

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD

## AND RAILROAD JOURNAL

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 28, 1882

### THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND RAILROAD JOURNAL.

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#### Legislative Proceedings.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

The House met at the usual hour.

On motion of Mr. Watson the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Address of Thanks.

Mr. McLoughlin in the chair. Upon the reading of the fifth section of the Address.

Mr. Kent rose and said that he believed that the Speech which was the deliberative utterances of Her Majesty's Government was more eloquent in what it failed to express than in what it actually contained. The Address in reply thereto was supposed to echo and did echo the Speech from the Throne. We were well aware of most of the facts stated in the several sections, but he presumed it was necessary that the high priests of the Government should put their official stamp upon them that our ears might be untopped and our mouths opened. The first 3 or 4 sections of the Address of Thanks would doubtless recommend themselves to the favor of the consideration of hon. members of all shades of political opinion. Every one was glad to see Sir Frederick Carter occupying with such fidelity the office of Administrator, and he was entitled to, and received the congratulations of all. Upon the other hand, we all regret the absence of Mr. Excellency Henry Maxse, arising as it did from ill-health. That gentleman during the short time he was among us, showed his deep interest in the wants of the people and the country. We feel assured he will realize throughout his administration on the promise of his early days. These matters found an appropriate place in the Speech itself and in the reply thereto. The facts respecting the fisheries which are referred to, we were all acquainted with, and they did not call for special attention this time. The same observations applied to our agricultural operations, we were of the general result. Now we were officially informed that the general short crops were due to the influence of adverse weather. When a gentleman enjoying the confidence of the Government pledges his word that agricultural depression arose from this cause, it was but reasonable that the House should accept the statement. The prosecution of agricultural pursuits was each year winning great consideration and the census shortly to be taken would demonstrate that farmers and agriculturists had built up among us an astonishing industry and a large amount of natural wealth. When facilities were given for getting produce to market agricultural operations would increase fifty fold. Then we might fairly hope to see a very large proportion of the immense sum that was now sent out of the Colony, and went to enrich the neighbouring provinces, kept within and expended among our own people. It was only necessary to look at the returns of the Receiver General to be impressed with the importance of this subject and to be convinced that if the large amount of money sent out to purchase produce could be spent in the country it would fructify and grow, and in a marked manner increase the comforts of thousands of homes. The next section of the Address had reference to our mining industry and resources and was most hopeful in its strain. He (Mr. K) would like to have seen some forecasting of legislation calculated to give protection to the lives and limbs of operative miners. He trusted that this important subject had engaged the attention of the Executive and it was necessary that the present session would not pass without some measure giving such protection being placed upon the statute book. No matter where we turned we could find that operatives were protected from the greed and avarice of capitalists who, unless compelled by law to do so, would take no steps to protect the lives and limbs of their employees, which would involve additional expenditure.

The hon. Receiver General estimated his revenue this year at \$389,850, and being a large amount more than that amount we may well assume that it is not less than one million of dollars. The hon. gentleman then would be in a position to pay off the balance of something over \$70,000 appearing to the debt of the colony from 1880 and to repay the amount borrowed from the fishery award. Besides this we shall expect the Road Grants and the Special Grants to be increased so that roads that have fallen in

to disrepair may be put in a good condition and necessary public works may be initiated or completed.

Hon. the Speaker said that he could not permit this paragraph to pass without a few words of comment. In his opposition to the present Railway Contract he had been compelled during last session, to occupy a prominent position, and if this paragraph were to pass without observation from him his silence might be assumed to be significant. It might be assumed that he recanted his errors, and that he was by simple silence confessing his past mistakes. So far from accepting this assumption, he (the Speaker) desired to place on record the fact that he did not recede a jot or tittle from any position which he had previously assumed. He still believed that the Contract was unfair in its terms—against the Colony and in favor of the company. He still believed that we had conferred upon the Company powers and privileges which as a Legislature, we have deliberated refuse them. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to compare the powers of the Company with the powers which under our own law are conferred on other corporations, and pointed out the restrictions which are imposed on all other corporations for the protection of the individual shareholder, which, he said, were not imposed in this case. Nay more, he said, we have deliberately conferred upon them at their own request facilities to defraud their shareholders. Under the contract he still contended that the rights of property holders were not protected. The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain the spirit of Imperial Legislation in reference to the compulsory taking of lands for Railway purposes, and entered into detail on this point, contending that we had subverted the whole genius of British law which was in favour of the proprietor and against the corporation whereas this Railway Act of ours put the proprietor's neck under the foot of the corporation. "The views which I last year expressed" (said the hon. Speaker) "so far from having been shaken, have been unflinchingly confirmed by the stern logic of facts, and by the equally stern logic of judicial decisions. From not one single statement then made by me do I to-day recede." He confessed that he still had a boundless want of confidence in the stability and pecuniary resource of the Newfoundland Railway Company, any. But he recognized the fact that for better or for worse we had taken this Contract, we were bound to do what we could to carry it out to the letter. But our care should be that we should get our rights. If we had made a foolish Contract let us see that we canceled nothing more than what we had bargained for. He would be prepared to give the Company their full "pound of flesh" but not "one drop" of the "Christian blood" of this country. He (the Speaker) had no hesitation in saying that if any legislation were introduced during the present session to enlarge the privileges of the Railway Company at the expense of the Colony or of property-owners here, he (the Speaker) would be found to be a very bitter opponent. If the paragraph in the Address implied that the expenditure of the Railway money had been of advantage to our people generally through the country, as a representative of Twillingate and Fogo, he (the Speaker) would be compelled to deny it, his constituents had not directly or indirectly made one cent from this expenditure, which was purely local, confined only to St. John's and the contiguous district. It was no matter of surprise that hon. members from these districts should express their gratification at the amount of employment given their people; but he had to regret that this very employment was bringing evils in its train. Even within the last two days whilst in Conception Bay he had found that there had been an introduction of the truck system as to sleepers under contract. Men sold to the middleman for sixteen cents (paid in goods) sleepers for which the middleman received twenty cents. Of course this was no fault of the Railway Company, but it must mitigate our gratification and qualify our congratulations upon the benefits which the admirers of this Railway Contract are displaying to us. He desired to repeat emphatically that he was a supporter of railway policy; but an opponent of the present contract, and he desired with equal emphasis to dispute the assumption that a patriotic sentiment of this country is locked up in the crests of those who shout with the multitude in favor of Mr. Blackman and his contract.

