

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Vol. 10.

Price—One Cent.

St. John's, N. F., Wednesday, February 15, 1888.

\$3.00 Per Annum.

No. 38.

By Telegraph

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT.

Chamberlain Bound Home.

THE POPE AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

Heavy Snow Storms in England.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 15.

A division on the Parnell amendment is expected on Thursday. The Government expects a majority of eighty.

Mr. Chamberlain thinks to reach London by the 12th of March.

The Pope, in replying to the Irish bishops, expressed the hope of obtaining concessions from England, provided the Irish people would adopt a peaceful attitude.

Heavy snow-storms have recently been experienced in England.

Sir Hicks-Beach has been appointed President of the Board of Trade.

BONAVISTA AGAIN SPEAKS.

The Volunteer Movement Condemned

ST. JOHN'S TOLD TO INCORPORATE.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

BONAVISTA, This Afternoon.

The volunteer movement meets with no sympathy here. All classes are squarely opposed to anything and everything of the kind, and strongly condemn the bare idea of appropriating public money to such a purpose. The outposts have long enough been forced to pay and suffer for the pampered weaknesses of metropolitans.

Incorporate your town and tax your citizens for your own defence. All the volunteers St. John's could raise would be no earthly use in the face of a genuine foe. It is expected that all the members for outside districts will protest against any expense in this connection falling on their constituents.

FROM CAPE RACE.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

CAPE RACE, This Evening.

Wind S.S.W., blowing a light breeze with fog. The S.S. Hercules passed west at 9.20 this morning.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

An interesting event takes place in the old Temperance Hall on Friday evening next, namely: a "Sociable" in aid of the funds of Trinity Church. The ladies who have taken the matter in hand, intend to have a sale of work at the close. No doubt, both the "Sociable" and the "Sale" will be liberally patronized.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"One Who Was Present"—Your incisive communication on Saturday evening's meeting in the Court House has been received and will appear in these columns to-morrow. "Paul Fry"—Be good enough to send in your real name. Otherwise we shall be compelled to reject your lengthy and logical letter.

The officers of the Junior Benevolent Irish Society and the Committee of the Reading-Room and Gymnasium Committee sat down last night to a banquet, replete with all the delicacies and luxuries of the season, at Sergeant Smith's. The company comprised twenty persons in all, Mr. M. Lawlor being invited as a representative of the Senior Body. The party had a whole-souled time and our only regret is that the report of the proceedings reached us so late as to prevent the publication of the list of toasts and the replies in full. Amongst these, however, are two toasts not usually honored at public assemblages of this description here, one being the "The Christian Brothers"; the other, "William Ewart Gladstone and the Liberal Party." Speeches, songs, and a genial flow of sentiment held the happy party together till 12 o'clock.

WANTED:
About 200 more EMPTY MOLASSES PUNCHONS, at Brookings', immediately.
JAMES MURRAY.
feb15,fp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—beef, oranges, etc.—James Hynes
Auction—paints, tools, lamps, etc.—J. B. Curran & Co
Fresh fish and venison—John Steer
Preliminary notice—F. Martin
Preliminary notice—E. J. Knight
Metropolitan club meeting—E. J. O'Flaherty
Shop and premises to let—W. & G. Rendell
Fresh codfish and herring—George E. Bearn's
Fresh codfish and herring—James Murray
Fresh venison and herring—John B. Curran & Co
Wanted—boy for hair dressing—W. H. Bartlett
Wanted—\$2000.00, good security—J. J. Pitman

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

AUCTION SALES.

To-Morrow, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
By JAMES HYNES,
[At his Rooms, opposite Messrs. Job. Brothers & Co.]

25 qtrs. Prime Fresh Halifax Beef,

5 BXS ORANGES, 10 BRLS APPLES, 50 TUBS butter, 5 barrels pigs' heads, 5 brls jowles, 50 hams, 15 cheese, 25 bxs soap, 12 doz pickles, 2 brls fresh codfish, 1 boat sail, 1 anchor, 2 pieces chain.

And at 12 o'clock,
50 DOZEN CABBAGE. feb15

GRAND CLEARING SALE.

To-Morrow, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
AT THE SHOP OF

MR. T. J. MURPHY,
(232 Water Street.)

We will sell the following GOODS:
TRUNKS, OIL CLOTHES, LUNCH BOXES, LAMP chimneys, cruet, tea pots, lanterns, chisels, saws, hay forks, sand paper, augers, gimblets, brad awls, spring balances, door locks, door knobs, sash pulls, hammers, axle grease, jam crocks, peg cutters, brl pegs, jam skillets, coffin furniture, &c.
JOHN B. CURRAN & Co., Auctioneers.
feb15

Very Valuable Brick Dwelling House,
(FREE-SIMPLE),
On Duckworth Street, to be Sold by Public Auction.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO OFFER FOR SALE BY Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, All that Valuable

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, (Free-simple), situate on the South Side of Duckworth Street, adjoining the residence of J. R. Collins, and yielding a yearly rental of \$200. Supplied with water, sewerage and gas-fittings. This dwelling house being a part of the estate of the late John Collins, is ordered to be sold by request of Legatees. All particulars on application to
J. J. COLLINS, Notary Public
Office: 848 Duckworth St. And Real Estate Broker, opp. Fishermen & Sailors' Home.
feb14,fp

or, JAMES R. COLLINS, Executor,
189 Duckworth Street.

WANTED!

Wanted on Good Security

\$2000.00.

J. J. PITMAN,
SOLICITOR,
feb15,fp Office: cor. Prescott & Duckworth Sts.

TO BE LET.

(With immediate possession.)
That comfortable & convenient

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

Also, with possession on 1st May next,
THE COMPACT DWELLING HOUSE,
in brick building, corner Duckworth Street and Beck's Cove, over the shop of Messrs. Fullerton & Mott, recently occupied by D. Patrick, Esq. For terms, etc., apply to
feb10,fp JAMES MURRAY.

SOCIABLE

And Sale of Work.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY OF TRINITY Church contemplate holding a Sociable in the Old Temperance Hall on Friday evening next. Tickets 20 cents each, to be obtained at the door and at 106 Gower Street. At the close of the sociable there will be a SALE OF WORK in aid of the funds of the Church.
feb14,fp

Clearance Sale of Fruit, &c.

WE WILL CLEAR OFF THE BALANCE OF our stock of Fruit, &c., at the following reduced prices for cash:

Nova Scotia Apples, 15s. per brl.
Sweet Oranges, 20s. per case.
'Porto Onions, 20s. per case.

At McBRIDE'S HILL.
feb9 JAMES MURRAY.

REAL Canada BUTTER.

50 tubs Selected Townships } FRESH
100 tubs Selected Kamouraska } CANADA.
100 tubs Choice Morrisburg } BUTTER:
of exquisite flavor, for sale by
jan24 JAMES MURRAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON EXHIBITION!

At the Star of the West.

At the Star of the West.

4 Dinner Sets

3 Tea Sets

4 BEDROOM SETS,

Together with a large

Variety of Lustres, Vases, Glass Ornaments and Fern Pots, of the most exquisite designs, selling at the lowest prices ever offered. REMEMBER: This Sale will close on SATURDAY Next, so if you want to purchase its the best chance you will ever get to save money. Dry Goods (almost) for taking away.
P.S.—No goods delivered on approval. feb14,2fp

Fresh CODFISH

Fresh HERRING,

AT

WATER STREET, NEAR JOB'S. GEORGE E. BEARNS.

AT PARNELL'S!

.. We have ..
A VERY .. CHOICE .. THREE-SHILLING .. TEA

Our 2s. 6d. TEA is the best in the market!

F. PARNELL,
131 WATER STREET.
january30,fp

STANDARD - MARBLE - WORKS.

287 New Gower Street, St. John's, Nfld.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock

Headstones, Monuments, Tombs, Mantelpieces, &c.,

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Export orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise. Special reduction on all goods ordered during winter months.

