

THE CARBONNEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, APRIL 8, 1880.

No. 46

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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Parties at St. John's having business transactions with the "Herald," may communicate directly with

J. A. ROCHFORD,
Editor, St. John's.

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher,

E. J. BRENNAN,
Herald Office, Water St.,
Carbonnear, Nfld.

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Continued.

The amount at the credit of the Halifax Fishery Award account is \$742,740.00 as per statement herewith.

The interest to be received this year on this amount will be \$29,594.26.

The Consolidated and Debenture debt amounts to \$1,348,990.44. Included in this amount is the sum of \$1,293,600 issued on account of the Carbonnear Street Act.

We have borrowed from the Fishery Award found on interest at 4 1/2 cent. on account of the Telegraph extension line \$102,300 00, making our Public debt in all on 31st December last, \$1,451,200.44.

I have had prepared a return of the Customs Revenue and Light dues collected in St. John's and each Outport in the years 1878 and 1879, showing increase or decrease in the several places where collected.

Also a comparative statement of imports of certain articles for 1878 and 1879.

Also a statement showing the exports from the colony for the years 1878 and 1879.

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A careful perusal of those papers will I trust, prove instructive and interesting. As we have no official returns of our exports from the Labrador of the produce shipped direct to foreign markets, we are obliged to take from shippers their unofficial statements as furnished, consequently our exports from the Labrador are only estimates. Sufficient, however, can be gathered to show the extensive and increasing value of our great fishing area on that coast. With the increase of our population it is very apparent that there is a great increase of property amongst us as a people; the statistical evidence of this fact is to be found in the Customs returns which show a large increase in the quantity of the imported necessities of life, and in the superior qualities of food and clothing used by our people. This fact is evident, also, from the amount of local capital which finds investment in our bonds and banks, and in joint stock companies, &c., and in the building of ships and houses.

I would here refer to the growth and present position of our Savings Bank, and the effect of its working on our financial condition. In 1869 the deposits in the Bank amounted to \$649,152, and at the end of 1879 we find them to be \$1,134,505, having nearly doubled in the past ten years. For some few years it has been the policy of the Government to foster the reserve of profits from the working of the Bank, which had formerly been taken for the current use of the colony; and finding the reserve approaching the sum of eighty thousand dollars, it seemed to the present Government advisable to enquire whether it could not be turned to valuable account as a sinking fund, in connection with our public debt, and we accordingly brought in a bill in the last session, which the Legislature passed into law, and by which the existing reserve and all accruing profits of the Bank are now held for the liquidation in the first place of the debentures held by that institution; and I am happy to be able to state that this provision will fully realize the views that dictated it.

In the past year the sum of \$17,000 was added to the reserve, which now amounts to \$100,000, and it is shown by computation that the amount of our

public debt now held by the Bank, \$595,849, will be entirely liquidated from this source in sixteen years, thus practically relieving the revenues of the colony from this amount of its former obligation.

It is unnecessary to point out the important bearing of this arrangement on our financial position and public credit; and seeing that the funds of the Bank are so invested as to assure the calculated result, the liquidation of the above amount of our public indebtedness, in the time specified, is not only placed beyond the range of rational doubt, but in the meantime the reserve found gives a new security, if that were necessary, to the depositors in the Bank.

A comparative statement of the importation of spirituous liquors during the past two decades shows a gratifying advance of Temperance principles amongst our people. After making all due allowance for any smuggling in small quantities which may have been induced by the recent increase in the duties, we find a large diminution in the consumption of advent spirits among our people.

The following are the quantities imported in the year 1859, 1869 and 1879 respectively:-

Rum.....	gallons	160,493	89,422	84,121
Other Spirits	"	23,790	23,141	32,936
Ale & Porter	"	109,169	41,321	50,961
Wines	"	14,916	6,861	16,165

With regard to these figures for 1879 the apparently large quantities entered for duty are accounted for by the taking out of bond of large quantities of spirits and wines which took place last spring, when the increase of duties were proposed, a part of which still remains on hand for the year's consumption. Estimating our present population at 180,000, it will be observed with an increase of 57,332 between 1859 and 1879, there has been a decreased consumption of 12,229 gallons of advent spirits and 56,208 gallons of Ale and Porter. These facts are eloquent in themselves of the growth of thrift, economy, and morality amongst our people.

Our ship-building progresses very satisfactorily. During the past year 155 vessels, measuring 5,933 tons, had been added to our fishing fleet, on which a bounty has been paid of \$8,614. Looking at the importance of this industry and the results of the past six years we have produced from our own forests and ship yards, seven hundred and three vessels, measuring 28,080 tons; on which thirty seven thousand six hundred and thirty five dollars, in lieu of drawbacks have been paid to the owners, thus adding to the wealth of our people fully a million of dollars in the description of property. We propose changing the amount of drawbacks after this year, for which a Bill will be brought before the house during the present session.

The growing importance of our northern Labrador fishery and the further development of the Bank fishery impel us to encourage the construction of more fishing vessels there by giving our fishermen an impetus to become their own vessel owners and to produce wealth for themselves and the general good of the Island.

The registered tonnage of the Island has undergone a great change since 1859. At that time we had between 300 and 400 vessels, over one hundred tons, but then each, mostly engaged in the seal and Labrador fishery. Smaller vessels are now preferred to prosecute the Labrador fishery, as will be seen by reference to statistics.

In 1859 we owned	1342	veils,	89,670	tons.
" 1869	"	1450	"	75,445
" 1879	"	1718	"	82,564

In the three great Northern Bays where shipbuilding is most extensively carried on, I find that the craft built while ranges in size from 15 to 113 tons, are of an average as follows:

In Bonavista Bay.....	38.8	tons.
In Trinity Bay.....	39.9	"
In Twillingate & Fogo.....	40.6	"

In addition to the above there are about 60 foreign going vessels owned by firms carrying on business in the colony not registered here but in Great Britain.

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One vessel's claim does not appear in the account of 1879, the bounty not being applied for until last week. The following returns are interesting as showing the progress of this fishery:-

Vessels	Qlts	Bounty paid	
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1877	7	4,180	2,472
1878	10	7,181	3,420
1879	25	16,982	7,044

We propose asking the Legislature to give special encouragement for the construction of vessels suitable for and employed in this fishery. Looking to the increase of inshore punt fishery for several years past, as has already been stated, we must encourage our fishermen to prosecute our deep sea fishery.

I estimate the public receipts of the colony to be \$984,933.90.

Customs' Revenue to yield.....	\$925,000.00
Postal Revenue.....	17,000.00
Crown Lands.....	5,000.00
Licenses.....	7,000.00
Miscellaneous sources.....	5,492.00
Seawage account interest.....	3,461.00
Harbor Master's dues and Examination Fees.....	2,000.00
	\$964,933.00
Credit balance on Dec. 31, 1879	14,049.61
	\$978,982.61

The following charges on the current revenue will show how the money is to be appropriated:-

Relief of the poor & eleemosynary institutions.....	\$143,705.00
Steam service.....	136,800.00
Postal service.....	27,320.00
Telegraph extension & maintenance.....	7,000.00
Interest on Loan of \$102,300.....	4,508.40
Education.....	88,860.40
Roads and Bridges.....	103,000.00
Special vote for Public works.....	23,000.00
Magistrates & Police dep'tmt.....	62,343.40
Interest on Public Debt.....	68,024.40
Geological Survey.....	5,500.00
Ferries.....	3,071.00
Pensions.....	13,103.00
Court houses & jails supplies.....	9,000.00
Legislative Contingencies.....	31,000.00
Shipbuilding.....	17,000.00
Bank Fishery.....	10,000.00
To aid Light house account for repairs and maintenance.....	9,000.00
Automatic Buoy, Trepassary.....	2,250.00
Beacons, Grand Bank and St. George's Bay.....	1,500.00
To encourage Sheep raising.....	1,000.00
Coastal Wharves.....	6,000.00
West Coast expenses, hie vests, roads and education.....	7,700.00
Judicial, Civil and Revenue Department.....	133,318.00
Miscellaneous votes as per Financial Statement.....	46,497.00
which will leave a Credit balance at the end of the fiscal year of.....	\$21,998.00
	\$978,982.00

We propose to place an Automatic Buoy at Powell's Head, Trepassary, a Beacon at Grand Bank and another at Sandy Point, St. George's Bay. The calling of the coastal steamers at these places, and the safety of shipping, render these outlays absolutely necessary.

