the enormous contemplated proportions of the scheme, hon. members may be deterred from entering upon this measure which he would, under a more limited character they might be induced to assume. It may possibly be that this colony would and it necessary hereafter to seek assistance outside to relieve it from an indebtedness which we can now very easily avoid. Under these circumstances it would have been the more safe and prudent course to have confined ourselves to the line to Harbour Grace which would now seem to have been abandoned.

Hon. Mr. Shea.—It is not abandoned. Mr. Little was glad to hear it. He had, however, entirely approved of the present motion to refer the matter to a joint select committee of both Houses to consider and report upon this matter, the blessings to result from which have not been exaggerated. He had every confidence in the wisdom and foresight of that committee, that the greatest caution would be observed in not imposing upon the financial shoulders of the colony any unnecessary burdens which would tend to jeopardize her present independent condition.

Hon. Mr. Shea concurred fully in the remarks of the hon. and learned member, Mr. Little, that they should feel deeply grateful to the hon. the Premier, not only for the introduction of the resolutions before the House, but also for the valuable information which he has afforded tending to open our minds to the appreciation of the practicability of the measure under consideration. He certainly was more than surprised, looking at the multifarious duties devolving upon the Hon. Attorney General, that he has been enabled to extract time sufficient to enable him to master all the details of the measure which have been so ably and elaborately placed before this House to day. He has stated, and very truly stated, that if they did not now grapple with this subject they should abandon all hopes of ever again taking it up, because our financial position is better now than ever it was in the history of the colony, or ever again likely to be. They have hadly arrived at such a condition of things that they should consider any further improvement in our condition as a colony impracticable. If that be so their commission as legislators is at an end, and there is no further use of their being here. There is under such circumstances no future for the colony and no hope for its people. Exception has been taken to the comprehensive character of the resolutions submitted by the Hon. Attorney General. He himself should admit that he felt little of that distrust, as to the practicability of so large a scheme. He understood him to state that those larger views were those which he should like to see ultimately realized. It is better in undertakings of this kind that they should proceed slowly and very carefully. If they are sustained by the people in this measure (and he believed that they were), they should go on with greater confidence in the construction of this work of regeneration, from the fact that they are sustained by the people in a work which they are no longer satisfied to do without. This is not a matter to which the Government have pledged themselves. The Hon. Attorney General has simply submitted his own individual views upon it. His motion is to refer the matter to a Joint select Committee of both branches of the Legislature to report as to the feasibility of the measure. That committee, he had every confidence, would take every necessary circumstance into account, and they will be guided in their deliberation and find reports solely by those considerations which are likely to attend to the promotion of the welfare of the colony. With reference to the statement of the hon. and learned member Mr. Little, that they may be induced to undertake obligations which would eventually lead the colony into Confederation. In dealing with the question of Confederation he [Mr. S.] never went behind any one's back. He never would be a party to this colony going into Confederation by any such means as those insinuated. They never shall go there as beggars, if he has a voice to cry out against it. If he at the present moment believed that they, by the measure now proposed, would be ultimately compelled to knock at the doors of the Dominion for admission, he would immediately abandon it. When they [the Government] meant Confederation, they said so honestly, and they submitted the matter to the people for their decision. They decided against the government of the day, and they were obliged to accept the consequences. They have nothing to be ashamed of in that, on the contrary, they have every thing to be proud of. If they were anxious to force this colony into Confederation, an opportunity was offered by the action of hon. members a few years ago. At that time they wanted to force the Government to purchase, at an immense sum, the interest of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company in this colony. He considered that the Government were wise in not have submitted at a more opportune time, or at a time when they could be in a better position financially to deal with it. The discussion at present is perhaps a little in advance. They were now, as it were, merely upon the threshold of the undertaking.

Hon. Surveyor General (Mr. Fraser) was much pleased in coming with hon. members, who preceded him, at the able manner in which the Hon. the Premier had done. See fourth page

from Moses Morgan and others, inhabitants of the district of Bigus and Port de Grave, praying for grants of money to open up and repair roads, streets and bridges in those settlements.

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The City of Hull in Ashes. (Correspondent of Montreal Herald)

