

# THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Vol. 10.

Price—One Cent.

St. John's, N. F., Thursday, March 8, 1888

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No. 57.

## By Telegraph

### LORD RUSSELL'S SUCCESSOR.

### Death of the Emperor Expected.

### THE CROWN PRINCE BETTER.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 8.  
Sir John Ross has been appointed commander of the British troops in Canada, succeeding Lord Russell.  
Emperor William's death is expected at any moment. He had a relapse yesterday.  
The Crown Prince has improved since his arrival from San Remo. Yesterday his condition was much better.

### General Northern Despatches.

TWILLINGATE, This Forenoon.  
A northeast breeze prevails here to-day, with boisterous weather and heavy seas. A few seals were taken yesterday.

FOGO, This Forenoon.  
Some hoods were caught in nets at Joe Batt's Arm yesterday. Men cannot venture on the ice. Half a gale of wind from the eastward blew here last night, and to-day the bay is apparently filled with ice.

GREENSPOND, This Forenoon.  
Wind N.E. by E., blowing hard, with snow and sleet. The Bay is filling with ice. Barometer 25.55.

BONAVISTA, This Forenoon.  
Wind northeast, with thick weather, and Bay full of slob.

### FROM THE WEST COAST.

Movements of "Kite" and "Leopard."  
(Special to the Evening Telegram.)  
CHANNEL, This Afternoon.  
Wind southeast, weather fine and all the fishing boats on the ground. Good work has been done during the past week. The steamers Kite and Leopard arrived this morning.

### FROM CAPE RACE.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)  
CAPE RACE, This Evening.  
Wind E.N.E., blowing a light breeze and weather hazy. No ice is now in sight, nor has any vessel been since last report.

### NO LICENSE—AND HOW IT CAME!

Editor Evening Telegram.  
SIR,—At a certain town meeting in Pennsylvania the question came up whether any person should be licensed to sell rum. The clergyman, the deacon, the physician, strange as it may now appear, all favoured it. One man only spoke against it because of the mischief it did. The question was about to be put, when there arose from one corner of the room a miserable woman. She was thinly clad, and her appearance indicated the utmost wretchedness, and that her mortal career was almost closed. After a moment's silence, and all eyes being fixed upon her, she stretched her attenuated body to its utmost height, and then her long arms to their greatest length, and raising her voice to a shrill pitch, she called to all to look upon her. "Yes!" she said, "look upon me, and then hear me. All that the last speaker has said relative to temperate drinking as being the father of drunkenness, is true. All practice, all experience declares it is truth. All drinking of alcoholic beverages in health is excess. Look upon me. You all know me, or once did. You all know I was once mistress of the best farm in the town; you all know, too, I had one of the best, the most devoted husbands. You all know I had fine, noble-hearted, industrious boys. Where are they now? Doctor—where are they now? You all know. You all know they lie in a row, side by side, in yonder churchyard; all, everyone of them filling a drunkard's grave! They were all taught to believe that temperate drinking was safe, that excess alone was to be avoided; and they never acknowledged excess. They quoted you, and you, and you, (pointing with her shred of a finger to the minister, deacon and doctor) as authority. They thought themselves safe under such teachers. I saw the gradual change coming over my family and its prospects with dismay and horror. I felt we were all to be overwhelmed in one common ruin. I tried to ward off the blow, I tried to break the spell, the delusive spell, in which the idea of temperate drinking had involved

my husband and my sons. I begged, I prayed; but the odds were against me. The minister said the poison that was destroying my husband and boys was a good creature of God; the deacon, who sits under the pulpit there, and took our farm to pay his rum bills, sold them the poison; the doctor said a little was good and excess only ought to be avoided. My poor husband and dear boys fell into the snare and they could not escape, and one after another was conveyed to the sorrowful grave of the drunkard. Now look at me again. You probably see me for the last time. My sands have almost run. I have dragged my exhausted frame from my present home—your poor-house—to warn you all; to warn you, deacon, to warn you, false teacher of God's word! And with her arms flung high, and her tall form stretched to its utmost, she exclaimed: "I shall soon stand before the judgment seat of God. I shall meet you there, you false guides, and be a witness against you all." The miserable woman vanished, a dead silence pervaded the assembly, the minister, the deacon and physician hung their heads; and when the President of the meeting put the question, "Shall any license be granted for the sale of spirituous liquors?" the unanimous response was "No."

Yours, etc., G. BOYD.

JAMES JAIRD, Esq., was fairly "mobbed" yesterday; afternoon by a crowd of the bone and sine w following him up Water street, asking for berths to the ice. "Give us a berth in the 'Ju rora, Mr. Beard, we're hard up!" and "Mr. Beard won't refuse us a show in the 'Husky; we'll pay you every cent you charge for our crop." "Here's Mr. Beard, burrah for him! here he comes to give us a berth in the 'Terra Nova." It was no easy job for Mr. Baird to reach his place of business without having the heels trodden off his boots.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—fancy goods, dry goods, etc., at Star of West Great slaughter in ready-made—James Bryden's Robert Emmet—T. A. Hall—St. Patrick's Night Sale of papers and periodicals—Edward Shea Lecture—by G. J. Bond—College Hall Furniture sale—John B. Curran & Co

Preserve your precious eyesight from the effects of sun and snow, by procuring a pair of Smoked or Coloured Glasses, at N. OH MAN'S, Atlantic Hotel Building.

TAKE NOTICE: ALL PERSONS wanting COALS for winter use can be supplied with the best North Sydney or English Household Coal, from the People's Depot at Brookings, at the rate of TWENTY-FOUR SHILLINGS [24s.] per ton, sent home promptly for cash on delivery.

JAMES MURRAY.

### AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE SALE.  
To-Morrow, FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. R. PEARCE, Princes Street.

CONSISTING OF ALL THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE: 1 walnut suite covered in hair cloth, 1 oval walnut centre table—marble top, 1 walnut whatnot, 1 handsome mantel mirror, 2 drapery tables, 2 ottomans, 2 fender stools, mantel drapery, 1 pair footstools, lot of fine pictures, 1 globe wax fruit, 1 2-ply carpet, ornaments, hall canvas, flowers, 1 superior 5-day clock, 1 carpet, wash stands, toiletware, bedsteads, &c., 1 round table, 1 couch, 1 cane chair, 1 clock, floor canvas, 1 sup. singer sewing machine in perfect order, pictures, 1 hanging lamp, or ornaments, pictures, mantel drapery, table covers, &c., 1 no. 6 universal cooking stove, table, chairs, earthenware, lamps, mats, &c.

