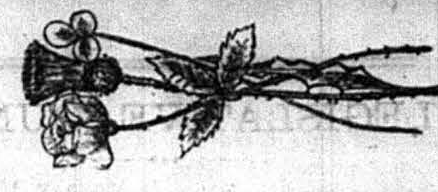




# THE COLONIST.



Vol. II.

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ST. JOHN'S, N. F., SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

Single Copies—One Cent.

No. 103.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Peruvian Arrives at Halifax.

A SUM TO FRUSTRATE PLOT AGAINST CZAR.

French Defensive Alliance.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MINERS BLOWN UP.

HALIFAX, May 7.

The steamer *Peruvian* arrived at Halifax this morning.

The Czarina gave a hundred thousand roubles to Gressen, prefect at St. Petersburg, for frustrating the plot to kill the Czar.

A Paris paper says that France has concluded a defensive alliance with the other powers.

James Grant, the Scotch novelist, is dead.

Mr. Gladstone's motion for a special committee on "Times" Parnell affair, was lost by 317 to 233. Sir Edward Clarke's motion for the house to decline to treat with the "Times" article for breach of privilege, was carried.

One hundred and seventy miners perished in the recent explosion in British Columbia.

## Special to the Colonist.

### THE SUNKEN WESTERN BOAT.

RENEWS, to-day.

Two western boats left here to-day, to assist in getting up James's boat, which sunk at Shoe Cove. Two other boats intended going, but got aground, and could not go. It is hoped they will raise her. If not, it will be a dead loss to James and the Cape Race folks. I will wire particulars on Monday.

### OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Numerous patterns..... Gibb & Calvert  
Shares for sale..... Robt J Kent  
New timothy hay seed..... M & J Tobin  
Schooners for sale..... Geo Knowling  
The very lat-st..... O'Flaherty & McGregor  
Business notice..... Geo Knowling  
Table maid wanted..... ap. Tremont hotel  
Op-nng of Art Exhibition..... see advt

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Numerous - Patterns!  
TO SELECT FROM

FOR OUR

65s. Suits and 17s. 6d. Trousers.

The Best Value in the City.

GIBB & CALVERT,  
may 7, 31fp 160 Water Street.

### FOR SALE.

## Four Shares

IN THE

Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Company, Lim.

Apply to ROBERT J. KENT,  
may 7, 1w,fp Solicitor, Duckworth Street

## M. & J. TOBIN

Have just received, ex Sarah Wallace,  
[AND SELLING CHEAP]

### New Timothy Hay Seed.

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

Ploughs, Cultivators, Rakes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Prongs, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, Varnish, Turpentine, Whiting, Ochre and an endless variety of Brushes.

—ALL SIZES OF—

Cut, Wrought, Galvanized and Dory Nails,  
170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach).  
may 7 M. & J. TOBIN.

### FOR SALE.

## 4 Small Schooners

CHEAP.

C. KNOWLING,  
may 7, fp, s&t, tf Admr. Estate late P. Hutchins.

### WANTED.

A TABLE MAID.  
—may 7. ap at "Tremont Hotel."

### New Advertisements.

## The Very Latest!

### HATS, CAPS, SCARFS AND TIES.

Just received, per steamer *Peruvian*, a few cases

Hats, Caps, Scarfs & Ties—newest styles & latest fashions

SEE OUR WINDOWS TO-NIGHT.

O'FLAHERTY & MACGREGOR,

may 7, 21, fp

211, Water Street.

### NOTICE.

## The Entrance to our New Grocery Department

IS THROUGH THE DRY-GOODS SHOP.

We have a large stock, and will sell at the lowest cash prices.

CEO. KNOWLING,

may 7, 11, fp

Late P. Hutchins.

## Standard Marble Works.

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



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

—OF—

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c

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

ap 20, 3m, fp, w&s

JAMES McINTYRE.

## On Sale by Subscribers.

360, WATER STREET.

## SEED OATS and HAY SEED.

may 5 T. & J. GRACE.

## 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 offal, 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.

ap 27, 2w, fp

## BOWRING BROS.

### FOR CENTS WEAR.

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.

ap 28, 31w

### JOHN STEER.

### Junior Branch Benevolent Irish Society.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF JUNIOR Branch of Benevolent Irish Society will be held in St. Patrick's Hall on SUNDAY NEXT, after the half-past ten o'clock Mass, for the purpose of the election of Officers and reception of new members. A full attendance of Directors is requested.

may 6, 21, fp

J. T. FITZPATRICK, Sec. Directors.

### GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

### J. J. & L. FURLONG'S

3, Arcade Buildings.

### UNDER-CLOTHING IN CASHMERE,

Merino and Cotton

Half Hose—in silk, Cashmere, Merino and Cotton

Summer Coats and Vests—in Cashmere Cloth and Brown Holland.

Cricket, Dress and Walking Shoes

Lawn Tennis Shirts and Flannels

Handkerchiefs, Ties, Hats, &c., &c.

All marked at a very low figure. may 5, 21

### 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.

ap. 0, 1m, 1, th&s, fp

### 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—9d. to 10s. each.

Stumps—1s. to 12s 6d. set.

GARRETT BYRNE,

may 2, 4, 2, 7, 12&17 opp. New Post Office.

### WANTED.

THREE OR FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS.

[Mortgage on Fee-Simple Property.]

P. J. SCOTT,

Solicitor, Old Post Office Building. may 5

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## HAY - SEED!

### JUST RECEIVED.

ex Sarah Wallace from Boston,

## A few Barrels Fresh TIMOTHY HAY SEED.

—Also—

A Full Assortment of

## American - Hardware.

CHEAP! CHEAP!!

## Arcade - Hardware - Store.

M. MONROE,

317 - Water - Street.

may 6, 1w, fp

## Rubber Hose--3-4 inch

50 feet Rolls—8d. and 10d. ft.  
Cut lengths—10d. and 1s. ft.



HOSE PIPES, - HOSE COUPLINGS,  
HOSE BANDS, HOSE MENDERS,  
&c., - &c., - &c.

RAW HIDE CUT LACING for Belting.

## 20 doz. "G.B.D" Pipes.

Silver-mounted Briars—in cases.  
Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches,  
Amber Mouth Pieces,  
Tobacco Cutters, &c., &c., &c.

### Marine Glasses, Telescopes,

Barometers, Salinometers,  
Brass Dory Compasses,  
Walker's Patent Logs—A1 & A2.

### J. H. MARTIN & CO.

may 4, 31fp, w, s&th 143 Water Street.

## NOW LANDING.

ex Portia from New York,

150 barrels Family Mess Pork,

[FIGGE'S AND KING'S.]

75 barrels Heavy Prime Mess Pork,

100 barrels Choice Packet Beef,

[VARIOUS BRANDS.]

—AND—

500 barrels CHOICE SUPERFINE FLOUR.

HEARN & CO.

may 5, 1w, fp, eod

## Freight for Glasgow.

THE BARQT. ADAMANTINE WILL sail about the 10th instant for Glasgow direct. Freight will be taken at reasonable rates. Apply to

BOWRING BROTHERS.

may 6, 31fp

## 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, & CO

If in haste, wire

Gloucester Net and Twine Co.,

Office: 96 Commercial Street, Boston. ap 19, 2w, 5, th&s

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady DesVoeux.