Ottawa, April 21. The City of Hull is in ruins—at least fully one-half of it. A devastating fire broke out in a house occupied by B. Sabouin on Bridge street East, this afternoon, owing to a high wind, spread rapidly, both in a northerly and easterly direction. Despite every means available the flames could not be checked in their furious march, and building after building was destroyed. The houses, with few exceptions, were light wooden ones and furnished the best of material for the conflagration. The Hull, as likewise a portion of the Ottawa Fire Brigade set themselves resolutely to battle with the flames which, however, they were unable to contend with. The whole area of ground, composed of Church Duke Lane, Kent, Alpin, Wellington, Charles Central Wright, Hannah and several other streets were burned. The heat was intense, and the smoke so dense, the city was almost shrouded in darkness. The fire raged in fiendish intensity from 3.30 o'clock until 7, when the wind fortunately changed and it was got under control. It is estimated that between 700 and 800 houses are destroyed and over 4,000 people homeless. The disaster was not unattended with fatal results, several lives being known to be lost, whilst reports are current that at least a dozen have perished. It is known positively that a woman named Latremouille was burned and a man named Oullette. The woman was confined yesterday and was unable to leave the house. Oullette was seen to rush from his blazing dwelling into the street and fall dead. He was terribly burned. Numerous accidents occurred. The area of ground over which the fire travelled is a mile long by four hundred yards wide, and to night the smouldering masses tell too well of their devastation. In numerous cases the occupants saved their furniture, which is now piled on the public streets; horses, cows and pigs, as well as other domestic animals perished. This is a sad blow to the place and will cause a good deal of suffering and destitution to those who have been rendered homeless. The property destroyed was many occupied by labourers who will be unable, for some time at least, to rebuild. There is very little insurance, as Companies would not take risks deeming it too hazardous. The calamity is one which has long been prophesied, and it has come at last in its greatest force. Steps have been taken to raise contributions to relieve the distress. Handsome subscriptions have already been raised and to-morrow night the City Councils of Hull and Ottawa will meet to take action in the matter. His Excellency the Governor-General telegraphed to the Mayor of Hull signifying his willingness to assist in any movement for the relief of the homeless. Thousands of persons from the city visited the fire and at one time there were but 40 members in the House. The Governor-General and Prince Louise and staff were among the first to arrive, and remained for some time. Fortunately, none of the grist or lumbering mills were destroyed, although at one time Batson & Currier's mill was in imminent danger. The body of another woman named Goyette was found an hour ago in the ruins of her house in Hull. It was terribly charred. Over 500 houses were destroyed, but fortunately the great lumber piles were untouched.

A Great Storm in the West.

Chicago, April 20.—The Illinois State University and many other buildings suffered severely by the recent storm. At Elpazo, Ill., the damage by the storm aggregated many thousands. A child was found at Marshfield lodged in the notch of a tree thirty feet above the ground, slightly hurt. At Gray's Creek seven houses were demolished, the inmates being injured. Immense damage is reported in Calloway County to farm property. At New Bloomfield, Mrs. Marts was killed by a falling house. A negro girl was killed by lightning. In the southern part of Montevideo County there was great injury to property, and a number were killed and wounded. The storm first struck the little town of Barreville, destroying almost every house. It then passed down the valley toward North Moreau, destroying nearly every building in its track. From Janesville, it is stated that for ten miles in the track of the storm there are evidences of a destruction of over \$100,000 worth of property. Churches, dwellings, &c. suffered, and some persons were injured. From Marshfield, Mo., it is learned that the cyclone which desolated that place, after passing through several miles of country in Christian, Green and Webster Counties, leveling houses and timber, struck that town about 6.30 on Sunday evening. It was a frightful looking black cloud, lined with fleecy, white funnel-shaped, and moving like the screw of a propeller with wonderful velocity, destroying everything in its path, about half-a-mile wide. Houses were blown from their foundations, cattle, hogs, horses, and poultry, were whirled into the air a great distance. The noise of the storm, the crash of houses, the cries of terrified people made a scene of horror. This beautiful, peaceful town of eight hundred people of twenty-four hours ago is now a waste of desolation. Of two hundred dwelling houses not more than twenty are standing, and but few of these are uninjured. There are now fifty wounded in the school building un-

der care of noble women from Lebanon and Springfield. The loss by the calamity is estimated at \$350,000. Of eight hundred inhabitants seven-eighths are homeless, destitute and suffering terribly. Of the total killed, which is not far short of one hundred, not more than a dozen have been buried.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 20.—The storm on Sunday night destroyed the town of Elpazo, White County. Several lives were lost. The storm was wittily prevalent in the northern part of the State, much damage was done; loss not reported.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 20.—The Republican Territorial Convention, called to protest against the action of the Territorial Committee in assuming to elect delegates to Chicago to-day, elected un-instructed delegates to Chicago.

MARSHFIELD, April 20.—The situation is more easy to-day, and will improve as the people become more calm. The dead are being buried as fast as possible and the carcasses of dead animals hauled away. There has been 81 colliers used and probably there will be four or more deaths to night. Six died since last night, the wounded embrace nearly all the town, and 50 more seriously hurt, no doubt many will die. A great many wounded are so scattered that they cannot be found. Abundance of provisions and shelter will be furnished. Many think the wounded will have to be taken away from here to some place where they can get better care.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., April 20.—The tornado on Sunday night raged with great fury in the valley of James River, several miles south of here. Many houses were destroyed. The country was laid waste, and thirty killed; at Findlay 18 or 20 miles from here, Samuel Kelly and a boy named Eldings were killed. Pineville, Caseville, and several other small towns are reported damaged by the storm.

St. Louis, April 22.—Advices from Texas County say the town of Sycking was entirely destroyed, excepting three houses, by Sunday's storm. Three hundred persons are homeless. One life was lost and seven persons wounded. Damage, \$50,000.

MARSHFIELD, Mo., April 21.—Seventy-one victims by Sunday's storm have been buried, 250 or more are laying, 150 were seriously wounded. A babe about 18 months old, whose mother was killed and friends all wounded, was found yesterday in a ravine north of the town, where it lay all night. It is reported that from 30 to 40 persons have been killed by the spurs of the tornado in the country, and that the town of Corsicana, in Barry county, is as badly wrecked as this.

FOUR SMITH, Ark., April 21.—The tornado of Sunday caused great havoc, especially at Oak Bower, where five persons were killed and many injured. 26 houses were swept away.