JAMES McINTYRE.
jan28,1m,sw,fp

The London Guarantee & Accident Company,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

Authorized Capital - - - \$1,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE FOR NEWFOUNDLAND: 132 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN'S.

The Bonds of this Company are accepted as security by the Home, Australian, Canadian, Indian and Colonial Governments. Blank forms can be had, and rates and other particulars given, on application to
june9 T. W. SPRY, Agent for Newfoundland.

Corn-Corn

SELECTED YELLOW CORN.

Ex "Portia,"
200 SACKS

Extra Quality Picked Indian Corn.

The real thing for fattening stock of all kinds.
AT BROOKING'S.
feb9,fp JAS MURRAY.

CANADA -:- BEEF.

Ex S.S. "Newfoundland," and for sale by

JAS. & WM. PITTS,
30 qrs. Fat Canadian Heifer Beef.
feb8,fp

Those Delicious "Sixpenny" Hams.

{ WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED }
{ NINE CASES MORE OF THESE }

Delicious "Sixpenny" Hams,
which we are now selling at McBRIDE'S HILL at the low price of only SIXPENNY per pound, for net cash only.
jan24,fp,eod JAMES MURRAY. feb8,fp

FOR SALE,

That commodious

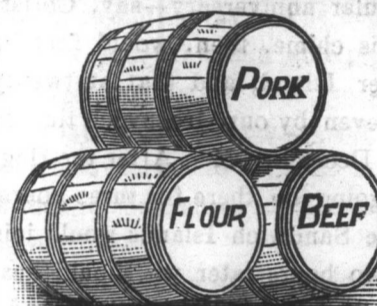
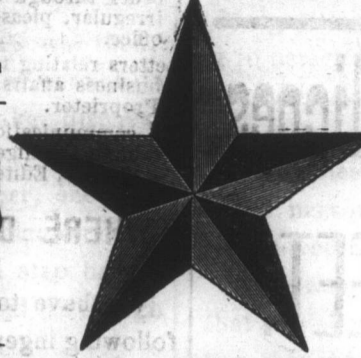
Dwelling House,
Now occupied by Mrs. SALTER, Military Road (nearly opposite the Colonial Building), containing: six Bedrooms, Drawing-room, 2 Parlors—both handsomely frescoed, and Breakfast Room, two Kitchens (one concrete), two Cellars, and Back Yard.

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.
dec20,fp

SMALL BUNDLES.

For Sale by Jas. & Wm. Pitts,

:- HAY :-
in small bundles.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Just Received,
per "Curlew," and for sale,

FRESH - FISH

—AND—
Venison.

feb15,2fp JOHN STEER.

Metropolitan Club

[LIMITED.]

THE postponed Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Club will be held in the Club Rooms, Duckworth Street, THURSDAY NIGHT, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock.

(By order.)
E. J. O'FLAHERTY,
Secretary.
feb15,2fp

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Annual Festival

In connection with the Methodist Sunday Schools, WEST CIRCUIT, will be held on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.

Particulars later on.
E. J. KNIGHT,
Sec. Com.
feb15,fp

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Annual Tea-Meeting

QUEEN'S ROAD CONGREGATIONAL Church, will be held on Wednesday, February 29th. Particulars later on.

F. MARTIN,
Sec. Com.
feb15,wf,fp

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

To be Let,

(with immediate possession.)
THAT ELIGIBLY-SITUATED

SHOP: AND: PREMISES,
ON WATER STREET,

Lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Tupper. Apply to
feb15,wfm,fp W. & G. RENDELL.

Fresh Fish

JUST IN TIME FOR LENT!
Just received, per "Curlew" from Channel,

Six Cases FRESH FROZEN CODFISH,
Two Cases FRESH HALIBUT,

for sale, wholesale and retail, at Brookings.
feb15,fp JAS. MURRAY.

FRESH CODFISH

Just Received, per S.S. "Curlew,"

At the City Auction Sale-Rooms,
6 Brls. FRESH HERRING,
10cts. per dozen.

6 Brls. Choice Fresh CODFISH,
Carefully packed in ice.
feb15 J. B. CURRAN & Co.

FOR SALE,

By Dryer & Greene,

FRESH VENISON

And - Fresh - Herring,
feb15 per s.s. "Curlew."

WANTED:

To purchase!—50 HEAD OF CATTLE; also—A FEW CALVES. Highest cash prices paid.
R. M. COURTNEY,
418 Water Street.
feb1,3mfp,w

WANTED:

A GOOD, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at once at No. 112 Freshwater Road. feb14,2fp

WANTED:

A smart, active BUSINESS MAN, with a little capital, to take part in a good paying business. For further particulars, apply at this office. feb14,2fp

WANTED:

A BOY to learn the hair dressing business. Apply between 8 and 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, at W. H. BANTLETT'S, 300 Water Street. feb15,fp

Cook's TOURISTS' Tickets

EMBRACE EVERY POINT OF INTEREST TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS. DO NOT COMPEL the holder to travel in parties, are available by any train, or any day, and in most cases are issued at a material reduction from ordinary rates.

Intending travellers and tourists will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon the undersigned before purchasing their tickets to any part of the world. For full particulars as to single journey and tourists' rates, apply to

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,
Agent Thomas Cook & Son.

OFFICE: Opposite Commercial Bank, Duckworth Street.
Post Office address, Box 572. feb6,1m,31p

Great Bargains in Blankets & Calicoes,

AT
WILLIAM FREW'S, 191 WATER STREET.

JUST RECEIVED, PER "ASSYRIAN," AN IMPORTANT PURCHASE OF CALICOES, which we are offering at 5, 6, 7 and 8 cents per yd, strong and wide; BEST VALUE EVER SHOWN. Also, another Bale of ENGLISH BLANKETS, at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.00. The above goods are warranted to be from 15 to 20 per cent under regular prices. Full lines in every department at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES during the winter months. For useful and reliable goods, at lowest prices, our Establishment stands unrivalled.

NOTE—Canadian and American Silver taken in trade at former value.

WILLIAM FREW.

LIME. LIME.

A Great Boon to Farmers and Others.

THE SUBSCRIBER, WHILE RETURNING THANKS TO FARMERS AND OTHERS FOR THEIR patronage during the past summer, would beg to respectfully intimate that he is now prepared to make CONTRACTS with them for the coming season. LIME AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES. He will undertake to deliver, for agricultural purposes, on and after the First day of March next, at his LIME KILN, in Topsail, BEST ROACH LIME, at the exceedingly low price of—

Twenty Cents per bushel, or delivered by rail at the Rope Walk siding, or the Saint John's Depot at Twenty-five Cents per bushel.

He also agrees to take, in exchange for Lime, PRODUCE OF ALL KINDS, at market rates, from the coming season's crop, to be delivered at his Store, in St. John's, at the end of the season.

January 30, 1m

John Score.

BUILDERS' SUPPLY STORE,

Water Street.

200 M. SEASONED PINE LUMBER,

1, 2, 3 and 3-inch.

January 13

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

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. dec21,3m

The Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited,

—Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand a variety of—
Patterns for Grave & Garden Railings, & for Cresting of Houses,
and would invite inspection of same.

June 1

J. ANGEL, Manager.

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

Candles, Candles

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.
—50 BOXES—

Morrill's Celebrated Mould Candles,

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

I AM INSTRUCTED TO OFFER FOR SALE BY private contract—a desirable detached Residence, standing on about 20 acres of Land, with elegantly laid-out gardens and pleasure grounds, including flower and kitchen gardens, tennis, lawn and plantation, approached from the Portugal Cove and Torbay Roads by a very pretty and well-planted 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, bath rooms and servants' bedrooms. The out-buildings include stable 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 200 yards from the main residence. For terms and particulars of title, apply to
T. W. SPBY, Real Estate Broker.