J. B. CURRAN & Co., Auctioneers.

### City Club, Limited.

### SALE OF PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

On Saturday Evening, at 8 o'clock, THE FOLLOWING PAPERS AND PERIODICALS for 1888, will be sold at the Club Rooms: Graphic, Illustrated London News, Punch, Judy, Truth, Pall Mall Budget, Tit Bits, Forest and Stream, World, Frank Leslie, (ill.) Harper's (Land and Water) Weekly, Puck, Weekly Herald, Scientific American, Montreal Weekly Star, Contemporary Review, Nineteenth Century, Temple Bar, Century, Harper's Magazine, Magazine of Art, Popular Science Monthly, Chambers' Journal.

EDWARD SHEA, Secretary.

WE HAVE REDUCED THE price of our Heavy Black Oats to 3s. 6d. per bushel, at Brookings & McBride's Hill.

JAMES MURRAY.

### PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

### THE ANNUAL

### Methodist Benevolent Concert

will be held in COLLEGE HALL, on THURSDAY EVENING, 5th of April. Programme and other particulars later on.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## AUCTION TO-MORROW



At the Star of the West, COMMENCING AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

The Goods to be disposed of are Fancy Goods and balance of Dry Goods. There will be Sales at the same hours on Saturday, when Farming Utensils & Hardware will be knocked down for cash.

## T. A. HALL.

## Robert Emmet, St. Patrick's Night.

ADMISSION: 20 AND 10 CENTS. T. A. Dramatic Company.

## Great Slaughter AMONGST THE READY-MADES

## At James Bryden's.

COME ALONG AND SECURE ONE OF OUR Cheap Coats, Pants or Vests. Bring your boys also and have them fitted. We are now showing some of our best Shirts and Drawers, very cheap, for man or boy.

## CHAPLIN

Has just received by S.S. "Newfoundland," A CHOICE SELECTION OF

## Spring Suitings, Trouserings, &c.

And invites his patrons and the Public generally to call and see them, at 106 WATER STREET.

## PARNELL'S NEWS.

Plant Food (in boxes) 10 cents and 25 cents each  
Excelsior Bird Food 10 cents box  
Bird Gravel 10 cents box  
Van Houten's Cocoa, (1/2-lb tins) 25 cents each  
Superior Boot Polish, (for Ladies' boots) 15 cents per bottle

## F. PARNELL, 131 Water Street.

## A Few Choice Turkeys, Also, Fresh Halifax Sausages,

AT 18-CENTS PER POUND. GEORGE E. BEARNS.

## HAVE THE BEST.

## Excelsior Dorries

And as we guarantee delivery on date promised to those whose orders are BOOKED, we request our patrons to let us have their favours as soon as possible. M. MONROE, Agent.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE Of Alteration of Day of Sale.

THE PUBLIC WILL PLEASE TAKE notice that the sale of Household Furniture, advertised to take place at the residence of MRS. R. PEARCE, Princes Street, on Monday next, will be held To-Morrow, Friday, at Eleven o'clock. Great Bargains may be expected. J. B. CURRAN & Co., Auctioneers.

## Lecture,

Under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Mrs. Blake, and under the auspices of the Board of Governors of the Methodist College, A LECTURE will be delivered in the College Hall, on THIS THURSDAY EVENING, By Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A., subject:—

## "PHOTOS FROM THE LAND OF PYRAMIDS AND PHARAOHS."

Illustrated by the Lantern and the Lime Light. Doors open at 7:30; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 10-cents. Tickets for Reserved Seats 20-cents, to be had at G. S. Milligan's bookstore until six o'clock on the evening of the lecture. Proceeds in aid of the College Building Fund.

### PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

A Tea Meeting and Entertainment, (Under the auspices of St. Thomas's Branch, C.E.T.S., and Woman's Assoc'n), WILL BE HELD IN

## St. Patrick's Hall, ON TUESDAY, 10th APRIL,

A charming programme is in course of preparation. Particulars later on.

### FOR SALE.

## That Dwelling House AND PREMISES,

Situate on Road leading from King's Bridge to Quill Valley; the property of Mr. James Griffin. Perpetual Lease. Ground rent \$12.00 per annum. For further particulars, apply to EDWARD SHEA, Solicitor.

### NOTICE!

AFTER FOUR WEEKS, APPLICATION will be made to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council for LETTERS PATENT, for a NEW AND IMPROVED ANCHOR, and method of lifting and handling same, to be granted to WILLIAM H. RHODES, of Saint John's. St. John's, January 16th, 1888.

D. MORISON, Solicitor for applicant.

### FOR SALE,

## 200 TONS BRIGHT, ROUND North Sydney Coal,

At lowest market price. We guarantee this Coal not mixed. 100 sacks Bran—very cheap. GOODFELLOW & Co.



## Direct Steam from Liverpool

THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS FULL powered Steamers will be despatched from Liverpool direct to St. John's:— On 20th March S.S. 'Durham City,' 3092 tons. On 7th April S.S. 'Boston City,' 2334 tons. On 15th May S.S. 'Saint Louis,' 1862 tons. Rate of Freight, 22s. 6d. sterling, and 10 per cent primage. Apply to C. T. BOWRING & Co., Liverpool, or, BOWRING BROTHERS, St. John's.

## Now Landing

Ex "Portia" from the Mills via Halifax, 77 Barrels of that world-famous FLOUR, of snowy whiteness, known as

## "DAILY BREAD."

JAMES MURRAY.

WANTED: A GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at this office.

# THE 'GLOUCESTER' DORY.

WE CAN TAKE ORDERS FOR ABOUT SIXTY more of these Dorries. They are pronounced by competent judges to be the BEST YET.

Builders' Supply Store, 149 Water Street. WM. CAMPBELL, Agent.

# New Goods. :-: New Goods.

WILLIAM FREW, 191 WATER STREET, 191.

Has just received, per S.S. "Newfoundland."

BLACK & GOLD PUSHERS, NEW SHADE, ONLY 60-CENTS PER YARD.

BLACK AND COLORED GAUZES, ONLY 25-CENTS, WORTH 50, LADIES' JERSEYS & DOLMANS very cheap, and a splendid assortment of Muslins, Oatmeal, Leno, and Canvas Cloths, for Ladies' and Children's wear—beautiful patterns and very newest shades.

Also: 5,000 Pieces Room Papers, neat and pretty, from 5-cents up. And 50 Pieces Papering Calico, only 4-cents per yard.

Nearly opposite the Market House. WILLIAM FREW.

# TURKEYS.

Fresh by the S. S. "Newfoundland," and for sale by

JAS. & WM. PITTS, Prime Fresh Turkeys!

