



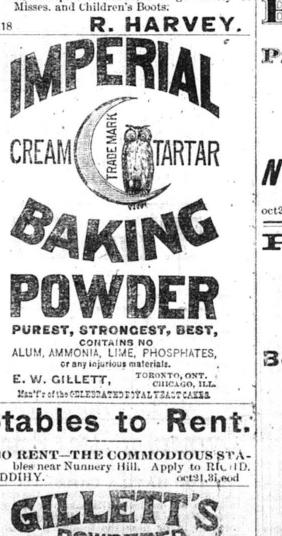
of diet. This fish comes up the Amur in such pitch-fork. Even the dogs go into the stream dogs. Dr. Lansdell says he went to Lower Amur disposed to confide in the theory that fish diet, by reason of its phosporous, was calculated to give brain power to students ; but after seeing the miserable specimens of humanity in the Gilyaks, his belief in this theory has been rudely shaken.

# HOW TO BECOME HAPPY

the elevated railroad cars, and the advice of a of nervousness, loss of vision, night sweats, them.

bowl of mush and milk for your breakfast," said the learned doctor, " and you will not need any medicine. Indian corn is essentially an American institution. As the sample food of 'our daddies,' it can really be said to have helped to lay the foundation of this great American Republic. With its product, the hog, it was in the not very remote past almost the sole food supply of the rural districts, and the dishes that can be prepared from its various forms are much greater variety than can be prepared from wheat. Like Sambo's rabbit, it is good to roast, to bake or boil, and can be fermented and turned into whiskey, but its stimulating qualities are best procured by making it into a mush. It contains a large amount of nitrogen, has qualities anticonstipating and is easily assimilated. Though originally the poor man's luxury. It is cheap and has great nutritive properties. A course of Indian meal in the shape of Johnny-cake, hoecake, corn or pone bread, and mush relieved by copious draughts of pure cow's milk, to which if inclined to dyspepsia a little lime-water may be added, will make a life now a burden well worth the living, and you need no other treatment to correct your nervousness, brighten your vision, and give you sweet and peaceful sleep."

made known, and the prizes awarded accordingly.



# THE DAILY COLONIST, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.



# By author of "Set in Diamonds."

### CHAPTER XLVII-(Continued.)

"I will not be to-morrow," she said, with a smile as bright and sweet as that of a child.

own magificent room, where her lady'smaid, and every possible luxury, await- ling. ed her. Nothing was wanted, nothing needed; but the mistress of all those Chandos, "and you must have it." splendors walked moodily past the brilliant toilet table to the window, and stood there so long that the maid grew anxious at last.

Alas! Alas! of what avail to lay her head on that white, embroidered pillow, to her it was stuffed with stones, and will be all right and well in a few when she was alone at last she could hours." not sleep, she could not rest. One sound, and one sound only filled her ears, and for her-they left her alone with her it was the sobbing of the sea.

### CHAPTER XLVIII.

THE morning sunlight, the breath of roses, the song of birds, the rustle of the great branches, the music of the river, brought no peace or comfort to Lady Chandos. She told herself that it was a coward fear that overshadowed his face; there was still one hope left her, a vague, unsubstantial fear, and to her, and it was that she was misshe was weak to yield to it; that if she taken. If once she saw him, there could summon courage to combat it she would find it so. What if she heard the sobbing of the sea all night; there were other seas besides the blue one on which she had gazed that fatal morning; and when the first sunbeams startled her. when the great roses nodded against the window, when the birds began to sing as though there never had been anything but happiness in the world and never would be, the unhappy lady rose and knelt by her bedside, trying to pray as she had never done since the time she was a child. If Heaven would but avert it, if some help would but come from Heaven or earth, if she could go in this, her extremity of suspense, to someone to whom she could open her heart, for the secret burned | must do my best. . I will see to the dinher, corroded her very heart.