## The 9th Annual Art Exhibition

—WILL OPEN IN THE—

**ATHENEUM HALL,**  
On MONDAY at 4 p.m.

Admission—10 cents.

Members of the Society of Arts may use their cards of membership as Season Tickets throughout.

J. W. NICHOLS,  
Hon. Sec.

## 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 £245. 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. ap 12, 81fp, t&th

## New Goods!

JUST RECEIVED,

per Sparkling Glace from London, the under-mentioned goods, and for sale by—

## J. J. O'REILLY.

### TAYLOR BROS. MARVILLA COCOA

—12-lb boxes & 4-lb packages.

Fry's Homopathic Cocoa—14-lb boxes & 4-lb pkgs.

Fry's Chocolate—7-lb boxes and 4-lb pkgs.

Fry's Cocoa and Milk—4-lb tins

Condensed Milk—1-lb tins

French Coffee (ground) 4, 4, 1 & 7-lb tins

French Green Peas—1-lb tins

Thyme—4-pint bottles

Savory in 4-pint ditto

Curry Powder—in 4-pint bottles

Yorkshire Relish—in 4-pint bottles

Lea & Perrin's Sauce—1 & 4-pint bottles

Chick's Fruit Jelly—in quart bottles

Mushroom Catsup—in quart bottles

Raspberry Syrup—quart bottles

Orange Syrup—quart bottles

Lime Juice—quart bottles

Lime Juice—quart bottles

York-cut Hams—12 and 16-lb each

Macaroni—7-lb tins; Vermicelli—7-lb tins

Arrowroot—7-lb tins; Tapioca—7-lb tins

Sago—7-lb tins; Pearl Barley

Coleman's Mustard—in 4 and 1-lb tins

Coleman's Mustard—in 9-lb kegs

Keenan's Mustard—4-lb tins

Liebig's Extract Meat—2-oz and 4-oz pots

White Pepper (ground) in 7-lb tins

Black Pepper (ground) in 7-lb tins

Pimento (ground) in 7-lb tins

Ginger (ground) in 7-lb tins

Cassia (ground) in 7-lb tins

Cream of Tartar—in boxes and jars

Loaves—in 7-lb packets; Nutmeg—in 7-lb ditto

Table Salt—1-lb packets; Table Salt, 2-lb bottles

Table Vinegar in bottles and cask

Sweet Oil in bottles and flasks

V. G. Nixey's and N. Crane's Blacklead

Harness Liquid in small and medium crocks

31-man's Blue Starch in 4 cwt. cases

Coleman's White Starch in 4 cwt. cases

Ball Blue in 1-lb and 7-lb boxes

Traced Pickles in cases, 3 doz each

Brushes in cases, 3 doz each

Wash-brushes in sets; Stove-brushes

Whitewash-brushes; Currants in cases, 1 cwt each

Confecionery—assorted, in 5-lb boxes

Confecionery—assorted, in 5-lb boxes

Confecionery—assorted, in 7-lb tins

### Wholesale and Retail.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

This being the Jubilee year, great bargains may be expected, as the above will be sold at lowest market prices.

J. J. O'REILLY,

may 4 290 Water-st., 43 & 45 Kings 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 Growing" (60 cts.; \$5 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): "Jerkins' Vocal Echoes" (\$1.00); Tilden's "Choice Trios" (\$1.00); Morse's "Wellfleet College Collection" (\$1.00).

For Common Schools—"Song Bells" (50 cts.; \$4.50 per doz.) A favorite general collection of songs. As good and practical Note Readers, we commend Emerson and Brown's *Song Reader* (book 1: 50 cts., book 2: 60 cts.).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MONDAY, March 28.

(continued.)

SECOND READING OF SHEEP PRESERVATION BILL.

Hon. Dr. CROWDY thought the house would find no great difficulty in approving of the principle of the bill, the object it aims at being a good one and of considerable importance to the community, as proved by previous attempts to legislate for its promotion. He could not, however, assent to all the details of the measure as it now presents itself, although he did not sympathize in any sentimental objections that may be raised, as he believed the Newfoundland dog, as described in stories, and pictured in children's books, does not now exist anywhere except in London. Its place is now filled in this country by

A MISERABLE MONGREL hardly meriting the name, and not worthy of throwing the protecting arm of the law around it. As regards the difficulty of bringing such animals within the reach of the law, it may be said that there are very few laws that are now infringed in individual localities. He regarded the bill as rather too complicated, going too far in some points and not far enough in others. Instead of proposing to destroy all dogs except collies, he thought it would be better to eliminate from the proscription such dogs as are not mischievous nor prone to the destruction of sheep, and allow them to exist under due restriction. Sporting dogs and terriers, which are useful for shooting game, and destroying vermin; and small house dogs which, though capable of mischief when associated with larger ones, but would be harmless were the others removed, and are useful as watch dogs, should be exempt from the list. But a wholesale slaughter of all dogs, except collies, without benefit of clergy, appears to be a useless, unwarrantable and unnecessary piece of cruelty. He thought the hon. introducer of the bill deserves credit for the ingenuity he has displayed in framing the section providing that a vote of

A MAJORITY OF THREE-FOURTHS of the electors of a district may preserve dogs in that district. Even if not in accordance with the fitness of things, the onus of taking the initiative to set the law in motion being placed on those wishing to keep dogs, and not upon those desirous to destroy them, was certain to have the effect of leading to their extermination. He was, under the reverse principle, situated in the existing law, it is easy to imagine the difficulty of putting it in force, as many a man would go on suffering quietly rather than act in so unkind and unneighborly a way, or take steps for the destruction of his neighbor's dogs. On the other hand, in this case, it may be found difficult or impossible to obtain the sanction of three-fourths of the electors of a district to vote for the retention of dogs; hence, under the second section of the bill, all would be destroyed save sheep dogs, which alone are exempted from its operation. The eighth section also presents to his mind a rather curious condition of things. It prescribes that when dogs, on requisition of three-fourths of the electors, are permitted to be kept in a district by proclamation of the governor in council, no new petition from the same district will be permitted until after the expiration of ten years. Now, long before the end of ten years, one half the persons who signed the petition in the first place, may have changed their minds; because dogs few and harmless at the time, may have become a nuisance and a pest in the district. But people must only

GRIN AND BEAR IT until the ten years have come to an end, as there is no machinery provided to escape from the hard and fast condition of the bill. Again, this bill exempts from destruction only collies or sheep dogs. Now, as a matter of fact, no dog is more destructive than the collie when untrained, yet while this bill would permit them to run without restraint, it makes no provision compelling the owner of sheep dogs to have them trained. He saw many difficulties in attempting to carry out such a drastic measure as this. While there is a bare possibility that the majority of a district may vote for the retention of dogs, if the neighboring district goes in for their destruction, there would be nothing but an imaginary line between them, and it would require a more impassible barrier than that to prevent the dogs from one district ravaging the flocks of the other. Dogs that destroy sheep and having once

TASTED THEIR BLOOD will travel miles to glut their appetites. He would freely admit the necessity of some measure to check as far as possible the destruction wrought by dogs upon sheep, for which this country is admirably adapted, and the keeping of which is especially the poor man's industry; because if he can keep a few of them he is above extreme want. He thought it would be a pity that any objections raised should prevent the bill from going into committee, and whatever the issue may be, the country owes a debt of gratitude to its hon. introducer for his persistent efforts to promote the industries of the country and thereby improve the condition of the people.