Drink the Health-Giving Waters!

FOR SALE AT FORAN'S, ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Mineral Waters: from the Chalybeate Springs. A Genuine Blood Purifier. A certain and perfect cure for Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility.

# The Destiny of Newfoundland

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

## LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH!

A safe and valuable investment. Substantial Christmas and New Year Presents for your wife, your boys and your girls. Don't let this opportunity go by.

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

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

# ANNAPOLIS VALLEY APPLES. MAGAZINES AND NEW BOOKS.

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

# Choice Winter APPLES.

These apples are of very superior quality, barrels being marked A. S. Harris.

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

# \$1.00

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

CLIFT, WOOD & CO. FOR SALE.

2 Pair Curling Stones. Apply at this office.

# CANDLES. Ch'e. Fat Beef.

Mould Candles, Wax Candles, Paraffine Candles, Colonial Candles, plain and colored.

CLIFT, WOOD & CO. Y. Just received ex "Newfoundland."

# Walton Court;

ADELAIDE CAMERON'S "SHADOW LOVE."

By the Author of Dora Thorne.

CHAPTER I. (Concluded.)

'Adelaide,' he said, abruptly, 'I shall leave England to-morrow, never to return.'

Her sweet face grew a shade paler. 'I am not surprised,' she returned, gently—'not in the least.'

'I knew that you would not be; you are so kind, so good. I must go; my heart lies buried in Margarita's grave. I cannot stay here.'

He spoke with a sorrowful, passionate bitterness that grieved her. She tried to comfort him; she laid one hand on his.

'It is only natural,' she said, quietly. 'Change of scene and travel will be best for you.'

'I am ashamed of myself,' he continued, 'but I cannot help it, Adelaide; my love is stronger than I. I cannot forget her. I see the beautiful face, the dark eyes, the sweet lips; I hear the voice sweeter than earth's sweetest music. What shall I do? My sorrow never sleeps.'

'Time will heal it,' answered Adelaide; 'nothing else can.'

'Adelaide,' said Lord Rylestone, 'you have been like some dear sister to me. I shall never forget your goodness. Be kind to me still. I shall never return to live at Walton. Will you remain here and take care of it for me?'

'I will,' she replied—and the simple words meant more from her than strongest protestations.

'I am ashamed to ask you to take my place—to ask you to fulfill my duties; but I cannot remain, for my heart is in Margarita's grave.'

'I will take your place,' she said, gently; 'but I have faith in you, Lord Rylestone. You will not let sorrow master you. You must suffer for a time, but you will rise again, braver, nobler, better for the fight; and until that time comes I will take your place.'

So they bade each other farewell, and soon afterward he left England, and Adelaide lived on at Walton Court with the dream of her life unfulfilled.

Her name soon became famous. Nearly the whole of her large fortune was spent in works of charity. She built churches, almshouses, and schools; she relieved the sick and the poor; she never turned from a prayer, she never refused assistance to the needy. For miles around her name was followed by blessings and tears and prayers.

Her sweet and noble womanhood seemed to have grown complete; as the years passed, the beautiful face grew more lovely; time added to its charms. There was, perhaps, a deeper sheen on the golden head, a deeper light in the eyes and a firmer expression round the lips; but Adelaide Cameron was nearly at the prime of her superb womanhood then.

She had had lovers in plenty. Some of the proudest in the land had laid title and fortune at her feet; she heeded them not.

'My shadow love,' she said to herself, with a mournful smile, 'is dearer to me than any other can be, and I shall die as I have lived—true to it.'

She heard at rare intervals from Lord Rylestone, but she had ceased to hope or to think that he would ever care for her; his heart lay in Margarita's grave. There was no more beautiful trait in her character than that evidenced by the great care she took of Margarita's grave. No one could see it without thinking that loving hands tended it. Rarest flowers bloomed there, and hardly a week passed without her visiting it.

If she was kinder to one than another, it was to the woman whose charity had preserved Margarita from death—Mrs. Meadows. Lord Rylestone had settled a handsome annuity upon her. It had been one of his pleasures to find out all who had been kind to Margarita, and reward them.

So time passed, and Adelaide smiled when her twenty-sixth birthday came.

'I wish my face would grow old,' she said. 'My heart, I think, has never been young.'

Before six years had passed Lord Rylestone had made for himself a name and a fortune. As Adelaide had predicted, he lived down his sorrow, and he rose from it a nobler, better, braver man. He travelled for some little time, and then accepted another appointment in Canada.

He managed such skill, such energy and resolution, that his conduct was universally approved; and then he was offered an appointment at home, and he returned to accept it.

He did not go to Walton Court at once, for he had imperative business in London. He had been there for months before he found time to return home.

He reached the Court one evening in May, when the air seemed full of the perfume of lilac and the song of nightingales; and, before he wended his steps thither, he paid a visit to Margarita's grave. What loving hands tended it! The sweetest flowers bloomed there—love seemed to surround it. It was the better man for the remove the weight of sorrow. After all she was at peace.

And then he went to the Court. He found the grounds, and a little child, one of her nieces, was with her. Perhaps she was not much surprised to see him; he was so continually in her thoughts that it was only one of them realized. She rapped the white lilies that she had gathered, and advanced with outstretched hands to meet him.

'You are home at last,' she said, leaving her hands in his.

His heart seemed to go out to her—she had been so loving, so good, so true—she was so fair; and he knew that her youth, her love, had all been given to him.

'I want you to make it home for me, Adelaide,' he said, gently. 'I have something to say to you.'

She walked down the broad path, she forgetting the little lame child, who looked after them with a sigh.

He did not plead to her as a heart broken man, nor as one whose heart lay buried and whose hope was dead, but like one who had suffered bravely, and had borne his pain.

'It is not my first love that I have to offer you, Adelaide,' he said—'that, the impetuous, fervent boy's worship, was Margarita's—but I do offer you the whole true, deep, tender love of a man.'

She did not accept it at once; she wanted him to be sure of himself; but at last, almost in despair, he pleaded to her with such passionate earnestness that she could not refuse.

There was no coquetry or affectation in her acceptance of him, she merely placed her hand in his and said—

'I am quite willing to be your wife, Allan, for I have loved you all my life.'

They were married in the summer time, and no happier husband and wife lived than Lord and Lady Rylestone. She is too noble and too liberal-minded to be jealous of the dead, but there are times when she steals nearer to him and clasps her white arms round his neck, remembering Margarita's last words.

The voices of children now make music in the Court. If Lord Rylestone has a favorite, it is his eldest daughter, a dark-eyed girl, whom he calls Margarita; and his voice takes another tone when he speaks to her, and his eyes have a softer light. A grave, half-sad smile comes to his wife's lips when he, weighing past and future, calls his child Margarita.