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, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

Persons desiring the EVENING TELEGRAM served at their homes can secure it by postal card request, or order through the Proprietor. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Letters relating to advertisements, job work and other business affairs, to be directed to WM. J. HERDER, Proprietor.

All communications intended for publication or containing intelligence, must be addressed to ALEX. A. PARSONS, Editor.

"WHERE DOES THE DAY BEGIN?"

We have to thank a correspondent for the following ingenious illustration on this subject. It is extracted from *Chambers's Journal*, for September last, and it will, we think, be read with interest in connection with the letter we reprinted last week from the *English Mechanic*:—"Let us suppose it agreed that bells should be rung all over the world for the whole day on some particular anniversary—say, Christmas Day. This chime, then, would first be heard at Easter Island, and that at twenty minutes past seven by our Greenwich time in the morning of December 24. After the ringing had been going on there for three hours, the bells of the Sandwich Islands would join in chorus. Two hours later we should hear those of New Zealand and the Fiji Islands. Rather more than another two hours later, and Adelaide and Japan would 'salute the happy morn' with their tintinnabulations. But while all the rest of Polynesia and Australasia was thus vocal with melody, an ominous sullen silence would reign in the Philippine Islands, to which no 'Babe in Bethlehem born' would be heralded for full twenty-four hours yet. Disregarding these belated Spaniards, the music reaches the Asiatic continent; Bombay takes up the tale four hours after Adelaide; St. Petersburg, four hours after Bombay; and our own 'Bow Bells' would peal forth two hours after St. Petersburg—that is, sixteen hours and forty minutes after the first clang at Easter Island. The Azore Islands would commence their ringing last of all European bells, being a full hour and a half later than London. New York would follow five hours after us; and Denver City, on the 'Great Divide,' about two hours after New York—that is to say, just about the time when the bells of Easter Island, having rung through their twenty-four hours, would be stopping. Alaska, still farther west on the continent of America, steps forward three hours after Easter Island has finished; and finally, the Philippine islanders commence to wake the echoes when all their neighbours are sinking into silence, five hours after Alaska has begun, and about eight hours after the last note on Easter Island. It is now about four o'clock in the afternoon, of the 25th with us, and as the Philippine bells have still their twenty-four hours to ring, Christmas Day, which began at twenty minutes past seven in the morning of the 24th, will not be over till four in the afternoon of the 26th."

PETROLEUM OIL.

The tank steamer *Petrolea* recently arrived in the Tyne from Libau, with 280,000 gallons refined Russian petroleum. This cargo is from Messrs. Nobel's refineries, Baku, the "region of eternal fire." The Doojba Fountain sends up a column of oil 200 to 300 feet high, 18 inches in diameter, and forces the oil out of the earth at the rate of 2,400,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, being nearly equal to the output of all the 20,000 wells in the oil fields of the United States.

THE COLDEST PLACE ON EARTH.

The coldest known spot on the earth is Werchojansk, in Siberia. The mean temperature for the year 1885 was 2.9 deg. F. below zero. For January and December it was 62.9 deg. below, and for July it rose to 60.6 deg. above zero. The lowest temperature in July was 39.2 deg. above, while in January a fall to 88.6 deg. below zero was experienced. Werchojansk is in latitude 67 deg. 34 min., longitude 133 deg. 51 min.

AUSTRALIAN ORANGES IN LONDON.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Thames* has brought to London a consignment of Australian oranges, which have come without special storage and as an ordinary cargo. Dr. Storer, of Sydney, who is the originator of the experiment, has discovered that this popular fruit can be preserved for an indefinite period if packed in sawdust, or in paper dipped in an antiseptic preparation.

CARNOT'S GRANDSIRE.

Napoleon's Appreciation and What Niebuhr Said of Him.

A MAN GIFTED WITH EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF MAKING FRIENDS AS WELL AS ENEMIES. HIS POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE.

SELDOM are the whirligigs of time and the strange revenges which they bring more forcibly or more curiously illustrated than in the records of historic houses; and of the existing palaces of the French capital, not one has undergone so many interesting vicissitudes as that Elysee, where, at the end of June, 1815, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite Carnot conversed for the last time with his imperial master. From 1800 to 1814 the inflexible Republican had held studiously aloof from the imperial regime. He would have absolutely nothing to do with Napoleon so long as the Caesar was prosperous and powerful. He had voted against the foundation of the Legion of Honor, he had voted against the Consulate for life, and he was the only member of the Tribunal who dared to raise his voice against the establishment of the Empire. Yet so highly did Napoleon appreciate the talents and the virtues of the soldier, statesman and man of science, who had served the Convention and Directory so well, that he sent him this pithy but comprehensive message: "Monsieur Carnot, anything you like, as you like, and when you like."

COMING TO THE FRONT.

Carnot wanted and would accept nothing. When, however, political bankruptcy had overtaken Napoleon in 1814, and when his Marshals and his courtiers were deserting him en masse, Carnot reappeared to offer, as he put it, a "sexagenarian arm" to the defeated and ruined conqueror. His services were gladly accepted, and he was instructed to place the citadel of Antwerp in a state of defence, and it was not until he had accomplished his task that it was discovered that the man who had "organized victories" for the Republican armies, whose name was closely associated with the creation of the Polytechnic School, the Institute, the Ecole Normale, the Bureau of Longitudes, held no higher grade than that of a Major of Engineers. He had bestowed the very highest ranks in the military service of his country, but he had forgotten his own claims, and it was only by seniority that he had risen to the post of a "Chef de Battalion." Perhaps the finest tribute ever rendered to his character was that paid by the illustrious historian, Niebuhr. "Carnot," he said, "is in many respects the greatest man of this country; his virtues are of an exquisite nature. My political ideas differ from his, and my love for him might seem an anomaly; but this love exists, and if there remained to me in the world only a single crust of bread, I should be proud to share it with Carnot."

HIS SAD EXILE.

Proscribed by the Bourbons because he had voted for the death of Louis XVI., he died in exile at Madgeburg; but little could he have deemed in his last and sorrow-stricken days that his grandson would, ere three generations had expired, be elected Chief Magistrate of a republic, the puissance and durability of which had been the dream of his long and useful life. As little could he have recked that the Elysee, where for the last time he had seen and conferred with Napoleon, would be the mansion assigned as an official residence to his descendant. When, however, the chronicle of this chameleon-like structure is considered, astonishment at its changes of occupants is overcome by a conviction that there is scarcely anything in the way of mutability that is not possible in that edifice of many masters. Early in the eighteenth century the Regent Orleans begged from the baby Louis XV. a vast tract of land abutting on the Champs Elysees, and this property he presented to his friend, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Count of Evreux, who proceeded to build on the site that which was called at the period "a delicious residence." So delicious, indeed, was the mansion found to be, that it was coveted by Madame de Pompadour, who inhabited it for some years. Here she took lessons in painting and engraving from the famous Boucher, and in her studio at the Elysee, she executed a number of etchings in copper, almost as delicious as the house surrounded by smiling gardens in which she dwelt.—*London Telegraph.*

THE SUGAR CROP.

The latest estimates of the sugar production of Europe, founded upon the results already arrived at, are as follows:—Germany, 900,000 tons; France, 425,000 tons; Austria-Hungary, 420,000 tons; Russia, 400,000 tons; Belgium, 35,000 tons; and Holland, 50,000 tons; total, 2,290,000 tons, against 2,630,000 tons last year.

FOR SALE, CHEAP,

(if applied for immediately.)

A Boiler & Engine

about 6 horsepower, in first class condition.
feb10 J. B. CURRAN & Co.

NIGHT SCHOOL.

I DO HEREBY ACQUAINT MY FRIENDS AND the Public of St. John's, that I am now prepared to open NIGHT SCHOOL on TUESDAY NIGHT, the 14th Feb'y, in Springdale Street, No. 37, head of the New Line, opposite the former residence of Captain Lawrence Gearan. I will teach Reading, Writing and Spelling, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Bookkeeping, &c. Terms will be reasonable, &c.
feb9,2w JOHN MORRISSEY.