Hon. Mr. Winter would not have derided the passage of the Address by any observation of his had it not been for the remarks of some previous speakers in reference to the Railway question, which were some what in the nature of a challenge, and which he (Mr. W) could not allow to pass unanswered. It had been stated by the hon. member, Mr. Little, that the opposition to the Railway bill last year was largely the result of prejudice, and he

had hoped that the prejudices had now given way to more enlightened views, or to that effect. As far as his (Mr. W) was concerned he could not allow he could not allow it to be supposed, as it might be if he remained silent, that he admitted that such observations as these applied to him. Like the hon. Speaker his (Mr. W) position in relation to the Railway Bill remained unchanged. The opinions which he had expressed last year against the present contract, he still entertained as strongly as ever, and the arguments which he then urged still applied in as great force as ever. Nothing that had transpired since then had in the slightest degree changed these opinions or modified his arguments in any way. These objections which he (Mr. W) and others then pointed out still remained; the arguments were not answered then nor neither were they since. Great pains had been taken to put him (Mr. W) and others who last year opposed him in a sure in a false position, and probably not without some effect. Those who opposed the present contract had been represented as associated with others outside the House, who were opposed to a railway and a railway policy altogether. At the heat of debate last year such a course might be excused, but to persist in such misrepresentations till the present time and even to introduce them into the present discussion in this House was inexcusable. The very opposite of these representations was the fact. So far from his (Mr. W) and others, opposing being a railway or a railway policy, the fact was that the main ground of their objection to the contract was that it would not give us a railway, that it contained only promises of a railway without any security to make it sure. The objections to the contract were entirely and only in the interests of the people, whose monies and lands were to be given to the Railway Company without any adequate provision to secure the performance of the contract on their part. So far from having for their object to prevent the commencement or the completion of such a work, their opinions were that the work though commenced would never be completed. What had been done since and what we had learned since then and only tended to confirm these opinions. It might of course turn out differently, but what had been thus apprehended and if so we would be more gratified than he (Mr. W). With regard to the benefits already resulting from the railway operations and the labor given to the people, and the expenditure of a large amount of money, he was quite ready to concede in the highest reasonable estimate of their advantages, and was gratified at the fact. But one circumstance could not be overlooked which must have the effect of very largely reducing our ideas as to the extent and value of those benefits. As Mr. W) referred to the very partial and unequal distribution of the employment which had been given to the people. While the people of some localities or districts had, as stated, reaped large benefits and had been largely employed, these advantages were denied to other localities and districts, the people of which had sought for employment. The district of Barre which he (Mr. W) represented was an example of this state of things. He believed that he was correct in stating that not one man belonging to the district of Barre, had been able to get work upon the railway, although many had applied, and many more would have applied but for the knowledge that it would be useless. For this of course the government was not to blame, as they had no control over the company in relation to the distribution of the work. It was not, strictly, a matter with which they could be found with the company, as they had a right to give their work or their patronage as they pleased. This fact, that the employment to the people was thus partial and unequal must be taken into account and ought largely to reduce our estimate of the advantages of which we have heard so much. In the bare abstract as regards the general benefits to the community from the railway and railway work, the matter contained in the Speech and Address were free from



objection. As regards our present position in relation to the railway measure, the contract having been accepted by the majority it was our duty to carry it out in its spirit and to do all we could to make the measure a success. But we should still bear in mind that we had a heavy and paramount duty towards our constituents. We are now in the position of contractors with the railway company, in which contract are involved enormous questions relating to money, lands and other matters, in which the right of the people have to be protected. The Company have then legal rights, and can protect themselves; the people of the country have to look to us, their representatives and the Government, to protect their rights and interests. Under this Contract questions must of necessity continually arise, between the Company on the one side and the public interests on the other and in such a case it is indispensable that every member should be at least independent of any control or influence such as might be exercised by a powerful Company, having at its command money and the dispensing of patronage on a large scale. He (hon Mr. W.) would not have detained the Committee with these observations were it not for the purpose of preventing misapprehensions, and lest it might be supposed that silence implied a concurrence in the remarks of some hon members who had already spoken of this subject.

Mr. Scott. Although it has not been the practice of recent years to discuss the several paragraphs of the Address in Reply, still this year a few new points were presented which justified a departure from the rule. He thought it was too late in the day for us to glorify our selves in the honor of having a naive Administrator of the Government. Still we are proud to have witnessed it for the first time in our public experience. We need not be told that the fisheries were only partial and that this falling off from a good average was somewhat atoned for by enhanced prices. The reference to the Bank Fishery is not correct, its present status is not of a character to warrant the removal of the bounty. If it were a matter of increasing a judges salary there would be a prominent place found for it in the Address. The Receiver General will, of course manage to gloss over the matter in the Budget Speech in a few pretty phrases. It came with bad grace from the Government to withhold this bounty. The paragraph touching upon mining operations is singularly accurate. Revelations will be made before this House closes that will show that much of the ore last year was the output of the previous year. He regretted too that when opportunity and power were at hand that some honorable gentlemen of this House acted in a manner to damage and imperil this nascent industry. Neither the Speech nor the Address is correct as to our shipbuilding industry. The drawback on raw material is a most inadequate substitute for the regular form of bounty. The latter is the proper mode of encouraging ship building. We are informed that the revenue for the past year exceeded the estimate. We are however not informed of the excess. Nor we told whether the expenditure exceeded the actual revenue. The Speech is entirely a very barren one. He (Mr. Scott) thought that a Government should be something more than a mere recording instrument of the will of the House of Assembly. To the Opposition of this House is due the fact that both the West and East Coasts now enjoy the privileges of the franchise. Steam was a great boon; magistracies were good; schools were greatly to be desired, but these things should have been preceded by representation. The Opposition may then fairly claim the glory of having bestowed these privileges on the people of the misnamed French Shore. (Here the hon gentleman read copious extracts in support of his position.) He (Mr. Scott) did not desire to detract from the meed of praise due to the hon Premier for his exertions in London. He did not think it right to prolong this discussion now. The appropriate time had not arrived. But he would observe that it was a serious blunder in the Speech that we were not made acquainted with the condition of our finances. There is evidently a good deal of reckless expenditure chargeable on the Government. The sooner the general election takes place the better. That election will change some of the main features of our legislation. Large questions will be proposed at the next session of this House. On the great question, the Railway, the people have already pronounced. It means more for Newfoundland than any measure ever conceived by this House. His opinions on this question have already been strongly pronounced.