Our Light House dues cannot meet the necessary repairs and maintenance of our 40 Light Houses, hence the necessity for a vote of \$9,000 towards this fund.

With the increase of tonnage we anticipate increased Light dues, and have estimated this year's receipts at \$2,000.00.

The extension of the Telegraph line to King's Cove and the getting down of trees along a portion of the line from South West Arm to Sandy Pond rendered an expenditure of 3000.00, necessary for this service. This is included in the 7000.00, asked for in the estimate.

On the completion of the Telegraph line from here to Trepassary, we propose extending the line to Cape Race which will prove of much importance to the interests of shipping.

Having regard to the increased freight and passenger traffic by our coastal steamers, the proposed vote of 6000.00, for coastal wharves will be approved of.

It is also proposed to extend the sum of 30.00.00, in rebuilding the Queen's Wharf, which has fallen into considerable disrepair.

One thousand dollars are appropriated for the encouragement of sheep raising. It is gratifying to notice an increased desire on the part of our people to prosecute a good bread of these valuable animals.

Our estimate of West coast expenditure for roads, education, and hire of vessels and crews for the magistrates is the same as last year, 7,790.00.

I am pleased to report that the Revenue collected from St. George's Bay to Flower's Cove amounts to \$8,953; being an increase of \$1,640.59 over 1878. In the foregoing statement account can be taken of the duty paid on goods purchased by the inhabitants of that coast from St. John's and other parts of the Island, which I believe to be considerable. The population included in this section of the country by the census of 1874 is 5,211; so that assuming that these people contribute equally with other parts of the Island, would appear that the expenditure is repaid by revenue, and it is therefore our duty to do what we can to encourage settlement and trade on that part of the coast.

Upon a general review, then, of our position as a colony, it will be admitted, I think, that our financial affairs are in a thoroughly, and indeed, exceptionally healthy condition. Our staple industry the fishery is possessed of a capacity for expansion which may, in the near future be largely developed. To this end, the increase of our fishing fleet which has been very notable in recent years, will be eminently conducive. Our mining industry is yet the youngest of all our enterprises, and without being over sanguine, it is not unreasonable to as-

sume that what has been already accomplished in this behalf, is but an earnest of what may yet be done.

Our undoubted agricultural resources ought to be a means of more extended support for our people, by whom unfortunately the cultivation of the land is not sufficiently availed of. There is another drawback to our prosperity arising from the long period of enforced idleness to which fishing populations are everywhere, more or less subject; but this is being to some extent gradually lessened by new enterprises and industries which are springing up amongst us, furnishing employment to many who before sought in vain for such advantages.

The increase of educational facilities is so recent, that its effect upon the present generation cannot as yet be fully appreciated, though it may be fairly anticipated that with extended knowledge and with a higher appreciation of education on the part of the people themselves, a brighter future is yet before us. The making of that future rests with those of the new generation who are growing up around us. It is for us to continue to build themselves up in knowledge, thrift, and industry which are the essentials to the success of every people. I have no change to recommend in the present Tariff for the current year, and I now beg to submit the following resolutions:

Resolved.—That it is the opinion of this Committee that the table of Duties upon Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into Newfoundland and its Dependencies as prescribed in the Act of the General Assembly, passed in the 42nd year of the reign of her present Majesty entitled: "An Act for granting to her Majesty certain Duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandise imported into this Colony and its Dependencies, and drawbacks, allowed in lieu of duties under the same, be re-enacted for one year.

Mr. Little rose and suggested that as the speech just delivered was one that deeply interested the public, it would be well to have it printed and placed in the hands of hon. members, so that it might be properly considered in all its details, when convenient.

The committee rose, repeated progress and asked leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Mr. Conroy moved the first reading of a Bill to amend the constitution of the Colony.

The Bill was read a first time ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Winter moved the first reading of a Bill for Storing Kerosene and other Oils.

The Bill was accordingly read a first time, ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of the Hon. Receiver General the Bill for the Encouragement of the Bank Fishery was read a third time and ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Legislative Council for its approval.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. Winter the House resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the Bill to amend the Law Relating to Public Health.

Mr. McLoughlan in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Winter believed that this measure would commend itself to the favourable consideration of the House, it was intended to protect the public from the unscrupulous conduct of certain individuals who regarded a slight pecuniary advantage to themselves, as of greater moment than the public health or well being. It was found that parties exposed for sale diseased meat, which if used would, and indeed might have been the fruitful source of disease. In one instance the attention of the authorities was called to the fact that meat of an extremely bad character, rotten indeed, was exposed for sale. It was found that no law was in existence authorizing them to have it destroyed. However, they took upon themselves to order its destruction, taking the risk of having to pay for it rather than the public health should be made to suffer.

Mr. Parsons supported the measure, believing that it was a good and necessary one, and one that peculiarly affected the poorer classes of the people. Those who were not could afford to choose, but it was to be feared the poor frequently were induced by the cheapness of the article to take it, not counting the consequences. An instance occurred within his own knowledge where a cow that had perished was skinned and offered for sale, and although the Magistrates were informed of it, they were powerless to act. He agreed entirely with the principle of the Bill. He, however, considered that its a little more time were given it may be improved very much in its details.

Mr. Kent.—The remarks which have fallen from hon. members this evening upon the measure prove the necessity for its introduction. There can be no question that good money goes very often to pay for very bad meat. He had very

much pleasure in assenting to the principle of the Bill. The details he, however, considered ought to be as stringent as possible. In order to the proper carrying into effect of this measure, it should be given into the hands of competent and efficient officers. If it were left to the persons named in the Bill, it would be feared, be inoperative. The municipal, supervisors, and police have sufficient to engage their entire attention at present without imposing these extra duties upon them. He considered that there ought to be a little more time given to consider and frame the details of this measure.

Mr. Scott.—They have a large number of officials already, without further adding to their number. They pay 25,000.00 a year to the police force, as also 200.00 a year to a chairman of a board of health and 100.00 to the secretary. Under the circumstances, he saw no necessity of appointing any special person to look at these matters. He considered with the hon. member who preceded him, and this matter ought not to be hurried through the House.

Hon. Mr. Winter did not at all wish to hurry this measure through the House. He to essay some of the objections raised by hon. members. Of course the provisions of the Act would be more efficiently carried out by some person specially appointed for the purpose than as at present proposed. He however, was very much indisposed to add to the burdens of the colony by the appointment of new officials. A great deal of good may be effected by the adoption of the measure in its present shape. If however, it is the wish of hon. members to have further time for the consideration of the matter, he did not wish to press the measure at present.

Hon. the Premier.—It would appear that the measure, as at present before the House, is a very useful one. The evil complained of from time to time relative to the matters provided for by the Bill is certainly a reflection upon us. The only objection which would seem to be raised against the measure is as to the persons who may be appointed to carry out the measure. The police are, he considered, quite ample, upon their various beats, to carry out the measure most satisfactorily.

