

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Vol. 10. Price—One Cent.

St. John's, N. F., Monday, January 9, 1888.

\$3.00 Per Annum.

No. 6.

By Telegraph

**FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF POUNDS,
Fifty-Two Below Zero.
SWINE PLAGUE IN SOUTH OF FRANCE.
Drowned While Skating at Halifax.**

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 9.

The British Government offers fifteen millions of pounds in consols at two per cent. The thermometer is fifty-two below zero in Montana, and all freight trains are abandoned. Stock is perishing.

A swine plague has made its appearance in the South of France.

Hamilton, a tax-collector, Halifax, was drowned on Saturday while skating.

The Crown Prince of Germany goes to Cairo. The condition of his throat is hopeful.

FROM CAPE RACE.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

CAPE RACE, This Evening.

Wind northwest, blowing a brisk breeze and weather fine and clear. The brigantine *Lilian* passed inward at 7.30 a.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—beef, mutton, etc.....Clift, Wood & Co
Auction—apples and onions.....James Murray
Auction—fresh beef and mutton.....J. & W. Pitts
Auction—apples, grapes, etc.....Jas. Hynes
Canadian chewing tobacco.....at James Murray's
Notice of meeting.....F. St. John
North Sydney coal—24s.....at Brooking's
Oil, apples and soap.....George E. Bearns
Potatoes advanced in price.....Blackwood & Blair
Special to purchasers for cash.....Blackwood & Blair
Heavy black oats for sale.....James Murray

THE DANCING ASSEMBLIES WILL CONTINUE as usual on Monday's Wednesday's and Friday's, in the British Hall, under the auspices of Prof. Bennett's Band. **GRAND ASSEMBLY MONDAY NIGHT.** Admission 10 cents. jan7,21fp

AUCTION SALES.

To-Morrow, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
JAS. & WM. PITTS,
50 quarters Prime Fresh Beef,
15 carcasses Prime Fresh Mutton,
20 bris Parsnips, 20 bris Carrots,
20 bris Turnips. jan9

To-Morrow, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,
100 quarters Prime Fresh P.E.I. Beef,
20 carcasses Prime Fresh P.E.I. Mutton,
5 carcasses Prime Fresh P.E.I. Pork,
150 Geese, 75 Ducks, 150 Chickens.
jan9 Ex schr. "Lizelle" from P. E. Island.

To-Morrow, TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock,
On **McBRIDE'S HILL,**
Ex "Miranda," from Halifax,
50 bris Selected Winter Apples,
various kinds and qualities. As this will be our last importation for the season, friends will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly. Also;
10 CHESTS NEW ONIONS.
jan9 **JAMES MURRAY.**

To-Morrow, TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock,
By **JAMES HYNES,**
[At his Rooms, opposite Messrs. Job, Brothers & Co.]
100 PIECES FRESH BEEF,
25 B "Miranda," 5 bxs oranges, 5 kegs grapes,
10 bris silverpeel onions, 10 sacks hazel nuts, 50 tubs butter, 10 bris pigs' heads, 5 bris mess beef,
20 bris flour, 15 sacks flour, 15 Canadian cheese, 25 bxs soap, 10 gross blacking, 5 bxs stove polish, 10 doz shoe brushes, single and double-width tweeds, and at 12 o'clock—50 DOZEN CABBAGE. jan9

FOR SALE,

That commodious
Dwelling House,
Now occupied by Mrs. SALTER, Military Road (nearly opposite the Colonial Building), containing: six Bedrooms, Drawing-room, 2 Parlors—both handsomely furnished, and Breakfast Room, two Kitchens (one concrete), two Cellars, and Back Yard.
The house is built on land leased for 999 years, at a small annual rent, and is supplied with water, gas, bells throughout, closets, and every convenience calculated to make it a very desirable residence. For particulars, apply to
WALTER CLOUSTON,
or to
MRS. T. SALTER.
dec29,fp

YELLOW CORN MEAL!

Now Landing, ex "A. K. Walter" from Boston,
250 bris F. S. HANSON'S
Celebrated Brand
YELLOW - CORN - MEAL,
(FRESH FROM THE MILLS.)
jan4,fp **JAMES MURRAY.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special to Purchasers for Cash.

THE .. NORTH .. SIDE

on the Currency Question.

WE GO FURTHER. WE TAKE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN Silver at old rates. We take American Gold and Paper, and Canadian Paper at full value in exchange for goods.

This will enable purchasers getting money from friends in Canada or the United States to Buy to the best advantage.

BLACKWOOD & BLAIR.

january9,2w,fp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Landing ex S.S. "Miranda,"
from New York.
50 casks KEROSENE OIL
50 barrels Red Apples,
50 bxs Gem Soap, 100 cks, \$2.50
OIL SELLING CHEAP FROM SHIP'S SIDE.
WATER STREET, NEAR JOB'S. } ----- **GEORGE E. BEARNS.**

TO FISH CURERS!

A Long-felt Want Supplied.

CALL at Messrs. Job Brothers & Co.'s Store and see Samples of **FISH COVERS.** Light, durable, impervious to moisture, labor saving, cheaper, and in every way superior to Rinds.

JOB BROTHERS & Co.

A FEW OF OUR CHEAP LINES:

We are offering a good article of **CANADIAN CHEWING TOBACCO**, in half-boxes, at 1s. 7½d. per lb. Cheap **MOLASSES** at 2s. per gallon. **Barbados 42 cents.** Best **YELLOW MEAL** 18s. per brl. The best **No. 2 or FINE FLOURS** 18s. and 19s. per brl. **SUPERS** 21s. and 22s. **No. 2 EXTRAS** 23s. **GOOD SUPERIORS** 24s. to 26s. **BUTTER** 9d., 10d., 1s. 1d. **PIGS' HEADS** 35s. **SMALL JOWLS** 72s. 6d. **FAMILY and MESS PORK** 95s.

ALL FOR NETT CASH ON DELIVERY.

JAMES MURRAY.

january9,fp

GRAND .. SOCIABLE .. CURLIANA.

The Grand Fischer Piano will be Lotteried at the

STAR OF THE SEA HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT!

In connection with the Lottery there will be a **GRAND SOCIAL PARTY.** The following ladies will take charge of the REFRESHMENT TABLE:—Mrs. Meehan, Mrs. R. J. Kent, Mrs. Brunscombe, and Mrs. Cleary.

TICKETS: Gent's - - - - - \$1.00
Ladies' - - - - - 0.60

Tickets may be had at the Book-stores, or from Members of the various Clubs. jan7,fp

AT PARNELL'S.

Bran for 70cts. Per Sack

F. PARNELL,
131 WATER STREET.

Anderson's 50-Cent Parcel.

CONTENTS:—1 Pound Raisins, 1 Pound Currants, 1 Pot Marmalade, 1 bottle Pickles, a half-dozen Oranges.