More Cheap Books.

A Voyage in the Sunbeam, by Lady Brunsell. 15 cents.
Theo. A. Love Story, by Mrs. F. H. Burnett. 15 cents.
Nicholas Nickleby, by Charles Dickens. 15 cents.
Charles O'Malley, by Charles Lever. 15 cents.
The Island of Monte Christo, by A. Dumas. 15 cents.
Workers of the Sea, by Victor Hugo. 15 cents.
Ninety-Three, by Victor Hugo. 15 cents.
The "A" Book of Dialogues, Charades, &c. 15 cents.
Diprose Popular Comic Song Book. 15 cents.
Belcher's Farmers' Almanac for 1888. 15 cents.
The Headless Horseman, by Maine Reid. 30 cents.
The World of Cant (40th thousand). 30 cents.
Life of Goldsmith, by A. Dobson. cloth. 30 cents.
Sartor Resartus, by Carlyle. cloth. 30 cents.
Essays by Ralph Waldo Emerson. cloth. 30 cents.
Essays by Lord Bacon. cloth. 30 cents.
feb6 J. F. CHISHOLM.

Choice Canada Butter.

Ex steamer "Newfoundland,"
316 TUBS AND FIRKINS (selected)
apply to
JAMES R. KNIGHT,
Commission Merchant.
feb6

COAL. Sydney COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE UNDERSIGNED—TO SUIT THE TIMES—begs to intimate to the Public, that he has opened A COAL STORE, in corner George Street and Williams Lane, where he is prepared to sell Wholesale and Retail. You can buy from 10-cs. worth to 10 Ton.
—ALSO—

A Cargo Afloat of a 130 Tons,
Ex schooner "C. Tupper."
jan26,1m,61p PTK. BUCKLEY.

A Bazaar

OF FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES WILL BE held at Spaniards' Bay, in November next. Proceeds for the erection of a Methodist Parsonage. Any contributions in money or goods will be most thankfully received by any of the following Committee:—
Mrs. Josiah Gosse, Sr., Mrs. Henry Gosse, Mrs. Robt. Gosse, Mrs. Stephen Gosse, Mrs. Josiah Gosse, (Robt.), Mrs. Mark Gosse, Mrs. Joseph Barrett, Mrs. David Barrett, Miss Mary A. Reader, Miss Sarah Gosse, Mrs. Snowden, Mrs. Frederick Gosse, Mrs. Captain Robert Gosse, Mrs. Josiah Gosse, (Nathaniel), Mrs. Ebenezer Gosse, Mrs. Leonard Barrett, Mrs. Herbert Barrett, Mrs. William Gosse, Miss Mabel Gosse, Miss Lydia Gosse, or by
January 30 S. SNOWDEN.

Preserve Your Sight

by wearing the only
FRANK LAZARUS,
(Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris),
Renowned Spectacles & Eye Glasses.

These Spectacles and Eye Glasses have been used for the past 35 years, and given in every instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the BEST in the world. They never tire, and last many years without change.
For sale by R. HEFFER, agent for Nfld.,
200 Water Street, St. John's.
jan25

Crystallized SUGAR

10 brls Crystallized SUGAR,
10 brls Grated SUGAR.
jan18 CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

MILK.

PERSONS REQUIRING EXTRA QUALITY MILK at 25 Cents per gallon, can have the same by leaving their orders with Mr. Richard Hayes, King's bridge, or at "Paisley Farm," Old Cove Road. feb13,31

2 PIANOS,

For Sale or Hire,
J. H. MARTIN, 100 WATER STREET.
jan6,21w,ws

CARD!

JAS. J. PITMAN,
Attorney and Solicitor,
OFFICE: Corner Prescott and Duckworth Streets,
feb18,4w,nwf ST. JOHN'S.

WANTED:
A MAN to drive a Bread Cart. Apply at this office. feb14,31

The is to be care of the

A safe and wife, your

FATHERS' is a deed of a ago of 100 feet and ornament of all. Only New Year others, should the cash down your own in the vestment that to call at his o The offi and see us, New plans submit dec

POTAT

CLIF

600 bar 400 bus dec9

P. & O.

QUEBEC 7 inches OAK BAR GREENIE HARDW

Pho

ESTA

Joseph W. Bristol, The Hon. John Chas. Octavius

THE engage Invested known and at The Imp establishment Fourteen Mill Insurance party, on the Jan 8, 1887

Pia

M. F. June 23

The

Capital

Fire

Life

Head

The u and, at cur The abo Prospeo the fice ear 25.5f

THE C

neuran

Point

94

The Destiny of Newfoundl'd

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

LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH!

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

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

POTATOES AND OATS.

For Sale by CLIFT, WOOD & Co.,

The cargo of the schr. "Four Brothers," from Georgetown, consisting of: 600 barrels Choice Potatoes, 400 bus. Heavy Black Oats, produce of P. E. Island.

ON SALE BY P. & L. Tessier

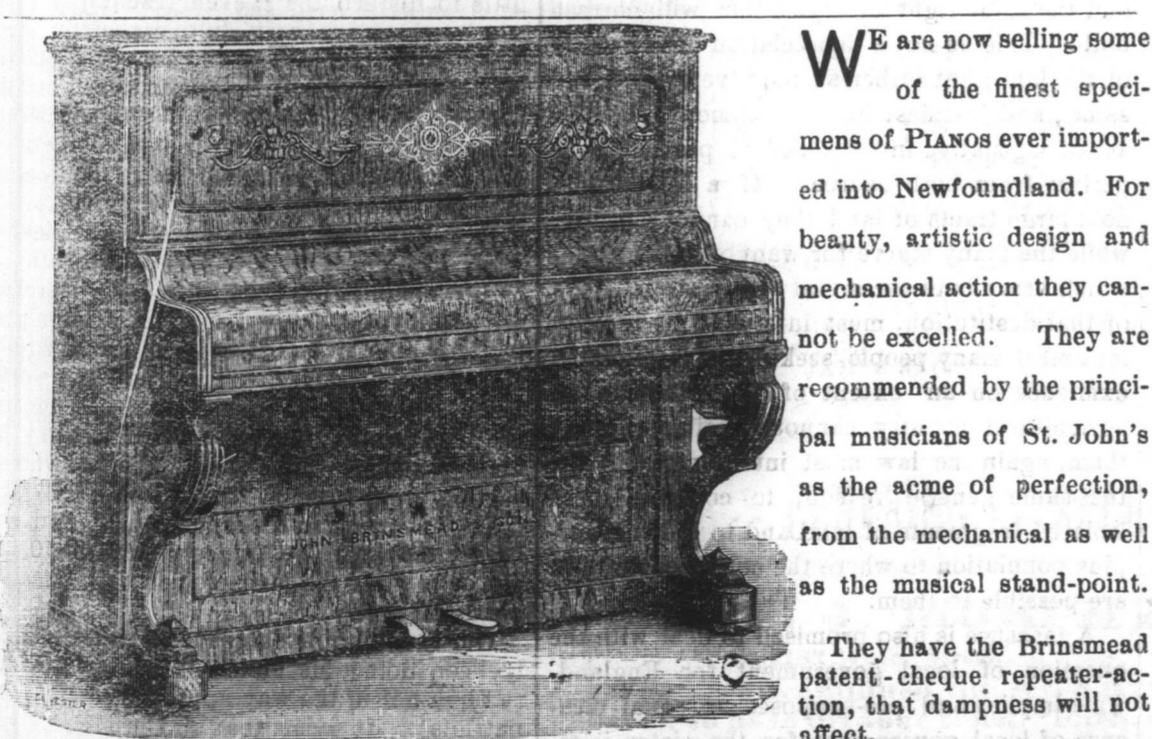
OAK PLANK, 14, 18, 22 and 4 inch, long lengths. QUEBEC PINE DECKING—3 inch, 6 and 7 inches wide, long lengths. OAK BALK—60 and 65 feet long, 18x19. GREENHEART PLANK—13, 2, 3 and 4 inch. HARDWOOD PLANK. nov29,31fp

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

LOMBARD STREET AND CHARING CROSS, LONDON. ESTABLISHED A. D. 1782.

TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS: Joseph W. Bazendale, Esq., George Arthur Fuller, Esq., Charles Magnay, Esq., Bristow Bovill, Esq., Charles Emmanuel Goodhart, Esq., The Hon. Edwin B. Portman, The Honorable James Byng, M. Rhoads Hawkins, Esq., Charles Rivaz, Esq., Charles Rivaz, Esq., Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., M.P., F.R.S., Dudley Robert Smith, Esq., John Clutton, Esq., Charles Thomas Lucas, Esq., William James Thompson, Esq., Octavius Ed. Coope, Esq., M.P., Hon Director: JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Esq. Joint Secretaries: WILLIAM MACDONALD AND FRANCIS B. MACDONALD. The engagements of this office are guaranteed by a numerous and wealthy Proprietary in addition to a large invested Capital; and the promptitude and liberality with which claims have always been met, are well known and acknowledged. The importance of the transactions of the Phoenix Fire Office may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment—now over one hundred years—the payments in satisfaction of Claims for Losses have exceeded fourteen millions Sterling. Insurances against loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the Company upon every description of Property, on the most favorable terms. W. & G. BENDELL, Agents for Newfoundland.

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. Life premiums in 1881 157,000 0 0 Interest 101,000 0 0

Head Offices—London, 1 Moorgate Hill; — Aberdeen, 3 King Street. The undersigned has been recently empowered to effect Insurances on all kinds of property in Newfoundland, at current rates of premium. The above Company is well known for its liberality and promptness in settling losses. For prospectuses, Forms of Application, for Fire and Life Insurance, and all other information can be obtained on the office of A. O. HAYWARD, St. John's, Agent for Newfoundland.

THE OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD

Sun Fire Office, London.

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

First Sum Insured in 1885 £297,222 7 0. F. E. HARRIS & Co., Agents for Newfoundland.

Walton Court;

OR ADLAIDE CAMERON'S "SHADOW LOVE." By the Author of Dora Thorne.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

(Continued.) 'It would indeed be a woman's war then,' she said to herself, 'and that, at present, I do not wish. I must, for Allan's sake, discover now the secret of the will.'

But, though she did not tell her, she grew so strange in manner that Miss Cameron could not understand her. She would step hastily forward at times and seize her hand, as though she had something very important to say to her, and then drop the hand, murmur a few unmeaning words, and leave her. Adelaide thought it strange—but then her companion's manner always had been strange; so she said nothing about it. The torture of jealousy seemed to be slowly and surely eating Lady Rylestone's life away. The beautiful face lost its color, and grew thin and pale; an anxious troubled look came into the dark eyes, and never left them. She grew silent and sad; all the music seemed to die from her voice; it was as though some slow, sure fever were consuming her life.

More than once Adelaide spoke to her young companion of what seemed to her the signs of declining health, but Margarita always gave some evasive answer. Nothing ailed her, she declared—she wanted nothing. Yet strangers, when they looked at the beautiful, restless face, wondered what hidden fever was burning within her. It was strange, almost painful, to see her, whether out in the sunshine amongst the flowers, or in the magnificent rooms, always with the same restless face, and dark, troubled eyes. So many fears haunted her; her life seemed to be spent in fighting with shadows. The fear lest, when Lord Rylestone returned, he should be angry about what she had done; the fear lest, after all, she should have run her terrible risks in vain; the fear, lest something—she could never tell what—should make Allan like Adelaide; the fear lest, even if she discovered the secret, she should not be able to do anything to help the man whom she loved with such intense, passionate love; and, the crowning fear of all, the dread lest, even if her discoveries should materially affect his interests, Lord Rylestone should refuse to forgive her for what she had done—all these were ever before her.

'It was ill considered,' she owned to herself; 'it would have been a thousand times better had it never been begun.'

Still, as she had embarked on a stormy sea, and it was too late now to draw back, the only thing left was to make the best of it—to do so much for Lord Rylestone that he should forget the fashion in which it had been done.

So time passed until September came. The autumn of that year was long remembered in England as a most fruitful one. The flowers still lingered as though loath to die; the orchards were filled with luscious hanging fruit; the rich crops of corn were yellow as gold. But all the ripe beauty of the season was lost upon Margarita—her whole soul was filled with trouble.

One morning, as the two ladies sat at breakfast together—it was the second week in September—a letter came from Mr. Beale, saying that he hoped to be with Miss Cameron on the following day, when he would bring the accounts and a copy of the will with him. Miss Cameron read the letter aloud, and then she said to Margarita—

'That will be the last of the tiresome business, I hope. Margarita,' she cried, suddenly, 'what is the matter with you?' for the face of her young companion had suddenly grown white as death, and a great fear had shadowed the dark eyes.

'To-morrow—so soon?' she murmured. 'Soon!' repeated Adelaide. 'It seems to me that the business has been very long on hand; I am tired of it. Why, Margarita, your lips have grown white! Surely you are not afraid of Mr. Beale?' She tried to recover herself. 'No, I am not afraid of him. Why should I be? I have seen Mr. Beale only once; and then he barely deigned to notice me. Has he anything to do with Lord Rylestone?' She asked the question suddenly, almost sharply; the idea had just occurred to her. Adelaide looked up laughingly. 'How strange to hear you ask a question about Lord Rylestone,' she said, 'it is, I

think, the first time I have heard you mention his name. Yes, certainly Mr. Beale has a great deal to do with Lord Rylestone; he is his lawyer—the manager of his affairs. He was the late lord's confidential adviser; he knows all about the Walton estates; he has the whole history of the Rylestone family at his finger-tips. I was going to say that no one ever had more to do with Lord Rylestone than has Mr. Beale, but that perhaps is saying too much.'

Margarita made no remark. She was thinking to herself that if he had been the late lord's confidential adviser, he must know the secret of the will—perhaps even had the making of it. Her heart beat quickly, and her face flushed nervously; she could not have been more moved had the will been before her.

'I am amused,' continued Miss Cameron, 'that you should ask such a question. I have often thought that you were not inquisitive—I am glad to find that you are human after all.'

'I do not know what led me to ask,' said Margarita, trying to speak carelessly. It seemed to her that she was on the threshold of the mystery that she had tried so hard to penetrate. The question she had asked seemed to dispose Miss Cameron to talk. During all the months they had been together, Lord Rylestone had never once formed the subject of their conversation. They had sat in the handsome dining-room where his portrait hung, and they had both carefully avoided looking at it—Margarita because of her great love, fearing lest she should betray it, and Adelaide from fear that if she spoke of him her secret would escape her. But now she was inclined to refer to him. It seemed pleasant to utter his name—to her it—and she wondered why she had never given herself this gratification before—why she had never spoken of him to the lovely woman whose eyes were so full of fire.

'I think you will like Lord Rylestone,' she said, looking up at the beautiful face, with its dark, lambent eyes, and sad, sweet lips. 'You will be sure to see him.'

'Shall I? Why do you say so?' asked Margarita.

'He returns from Canada in November, and he is sure to come here,' answered Adelaide.

The dark face lighted up with a sudden glow. 'Why is he sure to come here?' she asked—and something in her voice caused Adelaide to look suddenly at her.

'Because Walton is his home,' she replied—'and I hope he will come to take possession of it.'

'Where shall you go then?' asked Margarita; and she knew that her question was put more from a desire to see if Adelaide had any lingering love for him than from fear or anxiety about her welfare.

