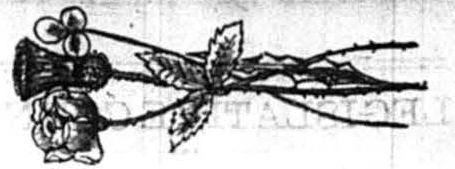




THE COLONIST.



Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum ST. JOHN'S, N. F., MONDAY MAY 2, 1887. Single Copies—One Cent. No. 98.

BY TELEGRAPH.

DEATH OF BISHOP BINNEY

The Steamer Oregon Passes Cape Magdalen.

A COLONIAL BANQUET

Rosebery Congratulates the Salisbury Government.

SIR AMBROSE SHEA REPLIES

O'Brien Goes to Canada to Meet Lord Lansdowne.

HALIFAX, May 2.

Bishop Binney died of paralysis on Saturday, aged 66 years. The bishop went to New York early in April to consult a specialist.

The Nova Scotia coast is clear of ice. The mail steamer Oregon has passed Cape Magdalen on her way to Quebec.

The colonial delegates were banqueted on Friday night by the colonial secretary. The Prince of Wales was present. In replying to a toast he said he ardently desired a still closer union between the colonies and the empire. Rosebery congratulated the Salisbury government for having initiated the conference. Sir Ambrose Shea responded to Rosebery's speech.

William O'Brien sailed for Canada yesterday to agitate the recall of Lord Lansdowne from the governorship of Canada.

The Italian troops have met with further reverses near Massowah. Five steamers left Liverpool for Canada last week with two thousand seven hundred and fifty emigrants.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—hot house flowers. Dryer & Greene
Auction—household goods, &c. Jas H Henderson
Choice tea M Monroe
Monthly meeting H I E Society
Wanted—a housemaid. Apply at this office
Wanted—a cook. Apply at this office
Lawn-tennis & cricket goods. Garrett Byrne

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of New Household Furniture.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

To-morrow (Tuesday), at Eleven o'clock, at the Residence of

Mr. Conrad,

No. 78 BARNES' ROAD.

ALL HIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of:—1 handsome walnut drawing-room suite, 1 Centre Table, Brussels carpet and rug, handsome lamps, pictures, curtains, &c. Extension and other Tables, 1 side board, easy and other chairs, fire irons, &c., dinner set, china and glassware, &c. One handsome bed-room suite, spring and other mattresses, iron and other beds, carpets and toiletware, curtains, blinds, &c. One hall stove and funneling 1 umbrella stand, 1 handsome cooking stove and kitchen utensils, &c.

John S. Simms, Auctioneer.

Choice Hot House Flowers.

On WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock, —AT THE CONSERVATORY OF—

R. L. MARE, Esq.,

CIRCULAR ROAD.

400 Pts Choice Flowers.

All in perfect order, and sold in lots to suit purchasers.

DRYER & GREENE, Auctioneers

Insolvent Estate of Mr. J. J. MURPHY, Patrick Street, opposite St. Patrick's Church.

On WEDNESDAY next, at Eleven o'clock, —ALL HIS—

Household Goods and Effects.

CONSISTING OF—

TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, PICTURE and picture frames, 1 easy chair, carpets, blinds (fancy), stair canvas, vases and ornaments, 1 bureau, washstand sets, 1 large mirror, and sundry other articles.

AND AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

Lot Shop Goods and Groceries

JAMES HECTOR HENDERSON, Auctioneer.

On THURSDAY, 5th May, at 12 o'clock, ON THE PREMISES,

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE, INTEREST and good will B. & T. MITCHELL,

Provision and Fancy Biscuit Store, No. 318, WATER STREET.

For particulars apply to Messrs. B. & T. MITCHELL, or, W. H. MARE, SON & CO., Brokers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEA!

JUST RECEIVED,

300 Packages

CHOICE TEA

M. MONROE.

The most delicious and economical ever offered; surpassing in value any of our past imports.

Special Prices to Retailers.

317 Water Street.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the H. I. E. S. Society will meet in the Home Industries Hall this evening at Eight o'clock. The Executive will meet an hour earlier.

Wanted - - Immediately.

A HOUSEMAID.

Apply to COLONIST office

Lawn Tennis and Cricket Goods.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tennis Bats Regulation Lawn Tennis Balls Lawn Tennis Nets, &c.

Cricket Goods:

Bats—1s. to 20s. each. Balls—9s. to 10s. each. Stumps—1s. to 12s. 6d. set.

GARRETT BYRNE,

opp. New Post Office.

WANTED.

A Good Plain Cook.

To one with satisfactory reference liberal wages will be given. Apply at COLONIST office.

WANTED.

A Child's Perambulator.

(Second-hand—in good condition)

Send style and price to COLONIST office.

Post Office Notice.

On and after the 2nd day of May, Mails for Ferryland District

Will be despatched on Mondays and Thursdays, closing at 8 a.m.

Pillar boxes will be cleared every morning at 8 o'clock, commencing on Monday, 2nd May.

General Post Office, St. John's, 25th April, 1887

Owners of Freehold Property.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL OR LEASE your houses and land? Or do you require the services of a Real Estate Broker or Auctioneer for such purposes? If so you are invited to call at my office where daily applications are made for Houses and Building Lots. I can obtain purchasers or tenants for your property at a short notice. I will transact all your business much cheaper than any other agent you can employ, and will guarantee to do so just as satisfactorily, or I shall charge you nothing whatever.

JAMES J. COLLINS, Notary Public and Real Estate Broker. Office and residence: 9 Princes Street.

Positively Dead Bargains!

REAL ESTATE

May be secured at office of the Subscriber.

Quite a large lot of Property, consisting of:

Dwelling Houses, Farms and Building Lots

has just been placed in his hands for sale. The prices range from £650 to £45. Before purchasing elsewhere, you had better call and learn all particulars respecting the Property.

JAMES J. COLLINS, Notary Public and Real Estate Broker. Office: 6 New Gower Street. Residence: 11 Princes Street.

New Advertisements.

Reproduction

THE ORPHANS!

THIS MONDAY NIGHT.

DON'T - FAIL - TO - SEE - IT!

Admission—Front Seats, 40 cts; Gallery, 30; Parquette, 20. T. A. DRAMATIC COMPANY.

Adamantine Sole Leather!

We have just received, per barquentine "Adamantine,"

500 Sides Adamantine Sole Leather

This brand of Leather is noted for its great durability, freedom from brands and oil, and its economical qualities for cutting purposes. We claim it is the

BEST THAT COMES INTO THE MARKET, and yet is sold at prices asked for the common grades.

BOWRING BROS.

A CONCERT!

Under the distinguished patronage of his Ex. Sir William and Lady DesVaux. Will (D.V.) be given in the

Athenæum Hall, Thursday Evg., May 5th. IN AID OF THE CATHEDRAL COMPLETION FUND.

PROGRAMME WILL BE PUBLISHED ON MONDAY.

Reserved Seats, 2s.; Others, 1s.

Tickets will be sold each day next week at shops of Messrs. MCCONNAN and HISHOLM, and of Mrs. ROUSE.

The - Secret - of - Success!

A GOOD BUSINESS STAND.

To Let, that New Dwelling House and Shop, on the corner of Duckworth and Temperance Streets, Hoylestown. Also,

A First-class Family Dwelling-House on Kings Road.

POSSESSION FIRST, MAY.

J. W. FORAN.

Mrs. R. FENNELL

Has now received her full stock of—

Ladies' and Childrens' Hats and Bonnets,

In all the leading shapes and colors.

TRIMMINGS, AIGRETTES, WINGS, & A VARIETY FANCY GOODS

A full line Ladies' and Childrens' Underclothing, Pinafores and Aprons, which will be sold at the very lowest price to suit the times.

A Few London-made Hats and Bonnets.