ANDERSON WOULD DRAW SPECIAL ATTENTION TO A FEW OF HIS PRICES:
Lime Juice Cordial.....20cts bottle Raspberry Syrup.....20cts bottle
Raspberry Vinegar.....20cts bottle Lemon Syrup.....20cts bottle
Cooked Corned Beef (2-lb. tins) 25cts each, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Peaches, Tea, Sugar, Currants, Raisins, Biscuits, Butter, Bread, Flour—at lowest possible prices.

BARCAINS in TOYS, to clear out the Balance.
JOHN ANDERSON, 371 WATER STREET
or at Anderson's Polytechnic, 26 New Gower Street.

Yellow .. Corn .. Meal, **Sinclair's Hams.**
FRESH, SOUND, NEW
ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,
and **GOOD.**
18s. per barrel at Brooking's, —50 small—
JAMES MURRAY. **Sinclair's Celebrated Mild-cured Hams**
jan7,fp

CURLIANA.

A **GENERAL MEETING OF CURLERS** will be held in the Parade Rink on Monday at 8 p.m., to arrange the Season's Programme, &c. A full attendance is requested. jan7,21fp

Three Thousand Bushels HEAVY BLACK OATS.

3s. 6d. per bus. in bags, per bus. 3s. 6d.

at BROOKING'S and McBRIDE'S HILL.
jan9,fp **JAS. MURRAY.**

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND Girls' School

resumes work after the holidays,
On **MONDAY, Jan'y 9th.**
FEES: \$1.50 to \$6.00 per Term for full English course, French and Callisthenics. Instrumental Music and Drawing by competent Teachers, as Extra Subjects. For further particulars, apply to
MISS COWLING, Principal. jan7,21fp

Church of England Academy

—WILL RE-OPEN—
Tuesday, 10th inst.

FOR TERMS, and other information apply to the Head Master jan4,21fp

LIGHT HERRING SEINES.

We have prepared a **Light and very STRONG TWINE** for Herring Seines—low in price—and we believe it will fish profitably.

Gloucester Net & Twine Co., Gloucester.
Boston Office: 94 Commercial Street.
dec31,2w,fp

WANTED:
A **PLAIN COOK** and **HOUSEMAID**
References required. Apply at this office. jan8,fp

24s. Twenty-four Shillings.

NORTH SYDNEY COAL

In consequence of the exceptional mildness of the season we are offering North Sydney Coal from the old mines at **24s. PER TON SENT HOME FROM** the "People's Coal Depot,"
At BROOKING'S. Remember 24s. per ton; half ton 12s., at Brooking's. MARCH down and get it.
jan9 **JAMES MURRAY.**

A Meeting of the Ratepayers

OF ST. JOHN'S
WILL be held in the HOME INDUSTRIES HALL this (MONDAY) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to prepare a Municipal Bill to be presented to the next Session of the Legislature. All parties interested will please attend.
(By order.)
F. ST. JOHN,
Secretary pro. tem. jan9,fp

PROHIBITION.

A **PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE** question of Prohibition for Newfoundland, will be held in the OLD TEMPERANCE HALL, on **MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 8 o'clock.** Workingmen and Women are especially invited to be present. Practical speeches will be made by Workingmen. A good choir will be in attendance. Come and lend a hand.
jan7,21fp

We have Advanced the Price

8s. { POTATOES } 8s.

at Brooking's to 8s. (EIGHT SHILLINGS) per brl.
Lay in your stock as they will soon be higher.
jan9,fp **JAS. MURRAY.**

Schooner For Sale

The fast-sailing A1 schooner
"PIONEER,"
of this port, 103 tons register; 15 months old. Is well fitted out and a desirable vessel. For further information, apply to
D. A. SMITH, Agent, North Sydney, C.B.,
Or here, to:
dec16,21wfp **CLIFT, WOOD & Co.**

Boston Kero. Oil.

Now Landing, ex "Lottie" from Boston,
300 casks Boston Kero. Oil.
FOR SALE CHEAP FROM VESSEL WHILE DISCHARGING.
jan7,fp **JAS MURRAY.**

GOLD PENS AND PEN-HOLDERS, UNIQUE

Paper Cutters, Silver Five o'clock Tea-Spoons, Engagement Rings, Dress Rings, and Wedding Rings, &c. Preserve your Precious Eyesight by Procuring a Pair of LAURANCE'S Spectacles at N. OHMAN'S, Atlantic Hotel Building, Water Street. dec14

Drink the Health-Giving Waters!

FOR SALE AT FORAN'S, ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Mineral Waters from the Chalybeate Springs.

A Genuine Blood Purifier. A certain and perfect cure for Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility.

Plushes, Boas, Muffs, and Capes!

WILLIAM FREW, 191 Water Street,

BLACK & COLORED PLUSHES, FUR BOAS, MUFFS AND CAPES, and a large variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for the season.

We would also call special attention to our large stock of Dress Materials, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices. To intending purchasers we guarantee better value in all classes of Drapery Goods than they will find elsewhere.

BUILDERS' SUPPLY STORE.

BARNES' PATENT FOOT-AND-HAND POWER BUILDERS' Machinery.
We have been appointed Agent for
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

The Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

Patterns for Grave & Garden Railings, & for Cresting of Houses,
J. ANCEL, Manager.

LUMBER. - LUMBER.

ON SALE:
120,000 SEASONED QUEBEC SPRUCE BOARD,
HERDER & HALLAREN, Water Street, East.

The London Guarantee & Accident Company,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Authorized Capital \$1,250,000.
T. W. SPRY, Agent for Newfoundland.

Candles. Candles

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
Morrill's Celebrated Mould Candles,
FOR SALE BY
John S. Simms,

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, SITUATE 1 1/2 miles from Town.

I AM INSTRUCTED TO OFFER FOR SALE BY private contract—that desirable detached Residence, standing on about 30-acres of Land, with elegantly-laid-out gardens and pleasure grounds, including flower and kitchen gardens, tennis, lawn and plantation, approached from the Portland Cove and Torbay Roads by a very pretty and well-planned avenue. The residence is entered through a porch and vestibule into inner hall, out of which are spacious drawing rooms, dining and breakfast rooms, shut off from the hall are excellent kitchen, scullery and servants' rooms, on the upper floor there are spacious bedrooms, dressing rooms, nursery, both rooms and servants' bedrooms. The out-buildings include stabling for two horses, large coach house, harness rooms, and stabling for four cows, cart shed, etc. There is an excellent coachman's house distant about 300 yards from the main residence. For terms and particulars of title, apply to

FLOUR.

Now landing, ex brig. "Plymouth" from Montreal, and for sale by
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.
SUPERIOR EXTRA FLOUR "BIJOU,"
100 lbs Choice Patent Flour, "Hiawatha."

GOOD STORIES!