Mr. Little agreed with the remarks of the hon. Attorney General. In stating that the police force ought to be utilized to carry out this measure, the difficulty, however, presents itself that it would be necessary to take off a certain number of them for the purpose. Before, however, adopting this measure, he considered that they should have the opinion of the Inspector of Police upon it. Although there was no doubt as to the necessity of a measure of this kind, yet he thought that it was very unacceptable, and would become inoperative in its present shape.

Mr. Tesser considered that there was too much power given to persons under the present Bill. Police officials may enter upon one's premises as often as they please, and perhaps in the busy season, to the great annoyance of persons. There is too much latitude given to those officials. If there was a proper and efficient officer specially appointed for this service, he thought that satisfaction might be insured. Whilst fully concurring in the principle of the Bill, he would certainly oppose it in its present form.

Mr. O'Mara.—Hon. members generally appear to agree as to the principle of the Bill. The only difficulty is as to the best and most efficient means of carrying it out. It must be remembered that the different places where meat of an unwholesome character would be exposed for sale, would be within the beats of the police. It would be a saving of expense to the colony if the matter was carried out by the police, and it certainly would be in excellent hands.

Hon. Mr. Winter did not think that there was danger of any arbitrary power being exercised by the police under this act. From what we know of human nature, it would appear that there was a considerable amount of reservation in the two strict discharge of duties upon the part of officials. There are sufficient safeguards surrounding the police regulations at present to warrant a legitimate and efficient discharge of duty, without the danger of in any way abusing their powers.

Mr. Parsons.—If they imposed extra duties upon the police, they should receive extra pay for them. And the Government cannot expect the efficient performance of these duties by the police, unless they are paid for them.

Committee then rose, and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The report was upon motion received and adopted.

public debt now held by the Bank, \$595,849, will be entirely liquidated from this source in sixteen years, thus practically relieving the revenues of the colony from this amount of its former obligation.

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Seawage account interest.....	3,461.00
Harbor Master's dues and Examination Fees.....	2,000.00
	\$964,933.00
Credit balance on Dec. 31, 1879	14,049.61

The Hon Receiver General, by command of his Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents:

Financial statement of the affairs of the Colony, for the year ending 31st December, 1879.

Estimates for defraying the expenses of the Colony for the year 1880.

Detailed statement of the salaries of the various Magistrates, Clerks of the Peace, Constables and gals in outports for the year 1880.

Ordered that the said documents do lie upon the table.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he would on to-morrow ask the hon. the Premier whether it is the intention of the Government to adopt any measures for the building of a Railway to Harbor Grace.

Mr. Tessier presented a petition from the Hon. E. White and others, praying that the road leading up the South Side towards Vail's Mill be widened. The widening of this road has been a long time under consideration from year to year, but never carried out. There have a so, he believed, been some surveys made; the South Side is of such importance now, that this matter should receive their serious consideration.

Mr. Scott—This was a very important road, the petition is numerous and respectfully signed, and the request contained therein a most reasonable one. He trusted that the Chairman would make such arrangements as would lead to the extension of that road as far as St. John's Farm.

Mr. Tessier gave notice that he would on to-morrow move an Address to his Excellency the Governor on the petition of Edward White and others for the completion of the road on the River Head, South Side.

Mr. Parsons presented a petition from Thomas Thistle and others, of Fouch Cove, on the subject of a road.

Mr. Scott presented a petition from Messrs. Ayre, Lash, and other confectioners, praying for an increase of duty on Confectionery imported into the colony. It would seem to be a hardship upon the petitioners that they were obliged to pay the same duty upon refined sugar imported as is paid upon confectionery manufactured abroad and imported. These parties employ a number of men in the manufacture of confectionery, and are entitled therefore to a drawback. When the tariff came up for consideration he would bring the matter more prominently under the notice of the Hon. Receiver General.

Mr. Kent presented a petition from D McCarthy and others, of Outer Cove, on the subject of a road.

Mr. Little presented a petition from the inhabitants of Harbor Main, Holyrood and Conception Harbor, upon the subject of steam communication. The petitioners pray that they may have the advantage of a call at stated times from the steamer that plies in Conception Bay. They are a population of over six thousand people, and contribute their quota towards the payment of the subsidy which this steambot receives. The petitioners suffer very great inconvenience in consequence of the steamer not calling at some part of their district. He felt satisfied that if the Government acceded in any way interfere with the efficiency of the present arrangements of the steamer. He would move an address to His Excellency the Governor upon the petition in due course, and he trusted that the very reasonable request of the petitioners would be granted.

Mr. O'Mara presented a petition from Philip Grouchy and others, of Fouch upon the subject of the construction of another Launchway in that locality. There are at present two Launchways in this place, but they are far too small to accommodate the large number of boats. The proposed one would be upon the property of a Mr. Sullivan who offers the ground free. The Chairman of the Board of Works visited that locality last summer, and he then saw how totally inadequate were the two Launchways to supply the want of the people there. Under present circumstances the people run great risks of losing their boats, especially when the wind is from the north and east. He trusted that the Government would do something to meet the wants of the petitioners.

Mr. Scott gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an amendment to the motion for the adoption of the Report of the Committee on Printing and Reporting, that the printing and publishing of the miscellaneous papers be done by tender.

Chairman Board of Works presented a petition from Thomas Multon and others, of Mose Ambrose, on the subject of a road.

Dr. Skelton presented a petition from John Hopkins, Ferryman, between Greenspond and Ship Island, praying for an increase of salary. This petition is a very important one. It is numerous and respectfully signed by the inhabitants of Greenspond; and he trusted that the Government would give the matter that consideration which its merits laid claim to.

Mr. Kent gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the hon. Receiver General whether he has taken any measures to prepare or procure the documents in the nature of a report upon the resources of this Island as adapted to sheep raising and setting forth the legislative encouragement offered therefor, as referred to in paragraph 6 of the report of the Select Committee appointed last Session to deliberate upon the expediency of encouraging the institution of Sheep Walks upon an extensive scale in this Island, also extends to bring forward during the Session the Bill introduced by him last session for the Encouragement of Sheep Farming.

Mr. Rice presented the following petitions: from Robert Temple, and others, of South Island, Twillingate; from W. Taylor and others, of Mose Ambrose Harbor; from Wm. Taylor and others, of Herring Neck; from Robert Taylor and others of Back Harbor and Balix Island; from Ainsley and others, of Purrell's Harbor, and from E. Landsdowne and others, of Lowland Cove; from Richard Philpott and others, of Herring Neck; and from Jonathan Bust and others of Purrell's and South Harbors.

Mr. McLaughlin presented the following petitions from Henry Chafe and others, of Pette Harbor, and from Frederick Squires and others, of Broad Cove and Horse Cove.

Ordered, that the said several petitions do lie upon the table.

The House then adjourned till half past three o'clock to-morrow.

NEWS PER MAIL.

Foundering of a Hartlepool Steamer.

Messrs Pyman & Co., West Hartlepool on Wednesday received a telegram from Salcombe stating that Captain Forbes, of the steamer Persia, reports having seen the steamer Constance, Capt. Waller owned by them, foundered on Monday near the Land's End. Only two of the crew were saved by a steamer, apparently bound to America. The Constance was coal laden, bound for Malta from Cardiff which port she only left on Sunday morning. She was about 1400 tons burden, and built in 1874. The vessel and cargo were insured. Most of her crew were shipped at Cardiff. The captain and engineers are local men.

