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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 hie.

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 per cent. 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,	\$1,451,290 44
An increase since 31st December, 1873,	\$299,613 85
To this add the sum taken from the Halifax Fishery Award to pay off floating debt,	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 show 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 per cent. 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 \$35,253 without the 15 per cent. If to this be added \$54,800 for 20 per cent. increased duty on the "ad valorem" owing to that rate of increase in value, you have \$89,953. 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 workings 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 sustentation of our credit 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 annua ly 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 at 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 Halifax Award. It had taken from that award and should, when received by our Government on account of that commission had been amply recouped when we look \$218,000 to pay our debts. There was only one hypothesis upon this action of the hon. gentleman's was explainable if this or some similar amount were not passed to the credit of the colony upon current account, the consolidated statement would show the country to be in debt some thousands of dollars. Despite all these things the Government asked the assent of the House to imposition of taxation which would give an increase of \$100,000. If hon. members on his (Mr. S's.) side assented to such a proposition they would be recreant to their duty. They would not fail to express the true state of affairs. There ought to be sufficient intelligence, and there was in the country, to understand a plain statement of fact. If after a clear exposition the people chose to retain the present Government in power, then at any rate he would have done his duty, and would have no remissness to tax himself with. No doubt the Government would seek to draw off attention from the unfortunate state of its finances by rising side issues for discussion. No doubt they hoped that in the excitement of the debate upon the contemplated railway a little matter such as an extra 15 per cent duty would pass without comment. But there was hardly a believer outside in the sincerity of the Government, and by-and-by when in the natural order of events the present Government resigned the reins of office, they will be known as the Government of magnificent projects and disastrous failures. From time to time we have heard about the construction of a dock in our harbor, but beyond elaborate and highly colored plans and specifications, probably expensive nothing has been done.

Hon. Attorney General.—The surveys and plans for the dock cost the colony nothing.
Mr. Scott.—Even if they did it would be satisfactory to pay for work that was palatably accomplished. That the additional 15 per cent tax is unpalatable to some of the warmest supporters of the Government, the pet on presented the other day sufficient y attestis. That some hon. gentlemen opposite were induced to assent to it because of its alleged temporary character, probably they themselves will not deny. Now that the exigency has passed away why do they still support it? It had been said that if it could be proved that the 15 per cent was unnecessary, it would not be continued. But it would be hopeless to contend against hon. gentlemen's capacity for not believing when it is suited them. No matter how potent or unanswerable the

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 deserve when they attempt 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 detented 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 requirements of a most convincing character as to the hardships of such an 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 reeking the revenue and amongst those he includes him self. The hon. and learned member could not have been serious in making this statement for neither directly nor indirectly was he interested. He (hon. Mr. R.) was an importer to a considerable extent of manufactured goods to the colony, and this additional imposition of fifteen per cent must necessarily be disastrous to him. He should therefore have some very strong reasons for supporting it. The arguments put forward in support of the position of hon. members opposite, would appear to be reduced to two. Firstly, they say that the additional fifteen per cent ought not to be levied, 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, are the Government to meet those charges if not by such an equitable system of taxation as they now propose? If there be 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 till to-morrow at 3 1/2 o'clock.

THURSDAY, March 11.

At half past three o'clock, there being only two members present, owing to the weather, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a quorum.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The house opened to-day pursuant to adjournment at 3 1/2 o'clock.

Mr. Parsons presented a petition from Mar. in 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, and 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 Carbonear, a distance of eighteen miles, to obtain a magisterial 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, as 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 Carbonear, 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.

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 his 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 officials of Conception Bay who ably and honestly perform their duties, he would, he (Mr. D.) was 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 Gwyllm, 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 unqualified 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 port 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. Kent did not desire to approach this question in a party spirit, though he differed from the hon. Mr. Shea on the subject of this budget. The question of how much taxation the Government to or is prepared to lay on the shoulders of the people is amongst the most important that comes or can come before the House. It affects the whole colony, and every man, woman and child of all classes. It would therefore be approached coolly and dispassionately, and having regard to the large quantity of figures placed upon the table by the hon. Receiver General, we should not hurriedly and without due consideration rush through this debate. The Receiver General opened his budget speech with the information that the revenue of the year had been \$979,602, and that the expenditure had been about \$955,000, leaving a balance to the credit of the colony of \$24,602. He (Mr. K.) would have liked the Receiver General to have explained to the House how that \$24,600 had been expended. It is a large sum of money, and the largest local Chancellor of the Exchequer had in the colony. But can

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 to 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 a 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 North and one or two other minor matters as the milestones by which the progress of the country is to be marked, if 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 salaries 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 item 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 \$200,005 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 far 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.

