



## By Telegraph.

### Government Conclude Cloture Debate.

### A Rising in Rustchust—Revolters Killed and Wounded.

### Austria Continues Arming.

### Russia Massing Troops on the Galacian Frontier.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 5.

The British Government have decided to conclude the cloture debaté before producing the Crimes Bill. The new Land Bill will go to the House of Lord next week.

A Chinese Junk has been wrecked off Siam and six hundred persons drowned.

A rising in Rustchust has been suppressed and a hundred of the revolters killed and wounded. The leaders are ordered to be shot.

A state of seige has been declared in Sofia.

Austria continues arming and pushing strategic railways.

Russia is massing troops on the Galacian frontier. Austria is building huts to accommodate her soldiers in Galacia and Bulgaria. The insurrections are the result Russian of intrigue.

The Intercolonial Railway is blocked with snow banks. At Quebec the snow is twenty feet deep.

### CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, to-day.

Wind east, moderate breeze, weather fine and clear; light slob inshore. The steamer Newfoundland passed inward at 10 a.m., a brigantine in sight bound north.

### OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Penevolent Irish Society..... F St John  
Roses, roses..... F W Bowden  
To satisfy a mortgage..... Jas J Collins

### AUCTION SALES.

### For Sale by Public Auction,

(ON THE PREMISES)

### ON THE 8TH INSTANT,

### All that Land with Dwelling House thereon,

Situate on the west side of Brien Street, in Saint John's, bounded on the north by land of the Estate of the late Capt. Wm. JACKMAN, on the East by Brien Street, and on the South by Brien Street.

For further particulars, apply to  
**GEORGE LEMESSURIER,**  
Solicitor.

### New Advertisements.

## ROSES! ROSES!

## DINGEE & CONARD CO.'S

Rose Catalogue, 1887,

—NOW READY—

### FOR FREE DELIVERY

—AND ORDERS FOR—

### Roses, Plants and Choice Flower Seeds,

BOOKED IMMEDIATELY.

Catalogues mailed free to any address in the Outports.

**F. W. BOWDEN.**

### Benevolent Irish Society.

THERE will be a Special Meeting of the Benevolent Irish Society, in St. Patrick's Hall, to-morrow (SUNDAY), after last Mass. By order, **F. ST. JOHN,** Sec Schools

### To Satisfy a Mortgage.

I AM NOW OFFERING FOR SALE A VERY comfortable new DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Boncloddy Street, now in the occupancy of JAMES MCGRATH. Term—999 years. Ground rent—£4 0s. 6d.

**JAS. J. COLLINS,**

Notary Public & Real Estate Broker.  
Office: 6 New Gower-st., residence: 9 Prince-st.

## DR. BENNET'S OFFICE,

(308, Water Street.)

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

### New Advertisements.

## Grand - Masquerade - and - Fancy Dress Display at City Rink.

(Proceeds of Masquerade for the Poor.)

### On Tuesday Ev'g. Next,

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Opening with a Grand Tableaux! Don't fail to see it!!

Professor Bennett's Band has prepared a special programme for the occasion.

Admission—Masqueraders, 25 cents; Spectators, 20 cents.

mar4

**J. W. FORAN.**

### THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE

(At his Stores, No. 178 and 180 Water Street,)

## A Fine Stock of Provisions, viz.,

Bread, Butter, Flour, Pork, Jowls, Loins,

Also, a splendid assortment of Groceries, consisting of the following:

### CHOICE TEAS (THIS SEASON'S) IMPORTED

from a first-class House in London.

SUGAR—brown and cut-loaf—Coffee, a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy Biscuits, and 10 boxes Florida Oranges—in prime order. Also, 100 boxes Cigars, choice brands; Cigar-ttes, Tobaccos—Cut-plug, Solace, Leader and other brands. American Oil Clothes—Cape Ann and Shield brands; Leather—sole and upper.

The above Stock will be sold Cheap—Wholesale and Retail.

mar2

**A. JORDAN.**

## Greater Bargains Than Ever!

### Giving Up Business!

## ALL THE STOCK TO BE SOLD

—AT—

## G. W. MEWS'

281 Water Street. { } 281 Water Street.

### FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

We will this week clear the balance of our

## Wool Clouds and Squares, Lambs Wool Hosiery, and

Winter Gloves, all Fur Goods, Sealskins, Astrachans, &c., &c.,

### AT AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE THE BARGAINS.

feb24,2iw,fp

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, RIVERHEAD.