Captain Forbes, of the Persian, of Salcombe, from Cataoca for Rouen, reports from Salcombe:—On Monday at noon, whilst running before a heavy south west gale and tremendous sea, sighted a ship on the starboard bow on her beam ends. It at once altered my course towards her, and found that she was the Constance, of Hartlepool, with ensign down and the men in the rigging waving on us. At 12-30 p.m. I rounded to about a hundred yards to leeward of her, set double-reefed mainsail, and kept to wind. The vessel was lying very close under the steamer's lee. Could see all the crew sitting on weather quarter with lifebuoys on, and many other things in their hands. Her lee rail and hatches were under water. At 1.30 a steamer with a black funnel and two red bands bore down on the Constance, and hove to about a mile to windward of her. At 2 p.m. the Constance foundered. Saw most of the crew on the weather quarter. She lifted over, with mast in water, and sank. The steamer then bore down on the wreckage and picked up two men. I also stood among wreckage, and sailed about spot for one hour, but saw no body in water.

Application of Lynch Law in Colorado.

While in the course of last year 101 persons condemned to death for murder in the United States were executed in accordance with the forms of the law, as many as 74 others were made to expiate their crimes by the application of Lynch law. Six of these summary executions took place in the last four days of the year, two men having been taken out of the prison at Golden (Colorado) and hanged by the inhabitants on the 26th of December for the murder of a farmer in the neighborhood, while upon the following day four negroes suffered a like fate at Amity City in Louisiana. This application of Lynch law took place under the following circumstances:—Upon Christmas Eve Mr. Phillips, described as a much respected planter, was waylaid and murdered on the road to his farm, two negroes, who were captured the next day and lodged in the prison of Amity City. The inhabitants having some reason for believing that the murderers would be allowed to escape, assembled in the evening of December 29 to the number of 150, all armed and mounted, and forced their way into the prison. Six men were confined there; but the Sheriff having declared that two of them were innocent, the mob let them go, retaining the four others, two of whom, Johnson and Walker, were the murderers of Mr. Phillips. The other was a negro named Carroll, who had been sentenced to death in 1877 for having murdered his wife and burned her body, but who had been allowed to lodge an appeal not yet decided.

AN ENGLISH MEMBER CHALLENGED.—The central News says that as the debate on the question of privilege was closing on Friday night, an incident occurred which unpleasant enough in itself, will, it is hoped, lead to no graver results. The usual preliminaries to a hostile meeting passed between two members on the floor of the house. An Irish member, in his eightieth year was the inviting party, and an English county member, not yet forty, the recipient of the intimation referred to.

The London correspondent for the Freeman's Journal gives the following version of the incident which, he says, enlivened the dullness of the debate on Mr. Plimsoll's delinquencies.—The house was crowded, and The O'Gorman Mahon seated himself for convenience on the Conservative side, near Sir G. Bowyer and next to Mr. Egerton, member for Mid

Cheshire. Thus placed he had the audacity to cheer the liberal speaker. Mr. Egerton thereupon offensively suggested to him that if he wanted to cheer the Liberals he ought to go to the other side. Warm words, passed, ending in The O'Gorman Mahon handing Mr. Egerton his card. This the latter threw offensively on the floor, and so for the moment the matter terminated here. The old war horse has been out more than once, and is just as ready, and for the matter of that as fit, as ever he was; and although in these degenerate days a duel is out of the question, I mistake much if Mr. Egerton will not have to eat humble pie in some shape or form.

The Indian Budget presented to the Legislative Council at Calcutta, on Tuesday shows highly favourable results. In the financial year of 1878-79 the surplus was over two millions; and in 1879-80 it was £1,190,000. The estimate for 1880-81 shows a surplus of £417,000. All incomes below 500 rupees will be exempted from the lease tax, this being tantamount to a remission of £340,000. Even including the loss by exchange, the total net expenditure shows no increase.

Expenses of the Sheffield Election.—The election agents for Mr. Stuart Wortley and Mr. Waddy, M. P., Sheffield, on Monday forwarded the account of the election expenses to the returning officer. Mr. Waddy's expenses were £1939. Printing, advertising, billposting, and stationery amount to £624; sub-agents, writings-clerks, and messengers, £644; returning officer's expenses, £350. Mr. Wortley's expenses, £3794. Secretaries, writers and messengers receive £1460; printing, stationery, and advices £866; agency and district agents £490; returning-officers expenses were £350.

Five Sundays in February.—Mr. T. D. Christie, M.A., writes on this subject:—As erroneous notions in regard to this matter are floating about in some of our contemporaries, will you kindly permit me, who have had some experience in matters chronological, to instruct many of your readers as to the occurrence of this rare eventuality during three centuries. To begin with the 18th century, from 1701 to 1800 both inclusive, five Sundays occurred in February, in 1728, 1756, and 1784. In the present (19th) century there were five Sundays in February, 1824, 1852, and 1880 (present year.) In the 20th century the years in which this will happen will be 1920, 1948, and 1976. Thus in 300 years five Sundays in February have only occurred, or can only occur, nine times.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD.

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded at this office.

- St. John's—Mr. W. J. MYLER, Water St. Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWELL, School Teacher. Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY. Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE. Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay. Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS. Fogo—Mr. Joseph Redell. Milton Harbor—Mr. J. BURKE, Sr. King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. MURPHY. Bonaville—Mr. P. Templeman. Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner. Bay-de-Ve-de—Mr. James Evans. Colliers—Mr. Hearn. Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy. HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. MURRAY. SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford. HOLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

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

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

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."

CARBONEAR, APRIL 8th.

The question of the proposed Railway, either from St. John's to Harbor Grace, or across the island as originally contemplated, having been brought before the legislature during the earlier part of the present Session, a discussion ensued which elicited, from hon. members on both sides of the House, an expression of opinion universally favorable to the subject, the result being the appointment of a Select Committee from the Legislative Council for the purpose of arriving at a definite conclusion as to the intended route and the best means to

be employed for the realization of the object in view. After a considerable amount of deliberation and serious consideration having been given to the subject, the joint-committee, within the past few days have presented their Report to the Legislature. This Report, which is highly interesting and well worthy the serious perusal of all desirous of the future progress and advancement of the country, recommends the adoption of the latter route, as that most conducive to the general interests of the country, and for the purpose of carrying out the undertaking, proposing the raising by loan, on Imperial guarantee, of one million pounds, said amount to be raised in instalments of five hundred thousand pounds each, at certain specified periods. Looking to the satisfactory results attendant upon the introduction of railway communication into other countries, we cannot but be much gratified with the action of the Legislature in connexion with a subject, the practical initiation of which may be hailed by our people, as the dawn of a new era, of true progress and advancement for our country. With the establishment of this line of railway across our island, her rich and invaluable agricultural, mineral resources, already known and appreciated will be opened up to the energy, enterprise and speculation of the agriculturist and the capitalist, which though as yet unknown, laying dormant in the gloomy and waste primeval solitude, brought to the light of day will be developed and utilized, for the benefit and advantage of a prosperous, a happy and contented people. Yes, with the introduction of railway communication into this country, the most beneficial and satisfactory results may in the near future confidently be anticipated to the general interests of the country. A lively impetus will be imparted to trade and commerce in all their varied channels, colonization and settlement will increase and extend, new industries and manufactures will be developed and multiplied throughout the length and breadth of the land; postal and telegraphic communication will be improved and extended. Education, enlightenment and general progress will be the order of the day and Newfoundland will at length take that place, for which by Providence she was destined, as the most flourishing and prominent amongst the dependencies of Britain in the Western hemisphere.

Correspondence.