But for this, dear Heaven, but for this, and she strecthed out her white arms. Oh, for the husband who loved her, oh, for the fair little children who were to her as the very light of her her again ? She heard the great clock eyes. As she knelt there in the fair in the stables strike one; she heard the morning sunshine a wonder came to three-quarters chime; she heard the her. Why was she so heavily punished? quick ring of a horse's gallop, and then Other people did wrong, did worse than she knew that he was here. With a she had done, and they were not punished as she was. She remembered, and it seemed to her that she heard her father's voice reading in the deep, reverent voice he had always used, the old a night-mare to her; here, under the words:

that were chilled by fear rather than by cold, but she looked so ill that the maid prayed her to remain where she was and not attempt to rise. And Lady Chandos was only too well content to obey; then came her husband full of solicitude and kindness.

"I felt sure last evening," he said, "that you were not well, Una," and again the words gave her a terrible panic of fear.

How foolish she had been not to control herself better-not to show more Then she left him she went to her self-command, and the words simple as they were, left her colorless and tremb-

"You want rest, Una," said Lord

He cooled her brow and hands with fragrant waters, he whispered loving words to her, he kissed with passionate eagerness the pale, lovely face.

"What should I do if you fell ill ?" he said. "Rest now, darling, and you

So they did the worst thing possible wild despairing thoughts, her weird fancies, her despair.

The hours passed, and she came to this decision. She could not go down to luncheon, she would not see him, this man whose coming had been to her as the coming of doom. She would not hear his voice, she would not look upon would be no more suspense for her, no more faint hopes struggling with fear. No! She would not go down; she could not. She felt her suspense to be so great that, if she tried simply to enter the room where he was, she should fall down dead at the door.

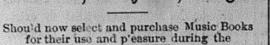
At noon she sent a message to Lord Chandos to say that she did not feel well enough to come down to lunch, would he excuse her? He hastened to her, full of kind and loving anxiety. Certainly, if she did not feel well enough to rise, she must lie still; it was just a little unfortunate that the new tenant should be coming.

"I shall be but a poor substitute for you, after all, Una," he said : "but I Now rest in peace, darling; nothing shall disturb you to-day."

The kind, trusting words pierced her heart. What rest could there be for quick, shuddering cry she hid her face. Here, under her roof; here, where her husband and children dwelt, the man who had been the very embodiment of same roof, breathing the same air; and

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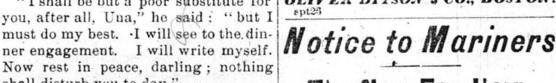