Mr. MONROE regretted he could not agree with the subtle reasoning, nor sympathize with the sentimental view of the hon. Colonial Secretary in dealing with this question. Whatever may have been advanced twenty years ago in favor of the preservation of

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, has ceased to have force in these later times. At that time wood for fuel was obtainable near the principal settlements all round the country, and dogs were useful in aiding the poorer classes to draw fuel for their homes: they really had no other means of getting it out. But as civilization and population have advanced, the forests have been re-cut, and now in the largest settlements the woods are too far to be reached by dogs, and their place has been largely filled by what are called Forbay ponies. He agreed with hon. Dr. Crowdy that this bill does not go far enough and yet goes too far. He (Mr. M.) should like to see it proved that all dogs should be exterminated except those known to be harmless. To every sensible man it must be evident that the cultivation of the soil, and the raising of sheep all over the Island, would confer immense benefit upon the people, especially those of the outports in many of which cows cannot be kept, and where sheep are prevented on account of the existence of destructive dogs. On this recent people in several parts of the Island where there is good grass for sheep, are shut out from the opportunity of keeping them; and will be so, so long as no law is in force providing for

THE EXTERMINATION OF DOGS. Under the provisions of the existing law, as well as this, the main object of each would be defeated because so long as power remains to keep dogs in any district, it would be impossible to prevent their incursions into the adjoining ones where they might still commit depredation upon the sheep and cattle. While this permissive power exists, any law to prevent the destruction of sheep by dogs cannot be more than partially successful. Hence he thought it was unprofitable to pass any act that would be practically inoperative, like too many already upon our statute book, which remain dead letters owing to the absence of adequate machinery to give the effect. Unless the popular opinion is favorable, it is almost impossible to carry out some laws. He must say that he was in favor of the general principle that dogs should be exterminated, especially all those of a kind known to worry or destroy sheep; and it would be found no doubt after the expiration of

ten year's experience, the period allowed by the bill, that any district that was freed from dogs would not seek for their restoration. He thought hon. gentlemen would recognize the difficulties that exist in carrying out such a bill, and strive to devise means by which its provisions might be made effective for the useful object intended. He considered it would be creditable to us to prevent

THE USE OF SPORTING DOGS by gentlemen who come here occasionally and spend a considerable amount of money amongst the people. Sporting dogs might, therefore be permitted to keep within certain restrictions. He thought the hon. introducer of the bill deserves credit for his earnest and disinterested advocacy of measures for the benefit of the country; and he (Mr. M.) was thoroughly in accord with him in the object sought to be attained by this bill.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY—The hon. gentleman seemed to misunderstand what he (Mr. S.) had said, regarding the sentimental side of the subject. What he (C. S.) did say was that he should not allow sentimental considerations to influence him in the view he took regarding the bill.

Hon. C. R. AYRE considered the measure one of great importance to the colony. We have proof that the existing law is to a great extent a failure, and it is high time, if we want to raise the people from a condition of starvation and degradation, to pass such a measure as that now submitted to us that will tend considerably to abolish the scourge of dogs. For many years past we have heard complaints from several parts of the Island of the destruction of sheep by dogs, and it was safe to say their existence meant a loss of tens of thousands of dollars to the colony. Therefore, those upon whom falls the duty of making its laws should see another attempt to carry out more fully and effectively the object only partly achieved by the act already on the statute-book. If a law were enacted for

THE EXTERMINATION OF DOGS, every one would know what was meant, and many persons would be induced to keep sheep, knowing that protection was no longer doubtful. If this bill be considered not adequate to the effectual attainment of the object it aims at it should, if possible, be improved, for the time has arrived when it is absolutely necessary to pass some such laws to encourage the people in the furtherance of agriculture and industrial matters connected with it in the way of assisting them to support themselves. What is the value of the dogs in the country now compared with the loss they have inflicted by their ravages, as well as the loss consequent upon the prevention of sheep-keeping by their presence? Dogs are not now of much necessity to the poor man as they were in past times, and as compared with the value to him and his family of a few sheep, the dog sinks into insignificance. Thousands of poor people in the colony

NEVER TASTE FRESH MEAT from one year's end to another, which would not be the case if sheep-keeping were practised. Those who suffer such privations would enjoy a luxury now denied them, as well as their more favored fellow colonists in the wealthy settlements. He thought no man was justified in keeping dogs to the injury and loss of his neighbor, and any one who would persist in doing so should be regarded as a selfish being, without feeling for the sufferings of his brother man. The struggle should give way to the weaker, the rich to the poor, when it comes a question of the surrender of a right or privilege which diminished the means of the support of the poor man. And he joined with hon. gentlemen who have spoken in expressing his appreciation of the efforts made by the hon. introducer of the bill to lift the laboring classes of the country to a condition of greater prosperity, for which this bill is eminently calculated. He had much pleasure in supporting it.

Hon. JOHN SYME had listened with much pleasure to the remarks of hon. gentlemen, and he must say that though he approved of the bill, he could not go to the full length of exterminating all dogs except collies. He had too great a regard for his sporting friends to deprive them of the means of puruing their game at certain seasons of the year, the whole enjoyment and utility of which would be removed by the destruction of

POINTERS AND SETTERS. Such are not the dogs that kill sheep, but mongrel, half famished brutes, which infest the settlements in most parts of the island. It is seldom that we hear of injury to sheep by sporting dogs, but it is a well-known fact that the Newfoundland dog, no matter how well fed, will attack sheep whenever the opportunity presents itself. He (Mr. S.) had sent to the old country some years ago, one of the finest specimens of a Newfoundland dog that he could procure. Having subsequently been in Scotland, and out taking a walk with the owner of the dog, the moment he saw a flock of sheep he made directly for them, and killed one instantly. The dog was kept in for a week or ten days, as the owner did not wish to have him destroyed right away, although the owner of the sheep desired it. However, in a fortnight's time the dog got out again, went to the same flock and killed two more sheep. He referred to this instance to show that no matter how well fed and cared for, Newfoundland dogs, whether full bred or mongrel, will destroy sheep whenever the chance offers.

