

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

Vol. 10.

Price—One Cent.

St. John's, N. F., Saturday, January 21, 1888.

\$3.00 Per Annum.

No. 17.

By Telegraph

FISHERY TREATY ABANDONED.
Americans Threaten Increased Duty.
EXPULSION OF QUEEN ISABELLA.
The Release of William O'Brien.
FRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR.
The Cold Intense in Canada.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 21.

It is reported that all hope of a fisheries treaty has been abandoned. Americans threaten increased duty on Canadian fish.

Ex-Queen Isabella has been exiled from Spain. Spain sends an expedition of twenty-five thousand men against Morocco.

William O'Brien has been released. He arrived in Dublin yesterday, and was received by the Mayor. A large procession followed.

Government arsenals in France are the scene of great activity. Dockyard hands are working extra time.

A westerly gale with intense cold prevails in Canada.

THE OUTLOOK AT GREENSPOND.

Movements of the Steamer 'Hercules.'
ICE MOVING OUT OF GREEN BAY.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

GREENSPOND, Last Evening.

The steamer 'Hercules' arrived here at noon to-day, all well. She encountered some slob and heavy wind. The weather is now fine and the wind south-west. It is reported here that Green Bay is clearing of ice. The 'Hercules' leaves here at dawn, with good prospect of getting north, at least as far as Twillingate. At present her boilers are acting well. So far, that is encouraging, at least.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)

CAPE RACE, This Evening.

Wind west, blowing a gale and showery. The steamer 'Curlew' went west at 8 p.m. yesterday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Auction—beef, mutton, etc.....Cliff, Wood & Co
Harvest Home for sale.....at Brooking's
St. Vincent de Paul entertainment.....St. Patrick's Hall
Notice to shippers.....James Murray
Immense reduction in south sea sealskin.....G. Knowling
Boston kerosene oil.....George E. Bearns
Oranges, lemons, apples, etc.....at Brooking's
Oranges, apples, etc.....at McBride's Hill
S.U.F. annual soiree.....St. Patrick's Hall
Prohibition League Meeting.....Old Temperance Hall
Prime Canadian hay.....James Murray

GLUTEN ENTIRE WHEAT PATENT FLOUR.
We have a few bags, (price 30s. each) of this excellent whole-grain flour, made from the finest of the wheat, and invaluable to those who suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, or any other of the ills that flesh is heir to. Makes a fine plump loaf of brown bread. Mixed half-and-half with white flour improves the bread.
Apply at McBride's Hill.
jan10,fp JAMES MURRAY.

AUCTION SALES.

On **MONDAY** next, 23rd inst.
at the Shop opp. Mr. R. Harvey,
AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
{and to be continued daily:}
{until the Stock is disposed of.}

All the BALANCE OF GOODS

belonging to the Insolvent Estate of
MR. THOMAS MCCONNAN.

BOOKS :-: STATIONERY,

and a large variety of Fancy Goods.

jan20,3fp
JOHN McL. FRASER,
Agent for Mortgagee.

On **TUESDAY** next, at Eleven o'clock,
ON THE WHARF OF
CLIFF, WOOD & Co.,
50 quarters Prime Fresh P.E.I. Beef,
200 carcs Prime Fresh P.E.I. Mutton,
150 Geese, 75 Ducks, 150 Chickens.
jan21 Ex schr. "Lizzie" from P. E. Island.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On **THURSDAY**, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,
ON THE PREMISES,
ALL THE RIGHT, Title and Inter-
est of JOHN SHERIDAN, of, in and to
the unexpired term of 33 years in the
DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the
west side of Cochrane Street, and adjoining
Callehan's bakery.
Ground Rent \$19.20. Particulars on applica-
tion to
DRYER & GREENE, Auctioneers,
or to M. J. O'MARA, Solicitor.
jan19,1stw

The Ladies' of the Saint Vincent de Paul Society

—BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING A—

CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS ENTERTAINMENT

On Tuesday, 24th inst., in St. Patrick's Hall,

in aid of their funds, for the relief of the poor; and they trust that the object for which the Entertainment is to be given will secure for it the same kindly and generous support which has always been accorded by the benevolent and charitable to their efforts for a like purpose on many previous occasions. Danding from 5 to 9 o'clock. Admission 50 cents; spectators 50 cents. Children not having fancy costumes can attend in party dresses.

In connection with above Entertainment there will be DANCING for Ladies and Gentlemen from 9 to 12 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents each.

Special to Purchasers for Cash.

THE .. NORTH .. SIDE

on the Currency Question.

WE GO FURTHER. WE TAKE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN Silver at old rates. We take American Gold and Paper, and Canadian Paper at full value in exchange for goods. This will enable purchasers getting money from friends in Canada or the United States to Buy to the best advantage.

BLACKWOOD & BLAIR.

january9,2w,fp



A Few 100 Dozen

OF OUR XMAS STOCK REMAINING.

Large Sweet Oranges	20 cts. doz
Lemons	10 cts. doz
Apples	10 cts. doz
Apples	15 cts. doz

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

SKATING BOOTS

Just Received, per S.S. "Assyrian."

200 PAIRS LADIES' LACED BOOTS,

MADE EXPRESSLY FOR SKATING.

We call special attention to our
:-:Gentlemen's Porpoise-Hide Skating and Walking Boots,:-:
(HAND MADE.)
PARKER & MONROE.
jan18,3fp,w,f,s

WE HAVE SOAP

for 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 10-cents a bar,

BABY SOAP, 8 Cents a Bar.

A few Barrels American No. 1 APPLES—(Russett's & Baldwin's).

Our 2s. 6d. Tea continues to please.

F. PARNELL,

181 WATER STREET.

FRESH Turkeys. FRESH Ducks. FRESH Geese.

LANDING EX "PORTIA" AND FOR SALE BY

James & Wm. Pitts,

FRESH TURKEYS.
FRESH DUCKS.
FRESH GEESSE.
FRESH CHICKEN.

NOW READY!

The Newfoundland Almanac for 1888

For Sale at the Bookstores, and at the Office of publication, Gregory's Lane.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

IN
IMITATION :-: SOUTH :-: SEA :-: SEAL :-: SKIN.
A Magnificent Article for a Comfortable, Warm Mantle.
\$3.00 PER YARD—SOLD PREVIOUSLY FOR \$7.00 PER YARD.
January 21, 11
GEORGE KNOWLING.

Prohibition League Meeting

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at the OLD TEMPERANCE HALL. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. G. J. Bond, Messrs. Donald Morrison, Walter Clouston and L. March.
Chair will be taken at 8 o'clock, p.m. Collection will be taken up to defray expenses.
JOHN McDUGALL,
Chairman.
jan21,2fp

Hay! Hay!

AT £6 10s. PER TON.
Prime Canadian in small bundles. Look sharp; last of the lot; price £7, shortly.
jan21 JAMES MURRAY.