St. Louis, April 21.—The tornado of Sunday extended over a greater breadth of country and was more destructive than any storm in the West for years. It dealt death and destruction over half of Missouri, half of Arkansas, and a considerable portion of Eastern Kansas at the Shawnee Mission. In Kansas a number of persons returning from a lumber-camp refuge in a shed adjoining a large brick store. Part of the store was blown down upon the shed, burying a dozen or more in the ruins. Four were seriously hurt. At Fayetteville, Ark., the tornado flooded a track through the city, destroying or badly damaging every house in its way. Almost every house on South Side Square except the Democrat office was demolished. Barns and outhouses were swept out of existence. Mrs. Glass and a coloured girl were killed, 10 to 15 persons and a number of children were wounded. Twenty business houses and several residences were destroyed or damaged; loss probably \$100,000. Eight or ten dwellings east of the town also were torn to pieces. A number of people were wounded and a child killed. The storm prevailed with startling severity as far south as Johnson Co., Arkansas.

The Claimant was visited yesterday in Portsmouth Convict Prison by Mr. Guilford Ouslow and Mr. Quartermaster East. The convict's hair and beard are being allowed to grow, and as this is always allowed some month or so before a convict's discharge, it is looked upon by his friends as a favourable sign. This matter should by no means be taken as an indication that the claimant is about to be released but it is customary whenever points of law are raised in cases of this kind for the prison authorities to allow prisoners to grow their hair and beard, so that in the event of the issues being favourable to the convict he may be at once discharged under the same circumstances as a prisoner whose release comes in the ordinary course. He expressed much sorrow upon hearing of Lord Rivers' death, and conversed freely on the subjects of the election, displaying marked interest in, and making particular inquiries, as to Nottingham.

The "Messenger d'Athènes" reports a sanguinary deed, committed only a few days ago by one Kaloghero, the chief of a robber band established for some months past in Thessaly, near Mount Olympus. This ferocious klepht had sent two of his men into a village to purchase food and necessities, and furnished his emissaries with a considerable sum of money wherewith to pay for the stores in question. The bandits, however, did not return to their expectant comrades at the appointed time, and search being instituted for them throughout the neigh-

bouring district, their dead bodies were discovered two days later near Rhapsani. Kaloghero soon found out that they had been poisoned by the peasantry of the village to which he had deputed them for supplies, whereupon he at once took himself thither, and avenged his followers' death, by stabbing with his own hand twelve of the villagers, one after the other, as he met them in the streets. Having completed these cold-blooded murders, he returned unmolested to his mountain fastnesses, where he still bids defiance to all constituted authorities.

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.

- Briggs—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher, B. J. Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Higginly, Hart's agent—Mr. M. Moore, Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Little Bay—Office Little Bay, Millin gate—Dr. W. T. Roberts, Fogo—Mr. Joseph Roddell, Tilton Harbour—Mr. J. Burke, Sr. King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy, Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman, Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner, Bay de Ve des—Mr. James Evans, Colliers—Mr. Hearn, Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy, Harbour Main—Mr. E. Murray, Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford, Holyrood—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, MAY 6TH.

THE COMING SEASON.

Looking to the marked failure in our shore fisheries within the past few years, as also to the natural increase of our population, we feel deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of increased and additional facilities being afforded our fishing population, for the direction of their efforts in other channels, more likely to conduce to their advantage, than those from which experience has proved, little can be expected to accrue beyond comparative discomfort and disappointment. Of the means available for the employment of our people in the direction referred to, we know of none more likely to be attended with satisfactory results to the general interests concerned in its prosecution, than that of the Bank Fishery. In this giving expression to our opinions on the subject, we do so upon no speculative theory, but speak from an intimate knowledge of the general results of that important industry, within the past few years, which have been so far satisfactory, as to leave no doubt of its assuming, in the future, a most prominent position amongst the leading industries of the colony. Of the many advantages, which might with certainty be expected to result from this most valuable and remunerative industry, more especially to the people of Conception Bay, we know of none that would contribute more to the general comfort and prosperity, than the permanent location of the families of those engaged in its prosecution, who would thereby be relieved from the inconvenience and annoyance inseparable from annual migration to the Labrador. This latter great advantage could not fail to prove highly satisfactory to the public interest, not alone as regards the educational requirements of the youth of the various settlements, but also from the utilization of the surplus labor of the adult population which could be devoted to increased culti-

vation of the soil, an industry well worthy of consideration, as a most valuable auxiliary to the prosecution of the fisheries.

Outport Postal Arrangements.

By recent correspondence from northern district, as also from parties in our immediate neighbourhood, we are informed of public dissatisfaction at the irregularity of winter postal arrangements, especially on this side of Harbor Grace district. Parties in Carbonear complain very justly of their inability to procure accurate information regarding mail regulations in this portion of the district, the local Post Office authorities being equally in the dark on the matter. We would call the attention of the Postmaster-General to the fact in the fullest confidence that a proper remedy will be applied to a state of affairs so entirely dissatisfactory to the people of Carbonear and districts further north. We are utterly at a loss to comprehend why the people of Carbonear and other northern districts should not be informed of the different Post Office regulations through the columns of the CARBONEAR HERALD.

SUPREME COURT ON CIRCUIT. (From the H. G. Standard.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice PINSENT presiding. The Court opened pro forma on Wednesday last, at 2 o'clock, P.M. The Proclamation was read and the Judge's Commission read and recorded, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

THURSDAY, April 29th.