Ben-Hur by Lew Wallace
Mary Elliot by C. D. Bell
The House in Town by E. Wetherall
Pine Needles by E. Wetherall
Little Camp on Eagle Hill by E. Wetherall
Little Women by Louise M. Alcott
The Gold of Chincaree by S. & A. Warner
Nettie's Misfortunes by Alice Gray
Holden with the Cards by W. M. L. Jay
The Old Helmet by the author of Queechy Diana by Susan Warner

EGGS!

180 doz. P. E. I. Eggs.
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Choice Canadian Peas

WE OFFER
100 BARRELS
CHOICE CANADIAN
ROUND PEASE.

Fresh Oysters.

ON SALE BY J. & W. PITTS,
Fresh Oysters, 12s. per barrel.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Fifty Cents per inch for first insertion, every continuation, 1st page 25 cents, 2nd and 3rd pages 10 cents per inch.
Special arrangements made for three, six or twelve months.

The Evening Telegram

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 9, 1888.

All letters for publication, and Letters containing any communications should be addressed to W. J. HERDER, Proprietor and Publisher, Gregory's Lane, St. John's, Newfoundland, or to A. A. PARSONS.

A MINER'S BIG JUMP.

To the Bottom of a Snow Bank.
WHAT HE FOUND IN A WONDERFUL HIDDEN CAVERN—BOILING SPRINGS, CURIOUS CREATURES AND GOLD GALORE—A FORTY-NINER'S YARN.

(Concluded.)
I followed the entrance for many yards, and was about to give up the search and return when the narrow hall, or corridor, widened suddenly and broadened into a large room of over a hundred feet in diameter—and such a room! From the ceiling, 100 feet high in its dome-like center, hung suspended hundreds of stalactites of varying dimensions and lengths, from a few feet to others which extended to the floor; stalagmites, like immense diamonds, glittered and glistened with iridescent rays in a strong phosphorescent light until the radiations and refractions lent such an indescribable charm to the cavern that I cast my eyes about to discover, if possible, the genii which created it, but instead of a semi-human object, like the creation called up by an Arabian Night's Dream, I discovered numbers of animals, birds of prey, and living creatures—bears, wolves, deer, and many specimens of smaller animals, together with mountain grouse, turkeys, and other specimens of the feathered creation, quietly and peacefully sitting, roosting, and reclining in various parts of the large hall.

No movement of fear or anger was made by either animal or bird upon my appearance. Nothing appeared to astonish them. It was some time before I discovered the source of this strange behavior. In the meantime I proceeded in my examination of the cavern. I found a beautiful crystal stream running across the center, the water of which was as cold as ice; but out of its depths there arose a peculiar phosphorescent light. A close examination disclosed the fact that the stream was filled with a beautiful species of fish, some like trout and others of the shape of salmon. The trout-like fish gave out the phosphorescent light I spoke of, and when I picked one up I discovered that they were blind—in fact had no sign of an eye, the head being perfectly smooth. In a far corner I found a boiling spring, which bubbled and hissed just below the surface of the floor. The water was boiling hot. For several hours I tramped through one corridor to another, until I became worn out, when I returned to the main cavern. I was somewhat fearful of my companionship, but finally concluding to trust to Providence, I lay down between two large columns, and in a moment was fast asleep. How long I slept I do not know, but I finally awoke refreshed, but hungry as the proverbial bear. I went to the brook and bathed my face, when the idea seized me to catch some fish, and to eat them raw. I easily captured three or four salmon, and threw them out upon the floor. I had them dressed in a twinkling, when it suddenly dawned upon me that I could boil them in the hot spring. Fastening the fish together with a long string, I dropped them into the boiling water, withdrawing them in two or three minutes perfectly done, sweet and succulent.

I made a hearty meal of fish, after which I made my way to the entrance to see if there was any opportunity of gaining my liberty, but there was none; everything looked just as it did when I left it. Having made up my mind that my stay would probably be prolonged many days I returned to the cavern. Again I followed the corridors from one cavern to another, assisted by the strong phosphorescent light, and returned, tired out and hungry, to the main or principal hall. Here, as before, I made another meal of fish, but this time I made a discovery which almost unnerved me with delight. I had caught a couple of salmon and was catching at a third, when my hand came in contact with some very heavy, almost round, substance, which I, through curiosity, lifted to the surface. What was my astonishment to find that I had brought up a nugget of almost

pure gold, which weighed, I should judge, between three and four pounds. I was so astonished that I nearly fell. I recovered control of myself in a short time, and after another meal of boiled fish set to work to examine the stream. I soon found that the lump of gold I had found was not the only one to be found, for in the course of a short time I had collected nuggets ranging from an ounce to half a pound, at least ten pounds of almost pure gold. Becoming tired and sleepy—I had no means by which I could tell day from night, it being always light enough to see by the phosphoric emanations—I retired to the corner I had first selected and went to sleep. When I awoke I found many of the animals had departed, though where they went I had no idea, as it was impossible to discover their footprints on the hard, stone floor; however, they had not all left, several deer, turkeys and smaller game still remaining.

During a number of periods between sleeps, which were most probably intervals of twelve hours or thereabouts, making so many days, I worked the stream, collecting the gold into piles along the banks until my most extravagant dreams of wealth appeared ready for realization, and now I wanted once more to see daylight and human faces. Having made up my mind to leave my subterranean home, I caught and boiled a number of fish, and, unlike my companions, sacrificed a turkey, and filling my pockets with lumps of gold I began to hunt for another outlet. Leaving the big hall or cave, I followed as near a direct course as I could without compass or guide for hours. When exhausted by clambering over the rough stones I would sit down and lunch and sleep until, after a long time, I saw ahead of me a dim white light, altogether unlike the light which had been my guide within the cave. The nearer I approached the white light the less the phosphorescent, yellow light appeared, until it faded away and blended with the strongest light. A short time after the subsidence of the phosphoric light I came to the termination of the entrance, a narrow, irregular fracture in the rock, through which with difficulty I managed to squeeze myself; but I finally got to its mouth, which was covered with snow, apparently not very deep, as the light penetrated it with a strength almost equal to that of broad day. A plunge, and I found myself out into the world at last, with nothing but a snowy waste before me. Every thing looked strange, even the entrance to the cave had disappeared, covered up with the snow which had fallen back into the cavity made by me as I pushed myself through. I found that it was about 11 o'clock in the morning, as the sun was not yet in its zenith, and selecting a direction I followed on for several hours, when I came upon a solitary miner out hunting, from whom I learned I had been lost just two months!

'That hunter,' said Burks, 'was Long Jim, who belonged to the party of miners then located about twenty miles distant from here.' 'But what became of the Britisher?' asked Finn. 'Oh, Long Jim and his crowd, who saw the gold Lambert showed after he had told his story, started out to look up the cave, but they never succeeded in finding it. The face of the country was so changed by the heavy snow-drifts that they had nothing to pilot them. Anyhow, Lambert had a good start and he left here for his home in England last summer with quite a fortune.'

'I have an idea,' said Finn, 'that the gold mine is not far from this camp, and as soon as the snow goes off I move we search for it.' Finn's motion was moved a good one by his comrades, and in all probability before long the Englishman's subterranean alderado will be found.