FOR SALE,

That Fee-Simple Farm,
SITUATE ON THE SOUTH-SIDE OF THE WATERFORD BRIDGE RIVER, adjoining property on the east owned by Thomas Shortall, and on the west by property owned by the St. Patrick's Convent, and nearly opposite the farm of Hon. John Syme.
The Dwelling-House on the premises to be removed on the signing of transfer. For particulars apply to
MORRIS & MORRIS,
Solicitors for Administrator of the late Edward Ryan.
jan18,1w,fp

Junior B. I. Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE JUNIOR BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY will be held on SUNDAY next, at 11 o'clock, a.m., sharp, in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of nominating candidates for office, prior to the General Election. A large attendance is desired.
[By order.]
JNO. W. WHITE,
Secretary.
jan20,2fp

FAT CANADIAN BEEF & LAMB.

ON SALE BY
J. & W. PITTS,
70 Quarters Fat Canadian Beef,
Ex S.S. "Portia."
1 crate fat Canadian LAMBS,
jan19,3fp Ex S.S. "Nova Scotian."

SOIREE :-: 1888 :-: SOIREE.

THE ST. JOHN'S
Total Abstinence & Benefit Society's
ANNUAL SOIREE

Will be held in their Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1st.

Tickets—Double.....\$1.70
GENT'S (Single)..... 1.20
LADY'S (Single)..... 0.60

Caterer:—Mr. J. Wilson. Music:—Professor Bennett's Band.

Tickets to be had from the following members of the Committee:—Messrs. W. Ellis, Chairman; Henry Simms, T. Redmond, H. Morrissey, E. Power, P. Wallace, P. Moore, J. Scully, E. Malone, P. Kennedy, Jas. Sullivan, S. Joy, and

PATRICK McGRATH,
Secretary.
jan14,3fp,14,21,28

A :-: Shipment

OF
BARCLAY, PERKINS & Co.'s

Imperial Invalid Stout

Just Received, per S.S. "Assyrian,"
FOR SALE AT THE
Army & Navy Depot,
119 Duckworth Street.
jan18,1w,fp

FOR SALE,

One Cottage Piano.
jan5 JOHN S. SIMMS.

S. U. F.

A COMMITTEE FROM ST. JOHN'S Lodge, No. 5, is busy making arrangements for their Eighth Annual Soiree, which they intend holding in St. Patrick's Hall on THURSDAY ev'g 9th FEBRUARY. Cost of Tickets, &c. will appear in a subsequent issue.
jan21,11

Boston Kerosene Oil.

AT ELEVEN PENCE (11d.) PER GAL.
For sale in Casks at BROOKING'S all the time.
jan21,fp JAS MURRAY.

Travellers' Samples!

GENT'S SHIRTS, UNDER-CLOTHING, Sox, Ladies' Waterproofs, Fu's, Gloves, Fresh Arrival Mantles, by "Assyrian."
C. MACPHERSON.
jan20,fp

FOR SALE.

The Clipper Schooner
HARVEST HOME,
With all her materials. Admirably suited for a Banker or Coaster; hardwood hull, new top-sides; fast sailer, and has always been well cared for. May be seen at Brooking's. Apply to
jan21,fp JAMES MURRAY.

Canadian

TURKEYS & DUCKS

Ex "Portia," in prime order.
C. F. BENNETT & Co.
jan17,14,18,fp

TO SHIPPERS!

The brigantine
PRINCE LE BOO,
Now loading for Liverpool, has room for a few tons of light freight. Apply to
jan21,fp JAS. MURRAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

The Church of England Temperance Society

Tea Meeting & Entertainment

(under the auspices of the Cathedral Branch.)
On **TUESDAY**, 7th February,
IN ST. PATRICK'S HALL.
Further particulars later on. jan19,3fp,ead

SWEET .. ORANGES

IN CASES.

Winter Apples

ALL KINDS.
For Sale Cheap, at
McBRIDE'S HILL.
jan21,fp JAMES MURRAY.

WANTED:

TWENTY GENERAL SERVANTS for household work in private families in Nova Scotia. None but experienced girls need apply. Recommendations will be required, and strict enquiries will be made as to efficiency and moral character. The girls chosen will be guaranteed highly respectable homes. High wages will be given, and all expenses paid by employers; and girls will be engaged to remain one year, or longer. Apply between 10 and 12 on MONDAY MORNING, at office of J. A. DAVIS, corner Prescott and Duckworth Streets. jan20,2fp

WANTED:

A PLAIN COOK and HOUSEMAID (References required. Apply at this office. jan5,fp

NORTHSIDE

240 Water Street 240.

TEAS COFFEE SUGAR.

We hold the best value in Teas, in Half-chests and Boxes, to be had in Town. Our ground French Coffee, in $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1-lb. tins, put up in 56-lb. cases, has always been famed for its reliable quality. Granulated Sugar in barrels, per S.S. "Assyrian," at very lowest price.

BLACKWOOD AND BLAIR

Great Bargains in Blankets & Calicoes,

WILLIAM FREW'S, 191 WATER STREET.

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

NOTE—Canadian and American Silver taken in trade at former value.
January 20 WILLIAM FREW.

BUILDERS' SUPPLY STORE,

Water Street.

200 M. SEASONED PINE LUMBER,
1, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 and 3-inch.

January 18 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Drink the Health-Giving Waters!

FOR SALE AT FORAN'S, ATLANTIC HOTEL.

Mineral Waters: from the Chalybeate Springs.
A Genuine Blood Purifier. A certain and perfect cure for Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Debility.
dec 21, 3m

The Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited,

—Beg to acquaint the public that they have now on hand a variety of—

Patterns for Grave & Garden Railings, & for Cresting of Houses,
and would invite inspection of same.

Orders left with us for either of the above will have our immediate attention.

June 1 J. ANGEL, Manager.

Candles, Candles

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

Morrill's Celebrated Mould Candles,
6's and 8's—25 lbs. per box.
nov 7 Ex "Pioneer."

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

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, SITUATE 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Town.

I AM INSTRUCTED TO OFFER FOR SALE BY private contract—that desirable detached Residence, standing on about 20-acres of Land, with elegantly-laid-out gardens and pleasure grounds, including flower and kitchen gardens, tennis, lawn and plantation, approached from the Fortugal Cove and Torbay Roads by a very pretty and well-planted avenue. The residence is entered through a porch and vestibule into inner hall, out of which are spacious drawing rooms, dining and breakfast rooms, shut off from the hall are excellent kitchen, scullery and servants' rooms, on the upper floor there are spacious bedrooms, dressing rooms, nursery, bath rooms and servants' bedrooms. The out-buildings include stabling for two horses, large coach house, harness rooms, and stabling for four cows, cart shed, etc. There is an excellent coachman's house distant about 30 yards from the main residence. For terms and particulars of title, apply to
oct 27 T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

P.E. ISLAND PRODUCE!

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.'y,
HEAVY BLACK OATS,
CHOICE ISL'D POTATOES,
Now landing, ex schr "J. Savard," from
Alberton, P.E.I.
dec 28

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

The Evening Telegram

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 21, 1888.

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

WAS FROZEN TO DEATH.

At Any Rate, He Vows that He Was.
CAPTAIN ZEBY'S WONDERFUL TALE OF THE COLD WINTER OF '39-'40.