'I do not know. I think I should like to travel. If I go abroad, you will come with me I hope. I should never be happy without you.'

'I cannot promise,' said Margarita, thoughtfully. She was picturing to herself Adelaide's surprise when she should return from abroad and find her at Walton Court, the wife of its owner.

Lord Rylestone is sure to come straight to Walton,' said Miss Cameron. 'I shall be curious to know what you think of him.'

To herself Margarita was saying that he should not come there. She would go home to the pretty villa at Marpeth, and she would keep him there. He should not see the fair-faced, golden-haired girl who loved him so dearly. She might go abroad and remain there, but she should never have the opportunity of exerting her influence and the power of her charms over him.

'I hope, when he comes,' continued Adelaide, 'that he will be pleased with the few improvements I have ventured to make to the Court. Ah! Margarita, you have a dreamy, far-off look in your eyes. You are not listening to what I am saying. Your dark eyes look at me with serene calmness. You do not take any interest in my friend, Lord Rylestone. I think it is because so few things interest you, and because you are so given to dreaming, that I love you so much. Now I must go and give orders about Mr. Beale's room.'

'Will he stay here long?' asked Margarita, abruptly.

'I cannot say—perhaps two or three nights, not more. Sir William Morton has to meet him here.' And with these few careless words Miss Cameron went away. CHAPTER XL. MARGARITA RYLESTONE stood on the broad western terrace with Miss Cameron when the approach of Mr. Beale was announced. It was a fine clear September day; the sky was blue, the golden gleam of the sun lay over the flowers and trees, the red-brown leaves were falling, the autumn foliage was at its richest and best. They stood watching the carriage, Adelaide thinking how soon she should be gone from Walton, and how little she should see of Mr. Beale or Lord Rylestone afterward; Margarita thinking of a thousand things—of Mr. Beale's surprise when in her he should recognize Lady Rylestone—of the coming home that would one day be hers—of the reception that would be given her when she came to Walton Court as Lord Rylestone's honored wife. (To be continued.)

CATTLE ... FEED.

For Sale by P. & L. TESSIER, 100 BAGS Jersey Meal. Jan 31, 31fp

ON SALE, At the City Auction Sale Rooms, FRESH FROZEN HERRING. JOHN B. CURRAN & Co. feb1

Choice Vegetables

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & Co., 5 brls. Carrots, 5 brls. Beetroot. Jan 31

2 Pair Curling Stones.

Apply at this office. Wax, Mould & Colonial Sperm Candles. For Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.'s, 50 BOXES MOULD CANDLES, 25 Bxs Colored Wax Candles, 20 Bxs Colonial Sperm Candles. Jan 31

HEAVY BLACK OATS.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.'s, 3000 BUSHELS HEAVY BLACK OATS. Ex "Michael Joe," from Ch'town, P.E.I. Jan 4

For Sale By DRYER & GREENE,

Four Sets—Russian Chime Sleigh Bells, 2 sets Plumes, 6 superior Horse Rugs, 1 Buffalo Robe. Jan 27

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. Jan 7 or, here to CLIFT, WOOD & Co.

ON SALE, By DRYER & GREENE,

Fresh Venison, Herring & Codfish, Jan 31 per S.S. "Curlew."

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 1888, with and without supplement. Also Rodgers' Celebrated Pocket Knives in great variety. The Anchor Pens, Gummied Luggage Labels, Manilla and Standard Tags. dec29

J. F. CHISHOLM.

FOR SALE, By DRYER & GREENE, Fresh Halibut, Codfish, Partridge, ARCTIC HARES. per s.s. "Curlew." dec 30

Bond and other Storage

TO BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO JAMES R. KNIGHT, Commission Merchant. dec 23

FOR SALE, One handsome Double Sleigh,

suitable for pair of horses; quite new and in good order. dec 29 JOHN S. SIMMS.

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 3, 1887. JOHN MAGOR. WILLIAM ALBERT MAGOR. 9014

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY 15, 1888.

OUR OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

Some Facts the Public Should Know.

WHAT about the ocean mail service for this year? It surely is time the public knew something of what may be expected. If the Allans are to get it renewed, a distinct stipulation should be made that comfortable and proper boats should be given us; also reduced passage-money.

Both the *Peruvian* and *Assyrian* are quite unsuited for this service. We believe the Messrs. Allan laughed at a certain gentleman of influence here when he complained of the *Peruvian's* discomforts. But the sooner the Allans are told, and made to feel, that those who pay the money are the proper judges of the article supplied, the better will we be served. No sane person will allow a draper to thrust damaged calico upon him for good.

Hitherto all our Governments have allowed Sir Ambrose Shea to dictate terms; but now that he is out of the way, the present Executive should try to show that they are able to make favorable terms for the colony. Can any satisfactory reason be given for the fact that passengers can go on board the steamer at Halifax calling here and pay \$50 for passage to England, while any one joining here is compelled to pay \$62.40 for exactly the same accommodation. Indeed, he may have the same stateroom as the Halifax man, who often expresses surprise and asks how we allow it that he can sail 500 miles further, have forty hours' additional board, and yet pay \$12.40 less.

Again. Any man going to Halifax just now can ship for England at \$50 in boats far superior to those calling here. Strange commercial principles these! Who can explain them? *Sound they are not!*

We have been credibly informed, also, that our Canadian friends have a stipulation that children going to, or returning from, school in England, should be taken at reduced rates. As many here are connected with the Old Country and require to send their children away, we, surely, are entitled to the same consideration as the Dominion. If we cannot get lower rates than the Halifax people, we are certainly entitled to equal, as it is contrary to all common sense that we should be automatically compelled to pay higher.

Perhaps some independent member of the House will, in the interest of the public, enquire as to the above inconsistencies. His Excellency, who appears to have his head put on straight, will oblige the travelling community if he declines to sign any new contract until justice is done.

ADVICES FROM THE WESTWARD.

The coastal boat *Curlew*, Captain Delaney, arrived here at 2.30 p.m. yesterday. She had some difficulty in getting through the ice off Cape Race and was occasionally brought up. The in-shore winds of the past week have jammed a considerable body of ice in on the coast, and it looks as if the interval between the present time and the advance of spring is to be one of those seasons when navigation will suffer more or less interruption from this cause. Little has been done in the winter fishery of the south-west coast the past fortnight, owing to stormy weather, but there are no complaints of any scarcity of the staple, and there is a fair prospect of operatives putting together a good paying voyage during the mild intervals between now and May. The *Curlew* brought a thousand rabbits from Renews, and some venison and fresh cod from ports at the other end of her route.

THE TAYLOR MEDAL MATCH.

The Taylor medal—a handsome gold memento, presented by A. Taylor, Esq., as an object of competition between the curling Clubs of this city—was played for yesterday in the Parade Rink by teams representing the Terra Nova and Micmac Clubs, with the result of the former club coming off the winner. To become the permanent possession of any club, the medal must, however, be won two successive seasons. The occasion was one of hearty enjoyment to all the players engaged.

The steamer "Newfoundland," with the English and American mails, left Halifax for this port at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She will be here by Friday morning if the ice offers no obstacle.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Port-de-Grave on the 10th instant, says:—"A man named Butler shot an old harp seal the other day, weighing about one and a half hundred pounds, from which he took a whitecoat that turned the scales at nineteen pounds."

"PUBLIC SPEAKING."

Lecture Delivered in the Athenæum Hall on Monday Evening Last, by Rev. T. Hodgkinson.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have inflicted many sermons on long-suffering audiences, but only one lecture. I should not have delivered a second, but I saw no door of escape.

When, last year, I was waited upon by a gentleman of the dimensions of the honored President of the St. John's Athenæum, and when, this year, I was requested to lecture by your worthy Secretary, who is a lawyer, I thought it time to say yes, lest some worse thing befell me.

If I severely tax your patience in listening to me to-night, be magnanimous and ascribe my tediousness to lack of practice, not power. About lecturing I have received several hints which afforded both direction and unspoken reflections.