The Court opened at 12 o'clock. Immediately after the opening of the Court Mr. A. O. Hayward, Q.C., and the other members of the Bar, arose, and with some well-chosen introductory remarks the learned gentleman read and presented to the Judge the following ADDRESS

To the Honorable ROBERT JOHN PINSENT, Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

MAY I PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,— We, the members of the Bar practising on the Northern Circuit at Harbor Grace, desire to offer you our cordial congratulations upon your elevation to the Bench of the Supreme Court of this Island.

It gives us especial pleasure to have an opportunity of anticipating all other formal expressions of gratification, which you may receive upon your promotion—a gratification which we feel assured, is shared in not only by members of the Profession but by the general public.

Having regard to the eminent position which you have attained at the Bar, your advancement to the higher place which you now occupy has been an easy transition. Indeed so easy has been that transition; so recently have you been of ourselves, identifying yourself with everything which tended to the elevation and advancement of the profession; and so genial and unostentatious has been your intercourse with its members, that we feel hampered by formality in expressing our sincere appreciation of your merits. It only remains for us to express our assurance that your new sphere of action will be distinguished and adorned by the same exhaustive learning, effective industry and luminous intellect, which have been as well the motive forces as the lights of your career; and our sincere trust that our pleasant intercourse with you may be long continued.

We have the honor to be, Your Lordship's most obedient, Humble servants, (Signed) A. O. HAYWARD, Q.C. HENRY A. CLIFI, W. O. WOOD, A. J. W. McNEILY, GEO. H. EMERSON, JR, Harbor Grace, April 29th, 1880.

His Lordship with some prefatory remarks read and presented the following REPLY:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR,— Your address now presented and of which you apprized me last evening is a most unexpected compliment—not that I was unaware of your kind regard and esteem for me, nor that I needed this manifestation of your good-will to convince me of your cordial sympathy, and of your sincere satisfaction at my promotion—it was rather because I was conscious of your feelings towards me and my brethren of the Bar generally that it never occurred to me to expect a formal expression of your sentiments. Your object then must be to do me the earliest public honour within your power; and I cannot feel otherwise than deeply grateful and much gratified. I can only say that while your kindness overrates my merits, I am possess-

ed of the consciousness of having ever zealously endeavored to the best of my ability to maintain the credit and promote the welfare of that honorable and distinguished profession of which we are members, and which we should in ourselves be ever careful not to dishonor or degrade.

It is a great satisfaction to me to know that the cordial and happy relations with my professional brethren, which it has always been my earnest desire to cultivate, have been uniformly maintained to the close of my long practice at the Bar. I look forward therefore with enhanced pleasure and confidence to the exercise of my responsible functions in the discharge of which I shall feel that I am to be fortified by your respect, sympathy, and support.

ROBERT J. PINSENT. Supreme Court, Harbor Grace, 29th April, 1880.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald. Harbor Grace, May 4, 1880.

Dear Sir— I think it is a pity that your valuable space should be taken up by the squabbling of "A Methodist," and "An Episcopalian." Surely in this enlightened age there is room enough for every section of the Christian to work, and "each in its own peculiar way," without either the one or the other, falling out in this manner. As an outsider, I am sorry to find that the seeds of discussion should be sown in your community. For many years past there has been peace and quietness among the inhabitants of Carbonear. All classes and creeds have freely mixed with and associated together, but now it seems that the apple of discord is to be thrown in your midst and strife engendered. I hope, Mr. Editor, these persons troubled with this cothurn scribendi will consider "what they are doing" by this paper war and come to amicable terms ere it be too late, or they may stir up such feelings in Carbonear, as it will be difficult for them or their betters to allay. A word to the wise is sufficient. AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald. CARBONEAR, May 4th, 1880.

DEAR HERALD,— Whereas there appeared in the Evening Telegram, of the 20th ult., over the signature of "Fair Play," a communication or rather a vile effusion of false imputations against the Road Board of this district, I take this opportunity to inform the slanderer who signed himself "Fair Play," that the language made use of in his late production, is utterly false in every particular, and that such could only emanate from the pen of the base coward and mean soul, who know not how to forgive, even if forgiveness were required of him, but wait in ambush for an opportunity to strike in the dark or stay in the back. Now, Mr. Editor, I herewith challenge "Fair Play," as he calls himself, to come forward, manlike, over his own signature and prove, if he can, his lying assertions, or otherwise retract his words, and perhaps the sooner the latter is done the better it may be for him, and unless he does so, I would here inform him that such effusions as his, not bearing the signature of the writer, will in future, be treated with that contempt which they and the authors of such deserve.

Requesting you to give insertion to the above, I am, respectfully yours, NICHOLAS NICHOLE, Chairman Carbonear Road Board.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald. CARBONEAR, May 3, 1880.