Mr. O'Mara was pleased to find the Legislature opened this session by his Honor the Administrator. We all feel naturally proud in seeing Sir Frederick Carter occupying so high a position as the representative of Her Majesty. But however we may rejoice in the fact, we must nevertheless regret the occasion of it, namely, enforced absence, through illness, of the Governor Maxse. The Revenue for the past year we are told exceeded the Receiver General's estimates. While this fact shows a healthy financial and commercial state of our affairs, it is clearly points to a reduction of the taxes that we now burdening our people. The paragraph of the Address that refers to the Railroad is by far most important one. As a strong advocate of this great measure he (Mr. O'Mara) was glad to concur with the claim put forward in this paragraph that the Railway had already conferred large

benefits on our people. The new aspect which the so-called French Shore question has assumed is most satisfactory so far as we can at present see, but we must not be too sanguine, for the same hopes of the permanent settlement of this vexed question were held out many a time before only to be thwarted. He did not however, intend to detract in the least from the just meed of praise due to the Premier for his strenuous efforts in London. As members of the House will have ample opportunity to go into all the details embraced in the Speech, and as all the public documents will soon laid upon the table of the House, he Mr. O'Mara would not present any opposition to the passage of the Address. To be continued.

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 to this office. Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher; Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HERLIHY; Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE; Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay; Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts; Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell; Triton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.; King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy; Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman; Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner; Bay des Peres—Mr. James Evans; Collier—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 4 Cents

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage!"

CARBONEAR, MARCH 29.

The following, leaving out names and dates, are the "letters testimonial" which clergymen of the Church of England carry with them to a new diocese. In the case in point—three signatures being the legal number—it will be seen that our friend the Rev. R. M. Johnson leaves us in all honor, duly signed and sealed. We doubt not he will soon be in a congenial, possibly, more congenial sphere of labor. We trust so;—

To the Right Rev. the Bishop of— We, whose names are hereunder written, testify and make known that REGINALD MALCOLM JOHNSON, clerk appointed in Your Lordships diocese, hath been personally known to us for the space of TWENTY YEARS past; that we have had opportunities of observing his conduct; that during the whole of that time we verily believe that he lived piously, soberly and honestly; nor have we at any time heard anything to the contrary thereof; nor hath he at any time, as far as we know or believe, held, written or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland, and moreover we believe him, in our consciences, to be, as to his MORAL CONDUCT a person worthy to be admitted to the said [appointment].

In witness whereof we have here unto set our hands this tenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord 1882,

Countersigned by EDWARD BOTWOOD, Episcopal Commissary and Administrator of the Diocese in the absence of the Bishop. ARTHUR C. W. WOOD, M.A. Rector of St. Thomas's. WILLIAM PILOT, B. D. Superintendent of Education and Act-

ing Vice Principal of the Theological College. G. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Incumbent of Bay-de-Verde.

Correspondence.

Our New York Letter.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

New York, March 12, 1882.

A letter which appeared in one of our daily papers yesterday, purporting to have been written by General Garfield to Secretary Chase in July, 1863, has caused much surprise and comment. General Garfield was at that time chief of staff to General Rosecrans, who commanded the Army of Cumberland. The letter criticizes the policy of General Rosecrans as one of inexcusable "procrastination," and the writer expresses his intention, if the inaction continued much longer, to ask to be sent somewhere where he could "be a part of a working army." Gen. Rosecrans, who is now a member of the House from California, and who is very much regretted the appearance of such a letter, that it was a mixture of untruths and misrepresentations, a piece of the blackest treachery, and he said if he had any idea he was harboring a person capable of such falseness and double dealing there would have been a court martial at once. There appears to be little if any doubt of the genuineness of the letter, and the friends of the late President are not pleased that it has been made public. He is not here to defend or to explain and the inevitable result of the publication will be to stir up bad feeling and to give currency to gossip, idle and otherwise, which cannot add to the respect for his memory. Already gossip on the subject has commenced, and it is asserted that at the time of General Rosecrans' removal from the command of the army of the Cumberland Gen. Garfield, who had then come to Washington to take his seat in Congress expressed great regret, and was loud in praise of Rosecrans as an able military chieftain. Afterwards, it is alleged President Lincoln when informed of General Garfield's expressions remarked with much surprise that it was principally on account of General Garfield's statements and representations that General Rosecrans had been removed.

The refusal of Mr. Conkling to accept the position of Associate Justice has created no surprise here and the inner history of the appointment may be interesting. Some two weeks before Mr. Conkling was nominated by the President as Associate Justice, Vice President Davis, called on President Arthur and urged him to offer the position to Sen. or Edmunds. He took occasion to inform the President that it would be very gratifying to the Senators on both sides of the chamber, as also to the Supreme Bench. The President asked Mr. Davis if Senator Edmunds would accept the position. He replied that he had no doubt of it, or else he would not have suggested it. Judge Davis left the president under the impression that Edmund's name would be sent to the Senate in a few days. When Conkling's name was communicated to the Senate, Mr. Davis and all the Senators were very much surprised at the President's action. They did not believe, and so stated at the time, that Conkling would accept. They did not regard the President's action as sincere, and thought it was more for effect than anything else. Accordingly, not only the opponents, but the real friends of Conkling were indignant. The same sort of feeling and dissatisfaction prevailed among Edmunds' friends. It appears that the President was fully aware of the fact that Mr. Conkling would under no circumstances accept. As soon as he had received the official notification, which came to hand on Monday morning, it is understood the President then tendered the position to Judge Edmunds. But it appears that both he and his friends, not liking the way this important position was hawked about, he determined to decline it. Had Judge Edmunds' name been sent to the Senate, as it was agreed it should be, prior to the Conkling fiasco, he would undoubtedly have accepted it. Now that the position has been tendered to Senator Edwards he has declined to accept it and under no consideration will be consent.

