

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD, AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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AND

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## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

Continued.

Mr. Little.—Yes, when that balance was squeezed out of the people of the country by the imposition of burdensome taxation. But he (Mr. L.) felt that it was a waste of time to be speaking to gentlemen like the hon. Mr. Shea, or to attempt to convince them? Of course the tail must follow the hide.

Mr. Scott.—After the able and eloquent speech of the hon. the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Little, there does not seem much to be said by those who follow. All they can say will be to corroborate and reiterate what that hon. gentleman has so ably expressed on the subject of this unnecessary imposition of 15 percent. No one will deny that a government ought not to impose any great burden on the people that is not justified by the exigency of the public service. Where, then, is the justification in this instance? The hon. member Mr. Little made reference to the manner in which this taxation had been going on increasing year after year; how year after year our public debt is being added to; how year after year the burdens of the people are augmented without even the shadow of an excuse. It is a well known fact that large sums of money are yearly extracted from the people. As had been stated by the hon. and learned gentleman who preceded him, the Receiver General had increased the debts of the colony during six years incumbency of office by the large sum of \$517,000 or \$518,000, in addition to the expenditure of \$5,194,430.31, the revenue received during that period. The figures would stand thus:

The public debt of the colony, 31st December, 1879, was \$1,451,290.44

An increase since 31 December, 1873 ..... \$299,613.85  
To this add the sum taken from the Halifax Fishery Award ..... 218,186.00

Whole sum spent by government in six years ..... \$6,712,230.76  
The hon. Receiver General has shown no reason to continue this increase. He (hon. R. G.) has attempted to do so by figures, which will not bear the test of investigation that the increase of last year was rendered necessary by the depreciation in price of "ad valorem" dutiable goods.

How can he excuse the keeping on of that increase this year when the value of "ad valorem" has increased to as high a figure as they were the nine years preceding the placing on of the 15 percent. A petition numerously and influentially signed by all the large importing houses and all merchants in this city well acquainted with the trade and its wants, and competent to judge of the requirements of the country, is presented to this House by one of the wealthiest and most influential gentlemen in the trade, the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Tessier, praying for a reduction of the present burdensome tax, and setting forth in plain terms, good financial reasons for a reduction in the tariff. That petition is treated with something very like contempt by some leading members on the Government side. If then, we are to take the opinion of all

the respectable mercantile men in St. John's, the "ad valorem" goods will reach as much in this year as they did in any one time of the nine years preceding 1879. In 1879 the "ad valorem" goods brought in \$272,000 or \$273,000. If the imports be only equal in quantity to last year, of which there can be no reason to doubt, your customs revenue will be \$83,253 with the 15 per cent. If to be added \$54,800 for 20 per cent, increased duty on the "ad valorem" owing to the rate of increase in value, you have \$889,753. 15 per cent. on this will give \$1,023,215 instead of \$972,000 received. Thus you will have a balance of \$54,000 at the lowest estimate over the amount alleged to be necessary to carry on all the works of the civil Government. But this credit balance does not include some \$40,000 received from other sources which will make a total of some \$100,900 over and above even what you claim to be necessary for the working of the machinery of Government. It was vain that we looked for any justification for such a course. The hon. gentleman is borne out by precedent in preparing his estimate so as to have a balance to the credit of the colony at the termination of the financial year. Such a course alike necessary for the satisfaction of our creditors at home and abroad. But neither the hon. gentleman who has prepared the estimate nor the Government who supported it were right in dragging from a over taxed people thousands of dollars annually over and above what was so absolutely requisite. If the expenditure of the Government was annually increasing, it required an extraordinary discernment to foresee that a time must shortly arrive when a long suffering people would rise in their wrath and refuse to submit to further taxation. Turning again to the consolidated statement it would be found that at the end of the year the colony appeared to have the sum of \$14,000 to its credit. A close inquiry into the accounts would show that that credit balance was made up by crediting the current year with a sum of some £15,000 which is to be returned by the Imperial Government, part of the sum had been retained by them from the Halifax Fishery Award to pay our proportion of the expenses. Whatever may be said to the contrary, he believed his position perfectly tenable that this sum should not be credited to the colony in the Receiver General's statement when it was to all intents and purposes a portion of the colony's taxation. But he (Mr. R.) believed that the imports of this year will bear a more advanced price than those of last year. He (hon. Mr. R.) believed that there would be an increase in price, but not to the extent hon. members anticipated. They further say that the amount of imports will be greater. That is not his opinion, and for these reasons: the shore fishery of last year was a failure, the Labrador fishery only being a success. The prices being low and the foreign markets being indifferent, the merchants will not be induced to increase the importations. Petitions are daily presented to the House asking for roads, bounties increased steam communication, and innumerable other public improvements. How, he would ask the Government to meet those charges if not by such an equitable system of taxation as they now propose? If there is extravagance in the expenditure it is the duty of hon. members to point them out, in order that such a condition of things may be remedied. He agreed with him that in some things a little more economy may be practised. Under existing circumstances he considered the retention of the fifteen per cent as a necessity.

The Committee then rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again on to-morrow, the consideration of Ways and Means to be first on the order of the day. The House then adjourned until to-morrow at 3½ o'clock.

arguments, hon. gentlemen would still say there were worthless. In reference to the petitions before the house asking for the abolition of the additional fifteen per cent, coming as they did from such men as Edwin Duder, P. L. Tessier, the Messrs. Stewart and others, he did not consider that the hon. Receiver General and the Government had treated their opinions with that respect which they deserved when they attempted to put forward the hon. member for Twillingate to reply to petitioners. He may be a man of intelligence and quite qualified to look after the interests of his district, but with all due respect for his powers, he considered that his legislative experience was too limited a character to entitle him to assume that role. He should be glad to hear their position defended by one of the members of the Government. Hon. members of the opposition were, however, strongly supported by public opinion in this matter. The petitions are before the House, and they did not originate with them, and those petitions contain the acquirments of a most convincing character as to the hardships of such a unnecessary imposition.