A Long Ride Through Frigid Air.
SAVED BY SOMETHING LIKE A MIRACLE.

"WHENEVER cold weather begins to approach," said Captain R. L. Zeby, of Uniontown, within the hearing of a New York Sun man, "I can't help thinking of the remarkable winter of '39 and '40, when I was frozen to death—frozen square, plumb to death, sir! Nobody was ever frozen any deader than I was, but I had the luck to be called back to life. And that coming back over the boundary makes me ache yet to think of it! I didn't mind the dying. That was rather a pleasure. But the coming to life! If I ever freeze to death again I'll leave word some way that the man who resuscitates me does so at his peril."

"That was a great winter, the winter of '39 and '40. And the fall of '39 wasn't so common, either. Neither was the spring of '40. I'll tell you why. The first snow of the season fell on Oct. 3, 1839. The last snow came down on May 16, 1840. Between these two dates there wasn't less than six feet of snow on the level all the time, and where the wind had good chance at it twenty feet wasn't anything uncommon. We had sleighing for over eight months, and the thermometer for five months was at no time higher than twenty above zero, while the most of the time it sported between 15 and 20 degrees below. This memorable fall, winter and spring I am speaking of may not have been so memorable in this part of the country. It was in New England where I encountered them, and especially in Maine, where I then lived. If they were as memorable as that hereabout, maybe some of you will recollect them."

"In February, 1840, I had an interest in some lumber way up in the Piscataquis region, and I had to go up there and see how things were getting along. It was a long journey, but the sleighing was like glass, and I had one of the best horses that ever stood inside the hills. On my second day out the thermometer stood at 20 degrees below, and was inclined to go lower. I knew I would reach one of those queer little villages common to the Maine backwoods early in the evening. There I intended to stay all night, and drive on next morning to the house of the agent of the lumber property, twelve miles further along. I reached the village and found that there was no tavern there. Accommodations were offered me at a private house, but I was informed that I could not obtain a drop of water for my horse in the entire settlement. There had been no rain since winter set in, and there wasn't a well nor a spring anywhere in the region in which there was a drop of water. The nearest water was in the Piscataquis River, two miles away, to which the few stock in the village were driven every day to drink, and enough water was brought back in buckets to keep the wants of the villagers supplied."

"This, of course, upset my plans. My horse was badly in need of water, and I couldn't think of letting him go all night without a drink. So I ate supper in the village and started on, intending to water my horse at the river and proceed to the agent's the same night. It was a starlight night, but the air was filled with that peculiar frozen mist frequently noticeable on very cold nights. As we neared the river this haze became denser, until finally it was with difficulty I could see anything ahead of me. It was like passing through a storm of scaly ice. Suddenly, as I was thinking that we must be almost on the margin of the river, there came a crackling sound, a loud splash of water, and the next second my horse was floundering about in water, which also covered the sleigh, the robes, and myself up to the waist. In that thick bank of icy mist the horse had plunged into the river below where we had been told to cross, and had broken through the thin ice that had formed since the

ice had been cut away that evening for the purpose of allowing the village cattle to drink. The water splashed about by the horse soon drenched the rest of me, and in less time than I can tell it was coated with a rapidly thickening armor of ice. I guess my noble beast must have floundered at least a minute in that hole before he knew exactly what had happened. When the situation did come to him he became quiet, threw his fore feet up, and lodged them both in the ice with a concerted blow like a trip hammer. The ice was thick, but beneath that blow an immense cake was broken off and was carried down in under the edge of the ice below. The horse swam onward, dragging the sleigh with it through the rapidly freezing slush. Once more he pounded the ice ahead of him with his powerful fore feet, and again the ice yielded. During all this time I was shouting for help. I might, at the first break, have turned and leaped back to shore, but had not collected myself in time. It was now too late, and even if it had not been I was so stiffened by the casing of ice that I couldn't have moved to save myself from death. The horse kept on, and, strange as the story seems, broke a channel for fifty feet across that river, and drew the sleigh out safely on the other side. And he didn't tarry when he got there but started off at the top of his speed toward our destination. He soon struck the road and away we went. I knew that although our danger was escaped, a greater was before us, and I urged the horse on with my voice. My robes and clothing had frozen so solid that if I had been encased in iron I could not have been more motionless. My horse was jet black, but his icy coating made him stand out, even in that frozen mist, like a specter horse. I could not move even my hands. We were not yet half way to the agent's house when I found myself growing drowsy. I could no longer use my voice. The clatter of the horse's hoofs and the creaking of the runners on the ice sounded to me like thunder claps and weird, hideous cries. I knew that I was freezing, but I labored hard to rouse my will and fight with it against my fate. The stars looked like great coals of fire, although before they could be seen but dimly through the peculiar haze. The trees, with their branches covered with snow took on the shapes of gigantic ghosts. Still I preserved all my powers of reasoning. Finally I felt myself deliciously warm. A languor, such as DeQuincey might have described, with attending visions of loveliness, took possession of me. I heard the most delightful music. Still I made one mental effort to shake of this fatal spell, and that was all.

"I don't know how far I was from the agent's house when I froze to death, but the next thing I remembered I was suffering such tortures as a victim of the rack might feel. He never felt worse. Suddenly, at my feet, the pricking of a million needles assaulted my flesh. Torturing me at that spot a moment until I writhed in agony, it dashed quickly to my leg, stopped an instant, as if gloating in my misery, and then crawled with that awful pain slowly upward, until it seemed that tiny jets of the fiercest flame were being blown into my body, heart and brain. The intensity of this agony was not constant. If it had been I would have died again in a short time. It came in waves, so to speak. Each wave was a little less furious than its predecessor, until at last the storm was passed and I found myself a weak, speechless, limp and helpless mortal, lying on a robe before the fireplace of my friend, the agent. He had brought me back to life, but, as true as I tell you, I did not feel it in my heart to thank him.

"When I was strong enough to hear it he told me that he was awakened in the night by the peculiar and loud neighing of a horse. He looked out of the window and saw a sight that startled him—a ghostly horse and sleigh and driver in the road before his door. He recovered himself and went down. Then he discovered that the driver was dead. He quickly carried the driver into the house, laid him on the floor before the fireplace, and recognized me. Knowing that even if I was not beyond all aid nothing could be done for me until the robe and clothing were thawed, he made the fire blaze and hurried to the rescue of the faithful and intelligent horse that had reasoned with itself that it must stop at the first house it came to on that terrible night, and that life and death depended on it. By the time the horse was cared for I was in shape to be resuscitated in case any such thing could be done. I was stripped and rubbed briskly with snow and snow water for more than an hour before I gave any evidence that I might be called back. Then another hour was spent in the same treatment, when a spoonful of brandy was poured down my throat. After that the circulation was started, and my agony began. That suffering lasted for an hour, and—well, I can say this: Freeze to death if you want. You'll like it. But don't let anybody fetch you to again."