HAVING ONCE TASTED THEIR BLOOD cannot be restrained. Hence, if the country be divided into districts for the purpose of this measure, it will be found, in many cases, inoperative. To effectually carry out the object aimed at, the bill would have to be a measure of general extermination of all dogs that are supposed to be antagonistic to sheep. He thought the hon. introducer of the bill has adopted a wise course in placing the onus of taking the initiative on the government, as he (Mr. S.) took it. Because it stipulates that if the majority of any district desire to keep dogs, three-fourths of the electors therein must petition therefor, and have a proclamation issued by the governor in council, granting such permission; while, in the existing act, it is required that those who seek the destruction of dogs should petition for the slaughter of their neighbor's dog. He considered the mode of procedure proposed by this bill the better one. He believed that if dogs, generally, were destroyed, there should soon be a large increase in the

legislation, and were suggested by circular despatches from the home government. Bills to be committed tomorrow. Hon. Dr. CROWDY gave notice to ask the hon. Colonial Secretary whether the government propose putting into operation at any time a law which already exists on the statute book for registration of births, deaths and marriages. The house then adjourned till Wednesday next

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

THE MOHAWK MINSTRELS MUSICAL Magazine, of favourite songs & Ballads, as sung by them at Agricultural Hall London. Nos. 1 to 51 at the low price of 30 cents each. New & popular songs—by the best authors

NEW JOKE BOOKS.

Francis & Davis Nigger Jokes, &c., only 30 cents. The Mohawk Minstrels Book of Dramas, Dialogues, &c., in five parts at 30 cents each. Tambo's End Mens Minstrel Gags—30 cents. Brudner Bones-New Book of Jokes—30 cents.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn, (OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Leaux 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.

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

129, Water Street - 129.

We are now Offering the New TIMAFOO CURTAIN NET,

VARIOUS PATTERNS, A Superior lot of POUND VELVETEENS, POUND COTTONS, from 6d. per lb. POUND CRETONNES, Choice Patterns. Lancaster Window Blinds, in all widths. Linoleum, 2 yards wide, 2s. 6d per yrd. Corsets from 1s. 6d. to 15s. per pair. Carpets, from 2s. per yard. Stair Carpeting, from 5d per yard. Stair Canvas Tweeds from 1s. 3d. per yard. Pears' Scented Soap, New Wire Dress Improver. Ladies' Gloves from 7d. per pair. A large assortment of Ladies' Hosiery and Boots may be seen at R. HARVEY.

JUST RECEIVED.

{per steamer Austrian from } Liverpool & Glasgow }

Part Spring Goods

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. ap18,2m

M. & J. TOBIN,

New Teas-Season 1887

{Just landed ex steamer Nova } {Scotian, 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.

TO LET.

For Grazing Purposes.

One Large Field, and adjoining Woodland, about 80 acres, near the Rope Walk. —AND FOR SALE—

A FEW TONS HAY.

Apply to JAMES BRYDEN. ap25,tf,may2,2w

For the Summer Months. Farm Servant Wanted

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By the author of "Under a Shadow."

CHAPTER XXXVIII.—(Continued.)  
A CRISIS OF FATE.

When Lord Castlemaine saw the pair by the fountain, he was wild with jealousy. That any man should dare look on his wife with such adoring admiration! The fact was, that Gertrude had become accustomed to Colonel Lennox's adoring, passionate gaze, and merely considered it "his way of looking," without considering what it meant.

His first impulse was to spring forward, seize his wife's hand, and lead her away—away from the garden-party, away from London, away from England! But Lord Castlemaine belonged to a class, which, however hot may be its passion, is schooled in self-control; repression; decorum, these were his earliest lessons. He checked himself a moment to take his breath—to become master of himself. In that moment the Duke of Portsea, with Lady Gordon on his arm, stepped from the circle of evergreens and stood before the countess and the colonel.

Lord Castlemaine was not near enough to hear what was said; but there are actions that have a clear voice. After the interchange of a few sentences, Lady Gordon laid her hand on the colonel's arm, and the moved out of sight, while the Duke of Portsea gave his arm to Gertrude, and they directed their steps toward the conservatory.

Lord Castlemaine understood it all. The conduct of his wife was giving rise to comment and suspicion; Lady Gordon had intervened to save the imprudent Gertrude from her own folly; the fatherly like old duke was quietly defending Lady Castlemaine from a dangerous man.

Rudolph's heart burned hotly. His wife in this terrible position! But he must control himself; they were near him. His eyes of husband and wife met. His flamed indignation; her's shot defiance.

Possibly the good duke saw these signals of warfare, and so threw himself into the breach.

"Ah, Castlemaine!" he cried, "your wife has honored me by going with me to see Lady Gordon's famous rhododendron; it took the prize at the show in Russell's Square last week; therefore, it is the finest rhododendron in London, in England in all the world; and we go to pay our homage to it. I do not wish to resign my fair partner; age is now graced by beauty. Will you come with us, or are you satisfied with the company she is in?"

Lord Castlemaine bowed low. "My wife could not be in better company than she is in now."

Gertrude understood him. He had seen her with Lennox. The hand on the duke's arm trembled a little, and her bosom heaved quickly. She wished that she were alone, that she might burst into angry tears. She was, then, watched, spied, condemned! There would follow further scenes angry scenes of crimination and recrimination. Gertrude did not love quarreling. She preferred peace, but a peace in which she might have her own way. Rather than yield to injustice, to indignities, to arbitrary rule, she would quarrel to the bitter end.

Probably, a beautiful rhododendron was never looked on with more wandering and less admiring eyes. Lord Castlemaine withdrew from the frequented walks; he could not bear to meet any one. He took a secluded seat, and gave himself up to a bitter thought.

Every wind-stirred leaf, every chirping bird, every humming insect seemed echoing condemnations of the folly of Gertrude. What hope was there for one headstrong against counsel, lenient to vice, careless of her own dignity? He did not know that only the first of these charges held good against Gertrude.

Lady Gordon came and placed herself at his side; she laid her hand on his arm.

"You look sad, my friend."  
Lord Castlemaine knew that she had something to say, and if this subject must be opened, better with an old friend like Lady Gordon, a woman of good judgment, than with any other.

"I am sad," he said. "I am bitterly disappointed, much perplexed."

"The task of guiding a beautiful wife so young as yours, through the quicksands of modern society is not an easy one," said Lady Gordon. "You must remember that what makes it so hard is the very thing we most admire. Innocence, incapability of wrong-doing, ignorant of what wrong is; simplicity and frankness that conceal nothing—these make Gertrude's danger."

"To think that my wife could be in danger—"

"Not in danger of any wrong-doing, believe me, but of criticism and slanderous tongues. You should warn her against Lennox. He is paying her very pointed attention, and she does not know it."

"I have warned her in the strictest manner over and over."  
(to be continued.)

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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

DEBATE ON PROHIBITION.

MONDAY, April 18.

(continued.)