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

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald, St. John's April 3, 1880

DEAR HERALD,—The general topics of the day are now beginning to assume a rather interesting character, and amongst the most important is, of course, the proposed Railway through the peninsula of Avalon, which project, judging from the unanimous expression of both branches of the Legislature, bids fair to be immediately proceeded with or, at least, seems to have been earnestly decided upon by the joint committee of the Council and House of Assembly appointed to consider the question. The Joint Select Committee is composed of the following gentlemen, viz: Honorable, W. V. Whiteway, Chairman, P. G. Tessier, R. Thorburn, A. Shea, J. Clarke, C. R. Ayre & J. J. Little, R. J. Kent and A. M. MacKay Esquires, whose report was submitted yesterday, from which I here quote the following paragraph: "Your Committee therefore recommend the introduction and passage of an Act authorising the raising by loan of the required amount in sums not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars in any one year, and providing an organization for carrying out the project in accordance with the views contained in the report. The said committee further recommend that the Executive Government apply to Her Majesty's Government, requesting that they will guarantee the interest on the Bonds of the Colony for such amount as may be required within the sum of one million pounds sterling, and we cannot doubt that this will meet with a favorable response when Her Majesty's Government are made aware of the ex-

ceptionally sound and healthy condition of our finances." From the fact that every gentleman of the Committee signed the report, we cannot but regard the measure as likely to be the starting point of a durable prosperity for Newfoundland.

The next subject of moment, I have to communicate to you, is the seal fishery of which, however, not a great deal can yet be said, as regards, even, the probable result, there being as yet, as you are already aware, only two arrivals from the ice fields, the steamers "Walrus" and "Leopard," both of which have left again to try their luck on the second trip; they had not however far to go to make their harvest, as both steamers can now be seen off signal hill taking seals, and appear to be in a fair way to load again. Having seen noticed in your last issue, the particulars of the trip landed from the "Walrus," I need now only give a statement of the seals landed from the "Leopard," memorandum of which, you'll find enclosed; her crew made about £14 per man. The report received from all sources go to show that most of our steamers are likely to return badly fished, but the sailing fleet, it appears, will all do well; some seven or eight of the latter may now be seen off Cape Spear taking seals; the "Thomas Riddle" and "Maxwellton" are the only two of the above that are named. An immense quantity of seals has been taken during the past week or so along our coast from Cape St. Francis to Bay Bulls, by our shoremen, and every day on our wharves and streets, seals are to be seen in quantities brought into market by our hardy and industrious fishermen who readily obtain ten shillings per seal. From the Blackhouse yesterday and today a most exciting scene was witnessed; some three to four hundred men could be seen taking seals in all directions, and towing them into the Harbor.

The price for seals opened here at twenty two and six pence per cw. for young harps, and it is probable they will go to thirty, as there will likely be a lively competition for the shore catch.

You will be glad to hear that the twelve men who were driven off from Logy Bay on Wednesday last, succeeded in getting ashore safely, with the exception of one poor fellow, named Neville whose body was picked up on the ice, having died from exposure and cold.

Being rather pressed for time just now, I must apologize for concluding my communication so abruptly.

And remain, Yours truly

PROGRESS.

To the Editor of the Carbonear Herald,

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—

If it be true that "coming events cast their shadows before them," then it is not difficult to see, approaching us, a very different state of feeling, than has hitherto existed in this community. As a Methodist believing Methodism to be as near Primitive Christianity as any system in existence, I wonder who is this "modern light" that dares to criticize and style the 40,000 Methodists of this Colony, or the almost 20,000,000 Methodists of the world? And as if this were not sufficient dares to ostracise all other Nonconforming Christians, by styling them "other denominations" or "called Christians." This would be successor of the Apostle's forget, if indeed he ever knew, the Apostolic injunction, "Grace be with those who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity." Now, Sir, desiring to be friendly with all, and giving liberty of conscience to all, I admit far more the brotherly feeling that led the Rev. Mr. Hoyle to the Parsonage, personally to thank the Rev. Mr. Goodson, for public prayer offered in the Methodist Church on behalf of the former gentleman at the time of his accident. Such action was looked upon by many as the manifestation of that love that should bind all Christians together leading them to feel and pray for one another. I cannot say that I am altogether taken by surprise, by this fling at other denominations, as I have heard of similar teaching at a little place a few miles from St. John's, which people could, were they called to witness, tell perhaps more than we would like to know. I have heard hints of a desire to be friendly with all, but I desire friends ship upon other terms, than as "so called Christians." Where does the shoe pinch, Mr. Editor? The fact is in Newfoundland, and the world, Methodist and Nonconformity are making such progress that some, like others of whom we read, are fearing lest the hope of their fans should go; with might and main they must cry out against, or call down fire from Heaven upon those "so called Christians." But it is too late, this Korah, Balaam and Abiram, story is played out as to its modern application, and I say it is in its suit to the 2500 Methodists of Carbonear to style them "so called Christians" or to speak of their Ministers as "self-appointed," or "ordained by those who have no authority so to do." Be it known to all that the seal of the Apostleship of Methodists who are in the tens of thousands of churches today fearing God and working righteousness, I have attended the Methodist Church for years and never heard the intemperate language, "you must not go to Episcopal meetings," but have been educated to prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." With regard to the Ordination of Ministers Lord King has unambiguously proved that this modern Apostolic would have a very muddy wade back to these primitive times, and like a good many more would

find himself die a successor, if in the narrow statement, "we tion and Apost to us."

I hope we shall more of this love age, otherwise I ter posted than unhalloved attendance or impede best Christian O Y

To the Editor of The Ra

Dear Sir—

At a meeting Carbonear it was carried unanimously that in the greatfuly accom who so nobly a their efforts to on Good Friday destruction of the

I have only— you will kindly a for this very im ment of the hear on the trying occ press my own pe tion, and, to sub

Your REG

Local an

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The Steamer arrive up to 1

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The followi seals landed fr pr memorand St. John's lett ing, 2,500 cwt weighing 2,6 seals, weighing or 250 Tons.

We are info of seals hauled Old Perlican, Verd, Island C water may now about 30 000. total, including Broyle of 105 0 within the abov

Monsieur D the adventurer as referred to our last issue, last, from Old box and all, no pl; ce he called our absence, at late adventure, confirmed our ment, our juve us that our fr suffered a go showed any st

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What will y the gentleman on Monday mo crossed the ice ed there at di ned with a fr for Harbor Gra about 5 o'clock up," he was at chronometer ti the journey fr bonear in the time of nine h pages? My fr of Heart's Cont above to me, r marked that th trianism show "steel to the be former, that th only a fool to h day surprise us by swimming it

The steamers Aturaa, 15,000, second trip, arr Tuesday, the fo

ADVERTISEMENTS.

find himself discarded by the Apostles as a successor, if his credentials consisted in the narrow, illiberal and unchristian statement, "we are the holy congregation, and Apostolic succession is confined to us."

I hope we shall not be treated to any more of this lording it over God's heritage, otherwise I trust that some one better posted than myself, will expose this unhallowed attempt to lessen the influence or impede the progress of the mightiest Christian Church of the present day. Yours etc.,

METHODIST.

To the Editor of the Carbonar Herald, THE RECTORY, CARBONAR, March 31st. 1880.

Dear Sir--

At a meeting of the Church people of Carbonar it was proposed, seconded and carried unanimously that--"the hearty thanks of this meeting be hereby most gratefully accorded to all those friends who so nobly aided the congregation in their efforts to subdue the fire which on Good Friday morning threatened the destruction of the Church."

I have only--with the request that you will kindly find space in your columns for this very inadequate acknowledgement of the hearty co-operation afforded on the trying occasion alluded to--to express my own personal sense of obligation, and, to subscribe myself,

Dear Sir, Yours faithfully REGINALD M. JOHNSON

Local and other Items.