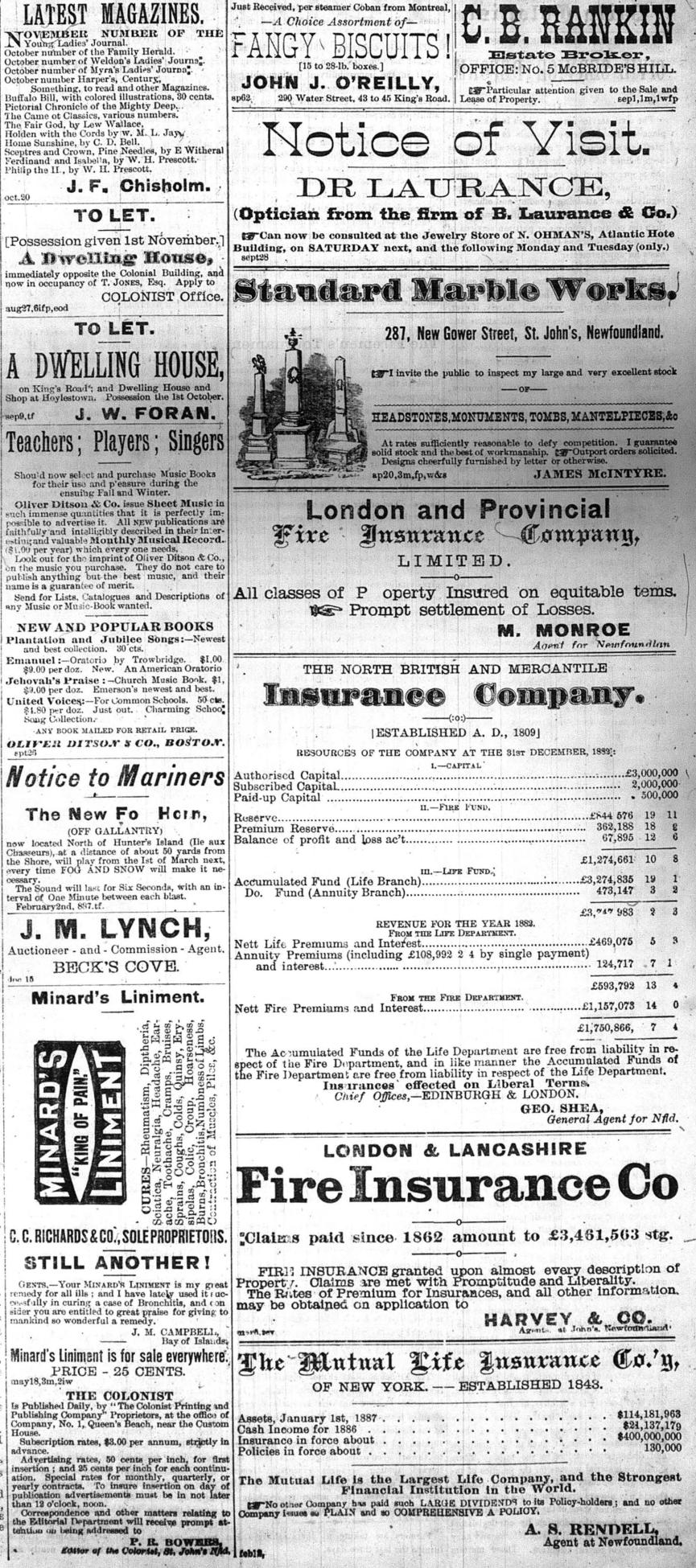
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" The wicked shall flourish like the bay tree."

"I have been wicked," she said to herself. "I am, wicked now, but I have -not flourished."

<sup>®</sup>Then suddenly in under her window a bird began to sing, and the notes were so shrill, so clear, so sweet, that she raised her head to listen-so sweet, so shrill-and the music seemed to mount on the wings of the wind and pierce the blue skies. It took her back to the peach orchards; it brought her father's face before her; it brought before her another face she had seen when the peaches were ripe, and she buried her face in her hands.

It might be but a shadowy fear. The man who called himself L' Estrangewho avowed so freely his fierce detestation of women-might not be the man she had-- And then she paused. Even in her own thoughts she dare not use the word.

Then came her maid with a fragrant cup of tea, bringing with her the fresh, sweet flowers that Undine loved. She started back at the sight of her lady's face, so white, so wan that years seemed to have passed over head since her the sun set last night.

"You are ill, my lady," she cried. "I am not well," replied Lady Chandos. "I have not slept, the air seemed stifling; do you think there is a thunderstorm brooding?"

"No," answered the maid, "the morning is fine and bright, there is no sign of thunder."

"Still," said Lady Chandos, "I could not sleep."

She drank the tea, and it seemed to send grateful warmth through the limbs

the words of her old despairing prayer rose to her lips-

"Oh, Heaven, if it be true."

Lord Chandos made an elaborate apology for the absence of his wife. Mr. L'Estrange seemed perfectly indifferent to it. It was a relief to him rather than not. What recked he of beautiful, fashionable ladies ; and someone had told him that Lady Chandos was the most beautiful woman in England.

He rather pitied and despised his host for having a wife. He seemed pleased and interested when the children were, according-to the usual custom of Herne Manor, brought in when luncheon was over. He took the little girl in his arms and placed her on his knee.

"What is her name ?" he asked, and Lord Chandos answered-

" Lina."