Adelaide finds him sometimes standing before the Spanish picture, looking at the richly-colored face and dark, tender eyes; and then she rises above the level of womanhood, and says sweet words to him of the buried love, and leads him gently away.

They are very happy. Fame and fortune smile upon them; the poor bless them; fair children bloom around them; Heaven lavishes richest gifts upon them. Earth has no more to give them.

THE END.

# TO BE LET.

(With immediate possession.) That comfortable & convenient BRICK DWELLING HOUSE,

No 2 TASKER TERRACE, recently tenanted by the French Consul, Monsieur C. des Isles.

Also, with possession on 1st May next, THE COMPACT DWELLING HOUSE,

In brick building, corner Duckworth Street and Beck's Cove, over the shop of Messrs. Fullerton & Mott, recently occupied by D. Patrick, Esq. For terms, etc., apply to

feb10,fp JAMES MURRAY.

# Prime Fat Beef, Hay, &c.

For Sale By JAS. & WM. PITTS,

897 bales Prime Hay, 72 qtrs Prime Fresh Beef, 2 casks Prime Fresh Beef, 1 car. Prime Fresh Pork, 317 pieces Deal, 4 bris Corned Beef.

# TO LET,

(For one or more years.) THE :-: OFFICES,

Lately occupied by Messrs. Stubb, Row & Holmwood, Water Street, together with fire-proof safes, desks, book cases, and other office furniture, as left by last occupant. A rare chance for dry goods, and other agents, the situation is so central. Apply to

mar7,31 P. & L. TESSIER.

# To Let,

A VERY COMFORTABLE ROOM TO LET,

(Double or single); fire if required; terms moderate. Apply to MRS. W. MCKENZIE, 18 Catherine Row, Beck's Cove.

# TEA. TEA.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co., CHOICE CONCOU TEA

Just Received,

THE MARCH NO. OF LADIES' JOURNAL, February No. of Century Magazine, Family Herald, Murray's Journal, Pleasant Hours, and other Magazines, Boys of England, vol. 43, The Daisy Volume, XX, The Gladiators, The Queen's Marines, Gen'l Bounce, Dicky Grand, Kate Coventry, Good for Nothing, Mellville, only 30-cents per volume.

Thicker than Water, by James Payne 30 cents  
The Luck of the Darrells, by Jas Payne 30 cents  
In the Carquinez Woods, by Bret Harte 30 cents  
Wit and Wisdom, by Benjamin Disraeli 30 cents  
Scotch Readings, by A. G. Murdoch 30 cents

mar3 J. F. CHISHOLM.

# KEROSENE OIL.

20 casks Boston Kero. Oil,

FOR SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

# FOR SALE!

A VALUABLE PIECE OF Building Ground,

On the Waterford Bridge Road, near Tor Cottage; part of the Estate of the late Bridget Kerivan. Apply to

mar2 P. J. SCOTT, Solicitor, Old Post Office Building.

# PORK. PORK.

For Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.'s,

23 bris. P. M. PORK, 14 bris. Jowies, 23 bris. Pates, 10 bris. Feet.

# FOR SALE,

By Dryer & Greene HIND QTRS. FRESH VENISON

12 cts. per lb. Fresh Cod Fish Tongues 10 cts per lb. Smoked Turbot.

# GRANULATED And Crystallized Sugar.

WE WILL SELL A FEW BARRELS CRYSTALLIZED and granulated Sugar at 50s., or \$10 per cwt., to close sales.

mar2 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

# FOR SALE.

A Double Dwelling House

Situate on East Side of Barnes' Lane, near Oil Factory. Leasehold Term—999. Ground Rent \$36. For particulars, apply to

feb29,tf GEORGE LEMESSURIER, Solicitor.

# HERRING :-: NETS.

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The Evening Telegram. ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 8, 1888.

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THE BAIT ACT. Mr. Bond asks for a Repeal of the Act, or that Compensation be given to those whose sole Means of Support are about to be taken away by the Government.

On Monday evening Mr. Bond addressed the House as follows:—This bait question is one that affects a large section of the colony, and it calls for a full and impartial discussion.

I feel convinced that if the question is viewed in a broad, liberal spirit, the amendment I have submitted will receive the support of all hon. gentlemen. Last session I presented a number of petitions to this House, numerous and respectfully signed, which were expressive of the strong feeling adverse to the bait bill passed by the Legislature last year.

I may now say that by the last mail from the Westward I received a number of petitions, bearing the signatures of over a thousand fishermen, and praying for an amendment of that Act; owing to the ruling of his honor, the Speaker, I have been unable to lay these before the House.

I am informed that by next mail I shall receive petitions from the districts of Burin, Burgeo, and Placentia and St. Mary's upon the same subject, and I am aware, too, that a monster petition with the same object is now in the hands of the hon. the Colonial Secretary, for presentation to the Upper House.

It has been asserted in the "Mercury," the official organ of the Government and of this House, that the Bait Act is a popular measure, and that the only objections to it proceed from a "few wretched bait catchers" in Fortune Bay.

No stronger refutation could be given to this assertion than the petitions I now hold in my hand containing the signatures of clergymen, merchants and well-to-do planters. The people of Fortune Bay, sir, have never appeared before this House as applicants for pauper relief. They do not now come before you in such a character.

Last year, when every other district in the island received thousands of dollars in pauper relief, mine never sought to have any participation in it, nor did it receive one cent. But at the close of that year Fortune Bay had \$3,000 to the credit of its account.

I repeat, sir, that the people of Fortune Bay do not now approach this Legislature as paupers; they simply ask that there shall be no interference with their legitimate rights. I stated a day or two ago when speaking on this subject that this Bait Act interferes in the first place with large vested interests on the South and West Coasts; that over 1,600 fishermen have been engaged for years in the trade of bait fishes.

In Fortune Bay alone there are 5,900 individuals solely dependent for their livelihood upon this business, and they have invested in boats and implements of their trade \$84,500. But my district is not the only district which is interested in this matter. There are hundreds in Placentia and St. Mary's, in Burin and in Burgeo and LaPoile who have invested their all in the business of supplying bait to foreigners.

I also pointed out that this Act tends to create monopolies of the most odious and terrible character, that not only will the whole bait traffic, but the herring and bank fisheries of this country fall into the hands of monopolists.

I pointed out that by the granting of licenses for the sale of bait to its friends, the Government will inflict upon this colony one of the worst and most grievous wrongs which it has ever suffered under. This will be the effect of the first section of the Act.