### The Annual Novena

OR,  
NINE DAYS' DEVOTION,  
(In honor of the Apostle of Ireland.)

will commence in the above-named Church

### On Tuesday, 8th March.

Devotions each evening at 7.30

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Solemn Mass will be celebrated at 10.30.

SERMON by the Rector of St. Bonaventure's College.

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### FOR SALE.

## FIFTEEN SHARES

### In the Union Bank.

Apply to

**JNO. T. GILLARD.**

mar3

On Sale by the Subscriber.

Canned Corned Beef—2-lb tins (Libby, McNeil & Libby)

Canned Brawn—2-lb tins

Canned Brawn—1-lb tins

Canned Tongue—1-lb tins, &c., &c.

**JOHN J. O'REILLY,**

mar1 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

For sale by the Subscriber.

The undermentioned articles:

CANNED SALMON—1-lb tins

CANNED LOBSTER—1-lb tins

CANNED OYSTERS—1-lb tins

CANNED SARDINES—1 and 1-lb tins

BONELESS CODFISH—in 5-lb boxes

**JOHN J. O'REILLY,**

mar1 290 Water St., 43 & 45 King's Road.

### Notice to Mariners

### The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

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

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

February 2nd, 1887,tf.

For sale by the Subscriber.

English Green Peas, English Split Peas,

English Pearl Barley,

French Green Peas—1-lb tins

French Beans—1-lb tins

American String Beans—1-lb tins

American Corn—1-lb tins

American 'alavances—in barrels

Canadian Oatmeal

Canadian Round Peas.

**JOHN J. O'REILLY,**

mar2 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

Just Received, per stmr. "Newfoundland,"

### 10 Cases Ginger Brandy,

(Good for Coughs or Colds.)

By next steamer, to arrive, a fresh supply of

### PEEBLE'S WHISKEY.

**THOMAS KEATING.**

feb24,12i

### HAY, BARLEY, AND SEED POTATOES.

30 Tons Prime Timothy Hay,

25 Tons Barley,

20 Barrels Seed Potatoes.

Apply to

**Wm. WOODLEY,**

mar1,0i,ood Grove Farm.

(continued from second page.)

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 28.

### POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

Mr. MORINE—(continued)—But one gentleman well known to you, sir, a Mr. A. J. W. McNeily, who had been soundly beaten at the polls by members of the Whiteway party, who was not satisfied with the result of the election; and as he had been an active participant in a successful Orange Campaign in 1873, he early in 1883 commenced to lay the foundation of the sectarian struggle which floated him into power in 1885, after two years and six months had been spent in stirring up the embers of the struggle of 1873-74. On the third day of March, 1883, Mr. McNeily gave notice in the Orange Grand Lodge that he would move "for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the position which this Grand Lodge should assume as to the politics of the colony, present and prospective," and on the 20th of March this motion was adopted, the nomination of the committee being left to the Grand Master. That Grand Master, sir, was James S. Winter, now the Attorney General of this colony, and at the present moment the Premier pro tem. Here were two gentlemen, ostensibly opposed to each other in politics, and one of them a member of the Government at which Mr. McNeily's motion was aimed, commencing a sectarian warfare with as much unanimity as though "they were two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one." On the 31st day of October, in the same year, that committee met for the purpose of "harmonizing" the members of the order (presumably Messrs. Winter and McNeily) and it passed a resolution "urging upon all members of the Order the duty of so regulating their conduct in all matters that whenever the interests of the Order or of Protestantism in this country shall call for their united action, every member shall find himself free and unrestricted in his hearty cooperation with his brethren." What this meant very few persons then fully understood, but to them some light is afforded by Mr. Morrison's assertion that when the committee was appointed Mr. Winter asserted that the "Roman Catholic portion of the Government, of which he was a member, ruled supreme in its councils, and the condition of affairs was deplorable." On the 26th day of December, eight weeks exactly from the date of this ominous circular, the Harbor Grace massacre occurred. Mr. Chairman, were the framers of that circular inspired with prophetic fire, when they warned their brethren to be ready, seeing that blood-stained event afar off, was it the natural, unpremeditated result of their inflammatory addresses; or was it a result which they deliberately planned when the circular was prepared. I know not, sir, and probably it never will be known to those outside the inner circle of that committee, but the conjunction of that committee, that circular, and that bloody affray will never cease to appear to me as a terrible charge against the two primarily responsible for the agitation, Messrs. Winter and McNeily. The session of the Assembly which followed—that is the session of 1884—was not marked by any manifestations of sectarian strife, but though he continued to sit in the same Executive with Messrs. Shea and Donnelly, Mr. Winter was using the most violent anti-Catholic language in private. Speaking to his brethren in the British Hall, on the 28th of March, 1884, and while he daily met in caucus with a political party which was half Roman Catholics, Mr. Winter used the following words; words which for the bitterness of sectarian feeling, have never been equalled in this colony:—