He looked into the limpid blue eyes, so clear, so bright, so sweet; and another pair of eyes rose before him, as blue and sweet as these. He looked at the rings of golden curls, and another fair head rose before him. A low cry, that was almost a moan, came from his

Lord Chandos looked at him wonder ingly, and Raoul L'Estrange felt his face grow hot and flushed.

"You will think it strange," he said. " but I believe this is the first time I have nursed a child."

"Do you love me?' asked the little one, looking at him with her mother's eyes

Ah, Heaven help him ! what thrilled his heart ?- what sent that sudden pain, that was yet so sweet ?- what made his very soul thrill, as the clear, childlike eyes met his?

(to be continued.)

# THE DAILY COLONIST, NOVEMBER 4, 1887

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1887.

Daily Colonist.

# CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The civil service system, which is taking the place of the old theory of spoils in other countries, is known as the "merit system," and has been defined as " that theory of government (and the proper method of examinations and promotions through which it is applied, and the proper regulations for attaining economy and efficiency) which treats the personal qualifications rather than the political opinions or partisan services of applicants for office as the true and paramount basis for appointments."

No government has ever placed its foot upon the threshold of reform before it has made endeavors at the adoption of those principles in the operation of the public service. Rarely, if ever, in this country have personal qualifications and not partisan services been the recommendation for appointments. Every man is considered capable of filling any office in the country ; qualifications which make a man a tide-waiter today make him a stipendiary magistrate tomorrow, and fit him for a position in the Surveyor General's department next week. Failure at every other husiness, incompetency in many occupations, loose political morals, insidiousness in election manners, fit persons for the highest offices in the gift of the government. Versatility in a very remarkable degree appears to be the character of those people.

Amongst the many advantages to be derived from the introduction of the "merit system" may be named :--

1. Increased efficiency in the working of all the departments of the public service, which would bring with it greater public satisfaction and greater convenience for the people. The clerks in all the public offices would know their business thoroughly, and, knowing it, would do it well. Outport stipendiary magistrates and customs collectors would make fewer blunders, calling for interference from the central authority in St. John's, with accompanying expenditure of the public money, and the inconvenience of individuals interested. There could be no grumbling over the " appointment of foreigners, while hundreds of natives are better fitted," and the phrase, "Anything is good enough for Newfoundland-

ers," would pass into disuse-a benefit not to be lightly valued.

2. Inoperativeness of bribery at elections. Bribery is generally effected by a party, rather than by individuals; and it is on account of services in times of election, that so many incompetent and corrupt numb-skulls are drafted into our offices, which is first a violation of the liberties of the people, and then a swindling of their

are not merely administrative details, but questions which affect the social life and natural policy.

The only objections which can be raised against the "merit system" are founded upon a belief in the impossibility of distinguishing deserving from undeserving candidates, the insufficiency of competitive examinations as tests of ability or competency, and the corruption of examiners. In another paper we shall point out the manner in which these examinations may be carried on so as to avoid unfairness, corruption, or collision. It is time now to put our foot upon the present system, to declare firmly and decidedly that (as the Chairman of the American Civil Service Commission, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, puts it), ' the right and proprietory of members of parliament, or any other high officers taking to themselves the monopoly and the profit of opening and shutting, at their pleasure, the gates of the public service to all those who do not accept their politics and pay court and swear fealty to them, is utterly denied and intended to be made impossible in practice."

break in the monotony of our dull times. Every- thority under her, to be loyal and just, and above body present, and there were a great number of all they expect this same man to do justice to all all classes, displayed a lively interest in the con- his pupils by placing them in the way of getting test, and fully appreciated the importance of a living. Now, how can he place them in such friendly rivalry between the Brigades as a means, a way when he does not know how to place himf possible, to increase the generally acknowledged self there ? Half his time hardly knowing how efficiency of our Newfoundland firemen. That to procure the bare wherewithal to exist. It they are a fine body of men no one questions, seems to me that living must be changed, and and well they looked in their uniforms and gold dying is the word, and that all through life ! bands. The admiring fair ones seemed ready to What a bright prospect, surely; the teachers lines admit this, and will, perhaps, agree that a gold lie in very pleasant places! band and a husband would make no bad combination.