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. Ewart 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 President 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 exclaim against the autocracy 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 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 Tory, 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 a 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 tenantry 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 "Coerston 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 conjugal circle is so unbearably 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 West-ghouse 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 Yoshitsze 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 Brandon 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 Mandalay Gazette publishes a new scheme of King Theob'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 Mingyee, the savage cynicism of the Pangyet Woon; the total abstinence from doing anything at all of the Yan Atwin Woon; and the mischall joviality of the rotune 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 flattery 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 "Forgave us our debt" while he makes every body that owes to 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 razor 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 keel. Displacement 3 850 tons. On her trial trip the engines developed 7,596 horse power, and the speed attained was with in 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 ins. diameter, and four low pressure cylinders, 75 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 Stolter at Kiev. 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 Biddington 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. 16, 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 commemorating 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 Flori M. Halbert 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 Henlopen. On Sunday, the 28th ult., Captain Lawrence shipped a 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 Hulbert was from Havana for New York.

The Great Eastern, which has lain idle at Millford 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 1876, 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 tonnages 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 Vizcaino, 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, Mig., 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 Valencia 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.

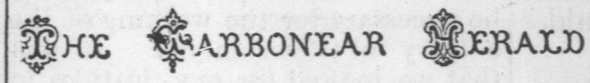
AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents all insending 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 St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power School Teacher.
- Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERLIHY.
- Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.
- Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
- Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
- Fogo—M. Joseph Rendell.
- Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
- Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman.
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
- 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.

NOTE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

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



"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 that 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 respect, 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.

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 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 your 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, mis-using 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 a change is effected the better.

Yours &c.

PIKEAKE.

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, two suspicious lurking about on the Harbor rest assured the said "p" or otherwise ing persons disguised as for a "full" were out of

The Rev. of King's with His Harbor Grand Monday last dent Priest, evs. gentlet not been in health durin now, we are his strength

We note Mr. Ainley worthy friend of Harbor Silver Med School. T referred to, Newfoundland arrived at S

A Proclamation Tuesday's Revision of Voters in shall be held of a Member for that District Esq., wh ed by his acclamation.

The S. S. of which ser felt, arrived and five o'clock sailed from March, and ordinary impo the voyage the 28th, longitude 47 barrier of across the sea nox kept wo contact with 6th April, ice. She on the 20th. 20 N., long clear and re out sustain The Glens part of the would have venience to city.

We learn diver has tom of the serious than On Saturday his diving s through ex of the ship leaky, and been made in port bow in feet long a wide; that 12, down to cription we rock which row and shal her side. It was tele Montreal at the ship rem in a seawort will occupy The "Casp pumps, be contractor, in a diving of the ship.

It is certain scene to see the huz ages, from the mers to the all hurrying which in year fathers. Le about the h qy a means on board th emaciated, w ance of those forced to let to a foreign strangers w their own. advocates of those unfort will, perhaps a truer tale for their wh grams of the Canards of live in Newf ings of Libe

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 Battock, 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 recouping his strength.

We note with much pleasure that Mr. Ainley 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. Winton Esq., whose seat has become vacant by his acceptance of an office of

The S. S. Glensanox, 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 Glensanox 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 Glensanox 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. Coudon, 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 hurrying 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 Keuter telegrams of the American press and Canards of the English. We who live in Newfoundland know the blessings of Liberty, and, with the excep-

tion 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 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 Charasait, 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—Aryl, President Council; Vernon Harcourt, Secretary Home Department; Kimberly, Colonial Minister; Bright, Councillor; Stansfield, President of Local Government Board; Granville, Foreign Minister; Hartington, Secretary of India; Childers Secretary of war; Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; Foster, Secretary of Ireland; Northcoat, 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 Portose waters. Relations rival home rule parties extremely bitter at Ottawa. Last night Makenzie resigned Leadership. Blake succeeds him. Hibernian sailed for Newfoundland yesterday at noon. Russia about to issue 15,000,000 sterling, as railway loan. 300 houses burned, Poksani, Romania.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED, AT THOMPSON'S, MEDICAL HALL, HARBOR GRACE. April 29. 1m.

SEEDS. SEEDS.

Cabbage—Enfield Market, Early Dwarf and York, Drumhead Savoy and Wheelers Imperial. Carrot—Altringham Belgian. Parsnip—Hallowed 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, Athanacum Building, 20th April, 1880.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wholesale & Retail DRY GOODS, &c.