"We orangemen, we Protestants, we fellow-citizens and countrymen of those murdered and wounded men, and of the mourners around us—we are but human flesh and blood, and don't be surprised, don't be displeased, if, coming from broken hearts and outraged feelings, the cry for justice, the cry for vengeance is louder and stronger than your (the pastor's) teachings; and if they are who shall dare to say they are not right \* \* \* It is no secret that the Harbor Grace murderers have the expressed and avowed sympathy, not merely of prominent and influential laymen, but of some, at least of their own clergy, from whom they have received what they impiously call a free absolution, and even benediction, as innocent men, guilty of nothing worse than shooting down a few orangemen and their sympathizers!"

In April, 1884, Mr. Winter appointed a standing committee "to form a platform on political affairs, and to report to the Grand Lodge such actions as they deemed proper." At the same time, too, Mr. Alfred Penney, now Surveyor General, came to the front as a promoter of Protestant union. Mr.

Morrison tells us ominously that "during 1884 the political committee had not been idle," and that they had "sent out three circulars numbered respectively 1, 2, 3." Number two was written by McNeily, the Speaker of this Assembly, and from it we can easily gather the spirit of the teachings of the committee, I read from it as follows:—

"Our brethren, then, must be prepared to oppose all compromise and coalition with the Roman Catholic Party. The present deplorable condition of affairs is attributable to the fact that, without the consent of the Protestant constituencies, and without their knowledge, previous to the last election, an amalgamation with the Roman Catholics was effected after the election, by which the virtual control of the affairs of the colony was given into their hands."

This, Mr. Chairman, is the way Mr. McNeily referred to the election of 1882 and its results; and I ask you if it is not a perfect picture of what has taken place since the election of 1885, with his connivance and able assistance. In February, 1885, we find Mr. Michael T. Knight, the present Financial Secretary, appearing as the author of a circular. This gentleman was an official of the Board of Works at that time, a professed follower of Sir William Whiteway, and a frequent caller at that gentleman's office. Yet we find him working hand in hand with Mr. McNeily, Sir William's arch enemy; and inciting orange circulars against the government which employed him.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY—It is not true.

MR. MORINE—Do not deny it. I have it before me. You went around privately denying it, but still anxious to have those circulars distributed in the outports.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY—It is not true.

MR. MORINE—I know it. I have heard that hon. gentlemen stand up in a meeting and say that parties were

DIVULGING SECRETS

which he himself had betrayed. On the 23rd February, 1885, a committee representative of the Reform Party and the Orange Association agreed to a basis of union, and on the same day the present hon. Alfred Penney moved the notorious "Penney amendment," an amendment which I believe to have been written by Mr. Morris; on an amendment which was moved without any intimation to Mr. Penney's leader, Sir William Whiteway, and the sole object of which was to drive the Roman Catholic members from the Whiteway party. Pressed by Sir William Whiteway, Mr. Penney agreed to alter or withdraw his amendment.

MR. PENNEY—It is false!