It was pretty openly declared on Wall Street to-day that General Grant, who has been loaded up with a variety of stocks ever since the break of last month—prominent amongst which are Wabash Pacific and Denver and Rio

Grande—"laid down" on his brokers yesterday being unable or indisposed to make good his dissipated margin. The steadily accumulating losses which he has been obliged to submit to is what led him to deed the Long Branch property to Mrs. Grant a week or more ago. At present it is declared the President is without any personal income worth speaking of. It is even reported that the \$250,000 raised for by George Jones was all invested in Wabash securities which have fallen from par to nearly fifty per cent on the dollar. This, however, is doubtful, as by the terms of the subscription Mr. Jones was made the trustee of the fund and would not have been likely to invest in a shifting stock like Wabash. Nothing that General Grant has gone into lately has been very successful and his name has at last ceased to be of much importance to big enterprises. In other words he is no longer a drawing card on Wall Street. His son, "Buck," however, is said to have made a pretty big pile.

AUGAD.

(To the Editor of Carbonear Herald.)

Sir,— During all the woody war which, during the past few months, has been raging in our midst, and which I presume is but the foretaste of what will be, between this and next autumn, I have taken to myself the privilege of lying back and "regarding" the contestants. Of course I never bothered myself by trying to discover either the motives or the object of the "opposition" so called, as I have always supposed that an "opposition" conducted by men would be productive of a beautiful influence, with regard to the affairs of any country, by superinducing a maturer deliberation upon any question touching the country's interest. But I never was more deeply impressed with certain convictions than I was yesterday while walking across your harbor upon the ice. There before me, lay the town of Carbonear which was once the commercial capital of this island, and there within my recollection, thousands of busy men and a gallant fleet of ships made the old heart of Carbonear throb high with hope at this season of the year, there reigned the stillness or the graveyard, hardly a man moved upon the street, and not one solitary vessel bore record to the fact that Carbonear was once represented in the foremost ranks upon fields of ice—and this is progress or a specimen of it. This is one of the first fruits offered for our taste by the traitorous band who seek cover their perfidy in sacrificing the country's interests to their personal aims, by the cry of "Newfoundland for Newfoundlanders" that is quite good enough for them. Newfoundland, as it is today, and what does that mean? Ninety nine poor devils out of every hundred who never have the pleasure of rubbing two ten-cent pieces together, Newfoundlanders! who are they? Appointed by the decree and superior wisdom of some of the imported street gamin fraternity of other lands, to be the "carrion crows" who will be glad to devour tallow and spar slush for butter, who do not object to a fifty per cent flavour of vinegar in what is supplied them as molasses, who are expected to congratulate themselves if, upon the bottom of the barrel instead of the head and find that the maggots have not got quite through the flour, who tremble with misapprehension as they come to the court house to "enquire" whether it is *comme il faut* to find horses, ribs mixed up with their barrel of "prime mess," had earned by the husbands or brothers sweat and blood, who, during the months of March April and May approach as nearly as our would be rulers could wish them, to the habits of the polar bear by taking their lives in their hands making playmates of Arctic pinacles and bed coverings of "seal scalps," and if any ways lucky coming back and "creeping in" into the office hat in hand to take up *av ye plase* half in truck at the trifling cost of two hundred per cent. yes, and who after being obliged with a shipping paper for the summer's empowering them to live in a state in comparison with which that of the galley slave becomes an object of desirable interest, are coolly relegated to the regions of "Indian Tea Leaves" to procure the means of a beverage for the winter and left to wage a bitter warfare between snow storm and life blood for six months in the year. Bah! we could fill a volume with the rehearsal of wrongs like these. But, Sir, is it not exasperating that the men of Newfoundland, do not rise to the emergencies of the moment, and strangle the efforts of those unprincipled, would be demagogues who, to further idly

dual motives would murder the country's interests. It is not for me, Sir, to attempt to paint the rose or variegate the rainbow by extolling a measure which every patriotic Newfoundlander must feel is a measure of God's Providence, but I would say Newfoundlanders for God's sake, arise, make one effort to throw off the yoke, against which you have been impotently complaining for years, and welcome to your midst those who, while they will, no doubt endeavor to benefit themselves, introduce you to that world of light and progress to which you have been so long the stranger and bye worde.

Yours &c. IMPARTIAL.

(To the Editor of Carbonear Herald.) Carbonear, March, 1882.

Sir,— Please favor me by publishing a few remarks in favor of Mr. Murray, not the Mr. Murray of Byron, but Mr. James of Love Lane, St. John's. This gentleman has, of late been doing a deal newspaper writing and other prominent work. He is making grand strides to political honors, at least he thinks so. Well I would not give much for his thoughts. But what I wanted to come at was this, a few days ago some of the sealing crews discovered a *mare's nest* or at least a lime kiln in a puncheon of molasses, which was objected to by the crew and soon after all the other crews commenced testing the quality of their *sweetness* which they proved to be limey. After the fact was made known to Mr. Mann he ordered it to be brought ashore from all the vessels and replaced by good, it soon leaked out that this sweet article was purchased from James, of course, everybody swore vengeance against the famed James and boldly asserted that his molasses was even worse than his *hard tack*. I notice James often speaks of *washes* and *steels* but what sort of a wash or steel did he intend to make out of the lime and molasses? It must of been a financial *stew* *alias* a New Party *stew*. But by the time it gets *wind* through the several Bays he will be after finding himself in a *heavy mess*. If it be true that he sold the molasses its bad enough but if it be proven that he put the lime in it, his days as an auctioneer commission agent, hard tack baker, general dealer in *nicknacks*, editor-in-chief, &c., are damned forever. New "hardy toilers" this is the man who is urging you to support him to overthrow the present party for his own political ends. Is not this action enough to you the man you have to deal with, is it not enough to give the N. P. their tea in a *mag* without even limey molasses. Up men and be doing, do not allow yourselves to be "cheaply bought" by one who *apes* to be a "political rascal," he has already "too many strings to his bow."