250 Ladies Black and Colored Tape Hats—at 1s 9d & 2s each; worth 3s and 4s.

Dress-making will receive our best attention. The nearest Millinery Store to the Railway Depot

Persons coming to town by train would do well to give us a call.

ap28, 1m, eod, fp, s 136, Duckworth Street; East of Atlantic Hotel.

Standard Marble Works.

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

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

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c.

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Out-port orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise.

ap20, 3m, fp, w&cs JAMES MCINTYRE.

FOR CENTS WEAR. Notice to Mariners

Newest Colors and Designs in

Tweeds for Suitings.

—THE LATEST IN—

White and Coloured Dress Shirts.

Novelties in Scarfs and Ties.

—NEWEST SHAPES IN—

BLACK & COLORED FELT HATS

A large variety of Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

JOHN STEER.

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.

February 2nd, 1887, tf.

Correspondence.

The Editor of this paper is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

"Men, the workers, ever reaping something new. That which they have done, but earnest of the thing that they should do."

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,—With your permission for space in the columns of your journal, marked for its integrity and independence, I would feel very thankful for insertion of this article, written by one who has felt the pangs of tyranny as exercised by a few of the — would be merchants — who are now carrying on drapery business in the town of St. John's. Happily, the persons to whom I refer are few, and may be called a class hybrid magnates, who readily mistake their native rudeness for mercantile dignity. Naturally I like matters to go smoothly, and would gladly turn the corner on a difficulty if I could, but when I see such a gross injustice done a class of servants, I should say slaves, as has been done a number of "drapers assistants" working in certain firms in this city, I think it is high time that the public should be acquainted of how far slavery is carried on in our midst, and that legislation should step in and protect a class who are nowise unworthy of protection.

A faithful laborer is worthy of hire, but not so in this case. Young men, serving as clerks in those establishments to which I have referred, have had as high as eighty pounds tailed on to their accounts, for balances uncollected for 1886, and only receiving salaries of £90 to £130. I say, sir, such a state of things encourages dishonesty, and the law should interfere, because no young man can exist on the balance of £30 or £40 for a twelvemonth, and be expected to pay £50 for his board, not to speak of other necessary expenses. Furthermore, Mr. Editor, the clerk in giving this credit does so for his master's interests, simply because he is a popular young man and has attracted customers to the store; something that would never happen if relying on the employer's popularity—as has already been proven in an illustrative instance by a recent action of the public. When you speak to him about it he'll answer that he never told you to give it, (the credit,) yet at the same time he is holding out every temptation and inducement for you to do it. Such as keeping books for the purpose, apart from those necessary for the requirement of his trade, and also when engaging you, you are asked by him to bring fresh customers to the store. You bring them. They are strangers to him. They wish to open an account and he refuses them credit. They dealt with you for a number of years in your best employ, and you always found them honest and to keep pace in point of sales with other salesmen—a thing necessary for your continuance of employment, and on which depends your size of salary—you give them credit, not only for your own sake, but for the sake of your master, whose interests it is your bounden duty to promote. They (the customers), continue dealing with you for a number of years, the employer always reaping the profits. Suddenly some catastrophe happens—such as fires, sudden demise, &c., and, alas, your poor clerk is left to pay the piper. Also, when we look at it this way, it appears extremely near on the part of those employers. In our country the credit system is the recognized popular system, and all attempts otherwise have failed, simply because our fish business (the staple) and first business men recognize and encourage it. Our drapers' clerks are no more far-seeing than such men as the Jobs, Bowrings, Stewarts, Grieves and others—men who made fortunes and built large businesses by credit, and in consistency with the working of Newfoundland commerce. They (the clerks) pursue the same policy, and, accordingly, I have known young men to give as much as two thousand pounds at their own risk, and at the end of the year it was all collected, but a remaining paltry few pounds, and the employer had the hardihood to charge it to the poor victims' accounts. I say, sir, such a state of things is oppressive, tyrannical and unprincipled, and it is for the clerks to be up and doing. Shut their faces against credit, and you will find out by the end of 1887 who benefits most. Bear it well in mind that success in life is a great achievement, and if you will look on idly while you are treated this way, you cannot succeed—remember that.

In the lexicon of youth there's no such word as fail. Remember the maxim of Garfield when he says:—"If there be one thing upon this earth that mankind love and admire better than another, it is a brave man—it is a man who dares to look the devil in the face and tell him he is a devil," so if we put our strength to this injustice we are sure to defeat it, however it may be advocated and aided by mercenary allies. No such scheme can be maintained in opposition to the fundamental principles of public liberty, of private rights and the cause of suffering humanity.

Yours, etc., SCISSORS.

St. John's, 25th April, 1887.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, March 18.
(continued.)

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY regretted that he had not heard the remarks of the hon. mover of the bill, but from what he had gathered from the observations of the subsequent speakers, regarding the principle of the bill, he thought it was calculated to remedy an improper state of proceedings on the part of persons engaged in the fisheries, by protecting the honest man, and, at the same time, preventing

EVIL DOING

on the part of those so disposed. It has often been remarked here that the system in operation in connection with the fisheries, that is, the credit system, has a demoralizing effect upon those engaged in them. It tends to make the debtor less sensible of responsibility, and in many cases less desirous to discharge his obligation than if the business were conducted on a cash basis, or the credit more difficult to obtain. If such be the case, hon. gentlemen will, no doubt, agree with him that any measure calculated to strengthen the sense of obligation on the part of the debtor, by the application of a penal remedy for non-fulfilment of contracts not entered into, should receive the sanction of the legislature. There is, unfortunately, a feeling prevalent in the community that commercial men and capitalists engaging in the fishery business are accustomed to charge

UNREASONABLE PRICES

for the goods supplied for the fishery; a feeling that produces an idea among those obtaining them and entering freely into agreement that they are not bound to discharge the debt to the full extent of their accounts. This idea should be removed as far as it is possible for legislation to effect it. It may be urged that the fisherman, seeking to carry on this industry, is not a free agent, and is obliged by the necessities of his position to accede to whatever terms are offered to him, and not being able to refuse them he imagines he has a certain right of interpreting that agreement in his own favor to any extent he pleases. That certainly is a wrong principle that should not be encouraged, and it is just and right to prevent its practice by legislative enactment. Another good effect that is likely to flow from this bill is, that it will cause the industrious man engaged in the fishery, and finding his supplies charged at an exorbitant rate, to be more economical and careful of the goods he receives from his supplier, as though they were obtained on cash or more reasonable terms, and thus a benefit will accrue to both planters and fishermen. Now, if the planters and fishermen, in good years, would look at the matter in this light, as honest men, they would try, as soon as possible, to get into a position to be able to obtain their outfit on different principles. But so long as fishermen have

THE POWER AND LIBERTY.

as it appears under the present state of the law they do possess, of defrauding the planter and supplying merchant, it matters not to them whether the price of goods supplied is high or low. If the voyage be good, they will pay what they think is fair, and reasonable; if a bad voyage, they conclude not to pay anything at all, and escape punishment for violation of contract under the defective condition of the law. This condition of things lessens the confidence so necessary to be maintained amongst the various parties concerned in carrying on the business of the country under the present mode. The capitalist has no security except ordinary trust and confidence in the honesty and integrity of these with whom he is dealing, and it, therefore, is only fair and just to fence round the rights and interests by the strongest legal restrictions. He did not wish to be understood as speaking on behalf of either fishermen or merchants, but on the broad principle of honest dealing and just social relations. He should not, now, enter into a criticism of the mode of trade as at present carried on in this country, neither is this the place, were he in a position to do so; but he did hold that where one man enters into a deliberate agreement with another for purposes of

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

there is, and should be, a moral obligation on both parties to discharge their respective duties and undertakings with justice and honesty to the best of their power. The supplying merchant gives of his means and substance to the planter or fisherman, and the planter or fisherman engage to give, in return, the produce of their labor. If, then, in defiance of their understanding, advantage is taken of a loophole in the law, to possess themselves of the voyage and dispose of it without making payment to him who enabled them to catch it, he (C.S.) could not see on what ground of human or divine law such an act could be justified. When the system of issuing winter supplies to the fishermen, whether the summer voyage was prosperous or not, was in vogue in this country, the demand for relief for the needy was not nearly so great as it has been recently. And it used to be said by some, that it was a consequence of that system that fishermen never got out of debt and became independent as their labor and industry entitled them. That is a point, at present, not necessary to argue, but on this all will agree that anything that lessens the confidence that should exist, and causes a suspicion and doubt between merchant and fisherman, must have a most injurious effect on the general trade and business of the country, as well as on individuals immediately connected with the fisheries. And when such a state of things is found to exist, it becomes the duty of the legislature to intervene and mitigate the evil as much as possible. In such a direction this bill moves and for the reasons he had advanced he had much pleasure in supporting it.