Hon. Mr. Rorke had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the arguments adduced by hon. members upon the subject matter before the chair, and he should say that he was not a little amused by some of the statements made by hon. and learned member, Mr. Scott. In his accusation against the Government and their supporters whom he thought proper to designate as a "ring." He enumerates certain persons as absolutely responsible for the increase of salary and wages. When the general increase of salaries took place a few years ago this gentleman was by some unfortunate oversight forgotten. The petitioner is a gentleman of high character and attainments and he (hon. Mr. R.) was certain that his hon. colleague Mr. Dawe would confirm his remarks and support the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Dawe was well acquainted with the petitioner and had much pleasure in giving his hearty support to his request, and in corroborating the remarks made by hon. Mr. Shea as to the merits of the petitioner's claim. Mr. Hierlihy has been for many years a servant of the Government, and had during his tenure of office discharged his various and important duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, especially of the district of which he is an inhabitant. Seeing that the Receiver General takes such an interest in the affairs of Conception Bay who ably and honestly perform their duties, he would, he (Mr. D.) be sure give the prayer of the petitioner his support. He (Mr. D.) hoped that when the Supply Bill came up for consideration that the claims of this worthy official would not be overlooked.

Mr. O'Mara presented a petition from John Young and others, of Upper Island Cove, praying for the erection of a Public Wharf in that locality.

Also a petition from the Rev. William Gwynn, and others, of Spaniards Bay and Bishops Cove, praying for the appointment of a Board of Education for those settlements.

Mr. Watson in the Chair.

Mr. Dawe.—Before the House took up the consideration of the subject before the chair, he would like to make a few observations in reply to a statement made by the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Scott, a few nights ago, to the effect that the outport members knew little and cared less about the public accounts. He rose to give that statement his unequivocal contradiction. He (Mr. Dawe) was of opinion that he and outport members were as competent to judge, and were as well acquainted with the matters connected with the financial affairs of the Colony as any hon. gentleman on the other side; and notwithstanding any assertions to the contrary, he (Mr. Dawe) and the other outport members supporting the Government cared just as much, and perhaps more, for the sound financial condition of the colony as any member of the opposition.

Mr. Parsons presented a petition from Marcelline Kennedy and others, inhabitants of Torbay, on the subject of roads.

Mr. Watson presented a petition from Frederick Murray and others, of Heart's Content, in the district of Trinity, praying for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate in that town. The petition is very numerously and influentially signed by the inhabitants of Heart's Content, has, within the past few years in addition to having become the terminus of the Atlantic cable, grown considerably in commercial importance. It is the central port in the south side of the Bay, and people are compelled to go to Carboner, a distance of eighteen miles, to obtain a magistrate's intervention. There is but one magistrate in Trinity Bay, and he resides at Trinity on the north side. He (Mr. W.) hoped that the Government would take this matter into their consideration without delay, and appoint some gentleman to discharge the duties of Stipendiary Magistrate at Heart's Content.

He was certain that every hon. member who was acquainted with the requirements

of such a largely populated and important part of the district, of which Heart's Content is the centre, would give this petition his earnest support. He earnestly hoped that the Government would see their way clear to make some provision in the supply bill for this necessary appointment. He would give notice that he would, on to-morrow, move an address of this House to his Excellency the Governor on the subject of this Petition.

Mr. Rendell had much pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition just presented by his hon. colleague, Mr. Watson. The respectable and influential signatures to the petition were of themselves almost sufficient warrant for the House to accede to the prayer. The necessity for Stipendiary Magistrate at Heart's Content has been felt for some years. The growing importance of the place, the fact that there is but one magistrate in the whole of Trinity Bay, that the nearest magistrate is Mr. McNeil, J. P., who resides at Carboner, some eighteen miles distant, are reasons which he was sure would influence the House in according to the prayer of the petitioners. As one of the members representing the important district of Trinity, it gave him much pleasure in supporting the prayer of the petition, and endorsing the views expressed and the hopes entertained by his colleague, Mr. Watson, that the Government would make the appointment without delay.

Hon. Mr. Shea presented a petition from G. W. R. Hierlihy, Esq., of Bay Roberts, praying for an increase of salary. When the general increase of salaries took place a few years ago this gentleman was by some unfortunate oversight forgotten. The petitioner is a gentleman of high character and attainments and he (hon. Mr. S.) was certain that his hon. colleague Mr. Dawe would confirm his remarks and support the prayer of the petition.

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we say the country has received a proportionate benefit, or can we say the material condition of the colony has advanced and received an adequate return for this immense revenue, the bulk of which has been contributed by the labouring classes. He (Mr. K.) thought that every one in this House and this country who gave even the slightest thought the matter must think not, especially when we look back at the enormous revenues received by the present Administration since its advent to power. During the past six years they have received the enormous sum of \$5,384,000, and in addition to that have increased the public debt by very close upon \$200,000 within the same period, and this inclusive of \$218,000 taken from the Fishery Award to pay off floating debt last year, and 102,000 from same source to pay for telegraph extension. The hon. Receiver General should be prepared to show the House and the country what he has done with all that money. Has he justified the expenditure of this enormous sum? He (Mr. K.) submitted that bolder statement was never made in this House than the budget speech of the hon. Receiver General. He points to the building of a few light houses to the railroad survey and to telegraph to the North and one or two other minor matters as the milestones by which the progress of the country is to be marked. He forgets that the money for these undertakings was raised upon loan and did not come out of the general revenue. He must admit he must receive for these purposes the sum of \$600,000, but what has he done with the sum \$5,384,000 he has received within the past six years. Where has it gone? Has it gone in salararies or how? We are at a loss to conjecture how such an enormous amount of money could be spent in such a short space of time with the public seeing some benefit derived from it. Hon. gentlemen opposite are fond of telling the House that their predecessors in office left them very heavy charges to provide for. Let us see what sort of defense of his largely increased demands that statement affords to the hon. Receiver General. When the hon. gentleman took the reins of power he was, of course, aware of all the fixed charges entailed upon his predecessors. With a knowledge of every single iota of official expenditure in March 1875, he stated that the sum of \$775,000 would be sufficient to meet all charges and carry on the affairs of the government. To-day he asked us for nearly \$200,000 more. It is claimed that the increased annual charges amount \$200,000. What has the colony to show for it? We fail to see anything beyond the increase of official salaries which has caused an additional expenditure of \$17,000 or \$18,000 per annum. But on the other hand to meet this additional outlay for increase of the Road Grant to the extent of \$17,000, and the Special Grant to each district had been reduced by \$700 per annum. These matters the hon. gentleman should explain. Before we assent to an increase of taxation the hon. gentleman should inform us in plain words and figures what the taxation is for.