But what struck us most forcibly was the esprit de corps shown by the men, which is what gives vitality to all public service. While this spirit has its hold on the men, there will be little danger of fire ever gaining the ascendancy in St. John's. The promptness of our firemen is, or should be, proverbial; and at the risk of being considered an invidious judge where all the mempers of the Volunteer Fire Brigade are so equally deserving, I may point to the zeal invariably shown by Superintendent Winsor as being worthy of general and particular recognition.



-Com.

### He admits his Language to Beporters Regarding the Caffarel Affair was indiscreet-Germany Gratified.

Gen. Boulanger accepts the punishment imposed upon him by the order of Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, and acknowleges that his language to the reporters in reference to the Caffarel affair was indiscreet. Count D'Andlau, who was charged with being implicated in the Caffarel affair, has been exonerated. Gen. Ferron, Minister of War, states that the enquiry in the matter of the sale of civil decorations, is nearly completed, and that no officer of the army, nor any employee of the war department has been found to be involved in the affair, excepting General

# Correspondence.

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

# TEACHERS' SALARIES.

# (To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIE,-As a teacher of many years tanding, I have plied my vocation in various parts of this Island-North and West-upon a paltry pittance of from £40 to £50 currency, per annum, and now, at the age of near forty years, I find myself with a wife and four children.

Now the question comes, what am I to do with them ? The world says feed them ; but the echo comes back : Upon what ?

Mr. Editor, this is a question, and a hard question to solve. Four children, wife and self -in all, six persons. This amounts to £8 6s. 8d. per head, at the rate of £50 per annum ! What can be bought for it? considering that for the six there is wanted food, clothes, and other necessaries, not mentioning fuel &c., for everything a teacher wants has to be bought.

The government and people expect the teacher The Firemen's Tournament. to be a man well up to his business. He must teach the young idea how to shoot, to love, honor Wednesday's firemen's tournament was a pleasing and obey the Queen, and all that are put in au-

For instance, let us take one of those pleasant place. Through ill health a teacher had to give up work and naturally finds his way to the metropolis with a family. Why shouldn't he? for there all his friends happen to be, for "Job," as you know, had friends in the time of his affliction, who wanted him to curse God and die, and although they were not very good friends, they knew him.

But the friends of the teacher, who know him when he is at his post and it is near election time -these promise what? I cannot say pleasant places, but paths of peace. But now he calls at the Colonial Building, to see these friends. They do not know him ; they have never seen him before, they say; and all the promises fall like "castles in the air" always do, and the poor fellow descends the steps, ready to curse not Him, but the day that gave birth to such a one as he. He then retraces his steps to the loved ones, left, perhaps, on a wharf, or some other place, until his return, (for a pedagogue has love, though it is not generally allowed,) and they more themselves to any place available, and wait the issue. I, myself, know what it is to suffer hunger and nakedness and cold, and have often, after school, taken a catamaran, on a cold winter's day, and travelled a couple of miles into the wood, to cut a load of fuel, to last till I had served the public another day. Now, these are the men of whom it is expected they should become patterns to others, both in dress, good nature, morality and manners. I quite admire the depth of mind of our public men who expect such. It shows what wiseacres they are, and what they are worth, by dropping substance and grasping at a shadow. Up! up! my brothers, and be doing while it is called day, for the night cometh when no man can work ! Remember, it will be of no use to petition the House when you arrive at the age of 70 years. Instance the poor teacher of Burnt Head (whose case appeared in the papers last year), who, after upwards of half a century serving his country, and with recommendations from clergy and superintendents, yet, with no other. alternative but to " go home and starve, we cannot help you." So help yourselves while you can, and I verily believe God will; for if we have his help, it matters not who is against us. Don't be cowards. Unfold the standard ; link hands together and join a union with the words ; "God and the teacher must predominate."

up, Mr. Hutchings was enabled to deliver two eloquent lectures to us. The audience, which was both large and intelligent, were very much pleased with the manner in which the learned lecturer handled the subject of temperance. An apology was made to Mr. Hutchings for the manner in which the clergyman had treated him.