The bill was then read a second time, to be committed to-morrow.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in reply to hon. A. W. HARVEY, said he found on examination, that there is

NO WRITTEN RECORD

of the agreement made between the government and the telegraph company in reference to the

tariff on messages to the outposts by extension lines. He had been given to understand that the agreement was a verbal one and has not been reduced to writing.

Hon. A. W. HARVEY thanked the hon. gentleman for the information. He considered that the circumstances, as stated, are more favorable to the colony than if a regular written agreement existed, as the government are now in a position to make a much more favorable and permanent agreement than that operating the past two or three years. If, as he (Mr. H.) understood from the former discussion on this subject, one-half the tolls on these lines go to the Anglo-American telegraph company, he thought it was altogether too much. He thought

LOWER RATES

would be an advantage to the company by an increase of business, a large amount of which is handed over to them, as matters stand at present, by the government at those points where the extension lines connect with the company's lines, and which does not cost them ten cents. He suggested, therefore, that the government endeavor to make a less costly bargain with them in the interest of the public, and without sacrificing the revenue now derived by the colony from the operation of the lines. We should get from them much better terms, and it is a matter well worth the attention of the government.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY was not in a position at present to afford more accurate information as regards the matter than he had already given. The deficiency between the amount received by government and the amount necessary to maintain

THE EXTENSION LINES.

must be made up out of the public treasury. The question then is, would an arrangement that would cause a reduction of tolls increase to any appreciable extent the amount of revenue received by the government from the operation of the lines, or on the other hand decrease it? He (C.S.) presumed the subject was fully discussed when the arrangement was made for telegraph extension, the superintendent of the company having been at the time a member of the Executive. However, he should bring the matter before the government, believing they were fully desirous to make such arrangement that will secure the largest amount of public benefit consistently with a due regard to revenue derivable from the lines. The house then adjourned until Tuesday next.

TUESDAY, March 22.

The house adjourned for want of a quorum.

WEDNESDAY, March 23.

The house met at half-past 4 o'clock.

Hon. A. W. HARVEY presided in the absence of the hon. president, who was prevented by illness from attending.

Hon. JOHN SYME moved the house into committee of the whole upon the criminal law amendment bill—hon. C. Bowring in the chair. After some deliberation the committee rose and reported the bill.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

Deputations from the assembly brought up for concurrence the following bills:—

Bill for the preservation of books.

Bill relating to discipline on board her Majesty's ships.

Bill for protection of post office.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary these bills were severally read a first time; to be read a second time to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until to-morrow.

BOYCOTTING IN INDIA.

Some years ago, says the *St. James Gazette*, a learned Paudit gave his daughter in marriage when she was a few years older than the prescribed marriageable age among the Hindoos, and the offence was rendered doubly heinous by the perpetrator being a Brahmin of high order. He was strictly boycotted accordingly; and, we believe, notwithstanding his great reputation as a scholar and a benevolent person, and in spite of his endeavors to propitiate the Brahmans in many ways, he is still avoided by orthodox Hindoos. A whole family has been boycotted for receiving and associating with one of its members who had returned from England and had lost his caste through eating with Englishmen. One gentleman has been boycotted forever for getting his widowed daughter married. If anybody's son or daughter-in-law associates with non-Hindoos publicly, the offending individuals is out-casted, and the whole family is boycotted. If a son does not mourn for his deceased father in the prescribed manner, he is boycotted. In some parts of India men are boycotted for wearing trousers of European fashion, or, indeed, any dress that was not worn by their ancestors a thousand years ago. A well-known historical example of Hindoo boycotting is that of the Jeypore royal family, which was boycotted for hundreds of years by the other Rajpoot royal families for being the first Hindoo family of princely rank who offered a daughter in marriage to a Mogul emperor. In Rajputana whole tribes are often boycotted if somebody does not properly observe the traditional customs, or forms a connection with a lower caste or with non-Hindoos.

But nowadays boycotting can be raised in India by a judicious use of the almighty gold. Boycotting and out-casting are made doubly oppressive to Hindoo women, and for the most trifling reasons. A married woman not putting the sindoor (a red powder) on the parting of her hair is boycotted. In the country, if a mother-in-law eats or lives in the house of her son-in-law before her daughter has a child, she will be at once boycotted. A young married lady was boycotted for not observing some ceremony at the birth of her child. A man can regain his caste by performing the expiatory rights; but an out-casted woman, especially if she has broken away from the zenana or associated with non-Hindoos, is never taken back.

Anglo-American Bakery.

J. B. & G. AYRE,
PROPRIETORS.

THANKFUL for the liberal support received heretofore, wish to inform their numerous customers of Newfoundland that their

New Stock of Biscuits

for the Spring of 1887 is now complete, consisting of:

- Soda Biscuits, Wine Biscuits, Pilot ditto
- Toast Biscuits, Tea Biscuits
- Finger Biscuits, Lemon Biscuits
- Coffee Biscuits, Fruit Biscuits—all kinds
- Sugar Crackers, Wine Crackers
- Seed Sugar Crackers, Ginger Snaps
- Ginger Bread, Butter Crackers
- Wedding and other Cakes, Tarts
- Bread, &c., constantly on hand.

Assorted Confectionery,

(FROM PURE WHITE SUGAR.)

ORDERS SOLICITED. ap27,1m

FISHERIES.

WE CAN RESPOND FOR THE BEST WE CAN MAKE from Fresh New Netting for Cod Seines and Traps, at reduced rates.

CAPLIN, HERRING SEINES, &c

If in haste, wire Gloucester Net and Twine Co., Office: 96 Commercial Street, Boston.

ap19,2w,t.th.s

TO LET.

For Grazing Purposes. One Large Field, and adjoining Woodland, about 30 acres, near the Rope Walk.

AND FOR SALE—

A FEW TONS HAY.

Apply to JAMES BRYDEN.

ap25,tf

M. & J. TOBIN,

New Teas-Season 1887

(Just landed ex steamer Nopa)

(Scottian, their full stock of)

New Teas and Coffees.

—Also, the balance of—

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, &c.

With a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, selling at lowest cash prices.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.)

ap23 M. & J. TOBIN.

129, - Water Street. - 129.

NEW GOODS.

WE ARE now offering a full Assortment of New Goods, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, amongst which will be found many JOB LOTS of Goods Below Regular Prices.

Special attention is called to the following

JOB LOTS:—

THE POLAR HOUSE SLIPPER

at 1s. per pair.

LADIES' LINEN-FACED COLLARS,

3d per box—worth 9d.

BOYS' FELT HATS, 1s. 3d. each.

ap123 R. HARVEY.

Fashion--Magazines.