Dear Sir,— An article appeared in the Evening Telegram of the 20th ult., signed "Fair Play," I now challenge him if he has many courage, to come out in his own name and not an assumed one. I will then reply to him in truth and not in base falsehoods as he has asserted. Why, Sir, I think this modern bright luminary of our day, who undertakes the office of public censor, and dares to impeach the Christian character of others, was rather short sighted; had he given the laborers of Heart's Delight Road notice, that they should consult him before spending their money, I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, many of them would have given him the benefit of their fruitful labors. Now, Mr. Editor, in my opinion, the people of Carbonear are too intelligent and well read to be misled by such a disguised monopolist, who would, if placed in the same position, monopolize everything within his reach, and give the poor man no privilege or chance to exist. Trusting I have spent long enough in the orchard and not trespassed too much on your valuable space, I will conclude by asking this dastardly coward, why he was so thick headed as to attack the largest

Road Board agree with en," "that ship. I will time, if he ple or by statement mention, an not an assu

To the Edi

Dear Sir,— We, the Delight Road Board, are duty to re by "Fair Play." W of the wor paid in the sible and where we Luther, G Andrew Cal Calahan, Laurence B Barey, J. Luther, J. Kelly, Step McCean, J Parsons, J Michael M Fortuna, L Fitzpatrick Patrick H Hide, Pat Keef, Ant Gess, Joh Luther.

To the Ed

Mr. Her I am a little lear Mr. Fair Boss, Mr to send u goods, bu would to him but don't—w did he e per one o few shill and mal it, and he that had I tried a a bit of me a bit and he t when I g I went i showd it making i why, shu that but said to n wid dat, pper do i to go we skipper laborers, a day, and I would but I ca more to i it.

To the E

DEAR M An un this Col common harbors that are A few Inal of water pe I assure see the erec ing. With had ceas Freshwa New Ch flags, an witness ner-ton Proceeding Mr. Jack Boyd res offered prayer Rev. J. ence res S. Peat spoke a cheer, e being p gress th Rev. J work in had bec which willing dation e frames, spanned ers, will taken o and son of the f section, ed in R

Road Board in the colony. Yes, Sir, I agree with your correspondent, "A Citizen," that he aspires to the chairmanship. I will ask him now for the last time, if he has enough of manly principle or boyish courage to corroborate the statement published in the paper above mentioned, and affix to it his own name and not an assumed one.

I am, dear sir, Yours truly, EDWARD S. PIKE, Supt. Heart's Delight Road.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald CARBONEAR May 1, 1880,

Dear Sir,— We, the undersigned laborers of Heart's Delight Road, in justice to our Superintendent Mr. E. S. Pike deem it our duty to refute a false statement made by "Fair Play," regarding how we were paid. Why Mr Editor at the conclusion of the work we do testify that we were paid in the most satisfactory manner possible and spent our money how and where we pleased:—Mark Luther, Richd. Luther, George Luther, Gilbert Rowe, Andrew Caw, Thomas Maloney, Daniel Calahan, John Doraty, Mathew Brine, Laurence Brine, Thos. Curran, Thomas Bary, John Donley, Dan McClean, S. Luther, John Luther, Philip Hurley, M. Kelly, Stephen Cook, Martin Dinn, S. McClean, Moras Harragin, Wm. Butt, J. Parsons, J. Fitzpatrick, Peter Murey, Michael Murphy, Wm. Murphy, Moses Fortune, David Murphy, John S. One, Jas. Fitzpatrick, Thomas Cain, John Hogan, Patrick Hide, Daniel Hogan, Moras Hide, Patrick Gess, Edward Knox, M. Keef, Andrew Keef, Edward Whelan, E. Gess, John Kennedy, George Butt, Fred Luther.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald.

MR. HERALD,— I am a poor man and have but very little learnin, I read in your paper about Mr. Fair Play saying lies about our Boss, Mr. E. S. Pike, he said he used to send us to one or two places for goods, but I tell him he is a liar, and I would tell it to his cheek if I knowed him but shure unelucky sir indeed I doubt—who is he—what is he, or where did he come from. I asked our skipper one day for a bit of a note for a few shillin with my hat in my hand sir, I was very shy, but I wanted some tay and malaise, I could not work without it, and he told me I must go to them that had it to sell and get it, and I said I tried and would not get it without a bit of a note from him. Well he gave me a bit of paper for what I asked for and he told me to go where I liked, when I got out his sight I read it and I went to another of the gang, and showed it to him, I says our skipper is making fun of me, and he asked me why, shure I said there is no name to that but his own, get out you fool, he said to me you can get your like wild dat, and what more could our skipper do for us, but give us a bit of a note to go where we liked. I like him as a skipper but he is very hard on us poor laborers, and we getting only 3 shillins a day, and we have to work very hard. I would like to no this Mr. Fairplay, but I cant find out who he is. I have more to say but dont no how to say it.

A POOR LABORER, of Heart's Delight Road.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,— An unmistakable sign of progress in this Colony is found in the beautiful and commodious churches that are in many harbors taking the place of the old ones that are now out of date.

A few months ago you noticed the fine haul of timber brought out by the Freshwater people for their New Church; but I assure you I was surprised yesterday to see the progress they had made, towards the erection of that frame into a building.

With a good many more, after the rain had ceased, I wended my way down to Freshwater, where I found the front of New Church beautifully decorated with flags, and a large gathering of people to witness the ceremony of laying the corner-stone.

Proceedings were commenced by the singing of a Hymn given out by Rev. Mr. Jackson, after which the Rev. Geo. Boyd read the address to the people and offered the beautiful and comprehensive prayer in connection with this service. Rev. Jas. Dove, President of the Conference read the Psalm and the Rev. John S. Peach, the Senior, Rev. Mr. Dove then spoke words of encouragement and good cheer, expressing the pleasure he had in being present, and witnessing the progress they had made.