On Sunday we had the pleasufe of hearing the Rev. H. Scott preach in the morning and evening. It was quite rejoicing to be able to listen to Mr. Scott, we having heard no sermons since Rev. Mr. Quioton last visited us.

There is quite a fever now about the manner in which the poor relief is being handled here. We hope the government will take some action in the matter.

Fish are more plentiful and the outlook very much better than last fall.

Yours truly S-----Rose Blanche, Oct., 1887.

# BARLEY GROWING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

# (To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,-No part of British America can grow finer barley than Newfoundland, yet the indifference manifested by all classes for the extension of agriculture is apparent to anyone conversant with the industries of the adjoining provinces. The fact that some large districts have not five ploughs amongst the settlers, although they have young cattle that could be trained to work them and lighten labor to every small farmer, shows the deficiency of knowledge amongst this class of our inhabitants. We want the government to send two or three practical men amongst the people and show them how to use the plough and turn their fine land, not much valued by them in this present condition, to good account. Any man in the Old Country having ten acres of land would consider himself wealthy. Come, Mr. Editor, stir up the people to enlarge agricultural efforts, and may God bless the plough in industrious hands. Yours truly,

• St. John's, Oct. 31. AGRICOLA.

## Father Mathew's Memory.

Father Mathew's birthday, says the Boston Pilot - the 97th - has just been honoured throughout the United States, and especially in New England, with an enthusiasm which proves devotion to his memory unabated, and the progress of the great temperance cause, whose foremost apostle he is, not merely unchecked but gloriously advancing.

Elsewhere we give some details of the celebration of the day at Salen, Mass., where a noble monument to Father Mathew's memory, the work and the gift of a patriotic Irishman, Mr. J. J. Horgan, of Cambridge, Mass., was unveiled in the presence of a large representation o Catholic total abstainers, and a great concourse of other interested spectators, Catholic and Pro testant. It is significant that the first public monument raised in the old historic town of Salem-which once divided distinction with Boston itself as a stronghold of Puritan prejudice --should be to the honor of an Irish Catholic priest. It is still more happily significant that reasoning people of whatever race or creed, feel with the poet Whittier that the whole world, Catholic and Protestant, can unite in doing honor to such a man? Father Mathew's work lives and prospers because it is founded on reason and religion. He was no fanatic. He invoked no aid from sumptuary laws. He formed the conscience of the people to a right estimate of the heretofore easily condoned sin of drunkenness; and wherever this is done the victory is gained. He set in his own person the right example of rigid total abstinence. He was the friend of the laboring classes, a model of charity to the poor and afflicted. Are not his character and his methods reproduced in the nen who are most effectively carrying on his work here in the United States today ?- in Bishop Ireland, " the Father Mathew of America ;" in Father Conalty, president of the National Catholic Total Abstinence Un'on, and in a host of other devoted priests, East and West.

the Emerald Isle. The Englishman's mother was a county Waterford lady. The American's father and mother was born in Tipperary, and the Russian's grandmother came from Wicklow. This dinner was given in a town of ancient Circassia .- Rocky Mountain Celt.

# LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The potato crop is in the cellar.

The fine weather holds on still.

Labrador herring fetch over \$4.00.

Potatoes are selling at \$1.20 and \$1.40. per barrel.

Water-street, at night, is beginning to appear lively. T advertise of the land

Sir Ambrose and Lady Shea arrived at Nassau on Sunday. Total State Basedos The steamer Greetlands from Montreal is expected tomorrow.

Shore herring, without the barrel, are sold by our fishermen at \$2.00.

Outport men from the South are doing the heaviest buying this Fall.

The steamer Nova Scotian arrived at Queenstown on Wednesday morning.