MR. MORINE—Do not deny it. I have your own letter in my hands to prove it! Shortly afterwards Mr. Penney refused to do as he had promised, and as at the same time

THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REFORM PARTY AND THE ORANGE ASSOCIATION

was concluded, I am forced to the conclusion that Mr. Penney was merely acting as the tool of Messrs. Winter, McNeily and Goodridge, for the latter had now entered the arena as a champion Protestant, although he represented a Catholic constituency. The Penney amendment was successful; Mr. Kent resigned the Speakership, Mr. Donnelly the Receiver General's, and every Roman Catholic left the Whiteway party. A few weeks elapsed, and then Messrs. Penney and Winter wanted Sir William Whiteway to introduce a Jury Bill into the Assembly, a bill directed at prisoners then on trial for their lives. He refused; Mr. Penney left the party, truthfully alleging that he could not honorably remain in it longer. It would have been better had he left it long before, but "better late than never," and let us be thankful that Mr. Penney eventually adopted the proper course. But Mr. Winter remained; and what is more, he, a member of the Government,

GAVE HIS JURY BILL,

the very Bill his Government had refused to introduce or support, to the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Goodridge, who had no compunctions of conscience about introducing it, conscience being apparently an unknown factor to that gentleman.

MR. WINTER—I deny it!

MR. MORINE—You deny it! How dare you! In my hand at this minute I hold the original of Mr. Goodridge's bill, the copy from which that bill was printed; and it is in your handwriting. Dare you now repeat your denial? Shame on you, sir! It was defeated, but still Mr. Winter clung to his office, and it was not until July, 1885, when he was forced to declare himself, that he left the Whiteway Party, and assumed the leadership of the Reform Party.

(continued on fourth page.)

The "House," which was adjourned over yesterday from the night previous, opened again this afternoon.

*D. P. Borne*

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 28.

MEETING IN STAR OF THE SEA HALL.  
**MR. MORINE.**—(continued).—His honor, the speaker, it will be seen, charges the hon. Attorney General with being "a witness to a fraudulent mortgage deed," and "malversation of the public moneys, with conduct sufficiently heinous to bring him under the penalties of the English Larceny Act." He declares that charges have been brought against the hon. Attorney General and the hon. Receiver General, which, if they do not deny them, will prove them self-convicted culprits and criminals. They have never denied those charges, and therefore, according to the hon. the Speaker, they stand condemned of those charges out of their own mouths. And yet the hon. the Speaker is, outside this house, a member of the party which supports them, and they have rewarded him by making him "first commoner." Hon. gentlemen will, perhaps, remember a certain meeting held in the Star of the Sea Hall, and who were the Speakers on the platform on that occasion I refer to? One of them was the hon. member for Placentia, Mr. Emerson, a gentleman for whose talents I have a great respect. He held forth with great force of invective against the continuance of the hon. J. S. Winter in his position of Attorney General. Yet the hon. member had been whipped into supporting the man whom less than two years ago he vehemently denounced. Messrs. O'Mara and Morris too, were on the same platform, and spoke to the same effect. With men in control of affairs of state, who are so profoundly impressed with one another's unworthiness, what can be hoped for the welfare of the country? Is it any wonder that the blessing of the Almighty does not rest upon a people cursed with such rulers? I will say a few words now upon the vows which the present Government have broken. I need only recapitulate them, it is too lengthy an undertaking to deal with them exhaustively. An article in the "Watchman," which bears signs of being written in a hand well-known in the country, (I dare say the hon. the Speaker could explain whose it is) gives me my information. In 1885 a manifesto was issued by the party in power which promised, first, that they would not endorse bonds on account of railway work, implying that they would undertake the building of a railway on the credit of the colony. What follows? The same party is now engaged in building what one member of the Government call "the Placentia Railway Line," and another "An Agricultural Road." The second proviso was, that they would "lighten taxation." They were not six months in power when they increased it; and today they confess that their tariff is inadequate to meet the expenditure, and that they have to go to foreign countries to obtain money to meet current expenses. Their third promise was, "Economy and Retrenchment." The mention of these words in connection with any action of this Government must bring a smile to every face. There has been none, except, perhaps, economy and retrenchment on the part of the merchants who support this Government at the expense of the country.

BROKEN PROMISES.