CHOICE BALDWIN APPLES

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.,
50 brls. WINTER-KEEPING BALDWIN Apples, packed by A. S. Harris, at his orchard in Annapolis Valley.
Jan 20

2 PIANOS,

For Sale or Hire,
J. H. MARTIN, 100 WATER STREET.
Jan 6, 21w, ws

FOR SALE.

2 Pair Curling Stones.
Jan 20 Apply at this office.

Molasses.

For Sale By
J. & W. PITTS,
35 Puncheons Choice DEMARARA

MOLASSES.

Jan 17, 31p

FOR SALE.

By Dryer & Greene,

A few barrels
BALTIMORE OYSTERS,

Jan 19 per s.s. "Nova Scotian."

Received

per S.S. "Assyrian,"
1000 dozen Fresh Eggs.
2 cases Fresh Hams.
100 bags Winter-keep'g Onions
20 kegs Grapes.
10 barrels Sugar, Lemons,
Oranges, etc.

At WORSLEY'S,
248 Water Street.
Jan 16, 1w, 31p

CRYSTALIZED SUGAR

10 brls Crystallized SUGAR,
10 brls Grated SUGAR.
Jan 18 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

FOR SALE.

By Dryer & Greene

20 QTRS. VENISON,
Jan 18 per S.S. "Curlew."

Freight from Boston.

Brigantine 'PLYMOUTH,'
Now due at Boston, will load there for St. John's, about latter part of this month.
For freight, apply to
STRATTON, LITTLE & CO.,
91 State Street, Boston.
Jan 7 or, here to CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

ON SALE BY
Jas. & Wm. Pitts,
—85 Pairs—

PRIME FRESH GEESE,

50 prs. prime fresh Fowl,
Jan 6 Ex "S. H. Morse," from Souris, P.E.I.

BOSTON KEROSENE.

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.'y,
Boston KEROSENE OIL,
Jan 10 in barrels and cases.

FOR SALE BY DRYER & GREENE,

—150 barrels selected—
APPLES, consisting of Spys, Seeks, Emperors, Baldwins, Russetts, &c. 50 cases Silver-peel Onions, Turkeys, Geese, and Ducks.
Jan 5 Ex s.s. "Peruvian."

Annapolis Valley Apples.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,
100 Barrels Choice Hand-picked Apples,
Baldwins and Spitzbergens, from a well-known orchard in Annapolis Valley.
dec 30

FOR SALE, One Cottage Piano.

Jan 5 JOHN S. SIMMS.

The Destiny of Newfoundland

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

LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH!

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

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

The office is centrally situated on Water Street, opposite R. Harvey's dry goods store, and you can come in and see us, whether you purchase or not, where all information you may require will be cheerfully given, and plans submitted for your inspection.

T. W. SPEY, Real Estate Broker.

POTATOES AND OATS.

For Sale by CLIFT, WOOD & Co., The cargo of the schr. "Four Brothers," from Georgetown, consisting of:

600 barrels Choice Potatoes, 400 bus. Heavy Black Oats, produce of P. E. Island.

ON SALE BY

P. & L. Tessier

OAK PLANK, 1 1/2, 3, 3 1/2 and 4 inch, long lengths. QUEBEC PINE DECKING—3 inch, 6 and 7 inches wide, long lengths. OAK BAULK—60 and 65 feet long, 18x19. GREENHEART PLANK—1 1/2, 2, 3 and 4 in. HARDWOOD PLANK. nov29,31p

FOR SALE!

1 set Harness, 1 Sleigh, 1 set Bells. JOHN S. SIMMS. dec15

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Of Canada.) LOWEST RATES AND BEST ROUTE.

THROUGH Tickets via Intercolonial Railway and Grand Trunk for Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and all other points in Canada; also, to all principal points in the United States, can be obtained from CHAS. J. LEMESSURIER, Agent. 233 Duckworth Street, up stairs, opp. Commercial Bank dec1

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company.

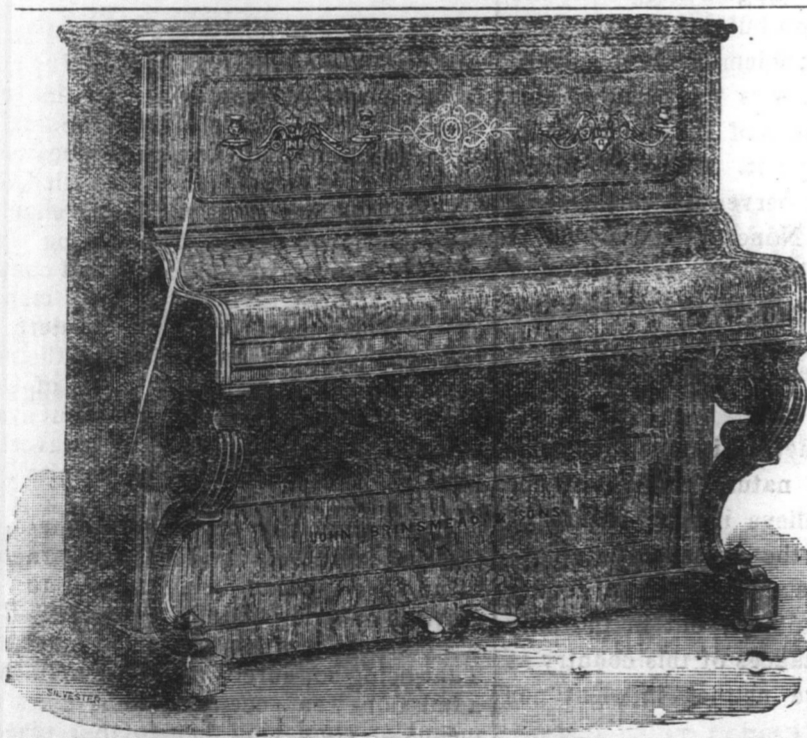
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Walton Court;

OR—ADELAIDE CAMERON'S "SHADOW LOVE."

By the Author of Dora Thorne.

CHAPTER XXII.

(Continued.)

The Court itself was a magnificent building of gray stone; the tall towers and turrets lent additional grandeur to it. The large windows had light graceful iron balconies before them, and the balconies were filled with scarlet flowers. On the terrace immediately in front, Margarita saw peacocks spreading out their gorgeous feathers in the sun. The whole scene spoke of the wealth and grandeur of centuries. Then, at some distance, she saw the beautiful conservatories, vineries, and hot-houses which formed one of the chief attractions of the Court. As she looked round on the magnificent grounds and superb gardens she avowed to herself that a thousand a year would indeed go but little way toward keeping up so vast an establishment.

She went up the broad flight of marble steps which led to the entrance-hall, and then she thought to herself that that was hardly the way in which she should visit her home. A half mis-giving that perhaps after all she was not doing quite right came over her, but it was too late now to recede. She had come to see the Court, and she must see it. She rang the bell, and, as it echoed in the silent house, she fancied that it had the sound of a knell.

The door was opened, and she asked permission to see the place. The footman who opened the door, like the woman at the lodge, had the quick sense to discern a lady despite the plain attire. He asked Margarita to wait until the housekeeper came; and in a few minutes stately Mrs. Grame, in her black silk dress, made her appearance.