One gentleman informed me that "a lecture should not be of a denominational character." I assented, but thought it strange that in so many of these lectures the ism of the lecturers happened to be the ism of the bulk of listeners. This is a pity, for contact with various isms rubs off the angles of particular isms.

Another young gentleman, who reminded me of an "innocent abroad," informed me, with a sapient look, "that a lecture was different from a sermon." This critic seemed afraid lest I should stich two old sermons together and palm them off as a bran new lecture. I assented to the emphatic but bold statement "that a lecture is different from a sermon," although there is a good deal of lecturing in some sermons.

Another gentleman somewhat critically regarded me and informed me that "St. John's people did not like a dry lecturer." I deferentially asked how long a lecture usually took in the delivery. He answered, "over an hour." I thought that a miracle would have to be performed with some lecturers if they were not dry, and if their tongues did not cleave, with an affection that was painful, to the roofs of their mouths before the hour had expired, although the lecturers might be genuine prohibitionists.

Another critic, a lady by the way, confidentially informed me "that St. John's people liked an interesting lecture." I thanked my fair critic for the information, and I thought, but did not say so, that it was not always the fault of the lecturer that the lecture was not interesting. It is sometimes the fault of the hearers. I have observed in a library, not a hundred miles from here, some excellent books and magazines that are in excellent condition. They don't appear to have had many visits from admiring friends, and other books in faded coverings and short titles have had many friends who declared them to be "most interesting." Reflections of this sort put the chagrined lecturer, whose laborious effort is almost unanimously judged to be uninteresting, on excellent terms with himself and his select minority.

Having pondered over these unpaid-for suggestions, and this sage advice, I cast about for a subject and found one which I thought might at any rate be helpful to some listeners. I gave the subject a plain title, not a splay title, not a mystifying title, not a house-cramming title.

Unless you are certain that the predictions of friends and generous critics respecting your dear baby-boy will be verified—unless you are certain that he will turn out eventually an able man, an eloquent man, a brilliant man—don't give him a startling, a grand name. If you do and the unique baby turns out only a middling sort of a man, he will always suggest the discrepancy between his illustrious name and his mediocre attainments. I leave the unspoken yet suggested analogy to your excellent memories and vivid imaginations.

Though the subject to-night is a commonplace one, yet it is of engrossing and practical interest to all denominations: to preachers, politicians, judges, lawyers, interesting lecturers, very dry lecturers, extemporaneous speakers, speakers who read what they have written, auctioneers, embryonic orators at exciting debating societies and sweltering tea-parties.

Please to bear in mind in this lecture that we are describing an ideal. We have not attained to it, but that does not deter from the effort. A man may only have a shabby, seedy-looking overcoat, but that fact does not preclude the hope of having a good one in "the sweet bye-and-by."

The first requirement of a public speaker is that he should have something to tell the people. To do this a man has diligently to collect reliable information. To verify this simple yet important statement, analyse the public efforts of any great speaker. You will perceive here and there the main facts which form the framework of the discourse. The stated facts have been gathered from many sources—from history, from literature, from

the realm of science, from everyday life, from experience and patient observation.

Take your pencil and underline the facts stated in the *verbatim* report of a speech or a printed lecture. Your hand and brain will be busy for some time! Try this plan with a political speech by William Ewart Gladstone, or any great politician who may be "your man." Try this plan with a lecture by Carlyle on "Hero Worship," or Max Muller on the "Science of Religion." Try this plan with a lecture by Prof. Seeley on "How we Conquered India," sometimes ignominiously curtailed at one end and rhetorically elongated at the other end into "Gorgeous Ind." Or, to come home, try and recall the facts stated in the lecture, whose pleasant music still lingers in your ears, on the "Landfall of Columbus" (not windfall). These lectures shew to us the labour expended in collecting facts. Facts don't spring up like mushrooms. Facts cannot be fabricated in the inner consciousness. Toilers have to travel far and dig deep for the golden ore, then fuse it in their own brains, and, in the last process, stamp it with their own God-given individuality. I have read that Thomas Carlyle studied cartloads of books in compiling one of his greatest works—"The Life of Frederick the Great"—and Macaulay would take wearisome journeys in order to verify an historical allusion.

From the consideration of facts the speaker proceeds to build up some argument, or elucidate some principle, or interweave some idea, or draw some moral lesson, or prepare a lecture. It is interesting to observe how differently men view the same facts.

Having roughly massed his data and thoughts together, the thinker proceeds to the selection of the fittest. This part of the work involves much mental chiselling, assortment, sifting, weeding and pruning. There is much waste of paper, if not nerve tissue.

Some statements have to be discarded as vague, not squaring with truth. The thing illustrated is entirely forgotten in the height, and depth, and length of the illustration. Some thoughts are curiously and unnaturally joined together. They remind us of the various kinds of fruit, oranges, apples, &c., that are hung on a Christmas tree. But a Christmas tree is not a type of Nature's tree. There everything is after its kind. Good thoughts should be in their right places, and not promiscuously huddled together.

In other parts of the literary effort no scope is allowed for the thought and the imagination of the hearers; every joke is explained. The mental scissors are wanted here. In other parts too much space is devoted to details. The details are like young babies in long clothes, rather tiresome and they need shortening. If any aesthetic young gentleman cannot understand this reference, let him ask the best expositor, his mother, and in the meantime possess his soul in patience.

There are three preparatory helps to public speaking which we will notice here. We may have to do a little "tacking" in this lecture, but we shall reach the haven in due time. These three helps are indicated in the famous saying of Bacon: "Reading maketh a full man, writing an exact man, and conference a ready man."

A man has to read not only to get his facts and information, but also to acquire a good style. In this matter a man can read the works of the monarchs or the pigmies of literature. The reader can truly "pay his money and take his choice." If he comes under the influence of the great masters, they will put iron in his mental constitution, impart tone to his thoughts and speech; or, if the reader only reads sensational literature, his style will become grandiloquent, like what has been felicitously termed "the hot gin and water style." A good speaker is careful about the company he keeps in his hours of study. He reads the best books—lives on the best food.

A public speaker writes copiously. This discipline tends to correct the vices of verbosity and reiteration. Writing tends to ensure grace of expression, crisp sentences, concise statements! Not a few great speakers have been great writers. The success of the speaking has largely been owing to the writing.

A public speaker converses with friends about his subjects. I read a good hint in this connection the other day. The gist of it was this: Suppose you are at a public dinner and have to make a speech after dinner. Tell your neighbor how you intend to begin your speech, and then, when you rise, say (of course in the most parenthetical manner) "I was just saying to the gentleman who sits beside me that"—and then you repeat your remark over again. Now, this is an excellent suggestion, but I would develop it further: I would advise a man not only to talk to his neighbor about the beginning of his speech, but also the middle of it and the end of it. Also, I should not confine the remarks to neighbors. I should extend them to friends, to strangers, to brethren and sisters, and, best of all, your wife. I am sure that the wife of Ewart Gladstone and the wife of Lord Beaconsfield had the cream of their husband's speeches before they were delivered. Public speakers acknowledge their indebtedness to their wives from a literary point of view. I dare say sometimes great speakers have sorely tested the patience of their wives with their unfinished orations. Possibly your listener, whoever it may be, may denounce you "an insufferable bore," as you falter through your speech or come to a dead stop for the want of a word in an undressed illustration. But have talkers never bored you? and is it not more blessed to give than to receive?

(To be Continued.)

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

(Continued.)