A CLERGYMAN CRITICISED.

At a pretty home wedding in Brooklyn the other night the guests, particularly the ladies, after the ceremony commented on the clergyman's address to the newly-married people. He reminded each of them of their duties, and in an especial address to the bride said that she was always to remember that to be proud of the fact that of all the ladies the groom had ever met she had been selected to enjoy the distinction of becoming his wife. The ladies didn't like this sort of an address, and suggested in audible whispers over their ices and wedding wine that the bride had had a good many beaux, too, that she had been a favorite with the young gentleman, and that she had conferred quite as much a distinction upon the groom as he did when he selected her. The bride's folks were not a little out up at the suggestion of the clergyman that the groom had shown any particular graciousness in selecting their daughter, and thus on the threshold of their wedded life a neat little row has been set a-going.—[N.Y. Sun.

Freight from Boston.

Brigantine 'PLYMOUTH,'
Now due at Boston, will load there for St. John's, about latter part of this month.
For freight, apply to
STRATTON, LITTLE & Co.,
91 State Street, Boston.
or, here to
CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

ON SALE BY

Jas. & Wm. Pitts,

PRIME FRESH GESE,

50 prs. prime fresh Fowl,
COMMERCIAL BANK
Of Newfoundland.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock of this institution, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, has been declared for the half-year ending 31st December, 1887, and will be payable at its Banking-house, Duckworth Street, in this city, on and after the 9th inst., during the usual hours of business. For further particulars, apply to the 9th inst., both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
HENRY COOK,
Manager.

Banking Schr. For Sale.

The Canadian Banking Schooner
'GERTIE,'

42 Tons burthen pr Register; hardwood built; launched in August, 1886; well found in sails, anchors, chains, etc.; built at Alberton, P. E. Island. Has accommodation for 14 men. For further particulars, apply to
CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

FOR SALE BY

DRYER & GREENE,

APPLES, consisting of Spys, Seeks, Emperors, Baldwins, Russetts, &c. 50 cases Silver-peel Onions, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks.

FOR SALE,

1 SLEIGH, in good order.
JOHN S. SIMMS.

Annapolis Valley Apples.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,
100 Barrels Choice Hand-picked Apples,
FOR SALE,
One Cottage Piano.
JOHN S. SIMMS.

For Sale, Water Company Stock

70 SHARES
in the Saint John's Water Company.
25 SHARES
in the Union Bank of Newfoundland.
T. W. SPRY.

P. E. ISLAND PRODUCE!

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.'s,
HEAVY BLACK OATS,
CHOICE ISL'D POTATOES,
Shingles. :-: Shingles.

P. & L. TESSIER,

FOR SALE BY
1 Dining Room Suite,
1 Bed Room Suite.
JOHN S. SIMMS.

Fresh Pork!

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,
Choice FRESH Pork,
FOR SALE:
ONE HORSE: A Bargain will be given if applied for immediately. For full particulars apply at this office.
WANTED:
An experienced NURSE GIRL. Apply at TELEGRAM OFFICE.

The Destiny of Newfoundland

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

LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH!

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

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

POTATOES AND OATS.

For Sale by CLIFT, WOOD & Co., from Georgetown, consisting of 600 barrels Choice Potatoes, 400 bus. Heavy Black Oats, produce of P. E. Island.

ON SALE BY P. & L. Tessier

OAK PLANK, QUEBEC PINE DECKING, OAK BALK, GREENHEART PLANK, HARDWOOD PLANK.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1782

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS: Joseph W. Baxendale, Esq., George Arthur Fuller, Esq., Charles Magnay, Esquire, Bristow Bovill, Esq., Charles Emmanuel Goodhart, Esq., The Hon. Edwin B. Portman, The Hon. James Byng, M. Rhode Hawkins, Esq., Charles Rivers, Esq., John Clutton, Esq., Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., M.P., F.R.S., Dudley Robert Smith, Esq., Octavius Ed. Coops, Esq., M.P., Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq., William James Thompson, Esq.

Pianos! BRINSMEAD! Pianos!



M. F. SMYTH, 172 Water Street, Sole Agent for Newf'd.

The Northern Assurance Company,

FOR FIRE AND LIFE.

Capital Three Million Pounds, Sterling £3,000,000. Fire premiums in 1881 amounted to £444,596 13 7. Being an increase of 30,663 17 9 upon the revenue of 1869.

Sun Fire Office, London.

ESTABLISHED 1710. Insurances effected upon almost every description of Property at the current rates of premium.

Walton Court;

OR ADELAIDE CAMERON'S "SHADOW LOVE."

By the Author of Dora Thorne

(Continued.) CHAPTER XII.

'I think the stars never looked so beautiful as they do to-night,' said Lord Rylestone. Margarita raised her dark eyes to them. 'No, they are all gold to-night; but, Allan, they look like eyes—eyes from heaven watching us. Ah dear, how many happy lovers have they looked upon—how many broken hearts? Will the time ever come that, watching them, we shall think of this night, and wish our wedding-day had never been?'

CHAPTER XIII.

MME. DE VALMY congratulated herself that her charge was looking better; the apathy and half despair that had seemed to take possession of her had passed away, the beautiful face had regained some of its lost color. Nor was madame blind to the cause. Of course the Brighton sea-breezes were very bracing; still, though they might restore the lost color to a face, they could not bring peace to a disturbed mind, nor rest to an aching heart.

Margarita Avenel had resisted her love for a time, fearing to open her heart to it lest it should prove a delusion and a snare—lest, risking all her life, her happiness, on this one great love, it should fail. It had seemed to her too impossible to be real. That this handsome young hero should love her, and love her so dearly as to make her his wife, seemed to her most wonderful. In her humility she quite overlooked her own great gifts, her rare beauty, her genius, her passionate power of loving.

Adelaide had loved Allan from the first moment she had seen him, better than all the world beside. She was proud, sensitive to the last degree, refined even beyond the generality of women. The love that might have been a calm deep affection became in her case a tumult, a torrent, half of shame, of wounded pride, of despair. The reading of the will had seemed to brand her with a red-hot iron—it made a passion and a tragedy of what had been a kindly, warm true liking. All the emotion of which she was capable, all the fear, the hope, the sorrow, that had been lying dormant in her heart, were aroused now, and were imbued with love.

She had given up wondering why Allan had put her so quietly out of his life; she said to herself that he was a proud man, and that it was not likely he would brook interference in the matter of love or marriage. He could not have done otherwise than put her quietly out of his life as though she did not concern him. But Adelaide had a hope, a sweet, silent hope, which she told no one. It had come to her like a sunbeam from heaven, and she had brooded over it in her heart until it had become a part of her life. The hope was this. As the late Lord Rylestone's heiress, Allan would not dream of wooing her for the sake of possessing the late lord's money. He would never marry her but for her own sake. He might do both. He might learn to love her because he found her fair and true. And on this hope she rested the happiness of a lifetime.