THE MAY NUMBERS OF

- The Ladies' Journal and Bow-Bells.
- Weldon's Journal of Costumes.
- Weldon's Ladies' Journal.
- Weldon's Illustrated Dress-maker.
- Weldon's Practical Underlinen.
- Weldon's Practical Clothing for Boys.
- Myra's Ladies' Journal, and other Magazines for April.

NEW BOOKS:—

- Orators and Oratory, by Matthews.
- Nuttall's Standard Pronouncing Dictionary, 100,000 References.
- Webster's Condensed Dictionary.
- Sloan-Dupuyan Short-hand tutor, 7th edition.
- Hazell's Annual Cyclopaedia for 1887.
- Locksley Hall, or Sixty Years After, a poem by Alfred, Lord Tennyson.
- Hand-books to Billiards, Chess, Cricket and other Games.
- Books of Modern and Ornamental Alphabets.
- Adventures of Gil Blas.
- A Mortal Antipathy, by O. W. Holmes.
- Latest English Newspapers.

ap121 J. F. Chisholm.

JUST RECEIVED.

(per steamer Austrian from)

Liverpool & Glasgow)

Part Spring Goods

—CONSISTING OF—

CHINA TEA SETS,

- China Cups and Saucers, Plates, &c., &c.
- Mustache Cups and Saucers,
- Colored Dinner Sets,
- White Granite Plates, Soup Plates,
- Wash Basins, Glassware, &c.

Also, in stock, from former imports,

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

TO SELECT FROM.

J. B. & G. AYRE,

202, Water Street.

ap18,8m

J. M. LYNCH,

Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent,

BECK'S COVE.

dec19

For the Summer Months.

DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,

(308, Water Street.)

Open from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

ROOMS

In a New Cottage on the Portugal Cove Road, about a mile and a half from town. Healthy locality. Apply at this office. ap15,f,m&w

Matched Lumber!

AS CHEAP AS ANY IN THE MARKET.

NEWFOUNDLAND FURNITURE & MOULDING CO.,
G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

A. P. JORDAN,

No. 178 & 180, Water Street,

Has just received, per steamer "Novascotian," from Liverpool, and schooner "Sparkling Gance," from London, the following Goods, viz:—

64 Chests and Boxes Superior Teas,

THIS SEASON'S CHOICE BRANDS.

(A splendid opportunity for retailers to supply themselves with a good article.)

ALSO, A LARGE AND WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF PROVISIONS—50 Firkins of Choice Creamery Butter, 100 boxes Soap—from 6s. 3d. upwards, 50 boxes Toilet do, very cheap; 500 bottles Sweets—in every variety; JAMS—raspberry, wine, pine-apple, lemon, &c. Lime Juice Cordial, Peppermint Cassia, Black Pepper, Table Vinegar, French Coffee, and 100 dozen Assorted Preserves, Sardines, Salmon; Nickel Blacklead, Baking Powder, &c.

—TOGETHER WITH A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF—

American Oil Clothes, Trunks, Leather, &c.

This stock will be sold cheap, and a liberal discount made to wholesale purchasers.

SIGN OF THE

SIGN OF THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG

SIGN OF THE

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG,

167, WATER STREET.

167, WATER STREET.



New Tweeds, Cloths, &c.
JUST OPENED.

A MAGNIFICENT RANGE OF

New Suitings, Trouserings and Overcoatings,

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR.



These Goods have been personally selected with the greatest care, and comprise some of the choicest Designs to be had in the Scotch and English markets. All Goods made up on the premises, under the supervision of an experienced Cutter.

Style, Fit and Finish guaranteed.

Also, a splendid assortment of ROOM PAPERS and BORDERINGS—all new and pretty patterns—20,000 pieces to select from.

COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF, AND YOU WILL BE SURE TO BUY.

W. R. FIRTH.

A CARD.

Miss Lynch

(begs to announce that she is now ready to take orders in)

Dress and Mantle Making, No. 62 New Gower Street.

ap22,1w

FOR SALE.

ONE GOOD SOUND HORSE,

(suitable for any work.)

—ALSO—

One - Double - Carriage,

(nearly new.) Apply to

R., R. & C. CALLAHAN.

mar14,tf

To Let--Immediately.

SMALL HOUSE ON GOWER STREET (off Cochrane Street), at present in the occupancy of Mr. EDWARD WALSH. Apply to

RICHARD F. HAYSE, King's Bridge.

For sale by the Subscriber.

Pipes. Pipes.

Just received, per ss "Austrian" from Glasgow,

T. D. PIPES,

Woodstock Pipes, Catamaran do

—AND—

ASSORTED FANCY PIPES.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

ap9 290 Water St., 43 & 45 Kings' Road.

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high-arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:

- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd.—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled. Incomparable for ease of operation. Not equalled for simplicity of construction. Great rapidity, and almost noiseless. Equipped with every valuable improvement. Range of work far exceeding any other machine.



The Singer Manufacturing Company,

172 Water Street, St. John's. 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

feb19

Select Story.
PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(Continued.)
THE DOWNWARD SLOPE TO DEATH.

Isabel had undoubted genius for social life—her taste was exquisite, her quickness was invaluable. The ball-room at Lady Cresson's was so arranged that from it opened the conservatory, and all the glass doors dividing the two could be rolled back. Isabel proposed to have all the pictures out-of-door scenes, and by removing some of the larger plants, build the stage in the conservatory, leaving the entire ball-room to be occupied by the audience. Lady Cresson finally became much interested in the whole affair, especially when Isabel explained a new way for lighting the stage, and reducing instantaneously the light of the audience-room to a pale twilight.

"Isabel," cried her aunt, "you have a genius for these things. If you had only, with your beauty, made a social success two years ago, you would be the acknowledged leader of London society."

"I followed your directions implicitly, aunt," said Isabel, dryly.
"I know you did—and my directions were never before at fault."

"I am so sorry you are to be away Lord Castlemaine," said Isabel, at dinner. "Lady Cresson is to close her entertainments for the season, with a tableaux, that promises to be brilliant. We shall put Gertrude down for all the most charming parts."

"Not for too many—she fatigues herself by her enthusiasm," said Lord Castlemaine.

"We will not give her such tragic parts as she had last winter."

"And who else will take part?"
"Oh, all the handsomest people we can find—Lucy, and Allerton, and Agnes Scourton. We have not concluded the plans yet."

"I am glad you have this in prospect. Gertrude has threatened to be lonely while I am gone."

"We will keep her so busy that she will forget that," said Isabel.

In fact, Gertrude was not given time to consider that her husband was absent. Isabel hurried her away into a whirl of excitement over the tableaux; all the time not already engaged by the crowning festivities of the closing season was absorbed in discussing scenes, dress, expressions.

Isabel asked Gertrude to invite the committee who were arranging the scenes to a midday luncheon, to be set forth under a marquee in her garden. Gertrude gave her liberty to send the invitations in her name, and three ladies and five gentlemen, among whom was Colonel Lennox, came. The memory of Rudolph's decided words about Lennox weighed on Gertrude, who felt in her secret soul that she was very wrong to have permitted his being allowed to come to her home.

The scene from the "Dream of Fair Women," suggested by Isabel, was one of the chief features of the tableaux. Isabel was Cleopatra, and Gertrude represented Trojan Helen, while Colonel Lennox was the Intruder. The last scene was the drifting of the Lady of Shalott down to Camelot. As one picture after another was presented to the audience admiration rose higher. Finally, after choice music by a celebrated pianist and harpist, the curtain rose over the Lady of Shalott.

At that instant Lord Castlemaine entered, and in the dim light took his seat at the back of the room. He had arrived home sooner than he expected, and being told that his wife was at the entertainment at Lady Cresson's, he had hastily dressed and gone thither.

Among the trees, shrubs, and vines in the conservatory rose the wall of Arthur's palace, and on she balcony, stood Arthur, Lancelot, Guinever, and two or three others of the famed British court. Over the balcony, "crossing themselves for fear," they leaned looking at the boat that had drifted down the "river's dim expanse."