We would direct the attention of our readers, especially our outport friends, visiting St. John's, to the advertisement of our friend Mr. James Clancy, who from his long experience in the trade is well qualified to supply their requirements from the extensive and well selected stock of stationary now on hand. His prices are a moderate as any in the city.

The Steamer Newfoundland did not arrive up to 11 o'clock this morning.

We understand that the steamer Norwial and Esquimaux arrived at St. John's, last night, from the sea fishery, the former with 15,000, and the latter 3,000.

The following is a statement of seals landed from the "Leopard," as per memorandum referred to in our St. John's letter, 1900 old hoods, weighing 2,500 cwt; 5,500 young hoods, weighing 2,600 cwt; twelve small seals, weighing 2 cwt; total 5,102 cwt or 250 Tons.

We are informed that the quantity of seals hauled ashore at Hants Harbor, Old Perlican, Grates Cove, Bay-Verd, Island Cove and up to Fresh-water may now be estimated to number about 30,000, thus making a grand total, including all along south to Cape Broyle of 105,000 as the shore catch within the above space.

Monsieur Don Jose De Montroy, the adventurer of the 28th February, as referred to by a correspondent, in our last issue, arrived here Saturday last, from Old Perlican, with boots, box and all, not even a "rib" out of place; he called at the Herald office, in our absence, and left a report of his late adventure, which however, only confirmed our correspondents statement, our juvenile office hand informs us that our friend, although having suffered a good deal; his hat only showed any sign.

For the "Herald."

What will your readers think of the gentleman who left Kellegrews on Monday morning last at 9 o'clock, crossed the ice to Bay Roberts, arrived there at dinner hour, and having dined with a friend; took his departure for Harbor Grace where he reached about 5 o'clock, and finally, "to wind up," he was at his destination by 6.30 chronometer time, thus accomplishing the journey from Kellegrews to Carbonar in the unprecedented quick time of nine hours, including stoppages? My friend the "Merchant," of Heart's Content, in narrating the above to me, rather humorously remarked that this grand feat of pedestrianism showed "dutch metal" if not "steel to the back bone" of the performer, that the great "O'Leary" was only a fool to him, that he would one day surprise us by out doing "Webb" by swimming it, on his return trip.

The steamers Arctic, with 18,000 Aurora, 15,000, and Walrus, loaded, second trip, arrived in St. John's on Tuesday, the former reports all the

sailing vessels as having from 1,000 to 7000 seals, and naming the Isabella Ridley with 4,500, Confederate 2,800 and Maxwellton 3,300. The steamers Commodore and Mastiff, are also reported, the former with 7,000 and latter with 2,000.

The price for young Harps has advanced to twenty five and six pence per cwt.

We have much pleasure in noticing the Honorable John Rorke as being one of the gentlemen who form the Joint Select Committee on the Railway question.

From the foregoing cheering news of the sailing vessels, there is every reason to hope that the voyage, for that fleet, will prove a successful one.

We learn from St. John's that the estimated quantity of seals taken along the coast from Cape St. Francis to Cape Broyle figures up to 75,000.

The steamer Hercules which left St. John's on Tuesday did not succeed in landing her passengers until 11 o'clock yesterday morning when they got ashore at Salmon Cove. She then proceeded to Northern Bay to land the two dead bodies which were picked up on the ice sometime since.

Honorable J. Rorke, Mrs. J. Maddock W. P. Munn, Esq., Messrs. Clift and William Soper came passengers per "Hercules."

By telegram to Hon. John Rorke, we hear of the arrival at Barbadoes, of the Lizzie, 22 days passage.

Extract from a letter dated St. John's, 5th April:--

"Yesterday the whole town was thrown into a state of consternation by the mad act of a hundred lunatic bipeds, consisting of tailors, coopers and drapers; carpenters, clerks and shoemakers; with a few of the nobility and some soldiers (not military) who went out to amuse themselves on the ice off the Harbor, and having vented a little too far, the ice having moved off the shore, they were unable, without great difficulty, to effect a landing; they all managed, however, to get safely ashore, except one poor fellow, named Doyle, who was drowned."

Spring weather has at last put in an appearance and we have been for the past few days enjoying some fine weather. On Monday last the wind having changed from the old point of north east, has since been blowing a nice breeze from the south west, and it is now cheering to see the great ice blockade moving out the Bay. It is to be hoped that the Harbor ice will shortly break up so as to enable the North Shore seal hunters to place their catches in the market.

On Monday the 5th inst., the Court of Quarter Sessions was held at the Court House in this town, Israel L. McNeil, Esq., Stipendary Magistrate presiding on the occasion. The Grand Jury empanelled, John Maddock, Esq., being for man, after the address from the Bench the Grand Jury retired to their rooms and upon their return into Court made the following Presentments:--

GRAND JURY ROOM, Carbonar, April 5, 1880.

The Grand Jury beg to present, that in view of the recent fires that have occurred in Carbonar, they would not only and urgently request the Government to supply town with a Fire Engine as soon as possible.

The Grand Jury would respectfully ask the Government what has been or intended to be done in repairing the Public Wharf, as it is really necessary that said wharf should be repaired as soon as possible.

The Grand Jury would again remind the Government of the necessity of having eight or ten Lamps furnished for the Public Streets of Carbonar as a great necessity exists for the same.

The Grand Jury are very sorry to know that there is a good deal of destitution amongst the Poor of Carbonar and would therefore respectfully recommend that the Government afford such assistance as is really necessary.

For sell and fellow Jurors, JOHN MADDOCK, Foreman.

We are indebted to the Ev'g Telegram for the following extracts:--

We are informed that Thomas Goss, Esq., Torbay, yesterday hauled eight prime seals a distance of five miles. A nephew of Mr. G. claims to have seen

as many as fifty on one pan about two miles off Torbay Head.

To-day the painful duty devolves upon us of recording the death of Thomas McMurdo, Esq. The deceased gentleman was a native of Cloosburn, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. During a residence in this city of nearly half a century he was highly respected and esteemed by all classes of our people, as well as for his kindly disposition as for his general value as a citizen. His death has made a vacancy in the ranks of the good and true that will not soon be filled. We heartily join in the universal sympathy expressed for the bereaved family.--Telegram Thursday April 1.

A shocking accident occurred at Toad's Cove yesterday. It appears that while an elderly man named David Howlett was out shooting, the gun unexpectedly went off and the whole charge lodged in his legs. This morning he was brought to the hospital, where he now lies in such a dangerous state that his recovery is considered doubtful.

Yesterday, while Michael Power was out on the ice off Toad's Cove, in quest of seals, he discovered the dead body of a young man, supposed to be of Patrick Hogan, one of the unfortunate men missing from Northern Bay. Rev. Father Driscoll had the poor fellow's remains brought on shore, enclosed in a double coffin and covered with snow in the graveyard, where it will remain until orders have been received from the friends of the deceased who were immediately communicated with.

We are informed that, one day last week, on receiving an urgent call to visit a sick person at Belle Isle, the Rev. Father O'Connor jumped on his horse and galloped from Portugal Cove to Lance Cove, and after discharging the duty for which he was summoned, rode back again, a distance in all of something like six miles over the Bay ice.

Bonavista letter says the Newfoundland adorer, reports the death there on the 24th ult. of a fisherman named William Baston, caused by inhaling foul air in a cellar in which he had been working. His little son, 14 years old, who was with him, had a narrow escape of a like fate, having been taken out of the same place insensible but not too late to recover. The same paper observes: "Week before last, a boat and four men were lost at Placentia. Their names were P. Power, Michael Hartigan, P. Brennan and a French sailor, name not given."