Mr. PETERS—I do not intend to occupy the time of the house at any considerable length at this late hour, and I have merely risen to say a few words in reply to certain observations that have fallen from hon. members who are supporting the other side of this question. In the first place, as a temperance man, I must congratulate the hon. Attorney General on the very able speech which he delivered when introducing this resolution. Regarding the attitude which Mr. Grieve has assumed towards this subject, I may say that numbers of our people will read his remarks, and from his position in the community many will regard him as

AN AUTHORITY

upon the matter. The hon. member was not in the house a few years ago, for if he were here he would not have stated this evening that no petitions had been presented here in favour of prohibition. To show the hon. member he is in error I may inform him that petitions were forwarded from Britannia Cove, Lower Island Cove, Western Bay, Pass Island, Freshwater Random, Blackhead, Green's Harbor, Chance Cove, Chapel Arm, Dildo, Harbor Mille, St. John's 2, Portugal Cove, Herring Neck, Moreton's Harbor, Twillingate, Flat Islands, Grand Bank, Bonavista, Greenspond, Goose Bay, Random, Old Perlican, Harbor Buffett, Heart's Content, Bonne Bay, Bauline, St. George's Bay 2, district of Burgeo and LaPoile, and from Bonavista Bay—all being similar in verbiage, and all being in favor of resolutions before the chair. Here, then, we have thirty petitions signed by thousands of our people, asking the house to pass a law that will enable them to vote upon the subject of prohibition. The responsibility rests entirely in the hands of the people. In the event of their deciding in favor of prohibition, the house will afterwards say when the law shall be put into operation, which may not be

FOR YEARS TO COME.

The dealers in this trade knowing that such a law has been passed will not import any more liquor. Time will be given them to sell the stock on hand consequently the argument put forward concerning the vested rights of these people, does not hold good under the circumstances. Mr. Grieve stated that he did not agree with the principle of a majority vote in this matter, but I would call his attention to the system of voting under our present local option law. A petition is signed by one-fifth of the electors of any locality, upon which a proclamation is issued by command of his Excellency, declaring that a poll shall be taken on the subject. On the poll being declared, if it be found that two-thirds of the people are against the liquor traffic, then the sale of spirits in that locality will be prohibited for a period of three years. Now comes the unfairness of the point. If at the expiration of that time there are any persons who feel themselves aggrieved by the operations of

THE LOCAL OPTION ACT,

they can, by forwarding a petition to that effect, have the sale of liquors resumed amongst them by a one-third vote. It will thus be seen that it takes a two-third vote to make a man sober, and only one-third to make him a drunkard. I do not think this is fair, and I cannot believe that Mr. Grieve would assume his present position towards this question if he were fully aware of the views of his constituents upon it. Whilst speaking on this subject I cannot do better than refer to an article from Cardinal Manning, one of the greatest temperance advocates of the age. (Here hon. member read the article.) I think I read sufficient of the article to show the sentiments of one of the most eminent men in the world on the question which is now before the house. Some hon. members in the course of their observations referred to the subject of our inability to carry out such a law, but in my opinion no better place could be selected to carry its operations into successful effect.

OUR VERY ISOLATION

is an argument in our favor. I am sorry that the amendment has been introduced, as it will be the means of preventing a straightforward vote on the subject of prohibition. It has also been put forward for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the temperance people throughout the country, but I hope hon. members will be wise enough to take into consideration the great evils that surround the liquor traffic notwithstanding all that has been said by Mr. O'Mara on the subject. I remember the time when the most disgraceful scenes were created on Water-street by parties rolling out of public houses under the influence of strong drink. A wonderful change has no doubt taken place in this respect since then, but the evils of the traffic are still apparent amongst us. We still see the flower of the city and country, young men with good intelligence, bright prospects and the comfort of their homes becoming addicted to the bane of intemperance. In conclusion, sir, I hope and trust that we will be wise enough to come to this amendment which has been proposed. And if we do I believe that none of us will have any reason to regret the step which we took.

Mr. McGRATH—I am very sorry that I cannot agree with the views put forward by the hon. and learned member for Burin (Mr. Peters) because I believe he is regarding this question, a question fraught with so many issues and of such

VITAL IMPORTANCE,

from an entirely sectional standpoint. He appears to regard it only as it will affect his own district, and as the passing of a prohibitory law would still increase the smuggling trade which now goes on between that district and the island of St. Pierre. He supports the hon. Attorney General's resolutions. The hon. member should rise above mere district interests; he should look at the question as it will affect the district of Burin alone. I feel safe in saying that so long

as the adjacent island of St. Pierre remains in the hands of the French, just so long will smuggling be carried on between the western part of our coast and this French settlement, and just so long will it be impossible to carry out the provisions of a prohibitory law.

Mr. KEAN—I have to congratulate you, sir, upon the intelligent discussion which has taken place here this evening upon this very important question, and I have also to congratulate you, sir, on the

APPARENT GOOD ORDER

which you have kept, because, from the time that the hon. member for Bay-de-Verde, Mr. March, spoke, there has not been the slightest interruption of any kind, and I trust that this will characterize this debate right through. It is a matter of regret to me that these hon. gentlemen, who are not prepared to vote for prohibition do not advance some arguments in favor of their side of the question. Surely their cause is not so bad that they cannot bring forward a straight argument in its favour. We have heard but one side of the story so far, and we know that there is a good deal of truth in the old saying that, one side of the story is very good till the other side is told. But there does not appear to be another side to this story at all; the temperance people appear to have the matter their own way entirely, and if some of those who are opposed to prohibition do not tell us why, then we can only come to the one conclusion, that they have no cause; that they believe in the other side, but for reasons that are best known to themselves, they intend to vote against their convictions. A friend of mine once told me that in order to become

A TEMPERANCE LECTURER

it was necessary to have been a drunkard, it was necessary to know and to have felt the effects of liquor to preach against it. He said that one should be several times so drunk that if he fell down he should catch hold of the grass to get up again. I feel thankful that I was never in such a position, nor do I think it necessary to be placed in such straits in order that one might be convinced of the evil effects of strong drink, or in order that one might be able to speak against the traffic, in spite of all that my friend might say to the contrary. It is not any more necessary to become intoxicated to understand and realize the effects than it is to take poison in order that you may realize and understand its effects upon the human system. There is nothing new or startling about this question of prohibition; it is the burning question in the neighboring Dominion and in the United States of America, and is even now the law in many of the states of that Republic. In our own country, too, it is in force to a limited extent, for prohibition is only a territorial extension of the permission and local option laws. I will now, sir, with your permission, read to the committee

AN EXTRACT

from an article bearing upon this question:—

"In the State of Nebraska, ten years ago, a member of the legislature who did not drink liquor was an exception; to-day a member who does it is an exception. To-day a member could not be elected in Nebraska, on any party ticket, if it was known he was a tippler."

"The legislature met last winter, and during the entire session I saw no member under the influence of liquor. I understood there was a member drunk, but his friends said he was suffering with brain fever, and kept him out of sight until he became sober."

"As I look over the rapid advance that has been, and is being, made in this country, I have no doubt that the temperance question will come up in every year when there is a general election, until it is settled; each year it will come with louder knocks, and each year with more urgent demands. Politicians and party leaders will be taught that they cannot trifle with this question, that home principles and moral principles are dearer to honest men than party fealty or party success. This truth leads to another one, viz.: "A question is never settled until it is settled right."

"Put the two together; it must be settled, it must be settled right, and we can proceed to an intelligent discussion of the issues."

"Gentlemen, whether you believe in the use of alcoholic liquor or not, the issues in this case must be investigated, and you must make up your minds to meet them like thinking men. Compromise, upon a question of principle, is always a victory for the devil. If you know you are right; if your conscience, your reason, tells you you are right, and then for the sake of temporary peace, you make concessions to the side that you know to be wrong, you will find sooner or later that you have involved yourself in greater trouble, and probably in a worse fight, one that will not be settled until you retrace the wrong steps which you have taken. Tell one lie and you will find it necessary to tell others to prevent detection of the first. The history of the world is simply recorded demonstrations of these truths."