'I should very much like to see the Court,' said Margarita. 'I was told that strangers were allowed to go over it at times.'

Mrs. Grame looked doubtful.

'We do show the place,' she replied, slowly, 'but it is generally to some one who is either visiting or known in the neighborhood.' 'I am a total stranger,' said Lady Rylestone. 'I was passing through Lutdale, and hearing of the Court, I thought I should like to see it.'

Still the housekeeper's face did not relax, so Margarita added quickly—

'If you prefer not to show it, I am sorry to have caused you any trouble.' She turned to move away as she spoke, but then the stern face of the faithful retainer relaxed.

'Stay, madam,' she requested; 'I shall have great pleasure, I am sure. You will like to see the state-rooms, the picture-gallery, and the ball-room.'

'I should like to see all that I may,' said Margarita.

'I will attend to you directly,' returned Mrs. Grame; and once more Lady Rylestone was left alone in her husband's home.

The entrance hall was superb; it was hung round with armor and trophies of the chase. Again, as she sat there, a certain conviction came home to Margarita that Lord Rylestone would not be pleased if he knew what she was doing, and that, if she could not enter his home as its mistress and queen, she ought not to have entered it in that fashion.

She had no time for longer meditation; Mrs. Grame returned, and then the business of showing the place began. Margarita had presence of mind enough for one thing—she resolutely kept down her veil, and, as far as she could, spoke in a tone so low that her voice, she fancied, could not afterward be recognized.

For it had suddenly dawned upon her that she was doing a very unwise thing; if ever the day should come when her husband brought her home as his wife, it would be a terrible circumstance if she should be recognized as the strange lady who had visited the place alone. It would put her at once in a false position, and, if it came to Allan's knowledge, would cause him, she felt sure, the keenest annoyance.

Still she must persevere now. She must find out, if she could, the secret of the will. There might be a few words said—she might hear of some little incident that would throw some light upon it.

'If you admire pictures,' said stately Mrs. Grame, 'you will be pleased with the gallery here;' and then she ran through a list of Murillos, Raphaels, Canaletti's, Giorgione's, and Greuzes, until Margarita could have smiled,

Lady Rylestone went through her task, looking at each one, making admiring comments in that low restrained voice of hers, wondering all the time how, without exciting suspicion, she was to begin to speak of what lay so near her heart.

'You understand pictures, madam,' said Mrs. Grame. 'Many come here, and they know no more of the real value of pictures than I do of Greek; but you understand them.'

'These are very beautiful,' declared Lady Rylestone, evasively.

'The late lord added considerably to the gallery. He was a great lover of pictures, my late master.'

Here was an opening at last. Margarita was quick enough to avail herself of it.

'You lived here, then, in the late lord's time?' she said, inquiringly.

Mrs. Grame smiled with calm superiority.

'I lived here twenty years before my master died,' she answered.

The black lace veil was thick, and it was drawn over the beautiful face so as to hide it; but even through it the housekeeper saw a sudden gleam of brightness—the eyes brightened, the whole face seemed to light up. Lady Rylestone turned aside; it would never do to show her eager desire to this woman. She made some remark about a Correggio that hung near her, and Mrs. Grame, who began to think that she had found an appreciative listener, remarked that it was the late lord's favorite picture. Lady Rylestone, still speaking in a low, repressed voice, said—

'I remember reading of the late lord's death. He was not married, I think?'

Mrs. Grame smiled again, with an air of superior knowledge.

'No, madam. I think my master liked pictures better than human beings. He used to pass whole hours here.'

'Then of course he left no direct heir to succeed him?' Lady Rylestone said, in a lower voice.

'No—no direct heir; but the present lord was much attached to him.'

Margarita gave an impatient sigh. Here she stood, in the heart of her husband's home, with a faithful old servant, who must know the secrets of the family, by her side—and yet how could she ask about, how could she find out the secret of the will? How could she learn even ever so little of that which she longed to know?

'The present lord is young, is he not?' she inquired.

'Yes, he is young, and very handsome. There is not a handsomer man in England than Lord Rylestone.'

Lady Rylestone knew it well. Who had studied the contour of the noble head, the comeliness of the noble face, as she had? There came before her a vision of how often she had kissed the handsome face. She tried to recall her wandering thoughts, for the housekeeper was saying—

'In the western drawing-room there is a superb portrait of the present lord. You would like to see it, perhaps?'

She stammered that she should—that she admired good portraits. And then the housekeeper, liking her companion better every moment, said—

'Lord Rylestone does not live here—he has gone abroad.'

She did not notice how the lady's lips grew white and trembled.

'Gone abroad!' repeated Margarita. 'That is strange.'

'Every one goes abroad nowadays,' said Mrs. Grame; and Lady Rylestone hastened to rejoin—

'Yes—but why should any one who owns a place like this care to leave it?'

Mrs. Grame shook her head slowly.

'That is what I do not understand,' she said. 'I should not go away. His lordship has never lived at the place since it was his own.'

'I understand the family are expected soon,' observed Lady Rylestone. 'Whom do people mean when they say "the family"?''

'I should imagine they mean Miss Cameron and Madame de Valmy,' Mrs. Grame replied. 'They have been told that Miss Cameron is to reside here for the next three years at least.'

Lady Rylestone drew her breath with a deep, gasping sigh.

'Miss Cameron?' she repeated. 'Pray do not think me curious, but who is she?'

Worthy Mrs. Grame, who, having a spare afternoon, was not indisposed to gossip, did not notice the almost painful suspense with which her listener awaited her answer.

'I shall soon be on the track of the secret,' Margarita said to herself, 'if I can but make this woman speak out.'

(To be Continued.)

HEAVY BLACK OATS.

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HEAVY--BLACK--OATS

Ex "Michael Joe," from Ch'town, P.E.I.

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

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

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One handsome Double Sleigh, suitable for pair of horses; quite new and in good order. dec29 JOHN S. SIMMS.

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Length of Dock 80 feet Width at Entrance 85 feet Width in Body 32 feet 6-in. Draft of Water over sill 25 feet

RATES OF DOCKING:

Upon all Vessels owned in Colony 25 cts. per gross ton VESSELS NOT OWNED IN THE COLONY. Steamships under 1,500 Tons 25 cts. per gross ton Lay Days 15 cts. per gross ton Steamships of 1,500 tons, under 3,000 30 cts. per gross ton Lay Days 20 cts. per gross ton Steamships of 2,000 Tons and over 25 cts. per gross ton Lay Days 25 cts. per gross ton Sailing Vessels 25 cts. per gross ton Lay Days Half Rate. Lay days in each and every case to commence 24 hours after the dock is dry. All vessels docked with cargo on board will be charged 20 cents per ton for such cargo. Three cents per ton will be charged for use of shores and staging. Bilge blocks required to be moved, cost of moving to be charged to vessel. All keel blocks split out, at request of vessel, must be replaced by new ones at vessel's expense. All vessels requiring steam pump, for watering or washing, will be charged at the rate of \$10 per hour. All staging, shores and dirt must be removed from dock before the water is let in to float the vessel, at her expense. Electric lights furnished for night-work, at the rate of \$3 per hour per light. When work is done on vessels at night, dockage rate will be charged same as lay days. Special rates for wrecked vessels. Nothing Less than a Half Lay Day charged in any case. Ample wharf and storage room for the accommodation of vessels requiring the same, together with all necessary shops, tools, &c., for repairing iron and wooden vessels, at reasonable rates. All applications for docking must be made twenty-four hours in advance, at the office of the dock, at Riverhead. nov1,14

NEW SULTANA RAISINS.