Yours &c. AU REVOIR.

Local and other Items.

By late mail papers we notice that the Norwegian fishery this season is almost a total failure. The catch being 14,000,000 cod fish less than that of last year which was a partial failure. As the fishery operations terminate early in April it is the general opinion that the aggregate catch will not exceed 10,000,000 cod fish, which amount would be less than half that of last year. Whilst we are sorry for the ill-luck of our Norwegian friends, we cannot refrain from congratulating our countrymen, who are engaged in fishery pursuits, on the probable high price which that article will demand the coming season. A man of admitted knowledge gives us the following figures as the probable price:—Labrador 26s, Shore 30s., a larger price than it has for a long time brought in the local market.

A Brigus correspondent informs us that a Requisition requiring an election for the enforcement of "local option," is going the rounds, and will, he says, be successful this time.

Spaniard's a like coat

Nothing correspond est has tre the past v parvo," sh dency to With you ged obstin the weath gallant, fl stuck on with Mur lieved occ suspicion o

Two pr and Snow, of two mo a short t work, stud that desire it is said times affec All of a 'French' charge fro it required themselves o'clock the

Time p lishing at cle on "W on the lo the follow and will be the same looked seaw barrier of i lo, a good shore, the blew from got the be drove some But it is e and no pro bor Grace capture the tribe. Now north and not see any Iceland or look out, I are in ude

The accident but should a lid of a dab procure one of The Stationer agency. Rot Montreal.

POST OFFICE

MAILS will Office d as follows: On Monday an Tossail for d Brigus, Ports Harbor Grace Content. On Wednesday Harbor Grace Roberts; Bays north and Bon in the event of vented 7 the ceptior 287 of be forwarded On Friday, at c for Bay Bu s St. Mary's and On Wednesday, each alternate April by ove districts. Also 2nd and 10th February, 6th 17th April for South and We If any time the vented by ice weekly trips, m overlaid on same ern districts. Mails per stea and route will cing of despatch a.m. General Post O December 2

NO PATENT PATENTS plicants, Design s liminary examina ty of inventions Obtaining Patent where, Address-



Spaniard's Bay has adopted a like course.

Nothing, say a Harbor Grace correspondent, of special interest has transpired here during the past week, the "multum in parvo," showing a decided tendency towards the 'parvo'. With you, we mourn the dogged obstinacy of the clerk of the weather, which keeps our gallant fleet of nine ships, stuck on the bar, doing battle with Murray's hard tack, relieved occasionally by a slight suspicion of Dominion horseflesh.

Two prisoners named Martin and Snow, undergoing sentence of two months hard labor were a short time since, while at work, suddenly affected with that desire to roam with which it is said the spring will sometimes affect young men's fancy. All of a sudden they took 'French' of the invincibles in charge from whom, no doubt, it required a great effort to tear themselves away. About four o'clock they returned to tea.

Time prevents us from publishing at full length the article on "What we met and saw on the look," but we publish the following extract from it and will be glad to hear from the same quarter again:—"I looked seaward and an immense barrier of ice met my view, but lo, a good piece up the south shore, the hard breeze that blew from the S. W. last night got the better of the ice and drove some of it out the Bay. But it is closely packed inside and no prospect yet of the Harbor Grace fleet getting out, to capture their share of the finny tribe. Now the wind is to the north and freezing. We did not see any sign of the steamer Iceland or Greenland from the look out, I suppose that they are in under the North Shore.

The accidents of life are unavoidable but should a writer accidentally get hold of a dab pen, the remedy is easy; procure one of Esterbrook's Steel Pens; The Stationers have them. Canada agency. Robert Miller, Son & Co., Montreal.

**POST OFFICE NOTICE**

MAILS will be despatched from this Office during the winter months as follows:  
On Monday and Friday mornings via Topsail for district of Harbor Main, Brigus, Port-de-Grave, Bay Roberts, Harbor Grace, Carbonar and Heart's Content.  
On Wednesday via Portugal Cove for Harbor Grace, Carbonar, Brigus, Bay Roberts, Bay-de-Verds district, Trinity north and Bonavista south.  
In the event of the steamer being prevented by the ice from crossing Conception Bay on Wednesday, mails will be forwarded overland via Topsail.  
On Friday, at the arrival of mail steamer, for Bay Bulls and Ferryland district, St. Mary's and Placentia district.  
On Wednesday, 11th of January and each alternate Wednesday until 18th April by overland route to Northern districts. Also per steamer on Monday 2nd and 16th January, 6th and 20th February, 6th and 20th March, 3rd and 17th April for usual ports of call to South and West.  
If any time the Trinity Packet is prevented by ice from making the usual weekly trips, mails will be despatched overland on same date as for other Northern districts.  
Mails per steamer and Northern overland route will close at 8 a.m. on morning of despatch. All others at 9.30 a.m.  
General Post Office, St. John's, }  
December 27th, 1881.

**NO PATENT, NO PAY.**

**PATENTS** Obtained for Mechanical Devices, Compounds, Designs and Labels. All preliminary examinations as to patentability of inventions free. Our "Guide for Obtaining Patents" is sent free everywhere. Address—

ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD WORDS



**HOLLOWAY'S**

**PILLS AND OINTMENT**

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND LONG LIFE.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing aperient.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses, from whatever cause arising.