The boat was piled with flowers; a pall of blue velvet fringed with gold floated back upon the well-stimulated water. On that flowery bier "a gleaming shape," lay Gertrude Castlemaine, her snowy robes skillfully draped about a form that seemed sunk between death and sleep, her unbounded golden hair swept about her, her hand folded like snowy lilies over her heart, her matchless face perfect in statue like repose.

(to be continued.)

JOHN SKINNER,
—DEALER IN—
Italian and American Marble & Soapstone.



Cement and Plaster Paris on Retail. See our Show-Room.
TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS,
Opposite Star of the Sea Hall, Duckworth-street, St. John's, Nfld.
ap. 2, 31, w, tejune

T. & J. GRACE,
360, Water Street, 360

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

VERY CHOICE HAMS.
Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

feb16 **T. & J. GRACE.**

THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]
RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882.

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000
II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve.....	£44,576 19 1
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 6
Balance of profit and loss ac't.....	67,895 12 6
	£1,274,661 10 6
III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,983 2 6
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 6
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 6
	£593,792 13 6
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073 14 6
	£1,750,866 7 6

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.
Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.
GEO. SHEA,
General Agent for Nfld
mar6, tej.

London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms.
Prompt settlement of Losses.
M. MONROE,
Agent for Newfoundland.
ap. 10.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,
OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887.....	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886.....	\$21,137,176
Insurance in force about.....	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about.....	\$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.
No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent. A. S. RENDELL, Agent, Newfoundland.
feb13, 3m, 2iw

LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.
The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to
HARVEY & CO.
Agents, St. John's, Newfoundland.
marthrey

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,
(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.
The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast.
February 2nd, 1887,tf.

On Sale by the Subscriber

- 10 barrels Cut Loaf Sugar
 - 5 barrels Primrose Sugar
 - 10 barrels Canary Sugar
 - 8 barrels Scotch Sugar
 - 20 casks Kerosene Oil.
- J. O'REILLY,
ap9 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

Buy Your School Song Books
OF OLIVER DITSON & CO.,

whose series of well-made, melodious songsters are known everywhere, and give general satisfaction.

The Newest High School Song Book is "Song Greeting" (60 cts; \$6 per doz.) It is filled with the best of part-songs. A fine collection.
Royal Singer (60 cts; \$6 per doz.) Made for singing classes, it is yet a good and appropriate book for schools.

For Ladies' Classes (Music for Female voices): Perkins' "Vocal Echoes" (\$1.00); Tilden's "Choice Trios" (\$1.00); Morse's "Wellesley College Collection" (\$1.00).

For Common Schools—"Song Bells" (50 cts; \$4.80 per doz.) A favorite general collection of songs. As good and practical Note Readers, we commend Emerson & Brown's *Song Reader* (book 1: 50 cts., book 2: 60 cts.).

For Young Children—"Gems for Little Singers" (30 cts; \$3 per doz.) is a little beauty, as is *Fresh Flowers* (25 cts.; \$2.40 per doz.), which is full of children's hymns and tunes. "Kindergarten Chimes" (\$1) by Kate D. Wiggins, is an excellent book for Kindergarten Teachers, with many merry songs.

Send for Lists and Catalogue.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON
ap19, eod

St. Michael's Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF SAINT Michael's Orphanage, will be held in November next, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. Ladies who have kindly consented to be table-holders, and their assistants, will accept this intimation and make the necessary preparation.
ap26, 2w

For sale by the Subscriber.

- English Green Peas, English Split Peas,
 - English Pearl Barley,
 - French Green Peas—1-lb tins
 - French Beans—1-lb tins
 - American String Beans—1-lb tins
 - American Corn—1-lb tins
 - American Calavances—in barrels
 - Canadian Oatmeal
 - Canadian Round Peas.
- JOHN J. O'REILLY,
mar2 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road

Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient PORT IN BONAVISTA BAY, where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.
Apply at this office. feb23, tf

Notice to Bankers--Charts.

Banks of Newfoundland,
(on a large scale).

This Chart shows the whole of the Banks, from the Flemish Cap to the entrance of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with plans of the principal harbors, with book of directions.
Belle Isle to Cape Cod and the Banks of Newfoundland. A large Chart, especially useful to Bank Fishermen, as it shows the Flemish Cap—the most eastern known bank—with plans of harbors, accompanied with book of directions.
Also, in stock, the following **Sheet Charts:** Newfoundland, on 2 sheets; St. Genevieve bay to Orange bay and Straits of Belle Isle; Cape Onion to Harebay; Orange bay to Gander bay, including Notre Dame bay; Gander bay to Cape Bonavista; Cape Bonavista to Bay Bulls; Bay Bulls to Placentia; Placentia to Burin harbor; Burin harbor to Devil bay, including Miquelon Islands and Fortune bay, &c., &c.
mar15

J. F. Chisholm.

A Few Lots of Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING LATELY bought out all Grove Farm (with the exception of "Pleasantville"), now offers all that large field opposite "Pleasantville," and extending to the river on the western side, in small or large lots to suit purchasers, on long leases or to sell out as fee-simple. These being the finest lots ever offered so near the city—within fifteen minutes walk or four minute's drive. Apply to
J. S. SIMMS,
Com. Merchant,
or to W. WOODLEY,
Grove Farm.
ap13, tf

BAZAAR AT LITTLE BAY.

A BAZAAR OR SALE OF GOODS will take place at Little Bay in JULY next, the object being to liquidate an old debt and realize a sufficient sum to make some church improvements. The undersigned, therefore, appeal to the generosity of their many friends in St. John's and Conception Bay for contributions:—Mrs. D. Courtney, Mrs. E. Dunphy, Mrs. W. Grant, Mrs. J. Finlay, Mrs. W. Foley.
mar20, lm
S. O'FLYNN, P.P.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 18.
(continued.)
PROHIBITION BILL

The house, on motion of the hon. Attorney General resolved itself into committee of the whole on the resolutions for the prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. WATSON—I am sure that no member of this committee will take part in this debate without a due sense of the responsibility that devolves upon him in discussing a subject of such magnitude and importance, dealing, as it does, with the awful and wide-spread evils which result from strong drink. I am sure that there is not an hon. member but has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by the time given in the introduction of these resolutions, to consider this matter well, and there is doubtless, none of us but feel that upon the way his vote is cast, may depend very largely the welfare of the people of Newfoundland. We all know that the cries of the poor of this country have often been heard asking the legislature to step in and enact such measures as shall result in a better condition of things in regard to the liquor traffic. Whether we may regard the present resolutions as likely to accomplish this or not, we cannot fail to give to those who introduced them their full measure of praise for the zeal they have shown in bringing the

MATTER BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
I hope, however, that we, as the representatives of the people, will not only consider the evils against which we are asked to legislate, but that we will also carefully consider whether the means now proposed are the most legitimate, practical and desirable remedy for those evils, and that I imagine, will be the real question in dispute, and the only bone of contention between members on this subject. In a large number of outports prohibition practically exists to-day, for I think that I am correct in saying that there is not a bay in this island in which the principle of local option has not been carried out, and I am not aware of a place in which local option has been put to the vote where it has not resulted to the benefit of the petitioners. While enjoying the full benefit of local option themselves, these districts desire that the benefits of prohibition be extended to St. John's. The prohibitionists think that they are warranted in not only dictating as to what shall be done in regard to the liquor traffic in their own immediate neighborhood, but also that they have a right to control St. John's in this respect, and prohibit its inhabitants from drinking in the future. This is the question this committee has to decide—whether the majority of the electors throughout the country is to dictate to the whole population on this subject. I presume this committee, too, has it in its power to state as to what number shall be required to enforce prohibition should its principle be affirmed here. At the present time the resolution provides for the