"Gentlemen, with these truths as a starting point we are ready to continue the investigation. This is not a personal matter between the drunkard maker and temperance advocate. Whether the drunkard maker is

A SCOUNDREL OR A GENTLEMAN

weighs not an atom in settling the merits of the case. For the purposes of this investigation, it matters not whether he is a devil or an angel of light. If he is an angel he cannot make a devilish principle a good one; if he is a devil he cannot make a God-given principle a bad one."

"This one truth admits of another, and that is that there must be no retreat in this matter; it must be settled sooner or later, and the sooner the better. It will only be a matter of time, when those who are returned to this legislature will have to make prohibition a prominent plank in their platform. A more reasonable request than that contained in the resolutions of the hon. Attorney General could not be placed before any legislature. It gives the people the power to say whether they will any longer tolerate this evil in their midst or not. We do not do it. It is left with the public, and they decide it. I have no hesitation in saying that ten years ago it would not have been desirable for anyone to bring such a question as this before the legislature. But

ten years have made a very great difference in public sentiment upon this matter of temperance, and now a man may dare to do that which he would not venture to do a few years ago, express his views in favor of a prohibitory measure, and vote in favor of it. And, sir, the very same arguments which are advanced against

THE PERMISSIVE BILL

and subsequently against the local option law are now advanced against these resolutions, and there is about the same amount of weight in them now as there was then. Some time ago I was crossing Bonavista in the coastal boat, when temperance became the subject of discussion on the deck of that noble steamship, and a gentleman commenced to find fault with the local option law, and to lend weight to his argument, as he thought, he stated that liquor was being sent into prescribed districts, particularly the district of Harbor Grace, in coffins. That, I think was the very best argument that could possibly be used in favor of local option, for if the local option law means the confining of the liquor interest, it was as much as they could ever expect at the time. Now I contend that it is the duty of the prohibitionists (and I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, it is an agreeable one), for them to have the honor to bury it, and as the old woman said of the devil when you bury him, bury him face downwards, so that all his efforts for freedom will only mean getting deeper and deeper into the mire. The temperance reformers have acted wisely, they commenced by educating the people up to their views, and by getting restrictions placed upon the traffic until they reach the goal of prohibition. They commenced at the right end of the rope. I once read

A STORY OF A DOG

that belonged to a judge, and this dog was in the habit of biting. The dog was tried for the offence and the jury brought in a verdict that his ears should be snipped, this was done accordingly, but this did not have the desired effect as he still showed a propensity to bite; it was again tried and a verdict was given to snip off his tail; still there was no improvement, the dog's vicious propensity remained intact, and as a last resort the order was given to shoot the dog; the order was obeyed, and that dog was never known to bite any one after that. The same may be said of the giant evil of intemperance, the only way to dispose of it is to kill it right out altogether. Mr. Watson's amendment only goes to the snipping of its ears and tail, while the resolution of the hon. Attorney General says, let us shoot it. I could understand hon. gentlemen opposing these resolutions if the question were to be decided by this house, but such is not the case. We merely authorize a poll to be taken, and if a majority of the people vote in favor of prohibition then it becomes the law of the land, and if they do not then there is an end of it. It is a well established principle that the majority have

THE POWER TO RULE

in this matter as well as in all others. I admit that there are other evils, but intemperance is one of the leaks by which Terra Nova is sinking. One way of dealing with a leak is to order the crew to the pumps, but another and more effective remedy is to stop the leak and that is the remedy we ask you to apply to a leak which has a great tendency to sink this country. When arguing the question of prohibition with a friend of mine the other day, he said, there is no one but will agree with you as to the evils of drunkenness, and it is only as to the remedy that there is any difference of opinion. My reply to him and to those hon. members who make the same statement here is that we have proof of the disease and are satisfied that the cure cannot but be a great deal better and that whether the cure were better or worse I do not see what harm could possibly come of trying it. The hon. member for St. John's East, Mr. O'Mara, says that within the past thirty years considerable decrease has taken place in the quantity of liquors imported into this country, and the hon. member for Trinity, Mr. Grieve, has taken the figures and this down as one proof why we should not support the resolution brought in by the hon. Attorney General. But the fact that there has been a decrease in

THE CONSUMPTION OF STRONG DRINK

while there has been an increase in the population shows, that temperance sentiment is daily increasing, and is to my mind a strong argument in favor of prohibition. When we further take into consideration the large number of places that have adopted the local option law, and that that law requires a two third majority for its enforcement, and have regard to the further fact, that many who do not vote in favor of that law express their willingness to support prohibition, I think that hon. members may safely come to the conclusion, that in supporting this measure they will be sustained by their constituents. I see no injustice in submitting this measure to a majority vote, as is now proposed; and if hon. members want

A TWO-THIRD VOTE

to carry this measure, to be consistent they ought to propose that the same vote be required for sending members to this house. I think, sir, it will reflect very little credit on our people, if we, their representatives, refuse to give them this right. Before resuming my seat, on this most important occasion, I cannot permit the amendment introduced by the hon. member Mr. Watson, to go unchallenged. For the information of the hon. member and the house, I should like to refer them to the consideration of an extract, in reference to high license, in which he pretends to believe so much. The extract is taken from

A WORK ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

by the hon. John B. Finch, than whom there is no greater authority. "Two years ago the editor of a leading paper, a genial, courteous gentleman, came to Lincoln in favor of high license. His talk occupied two hours, and I talked half an hour in reply. In opening his argument he said: "Ladies and gentlemen of Nebraska, I do not come to deny that intemperance is the curse of the state, that it is sapping and undermining our social, civil and political institutions. All this admitted." That was the starting-point, and he went on to say that the liquor business was bad,

all bad, not a good thing in it, but it could not be prohibited; people would sell, and it was better to restrain, and get a little money out of it.

The government has not stopped men from stealing, so is had better license them to steal if they will divide the proceeds with the city, is the logic of his plea boiled down.

A few weeks later Judge Isaac Haskell, in the Academy of Music, in Omaha, advocated the license side, and I the prohibition side of the question. He said at the beginning, "I despise drunkards; I hate drunkenness! It is the curse of this country. He went on to say: "People always have drunk; they will always will drink. You cannot prohibit the sale, you had better license and regulate it and get some money out of it." The church cannot exterminate the devil, so it had better go in partnership with him, and divide up the souls of men, is the argument.

In Wisconsin a gentleman by the name of Wooster, an attorney, was once discussing the question. He said: "I believe just as honestly as my friend Finch does that alcoholic liquor is a damnable beverage." Then he went on to say that people always had drunk and would drink. During my reply, I said if alcoholic liquor is a damnable beverage; then it follows that the traffic in a damnable beverage must be a damnable traffic, and the man who will advocate a damnable traffic in a damnable beverage must be—and there I left the audience to infer what the conclusion must be, the man was mad."

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I give the resolutions introduced by the hon. Attorney General my hearty and unqualified support, fully convinced that they are calculated, if carried, to bring about the happiness and prosperity in the near future of my native land.