**THE OINTMENT**

stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers, and in cases of

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases, acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON and sold at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box and Pot, and in Canada, 36 cents, 90 cents., and \$1 50 cents., and the larger sizes in proportion.

**Caution.**—I have no Agent in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London they are spurious. The Trade Mark of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY

533, Oxford Street, London. Sept. 1, 1880

**NOTICE.**

ALL Sleepers cut for the Newfoundland Railway Company, must after this date be cut 8 feet long, be hewn on two parallel sides, of a uniform thickness of not less than 6 ins., the face must be not less than 6 inches wide and smoothly hewn and free from all score backs. Of sound timber, to be either of Spruce, Juniper, Pine or Marsh Fir. The two Ends must be cut square. Sleepers under size will not be received.

By order of the N.F.L.D. RAILWAY COMPANY.

**JUST OPENED.**

**M. J. SHEEHAN,** Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves, Beggins to inform the public of Carbonar, and vicinity, that he has JUST OPENED business in the shop recently occupied by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite the Court House Fire Break, where he has on hand a large assortment of

**TINWARE** Of every description. Also a large assortment of **Stoves and Castings**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**A CARD.**

**AVALON HOUSE.**  
WATER STREET WST.  
HARBOR GRACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires most respectfully to intimate to the general public that she has taken the house owned by the late Mr. JOHN HUTCHINS, a few doors west of the mercantile premises of the Hon. W. J. S. DONNELLY, where she is prepared to accommodate respectable BOARDERS (permanent and transient) at moderate rates.

Mrs. B. FURLONG.

Dec. 30. 3m

**HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT**

Glass and Tinware Establishments.

To the east of Messrs. John Mann & Co Mercantile Premises)

**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 Hatches, Harrow Rings and Bucket Sheath Knives and Beets Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines, Water Pail Hatches, Kerosene Oil—best quality, Turpentine, Stove Shoe, Paint & Cloths 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.

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We continue to act as Solicitors of Patents, Caveats Trade Marks, Copy rights etc. for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany etc. We have had **thirty-five years** experience.

Patents obtained through us are noticed in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors,

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

**ROBERT A. MACKIM**

MANUFACTURER OF Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantle Pieces Hall and Centre Tables, &c

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

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

**ALLAN LINE.**

Winter Sailings—1882

S. S. "NEWFOUNDLAND."

FROM HALIFAX.	FROM ST. JOHN'S.
Tuesday, Jan'y 31st	Monday, Feb. 6th
" Feb. 14th	" " 20th
" " 28th	" Mar. 6th
" Mar. 14th	" " 20th
" " 28th	" April 3rd
" April 11th	" " 17th

Connecting with steamers from Liverpool for Halifax—

Jan 15th Feb. 1st. Feb 15th. ar. 1st. Mar. 15th. Mar. 20th. **A. SHEA,** Agent

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BOWDEN'S** Sewing Machine Depot  
SAINT JOHN'S

Just Received ex. s.s. Nova Scotian a choice lot of new Hand

**Sewing Machines,** Manufactured by the Britannia Sewing Machine Co., England: OF THE SINGER PATTER

These are the First lot of HAND SEWING MACHINES ever imported, and contains improvements controlled by no other machine.

SAMPLES may be seen at Mr. JOHN FOOTES' **CALL AND SEE THEM.**

An entirely new Machine of American Manufacture will shortly be introduced

**"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."** The New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine

Orders Received by JOHN FOOTES, Agent, Carbonar.

**FOR SALE**

That piece of land situated on the south side of the main Brook of Carbonar, and measuring from North to South seventy four yards, and from East to West thirty nine yards Bounded as follows:—On the North by the main Brook, on the South by property of Timothy Morea, on the East by William Morea, and on the West by William Pumphrey.

For further particulars apply to. **MRS CRAMM,** Harvey Street, Harbor Grace Or **EJ BRENNAN** Carbonar.

**91. SIGN OF THE RED LAMP.**

**THE CHEAPEST** Dry Goods Yet Offered in Saint John's

—AT—

**R. HARVEY'S,**

129. WATER STREET. 129.

**R. H. HARVEY** having completed his Fall Importation of S and Fancy DRY GOODS, now invites public attention to the

**SPECIAL CHEAP LINES!**

CALICOES—White and Grey, 2 1/2d per yard  
WINCEYS—Grey, Brown and Drab, 2 1/2d per yard  
FANCY DRESS GOODS—5 1/2d per yard  
LADIES' ULSTERS—4. 91 each  
CHILDREN'S ULSTERS—2s each

MELTON SKIRTS—1s 9d each  
FLANNEL—all wool, 1s per yard  
BLANKETS—7s 6d per pair  
BLANKETING—1s 3d per yard  
MOLESKIN—1s per yard  
LADY TWEEDS—1s 3d per yard, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**FANCY DRY GOODS VERY CHEAP!**

Also—A very cheap assortment of

**BOOTS AND SHOES OF UNEQUALLED VALUE.**

MEN'S LONG BOOTS—10s 6d per pair  
MEN'S GRAIN DECK BOOTS—12s 6d per pair  
MEN'S THREE-QTR. BOOTS (iron heel) 13s 6d  
MEN'S LACE BOOTS—10s 6d per pair  
WOMEN'S E. S. KID BOOTS—4s 3d  
WOMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS—4s 6d per pair  
WOMEN'S PEBBLE LACE BOOTS—5s 6d  
WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS—7s 6d per pair

500 Pairs of celebrated Marchalong Boots, 7s.11 1/2.

PER PAIR, ONLY SOLD HERE.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS - - 129, WATER STREET

—AND AT—

91 WATER STREET.

A large stock of

**PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES**

AT VERY LOW PRICES

TEA—From 1s 3d per lb Ningchow Tea, by retail, at 2s 6d per lb Housekeepers will find this a really good article strong and full flavored

Oct 21.