News of another fatal accident reaches us from Placentia. It appears that while three men, named respectively; John Rose, Peter Palfrey and Peter Miller, were returning from the steamer Plover, yesterday evening, by some means unknown to us at present, the boat capsized, and the poor fellows were hurled into eternity. Two of the unfortunate men were married, and by their sudden death several children are left entirely unprovided for.

The brigantine Britannia, Captain Snow, arrived from Oporto, via St. Peters, on Saturday, after a boisterous passage of seventy-two days. She left Oporto on the 15th January, and all went well until the 11th February, when part of the cargo had to be jettisoned to keep the ship afloat during a heavy storm which continued till the 20th. Captain Snow says: "On the 18th we were obliged to cut away the fore and main top gallant masts and some of the sails to save life, ship and cargo, and the men had to be lashed to the pumps and wheel. At midnight a heavy sea broke over the vessel, carrying away the figure head, head rail and starting the bowsprit, the ship laboring heavily at the time and threatening to go down. On the 10th instant we sighted Cape Race, and ran into the ice; but being unable to force through it, we bore up for St. Peters, where we arrived on the following day. We remained at the latter place seven days, and left on the same day encountering field ice the same night. On the 24th we had a south-east gale; ice heavy and rafting, doing much damage to the ship and causing her to make more water. We sighted Cape St. Mary's at midnight and arrived at St. John's about 5 p.m. Saturday."

WATERFORD, March 1.

Last evening the schooner Mary, Dean, Master, with a cargo of fish and oil, from Carbonar, Newfoundland, arrived in Waterford Harbour, almost a complete wreck; and the Captain reports the loss of the mate, who was swept off the deck and drowned whilst crossing the Atlantic. It appears from the statement of the captain that they sailed from Carbonar, on the 5th February. About two o'clock that evening they came in contact with ice, and on Friday they had cleared 130 miles

of it. At six o'clock on the following Tuesday morning they have to add the same evening they shipped a sea that swept away the boat, the main boom in three pieces, the cabin skylight, and galley rails. On Friday a perfect hurricane from the north-east swept over the vessels, which bore her down on her side, carrying away the wheel. They had then to cut away the fore topmast, so as to right the ship. On the following morning they shipped a sea that took away galley stove and dinner which was on the table at the time. After that they had severe weather. The sea that swept over the vessel on the Tuesday after they left, carried the mate, William Donaldson, of Liverpool overboard, and he was drowned.

The Legislature is now getting through a good deal of its work. The Revenue Bill has passed both Houses; and most of the votes in Supply have been disposed of in the House of Assembly. Several other Bills of importance have made progress during the week. The Committee on St. John's sewerage have reported. They hesitate for the present to adopt the plan of sewerage detailed in Messrs. Kinnipie and Morris report, and recommend that an improvement on last year's surface cleansing be carried out during this year's reserving the costly alternative for future consideration. The Railway Committee have not yet reported, but we understand their report will favour the building of a Railway which, when completed, will extend over 250 miles, at an estimated cost of somewhat over a million pounds. The Committee will recommend that a loan be obtained, seeking an Imperial guarantee, which will secure the most favorable terms.--Nfldr.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JHON CASEY, TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 156-WATER STREET-156. HARBOR GRACE (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE)

All orders in the above line promptly attended to.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT Glass and Tinware Establishment.

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

C. L. KENNEDY,

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

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand--American Hatchets, Harness Rings and Buckets, Sheath Knives and Belts, Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Water Parisi Matches, Kerosene Oil--best quality, Kerosene Lamps, Burners and Chimnies Turpentine, Stove, Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware, Glassware Tinware, etc.

American Cut Nails--all sizes--by the lb. or keg. Nov.

Statutory Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the Estate of JOHANNA MOLLOY, late of Brigus, in Conception Bay deceased.

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the 6th Section of The Trustees Act of 1878 all persons claiming to be creditors, or otherwise, to have any claim or demand against the Estate of the said JOHANNA MOLLOY who died on or about the 14th day of March, 1879, are hereby required on or before the 10th day of December, 1879, to furnish in writing the particulars of such claims or demands to the VERY REVEREND EDWARD FRANCIS WALSH, of Brigus, aforesaid the Executor of the Deceased and to whom probate has been granted or to the undersigned solicitors, for the said Executor with, after the said 10th day of December, proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which notice and particulars shall have been given as above required.

Dated at St. John's, this 6th day of November, A. D., 1879.

LITTLE & KENT, Solicitors for said Estate, Duckworth Street, St. John's November 13, 1879.

TER Wes OPP Mon S All ed with design The I isord says in all The e medy and C For Colds Disca BEV I r the at the f York globe ay P ears New I c fold I ha sines sord In the he spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeits. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeits they pretend to denounce. These counterfeits are purchased by unprincipled vendors at one half the price of my Pills and Ointment, and are sold to you as my genuine edicines. I most earnestly appeal to that sense of justice, which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from all honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, as far as may lie in their power, in denouncing this shameful Fraud. Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines, bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, where alone they are manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are counterfeits. The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted. Signed THOS HOLLOWAY, 33, Oxford Street, London.

NOTICE, AGROSS NEWFOUNDLAND WITH THE GOVERNOR; A VISIT TO OUR MINING REGIONS AND--THIS Newfoundland of Ours, Being a series on the natural resources and future prosperity of the colony, by the Rev. M. HARVEY. For sale at the office of this paper price fifty cents

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

R. MC CARTHY, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND AUCTIONEER, Ma rkt-Stand & Auction-Mart, WATER STREET, Carbonar, Newfoundland, October 16, 1879.

light playing amongst the waves of rich brown hair; her eyes never once looked up, while her small white hands were nervously employed in picking a rose to pieces.

Something in that picture struck me, while the beating of my heart was so loud, I thought she must hear it.

'May,' I said, clasping her hand in mine in a grasp so tight that the flower was crushed, 'May, my darling, if I ask you to be my wife, will you give me the same answer?'

A long pause,—her head, with its crowning mass of golden brown, was bent lower and lower; the answer came very softly,—so softly, that I think no ear save my own could have caught it.

'No, Archie!'

I clasped her graceful form to me in a wild, mad embrace. In that one minute of speechless delight it seemed as though all the darkness in my life had faded into the brightest, purest happiness given to humanity. Such happiness comes but once (Sometimes never) in a lifetime. It was flooding mine now with a more than earthly sunshine. Presently I turned up the dear face, and I covered her lips with my own.

'May,' I said, presently, as we sat down to talk calmly over events, 'do you think that you will be content to pass your life with me? Are you sure about your love for me, darling?'

I looked down into her clear gray eyes, and saw my answer there—

'Archie, I think I must have loved you before I saw you, for I seemed to know so much of you from Pat and Mary Doolan Oh, how could you imagine I loved Herold when I could love you?' she said; and I was satisfied.

The daylight faded, and the moon rose, and looked down through the glass upon us as we sat in our un-speakable happiness.

'I suppose you two are discussing all the affairs of the nation as well as your own,' the Justice asked, as he opened the door, and came in.

'No sir, we have not got beyond our own,' I replied, 'Justice Morgan, we think that May will require an older husband than Herold Maurice; will you give her to me instead? I will take all care of her.'

'Will I give her to you Archie? Ay, that I will, I have not felt so pleased and happy since her birth.'

The kind old man took May's hand and clasped it in mine, and I accepted it as a gift from God.

Did the justice think, as his eye filled with tears, as he turned away from us, of that other life which he might have blessed as he did mine? Perhaps so. Who could know all his regret and sorrow for a lost past?