Just Received,

At the City Auction Sale-Rooms,

FORTY BOXES CHOICE NEW

Sultana :-: Raisins,

[ABOUT 17-LBS. EACH.]

Which will be sold for the low price of 9s. 6d. per box. Remember, choice new fruit.

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TURKIES, GEES, DUCKS, FOWLS and SAUSAGES,

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A: Bazaar

WILL BE HELD (N.Y.) AT

HARBOR GRACE JUNCTION IN FEB. NEXT.

PROCEEDS FOR ERECTION OF A CHURCH

there. Any contributions will be thankfully received by MRS. ROUSE, St. John's, or by

REV. T. H. BULL, New Harbor.

Notice of Copartnership.

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

oct14

The Evening Telegram.

ST. JOHN'S, JANUARY 21, 1888.

A WELL-DESERVED HONOR

We observe with much pleasure the appointment to a seat in the Legislative Council of George T. Rendell, Esq., partner in the firm of Messrs. W. & G. Rendell, agents of the highly-popular Phoenix and Pelican Insurance Companies. Mr. Rendell has always borne the reputation of a just and honorable man, and in this instance it will be generally conceded that the "honorable" comes to whom the honor is due.

SUDDEN CONVERSION.

His reverence of the *Mercury*—the converted "lion"—tells us that he "takes no notice" of personal attacks on himself, and had ours been confined to such, he would not have undertaken to answer the unanswerable. Ha, ha, Brother M., you forget what class of men are said to stand in need of "long memories." You forget you told us in "yours" of Wednesday last that your late outburst of ill-temper was caused in consequence of "the consummation of a long series of similar offences (against yourself) which had been treated with forbearance, indeed with silent contempt." However, as you have got nothing but "sore paws" from your late "wrangle with the cage," we wish you a good-tempered Sabbath farewell.

THE QUEEN AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

FROM an inspired article in the *London World* we learn that the Queen is not only anxious but very much depressed over the condition of her son-in-law, the Crown Prince of Germany. This anxiety, we are assured, is felt both on public and on private grounds. The Prince and Princess were firmly resolved that their reign should be one of peace and constitutional reform, whereas Prince William is a sort of revival of Frederick the Great, and he is saturated with his grandfather's Holy Alliance notions as to the divine right of kings. There will be no place for the Crown Princess at her son's court, so that, while in the very prime of life, this woman of great talents, boundless ambition, and noble aspirations—should the Crown Prince's malady prove fatal—will be relegated to a by no means opulent obscurity, while her daughters must sink into comparative insignificance. To those who are familiar with Berlin court politics, observes the *World*, the situation is most tragical in its personal aspect, while from the political point of view the early death of the Crown Prince would be one of the most deplorable events in the history of Europe.

THE SITUATION IN BURGO.

A BURGO correspondent, writing under date of January 20, says:—"Please publish the following facts in your valuable paper: No fish, no work, no money in Burgo! Destitute people are coming twenty miles in an open boat to get food for their starving families. C. M. DeQuitville, the chairman of the Road Board, is doing all he can to relieve the distress. Great dissatisfaction prevails in consequence of the Bait Bill. Certain it is that an opposition member will be called out by this district at the next election. Times here were never more gloomy than they are at present. Our bankers were not as successful as usual last season; hence the general depression here. Court has opened at Ramea for the first time. It is presided over by G. Q. Hunt, Esq., J.P. Two offenders have been sent to prison for one week each—in Burgo jail—for plundering a skiff. The weather at present is very severe. Friends of temperance in St. John's may be interested to learn that the good cause is progressing here since Mr. Hutchings paid us a visit. Just before his departure the Division made him a little present of \$20."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"CLERICUS"—We have received your letter about the church-meeting last evening, but must decline giving it publicity—for the present, at all events. In criticising religious institutions we should not be actuated by personal feeling, or party prejudice either. The Church and her affairs are sacred, and when we speak of them we should do so with respect, at least, if not with reverence. While the columns of the *TELEGRAM* are always open to those who have real grievances to complain of and wrongs to redress, we wish it, at the same time, to be distinctly understood that the mission of the press is something higher and nobler than the mere gratification of personal spite. When the ex-pastor of a congregation persists in causing trouble, let him be summoned before the "elders," and punished accordingly; but, for mercy sake, don't make the private actions of every "crank" a subject for newspaper comment.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF OCEAN FREIGHT.

The following paragraph from a late issue of the *Halifax Herald* will be read with special interest just now. It shows that the cost of carrying freight by steamer has decreased within the last few years to about ONE-FIFTH of what it formerly was, as far as the consumption of coal is concerned. We see they have lately been bringing coals from Newcastle, England, to Annapolis, Nova Scotia, the cost of freighting between these ports being less than from the neighboring Sydney coal mines. The fact is also educed that the great consuming centres in England are nearer to Halifax—and, of course, to Newfoundland—than are the main centres of population in the United States:—"The fact is not generally recognized that Liverpool, Eng., is almost as near the centres of production in Canada as are the centres of consumption in the United States. The last few years have also witnessed a complete revolution in the matter of ocean carriage. As Sir Lyon Playfair recently showed in an address to the electors of Leeds, whereas a ocean steamer of 3,000 formerly required 2,200 tons of coal to carry 800 tons of freight, now on the same ocean voyage with improved furnaces and engines only 800 tons of coal are consumed in the carriage of 2,200 tons of freight. Halifax is now as near to the centres of population in England as it is to the centres of population in the neighboring republic."

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S TREATMENT.

A Letter From Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary For Ireland.

THE following letter has been addressed by Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, to Mr. Benjamin Armitage, of the Reform Club, Manchester:—"DEAR MR. ARMITAGE,—I am not surprised that you should express some curiosity on a subject respecting which much that is false and even more that is absurd has been largely stated in the press and on the platform. The question of the treatment of prisoners under the Crimes Act is, no doubt, a legitimate one for serious discussion, however difficult serious discussion may be in the face of such grotesque episodes as those to which we have been treated in connection with Mr. O'Brien's clothes. On this question I have before now explicitly stated the views of the Government, and to those views I shall adhere.