Rev. Mr. Boyd then stated that all the work in connect on with the New Church had been done since last Wednesday, which in itself speaks volumes for the willing people. They have dug the foundation and built the wall, put up the frame, and on the wall plates; have spanned the uprights and laid the sleepers, while part of the same company have taken down the Old Church and partly sheathed the New One with the board, and some others have prepared the frame of the roof.

He further stated that at the first collection he made for this object, he received in Freshwater the sum of 120 pounds

which had been augmented a little since, also that A. Penney Esq., M. H. A. had given five pounds, and that Hon. C. R. Ayre of St John's had given twenty-five pounds.

Mr Boyd then in a few apt remarks introduced I. L. McNeil Esq., J. P., asking him to lay the stone, at the same time handing him a tin case, containing several documents, which was placed in the cavity under the stone.

Mr McNeil in a few graceful remarks expressed his astonishment at the amount of work already done, and wished them God-speed in their progress, after which he laid the stone in the name of the Holy Trinity.

It was then announced to be the privilege of any one to come forward and lay their gifts upon the stone, when quite a number responded with notes, gold, silver, and copper. I was especially pleased to see the delight of a large number of the children who came forward to place their contributions on the stone. A few words from Revd. Messrs Peach Jackson and Captain William P. Taylor, and the proceedings were closed by the singing of the Duxology and the Benediction by the President.

Altogether it was a day for Freshwater to be proud of and we hope ere long we may have the pleasure of seeing the Church furnished and filled with worshippers.

I have since learned that the building is 65 x 38 feet with 18 feet post and intended for galleries, and also that the handsome sum of \$55 was collected on the stone.

Our Freshwater neighbours are to be congratulated on their success, and too much cannot be said in praise of the noble way in which they have come forward to do the work. I am sure that I for one am ready to say, that while cheers were given for one and another, we may very justly say hip! hip! hurrah! for the noble and willing workers of Freshwater.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald

Dear Sir,— Can you inform me whether the law against hauling or seining trout in our ponds is still in force, or whether it has been amended or repealed the past session, you would confer a favor on me, if you would quote the words of the act. I thought that the practice was about to be effectually put a stop to, when the framers of the Act, J. O. Fraser, Esq., in person, made complaint to the authorities against parties thus trespassing last spring. But so, some of our fat planters still boast of the scores of dozens they have seined this spring while those whose duty it is to see that the law with reference to trout and pike is respected, were slumbering in their cosy beds or enjoying themselves in the sheltered sunshine before some favorite shop front on Water Street. I hope if the practice is continued very soon to see some of these themselves struggling in the tangled meshes of the law.

ANGLER.

[The Law relating to the above is, we believe, still in force, but as we are not in possession of the Act, we cannot at present quote from it; we would therefore refer "Angler" to our friend Sergeant McRay from whom no doubt he would receive the desired information on that point as well as on all other legal matters.]—Pro, Herald.

Local and other Items.

A meeting of the Roman Catholics of Harbor Grace and Carbonear took place in the Total Abstinence Hall on Sunday last at 3 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of adopting a farewell Address to His Lordship the Most Reverend Dr. Carfagnini, prior to his departure for Italy. And at 11 o'clock on Tuesday, deputations from both towns waited on His Lordship and presented the address, immediately after which the Presidents and officers of the Catholic Benevolent Irish, the St Vincent-de-Paul and Total Abstinence and Benefit Societies, also presented their Address to His Lordship.

The Addresses with His Lordship's replies will appear in our next issue. We learn His Lordship will leave for St. John's on Monday next to take passage per Allan boat due on Thursday en route from Halifax.

We have watched with great patience the repeated conduct of the "corner boys," who lurk about different places between this Office and the Old Court House, on Sunday afternoons, just the time when people are going to, and coming from the different Churches. These parties, who apparently "go no where," but stand, insulting and using the worst of language towards passers-by, ought not to be tolerated by the

police. We have known it to be the case that, on different occasions, young ladies were compelled to go the back street to avoid being insulted. We now call upon the police, to have a strict eye to business and spare the "ladies blushes," and also save their dresses from tobacco juice.

In consequence of the absence of His Excellency the Governor, Sir F. B. T. Carter has assumed the Administration of the Government of the Colony.

Owing to the pressure of correspondence and the Address of His Honor Judge Piusent we are compelled to excise locals, telegraphic and other matter.

His Excellency the Governor and His Lordship Dr. Power took passage in the S. S. "Hibernian" Thursday last for Great Britain. His Excellency was escorted to the wharf by a cavalry of police and there met by a body guard of the Inspector's well trained invincibles.—"Morning Chronicle."

The Brig. "Vidonia," Capt Dyer from Bridport, arrived at St. John's 3rd inst., spoke on the 3rd ulto., about 200 miles S. E. Cape Race, the following vessels:—Brigt "Calderbank," from Grennock. Brigt. Ortelton, from Cadiz. Brigt. "Marine" from Lisbon, of and bound to St. John's.

His Lordship the Bishop of Newfoundland we learn will return to his diocese by next boat from Halifax.

Since our last issue the following steamers have arrived from their second and third sealing trips:—Walrus, Barber, 3rd trip 1,600; Leopard, Daw, 1,500; Greenland, Kean, 2,000. The "Arctic" is reported with about 4,000.—"Morning Chronicle."

The Coastal Steamer "Curlew" left for the Northward on Saturday last.