Mr. Kent had asked for but could not get them, and was not aware that they were upon the table. The hon. Receiver General had last year a surplus of \$14,000 and it was difficult to discover any reason for demanding an increased revenue by reason of the requirements of any public service. There are, no doubt, great services in contemplation, but they are after all, merely substitutes for services, the estimates for which were this year dropped out of the accounts to such an extent, as to counterbalance the requirements of the new services in relation to former expenditures or estimates. Coming down then to the question of the 15 per cent. It was well understood the last year, though it was not distinctly stated that this was to be imposed to meet the necessities of the one year only, and the reasons given for imposing this 15 per cent was gone. By men of technical knowledge and experience, it is now claimed that without this additional 15 per cent the alteration in the cost of "ad valorem" goods, and increased importations will give a sufficient revenue to meet all the legitimate demands of the public service. The petitions presented to this House have been signed by mercantile men who would not put their names to any statement unless they knew it to be correct, and who say that that 15 per cent will not be required. If you ask the honorable Receiver General he will tell you that owing to his exertions in in-

See fourth page.

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### NEWS PER MAIL.

A company has been formed with headquarters in this city, with a capital of four millions, for the construction of a new American cable to England. The proposed tariff will be a fourth of the present rates.

Washington specials: The World says Mr. Evarts recently sought interviews with leading Democrats to impress upon them his fears that the assertion by Congress and the President of the American policy in regard to the Inter-Oceanic Canal, may involve the country in a war with Great Britain.

A Panama despatch of the 10th says: On receipt of the cablegram from New York yesterday, announcing the action President Hayes has taken in regard to the Panama Inter-Oceanic Canal great dissatisfaction prevailed, and many of the most intelligent of the Presidents to dictate to the Columbian Government in the matter of the ship canal.

The Times of Friday morning, commenting on the Panama canal project, urges the United States to let either M. De Lesseps do it or charge themselves with the task. It says: The Monroe doctrine, even in its most restricted shape, has never been admitted into the law of nations, and Europe will not recognize so gratuitous a demand as America now makes over American countries, and might justly proclaim against the autonomy arrogated for the United States.

Mr Parnell has commenced an active canvass in Cork. To day he addressed two meetings. In course of his first address to the electors he said when he was asked by the bishop and priests of Sligo to contest the county he said he had not decided whether he would fight the majority in the County Donegal, or the Whigs in the city of Cork. (Cheers.) From the turn of the English elections had taken, it appeared to him that they should have to face a Whig Government in the next House of Commons, and instead of having to fight the Tory Ministry as they had fought them in the last Parliament, headed by Lord Beaconsfield, he says they would have to face a Whig Ministry headed by the Marquis of Hartington. He (Mr Parnell) wanted to help them to take the representation of the city of Cork out of the hands of the Whigs (cheers) in order to obtain justice for Ireland. Comparing the Whig with the Troy, he had no hesitation in saying that it would be a greater calamity to Cork and Ireland to put in the Whig than to put in the Tory. (Cheers.) that was his conviction. He would rather see neither returned, and he believed they need not return either of them; but he did say that Nicholas Dan Murphy in the House of Commons as member of the Irish Parliamentary party would be a far greater drag on their exertions, a far greater detriment to the interests of the Irish tenants-farmers than would the Troy Goulding facing him—(Mr. Parnell)—in the ranks of the enemy.

To-day Mr Parnell addressed several meetings of the electors in the suburbs of the city, and was everywhere received with great enthusiasm. Mr Daly and Mr Murphy also spoke at several meetings, but were coldly received in comparison with the reception accorded to Mr Parnell. At Riverstown Mr Murphy could not be heard. He was received with cries of "Cooper Dan! Rotten eggs and sods were flung at the persons who occupied Mr Murphy's platform, several were struck. Supporters of the Murphy and the opposite faction came into collision, and a fierce fight raged for a very few minutes. The Murphys were beaten and some of them badly injured, and finally Mr Murphy had to leave the place without obtaining a hearing. Great excitement exists in the town.

Cetewayo is engaged in making mental notes. He has concluded that each charge fired by the men-of-war now in Table Bay in saluting the fort was of the value of an ox. He also concludes that it is more expensive to keep up armaments in Europe than in Zululand. His majesty regards the Queen's conduct in not answering his message of contrition as showing a great lack of courtesy, but he remains confident of his return to Zululand. For the present his chief regret is that his comibial circle is so unmercifully small.

Dr. Clemenceau, the eminent French physician and member of the Legislature is remarkable for his quickness in the dispatch of business. Two men entered his consulting room simultaneously the other day. The first, in reply, "What is the matter?" said he had trouble in the chest, and was ordered to take off his shirt. While prescribing, the Doctor ordered the other visitor in, and said, "Just take your shirt off, too; it will save time." He immediately did so, and by the time the Doctor had written the prescription for the first man, and received his fee, was stripped to the waist. "You are suffering from pain in the chest, too, are you not?" "Well, no," said patient No. 2, "I came to beg you would recommend me for a place in the Post Office."