"I understand that an attempt is made by some to draw a distinction between 'political' and 'non-political' prisoners, and on this distinction to base an argument in favor of a difference of prison treatment in the two cases. If by a political prisoner is meant a person who is in prison for a political offence, there are none such in Ireland. An offence does not become political because it is committed by a politician; and neither in law nor in reason is there the slightest ground for punishing with greatest severity the man who resists the officers of the law and pours boiling water on the police than the yet more guilty individual who incites the people to commit those offences. Their treatment ought to be the same, and it is the same. There seems to be an impression in the public mind that while this may be true (as indeed it is) of all the other so-called political prisoners, it is not true with regard to Mr. O'Brien; some apparently being of opinion that he is treated with exceptional leniency, others that he is treated with undue severity. The fact is that he is dealt with exactly as any other criminal would be dealt with who, like him, could succeed in sheltering himself under a medical opinion. The facts about Mr. O'Brien's health, ascertained by competent medical examination, are these: His lungs are delicate though not diseased. His heart is weak. He is of a somewhat fragile constitution, and is highly excitable. There is no reason why he should not go through his term of imprisonment; but he cannot be safely subjected to the full severity of prison discipline, nor to such force as might be required to compel him against his will to put on his prison clothes. Under these circumstances his treatment is modified to suit the peculiarities of his case; but it differs from that of ordinary prisoners not on account of any difference in the character of his offence, but solely on account of differences in the character of his constitution.

"I am given to understand that in refusing to put on the prison garb, Mr. O'Brien conceives himself to be fighting 'for a principle.' The only principle involved would seem to be one on which there need be no difference of opinion between us, and it is this. When a convicted prisoner who is able to plead, a 'weak heart' and 'delicate lungs' refuses to attire himself in prescribed dress, force will not be applied to compel him.

"I remain yours very sincerely,
"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."
We have a few more remarks to make on the important subject of "Want of Originality in the Pulpit," but these can stand over till next week.

AFFAIRS IN BONAVISTA.

The Churches and their Work.

A MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.

Lecture by Rev. George C. Fraser.

"JERUSALEM—PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE."

Vice-President Forbes at the Wheel.

SIR,—It may not be amiss to give a few statements in the columns of your ably-conducted and popular paper—permission being granted—concerning the Churches of this town and their beneficent work. We believe that, as a people, we are now in a better position than hitherto to appreciate and hail with delight the inception of any movement which has for its object the betterment of society, and the amelioration of humanity. And we are not alone in this particular; other communities are advancing also. To use a well-known phraseology, "We are steadily marching on." Indeed, it seems, retrogression would be "out of order," as we have a good staff of pastors—five in all, two Episcopalians, two Methodists, and one Roman Catholic—and two Salvationist officers, all with their numerous satellites revolving gently in their respective orbits. And what marvel that Bonavista advances?

Well, on October 3rd, 1887, in the Central Schoolroom, was inaugurated "A Mutual Improvement Bible Class," under the Presidency of the Rev. Geo. C. Fraser, the other officers being, Vice-President, Dr. Forbes; Treasurer, Mr. Joseph Powell; Secretary, Miss Harris. The class is governed by certain rules, drawn up by the President, who submitted them to the members for sanction and approval. We incline to believe that the class will be an immense factor in the dissemination of Biblical knowledge, and the good accomplished be of untold benefit.

Its membership includes the majority of the Methodist erudition and literary talent of the place; while on its roll-book, beside the officers—who are persons of more than ordinary intelligence—are the names of the most eminent men of Bonavista. I append a few: Messrs. John Roper, Geo. Reader, James Brown, John Brown, A. Vincent, Thomas House, Gideon Powell, Philip Templeman, Joseph Straithie, Geo. Saint, and others. Great interest seems to be manifested in the concern. Is it not a pleasing thing to see both old and young gathered in the school-room on each Monday night with Bibles in hand, imparting and receiving instruction? The subject selected for the winter's study is "The Life of Our Lord." Who would not like to study such a life?

On the 2nd inst., under the auspices of the class, a lecture was given by the Rev. George C. Fraser, entitled, "Jerusalem, Past, Present and Future!" The meeting was held in the school-room, with Vice-President Forbes at the wheel, and surely he was "the right man in the right place," *pro tem*. After singing and prayer, the chairman said:—"It is customary on such occasions to introduce the lecturer, but as you are as well acquainted with him as I am, it is needless for me to adhere to the custom," and after a few other observations he called on the reverend gentleman to proceed.

By way of introduction, the lecturer asked for the most sincere and careful attention of his audience while he discoursed on the theme he had chosen for the evening's meditation. It is unnecessary to say that the request was granted. He very graphically and minutely described the condition and circumstances of the Holy City in all ages, from the Patriarchal dispensation down through the centuries to modern times, gave the derivation and purport of the word, and pointed out cities that were contemporary with Jerusalem—Nineveh, Babylon and Damascus. He carried us back to the days of the Kings—David, Solomon and others,—and spoke at length on the glory of the ancient metropolis under kingly rule, and gave some thrilling instances connected with certain sieges that the holy city sustained. He dwelt for a considerable time on the condition of the Jews, and gave some enormous figures descriptive of the ravages made by other nations on that people. He related some startling facts in connection with the "destruction of Jerusalem," A.D., 70, and also narrated some wonderful incidents associated with the crusades. In speaking on the future glory of Jerusalem he based his remarks on the prophecies of Isaiah, and very plainly and clearly elucidated a few texts of the prophecy alluded to, and rendered them quite understandable.

At the conclusion of his lecture he adduced a few lessons therefrom, one of which was: "Every Christian should pray for the Jews." He lectured for an hour and ten minutes, and his utterances were limpid and logical and most certainly did not fail to instruct and edify. After the lecture, a vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. A. Vincent and seconded by Mr. Gideon Powell, was tendered him, and the audience showed its approval by standing. All stood, and joined in singing the Doxology, followed by Benediction by Rev. R. W. Freeman, and the meeting closed. The next lecture is to be given by Rev. Mr. Freeman. Respectfully yours, GENEROSITY. Bonavista, Jan. 14, 1888.

The Present State of Newfoundland

CONFEDERATION.

SIR,—The object of all Government is the common weal. The Government that produces it is a good one, no matter what its form; and the Government that fails to produce it is a Government only in name. Again, the object of trade is to distribute the material goods of life among peoples, and the trade that does not affect this is a monopoly, a usury; what you will, but not a trade. If, therefore, you find that in any country there is neither that law, order, nor civilization that constitute and confirm the common weal, nor that general participation of life's goods that produces comfort and independence, you may conclude at once that the system of Government and the trade system of that country are defective; and if after a long trial and much effort they fail still to bring forth good fruit, you may presume, without rashness, that they are rotten to the core and must be supplanted by other systems more productive of prosperity.

In a few letters you have been good enough to insert for me, I have applied these theories to the present state of the country, and have proved, I think, that our system will not stand the test by which alone the good qualities of things can be judged. It has not borne good fruit; it cannot bear good fruit; therefore, it is an evil system, and ought to be eradicated. The only way of avoiding this conclusion, is, by throwing the blame of our miseries, not on the Government, not on the trade system, but upon the people themselves. This plan has been tried. It has been asserted and insisted upon, that the negligence, improvidence, and laziness of the people are the sole and adequate causes of their own distress—that with a rich produce and a free and too liberal-handed Government, they ought to prosper, and if they do not, it is their own fault. I take exception to this line of reasoning on more points than one, and shall show that even on the supposition that national indolence were the direct cause of national decay, the people do not deserve the blame of it.