The second section, I submit, is an arbitrary departure from common law, calculated to work the most dire injustice to the individual. It provides that, because a squid or a caplin is found upon the property of a man, he may be dragged miles from his home to appear before a Stipendiary Magistrate, with the burden laid upon him of proving his innocence of the charge of violating the provisions of the Act.

Such a provision might be justifiable if inserted in a Coercion Act, but is totally indefensible in a bill of this nature.

This section alone ought to condemn the Act in the eyes of all liberal and right-thinking men. The evils that are likely to accrue from the enforcement of this section are most apparent. It will have the effect of setting man against man, and neighbour against neighbour. If a man cherishes enmity against his neighbour, he can cause him to be brought before a Magistrate, and in case he cannot prove that the squid or caplin which was found upon his property was not there in violation of this Bait Act, he can procure the imposition of a fine upon him, the confiscation of his property and the imprisonment of his body.

It may not have been the intention of the Legislature that such a result should be rendered possible; but it does not therefore follow that such is not the law. This Act is now the law of the land, and it is competent for any man to put its machinery in operation. Let us look for a moment at the arguments which are brought forward by the advocates of this Act. It is alleged, in the first place, that the Act tends to the preservation of our bait fishes. This, sir, I most emphatically deny.

The fact that the measure contains no provision for regulating the season during which bait may be caught, nor the quantity which may be taken and sold by those holding licenses, most clearly proves that the Act is not intended for the purpose alleged by its promoters, namely, "the preservation of our bait fishes."

The holders of the Government licenses may take the bait at any time, and may, if they please, employ a thousand men to work for them in catching it for the purpose of "sale and exportation." In the second place it is contended that if the Act is enforced it will succeed in driving the French fishermen from the banks. Is this result likely to happen? I have knowledge that all the caplin which the French require is caught at Miquelon and Langley, and that for the last three or four years all the squid they have used has been caught on the banks. We can only inconvenience the French, and the only way we can inconvenience them is by preventing them from obtaining a supply of herring bait from Fortune Bay.

But herring bait, sir, can be taken in purse nets outside the three mile limit. It can be procured at Bay of Islands all through the winter months, and in Bay St. George after the 18th or 20th of April. These, sir, are facts, not suppositions. Further, I have been informed by the hon. Colonial Secretary that it is not the intention of the Government to enforce the act against British subjects or to interfere with the winter herring fishery.

If the Nova Scotians and Canadians are permitted to purchase herring caught in our waters and afterwards frozen, an avenue is opened up to the French to obtain all the bait they require. It is asserted that the French have already received bait from this source, and that Nova Scotia vessels have stocked St. Pierre with frozen herring. That assertion was denied by the hon. mover of the address, Mr. LeMessurier. I know whereof I speak. On the 17th of February several cargoes of herring were sold at St. Pierre by Nova Scotian vessels. Again, the hon. member for Burin, Mr. Peters, directed attention to the Coast Fisheries Act and alleged that the enforcement of its provisions will prevent the French from obtaining bait. That act limits the amount of herring which shall be taken on any trip to the Banks to sixty barrels. But these vessels can make any number of trips, and further, sir, that act refers only to vessels owned in this colony. The hon. Attorney General will not deny this. Failing in the substantiation of these two claims which have been urged in favour of the act, its supporters fall back upon the flimsy excuse that the Canadians will not enter upon such a degrading enterprise as the bait traffic. Sir, no labor is in itself degrading. All honest toil is stamped with the Divine impress of nobility. I can assure hon. gentlemen that the Nova Scotians will turn their attention to what has been to us a most lucrative industry. The petitions which I have received, praying for an amendment of this Act, contain the signatures of merchants, clergymen, and well-to-do planters, who have no personal or selfish interest in the continuation of this traffic. Amongst others, I notice the names of H. T. Holman, Esq., the agent of Messrs. Newman & Co., of Harbor Briton; of Burke Brothers, of St. Jacques, and of Messrs. Cluett, of Belloram, firms which all do large general business in these several localities. The house of Newman & Co., for instance, is as largely, if not more largely engaged in the bank fishery than any mercantile firm in St. John's. I submit that the presence of these influential names appended to these petitions add very much to the force of my contention. If, as hon. members

opposite contended, the supply of bait to the French seriously interferes with the trade of the colony, how is it that such men as these, so deeply interested in that trade, can petition for the amendment of the Bait Act? Either the supply of bait to foreigners is not such a crying grievance as is alleged, or else the destitution into which the enforcement of this Act is likely to plunge the inhabitants of that coast has so moved their hearts that they have taken this course through sentiments of grave compassion for distress. In any case, these petitions and the contention which I base upon them should, I submit, have great weight with this House. This is a matter, sir, which should not be regarded from any mere party standpoint; it affects this country as a whole, and I am sure that if party feeling were laid aside for a moment, and a free, open and liberal consideration given this question, there would not be one member of this House who would not support the amendment now before the chair. The hon. Attorney General informed us, a night or two ago, that the Government intended to pursue a policy which will inflict another great injustice upon those people who are dependent upon the bait traffic for their maintenance. He said that it was the intention of the Government to issue licenses for the sale of bait to the inhabitants of the west coast should they apply for it now. I was astonished when I heard that statement. I had seen it previously made in the public newspapers, but I could not believe that the Government intended to inflict upon the people Fortune Bay so monstrous an injustice. The people of the west coast have never depended upon the bait traffic for their living; they had never caught herrings for the purpose of selling them as bait. The Government, then, intends to allow those men to supply bait to the French, and to close down upon the 3,500 individuals who depend solely upon that industry for their livelihood. I ask, sir, is this justice? Is such a course worthy of this Legislature? Is such a thing to be tolerated? What claim has St. George's Bay to superior consideration over Fortune Bay? Why should the means of livelihood be ruthlessly snatched from my people and handed over to the people of St. George's Bay? Injustice is no name for such a proceeding. People who are crushed to the earth under the heel of oppression will retaliate when the occasion comes to them, and I dread the results which the enforcement of such unjust and partial legislation will certainly bring about. But, for the sake of argument, let us for a moment admit that this Bait Act is in itself an excellent measure, can you enforce it? I think I have proved to this House that it cannot be enforced, for I have pointed out that various avenues can be opened up for the supply of bait to the French. I am strongly in favor of restrictive legislation upon the capture and sale of bait fishes, but this Act I cannot and will not support; but I shall use every effort of which I am capable to secure its repeal. Seeing that we cannot carry the Act into effective operation, does not wisdom and common sense suggest that some other course should be pursued? In the amendment which I have just proposed I suggest the repeal of the present Act and the introduction of a measure compelling the French to enter our ports to obtain a supply of bait. I would suggest that a fee similar to that imposed upon American fishing vessels, say \$1.50 per ton, be charged for a license to obtain bait. This year there will be engaged in the bank fishery 420 vessels with a gross tonnage of 43,204 tons. At the rate of \$1.50 per ton the revenue accruing from this source will amount to \$64,806. Add to this an amount of \$10,392.96 which will be collected as light dues if these vessels are permitted to enter Fortune Bay, and you arrive at an increase of revenue of \$75,198.96. Supposing these vessels pay the average price for the herring bait they receive, the French will spend amongst us in this article alone \$140,000 during the ensuing spring. Add these several amounts together and you will arrive at the handsome total of \$215,348.96. We should require to sell a quantity of 200,000 quintals over and above our present production, at a profit of a dollar a quintal to secure an increased profit to the country equal to that derived from the adoption of such a measure as this. The extra profit upon codfish would go, it must be remembered, to the shippers, and the general public would be the gainers to a very small degree. But under the amended Bait Bill which I suggest, the general public would derive the benefit which I have pointed out. Looking at this matter from a purely commercial standpoint, would it not be wise to amend your present bill in the manner I have indicated? Why throw away the large sum which will be spent all over the country in the purchase of bait, or the \$60,000 payable for licenses or the \$10,000 for light dues? In this view alone my amendment is, as I conceive, deserving the support of the House. But I take a higher view of this matter. I regard it from the standpoint of justice to a large number of individuals who have for years depended upon this industry for their livelihood. I cannot press this matter too strongly upon the attention of hon. members. I appeal to them in the name of that justice which is implanted in the breast of every man, given to him as his guide not only with regard to himself but with regard to other men, to give this matter their earnest and impartial consideration. If you insist upon enforcing this Bait Act you are in duty bound to provide free ships and free outfits to enable those now depending upon the bait traffic to engage in other employment. You must compensate them for the