The railway system is extending rapidly in Japan, two lines having been recently completed in the island of Nippon, and a third in the island of Yesso, the most northerly of the Japanese group. The rails are of English make, but the rolling stock and engines have been ordered America, the former being supplied with Westinghouse barks, and the latter

with spark arresters, a very proper precaution on the part of the Japanese authorities; for where a chance spark to light upon one of the single roofs by the side of the railway whose villages would be swept away, and a very natural feeling of hostility be developed towards railway enterprise. The two first engines are to be named Benkei and Yoshitsune after two celebrated Japanese heroes. It is the first order of the kind that has been given by Japan to American houses. An exhibition of cotton and sugar is soon to be opened at Osaka, which is exciting a good deal of interest.

Cork, Saturday.—The rioting at Bandon after the declaration of the poll on Friday continued up to midnight. Fourteen houses were wrecked, principally belonging to Roman Catholic electors who, it was reported, abstained from voting. The Orange Lodge was wrecked, and the police and the cavalry who were called out were stoned. Some arrests were made. It is stated that a petition will be lodged against the return of Captain Bernard (C), who got in by a majority of only 15 over Mr Allman.

### THE TAY BRIDGE.

On Thursday part of No. 5 girder, with four carriages enclosed, was raised by pontoons and floated to Broughty Ferry where it was beached. The remaining part of the girder, containing the engine and tender, is to be lifted on Monday. The girder was broken in two by dynamite as it was considered inexpedient to attempt to raise the carriages, engine, and girder at one lift.

A correspondent at Rangoon writes, March 5th:—The Mendala Gazette publishes a new scheme of King Thebo's He meditates sending a mission to visit England, France, and Italy, to study everything connected with the mode of government among European nations, their criminal and civil codes, their revenue systems, military and other regulations. The result of their observations, will be to gather together the most beneficial in each country for adoption in his Majesty's own country. By this means the Mandalay Gazette hopes to see Burma as far advanced in the path of civilization as Japan, and confidently expects that in a few years Burma and Japan will be the two greatest countries in Asia. The same much-to-be-desired consummation was looked for by the late King Mindone when he despatched similar embassies to the West. The result is to be seen in the sublimated craft of the Kinwoon Mingye, the savage cynicism of the Pangyet Woon; the total absence from doing anything at all of the Yan Atwin Woon; and the musical joviality of the rotund Woodouk,

WHAT AN OLD MAN HAS NOTICED.—I have noticed that all men are honest when well watched.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed when the purse is empty and the kitchen cold then is the voice of chatter no longer heard.

I have noticed that silks, broadcloth and jewels are often bought with other people's money.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right, with a few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that the prayer of the selfish man is "Forgive us our debt while he makes every body that owes him pay to the utmost farthing."

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought in mercy to his neighbours to surrender the scab to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the poor man's desire, the covetous man's ambition, and the idol of them all.

A new British war vessel called the Mercury, built of steel, has just been completed and successfully tried at Portsmouth, England. The vessel is 300 feet long, 46 feet beam, 16 feet 3 inches. Displacement 3,850 tons. On her trial trip the engines developed 7,596 horse power, and the speed attained was with a trifle of twenty-two miles an hour. These are remarkable results for a vessel of the dimensions given. The Mercury has twin screws, driven by separate engines arranged in a separate engine room. Her machinery nearly fills the hull. There are twelve boilers, four high pressure cylinders, each 41 inches diameter, and four low pressure cylinders, 15 inches diameter. Stroke 3 feet; boiler pressure, 60 to 65 pounds; coal consumption, 235 pounds per horse power. One man governs the rudder, which is worked by steam. The vessel's armament will consist of ten 64 pounders.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Berlin correspondent mentions news from St. Petersburg that the carpenter who was at work at the Winter Palace at the time of the explosion has been arrested, and is believed to be the son of a nobleman, his carpenter's work being only a sham. Another man suspected of participation in the plot has been arrested.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Paris says it is stated that an attempt has just been made to assassinate General Stoker at Kiel. The general was quietly walking in the street, when he felt some-

thing cold touch his cheek. He turned suddenly round, and saw a man armed with a revolver standing at his side. The fellow at once made off, exclaiming "Excuse me, I have made a mistake."

A "Daily News" Telegram, dated St. Petersburg, Monday night, says:—The "Golos" does not fail to advocate concessions in various directions. At the end of last week it published a leading article on behalf of the Poles, expressing a hope that the time was not far distant when the political condition of the country could be ameliorated. Yesterday it discussed the letter published in a London contemporary on the position of the Jews in Russia, and expressed the opinion that when the Jews receive equal rights with other Russian subjects, the present hostile feeling against this people will disappear.

The good old ship Resolute, well known in the heroic story of Arctic discovery and exploration, has been broken up for firewood by order of the officials at the Admiralty. Various appeals were made to save the ship, and to have her moored at Greenwich as a training-ship. Mr. John Barrow, whose name recalls old days at Whitehall, of better naval spirit, wrote thus:—"Independent of her having done good service in the Arctic seas, in search of Franklin, under the command of two highly distinguished officers, the late Sir Horatio Austin, K.C.B., and the late Sir Henry Kellett, K.C.B., there is a remarkable history attached to her. It will be remembered that after being abandoned in the ice she drifted 1,200 miles, and was picked up by Captain Buddington of the American whale ship George Henry, purchased and fitted out by the American Government, who sent her to England, under Captain Harstein, and presented her to the Queen on Dec. 16th, 1856, her Majesty having gone on board, with the lamented Prince Consort and several members of the Royal family, at Cowes, and received her at the hands of Captain Harstein. And interesting engraving commemorative of the event, from a picture painted by Mr. Simpson, was published by Messrs Colnaghi. It would be a poor compliment to the United States, which so nobly and generously aided in the search, to break her up!" An appeal of this kind might have been of use if made to Naval lords, but was not understood by a "man of business." A portion of the timber was saved, however, to make a table for the White House at Washington.

Lewes, Del, April 4.—Captain Lawrence and nine men of a barque Flora M. Hubert arrived here yesterday by the pilot-boat Cape. They were taken off a Russian bark from Cienfuegos for Boston, which had picked them up 300 miles southeast of Cape Horn. On Sunday, the 23rd ult., Captain Lawrence shipped heavy sea, which sunk the bark almost immediately. He with the men took to a yawl, from which they were rescued by the bark, the men early starved. They were without food or drink twenty-two hours. The Hubert was from Havna for New York.