Firstly, then, supposing indolence to be quite a general defect, a national trait; is it a cause or an effect of our sad condition? It is a cause undoubtedly of preserving and intensifying our ills, but it is far more an effect of a system that has made the people what they are, that has schooled them into dependence, and trained them up to rely upon anything else rather than their own industry and manliness for support. It is but a near-sighted mind that, scanning our social state, cannot extend its view to the real horizon of our miseries. He is a too sanguine searcher who can cry "Eureka," when but one and the least difficult section of his problem has been solved. If the people's indolence is the cause of this decline, what is the cause of the indolence itself? Race? Certainly not. Climate? Much less. Pursuits, innate perversity, physical or mental degeneracy? None of these. It is the system that rules them—the necessity that enslaves them; that is the chief cause of this listlessness, and, therefore, the chief cause of all the evil effects that some would attribute to indolence alone.

Again, in point of fact, is it true that indolence is a general or natural failing of our people? I do not believe it; the nature of their occupations, and the absence of employment for manufacturers and tradesmen, render their toil, indeed, desultory; but in the only labor that the circumstances of this country at present admit, they are neither indolent nor ineffectual.

Let us return, then, to the true cause of our general decay, an incurably bad system of government and trade. This system must be changed. A truly radical change is now proposed—a Union with the other Provinces of B. N. America under one central and powerful government, which possesses both the will and the means of correcting all abuses throughout its dominion, of awaking activity and encouraging progress among its subject populations.

No one can pretend to state categorically, the whole nature and extent of benefits to be derived from any such great change, for these depend upon the action of causes new to experience, subject to accident, and controlled by influences hidden in the future. The greatest statesmen of England cannot tell, for instance, the exact and entire good results that will accrue to the Empire from Church disestablishment. In deciding in favor of one of these great changes it is sufficient to know that its natural tendency is good and progressive, and that some positive and immediate good results will follow from it. In small localities the argument for or against a change are usually reduced to a discussion of practical results, and the general principle is seldom agitated; so it has been here on the question of Confederation. I will leave to more tutored hands the array of figures, the exposition of minute details, that may be necessary to complete the argument in favor of Confederation, and with necessary brevity touch upon some of the leading points at issue.

them? For the most valuable part of the country, nearly all of it that gives indications of mineral wealth, is already taken, not by a government that would utilize it—but by a few individuals, who, with perhaps one exception, have neither capital nor intelligence enough to turn it to account for themselves or any one else. If we have Confederation, I hope one of the very first acts of the Dominion Government will be towards rescuing our thousands and hundreds of thousands of acres from the greedy grasp which retains them, and opening them up to real capitalists and real explorers.

As things are now, the people may obtain possession of the fens and marshes of the interior—but that is all; it is certain that the Dominion Government would not expose the valuable lands of this or any other province under its sway to be scrambled for promiscuously as they are now. If our lands are worth anything, Canada would soon discover it, and her own as well as our interests would teach her to distribute them judiciously. I cannot now complete the review of the general good results of Confederation, but will reserve for a future and final letter further remarks upon the land question, trade, taxation, &c., under the Canadian Government.

AN OUTSIDER.

By Telegraph

THE "ZANONI" PUTS IN LEAKY.

Very Stormy Weather Experienced.

TWO OF THE CREW SICK.

The Steamer "Curlew" Detained.

(Special to the Evening Telegram.)
TREPASSEY, This Afternoon.

The brigantine "Zanoni," belonging to Messrs. John Woods & Son, St. John's, put in here last evening on her way to Sydney. The Captain reports very stormy weather, having reached twice to within sixty miles of Scatarie. The "Zanoni" is in a leaky condition and two of the crew are sick. The steamer "Curlew" arrived here last night at 11.30, and is detained today owing to a heavy gale of westerly wind and snow squalls. There is no truth in report circulated at St. John's concerning a wreck at St. Shotts or neighborhood. Two thousand seven hundred partridge have been killed here during the shooting season.

LOCAL VARIETIES.

The Parade Rink was thronged with skaters last night and the whole area was a flitting procession of swift-moving figures, all in the height of enjoyment. Several prominent citizens, many of them Benedictites, too, with their daughters leaning on their arms, took part in the exhilarating exercise. Amongst the musical selections were the "Claribel waltzes," sweet and spirited movements of sound that make the young rejoice and the old grow sad that they are no longer young.

The fever patients are treated in the old wooden hospital, River Head. Why not in the former place of treatment for this class of diseases, St. George's Hospital, Signal Hill, a stone erection in an admirable location where patients have some chance for their lives. The wooden building at River Head should have been consigned to the flames long ago. Its walls reek with contamination and confinement there is enough to make a well man pretty sick. The members for the western district have for years been pointing out the necessity of having that venerable "relic of the dead past" torn down, but so far without avail. The evil should be minimised by converting St. George's into a convalescent hospital.

A TRUSTWORTHY informant witnessed a distressing spectacle yesterday afternoon—that of an aged woman being hauled to the Poor Asylum on a dog-sled by two men. The poor old creature was too weak and infirm to walk. That being so, surely when her application for admission was accepted, some more suitable means of conveying her to that place of refuge could have been found. Is this a country where the Sermon on the Mount finds admission to the heart, or are the hearts of those officials concerned with this department of affairs grown callous from long contact with the privations of the destitute? "Where are we and whither tending?"

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

SUNDAY, Jan. 22.
GOWER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. G. Boyd; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. Parkins.
COCHRAN-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. J. Parkins; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. G. Boyd.
GEORGE-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. G. J. Bond, B.A.; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. J. E. Manning.
ALEXANDER-STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—At 11 A.M., Rev. J. E. Manning; at 6.30 P.M., Rev. Geo. J. Bond, B.A.
ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At 11 A.M. and 6.30 P.M., Rev. W. Graham.
QUEEN'S ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—At 11 A.M. and 6.30 P.M., Rev. T. Hodgkinson.
REFORMED CHURCH OF ENGLAND—TRINITY CHURCH.—At 11 A.M. and at 6.30 P.M., Rev. A. N. Suckling.
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE SERVICE in Buchanan Street Schoolroom every Sunday at 3 P.M. All are cordially invited.
Service in Temperance Hall on Sunday evening at 8.15 o'clock, under the auspices of "Young Men's Christian Association." All are invited.

MARRIED.

At Catalina, on the 6th inst., by the Methodist minister, Mr. Robert Duffett, to Selma J., youngest daughter of the late Robert House.
At Placentia, on the 7th inst., by the Rev'd. Father Clancy, Mr. Peter Barron, to Miss Maggie Johnson, of Renew.
At the same place, by the same—Thomas Power, to Maggie Harrington. Michael Patterson, to Ann Frances Power. John Power, to Mary Frances Barron. Mark Tobin, to Ellen Collins. Michael Dunn, to Alice Ferry. Michael Dooly, to Louisa Wise. Michael Kiely, to Mary Ann Parrett.

DIED.

This morning, after a short illness, Mary Elizabeth, beloved child of Thomas and Mahela Wounded, aged 8 years and six months.

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