There was no foundation for it, except that at first Lord Rylestone had not thought of writing to her, and now he wrote often. She did not imagine that his sole motive for writing was that he wished her to feel quite at ease about her fortune, and not to suspect that he felt any ill-will toward her for having deprived him of it. Also he had a sincere wish to become her friend. He had seen she felt her position deeply, and he desired to see her hap-

pier in it. These were the sole reasons why he wrote to her; in addition, her letters had a great charm for him, he was able to appreciate everything that was poetical and beautiful. He never dreamed that she would set more importance upon his letters than they justly deserved, or he would never have written them.

'So day by day Adelaide grew happier and more hopeful. She had ceased to fear that he hated her. 'If he disliked me as I thought,' she said to herself, 'he would never write to me at all.' And madame did not require to be over-shrewd to see that after every letter the dainty rose-bloom deepened on the beautiful proud face. Her charge's smile became brighter, and there were even times when madame heard sweet snatches of song from her lips.

The first time that madame heard her really laugh aloud, she said to herself: 'Bon—that will do; no fear of a broken heart after such a laugh as that;' and she mentally blamed Lord Rylestone because he did not show more anxiety to win this fair young girl for his own.

If, at that particular period of her life, Adelaide Cameron had mixed more with the world, her thoughts and ideas would have undergone some modification; as it was, with fatal fidelity, with fatal tenacity, they were fixed upon Lord Rylestone. He was the one image upon which she meditated by night and by day. She smiled at times to herself.

'How is it possible to concentrate one's thoughts!' she said to herself. 'I wonder if ever the time will come when I shall think of other things?' She had quite determined to live at Walton. 'If I go elsewhere,' she thought, 'and he should leave England, there will be no interest in common between us; but, if I go to Walton, home and myself will always be side by side in his mind—I shall have a hundred interests in common with him.'

She pleased herself with the idea of going there. 'I will spend a fortune upon the place,' she said to herself; 'I will improve it, beautify it, take such care of it that he will be obliged to own I have cared for no interest but his.'

She amused herself by thinking what she would do, and how she would do it; and then one day she said to madame—

'I have quite decided, Madame de Valmy, to live at Walton—at least for a time.'

And madame, with praiseworthy self-possession, responded—

'I am glad to hear it. I think it the wisest thing you could do.'

On the very day the brief conversation took place Lord Rylestone was married.

It was some time before Adelaide wrote to him to announce her decision; her letter, addressed to Lord Rylestone was sent to the club, and from the club it was forwarded to 'Mr. Estcourt, Woodbine Villa, Marpeth.'

Lord Rylestone read it through, and then laid it down with a deep sigh of relief.

'I am thankful,' he said; 'that will save me an immense deal of trouble.'

His wife's dark, tender eyes were raised to his.

'Why are you pleased that Miss Cameron should go to Walton?' asked Margarita.

Margarita could not tell why, but she had something like a dread of, a misgiving about, Miss Cameron—a fear too vague for words.

'I wish you would not call her Lord Rylestone's heiress, Allan,' she said, gently; 'it startles me. I always think you are speaking of yourself.'

Her husband laughed. 'The difficulty about my heiress would be that I should have nothing to leave her,' he returned.

'What is it, Allan?' asked Margarita. 'Miss Cameron, Lord Rylestone's heiress, has taken Walton Court off my hands. She is going to be my tenant.'

HEAVY BLACK OATS.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co., 3000 BUSHELS

HEAVY BLACK OATS

FOR SALE. By Dryer & Greene

50 cases Silverpeel ONIONS, 45 cases Sweet ORANGES, 50 brls Winter-keeping APPLES.

NEW BOOKS and NEW EDITIONS.

An Original Belle, by Rev. E. P. Roe 30cts. A Day of Fate, by Rev. E. P. Roe 30cts. St. Elmo, by A. J. E. Wilson 30cts. Infelice, by A. J. E. Wilson 30cts. Ben-Hur, by Lew Wallace 50 and 30cts. Mr. Barnes, of New York 30cts. The Rival Detectives 15cts. The Sword of Damocles, by A. K. Green 15cts. The Girl who Wouldn't Marry 30cts. Whittaker's Almanac for 1885, with and without supplement 30cts.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

FOR SALE, By DRYER & GREENE, Fresh Halibut, Codfish, Partridge, ARCTIC HARES.

FOR SALE, One handsome Double Sleigh,

suitable for pair of horses; quite new and in good order. JOHN S. SIMMS.

NEWFOUNDLAND Graving Dock

(SIMPSON'S PATENT.) St. John's - - - Newfoundland. J. E. SIMPSON & Co., Lessees.

Length of Dock, 400 feet. Width at Entrance, 85 feet. Draft of Water over Sill, 25 feet.

RATES OF DOCKING:

Upon all Vessels owned in Colony, 25 cts. per gross ton Lay Days. VESSELS NOT OWNED IN THE COLONY. Steamships under 1,500 Tons, 25 cts. per gross ton Lay Days. Steamships of 1,500 tons, under 2,000 cts. per gross ton Lay Days. Steamships of 2,000 Tons and over, 35 cts. per gross ton Lay Days. Sailing Vessels, 25 cts. per gross ton Lay Days. Half Rate. Lay days in each and every case to commence 24 hours after the dock is dry. All vessels docked with cargo on board will be charged 20 cents per ton for such cargo. Three cents per ton will be charged for use of shores and staging. Barge blocks required to be moved, cost of moving to be charged to vessel. All keel blocks split out, at request of vessel, must be replaced by new ones at vessel's expense. All vessels requiring steam pump, for watering or washing, will be charged at the rate of \$10 per hour. All staving, shores and dirt must be removed from dock before the water is let in to float the vessel, at her expense. Electric lights furnished for night-work, at the rate of \$3 per hour per light. When work is done on vessels at night, dockage rate will be charged same as lay days. Special rates for wrecked vessels. Nothing Less than a Half Lay Day charged in any case. Ample wharf and storage room for the accommodation of vessels requiring the same, together with all necessary shops, tools, &c., for repairing iron and wooden vessels, at reasonable rates. All applications for docking must be made twenty-four hours in advance, at the office of the dry dock, at Riverhead.

NEW SULTANA RAISINS.

Just Received, At the City Auction Sale-Rooms, FORTY BOXES CHOICE NEW

Sultana Raisins,

[ABOUT 17-LBS. EACH.] Which will be sold for the low price of 9s. 6d. per box. Remember, choice new fruit. JOHN B. CURRAN & CO.

Bond and other Storage

TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO JAMES R. KNIGHT, Commission Merchant.

FOR SALE, By Dryer & Greene,

TURKIES, GESE, DUCKS, FOWLS and SAUSAGES,

A: Bazaar

WILL BE HELD (D.V.) AT HARBOR GRACE JUNCTION IN FEB. NEXT. PROCEEDS FOR ERECTION OF A CHURCH there. Any contributions will be thankfully received by MRS. ROUSE, St. John's, or by REV. T. H. BULL, New Harbor.