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION,
on a bare majority vote. The proposition that twenty-six out of every fifty electors should be able to deprive the other twenty-four of their natural rights, seems to me grossly unfair, especially in view of the fact that a two-third majority is required under the local option acts before the law can be enforced in any locality. While I sympathise with temperance reformers in their great work, I cannot but feel that it is even better for us to undergo those ills and miseries which follow in the wake of intemperance, in the hope that they will be ultimately overcome, than to submit a large minority of our people to the tyranny of a small majority. I remember reading some years ago a speech of the great Bishop Wilberforce delivered in the house of lords when legislation on the subject of temperance was under discussion, and I well recollect his Lordship's memorial words that he would prefer England free to England sober. Apart from the principle involved, I say that a majority like what is here proposed is not sufficient to ensure the carrying out of the law after it has been adopted, and that it is necessary, in order even to carry out the law, that you should have such a large majority as would indicate an almost

UNANIMOUS PUBLIC SENTIMENT
in favor of it. I am aware, sir, that pressure has been brought to bear upon hon. members by those who see only one side of this question, and that some hon. members have promised their constituents to vote against their own convictions on this matter. When canvassing the district of Trinity with the hon. Premier at the last election, we were asked whether we were in favor of prohibition, and our answer was always given in the negative. I remember that the hon. premier pointed out that it was an impracticable measure, and that to enact it, would, in his opinion, be to stigmatise all the efforts of temperance societies and all moral suasion, and the preaching of the gospel for many years, past as fruitless so far as intemperance was concerned. It has occurred to me that if in the consideration of prohibition, the question of taxation was fairly brought before the people of the outports, it is open to doubt whether they would entertain so strong a feeling in favor of prohibition as they seem to do in many places at present. While thirty or forty thousand pounds are now received as taxes upon the liquor imports of the colony to go towards the general revenue, the districts where the local option acts are in force contribute nothing to this large item. If prohibition were adopted this large sum would of course, be lost to the revenue, and would have to be made up

BY INCREASED TAXATION
on other articles. I would ask hon. members representing these districts to pause before they declare, by voting for this prohibitory resolution, that they are not prepared to tax their constituents to make up this deficit. To hon. members opposite, who are accustomed to pose as the friends of the poor man, I would suggest this consideration: That, supposing prohibition is carried, the rich man will be enabled to lay in a stock of liquor which shall last him his lifetime, while the poor man, by reason of his want of means, will be unable to procure the smallest supply. And yet that poor man may be quite capable of making a moderate and discreet use of the liquor which is denied him. Such a measure which presses so hardly upon the poor man and so lightly upon the rich, will not, I venture to think, commend itself to hon. gentlemen opposite. Whilst after the most anxious deliberation, I find myself unable to fall into line with the promoters of this prohibition measure, I will say that any restrictive measures, short of absolute prohibition, will receive my warmest support. I recognize the fact that the principle of this resolution has been most earnestly deliberated upon in other countries during the past winter. I am told that in Halifax, New York and Philadelphia the question of prohibition has been canvassed with great animation on both sides, and that the decision came to be that the adoption of absolutely prohibitive measures is not desirable, but that

SEVERE RESTRICTIVE LAWS will effect all the good which prohibition aims at,

and avoid these evils to which it most certainly gives rise. I have been told (I do not know how truly) that in Halifax a law has been passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail, or the consumption of liquor on the premises. If any man wants liquor he must purchase not less than a certain quantity, and take it home to drink it. It is within the knowledge of all hon. gentlemen that in the city of Albany, in the state of New York, the question was fiercely debated, and the final decision came to be by the legislature that a system of high license would be far preferable to any prohibitory enactment. In Philadelphia, also, laws to the following effect have been passed:—"No screen, blind, shutter, partition, painted, ground or stained glass window, or any other obstruction which may interfere with a view of the interior of any room where liquor is sold; nor any cask, bottle, or other vessel in windows of such rooms are permitted under the provisions of the bill. No liquor can be sold in any room other than on the first floor.

"Selling liquor to a minor or an intoxicated person is made misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from \$50 to \$500, and imprisonment of from twenty to ninety days. The admission of a minor into a barroom or other place where liquor is sold, unless accompanied by parent or guardian, is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment not exceeding one year. Officers are to be paid \$10 for each conviction for violations of the law reported by them in their districts. The license fee under the law now in force is a uniform one of \$50. The proposed law fixes the fee for cities of the first class, which includes Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Allegheny City, at \$500; for all other cities and boroughs, \$300; for townships, \$50. When the bill becomes a law, as there is no reasonable doubt that it will, these fees will practically make rural Pennsylvania as positively a temperance community as any prohibition enactment could make it. The village tavern will become a thing of the past.

When I compare St. John's of the present day with the St. John's of years ago I can not but be struck with the extraordinary and gratifying change in the character of the people which has flowed from the exertion of temperance societies in the city. And in the view of that great improvement I must consider that if it was undesirable to adopt a prohibitive measure ten or twelve years ago, it is equally undesirable now. And here I must remark that it strikes me as very peculiar that the hon. J. J. Rogerson did not, when he was Receiver General, at a time when it is probable that he could have obtained the assent of his colleagues, introduce this measure which he so warmly advocates now, when no responsibility lies on his shoulders. It strikes me as inconsistent upon the hon. gentleman's part to shrink from incurring himself a burden which he is so anxious now to lay upon others. I yielded to no man in the respect which I entertain for Mr. Rogerson's philanthropic sentiments; yet, I regret that that benevolence which actuates him now did not influence him when he

was in a position of power and authority. So far as I am concerned I am of opinion that the measure should not be hurriedly adopted; but that we should wait until the expression of an overwhelming public sentiment should guarantee to us the co-operation of the people in the effectual carrying out of the provisions on any bill we should pass. I warmly advocate at the present time the adoption of measures carefully restricting the number of licenses issued, the hours during which licensed houses shall remain open, the people to whom liquor shall be sold, and the quality of liquor which shall be sold. In all these matters our laws are open to great improvement. I sincerely trust that the agitation which is now going on may lead to a radical improvement of our present system. If it results in improvement in the way I have pointed out I am sure the efforts of the advocates of prohibition will be amply rewarded. I beg to move the following amendment:—

Whereas the licensing and sale of intoxicating liquors lead in many cases to abuse in consumption of the same.

And whereas,—The abuse in consumption of intoxicating liquors is the fruitful cause of much sorrow and poverty.

And whereas,—It has been considered that the prohibition of importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, or severer restrictions in respect to the traffic, would lessen the evils wrought thereby and would result in the promotion of temperance, morality and general prosperity.

Resolved,—That a select committee of this house be appointed to consider questions involved in the resolutions as follows:—

1. As to the effect of an enactment providing for the prohibition of the sale and importation of intoxicating liquors upon the financial arrangements of the colony, and as to the means by which such loss of revenue, as would apparently ensue, by reason of non importation of intoxicating liquors might be recouped.

2. As to the effect which a measure of such absolute prohibition would have with regard to international commerce with Spain and other wine producing countries which have business relations with this colony.

Resolved,—That it be an instruction to such committee, that the committee has power to take evidence and to report.

1. As to the expediency of absolute prohibition in respect of the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in the island.

2. Accepting the necessity of such prohibition as to the constitution of the majority of the electors, which should decide as to such absolute prohibition.

3. As to the expediency of severer restrictions in respect of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors, as to the amount of license fee, the limitation of the number of licenses granted in any town or settlement, or regulations made for the good government of licensed houses as may be deemed desirable.

(to be continued.)

A PERSONAL INTEREST.

It is said that Lord Hartington owns a hundred thousand acres of Irish land. If this is so, and there is nothing improbable in the statement, his lordship's course on the Irish question can easily be understood. No wonder he is anxious to maintain the existing order of things, and is willing to go to any length to keep Mr. Gladstone out of power. He has great interests at stake, and one of the most serious difficulties in the way of settling the Irish question is the fact that so many of the British legislators have interests at stake of precisely the same kind.