"Hercules" left for the Northward on Monday last. Mr. Ellershausen took passage by her.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED, AT

THOMPSON'S, MEDICAL HALL, HARBOR GRACE. April 29. Im.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Cabbage—Enfield Market, Early Dwarf and York, Drumhead Savoy and Wheelers Imperial. Carrot—Altringham Belgian. Parsnip—allowed Crow d. Radish—Fench Breakfast (mixed). Turnip—Golden Ball and Snow Ball Bangholm Swede. A variety of FLOWER SEEDS. Also some of Nichol's Champions POTATOES.

For sale by THOMAS CULLEN.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex C W. Oulton rom Livepool. A full supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, GROCERIES, &c., &c. All guaranteed of best quality. W. H. THOMPSON, Harbor Grace.

NOTICE.

The Savings' Bank will henceforth be open to depositors upon every day of the week at the usual hours. Savings' Bank, Athanacum Building, 20th April, 1880.

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 leaded in the most approved manner. AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co. Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wholesale & Retail DRY GOODS, &c.

129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129. ST. JOHN'S.

Just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, &c., Nearly all of which were bought before the late rise in price, and will be sold cheap.

Flannels, all wool from 1s 0d per yard Calicoes..... ".....0s 2 1/2 Winceys..... ".....0s 3 1/2 Cotton Prints..... ".....0s 3 1/2 Shirting..... ".....0s 9 1/2 Moleskin..... ".....1s 3 Ladies Cloth Jackets ".....5s 0 each Straw Hats..... ".....0s 6 Hemstitched Hks. 3s 0 per doz. Fancy Skirts..... ".....2s 0 each Silk ties..... ".....0s 6 1,000 pairs Mens Marchalong Boots at 7s 11d per pair, Men's Decked Boots, at 10s 6d. Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d. Woman's Elastic Side Leather Boots at 5s 0d. Woman's Pranela Boots 3s 0d per pair. No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes a 7s per box.

Outport Customers will find it to their advantage to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARD HARVEY, No. 129 Water Street, St. John's, Sign of the Red Lamp April 29 3m

341-SIGN OF THE GUN-341.

HAWLEY & BARNES, General Hardware Importers.

Have now received their spring stock of

HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of: ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY GILT AND OTHERS, MANTLE AND TOILET GLASSES, CHANDLIER AND TABLE LAMPS, IN GREAT VARIETY. A large assortment of GLASSWARE, NAILS, SHEET IRON, PAINT, PUTTY, &c.

Don't forget the Address.

HAWLEY & BARNES, SIGN OF THE GUN, No. 341, Arcade Building, Water Street, St. John's

NEW BOOK STORE HAND-CHEAP STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, Opposite Messrs. SILLARS & CAIRNR.

JAMES CLANCY, (PROPRIETOR).

A large assortment of Prayer Books, Bibles, Standard Light Literature, Novels, Romances, Song Books, School Books, and requisites, and every description of

Stationery, An assortment of FANCY GOODS,

Playing, Printing, and Visiting Cards, Writing Inks, of different Colors, Account Books, Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, and Fancy Soaps, Violins, and Violin requisites, A large variety of Pictures, Cromos, Mottoes and Motto Frames, Looking Glasses and looking Glass Plates. Pictures Framed to order, in Mouldings of all kinds, Magazines and News papers, European and American, supplied to Subscribers and for general Sale.

JAMES CLANCY. April 29.

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 improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front. ROBERT CHURCH.

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, WINEYS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS,

DRESS GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

And all the Variety of Goods in a DRAPERY Stock are this Season LOWER IN PRICE than ever known.

IN THE

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

WAREHOUSE GOODS,

of Superior qualities.

CANNED GOODS,

of all the best known brands, in MEAT, SOUPS, FRUITS, &c.

TOBACCO & CIGARS—all the various grades.

ALE, PORTER, WINES SPIRITS, of the best and approved brands, with a full variety of all 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.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS

West, corner of Duckworth St East, St. John's.

OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL

JOHN SKINNER,

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

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

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 Paris Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimneys Turpentine, Stove, Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware Tinware etc.

American Cut Nails—all sizes—by the lb. or keg. Nov.

A CARD.

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

Continued from first page.

had introduced the resolutions at present under the consideration of the House. It doubtfully proved that he must have bestowed a great deal of time and attention on mastering all the details of the proposed measure, although he was free to admit that he was somewhat at surprised at the magnitude of the scheme, which was submitted, yet from the consideration of the figures and statistics, so carefully collected and tabulated, the project will not appear to the outside of the means of the colony, provided, but it was wisely and judiciously entered, and built up from year to year, as time and opportunity offered. Wherever railways are established local interests are sure to be promoted. The result of the construction of a line with us must necessarily be the opening up of the interior of the country and the developing of our rich mineral and agricultural resources, thus, in the latter instance, bringing together a large farming class, who would thereby not be subject to those yearly vicissitudes, which attend those who now depend entirely upon the prosecution of our fisheries. It must be remembered too, that at the present time, at the northward a large amount of mineral wealth is locked up, thereby depriving our laboring classes of remunerative employments, in consequence of the absence of communication, during the winter months. These facts go to show that the building of a railroad through the interior of the colony, if it in our means should be undertaken. He would further say that he earnestly hoped that before the initiation of any measure, and before the Committee undertakes to submit a report to the House, that they will give the most careful consideration to all its circumstances and details, in order that they may not place us in the unenviable position of throwing cold water upon any future to construct a Railroad. He did not intend by these observations to oppose the present Resolution, but he was against the initiation of any scheme which was to stop short at a survey. If, after a careful investigation, and exact inquiring into all the details of the measure which the proposed Committee will necessarily bestow they should arrive at the conclusion that the work is practicable, let it be undertaken at once, but let not the country be saddled with the cost of the survey only, if it be not the fixed intention of the Government to prosecute the work to a successful issue. He, [Hon. S. G.] would in conclusion suggest that the Railway Committee have power delegated them to sit, if necessary during the recess; so that all available information may be collected and properly digested the better to secure the compilation, of as comprehensive and as accurate a Report as possible, as a basis for the House to proceed on, and as an aid in the due discussion of the provisions of the Railway Bill when introduced into the Assembly.