The barquentine Plymouth, Captain Job Vine, left Montreal vesterday for here.

Cabbage ranges from \$5.00 to \$8.00 the hundred heads; and turnips sell for \$1.00 per barrel.

The fall catch of codfish, owing to the fine weather, will turn out almost all merchantable.

During the past week some fine cargoes of cattle have arrived here from the Maritime Provinces.

Members of the J.B.I.S. are reminded of their quarterly meeting, which takes place on Sunday next, at 11 a.m.

The last three days have been great fish days on the wharves. Local craft have been discharged, and many prime cargoes are loading for foreign markets.

Monday next will be 'nomination day for the vacant seat in St. John's East. It is more than probable that there will be no opposition or poll taken, in which event Mr. Parsons "walks the course."

WELL DONE, BURIN !- The Ladies of St. Michael's Orphanage, Belvidere, beg to acknowledge, through the COLONIST, their grateful thanks to the Rev. V. F. Reardon, P.P., Burin, for his very generous donation of \$40.00, for their Bazaar.

money to pay the expenses of the injury done to them. In the forcible slang of the American, it is "rubbing it in." Such practices will not be possible with the "merit system."

3. The abolition of sinecures and political pensions. As only the deserving receive positions, it will be impossible to obtain sinecures for needy sycophants, so that unnecessary offices will be gradually abolished, nor will it be of interest to the most corrupt politician to oppose their being so treated. There will be no removal from office except for cause, which will be a matter of record for the board of examiners, and will be furnished in detail to the executive. Retiring allowances may be allowed to deserving servants, but political pensions will be impossible on account of the uncertainty of the successor.

4. Encouragement of education and] generally reward of merit. Education languishes for want of encouragement. Boys and young men are educated and their energy, industry and ability avail them nothing; their education prevents them from the performance of mere manual labor, nothing else is open to them and they become useless members of the state. Warned by their example many parents refuse to give their children the education which is in their power, lest they should be unable to obtain positions suitable to their ability. If the public offices were thrown open as prizes, our schools and colleges would be crowded with eager students striving for its accompanying reward. School teachers at present dragging out discontented lives on starvation allowances would know that better positions were to be the compensation for greater knowledge, and would, with earnestness, devote themselves to their [task, confident that every exertion would be repaid in the future. We should not, by our system of government, teach the people that education is useless, that industry is fruitless, that honesty is worthless, or that merit is disregarded; yet such is the lesson we daily teach them by precept and example, and they, apt to learn, have caught much of the corruption and dishonesty contained in the task. There should be material reasons for the practice of industry and honesty and knavery and trickery should not always grasp the prizes of life.

Those are but some of the many benefits which will spring from the adoption by our legislators of the principles of civil service reform, and they are worthy of careful attention. Those matters turnips the last three days.

### FERRY ON BOULANGER.

Caffarel and General D'Andlau.

A telegram from Paris says Boulanger's blunder over the Caffarel scandal and his subsequent arrest, have been regarded as incidents of much importance. He has been watched very closely in his late command, the feeling that he was a dangerous element in the political situation being very general. So much was this the case that Jules Ferty, who is again coming to the fore, in a late speech at St. Die, uttered a plainly directed warning against the possibility of the ex-War Minister's scheming bringing trouble to France. 'If the stability of Parliamentary government were once destroyed," he said, " as it was threatened to be by these incessant and foolish Ministerial charges, it would not be Victor or Philippe who would profit by it-it would be that evil genius of the French race which is always on watch and in ambush behind disorder, and always ready to profit by the misfortunes of liberty -that censorism which has left amongst us the germs of death, and which is not yet extirpated in the country. These sudden infatuations, this want of an idle and this desire to proclaim a master, what is it if it is not a return to that old national malady which twice in a hundred years has handed the country over to the dictator ?"