injury they will sustain. There are now 1,493 boats of from four to thirty qtls. capacity which have been engaged in the bait trade, and will be utterly useless for any other purpose. Many of them were built expressly for that trade. There are 2,000 nets and seines which will be rendered useless if you prohibit the traffic in bait. If you do not act with common justice to these people, serious trouble is almost certain to arise in this country, for men cannot be expected to tamely submit whilst the bread is snatched from the grasp of their helpless wives and families. It is urged by supporters of the act that much smuggling has resulted from the trade in bait. I agree with them, there has been smuggling, but if you compel the French ships to enter our ports you will prevent all opportunity of thus breaking the law. It has been urged with much force that great waste of bait has resulted from the traffic. I admit it, there has been waste, but by the means I suggest it will be prevented in future. What objection can you raise to such legislation as I propose? If you want restrictive legislation, I go with you, but I will never cease to oppose your present act. I object to it because it will create grievous monopolies; because it will not carry out your ideas concerning it, and because its 2nd section is an arbitrary departure from common law which will work grave harm in the community. Common sense dictates some alteration of the law. I have not brought this matter forward in any mere party spirit. When first the measure was proposed I opposed it alone and single-handed. It was not understood, sir, either by the members of the House or by the public. It was hurried through this House before a copy of it was printed and before half a dozen members knew what were its provisions. The public knew nothing about it, for it was discussed with closed doors and the publication of the debate was prohibited. It was hurried into the Legislative Council where it was debated with closed doors and where it was quietly passed and sent out for the Royal assent. Under such circumstances how could the matter receive the consideration its grave import deserved? I believe, sir, that if the feelings of the people could be ascertained not twenty men in the whole island would declare in its favor. I believe, too, that if hon. members would exercise a free and unbiased judgment, not one member of this House but would be found ready to support it. There is not a district in the island from which I have not received communications condemnatory of the Bait Act, and I believe that if hon. members would speak out they would all confess that they have received from their constituents repeated expressions of dissatisfaction concerning it. I have received from Mr. J. R. Knight, a gentleman whose statements will be received without question, the following figures bearing upon this question that astonished me. In 1879 some thirty-five French vessels entered this port for squid bait. The light dues paid by these vessels amounted to \$1800, and their disbursements for ten days \$21,000. Every provision dealer in this city has a direct interest in this question, for the operation of this Bait Act means so much lost to him. I feel that it is unnecessary to multiply arguments against this ill-advised measure. I have no desire to unduly delay this House. In conclusion, I beg hon. gentlemen to divest themselves of prejudice, to regard the serious evils which must accrue from the enforcement of this Bait Bill, to consider the enormous cost of the machinery necessary for effectively carrying out the Act; and, finally, to refuse to perpetuate such a monstrous injustice upon thousands of fishermen.

**"PROTECTING" THE LOBSTER.**

Editor Evening Telegram.  
DEAR SIR,—I am much amused at some men's ideas of protecting the lobster fisheries of this country. It is apparent that their whole desire is to create monopolies. I read an extract of a letter in the Mercury of the 5th inst., from a Newfoundlander in P. E. Island. If a resident of that country, why take such an interest in the lobster fishery of Newfoundland. The truth is, one of our packers is now in P. E. Island seeking for mechanics for his and other factories (if at all possible) at a less rate of wages than is paid in this country? His course should have been to teach the young men of the country, who learn quickly and, in my experience, make excellent sealers and case makers. No doubt this "Newfoundlander" considers it opportune to send letters here to affect legislation, hoping a monopoly may be created by granting packers territory. The result would be: 1st—When more lobsters were caught than the packer was prepared or cared to pack, he could compel the fisherman to either lose his lobsters or take whatever the packer chose to pay for them. When lobsters are left in the boats, awaiting the pleasure of the packer, the greater part die. They are then useless for canning, but make a very excellent manure to raise turnips. 2nd—What a chance the unscrupulous monopolist has to overcharge for provisions and goods, (which is the general mode of payment in this country) as the poor fisherman cannot carry his catch of lobsters any great distance to another factory. If the Government should allow a monopolizing law to be enacted, they had better make up their mind. They will have to support in the winter months the poor lobster catchers. But with an honest rivalry, the fisherman can easily lay in his winter's diet out of his summer's savings. I strongly advise the passing of an act to shorten the lobster-canning season, and also prevent the taking of small lobsters at all. Yours, &c.,  
AN OLD PACKER.  
St. John's, March 7, 1888.

**The Evening Telegram**

ST. JOHN'S, MARCH 8, 1888.