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

Just received a large assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, &c. Nearly all of which were bought before the late rise in price, and will be sold cheap. Flannels, all wool from 1s 0d per yard Calicoes 2 1/2 Winceys 3 1/2 Cotton Prints 3 1/2 Shirting 3 1/2 Molestin 3 1/2 Ladies Cloth Jackets 5s 0 each, Straw Hats 0s 6 Hemstitched Hks. 3s 0 per doz. Fancy Skirts 2s 0 each Silk Hs. 0s 6 1,000 pairs Mens Marchalong Boots at 7s 11d per pair. Men's Decked Boots, at 10s 6d. Women's Pebble Laced Boots at 6s 6d. Woman's Elastic Side Leather Boots at 5s 0d. Woman's Pranela Boots 3s 0d per pair. No. 1 FAMILY SOAP, in 30 lb Boxes a 7s per box. Outport Customers will find it to their advantage to examine the above stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARD HARVEY, No. 129 Water Street, St. John's, Sign of the Red Lamp April 29 3m

341-SIGN OF THE GUN-341.

HAWLEY & BARNES, General Hardware Importers.

Have now received their spring stock of HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS, Consisting of: ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, GILT AND OTHERS, MANTLE AND TOILET GLASSES, 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 & CAIRNR.

JAMES CLANCY, (PROPRIETOR).

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

Playing, Printing, and Visiting Cards, Writing Inks, of different Colors, Account Books, Hair Oils, Pomades, Perfumes, and Fancy Soaps, Violins, and Violin requisites, A large variety of Pictures, Chromos, Motocoes and Motto Frames, Looking Glasses and looking Glass Plates. Pictures Framed to order, in Mouldings of all kinds, Magazines and News-papers, European and American-supplied to Subscribers and for general Sale. JAMES CLANCY. April 29.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13, Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent of the Island of Newfoundland on "Improvements in Boots," said improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg, of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front. ROBERT CHURCH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 bear on their labels some address in New York.

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

In the books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeits. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeits 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 Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, where alone they are manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are 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.

AGROSS NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE GOVERNOR; A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGIONS AND-THIS

Newfoundland of Ours, Being a series on the natural resources and future prosperity of the colony, by the Rev. M. HARVEY. For sale at the office of this paper price fifty cents

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES BAIRD, DRAPERY SHOP

SIGN OF THE LION, 195 WATER STREET, GROCERY WAREHOUSE, 217 WATER STREET,

St. John's, Newfoundland Has completed his Importations for the opening of this Season's Trade in the various Departments of his EXTENSIVE STOCK, and now offers as Varied and CHEAP an assortment of

GOODS

as is to be found in the City. CALICOES, SHEETINGS, WINCEYS, SHIRTINGS, BLANKETINGS, FLANNELS, DRESS GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, And all the Variety of Goods in a DRAPERY Stock are this Season LOWER PRICE than ever known.

GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT,

TEAS are specially selected, and of rare good value. SUGARS, of various grades and prices. COFFEE a Speciality—the very best quality imported. COCOA,—Homeopathic, Maravilla, &c. HAMS & BACON,—Belfast, English and American. CHEESE,—Cheshire, Dutch, Canadian, &c. A full variety of ITALIAN

WARHOUSE GOODS,

of Superior qualities. CANNED GOODS, of all the best known brands, in MEAT, SOUPS, FRUITS, &c.

TOBACCO & CIGARS—all the various grades. ALE, PORTER, WINES SPIRITS, of the best and approved brands, with a full variety of all Goods suitable for a Wholesale and Retail

Family Grocery Trade

We use every effort to maintain the reputation we have already earned for keeping a Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS, and our friends favoring us with their business shall have every care and attention paid to their orders.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS

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

OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL

JOHN SKINNER,

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

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

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establishment.

(Opposite the Mercantile Premises of Messrs. John Munn & Co.)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Begs to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fittings of all sizes. English and American GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatchets, Harness Rings and Buckets, Sheath Knives and Belts, Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Water Parist Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimneys Turpentine, Stove, Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware Tinware, etc. American Cut Nails—all sizes—by the lb. or keg. Nov.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY, Notary Public,

"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS, ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

Continued from first page.
 tituting 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 impalation 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 the 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 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 he, 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 BEEF
 25 Half-brls 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 gift 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 Ring, 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 Agent for Nfld.
 Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted for two years.