(to be continued.)

THE COLONIST

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P. R. BOWERS,

Editor of the Colonist, St. John's Nfld.

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1887.

THAT 2ND READING OF ORANGE BILL

Our Prescott-street contemporary of yesterday evening, says:—

"It is not true, as stated in yesterday evening's Colonist, that the second reading of the bill was rushed through with indecent haste, and that advantage was taken of the unwelcome absence of certain gentlemen. The second reading of the bill was on the order paper for two days, and ample time was given for every gentleman to have been in his place if he wished. Mr. Kean said that as this measure had already been fully discussed by the select committee, he would content himself with moving the second reading."

In reply, we have to state that on Tuesday there was a meeting of the select committee to whom the bill was referred, and at which Sir William White way was heard in its support. On the same day it was read a first time. On Wednesday it appeared on the order paper for the first time, and hence the Mercury is misinformed as to its being on the order for two days. It stood, moreover, last on the order paper. In the ordinary course of procedure, it should not be read for a couple of days as there were several other matters on the order paper preceding it. Printed copies of the bill were placed on the desks of hon. members for the first time on Wednesday evening. As it is not only right, but customary to give others, besides the committee to whom bills are referred, an opportunity of reading them before the second reading comes on, it was evidently "indecent haste" to push through the second reading of the bill under the circumstances, particularly when several gentlemen known to be opposed to the bill, were absent.

Our neighbor of the Mercury, and not the Colonist, has been imposed upon, and hence we reiterate the statement that the bill was rushed through with "indecent haste"; and it will be now in order for the organ of the government to publish the division on the defeat of the bill.

Since penning the foregoing we have obtained a copy of the Order of the Day for Wednesday, May 4, 1887. Our readers at a glance will see that if the notice paper had been proceeded with in regular order that the Orange Bill should not have come on before Friday at the earliest:—

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, May 4, 1887.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL.—For adoption of the report of the joint committee of the legislature on the subject of the proposed arrangement with the French, and of certain resolutions embodying the terms of the said report.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

3rd reading road bill.  
3rd reading council's amendment on culling bill.  
Committee on Harbor Grace Water Company bill.  
Committee on St. John's municipal bill.  
Committee on landlord and tenant bill.

Committee on councils' amendments on education act.

Committee on councils' amendments on corrupt practices' act.

2nd reading roan bill.

2nd reading railways' bill.

2nd reading Orange Incorporation bill.

THE SAINT JOHN'S ART EXHIBITION.

The exhibition of the St. John's Society of Arts will open in the Athenæum, on Monday, and not only for Mr. Nichols, but for the general good of the community, it is desirable that it should be a great success. Owing to the absence of the Governor, and the illness of the Administrator, both of whom are warm friends of the institution, the exhibition will be opened by Hon. A. W. Harvey, the president of the Society of Arts. From his recognized ability and literary taste, an excellent address on the advantages and progress of art may be expected.

Art exhibitions in the mother country, are among the great attractions of the year, which open the gates of fame to genius, and interest all classes of the community. Similar exhibitions here on a small scale, of course, have increased in popularity, year by year since their inception, some ten years ago, by Mr. Nichol. The influence of art in improving taste, refining the mind and elevating the soul, has long since been recognized by the educationist, the philosopher and the theologian. The use of art, too, in its application to trades and manufactures makes it an object worthy the attention and encouragement of the legislator. We regard it as a very fortunate circumstance that this community has a society of arts, and that they have a gentleman of Mr. Nichols' talents to teach the rising generation the correct principles of art. The object of such exhibitions as the one to be held in the Athenæum hall on Monday, is to diffuse a taste for the beautiful, and we are informed, that a higher order of engravings and paintings is now in demand than formerly existed.

It is too late to urge readers, many of whom we know have valuable pictures and other objects of art, who have not already sent contributions to send them to the exhibition, but they can assist by attending and thus contribute to its pecuniary success. The Society of Arts are endeavoring a first class school of art, any funds they have or obtain are devoted solely in aiding that institution to furnish prizes for the encouragement of art-study. The more liberally the society is supported the greater return, in many ways, will be received by the public.

We are pleased to learn that the Exhibition promises to be a great improvement on those previously held, in the excellence of most branches if not all the work exhibited.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL TO STAND OVER.

The citizens of St. John's generally, will be pleased at the decision come to by the government, to let the St. John's municipal bill stand over till next session. The hon. Attorney General, we are informed, stated that he had no desire to force any municipal bill, which did not meet with the wishes of the citizens. This is the right spirit, and gives promise that next year we will have a bill enacted, which will give the citizens of St. John's control of their own affairs.

THE "TIMES" PARNELL FORGERY.

The Times forgery is the universal topic of conversation. Messrs. Walter and Buckle return to the charge this morning, April 26:— "We know not whether Mr. Parnell has made up his mind to adopt the attitude recommended by Mr. Sexton and to refuse even after Lord Hartington's pointed challenge to attempt to vindicate his character in a court of law. To denounce this letter as a villainous and barefaced forgery, connected with the object of influencing the division and of calumniating Mr. Parnell, is easy, but inadequate to the occasion. We pay no attention whatever to Mr. Parnell's big words, and if he should proceed to apply the only test, by which the truth can be plainly brought before the world, we are quite prepared to meet him." Several of the evening journals published facsimiles of the real signature of Mr. Parnell side by side with the forgery. The crime of Messrs. Walter and Buckle at once becomes apparent.

The Pall Mall Gazette of this evening, April 26th, has the following paragraph:—"There is one point worth keeping in mind when news arrives of outrages from Ireland, and that is, that in most places where crime takes place the National League has been driven out, either by Conservative priests, energetic landlords, or secret societies. Take Kerry, for instance, the district where the Curtins are so cruelly boycotted, and that where Miss Thompson's life was so cruelly endangered, are places where the league has ceased to exist. Still more striking is the case of Mill-street, where Mr. Hegarty has just been fired at. The priest there, a conservative canon, supported by Mr. Hegarty, rooted the league out of the district long ago. He seems to have taken about as much success as the government will take from the operations of their coercion bill."

Correspondence.

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

THE MUNICIPAL BILL FOR ST. JOHN'S.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

St. John's, May 7th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Every citizen of St. John's should feel grateful that the "act to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's" has been held over for further consideration.

This act was dangerous to every interest of the people of Newfoundland, socially, and financially; it was a determined effort to perpetuate the class system of legislation which has cursed this colony by keeping the people divided. Nothing would help to bring the people together more than an honest system of incorporation, sitting together at a common council board, talking over matters affecting their interest as citizens of the same town, must inevitably tend to break down barriers, kept up too long already, by class legislation.

As a Protestant, I feel humiliated in being obliged to write, that the real object of this act was to prevent the Roman Catholics of this town from using their privileges as citizens, it being alleged, that from their numerical superiority it would be dangerous to allow them the right or power to influence elections. The whole act bristles with the so-called safeguards. I cannot trust myself to write my opinion of the men, or class of men, who, for their personal interests, can hold such views in this age of progress and enlightenment.