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Correspondence and other matters relating to the Editorial Department will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,
Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

THE WOMEN'S JUBILEE FUND.

As the desired amount has not been collected for a personal present to her Majesty, subscribers who contributed towards this object will have their subscriptions returned, on applying, Tuesday, May 3rd, between 3.30 and 5 o'clock, at government house, should they disapprove of the present plan of devoting the fund to seats for Bannerman park.

JUNIOR BRANCH BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY.

The junior branch of the Benevolent Irish Society held their first meeting yesterday in St. Patrick's Hall. Over two hundred members were in attendance. The meeting was called for the purpose of adopting the resolutions recently drawn up, and for the selection of candidates for officers. After an extensive balloting the following names were announced as having received the highest number of votes for each office; one from each group will be selected at next Sunday's meeting:—

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| President: | JAMES GALWAY,
PATRICK MCGRATH,
THOMAS CAREW. | Vice-president: | THOMAS CAREW,
JOHN O'NEIL,
CHARLES ALLEN. |
| Assistant V.P. | THOMAS CAREW,
JOHN O'NEIL,
CHARLES ALLEN. | Secretary: | PATRICK O'BRIEN,
J. W. WHITE,
THOMAS CAREW. |
| Assist. Secretary: | FRED FURLONG,
M. GALWAY,
JAS. O'NEIL. | Treasurer: | FRED FURLONG,
J. J. WHITE,
PATRICK MCGRATH. |
| Chairman of Finance: | JAS. O'NEIL, WILLIAM COLFER, CHARLES ALLEN. | | |

THE USE OF WEIRS AND TRAPS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following facts were brought before the Gloucester Fishery Convention, concerning the use of weirs and traps:—

Yearly this branch of the fisheries grows in size, importance and value. In view of international complications, it is of especial service in furnishing plenty of bait to the New England fishermen. This they have been amply able to do during eight months of the past season that they have been worked. This fact should be borne in mind by the enemies of the weirs and traps that annoy and threaten their business, if not their extermination, through legislative action. Weirs are put down in Narragansett bay as early as May and fished up to the first of November; seventy of them, located in Rhode Island, report their catch the past season as follows:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 18,000 brls. scup. | 3,000 brls. sea bass. |
| 2,500 brls. butter fish | 200 brls. flat fish. |
| 1,500 brls. tautog. | 1,400 brls. mackerel. |

At times the weirs were full of squid, often thousands of barrels that were turned loose for want of customers.

The weirs of Cape Cod, from their nearness to the fishing grounds as well as the home ports, are chiefly resorted to by the fishermen. They are put down in April and taken up in December. The past season the catch of herring was not up to the average, but was large in squid from June 20 up to Sept. 1. A large proportion of the catch of squid was turned loose from want of buyers. Aside from bait, the weirs take more or less cod, pollock, flounders, bluefish and mackerel; the catch of the latter is usually from May 25 to July 30, and from Oct. 1 to Dec. 10, with a less amount between those dates. Advices from along the coast as far as South-west Harbor, Me., report an abundance of herring all the season. After furnishing the fishermen and packers, thousands of barrels were turned loose from want of buyers.

Connecticut has heretofore been neglected in the annual returns of the New England fisheries. In past years it could make a large showing in the cod, mackerel, whale and seal fisheries. Of late years the productions have been largely represented by the oyster and menhaden fisheries. New London has for many years been largely interested in the food fisheries, having in 1854, 124 sail in the codfishery; in 1856, 15 sail in the mackerel fishery; in 1886, 42 vessels in cod and other fisheries, two in mackerel, and six steamers in the menhaden fishery. Thirty-four sail of good-sized vessels were engaged in the cod and halibut catch on Georges banks and off Nantucket shoals, nearly all of them being walled smacks, taking their catch to the New York market alive; there it is transferred to cars located in the docks at the fish markets, and sold to the purchaser

as fresh as he pleases, alive or dead. The catch of the New London fleet the past season aggregated as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1,086,510 pounds. | Codfish |
| 367,600 pounds. | Bluefish |
| 59,600 pounds. | Swordfish |
| 268,950 pounds. | Halibut |
| 116,750 pounds. | Sea bass |
| 12,100 pounds. | Flounders |
| 700 pounds. | Striped bass |
| 12,500 pounds. | Red Snappers |
| 17,750 pounds. | Tautog |
| 275 barrels. | Mackerel |

THE WOMEN OF CAPE COD.

BEAUTIFUL CREATURES AT SIXTEEN AND OLD AND HAGGARD AT THIRTY—THE REASON WHY.

"If there was ever a blighted race of women," said a gentleman recently returned from a visit to Cape Cod to a New York Mail reporter, "it exists in the peninsular villages of Massachusetts, which depend on the fisheries for the support of their inhabitants. Nowhere else in all New England will one ever see so high an average of female beauty, especially in symmetry of form and freshness of complexion, but it will not take long to discover that this girlish beauty and freshness, while unusual and unexpected, is also in its duration very brief. The change produced in these girls by the lapse of a few years is painful to observe. No matronly graces are to be seen among them after their girlhood days are past. That charming middle stage of maturing womanhood, between the freshness and buoyancy of the girl of 20 and the woman of 35 or 40, is entirely absent. The heightened color of the cheeks is gone. The eyes are sunken, and wear a constant look of sadness and anxiety. Gray hair in heads over which a score and a half of years have scarcely passed, and deep lines in faces which should show no trace of age for years to come, are rather the rule than the exception. These women, besides suffering from all the inevitable sorrows which fall to woman's lot, no matter in what station she may be placed, have added intense and perpetual sorrow all their own. Theirs is a life of continual suspense and anxiety, which is almost certain in time to be embittered by an overwhelming grief.

The most obtuse observer need not ask the cause of the lack of complete matronly beauty among these women, whose budding days open with the greatest promise of a superb physical womanhood. The cause suggests itself at once to one who sees the congregations of women on the benches and in the different streets of the sleepy villages. He will notice occasionally a feeble old man among them, generally supported on the arm of some female companion, who, most likely, carries on her other arm a chubby-faced child of lusty lungs. But in these groups, or anywhere around the village, the observer will look in vain for the presence of mails between the tottering years of these relics of the past and the prattling days of babyhood. It is the fishing season, and there are no men or boys on shore. Their smacks are tossing on the treacherous waters of the fishing banks, and their return, if they return at all, is as uncertain as the weather, which forms the one great subject of conjecture and apprehension among the villages. Husbands, sons, fathers, brothers and sweethearts are somewhere out on the bosom of the sea, probably homeward bound, perhaps steering for still more distant waters, perhaps struggling for life among the waves. Fair weather keeps some warm in many an anxious woman's heart. The howling north-easter fills it with doubt and despair. Constantly watching by day, waking in the night to listen to sounds from the sea, whether they may be the roaring of the surf on the beach, is it any wonder that the torture of mind and heart and the strain of nerve and vital force that must follow this perpetual suspense and longing, destroy the fountains of youth and beauty in these patient, suffering women, and place upon them the marks of age while they are yet young?

"Yet the girls grow up with but one thought of what their future lot will be, with but one object in view upon which their visions of happiness are based. Go among any group of these bright girls in any of the villages of the class I am speaking of, and you will find that nine out of ten of them look forward to a union with some one who will spend his life fishing in the summer and coasting in the winter. The idea that their might be any other future than the one which is to come to them as fishermen's wives, or that the life of a fisherman's wife is anything different from the natural sequence of married life, never seems to occur."

THE COERCION BILL.