The speech informs us that measures tending to "develop the resources of Ireland and facilitate an increase in the numbers of proprietors of the soil," will be introduced in the Imperial Parliament this session. We have always regarded it as a fatal mistake to reduce the value of land in the western kingdom by arbitrary enactment. There is no bottom to such legislation. When a country begins to depreciate its own property, where will improvement for that country's future set in? The land is the national capital of every country, and if a man buys a piece of land for a given sum to-day and finds it reduced, by arbitrary enactment, to one-half that value to-morrow, it is obvious that, in that country, the land has no substantial value at all. Its substantiality has been confiscated by law. Looking at the matter, therefore, from the lowest level, it must be evident that depreciation of its land by any country is simply self-depreciation: merely another form of repudiating its liabilities, or of asserting that it is no longer able to meet its current obligations. Investment is repulsed thereby, and emigration is rendered involuntary; for who, under ordinary circumstances, would willingly undertake to share in that country's advancement which says beforehand: I have no standard, I am bound by no fixed laws, I am amenable to no settled principles whatever!

Besides, what an injustice to the country itself! No! as here, it is the people, and not the land, who want to be benefitted. Development of the latter, and not depreciation of the former, are necessary to improve both. When the earning and saving capacities of the people recede from the improved value of the land they occupy, it is obvious that voting the latter valueless will not enrich the former. Then Providence opens a door by which those whose capacities at home are unequal to their surroundings, may, in other lands, find cheaper soil and improved workmen. Both may be found, but not "at home": the former will be the new country of their adoption, and the latter will be themselves as dwellers therein.

A measure to increase the numbers of landed proprietors as tillers of the soil is promised. This we conceive to be a step in the right direction. No man, to our mind, should be allowed to own more land than he can occupy, and why? Because it is the occupation of the land, and not its ownership, on which depends the means of sustenance for its population. To be sure, in some parts of Ireland the holdings of property have been too much divided, which is an error in the contrary direction. Then, if so, the same principle of legislation and the same right of legislation will correct both. This is not a depreciation of the value of the land, but rather an improvement of the same; and justifies, for the common good, an act of legislative interference to prevent pauperism from both causes. If a few people hold large tracts of land they cannot occupy, while the many starve for want of it, the state, which bears both the moral and material onus of that destitution, must intervene to remedy it; and if many people seeking an attenuated existence on an extent of land that in an agricultural country cannot possible support them, again the law must intervene, and for the same general reason, to combine these isolated fragments of land and to aid the surplus population to where the conditions of life are possible to them.

A measure is also promised to deal with the question of local government for England. This implies and pre-supposes an equal measure of local government for the sister isles, and it might have been better to have said so. Already we have pointed out that the tendency of the times is towards the distribution of power, and, within reasonable boundaries, the more this distribution is made the more satisfactory will be the working of the higher legislative bodies. We do not need to specify the general principle on which this statement is founded, nor to trace its logical development. Man is essentially a self-governing being: nature prescribes, and the law allows it. The more, therefore, we make men self-governing the more we make them self-responsible, and remove their "grumbles" by affixing these upon themselves. It is wonderful how tender of itself a self-governing body is; what shifts it will put up with; what excuses it will decry in the ashes of its failures. Ah! we are all very good servants when we serve ourselves; and now, at last, we are dimly beginning to decry that this lifting of the weight off individual shoulders and placing it upon those of large legislative bodies, is like dividing the interest between landlord and tenant. Instead of *dividing* the interest and the responsibility until both are lost in indefinitely-remote representatives, let us bring home as much as possible, and write these to the people who are locally concerned in them. "Absent landlordism" is as bad in legislation as it is in land. The nearer the remedy is to the potential disease, the better will be the physician and the less the physic.

The improved prospects of commerce as distinguished from those of agriculture is next touched on. When the agricultural interest in Britain suffers, the interests of those who live by trade are correspondingly improved, because such indicates that the cost of their living is thereby cheapened. And if of one, then of both interests. If agriculture does not pay on its merits, it is because food products are reduced in price; and as all men eat, and drink, and wear, then the blessing is wider in its operation than the curse. In England this indicates that with free trade the colonial farms are supplying the parent farms with cheaper food than they can raise themselves. The dearth of Canaan is supplemented by the corn of Egypt, and the low price of bread is the price paid for agricultural depression at home.

That British trade revives is a useful phrase in a parliamentary sense few will deny, but who will authenticate the fact? How can trade revive, using the term in its ordinary significance, when the tradesmen are all the time, by their subtle ingenuity, multiplying the means of their own extinction. It puts us in mind of the picture of a woodman sitting on the end of a long limb, at the top of a tree, and sawing off that limb next the trunk. Down goes the limb, sawyer and all! The British workman has been giving away the secrets of his trade, as well as its privileges and implements, to all comers. Nay, he has so increased their capacity to produce independently of himself, by means of improved and multiplied machinery, that the human creator of these facilities now stands as an idle spectator—the victim of his ingenious industry.

"Thou shalt help thy neighbor against thyself," is the eleventh commandment—an inexorable law of human nature, so vast that we must tear it to pieces to annihilate that instinct. When we contemplate the almost superhuman power of selfishness as a power, we might feel inclined to say, Who can stand up against thee? But let us look a little deeper and we shall find a law of love written upon, nay, incorporated with, our essential human nature, as inevitably beneficent as its divine origin would imply. It is the watermark of the species. Below all obliterations there is the sign-manual of deity which says, "I made him: My mark."

FROM OUR FRIENDS UP NORTH.

The Outlook in Bonavista.

A PUGNACIOUS SERGEANT OF POLICE.

Ridiculing a Deserving Resident.

Editor Evening Telegram.

DEAR SIR,—Winter is passing away with but little to disturb the "even tranquility of our way"; times are very dull, especially among our merchants and traders, and even our doctors complain that "the ills to which our flesh is heir" are sadly wanting in "this Bonavista of ours." Truly the latter is not a source of congratulation; for, owing to their (the doctors') support of Mr. Morine, their purses are not very well replenished by Government pickings.

Destitution is very widespread, both here and in neighboring localities. Our merchants are issuing very limited supplies. Consequently the bulk of our fishermen are obliged to shift for themselves. 'Tis true that work is being done on that much-talked-of concern—the Breakwater; but what avails a paltry \$500 among such a population. Those who are slaving at it have to work from daylight to dark on warm water and caplin, and some hardly that, for the princely sum of 40 cents per day, while the inspector or driver receives his dollar a day.

Our redoubtable sergeant of police has lately been doing his afflicted country a service (though not in the way approved of by ardent patriots). It seems that on Christmas Eve he met one of "my men" and interrogated him in his usual lofty style. Hello! B., why were you not home to tea? B., not liking to be spoken to in this childish strain, retorted; words led to blows, and, "my bleeding country!" the burly sergeant bit the dust. Rising and coming up to the scotch he was again lowered, but not so gently. Calling for and receiving assistance, he had the offender locked up. The matter was referred to the Inspector, that functionary placing the affair before the Government and, notwithstanding the previous good conduct of the prisoner, he was dismissed for the force.

An article has lately appeared in the *Colonist* entitled "An Eccentric Newfoundland," calculated to bring ridicule on a most deserving resident of this place. The writer, who ever he may be, will surely fail in his object, namely: the \$20 prize offered; but will gain, instead, the lasting and contempt of his fellow-townsmen. Yours &c., TOM ASCAT.

Bonavista, Jan 20, 1888.

MARRIED.
At the Methodist Parsonage, Hamilton Street, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. G. J. Bond, Mr. William H. C. Edwards, of Boston, Mass., to Susan M., daughter of Captain James Day, of this city.

BIRTH.
Yesterday morning, Mrs. Josiah Leard, of twin daughters.
On the 14th inst., the wife of James H. Evans, of a son.

DIED.
This morning, Lucy May, aged 3½ years, beloved child of Carrie and Josiah Leard.
At St. Jones, Trinity Bay, on January 15, after a week's illness, Bartholomew, eldest son of Samuel King. Drowned at sea, from on board the schooner *Delight*, Matthew, eldest son of the late Thomas and Ann McGrath, aged 20 years; he leaves a wife and four sisters and a large number of friends to mourn his sad loss.