Notice of Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Copartnership, under the firm, name and style of JOHN MAGOR & SON, succeeding to the business heretofore carried on in New York City in the name of Magor Brothers & Co. Dated at New York, October 1, 1887. JOHN MAGOR, WILLIAM ALBERT MAGOR.

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 9, 1888.

THIEVING OFFICIALS.

Recent Larcenies at the Colonial Building.

THE ROGUES NOT LIKELY TO BE PUNISHED.

What the Government Organ Says About the Matter.

Of mortal justice If thou scorn the rod, Believe and tremble, thou art judged of God.

The "venerable" upholder of fraud and deceit who controls the Government organ, chuckles over the recent larcenies at the Colonial Building, and sneers at the suggestion that something should be done to bring the offenders to justice. He is not at all displeased because the rogues have declined to stop just where he told them in 1881. While our unfastidious contemporary was then employed by Messrs. Blackman, Hobbs & Co. to write up their railway swindle, it will be remembered how, on several occasions, he publicly declared that "we must scrape, pare and do everything short of stealing" to carry out and complete the said railway swindle. Now, then, is it to be wondered at that the officials to whom he thus addressed himself have gone a little farther and actually ROBBED the public offices of their furniture? No, it is not. And as for the teaching of that pernicious doctrine, well, the result doesn't seem to affect him a bit, unless it be to tickle his morbid sense of "humor." He simply treats the matter as a joke, and ridicules the idea of interfering with guilty officials at all in their pilfering practices.

At any rate, in his issue of Saturday, the thefts in question are referred to in a manner more calculated to encourage dishonesty on the part of public servants than to reprove their conduct. What more natural than to expect increased boldness in official turpitude on the part of offenders when their dishonesty is only laughed at by heads of departments and by the Premier's own organ? And here again we have another proof of Mr. Thorburn's inconsistency and unfitness for the position he occupies. Would any departmental officer who is not a rogue himself consent to become a passive witness of rogery on the part of his subordinates? We should say not. Nevertheless, this is just the attitude assumed by Premier Thorburn in regard to those carpet-larcenies and other dishonest acts at the Colonial Building.

Again, would Sir Robert Thorburn tolerate similar dishonesty on the part of employes in his mercantile office on Water Street? Would he, as the managing partner in the firm of Walter Grieve & Co., allow his clerks to steal the firm's property, without discharging them or in any way reproofing their dishonesty? We are certain he would not. He would soon have them dragged before the magistrates and "punished with the utmost rigor of the law." We submit that if Premier Thorburn were a consistent, conscientious man he would pursue an honest course and have equal justice done in both cases. In other words, he would redeem his promise to have the affairs of the country conducted on "sound commercial principles."

It may seem all very well, very smart, and very clever in the eyes of the corruptionist organ of Prescott Street to laugh and indulge in childish witticisms whenever reference is made to dishonesty in the public service. But we can tell the editor of the Mercury and his advisers that the people take an entirely different view of those things. They look upon such dishonesty as a very serious matter—an index to the character of the men by whom the country is at present governed.

To the mind of any honest person "a theft is a theft," whether committed in the Colonial Building or in a merchant's office—whether the articles stolen belong to the Commonwealth or to the firm of Messrs. Walter Grieve & Co.; and as such it should be treated. This being the case, then, there can be no two opinions with respect to Premier Thorburn's duty in the premises.

One of the carpets stolen from the Colonial Building was a new article, put down in the Assembly Chamber last year at a cost to the colony of something like \$300 (three hundred dollars). Think you, Mr. Thorburn, that the tax-paying people of Newfoundland will consent to be robbed in this manner? We can tell you that they are not prepared to submit to anything of the kind, and you will have practical assurance of the fact, too, when the House opens. Then it will be necessary to talk about the valuable window hangings stolen from the Clerk's Office, and the chairs and desks spirited away from the Assembly Chamber, as well as the carpet just mentioned.

Justice must be done, no matter what positions the guilty officials may occupy. Why should a poor fisherman be sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment with hard labor for stealing a tam o' shanter cap worth only 25 cents, while a sleek and well-paid Government official is allowed to steal valuable property from the people's house with the utmost impunity? Let public sentiment answer this important question at its earliest convenience.

1888.

SOME ASPECTS OF THE NEW YEAR.

As compared with our forebodings, the New Year opens under favorable auspices.

Last year we dreaded the approach of the Asiatic plague, which lurks in secret places, and steals, tiger-like, across the globe. The cholera did manage to reach the quarantine grounds of New York, from which measurable distance it menaced us, but so far and no further. Whether it has now spent its force and will die out again for a season or revive with the hot weather and reach these latitudes, time alone can tell. Meanwhile the plague is stayed.

Great preparations have been made to perfect the nations in the art of war. Italy has added a first-class war-fleet to her navy, and dear old Mrs. Britannia has polished up old, and invented new, weapons, to "wipe out" humanity. No doubt these timely precautions will terrorise the thieves and bloody-minded men of continental Europe into maintaining the public peace, by showing them that they can thus enjoy all the costs of war without any of its carnage.

The five great powers which now keep up large standing armies, namely, Russia, Austria, Germany, France and Britain, have now nothing to quarrel over unless it may be the bounds of territories beyond their own. These armies have increased sixty per cent. within fifty years—a clear proof that the age of peace has come. With their navies, the war-power of Europe employs three millions of men, and annually costs £150,000,000 stg. The annual cost of the war-tax ranges from 6s. to 17s. per inhabitant, and averages ten shillings in Europe, and four shillings in the United States. Whether these "standing armies" might be better employed than in keeping the peace is a moot point we shall allow others to determine.

As things are at present, however, it looks like a necessity that Dame Europe should keep her cupboard door locked, and a sentry at hand to enforce the power of the common hangman. Otherwise the wolf may lie down with the lamb and the lion with the kid at the cost of the ultimate disappearance of the smaller quadrupeds.

It is satisfactory to notice the marvellous growth of civilizing agencies, foremost of which we mention that of the press. With the exception of the Chinese, who have had newspapers for ten centuries, the modern press, as we know it, is not much over a hundred years old, when a newspaper took five days to go from London to Glasgow. During the past fifty years the number of newspapers in the United States alone has increased from 830 to 12,000, with a combined circulation of thirty-one millions per issue, while in Europe the increase has been fourfold. When we consider that the newspaper is the workingman's daily companion, and engaged in forming the opinion of the thinking and operative part of the world with ceaseless industry, we cannot but rejoice that the realm of knowledge is thus continually extending both in substance and in sway.

In the absence of any satisfactory system of Education in this island, it is greatly to be desired that the power of the press should be extended here. Outside of St. John's but few people read the newspaper, or take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the movements of the great world around them. Even from the lowest point of view, this darkness of the mind is a general loss to the community, for all history shows us that it is from the ranks of its peasantry the intellectual world is mostly recruited.