JOHN CASEY,
 TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
 -WATER STREET-156,
 Harbor Grace,
 (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE)

All orders in the above line promptly attended to.

THOMAS GOFF,
 TAILOR,
 CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER.
 A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.
 WEST END, CARBONEAR
 May 22nd, 1879

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.
 A DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, for the half year ending the 31st December, 1879, will be payable at the Banking House, in Duckworth Street, on and after Thursday, the 8th inst., during the usual hours of business.

By order of the Board
 R. BROWN, Manager.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1 MARBLE WORKS
 THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,
ROBERT A. MACKIM,
 MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line. N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States.

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, all wool.....1s 0d per yard
 Blanketing.....1s 3d
 Calicoes.....0s 2d
 Cotton Prints.....0s 3d
 Winceys.....0s 3d
 Ladies' 10th Jackets.....4s 6d each
 Felt Hats.....4s 6d
 Felt Skirts.....2s 6d
 Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 3s per doz.
 Ulsters—cheap.

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 Pebble 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 at 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 extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our STANDARD NETS for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Kped, Corked and Leaded in the most approved manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO,
 St. Boston.

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 THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,
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N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States.

JUST OPENED.
 NEW GROCERY
 AND
PROVISION STORE,
 (Opposite the Public Wharf.)

The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has Just 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,
 PROPRIETOR.

Harbor Grace,
 June 19nd, 1879.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

ROBERT CHURCH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 ON the Security of Valuable FREE-HOLD PROPERTY
 —Consisting of—

HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c.
 At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants.

A LOAN OF £220
 On interest at current rates.
 For further particulars apply to
 J. H. BOONE,
 Solicitor for Proprietor.

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 BEGS to inform his friends and the Public generally that he has opened

Book & Stationery Store
 in the shop lately occupied by E. W. Pike 296 Water Street, opposite Sillars & Cairns.

N. E.—Pictures Framed to order.
 JAMES CLANCY.

ANDREOLI'S
Book & Novelty Store,
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The Subscriber offers for sale
BOOKS
 PICTURES,
 LOOKING GLASSES,
 CLOCKS, TIME PIECES,
 LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
 Statues, Picture Framing,
 STATIONERY,
 And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed to order.
 CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.
 Express Orders strictly attended to
 V. ANDREOLI,
 Harbor Grace,
 May 22nd, 1879.

GUNN & CO.,
 SHIP-RIGHS AND CAULKERS,
 North Sydney, C. B.

Vessels repaired on the Marine Railway promptly, and at reasonable rates.

REFERENCES:
 Captain Pamerton Captain Joyce
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SEWING MACHINES
 Just arrived per "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool,
 A CHOICE LOT OF
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 HAND AND FOOT.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,
 BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,
 BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.

All which are offered at a large reduction for CASH.
 Send for Catalogue now ready
 F. W. BOWDEN,
 Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot,
 St. John's, Nfld.

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.

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ROBERT CHURCH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving tone, energy and vigour to these great Main SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages and as a General Family Medicine are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
 Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers. It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, as salt into meat, it Cures SORE THROAT, Bronchitis, Coughs, colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulae, &c.

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
 and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at
 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

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

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Bottles and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

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The proprietor of any newspaper copying this card will have his newspaper bills collected as payment for yearly insertions in the paper and copy paper sent to my address.
 Bay Roberts.
 G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

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 222 Water Street, St. John's.

Importers of British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.
 Always on hand a large supply of

CLOTHING
 Made up under their own inspection which they can
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All orders in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT shall receive best attention and be made in any STYLE, SIBLE PRICES.
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Vol. 1.

THE CARBONEAR

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 J. A. ROBERTS

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 E. J. HERALD

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Tessier reports his indignation which these petitions were received by site. The hon. member of the opposition of the worthy of course would assure that there were name opinions on the equalled in weight number of this ledge of even the inferior to that himself, who as receiver General, who is part of the nation in saying, nances into account would have a year of not less than the 15 what principal man impose upon the people, who official statement sum to carry of.

As he Mr. Tessier the subject as he would not at present, the against the member who took on some of the petitioning for the He (Mr. S) was of respect was they do not dis-ect he them in opinion, he would low the demitted to the exercising at they do not, positions the public trust, any connect positions.

I suppose he and proper The hon. g lows:—sup ter positions asking that be removed tion present the Boot a protective o was another House count of the two House deal mer ts, as they have o The whole self into th of the 15 p the Receiver year at the He did n wished to c hon receive do it. He could not against ar members- ried on a relative to t only surpi

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