The Great Eastern, which has lain idle at Milford for some four years, is under going extensive alterations. Her paddle engines are being taken out of her, and she will in future be driven by twin screws. She is being fitted for the conveyance of cargoes of live cattle from America, and her passenger saloons are being redecorated.

The approximate value of the vessels of all nationalities, with their cargoes, lost during the year 1879, was no less than £25,500,000, including British property £19,230,000. The grand total number of wrecks reported was 1,689, which, compared with the total at the end of 1878, shows an increase of 64. British owned-ships numbered 833, and those of all flags wrecked on the coasts of the British Isles were 425. The registered tonnage aggregated upwards of 850,000 tons, inclusive of 170 steam vessels mostly owned in the United Kingdom. About 5,000 lives were lost, through collision, and about 40 through fire. During the past week 40 British and foreign wrecks were reported, of the estimated value of £710,000, including British £520,000.

Steamer Lost.—The Spanish steamer Vizciano, Echeverria, from New Orleans March 23, via Halifax April 4, Antwerp, has been lost in the ice off Newfoundland. The crew were landed at St. Pierre, Miquelon, on the 13th. The V. had a cargo of 74,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 grain bags.

The Anglo-American cable of 1873, between Valentia and Heart's Content, was repaired on Thursday evening and is now in perfect working order.

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 in sending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded at this office.

St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water Street  
Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER School Teacher.  
Tiltown—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY.  
Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.  
Bet's Cove }—Mr. Richard WALSH, Post  
Office Little Bay.  
Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.  
Fogo—Mr. Joseph RENDL.  
Tilson Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.  
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. MURPHY.  
Bonavista—Mr. P. TEMPLEMAN.  
Catalina—Mr. A. GARDNER.  
Bay de Ve ds—Mr. JAMES EVANS.  
Colliers—Mr. HEARN.  
Conception Harbor—Mr. KENNEDY.  
HARBORMAIN—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 four-pence.

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

### THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, APRIL 29TH

### THE PAST SESSION.

Although the Session just terminated, has not in the aggregate been productive of many measures having a tendency to the advancement of the general interests, still its progress has been marked beyond any of its predecessors, by the comparative absence of waste of public time in useless recrimination unfortunately so characteristic in the past, of the Legislature of this colony. On the contrary, we are happy to observe from the published debates of the House of Assembly, that the general tenor of those debates point to an improved tone in the general conduct of our legislative proceedings, and evince pretty generally on the part of hon. members, an earnest desire to devote their attention, with zeal and assiduity to the promotion of the public interests, by their careful and enlightened discussion of the various questions of public interest brought forward for legislative consideration or enactment. But notwithstanding the paucity of practical legislation, or rather we should say, of the perfection or enactment of measures having an immediate tendency to colonial progress and advancement, still the session just past, will in this latter respects, leave an impress upon our annals strongly in contrast with that of any preceding year since the introduction of legislative institutions into the colony. In speaking thus, we refer not alone to the highly creditable and progressive spirit which has generally characterized the debates of the late session, but also to the important and highly interesting reports which have been laid before the legislature, relative to the sewerage of St. John's and the construction of the proposed Graving Dock, at that port, for the repairs and accommodation of Ocean steamers and the larger classes of shipping. These important documents have been probably entertained by the legislature and from their commanding public interests will in the future, doubtless receive that favourable and alternative consideration to which they are justly entitled. But the subject beyond all others, which lends particular interest to the history of the past session, as one peculiarly suggestive of future progress and advancement, is that of the contemplated railway, which passing through the peninsula of Avalon taking a northwardly direction and skirting the heads of our great northern bays.

Fair play" also hints that those who work on the roads (I don't include the man that got 10s, and 7s. 6d. per day) do not get a legitimate order for their money. Why Mr. Chairman is this? Cannot those who earn their money have their order on the Board of Works and get it cashed where they please and make the best bargains they can instead of having to put up with what they can catch?

I am afraid, Sir, that there is some truth in "Fair play," and if so, how long is such a state of affairs to exist? I think if the public money is to be squandered for private convenience merely, without regard to public improvement, the sooner or a change is affected the better.

Yours &c.

### Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald.  
CARBONEAR, April 24th, 1880.

Dear Sir—

In the Evening Telegram of the 20th inst., I notice a letter over the signature of "Fair Play," and dated Carbonear, 15th April, in which that correspondent preferred some rather serious charges against the Road Board of this district, as also the overseer on the Heart's Delight road. In order that the present communication may be better understood by the readers of the Herald and the public generally, I will here quote the several charges above alluded to, viz:—

"Our Road Board have been making a new line from Heart's Delight. They give a certain person 7s and 6d a day to look after the men employed, and he has all to do with paying them. Instead of the Chairman giving cheques, the overseer issues notes to the men employed, on one or two merchants, and when the work is done for the season, he (the overseer) goes round and collects the said notes and handing them into the Chairman gets the legitimate orders. I hold, Mr. Editor, that every man who works on the road has a perfect right to get negotiable paper so that he may draw the amount of his earnings and spend it how and where he pleases. Why, Sir, I know gentlemen to have frames of houses brought out of the forest, cellars dug and foundations laid by the laborers on the roads, and these dishonest practices are encouraged rather than discouraged by the Government.

These are certainly very grave charges, and indeed anything but Christianlike, Mr. Editor, and they evidently show that "Fair Play," while penning them, must have been actuated by either a very malicious motive or a strong feeling of jealousy or probably both combined; if the former he is a coward, if the latter, "sour grapes" said the Fox; he does not receive that share of patronage which he desires or perhaps it may be that he aspires to the chairmanship, a very inferior and partial chairman he would make. Let the cause be what it may, I should suppose that the Chairman of Road Board and the overseer on the Heart's Delight road will not hesitate in coming forward to refute the impeachment.