A much higher level of prices has ruled here for our leading staple during the past year, the range of prices being from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per quintal better than in 1886. By the enterprise of our leading merchants a sum of not less than £125,000 has been placed in the hands of our fishermen during the past season over and above what they might have expected. This ought to go far towards making up the shortage on last year's catch, and aid the Government by tranquillizing the people.

A similar benefit has resulted from our agricultural operations. Though our principal crops, hay and potatoes, were a failure, a large importation of the former article has given cheap hay to our farmers of foreign growth. An increased rate of duty on both articles has added to the general revenue, which, by reason of the amended tariff of last session, ought to be a very large one. In this way the year 1887 has been a singularly favorable one to the ruling government.

During the past year we have had the first fair chance of ascertaining the practical effect upon our Newfoundland export of fish thither of the duties lately imposed upon it by the United States Government. Notwithstanding a duty on codfish of half a dollar per quintal and on our herrings of a dollar per barrel, we find that the consumption in that country of both these Newfoundland products has been steadily maintained, thus showing the correctness of the political economist's theory that it is the consumer and not the producer who pays the protective tariff. Any unpatriotic proposal to give away any of our territorial rights to Uncle Sam that might be based upon an opposite conclusion is thus refuted.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A Travelling Commissioner's Views of the Situation.

FRENCH VERSUS BRITISH FISHERMEN.

(Continued.)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, OCT., 1887.

The presence of British ships of war, of civil officers, and the right of popular legislative representation enjoyed by the people of this coast, and its subjection to taxation and Customs' regulations, with the presence here of the Supreme Court of this island and its dependencies, with jurisdiction over the adjacent seas, and with cognisance of offences committed upon the banks of Newfoundland, all attest this position, which is in no wise annulled by the permissive presence of a French naval force for the discipline and protection of their own marine. This is absolutely conclusive, and it is accordingly certain that the French will never become possessed, unless the fortune of war should give it to them as it took it away, of any portion of the Newfoundland coast. They had not the right by treaty, even if they had allowed it to lapse by default, and now they are clearly not inclined to insist upon it. A pamphlet upon the subject, which takes on a semi-official character from being handed to me by the French Consul as an accurate expression of French views, declares this openly, and concludes with the mild but significant reproach—"Pour obtenir la cession d'un droit, c'est un mauvais point de départ que d'en nier l'existence."

The question of territorial rights being thus disposed of, we come to the second question of French and English fishing relations, that is to the Bait Bill.

The Bait Bill has become law and is to come into force on January 1 next. Any discussion of it must therefore be of an *ex post facto* kind. First, however, what is it? As was explained in the letter upon the Canadian fishery question, to catch cod upon the Banks of Newfoundland it is necessary to have bait, and, to secure good catches, fresh bait. This varies for different times of the year, but consists chiefly of herring. Now these herring are caught for the most part in Fortune Bay, the great bay in the middle of the southern coast of Newfoundland, and the inhabitants along the shores have been in the habit of selling to the French all the bait they desired as soon as they reached St. Pierre at the opening of the fishing season. (The "Bankers," it must be remembered, do not carry the proper nets and appliances for catching these small fish.) Upwards of 1,600 people, with £10,000 invested in nets and other implements, make a living by this trade with the French. Now, the numbers and catches of the French fishing fleet have recently increased to an alarming extent. In 1879 the number of vessels was 177, their aggregate tonnage 27,000, and their catch in quintals of cod (say cwt.) was 369,000. In 1884 the same figures were 290, 27,000, and 700,000; in 1885 323, 30,000, and 1,000,000; and last year again there was a corresponding increase. Moreover, the French fishermen have the advantage of enormous bounties, which may be roughly stated as follows—first, a duty of 12f. a quintal upon all foreign caught fish; second, a bounty called "prime d'exportation" varying from 6f. to 10f. on all dry cod-fish exported to the chief ports of the trade; and, third, a bounty of 50f. a man for each man employed in the Newfoundland fisheries. These bounties amount roughly to about 60 per cent., and accordingly the French fishermen are able to sell their fish at a good profit for a price below the actual cost of production. The ultimate result of such a state of things upon the fishing industry of the Newfoundlanders may readily be imagined; Newfoundland fish are gradually being driven out of the markets of the world; for example, in 1886 French exports of cod into Spain and North Italy amounted to 500,000 quintals, while the total export from Newfoundland into the whole of Spain, Portugal, and North Italy did not exceed a million quintals. To quote only one opinion upon facts which are so clear, Sir Ambrose Shea, who accompanied the Bait Bill to England, said to me, "I told Lord Salisbury that we appreciated perfectly the relations of England and France, and the reluctance he must naturally feel to take any step which would be annoying to the French Government, and that, therefore, we should not come to him except as the very last resort. But this, I added, was simply a question of life and death for us, and that he had to choose between seeing the colony wiped out before his eyes and securing the assent to our self-protective measure." This measure was the now famous Bait Bill, and it is certainly legislation of the most stringent character. In fact it resembles an Irish Coercion Bill in some of its features. Condensed into a few words this "Act to regulate the exportation of herring, caplin, squid, and other bait-fishes" simply prohibits the catching, possessing, selling, or exporting of a single fish of this kind without

a special licence from the Receiver-General of the Colony. Any person having such a fish in his possession may be brought before a stipendiary magistrate and his vessel be seized. Crying herring in the streets of St. John's will thus be a penal offence after January 1 next. The bill was passed the first time on May 18, 1886; the Queen's assent was refused; it was then passed a second time February 21, 1887, and received the Royal assent several months later. The Government of Newfoundland are at this moment building and equipping three small steamers to enforce it.

(To be continued.)

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

A Few Observations from "Humanity."

Editor Evening Telegram.

DEAR SIR,—I was very much pleased to see that, in your issue of the 6th inst., you gave a few words of well-merited praise to the hard-worked officials of the Postal Department. You have given them some pretty hard knocks in the past, and perhaps they were not wholly undeserved, and therefore your tribute of praise this time is, in my opinion, only giving "honor to whom honor is due." How seldom, while enjoying the blessings of civilization, do we pause to consider the large amount of toil and care that have been expended in conveying those blessings to us. When we step up to our Post Office box in the morning or answer the carrier's welcome knock, and receive the kind messages of loved friends beyond the sea, or when we drop into the receiving box, the missives containing our inmost thoughts—secrets, perhaps that all the wealth of Golconda could not buy—we very seldom give a moment's thought to the fact that while we were comfortably enjoying our rest the whole staff of the Post Office were busily engaged in carefully sorting and arranging this correspondence for our convenience. We never think of the magnitude of the trust thus placed in the hands of those unobtrusive public servants, or the serious consequences that might possibly ensue were that trust betrayed. And yet, strange to say, these same public servants, though the hardest worked, are the worst paid of all our public officials. Compared with those of other departments their salaries were always ridiculously small, and, by way of encouragement, I presume, in this glorious jubilee year just passed, when feasting and merriment were the order of the day, they were treated to a reduction of their salaries of about 25 per cent. I noticed, a few days ago, that the letter-carrier who delivers my correspondence, had in his possession no less than twenty-five or thirty registered letters, besides other kinds of mail matter, and I found, upon inquiry, that this man received at the end of three months' constant work in all weathers the magnificent sum of FORTY DOLLARS. Truly, in this case at all events "the labor is worthy of his hire." I don't think any further comment necessary at present, but I feel that such a state of things should not be, and I am confident that the sympathy of a *thoughtless*, perhaps, but *not ungrateful* public, will not fail to awaken and find expression in your popular paper. Sincerely yours, HUMANITY. St. John's, Jan. 9, 1888.