Chairman of Board Works—The discussion of the subject before the House had convinced him that, if we cannot boast of the services of many giant politicians, we are not called upon to third the presence of many dwarfs who refused to look at any matter except through the green spectacles of party interests. There has been striking unanimity to-night among hon. members, as regards the principle embraced in the resolutions before the House; which general agreement went far to commend careful consideration of the whole subject. In those days of railroads and telegraphs the question of a railroad for Newfoundland cannot be shelved, nor should its determination be longer delayed. All the world over the snort of the iron horse is being heard with increasing force, and whenever heard its acts is an agent in reducing and to cultivation and increasing population. In the United States the country is being rapidly intersected by rails. Last year, 7300 miles of new rails were laid down; at the present moment there are contracts in the hands of British manufacturers for 9800 miles of rails for new roads; vessels being in ports waiting to load. There is no reason to doubt these statements, which if true, speak in unmistakable language. Americans are a shrewd people, many of their railroads are being run at heavy loss; but the benefit of these roads does not consist in the interest yielded on the capital invested in building, so much as in the wealth created by, and flowing indirectly from, their working. Mr. Gladstone, in a recent magazine article, points to the astonishing increase in the trade of Britain within a given period, and estimates that thirty per cent of this increase is attrib-

utable to telegraphy and railroads. It is only a few years since railroads were started in Nova Scotia. At first it was not contemplated to adventure beyond a road from Halifax to Pictou. To day, however they have railroad connection with New Brunswick and Canada, while their eastern coast is generally intersected by rails. Three years since he (Mr. F.) enjoyed a ride by rail from Halifax to New Glasgow. Being desirous of visiting Antigonish, he had to shift to the outside of an old fashioned coach. Although the team was good one felt ill-used at the change to this four horse power. At Antigonish there was a furere of excitement, because of what was considered unreasonable delay in completing their railroad; so high did the feeling run that representatives resigned their seats in consequence of the ruling policy. The people were wise in their indignation they correctly estimated the loss they were called upon to bear by the frequent delays that kept them without their railroad. Being one of the richest agricultural countries in the Province, they found themselves shut out from markets they formerly largely supplied, because they could not compete with countries having railroad connections; and so it happens that to day we can visit the beautiful country of Antigonish by railroad. Now, sir, it is true that the insolation of our people is one of the drawbacks operating against their advancement, and that the hon. Gentleman for Harbor Grace, Mr. Shea stated the case correctly, when he said that the taxes felt by the operatives of this country, was the long period of enforced idleness they had to bear. The population of this country are not naturally idle; in all his experience he had never heard any class of the people complain of labor; they were on the contrary fond of work, requiring only incentives to enable them to compete with the operatives of any country. But necessity compels them to remain idle for four or five months in the year which entails not only loss of means, but loss of the energy and thriftiness that remunerative employment is sure to beget. Then it will be remembered that there is no diversity of employment—all hands are in the one boat, so that failure means general loss.

To be continued.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW LANDING
 Ex Lady Bird and Harriet from New York.
 100 Barrels Choice F M PORK,
 50 Barrels LARD,
 4 Barrels Packet BEFF
 25 Half brls ditto ditto
 45 Barrels BEEF CUTTINGS
 10 Tierces HAMs
 J. & T. HEARN.

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, Presses, Plating 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.

JOHN CASEY,
 TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
 -WATER STREET-156.
 Harbor Grace,
 (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE).
 All orders in the above line promptly attended to.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CARD.
C. L. KENNEDY
 begs to announce to the public that he has TAKEN THE SHOP No. 333 WATER STREET, (opposite the premises of Messrs. Paterson & Foster), where he is now prepared to transact his usual business with the same promptitude and despatch as he did previous to the late fire.

The Work Shop
 (he would also wish to intimate) is still at the old stand, opposite the mercantile premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.

He would here likewise avail himself to this opportunity to thank all those kind friends—both Firemen and Citizens in general—who so generously assisted him in the work of saving his property on the occasion of the recent fire.

His thanks are especially due and are hereby gratefully tendered, to W. P. Munn and E. W. Quintin, Esquires, for their kindness in placing their stores at his disposal for the reception of those of his household effects that were rescued from the flames—kindness which (these gentlemen may rest assured) was much appreciated and which will ever be regarded with feelings of thankful remembrance.

He would likewise wish to convey his best thanks to his numerous friends in Harbor Grace, the Outports, and elsewhere, for the kind patronage it has hitherto been his good fortune to receive at their hands; and also to solicit a continuance of the same in time to come.

April 15.

CAUTION.
 The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, 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 bear 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 533 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 denounce.

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.

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