I may probably have a little more to say on this subject in my next issue. In conclusion I would take this opportunity of suggesting that it would be advisable, and I am sure the general public will here accord with me, for the Board to commence early operations on the Roads so as to enable our poor people to obtain the necessary means of procuring seed potatoes.

Yours, &c.  
A CITIZEN.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald.  
DEAR HERALD,—

I notice in the Evening Telegram of the 20th inst., over the signature of "Fair Play," some significant insinuations as regards the doings of our Road Board during the past year or two. Is it true Mr. Editor that our Road Board being a body of men, seemingly as just and straightforward as the country can afford, misusing the public money in the application of it to this special benefit of certain individuals in cutting of frames of houses, digging out and the laying of foundations?

Is it also true that rather than discouraging such actions the Government encourage it?

Now Sir I wish to ask the venerable Chairman of the Road Board, if these insinuations have anything in them approaching the state of affairs?

"Fair play" also hints that those who work on the roads (I don't include the man that got 10s, and 7s. 6d. per day) do not get a legitimate order for their money. Why Mr. Chairman is this? Cannot those who earn their money have their order on the Board of Works and get it cashed where they please and make the best bargains they can instead of having to put up with what they can catch?

I am afraid, Sir, that there is some truth in "Fair play," and if so, how long is such a state of affairs to exist? I think if the public money is to be squandered for private convenience merely, without regard to public improvement, the sooner or a change is affected the better.

Yours &c.

PIKEAXE.

### Local and other Items.

We note with pleasure the arrival, last evening, at Harbor Grace, of his honor, Judge Pinsent, who will, we understand, open the Supreme Court on Circuit, at the above named place to-day, at 12 o'clock.

Those people last night last, were two suspicious lurking about on the Harbor. Rest assured the said "p" or otherwise persons disguised a for a full were out of

The Rev. of King's with His Harbor Grace Monday last. A priest, not been in health during now, we are his strength.

We note Mr. Ainley's worthy friend of Harbor Grace Silver Med School. This referred to, Newfoundland arrived at S

A Proclamation Tuesday's Revision and of Voters in shall be held of a Member for that District Esq., who is elected by his acclimation.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Those persons, who, on Saturday night last, were frightened at seeing two suspicious looking characters lurking about at the South Side and on the Harbor Grace road, may now rest assured that the intention of the said "pair" was not to frighten or otherwise interfere with law-abiding persons; but were a "pair" of disguised angels of the law, waiting for a "full hand," but unfortunately were out of their "draw."

The Rev. Gregory Battcock, C.C., of King's Cove, at present staying with His Lordship the Bishop of Harbor Grace, paid a short visit on Monday last, to our venerated resident Priest, the Rev. R. Walsh. The rev. gentleman, above mentioned, has not been in the enjoyment of good health during the past winter, but is now, we are happy to state recuperating his strength.

We note with much pleasure that Mr. Ainsley Thompson, son of our worthy friend W.H. Thompson, Esq., of Harbor Grace, carried off the Lorne Silver Medal at the Truro High School. The young gentleman above referred to, came passenger by the Newfoundland from Halifax, which arrived at St. John's on Friday last.

A Proclamation was contained in Tuesday's Gazette, directing that a Revision and Registration of the Lists of Voters in the District of Bonavista, shall be held, previously to the election of a Member of the General Assembly for that District, in place of F. Wintou Esq., whose seat has become vacated by his acceptance of an office of emolument.

The S.S. Glensannox, for the safety of which serious apprehension had been felt, arrived at this port between four and five o'clock this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 16th March, and nothing of more than ordinary importance in connection with the voyage transpired until Sunday the 28th, when, in latitude 45.56 N., longitude 47.50 W., an impenetrable barrier of ice was discovered right across the ship's track. The Glensannox kept working Southward, avoiding contact with dangerous floes, until the 6th April, when she was caught in the ice. She continued "jammed" up to the 20th. On the 21st, in latitude 46.20 N., longitude 50.35 W., she got clear and reached her destination without sustaining any injury whatever. The Glensannox brought the greater part of the spring goods, and her loss would have occasioned much inconvenience to the mercantile men of this city.

We learn that the report which the diver has made of the hole in the bottom of the "Caspian" is much more serious than was at first anticipated. On Saturday morning, Mr. Glendon, in his diving suit, went down and made a thorough examination of that portion of the ship which was found to be leaky, and discovered that a rent had been made in the ship's side on the port bow in a perpendicular form, 12 feet long and about fourteen inches wide; that is from the water number 12, down to her keel. From this description we would conclude that the rock which the ship struck was a narrow and sharp one, and that it entered her side. On this report being made, it was telegraphed to the owners at Montreal and they dedicated to have the ship remain here till she can be put in a seaworthy condition, which work will occupy something like a week. The "Caspian" will, by the aid of pumps, be freed this morning, and the contractor, Mr. Cudon, will himself, in a diving suit, examine the bottom of the ship.

It is certainly a sad and heartrending scene to visit the "Caspian" and see the hundreds of emigrants of all ages, from the old man of sixty summers to the babe at its mother's breast, all burrying out to that foreign strand which in years before welcomed their fathers. Let those persons who talk about the hue-and-cry of the Irish as a means of sowing disturbances, go on board this steamer and look at the emaciated, worn and haggard appearance of those poor Irish exiles, who are forced to leave their homes and go out to a foreign land to receive from strangers what they were denied by their own. Let some of the warm advocates of English rule examine those unfortunate people, and they will, perhaps, in a few words learn a truer tale than if they were reading for their whole lives the Reuter telegrams of the American press and Canards of the English. We who live in Newfoundland know the blessings of Liberty, and, with the exception

of late years, have been likewise blessed with the cornucopia. How much the poor Irish has suffered for the want of the above two blessings we may never know. One thing, however we ought try to observe, and it is this, not to judge too harshly or too partially the conduct of those Irish leaders who are endeavouring to win back for Ireland that liberty, freedom and independence, the want of which we ourselves have yet to feel.