The delight Pat Doolan was beyond all bounds when he heard that I was to be married to his favourite Miss May.

'Bedad then, your worship,' said he; 'it's just the best wife in the world you're getting, bairn, my own. And it's yourself that I would rather see her married to than anybody, for its yourself that's the real gentleman.'

Pat was further convinced of my being 'a real gentleman' some time afterwards, when I offered to take him to England, and employ him on my estate, giving him and his wife Mary one of the pretty little lodges at the Castle Roydon to live in.

It was just about this time that an unusual event occurred, which caused a slight diversion at Mainowen, and added somewhat to the gaiety if not to the happiness of its inmates. Major Laurence's regiment was again stationed at Leenside, and many of the officers called upon the widow of their comrade.

We heard from them how loved and esteemed he had been, and not a few pleasing anecdotes were told of their major's bravery and tenderness in many a battle scene. If evidence had been wanting, there was plenty to show that the man Lena Morgan had left her father's roof for, years before had been one of noble integrity and worth. If Mrs. Laurence had been of a bright and pious nature before her husband's death, she lost it when she lost him. It seemed as though the recollection of her loss was ever present; and though at times she would laugh with something like the ring of merriment, yet directly afterwards her face would wear its usual quiet gravity of gravity of expression.

We knew, then, when Colonel Ramsay visited Mainowen day after day, to sit for half-an-hour talking to Lena, that a bitter disappointment awaited him if he hoped to win her love. It came at last, and then she told him kindly, but firmly, that she never intended to marry again; that she had no love to give, except to her father and her child

that all else was buried with the noble head which lay sleeping on its coral pillow in an ocean grave. And so we knew that the brightness of her life was past, and we could guess what their love had been.

I had begged very earnestly for our marriage to take place early in May, but the first intimation that I was no longer my own master was given me when June was fixed upon instead.

Towards the end of May I started for Castle Roydon, accompanied by Pat Doolan, to see that everything was done that hands could do to make the old place look worthy of its beautiful young mistress. As I stood once more under the roof I had left long ago, the past seemed all a dream, and it seemed as though I had never been without the love that had crowned my life. I did not stay long at Roydon; a few days, and I was back again at Mainowen.

'Look what I have brought for you!' I said, on the evening of my arrival, after I had sufficiently admired my treasure, putting a large square case into the little hands I had so often watched and always loved.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newfoundland Lights.

No. 5, 1879.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on CABOT (Stinking) ISLAND, Bonavista,

Latitude 49° 10' 26" North. Longitude 53° 21' 21" West.

On and after the 1st March next an INTERMITTENT WHITE LIGHT will be exhibited nightly from sunset to sunrise. It will make one complete Revolution per Minute, appearing a above 1 Second Light and 9 Second Dark.

The Apparatus is 4th Order Dioptric, illuminating the whole horizon, and the Light should be visible 10 nautical miles in clear weather. It is 74 feet above sea level. The Light Tower is of Iron, rising from the centre of the keeper's dwelling, a square flat-roofed building. The buildings are banded horizontally, Red and White, alternately.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary Board of Works.
BOARD OF WORKS OFFICE,
St. John's Newfoundland,
3rd December, 1879.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1

MARBLE WORKS

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,

ROBERT A. MACKIM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave

Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces,

Hall and Centre Tables, &c.

He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line.

N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States

THE WORLD RENOWNED

GENUINE SINGER

Sewing Machines.

The best in the World. The most popular SEWING MACHINE ever made.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of each Machine. The Singer Manufacturing Co. is in gilt letters on the top of the arm. Any Machine you can't find the above Trade Mark on is not a Genuine Singer.

Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka, Clothes Ringer, Washing Machines, Plaiting Machines, Oil, Needles, and Attachments for all Sewing Machines on hand.

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

M. F. SMYTH,

Sole Agent for Nfld.

Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted for two years.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed at the office of this paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

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

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

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

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail. The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

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

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

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

AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for favours informs his friends and the trade, that he continues to manage the Collection of Debts due by persons residing in Conception Bay District, Newfoundland. Security for future payment taken by mortgage on property or otherwise. Holding commissions as Notary Public Commissioner Supreme Court, and Land Surveyor, business under these heads carefully attended to. Plans of Land taken.

Inquiries made—questions answered. All business considered confidential. No greater publicity than necessary given to any matter.

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

Bay Roberts.

G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,

Notary Public,

"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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

By order of the Board

R. BROWN,

Manager.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED

ON the Security of Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY

—Consisting of—

HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c.

At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants,

A LOAN OF £220

On interest at current rates.

For further particulars apply to

J. H. BOONE,
Solicitor for Proprietor.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

Book & Stationery Store

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

N. B.—Pictures Framed to order.

JAMES CLANCY.

ANDREOLI'S

Book & Novelty Store,

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116—WATER STREET—116.

The Subscriber offers for sale

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PICTURES,

LOOKING GLASSES,

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES,

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Status, Picture Framing,

STATIONERY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed to order.

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Outport Orders strictly attended to

V. ANDREOLI

Harbor Grace,

May 22nd, 1879.

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SHIP-RIGGERS AND CAULKERS.

North Sydney, C. B.,

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

Experienced Workmen Employed and First-Class Material Used.

REFERENCES:

Captain Pamertor Captain Joyce, Carbonar, Master Edward Joyce.

SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool,

A CHOICE LOT OF

Sewing Machines,

HAND AND FOOT.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,

BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,

BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.

All which are offered at a large reduction for CASH.

Send for Catalogue now ready

F. W. BOWDEN,

Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot,

St. John's, Nfld.

BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand and all orders either for large or small quantities attended to with punctuality and despatch.

All orders to be addressed to,

MCKAM, CURTIS & Co.

Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

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

ROBERT CHURCH.

SNOWDRIFT

OR

THE ELOPEMENT.

'Is it the strangest thing!' he said. 'I always thought May loved young Maurice.'

'And does she not?' I asked, with a strange feeling of expectation beating at my heart.

'No, at least, she has rejected him, and that looks like it. But I cannot help thinking that she must like him; perhaps after all, it is her caprice, though May has never shown it before. Archie, wish you would speak to her.'

'I, sir! What could I say or do? Surley it is yourself or Mrs. Laurence whom she would attend to most—not me.'

'I shall never influence her one way or another,' said the justice. She must trust to her own judgment. But I should like you to lay before her all the advantages she is throwing away. She is so much a child, she can hardly know her own feelings yet. Will you do it, Archie? I know she will care for what you say.'

'If you wish me, I will,' I replied, in a weary voice, and I turned away to find her.

I had been reading Tennyson's 'Idylls,' and the book was in my hand as I joined May Morgan in the conservatory. There she stood amongst the flowers, like Ruth amongst the golden sheaves. The dying light lingered over her shapely head as she stood looking out of the glass door down the garden. I went and stood by her side, and for a short time neither of us spoke.

'Sir Archibald, you are very quite,' she said, at last. 'What makes you so?'

'The weight of a commission, and the recollection that it is perhaps the last time I shall stand here for years.'

'I hope not,' she said, speaking quickly and earnestly. 'And the commission?'

'It is to make an appeal to you on behalf of a certain young gentleman. Will you consider you answer to him again, May?'

'No—Sir Archibald, I know what I was doing.'

'You liked, but did not love him, May?—Yes.'

'Do you know that the Justice would like you to marry him?—Yes.'

'Do you are throwing away very good chance of happiness, May?—Yes.'

'And you think that you will never be sorry for it?'

'No, never.'

I stood all the while watching the