**AN ABLE SPEECH.**

**Mr. Bond on the Bait Act.**

WE have much pleasure in placing before our readers to-day a carefully-revised report of the able and eloquent speech on the Bait Act delivered in the Lower House on Monday evening by the talented member for Fortune Bay. Mr. Bond is a logical and polished speaker, and his efforts in the Assembly are always characterized by lucidity and power; but all who had the pleasure of hearing him on the occasion to which we now refer, unite in saying that no finer address than his speech against the ill-advised measure in question has ever been delivered in either branch of our local Legislature. From exordium to peroration he was positively invincible, and when he resumed his seat, and the enthusiasm with which he was greeted by the large audience throughout had subsided, it was very evident that the Government keenly felt the awkwardness of their position. The antics of those who essayed to reply were pitiable in the extreme, and even "the gods in the gallery" who gazed upon the scene could not help audibly expressing their contempt for the nonplussed Attorney General and his perplexed and stupid supporters. Had members of the Government not made up their minds beforehand to resist conviction, they would have readily seen and admitted the force of Mr. Bond's arguments. But their party servility, mercenary disposition and dense ignorance of the duties which belong to the legislator's office, rendered them impervious to an appeal that would have proved irresistible in any intelligent and patriotic elective Assembly in the world. When the vote on the amendment moved by Mr. Bond was taken, there stood—for the motion: Messrs. Morine, Murphy, Parsons, McGrath and Bond; against the motion: Messrs. Winter, Donnelly, Penney, Goodridge, Scott, Callanan, Morris, Greene, Carty, Bradshaw, Watson, Smith McKay, Rolls, Kean, March, Peters and LeMessurier. All things considered, we were not surprised to see so many Government supporters vote against Mr. Bond's amendment. They, no doubt, had special inducements held out to them to do so. In other words, they were paid by the combination of monopolists who now practically control the Government, to act as they did, and they merely performed their part of the contract. But what shall we say of Messrs. Peters and LeMessurier? Surely they must have been offered an extraordinary high price for their votes, or they never would have assumed a position so inimical to the dearest interests of their constituents. Burin and Placentia Bays are largely interested in the bait traffic. In fact, thousands of the people of these districts depend almost entirely upon this business for their very existence. Nevertheless, for some paltry consideration, not yet publicly named, both those gentlemen closed their ears to the call of duty, steeled their breasts against the sense of suffering their conduct was certain to involve, and pursued a course in direct opposition to that marked out for them by the people whose wishes they were elected to represent. We cannot say how the inhabitants of Burin regard the anomalous conduct of their two representatives in this connection, as no letters have been received by us from that direction since the vote was taken. But we can say that public sentiment here strongly condemns the action of Messrs. Peters and LeMessurier, and just as strongly commends that of Mr. McGrath, who very properly consulted the wishes of his people and governed himself accordingly.

**A BETTER SELECTION.**

It has been suggested to us that a much more judicious selection to carry out the provisions of the Bait Act in Fortune Bay would have been Judge Bennett, of Harbor Grace, for years a resident of that district, at one time its Assembly representative, and one thoroughly informed on the matters at issue and as they affect that section. Ex-Inspector Carty would also have made an equitable and level-headed administrator of the provisions of that law. The important consideration of extra pay, which, for the chief of the force, amounts to a thousand dollars, settled the appointment in favor of Judge Prowse, Q.C.

**AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.**

The decision of their lordships of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Carter and Mr. Assistant Justice Little (Mr. Assistant Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., not being present) was formally announced to-day in re the appeal of McRae against the judgment of the magistrates, which held him guilty of a breach of the License Act by the sale of Botanic beer. Said decision reverses the judgment of the Police Court, of which the presiding magistrates were Judges Prowse, Q.C., and Conroy, Q.C., and holds that there was no violation of the License Act by the sale of the beer in question. By the judgment of the lower court defendant (McRae) had been fined \$10 and confiscation of all the stock of said beer on his premises, valued at over thirty dollars; and other vendees of the same beverage were also visited with prosecution. Mr. George H. Emerson was Crown prosecutor; Mr. Carty was counsel for appellant, McRae; and Mr. J. R. McNelly for the manufacturer of the beer, Mr. J. R. Lindberg.

**END OF THE BOTANIC BEER CASE.**

The decision of their lordships of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Carter and Mr. Assistant Justice Little (Mr. Assistant Justice Pinsent, D.C.L., not being present) was formally announced to-day in re the appeal of McRae against the judgment of the magistrates, which held him guilty of a breach of the License Act by the sale of Botanic beer. Said decision reverses the judgment of the Police Court, of which the presiding magistrates were Judges Prowse, Q.C., and Conroy, Q.C., and holds that there was no violation of the License Act by the sale of the beer in question. By the judgment of the lower court defendant (McRae) had been fined \$10 and confiscation of all the stock of said beer on his premises, valued at over thirty dollars; and other vendees of the same beverage were also visited with prosecution. Mr. George H. Emerson was Crown prosecutor; Mr. Carty was counsel for appellant, McRae; and Mr. J. R. McNelly for the manufacturer of the beer, Mr. J. R. Lindberg.

**AN OLD PACKER.**

St. John's, March 7, 1888.

**TERRA NOVA'S NAVY.**

Our West Coast Squadron.

The heavily-armed cruisers Hercules and Lady Glover, which have been commissioned by the Government to enforce the provisions of the Bait Act in Fortune Bay and neighborhood, will start on their mission this evening or to-morrow, weather permitting. The staff of officers will see that no fresh herrings are sold to the French bankers for bait, if any French bankers should enter the ports of that part of the coast, and also see that no Fortune Bay or Placentia fishing boats laden with fresh herrings depart for St. Peter's to dispose of their cargoes. The bearing of the Bait Act upon the interests of the fishermen of those Bays who heretofore supplied bait to the French, is so adverse that one requires the fullest proof of the advantageous effects upon the rest of the population, flowing from the Bait Act, before assenting to the proposition that the Bait Act will confer general benefit. The proof has not been forthcoming yet, and unless it can be afforded in a year or two, by a substantial improvement in foreign quotations for our staple, as a result of the restriction of French competition, all the praises raised about the merits of the Bait Act will be resolved into so much hue-and-cry. As a measure of general benefit, it is as yet on its trial, and as an experiment it makes vicarious sacrifices of the people of the two bays particularly affected by its operation, for the good of the whole. Judge Prowse, assisted by a police force, will have absolute power and charge in enforcing the provisions of the law, and already grave dissatisfaction is expressed at the Government's selection of such an official for so delicate a mission. Here is an avocation giving employment to a large population, suppressed at one fell swoop. What wonder if, under such circumstances, there should be evasions and entanglements at first; and to deal with such amicably, the choice of the Government should have fallen upon one of calm, equitable temperament, one having qualities to reason with the people in moments of excitement, dissuade them, respectfully but firmly, from the perpetration of illegal acts, and win their respect and conciliation. It looks now as if the Government were bent upon a crusade of overbearing intolerance and injustice toward the people of those bays, and had chosen an agent wanting in common discretion and wisdom, for their purposes, knowing that the affected quarters were strongholds of opposition. The expense of the service, which will last into the middle of May, will be very heavy, one that the country can ill afford to bear at such a time as this.