The brigantine Oben, Carter, arrived from the seal fishery at noon today with 200 young harps. It will be remembered that this vessel was reported with a good trip; but, unfortunately for all concerned, the report has proved to be incorrect.

The S.S. Nimrod Capt. Clarke, arrived last evening to Messrs Job Brothers & Co. with about 3,000 seals.

Capt. Clarke reports the Walrus with 1,300 on the 17th inst. The chances are that Capt. Barbour will get a third load this season.—Telegram.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

HALIFAX. April 27th. Tornado Macon in Mississippi swept away 22 houses, killed 17 persons. A very destructive storm swept south and west last week.

Abdul Rahman Khan is the favourite candidate for the Afghan Throne. Afghans attacked British near Charasara, and were repulsed, loss 100, British loss 6.

The Albania insurrection spreading. New British Cabinet not yet announced.

April 28.

The following appointment are announced—Ayliffe, President Council; Vernon Harcourt, Secretary Home Department; Kimberly, Colonial Minister; Bright, Councillor; Stanfield, President of Local Government board; Granville, Foreign Minister; Hartington, Secretary of India; Childers Secretary of War; Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; Foster, Secretary of Ireland; Northcote, First Lord Admiralty; Henry James, Attorney General; Herschell, Solicitor General.

Parliament will meet tomorrow. Brand will be reelected Speaker.

Commons will adjourn a fortnight for departmental elections.

Reported Macao blockaded by Chinese who captured 17 vessels in Portaoso waters.

Relations rival home rule parties extremely bitter at Ottawa.

Last night Mackenzie resigned Leadership. Blake succeeds him.

Hibernian sailed for Newfoundland yesterday at noon.

Russia about to issue 15,000,000 sterlings, as railway loan.

300 houses burned, Potsani, Romania.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NEW GARDEN SEEDS

#### JUST RECEIVED,

AT

THOMPSON'S,  
MEDICAL HALL,  
HARBOR GRACE.

April 29. 1m.

#### SEEDS. SEEDS.

Cabbage—Enfield Market, Early Dwarf York, Drumhead Savoy and Wheeler's Imperial.

Carrot—Altringham Belgian.

Parsnip—Harrowed Crowned.

Radish—French 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 from Liverpool,  
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, Athanaeum Building, 20th April, 1880.

ROBERT CHURCH.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Wholesale & Retail DRY GOODS, &c.

129-Sign of the Red Lamp-129.  
S. J. 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 ..... 4/- 0s 2 1/2

Winceys ..... 4/- 0s 3 1/2

Cotton Prints ..... 4/- 0s 3 1/2

Shirting ..... 4/- 0s 9 1/2

Moleskin ..... 4/- 0s 1 1/2

Ladies Cloth JACKETS ..... 5/- 0 each

Straw Hats ..... 5/- 0 each

Hemstitched HKS. 3s 0 per doz.

Fancy Skirts ..... 2s 0 each

Silk ties ..... 0s 6

1,000 pairs Mens Marchalons Boots at 11d per pair.

Men's Decked Boots, at 10s 6d.

Woman's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d.

Woman's Elastic Side Leather Boots at 5s 0d.

Woman's Pranella Boots 3s 0d per pair.

No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes at 7s per box.

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

RICHARD HARVEY,  
No. 129 Water Street, St. John's,  
April 29 8am

Sign of the Red Lamp

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, CHANDLER 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 AND—CHEAP

### STATIONERY WAREHOUSE,

Opposite Messrs. SILLARS & CAIRN,  
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 Moulds of all kinds, Magazines and Newspapers, 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 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.

### 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 Bowls, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females.

The OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it is no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

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

I do not allow my medicines to be sold in any part of the United States, I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 533 Oxford Street London.

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

These counterfeits 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 Revenue 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 counterfeits.

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

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY,

533, Oxford Street, London,

### NOTICE.

### ACROSS NEWFOUNDLAND

### WITH THE

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Continued from first page.

stituting bounties upon ship building, for the bank fishery, and other industries the circumstances of the people have been materially improved. If this be granted, it will necessarily follow that their purchasing will be to a like extent increased, so that naturally there will be an increased consumption of dutiable articles, and a corresponding increase of revenue. Now the hon. gentleman appears to have no confidence in himself, or in the positions which he lays down. On which horn of the dilemma are we to affix him? In one breath he tells us of the increased ability of the people to purchase, and in the next he tells us that their consumption will be less. What are we to believe then? Are we to credit him when singing Laudate over his bounties, or when crying Beccavi over his revenues. He saw no sufficient reason offered by the Government for continuing this fifteen per cent. tax, and for the reasons given he would oppose it.

The committee then rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

Upon motion of the hon. Attorney General, that the bill be read a second time,

Mr Parsons said that he would at present oppose the second reading of the Bill, without sufficiently considering its contents. If they permitted its second reading they admit the principle of it, which he was not prepared to do at present. Besides the outside, who are immediately interested in this matter, may have something to say upon it, and it is only fair to give them an opportunity to express their opinion upon it.

Second reading of Bill for the Prevention of spread of small pox.

Mr Parsons said he did not believe in compulsory vaccination, and he would not, therefore, assent to the second reading of the bill at present. The public may have something to say upon it, and before adopting a measure so vitally effective to public interests, they have at least a right to be heard upon it.

Mr Little—As Mr. Parsons had said there are some people who object to compulsory vaccination, and this objection is founded upon reasons which to some intelligent minds, are sufficient to place them above the impulsion of mere vulgar prejudice, one argument is that the lymph is likely to contain virus of a dangerous character. This however, is not a well founded objection, and the results, speaking from statistics, particularly in Ireland show that those who were vaccinated passed through the ordeal of the disease with less evil effects than did those who had not been so vaccinated. He (Mr. L.) did not know how the present act differed from the act now in force. The principle, however, was now universally recognized in all Christian and civilized countries; but there have been cases in which a few people have objected to have their children vaccinated. He (Mr. L.) did not see the bill till this afternoon; but he did not object to the principal seeing the undoubted good results flowing from its operation in other countries. The question of detail the House will be able to dispose of in committee.