#### GERMANY INTERESTED.

The French military sc indal occupies the attention of both public and official circles. It is mpossible to deny that the revelations gratify German sentiment toward France, chiefly because of the disclosure of internal disorder, and of corruption and discord in high places, which help to thwart revanchist designs, and even tend toward abating revanche rancors. General Boulanger's conduct is especially condemned by the whole press. His action is revolting to German ideas of army discipline.

. I remain, Mr. Editor, yours truly,

ONE OF THE POOR SCHOOLMASTERS. Conception Bay, Nov. 2nd, 1887.

News from Rose Blanche.

### ARRIVAL OF T. HUTCHINGS, ESQ.

#### (To the Editor of the Colonist.)

DEAR SIR,-We have had the pleasure of a visit at Rose Blanche from Thomas Hutchings, Esq., who is travelling through the Western portion of Newfoundland in the interest of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance.

Mr. Hutchings lectured at Petites, and reorganized the division there. He then came to Rose Blanche and gave notice of a lecture to take place in the school-house, but the resident minister being adverse to the cause of temperance, refused the use of the school-house, thinking thereby to put a stop to Mr. Hutchings lecturing, Farmers are taking up their cabbages and but he, through the kindness of James Rideout, Esq., who had one of his buildings neatly fisted nouncement that his grandfather was also from Street.

# Universality of Irish Race.

A singular coincidence came under the writer's notice recently. " A Russian army officer inwited six gentlemen to dinner. Without mentioning names I will state their occupations. Mine host was a general in the Russian army, my next neighbor was a Turkish official, the gentleman opposite was in the English consular service, and the gentleman on his right was a young French officer. The seat at the end of the table was occupied by a distinguished Irishman, who is famous for his knowledge of the ancient, and modern languages. The writer was connected with the United consular service. The conversation was chiefly in French, as all present spoke that language. Neither the Turk nor the French officer understood English. to inform the public of St. John's, that she European politics were discussed, and the talk has taken rooms at 109 New Gower Street, for turned on the Irish question. The French officer said that he had always taken a great interest in Irish affairs, because his grandfather was an Irishman. The Turk then made the an-

1 1

While Hon. C. R. Ayre, accompanied by his son, were driving up Water-street this morning, they narrowly escaped serious injury-the wheel having come off their carriage. Both occupants were thrown therefrom ; but Mr. Ayre managed to keep the horse under control, and the animal was stopped before he could go many yards.

How TO SHORTEN THE PERIOD OF ENFORCED IDLENESS IN NEWFOUNDLAND :--- 1. Curtail pauperism. 2. Increase educational facilities. 3. Introduce manhood suffrage. 4. Establish a fish bureau, 5. Establish a model farm. 6. Make land bonus \$12.00. 7. Destroy bigotry and the politics of denominationalism. 8. Have party politics, and the best head will secure the best place. 9. A railway through the country. These are the reforms which the country demands at present. Enforced idleness costs us \$2,000,000 a year. If a railway through the country would remove one half of this, it would pay the colony to subsidize it to the extent of \$500,000. With the increase of our population we must expand in our ideas of political reform. We cannot stop, we must move, or pauperism will eat the heart out of the country. At the next general election, let the people demand those pledges from the party leaders going to the country.

### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

TREMONT HOTEL. Oct :8 .- Mr. Davie, Scotland ; Mr. Blake, Bos-

The second secon

### MARRIAGES.

DAYMOND-HANNABURY-Last evening. at St. Thomas's Church, by Rev. A. C. F. Wood, Mr. Joseph Daymond to Miss Annie Hannabury. TARRANT-TOBIN.-Last evening, at the R. C. Cathedral, by the Rev. Archdeacon Forristal, William Tarrant, eldest son of James Tarrant, to Miss Mary Ellen Tobic, of Dames Tarrant, to Miss Mary Ellen Tobin, of Renews.



ISS LYNCH, A CANADIAN Teacher of many years experience, wishes the purpose of opening a first-class day-school. Persons desirous of securing a thorough En dish education for their children should consult with her at once. Also French and music on reasonable terms. IP Apply at 109 New Gowernov2,2w,cod