A late number of the Cork Examiner has the following remarks on the coercion bill, which will give some idea of the intensity of feeling in Ireland on the measure:—

"The debate on the coercion bill was resumed by Mr. Gladstone, who defined his position and that of the majority of the liberal party in regard to the infamous proposals of the government, in a manner which left little indeed to be desired. He announced his intention of supporting Mr. Parnell's amendment, and of doing his best to upset the figure of coercion bare, gaunt, and

bald, which the present government have set up for the admiration of parliament and the country. In his own masterly manner, Mr. Gladstone showed how very weak, how utterly inadequate, were the facts on which ministers propose to raise their everlasting fabric of coercion. What Irish and liberal members have been demanding all through these discussions on coercion is a plain, fair statement of facts, showing the real condition of this country, or even the condition in which Ministers suppose it to be, and this they have been unable to obtain. The speeches of Mr. Balfour on Monday night and of Mr. Goschen last night, were as mysterious and dark as the statements which the Cork Defence Union weekly give forth to the public. There have been wild and general charges made, but no means have been afforded of testing the truth or falsity of those charges. In the one or two instances in which Irish members have been able to grapple with them, they have shown that the statements, on the strength of which this eighty-seventh of our coercion bills is sought to be justified, were wholly and absolutely untrue. But this remarkable government is all-embracing in the scope of its arguments: crime in Ireland, it asserts, calls loudly for repressible measures, and the absence of crime in Ireland speaks trumpet-tongued to precisely the same effect! Such argument may be good enough for the stupid party, but the public of England will possibly think that it is not exactly conclusive. It may be readily accepted by those who have ever found coercion their great resource in dealing with Irish discontent, and by those who, having set themselves against conceding to the Irish people their just rights are prepared to accept all the unpleasant consequences, but somehow it does seem an arrangement out of proportion to the occasion, that the liberties of the Irish people should be placed at the mercy of the hirelings of Dublin Castle, because crime and outrage have ceased in many parts of the country. Mr. Gladstone dealt with the principal features of this tyrannical measure, and in his most powerful speech, simply annihilated the pretences of necessity and justification put forward by its backers. The government, he maintained, had made no case for coercion, and their proposals, even admitting that justification was shown, were of the most objectionable character to the national sentiment of Ireland. We are convinced that the opinion of the great majority of the people of these kingdoms would bear out both contentions. That opinion, however, may not be pronounced at the polling booths for some time; the government, supported by the faithful Mr. Chamberlaine and the inflexible Lord Hartington—past master in the system of dragging the Irish people—may be pretty confident of a majority even though Liberal-Unionists may feel qualms of conscience at the deed they are called upon to take part in. The day will come though, perhaps sooner than may now be thought probable, when this wretched government will be hurled from power, covered with contempt and ridicule. It may be that they have not calculated the results of the atrocious work they have undertaken; the manhood of Ireland will not render their task less difficult than they themselves have made it.

THE FOOT-BALL MATCH.

EAST VS. WEST.—This match which has been looked forward to by the Rugby players in town, was played on Saturday afternoon, and after a well contested game, resulted in a win for the East by two tries to one. The West were unfortunately three men short, but during the first half, having the wind in their favor, they managed to keep well within the East twenty-five. Towards the close of the second half, however, the heavier weight of the East forwards began to tell, and one of the quarter backs put on the winning point three minutes before the call of time. It will thus be seen the game was a remarkably even one, and it is to be hoped that the match under notice will be the forerunner of many such pleasant games.

Dr. O. W. Holmes, speaking of the fact that he was born in the same year, 1809, that witnessed the birth of Gladstone, Tennyson and Lord Houghton, which the doctor says promotes humility rather than vanity, makes this comment:—"Persons of the same year watch each other, especially as the sands of life begin to run low, as we can imagine so many damaged hour glasses to keep an eye on each other."

The Boston Herald, of the 6th ult., says: The potato market is decidedly firmer on seed potatoes, and whites are marked up in price. Extra Maine and New Brunswick, \$1.75. per bbl.; Houlton rose, 65c. per bush.; hebrons, 63c. to 65c.; Vermont rose, 55c.; New York rose, 53c.; hebrons, 55c.; northern burbanks, 55c.; Maine, 55c. to 58c.; eastern prolifics, 55c. to 58s.; northern, 55c. P. E. I. chenaques, 45 to 50c.

Ignatious Riffin, an Illinois farmer, worth a quarter of a million, has four nice girls, well educated and accomplished. He also has a hobby for home-made cloth, and so the Riffin girls card, spin, and weave wool into cloth, and then make it into dresses for themselves and clothes for the old man.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The house was only occupied till 6.30 on Saturday afternoon.

Boston is to have a new chamber of commerce building, to cost a million of dollars.

The steamer Plover left Twillingate at 7.15 p.m., on Saturday, bound north.

Some of the bankers in town took ice from a large berg in the Narrows this morning.

The streets are filled with furniture vans to-day engaged in removing household property.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 51; the lowest 37.

The regular monthly meeting of the Home Industries Encouragement Society will be held at their hall at 8 o'clock to-night.

The Curlew left Burgeo at 5.30 a.m. to-day, bound west. She had been detained from 8.30 a.m. on the previous day, by fog.

Some errors having crept into the synopsis of Mr. Bond's remarks on the bait bill, a full report of his speech will be published by us, in a day or two.

Just as we were going to press, a man, whose name we did not ascertain, was severely hurt by the fall of a fish flake, on Job's premises, (north side. His injuries were promptly attended by Dr. McKenzie.

The ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society beg to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of nine dollars, (\$9), from Mr. John Burk, being proceeds of the variety minstrel concert, held for the benefit of the poor.

Greenhill Farm, belonging to the estate of late hon. Jno. H. Warren, was disposed of by private contract on Friday last; the purchaser being Mr. Jas. Killy, and sold by Mr. Jas. Hector Henderson, the popular estate agent. Consideration \$1,400

An uproar occurred at a meeting held at Dundee recently which had been called by the Unionists. The Irishmen present who composed the greater portion of the audience rejected a motion for a vote of thanks to the speakers and tried to pass a resolution protesting against coercion. The speakers thereupon left the hall and the meeting terminated in disorder amid cheers for home rule and Gladstone.

The select committee from both houses, appointed some time since to report on municipal affairs, rose on Saturday. They report in favor of the appointment of five municipal officials to attend to civic affairs. One to be appointed by the east and one by the west end, one by the south-side of Water-street and two by the government. The bill will come up for second reading in the house this evening, when a lively discussion on the matter may be anticipated.

While the apple, from its extensive use and the fact that it can be kept through a large part of the year, is generally called the king of fruits, there is some question as to which holds the second place or is entitled to be called the queen. The honor has been claimed for the pear, strawberry and raspberry. All these are excellent fruits, but queens are somewhat rare and popularly supposed to be clothed with velvet. Why then should not the honor be conceded to the peach.—American Cultivator.

A gentleman living in Hoylestown, writes:—"Over a month ago a portion of Mr. Gallivan's property was taken to widen the road, and the fence put perhaps back ten feet. The work was necessary as the street was very narrow at the place, but the debris and old remains of the fence have not yet been removed, and for all essential purposes it would be just as well if the road had not been widened at all. I hope the Board of Works will see to the matter and have the stuff removed immediately."

Those who had not the pleasure of seeing the "Two Orphans" on Friday night last will be pleased to know that the piece will be reproduced to-night at the Total Abstinence Hall. Those who could not find room on Friday night will thus have an opportunity of attending. Trifling defects incident to the first night of production of such a heavy piece as the "Two Orphans" will be rectified to night. The prices are placed at forty cents for front seats, thirty cents for gallery seats, and twenty cents for parquette seats. A good seat can only be assured to those going early.

DEATHS.

BREEN—Yesterday morning, after a short illness Mr. James Breen, aged 50 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2.30, from his late residence, No. 88, King's Road. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.—[Boston and Montreal papers please copy.]