Over fifty years ago, a mob of fanatics, urged on by demagogues, attacked and burnt a Roman Catholic convent, near Boston, Massachusetts; shocked at the act, the state government offered to rebuild the convent, but the Roman Catholic Bishop said, "No! let the ruins stand as a silent reminder of the effects of bigotry in a land boasting of free institutions, and religious liberty," and there they stood for many years, marring the fair landscape. I saw them in my boyhood, and when a man, revisiting the scene they stood there still.

The good bishop has long since gone to his reward, but the consequences of his action have shown themselves in the altered state of public opinion in the city of Boston. The rebuke contained by the sight of the ruins of the convent led to such changes, that to-day a Roman Catholic sits Mayor of Boston, put there by an overwhelming majority of the citizens of the "Puritan city."

The Roman Catholics of England have always been noted for their loyalty to the Crown, and have proved it often. Even now, when the state of affairs in Ireland is so unfortunate, the English Roman Catholics are found, politically, in opposition to their fellow-subjects and co-religionists. All history teaches us the fallacy of the argument that because a man is a Roman Catholic he is not to be trusted with any political power; and it shows how far we are behind the age, in every matter affecting the welfare of this colony, when such bigotted measures could be proposed.

Let us have incorporation as soon as possible; divide the town into wards (at least ten); let the people of each ward elect their councillor, who, conversant with the wants of his own ward, will honestly do his duty to his fellow-townsmen, without any payment beyond the honor conferred on him; let the whole town elect a mayor, also without salary; the city government to be elected for the term of one year—elections to be by ballot—the qualifications for voters to be the same as at present required to enable us to vote for our members of the house of assembly; every councillor to be an actual resident of the ward he represents. No man to be eligible for councillor who holds any office, or contract under government, property qualification, the payment of a yearly rental of at least twenty-five pounds.

PROTESTANT CITIZEN.

A SUGGESTION FOR A STAGE.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

St. John's, May 7th, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make a suggestion with regard to that beautiful building known as St. Patrick's hall. This hall is, without doubt, one of the finest buildings in the country. One thing alone is required to make it the most popular place in the city for concerts, plays, operas, etc.—I mean a stage. As I was one of the members of the minstrel troupe who recently played there, I had an opportunity of seeing that such a thing could easily be accomplished. I don't presume to dictate to the intelligent members of the Benevolent Irish Society, as to what they should do as regards their hall, or what they should not. I simply make the suggestion, hoping that one of its members will bring the subject prominently before the society, which, doubtless, will pass it unanimously. Yours truly, J. C.

In the division on the Orange incorporation bill published yesterday, the name of Mr. George Shea, who voted against the bill, was inadvertently omitted.

A GAY NIGHT IN LITTLE BAY.

[FOR THE COLONIST.]

On April 11th, the Rev. S. O'Flynn, by the assistance of the young ladies and gentlemen of Little Bay, gave a grand concert here. The hall was packed by a quarter to eight, and at eight o'clock the concert was opened by Miss Flynn, Mr. R. J. McGrath and Mr. J. Whyte; too much praise cannot be given to this young lady and gentlemen for the way in which they rendered their pieces of music. Also to the juvenile's who took part in the dialogue. In fact every one went home quite delighted after two and a half hours.

The Rev. S. O'Flynn intends giving us another good concert about the tenth of May. And in July a big bazaar will be opened. By giving this space in your valuable journal you will oblige

Little Bay, May 4.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

Don't forget the annual art exhibition on Monday, in the Athenæum; opening at 4 p.m.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 53, the lowest 37.

The supreme court on circuit opened at Harbor Grace on Wednesday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Little presiding.

News has been brought to Massawah denying that the Abyssian troops are being concentrated for a grand attack upon the Italians. The Italian prisoners in the hands of Ral Alula are stated to be tolerably well treated.

At the Commercial-room to-day, Lance-a-Loup fishing establishment was sold to Job. Bros & Co. for the sum of \$10,400; the enterprising firm who purchased it are evidently not pessimists. A few such men would restore and keep in advance the prosperity of Newfoundland.

Mr. George Knowling, late of the firm of P. Hutchins, has been the first to mark his goods on sale at his store, Water-street, in plain figures. The change has increased Mr. Knowling's business to such an extent that no doubt many others in the market will soon adopt the same plan.

The steamer Hercules left at 3.30 for Channel with all wrecking gear. She is bound for the wreck of the ill-fated John Knox to endeavor to secure some of her cargo. Mr. Condon went in the Hercules. On the way up the Hercules will try what can be done to assist the boat which sank yesterday evening near Cape Ballard.

The steamer Portia sailed for Halifax and New York at noon to-day. The following is a list of her cabin and steerage passengers:—

CABIN—Miss B. F. Stearns, Messrs. Fawcett and Hutson. STEERAGE—Miss Whelan, Mr. Montague, John Stackitt, Miss O'Neill, Miss Doyle, John L'Arrance, Mrs. Badcock, Miss Badcock, Miss A. Mealy, Miss O'Connor, R. Palmeter, Miss Tobin, D. F. Cantwell, Mrs. Cantwell, A. George, Mr. and Mrs. Lacey, John Lewis, Miss Thomas, Miss Horn, Miss M. Tobin, Miss Welmors, Miss Barnes, Mr. J. Francis, Mrs. Francis and 3 children, W. Noeworthy, Mrs. Sage and 8 children, R. Foote and J. P. Cox.

The sinking of the boat at Cape Ballard yesterday evening means a big loss to the Cape Race staff, whose goods were on board. Messrs. M. Halley, Cantwell and Simms who were on board, the two former with their families and the property accumulated in twenty years. If none of the property is recovered the loss to the three gentlemen will be, at least, six hundred dollars each. Mr. John Carry, the gentlemanly operator at Cape Race, also lost all his clothing in the boat beside the instruments belonging to telegraph.

House met at four o'clock. The minutes were read. After which the house went into committee on the municipal bill. Mr. Shea in the chair. The members for St. John's took exception to the constitution of the bill, though at the same time admitting the principle of incorporation. They particularly spoke against the manner of proposed representation. Good speeches were made by Messrs. O'Mara, Murphy, Scott, Morris and Morine, all against pushing on the bill this session. After the speeches Mr. Winter, the hon. Attorney General, rose the committee on the Bill. The loan bill went into committee and occupied the remainder of the sitting. Mr. Scott and Mr. Morine spoke at some length on the irregularity in the financial features of this bill. The house adjourned at 11 o'clock, to meet again this evening.

MARRIAGES.

THOMAS-PRETTY.—At St. Thomas' Church, on 30th April, by the Rev. A. C. F. Wood, Charles Thomas, of St. John's, to Isabel Pretty, of New Harbor, Trinity Bay.

WILSON-DEMPSY.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., on Nov. 21st, 1886, by Rev. Fr. Boehm, Mr. H. Wilson, of St. John's, to Miss Kate Dempsey, of Killkenny, Ireland.

DEATHS.

KENNEDY.—Last night, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian resignation to the Divine will, Catherine Butler, relict of the late Hugh Kennedy, aged 69 years. Funeral on Monday next, at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, No. 6, Lion Square. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend without further notice.