ALL "A BIG MISTAKE."

Editor Evening Telegram.

DEAR SIR,—In your Saturday's issue I notice a reference to (I presume) the Rev. Moses Harvey in connection with his congregation. Although personally and politically opposed to M. H.—on general grounds, I think it not exactly judicious to bring in the affairs of the church with which he is connected. Nobody who knows him would ever suppose he (M. H.) would belong to a congregation and not "manage" it to suit himself. Why doesn't he manage the government, the colony, the universe,—why then not one little congregation? If, therefore, such be the case and they consent to be "managed," I do not see that it is anybody's business but their own, as if they are satisfied to bear the consequences, why should others object. Perhaps he manages them well for aught I know—or care; but any way if he does manage, and with their consent, whose else's business is it but theirs and his.

For my own part I would say, though opposed to M. H., I am not vindictively opposed to him, for vindictiveness is not a part of my disposition. I regret, for his own sake, that one who is in many respects a clever and able man, should entertain such a poor idea of the intrinsic value of his gifts as to consider it necessary to use them in any wrong connection or sinister way. He seems to set store by that sort of thing, but, to my mind, it is all A BIG MISTAKE. St. John's, Jan. 9, 1888.

We are requested to state that "at a meeting of the rate-payers, held on Tuesday evening last, 3rd instant, of which Mr. Shannon Clift was appointed Chairman and Mr. F. St. John, Secretary, *pro tem.*, it was arranged to call a public meeting this evening for the purpose set down in the advertisement."

By Telegraph

FROM HARBOR BRITON.

First Load of Frozen Herrings.

THE BAIT ACT BITTERLY DENOUNCED.

People Determined to Resist.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

HARBOR BRITON, THIS AFTERNOON.

The first American schooner for the season has loaded with frozen herrings and taken her departure. Herrings are not so plentiful as sometimes at this season. The people were in distressed circumstances before the arrival of the French and Americans. All hands are now busy loading vessels and getting them ready for sea. Herrings are selling at six shillings a barrels green, cash down. The threatened enforcement of the Bait Act has caused quite a panic here. The conduct of the Government in this connection is bitterly denounced, and people are determined to resist the Act. They say, to enforce it now means nothing less than starvation.

THE POLICE COURT.

In the Police or Magistrates' Court on Saturday morning, James Dalton sued Thomas Tobin for damages (\$86) arising out of breach of contract. It appears that defendant was engaged by Messrs. Smallwood, Hutchins & Smith to open up their silver mine in Placentia. The mine afforded possibilities of being a big Placentia bonanza, and visions of untold millions of dollars in silver floated before the minds of the daring speculators. Three hundred and fifty dollars was the amount for which defendant contracted to open up the mine and perhaps lay bare the glittering store beneath. He engaged plaintiff to assist him at one dollar a day, plaintiff understanding (the agreement was verbal only) that his term of service would extend over two to three months. After working for twenty-four days, defendant discharged him, hence the suit. The amount earned by plaintiff, a professional miner, scarcely covered the cost of his month's board and other expenses in Placentia. Both parties testified, but plaintiff was overborne by the weight of defendant's testimony and accepted a non-suit, his worship declaring that plaintiff's declarations contained the greater weight and made manifest a case of great hardship which, however, he (the magistrate) regretted that he couldn't redress, mainly because the agreement was not in writing.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

PASSENGERS per steamer *Miranda* from Halifax—R. Torpey, James Sutton.

The brigantine *Lilian*, Captain Mealey, twenty-three days from Cadiz, for this port, passed Cape Race this morning.

BUT two foreign arrivals are to be noted at this port since Saturday night—one from Pernambuco in ballast, and one from New York with general cargo.

THE two lotteries at No. 1 Table, remaining open since the Bazaar, were drawn on Saturday last. The provisions, flour, coal, &c., were won by Mr. J. Carroll, Riverhead, and the handsome drawing-room screen by R. J. Parsons, Esq.

The ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society beg to announce that they intend having a children's fancy dress entertainment, on or about the 18th inst., in aid of their funds for the relief of the poor; and they trust that the object for which the entertainment is to be given will secure for it the same kindly and generous support which has always been accorded by the benevolent and charitable to their efforts for a like purpose on many previous occasions.

BIRTH.

This morning, the wife of Capt. J. Callahan, of a son.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, after a lingering illness, Ann Bates, aged 52 years. Funeral will take place from her brother's residence, Good View Street, near Lime Kiln Hill, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.15 o'clock; friends will please attend without further notice.

Yesterday, after a protracted illness, John, third son of Ellen and the late William Finn, aged 28 years. Funeral on to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 72 Patrick Street; friends are invited to attend without further notice.

Yesterday morning, at No. 52 Victoria Street, Mrs. Hanora Kelly, aged 70 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.—R.I.P.

On Friday last, at Cape Breton, after a long and painful illness, Ellen, aged 18 years, fourth daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Morrissey.

At New York, on Wednesday, 28th Dec., after a short but painful illness, Edgar Sirling, Esq., aged 67 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ENTERED
6—Cleddu Belle, Bransfield, Boston, 8 days, Harvey & Co.—875 bris flour, part cargo for Carboneau, Jubilee, Monser, Boston via Liverpool, 15 days, Harvey & Co.—500 bris flour, 250 bris cornmeal, 9 bris oil, 3 bris pork. Miriam, Manning, Barbados, 28 days, A Goodridge & Sons—ballast.
7—Dora, May, Oporto, 20 days, Job, Bros & Co.—4 hds, 4 oagaves, 1 pipe wine. Lotte, Scanlan, Boston, 8 days, M Thorburn—535 bris, 20 cases oil, 50 bris pitch.
CLEARED
6—Robie M, O'Neill, St. John, P.R., P & L Tessier—975 qts fish.
LOADING
30—Crystal Stream, Europe, Baine, Johnston & Co. Sphaway, Europe, J Murray.
Jany 8—Stella, Europe, J & W Stewart.
Little Vixen, Europe, P & L Tessler.
6—Devon, Europe, Baine, Johnston & Co.
Royal Home, West Indies, Job, Bros & Co.
7—Dora, Brazil, Job, Bros. & Co.

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