**THE FRENCH SHORE DIFFICULTY.**

The Mercury indulges in a great deal of palaver, much of which seems unnecessary, unless it be designed to cloak a purpose, touching the issue of land grants on the French Shore. It would have us believe that, because the benefits of representation, revenue and loyal institutions have been extended to that part of the country, all difficulties touching grants of land there, within half a mile of the sea, have vanished into thin air. But that it is not so is evidenced by the repeated attempts of the British and French Governments to get rid of the vexed question, so far, in vain; the most recent being that in which Mr. Ford was engaged. The terms of that, the latest, commission—which handed over to the use of the French fishermen certain harbors and stretches of territory on the West Coast, where they might be free to pursue their avocations without molestation—were so disadvantageous to the colony, that the Legislature at once rejected them. The inhabitants of the West Coast may erect habitations and flakes on those portions of the Shore where the French still resort to fish; but, if so, they erect them upon sufferance and subject to the risk of having them removed. Although this is done without impairing Britain's sovereign right over every inch of soil there; yet, of what value can Government grants be to settlers under such circumstances, even if there was no restriction upon free grants—which is the moot point.

**LOCAL VARIETIES.**

Our readers are reminded of Rev. George J. Bond's lecture, in the College Hall, this evening. "KENNEL'S" third letter on "Rev. Dr. Howley and the Native Priests," is unavoidably held over till to-morrow. THE lady teachers of the Christian Doctrine Classes are requested to meet this evening, in the Cathedral Sacristy, at 8 o'clock. THE Novena in honor of St. Patrick commences this evening in St. Patrick's Church. A sermon will also be preached each evening. WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a lengthy and powerful letter on "The Two Aspects of Nativism." This document shall receive our best attention. **BIRTH.** At Great Placentia, on Saturday, 3rd inst., the wife of W. G. Bradshaw, Esq., of a son. **DIED.** At Fair Island, Bonavista Bay, Feb. 19th, Elizabeth, relict of John Whey, aged 47 years; leaving a helpless family to mourn their loss. Yesterday, after a long and painful illness, Augustine King, aged 21 years. Funeral on to-morrow (Friday) at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, No. 6 Damerill's lane; friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice. At Portugal Cove, after a long and painful illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Stephen Churohill, aged 58 years.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY NOTES.**

**Winter's Answers to Morine and Murphy.**

**ENQUIRIES INTO PUBLIC SERVICE BILL.**

WHEN the presentation of petitions was over in the Assembly on Tuesday, "His Honor the Speaker" called the order of the day. In answer to a notice of motion of Mr. Morine to ask Attorney General whether any bonds or securities belonging to Savings' Bank had been deposited outside of this colony, &c., the Attorney General replied that there had been in 1886, owing to severe strain on local Banks and in view of a sense of uneasiness about Savings' Bank. The sum was \$500,000, and was deposited in the London and Westminster Bank as security for a loan of £100,000, stg. This money had been since refunded, and was now in its proper place. It will be remembered that the Government denied this last year. A. M. Mackay's bill on lobster fishing, Attorney General's bills, (1) relating to Penitentiary, (2) to registration of deeds, (3) for enquiries into public service, were read a first time; ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday. The Hon. Receiver General then moved for a supply to Her Majesty. When the order was gone through, several petitions were presented, notably some containing 1200 signatures from Fortune Bay, on the Bait Bill, the reception of which was moved in a brief speech by Mr. Bond. Mr. Murphy then rose with a petition signed by 230 householders of Portugal Cove, on the subject of the Bait Bill. In reply to questions asked the Government by him, he was informed that the Bait Bill would not be enforced as against Americans, but certainly against the French. In this questioning the Attorney General showed his ignorance of the protocol of treaty of Washington, and would not inform Mr. Murphy whether it would be necessary for our people to procure selling licenses for bait, as well as Americans, who are compelled to secure purchase licenses. The House met at four p.m., and was receiving petitions until five p.m. The ticket color for Wednesday was red. The second reading of Registration Deeds Bill was gone through. One or two features in this bill are worthy of note. Deeds registered before '46 fire, of which records are lost, can be registered free of charge. The registration fees are slightly increased. The second reading of several other bills were deferred on the ground that they had not come from the printer. Whether the Mercury office purposely delays these matters or not we cannot say, but this much is certain, that members introducing private bills should have the privilege of taking them wherever they may choose to have them printed. This rule would save a lot of trouble. The bill providing for enquiries into public service. This bill simply enables the Governor and Council, when complaints are made against officials, to have sworn evidence taken at the enquiry. The Attorney General introduced it; Messrs. Scott and Emerson spoke against. Mr. Morine in favor of principle of bill. This bill requires to be considerably modified in committee. Provisions should be made to have official charged represented by Council, and also a privilege should be extended him to summon witnesses in his own defence; and, further, it should be provided that no official should be dismissed without a fair trial at such a tribunal. The Financial Secretary laid the accounts of his department on the table. Mr. Parsons tabled several notices of motion. **LOCAL VARIETIES.** Our readers are reminded of Rev. George J. Bond's lecture, in the College Hall, this evening. "KENNEL'S" third letter on "Rev. Dr. Howley and the Native Priests," is unavoidably held over till to-morrow. THE lady teachers of the Christian Doctrine Classes are requested to meet this evening, in the Cathedral Sacristy, at 8 o'clock. THE Novena in honor of St. Patrick commences this evening in St. Patrick's Church. A sermon will also be preached each evening. WE have to acknowledge the receipt of a lengthy and powerful letter on "The Two Aspects of Nativism." This document shall receive our best attention. **BIRTH.** At Great Placentia, on Saturday, 3rd inst., the wife of W. G. Bradshaw, Esq., of a son. **DIED.** At Fair Island, Bonavista Bay, Feb. 19th, Elizabeth, relict of John Whey, aged 47 years; leaving a helpless family to mourn their loss. Yesterday, after a long and painful illness, Augustine King, aged 21 years. Funeral on to-morrow (Friday) at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, No. 6 Damerill's lane; friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice. At Portugal Cove, after a long and painful illness, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. Stephen Churohill, aged 58 years.