**Legislative Proceedings.**  
**COUNCIL CHAMBER.**

**TUE-DAY, Feb. 21.**  
The house met at half-past four.  
Hon C. R. Ayre, Chairman of the select committee appointed to prepare an Address in reply to the opening Speech of His Honor the Administrator, presented a draft thereof, which was thereupon read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. P. G. Tesseir, pursuant to notice the following members were appointed a select committee on printing and contingencies.

Honorable Messrs. Tesseirs, Winter, Talbot, Thorburn and the Colonial Secretary.

Hon. Stephen Bendell gave notice to ask the Hon Colonial Secretary for a detailed statement of expenditure made from the "Fishery Award" down to 31st December last; together with a statement of the balance, if any, now remaining from said Fishery Award and where and under what conditions the same is invested.

Hon. Dr. Winter gave notice to ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the Chamber estimates of the probable annual expenditure under the provisions of the Railway Act of last Session, 1881, under the following heads:—

- 1st.—Expenses of conveyance of mails.
- 2nd.—Expense for telegraph and telephone service, annually.
- 3rd.—The rate and amount of expenditure, for interest on the amount to be advanced by Government for the right of way through private property.

Estimate of amount of salary of Government engineer and staff, &c.

Also, to ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table a detail statement showing the yearly expenditure under the Railway and Loan Acts passed last session, including the annual subsidy and interest calculated at 4 per cent for 35 years from the first to the last year inclusive.

The house then adjourned to Friday

**FRIDAY, FEB. 24.**

The house met at half-past four o'clock.

Hon. E. White (senior member) presided in the absence of hon the President.

On motion of Hon. James Fox, in the absence of the hon mover, Mr. Ayre, the Address in reply to the opening Speech, was read a second time, to be committed to-morrow.

The hon James Fox gave notice to move the suspension of the 35th rule of the House in reference to the Address.

Hon. Mr. Thorburn.—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if application has been made by or on behalf of the Railway Company, for any portion of the land grants, to which the said Company is or may hereafter be entitled under their charter from the Government?—Whether such application was confined to unappropriated Crown lands, or if it embraced any portion of the so called mineral reserves, specifying the same, if granted, and if refused, stating the grounds of refusal?

Hon. Mr. Harvey.—To ask hon Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the house a copy of the reports of the Municipal Supervisors to the Chairman of Board of Works for the month of Jan. 1882, for the two unincorporated districts:

- 1st.—The district in which is situated the Cove between Messrs. C. F. Bennett and J. J. L. Furlong's premises.
- 2nd.—The district in which is situated the Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Company's building.

The house then adjourned until next Monday.

**MONDAY, Feb. 27.**

The house met at half-past four o'clock.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day and on motion, the house resolved itself into committee of the whole upon the Address—hon Dr. Winter in the chair.

The first section was read and adopted the second was read as follows:—

2.—We, in common with the whole community regret that our recently appointed Governor, His Excellency Sir Henry Maxse, should be obliged in consequence of serious illness, to leave the colony for a time; we hope in a few months to welcome His Excellency on his return with health fully restored for the resumption of the important functions of his Government. It is, however, to us a matter of great satisfaction that the duties of the Administrator have been devolved on one so eminently qualified to discharge the

Hon. R. Thorburn said there appeared to be very general regret at the absence of His Excellency Sir Henry Maxse from the seat of his government, that regret, as is expressed in the speech, being chiefly caused by the knowledge that it has been produced by the severe illness of His Excellency. In the section of the address now before the committee we state our concurrence in that regret, and the cause that has necessitated His Excellency's absence, although should His Excellency, as is to be hoped, be restored to health he (Mr. T.) did not think any one would have lost much, even His Excellency himself, beyond the honor and glory of delivered this ministerial declaration. It was a document pretty much in the usual form and style of such pronouncements, not remarkable for special brilliancy, and devoted in considerable measure to an expression of sentiments exhibiting the mutual admiration principle in no stinted measure. Taking the Speech as a whole it is not much to boast of. However he thought as regards the paragraph before the chair, it was satisfactory to the country, in the unavoidable absence of the Governor, that the affairs of the colony were being administered and parliament opened by a gentleman so long and favorably known as the present Administrator, a member of one of the oldest and most esteemed Newfoundland families and one which occupies a high place in popular regard. It might be well perhaps to exercise a discreet reticence with regard to dead issues of our political history; the profession of politics not being exempt from the fallibility that attends most human affairs; and references often provoke. But while merely alluding to the past the question of confederation arose in his mind and, he must say credit should be accorded to the present administrator, for the honest course he pursued when as premier of the Government of the colony, and an avowed confederatist, he, though having it in his power to bind Newfoundland to the colonial union, declined to do so without consulting the feeling of the people. He had it in his power with a large parliamentary majority at his back to carry confederation to finality; but to his honor be it said, he preferred to see his native country decide its own destiny by the expressed voice of the people, he risked the existence of his government upon the issue and lost the stakes. It was but meet occasionally to refer to such exceptional instances of political virtue, not the less to be recognised and admired whether exhibited by friend or foe. But a few years ago it will be remembered an animated discussion occurred in this chamber upon a Bill which many hon members of this council regarded as aiming a blow at the privileges of this honorable body; it was a measure designed to remove from the Royal Charter of Justice certain restrictions which precluded the Judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony from holding any other office. Its object was to enable Sir H. Hoyles then Chief Justice, to