The bill was then read a second time and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The House then adjourned till Monday at half-past three o'clock.

MONDAY, March 15.

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

Mr. Watson in the chair.

Mr O'Mara—The resolutions now before the Chair are matters of the utmost importance to the people of colony. Last session when the question of the additional 15 per cent was introduced, it was opposed by hon. members of the Opposition and they were then told that there were no petitions before the House expressive of the public opinion of the capital upon it. It is true that there were not any petitions before the House then. This year, however, they came before the House well fortified with petitions from St. John's praying for the discontinuance of this fifteen per cent. He (Mr. O'M) spoke at some length in reference to the petitions which were presented in 1873, and concluded as follows:—

The petitioners who come before the House asking for this remission deserve to receive greater consideration at the hands of the Government than they feel disposed to extend to them. It would be supposed that outside of one or two members opposite there was a sufficient independent spirit in other hon. members of the Government to come forward and boldly express the sentiments of the constituencies who sent them here.

If the people of the northward were aware that they were sending representatives to the Assembly to tax them unnecessarily they would be more careful in their selection; and hon. members will find to their cost that such is the case when they seek a renewal of the confidence of their constituents.

Hon. the Speaker—They do not represent pauper districts.

Mr. O'Mara would not permit any hon. gentleman of this House, no matter how high the position he occupied, to designate the district he (Mr. O'M) had the honor of representing as a pauper district; if there were any paupers in it they belong not to St. John's East but to northern districts which the hon. members opposite represent. If this 15 per cent was imposed for the erection of some specified public work, in the benefits of which the people would immediately participate he could thoroughly appreciate and endorse it. No such programme however is held out, and be, therefore, for the reasons given, saw no necessity for it. There is also another matter which he contended for, and that is, he looks upon the one million dollar Fishery Award as a sacred fund which essentially belonged to the fishermen of the country, and that it should not be expended for any purpose in which they would not receive immediate benefit. Why not the hon. Receiver General propose the erection of a Fisherman's Home, where our fishermen, when beyond their labor, may spend the evening of life in peace and quiet. Every hon. member of this house ought to oppose this imposition of the 15 per cent. It cannot however be expected that hon. members opposite would oppose it. It is moved in solemn caucus, and whether they will or not they must swallow the pill however bitter.

Mr. Dawe—The hon. member is stating what is not exactly true.

Mr. O'Mara—The hon. member is one of the few who exercise anything like an independent opinion. Hon. members opposite will bitterly regret that they imposed this unnecessary burden upon the people, and when the time comes for the practical expression of public opinion, they will find themselves rejected by an indignant and suffering people, and replaced by men who will have but one object in view, viz., the welfare of their native or adopted land.

To be continued.

ADVERTISEMENTS

**NOW LANDING**

Ex Lady Bird and Harriet from New York.

100 Barrels Choice F M PORK,  
50 Barrels LOINS  
40 Barrels Packet BEFF  
25 Half-barls 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, Plaiting Machines, Oil, Needles, and Attachments for all Sewing Machines on hand.

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

M. F. SMYTH,  
Sole Agente fo Nfld.  
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. War-  
ranted 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

**29-Sign of the Red Lamp—129**

**THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS IN TOWN.**

**RICHARD HARVEY**

Is now offering to the Public an immense Stock of

**DRY GOODS,**

At prices to defy competition.

Flannels, al! wool..... Is 0d per yard

Blanketing..... Is 3d

Calicoes..... Os 2d

Cotton Prints..... Os 3d

Winceys..... Os 3d

Ladies loth JACKETS..... Is 6d each,

Felt Hats..... Is 6d

Felt Skirts..... 2s 6d

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3s

Ulsters—cheap, per doz.

A large Assortment of

**Boots and Shoes,**

200 Pairs Men's Elastic Side Boots, at

8s 6d.

100 Pairs Men's Decked Boots, at 10s.

300 Pairs Women's Pe-ble Laced Boots

at 6s 6d.

100 Pairs Men's Grained Decked Boots,

at 16s 6d.

**NEW TEAS,**

at 1s 2d per lb.

No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes a

7s per box, and everything else

at equally low prices.

—And daily expected—

**A Lot MEN'S BLUCHERS.**

at 5s per pair.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF

RICHARD HARVEY,

No. 129 Water Street, St. John's.

Sign of the Red Lamp

Remember the Address.

**FOR 1880 FISHERIES.**

We are prepared to supply to any

extant, made from best New Orleans

Cotton and hard laid TWINE

for very best—all our STANDARD NETS

for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance

SEINES, put together—Rped, Corked

and Leaded in the most approved

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AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.,

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**ST. JOHN'S, No. 1 MARBLE WORKS THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S.**

**ROBERT A. MACKIM, MANUFACTURER OF**

Monum nts, Tombs, Grave

Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces,

Hall and Centre Tables, &c.

He has on hand a large assortment of

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N. B.—The above articles will be sold

at much lower prices than in any other

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**NEW GROCERY AND**

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(Opposite the Public Wharf.)

The Subscriber begs to inform the

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Opened the above Premises where he

will keep on hand, a choice and well

assorted stock of

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,**

AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

N. STEWART.

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BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,

BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,

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All which are offered at a large re-

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Send for Catalogue now ready

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**BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.**

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand

and all orders either for large or small

quantities attended to with punctuality

and despatch.

All orders to be addressed to,

McKAM, CURTIS & Co.

Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

**NOTICE.**

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of

Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada;

Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I

have made application, under Sec. 13,

Cap. 19, XIX, Vic., for Letters Patent

of the Island of Newfoundland on

Improvements in Boots," said im-

provements being applicable to "Tongue

Boots," and consisting mainly in form-

ing the leg, of a single piece of special

pattern, with the seam in front.

ROBERT CHURCH.

Made up under their own inspection

which they can

SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES,

Also a large assortment of LEA-

THERWARE and other GOODS

All orders in the CLO