qualify himself for the post of administrator of the Colonial government in the absence of the actual governor. He [Mr. T.] remembered that at the time of the introduction of that measure, it was contended that its provisions would apply to Sir Hugh Hoyles only, but the views of the minority of this chamber, of which he [Mr. T.] formed one at the time, in making a stand against the Bill as an abrogation of the privileges of their body, and which they urged would be continuous in its effect, have since been fully verified by the lapse of time. Five hon members of the council voted against what they rightly held to be a restriction of their constitutional privileges which empowered the president of the Legislative Council to assume the functions of government in the absence from the colony of the governor of the period. The act in question however, changed that procedure, which had existed from the time of the concession of responsible government to the colony. It was perceived in the Act that the Chief Justice by virtue of his office should administer the government in the absence of the governor, and we now see that notwithstanding the assertion of the provision had application to Sir Hugh Hoyles only, the post will in future be held by his successors, unless and until some further change is made in the provisions of the constitutions of the colony. He did not mean to insinuate that we have any cause for regret, when we have at the head of affairs a gentleman so well qualified to administer them as Sir F. Carter, but events now go to show that the measure which took that post from the presiding officer of this council dealt a serious stroke at the integrity and independence of this honorable body. He referred to this matter now in no spirit of caution or animosity but in the belief that there was no harm in reverting to the course taken at the time of its enactment by those of the council who strenuously opposed it upon grounds the correctness of which time had fully proved. There seems to be less disposition of late years to consume the time of the legislature in discussing the Address, and no doubt much valuable time used to be wasted, which might be more beneficially spent if did not therefore desire to tax the patience of the committee by speaking at too great length, though there were some other points in the Address that he should comment upon as they proceeded.

The section was then adopted and the third as follows:

3.—reviewing the results of our staple industries for the year now past, it is gratifying to find that those have been, on the whole of a character such as to realize the reasonable expectation of those interested, in the several pursuits, further compensated as they have been by the high prices obtained.

**JUST OPENED.**

**M. J. SHEEHAN,**  
Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves,  
Begs to inform the public of Carbonar, and vicinity, that he has just opened business in the shop recently occupied by Mr. I. Malone and nearly opposite the Court House Fire Brick, where he has on hand a large assortment of  
**TINWARE**  
of every description.  
Also a large assortment of  
**Stoves and Castings.**

ADVERTISEMENTS.

**BOWDEN'S**  
**Sewing Machine Depot**  
SAINT JOHN'S

Just Received ex. s.s. *Nova Scotian* a choice lot of new Hand  
**Sewing Machines,**  
Manufactured by the Britannia Sewing Machine Co., England.  
OF THE SINGER PATTER  
These are the First lot of HAND SEWING MACHINES ever imported, and contains improvements controlled by no other machine.  
SAMPLES may be seen at Mr. JOHN FOOTES'  
**CALL AND SEE THEM.**  
An entirely new Machine of American Manufacture will shortly be introduced

**"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."**  
The New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine  
Orders Received by  
JOHN FOOTES,  
Agent, Carbonar.

**FOR SALE**  
That piece of land situated on the south side of the main Brook of Carbonar, and measuring from North to South seventy four yards, and from East to West thirty nine yards, bounded as follows:—On the North by the main Brook, on the South by property of Timothy Morea, on the East by William Morea, and on the West by William Pumphrey.  
For further particulars apply to  
MRS CRAMM,  
Harvey Street, Harbor Grace  
Or E J BRENNAN  
Carbonar.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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**Book & Novelty Store.**  
**HARBOR GRACE.**  
116—WATER STREET—116

The Subscriber offers for sale  
**BOOKS**  
PICTURES,  
LOOKING GLASSES,  
CLOCKS, TIME-PIECES,  
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And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.  
PICTURES framed to order.  
CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.  
All Import Orders strictly attended to.  
V. ANDREOLI.

**134-SIGN OF THE GUN-134**  
**HAWLEY & BARNES**  
General Hardware Importers  
Have now received their spring stock of  
**HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS.**  
Consisting of:  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY  
GILT AND OTHERS,  
MANTLE AND TOILET GLASS,  
CHANDELLIER AND TABLE LAMPS  
IN GREAT VARIETY.  
A Large Assortment of  
GLASSWARE,  
NAILS,  
SHEET IRON  
**HAWLEY & BARNES.**  
SIGN OF THE GUN,  
No. 341, ARCADE BUILDING,  
ST. JOHN'S.

**SIGN OF THE RED LAMP.**  
**THE CHEAPEST**  
**Dry Goods Yet Offered in Saint John's**  
—AT—  
**R. HARVEY'S,**  
129. WATER STREET. 129.  
R. H. HARVEY completed his Fall Importation of S and Fancy DRY GOODS, now invites public attention to the  
**SPECIAL CHEAP LINES!**  
CALICOES—White and Grey, 2 1/2 per yard MELTON SKIRTS—1s 9 1/2 each  
FLANNEL—oil wool, 1s per yard,  
WINEYS—Grey, Brown and Drab, 2 1/2 per pair BLANKETS—7. 6 1/2 per pair  
BLANKETING—1. 3 1/2 per yard  
FANCY DRESS GOODS—5 1/2 per yard MOLESKIN—1s per yard  
LADIES' ULSTERS—4 9 1/2 each ENCY TWEEDS—1s 3 1/2 per yard  
CHILDREN'S ULSTERS—2s each AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

**FANCY DRY GOODS VERY CHEAP!**  
Also—A very cheap assortment of  
**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
**OF UNEQUALLED VALUE**  
MEN'S LONG BOOTS—10s 6 1/2 per pair WOMEN'S E. S. KID BOOTS—4s 3 1/2  
MEN'S GRAIN DECK BOOTS—12s 6 1/2 pair  
WOMEN'S LEATHER BOOTS—4s 6 1/2  
MEN'S THREE-QUARTER BOOTS (iron heel) 13s 6 1/2 per pair  
WOMEN'S PEBBLE GRAB BOOTS—5s 1/2  
MEN'S LACE BOOTS—9s 6 1/2 per pair WOMEN'S FELT BOOTS—7s 6 1/2 per pair

**500 Pairs of celebrated Marchalong Boots, 7s. 11d.**  
**PER PAIR, ONLY SOLD HERE.**  
**DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS - - 129, WATER STREET**  
—AND AT—  
**91 WATER STREET.**  
A large stock of  
**PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES**  
**AT VERY LOW PRICES**  
TEA—From 1s 3d per lb Ningchow Tea, by retail, at 2s 6d per lb Housekeepers will find this a really good article strong and full flavored  
Oct 21.

RAILROAD

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TUESDAY

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17th April &  
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