The next promise was that of reform in the road expenditure, a remodelling of the system of local road boards. In this matter there has been no suggestion of reform; on the contrary, there has been a criminal extravagance of expenditure. Worthless roads have been built at a cost of £15,000 to £20,000. The next promise, "Reform in the matter of Poor Relief;" yet last year the amount spent in this way was greater than ever before, this year it passes all bounds. The next was the Extension of Telegraphy. There has not been the extension of one yard of telegraph wire during this Administration. Then they promised to "stimulate the fishery;" and look, if you please, at the result,—no fish, no prices, fishermen and fishermen's families on the verge of starvation! The colony was promised, too, that the "efficiency of police" should be increased. Has it been? I appeal for an answer to the hon. member for St. George, Mr. Carty, who ought to know how efficient it was before and since this Government came into power. The next promised reform was in the direction of Prohibition. What has been done to fulfill it? Last year the Attorney General pledged his word that he would introduce a measure, but he failed to do so. This year he has done the same, but I venture the assertion that he will fail again. The last promise, the "foundation" of the appeal made to the people by the Reform Party was "No amalgamation with the Roman Catholic Party;" but before I deal with that, I have a few words to say about

THE PLACENTIA BRANCH RAILWAY, so-called. Is it, or is it not, to be a railway? This is a question, an answer to which we should insist upon, for the Attorney General said here a few days ago that it was a railway, and another Executive councillor has said, in another place, that it is an "agricul-

tural road; so many miles of which have been built." The Receiver General has stated that the people of the northern districts derive more benefit from the labor upon the Placentia line than the people of his own district; but I can assure him that the people of the northern districts, and especially of Bonavista, would be better pleased were that branch built in a more northerly direction. It is not true that any considerable number of northern people were employed upon that line. It has been said that half a million dollars has been expended on roads of different kinds in the region of Harbor Grace Junction, and chiefly for the relief, the Receiver General alleges, of the people of Conception Bay. How much has been spent in Bonavista Bay? A paltry \$10,000—not a dollar apiece! And yet a more deserving people than the people of Bonavista do not exist in the colony.

WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT?

I put this question to my colleagues, Messrs. Kane and White; are they, with such facts before them, prepared to vote for a continuance of the expenditure upon the Placentia branch without any corresponding expenditure in Bonavista? The Government assert that by building a railway to Placentia, and having mailboats come and go from that place, they can save money for the colony. I do not believe it; I do not think their scheme a feasible one. But suppose it be, Sir, what would be the result to St. John's? If the mail boats come and go from Placentia, the freight they carry must also be shipped from there. If this can be done with their freight it can be done with the freight of the Red Cross and Black Diamond lines. If it can be done, Placentia will become the distributing point for the wholesale business of the colony. What does this mean for the laborers upon Shea's Harvey's and Bowring's wharves? What does it mean for the property-holders of this city? What does it mean for St. John's? Why, sir, if there be any foundation to the Government's argument in favor of the Placentia branch, it seems that our laborers will have to leave city, that property will depreciate, that our stores will be closed, that the waters of our harbor will no more be ploughed by the iron keels of steamships, and that St. John's will decline to the station of a fishing village while Placentia will become a city. Are the members of St. John's east and west alive to those facts? Can they continue in the face of them? Can the members for Ferryland continue to support the Placentia branch? I think not. I present another aspect of this question to the Northern members. Our debt is now nearly \$3,000,000 and by the time this road is completed and equipped the debt will be \$4,000,000, or \$20 per head for every man, woman and child in the colony. We cannot pay interest upon a large debt; I doubt if our credit abroad would permit us to borrow more, and therefore I say to the Northern members, and especially to Messrs. Kane and White, that by voting for the Placentia branch, they are destroying our last chance of getting the railway further north, nearer to our own district. If labor were needed, and if this branch were only commenced to supply it, the labor could have been given upon the main line to the bottom of Random Sound. Had this been done, Bonavista, Fortune Bay, and Trinity would have been benefited materially, for thousands of acres of fertile lands would have been opened up, and roads to Goose Bay on the one side and to Grand la Pere on the other, would have been given to the people of the north and of the west many facilities now afforded by the railway to other parts. I have, sir, quoted from the writings of his honor the Speaker, upon another subject. Now, let us see what he said on Nov. 15th, '83, about the Carbonear branch, and see how these words apply to the Placentia branch: "For this rickety tramway, what benefits can be derived by districts outside St. John's and Conception Bay. The districts which such a railway, largely subsidized by Government, would benefit, are those which have been most dependent upon the Government for pauper relief. What advantage can accrue to the independent districts whose pauper grant is a minimum, and who, whilst their toll are paying for the slothfulness of other districts receive little or nothing from the General Revenue? What will Green Bay benefit from this enterprise? And yet Green Bay, from its contribution to the revenue, will pay more than one tenth of its annual cost? What will Bonavista Bay gain from this? But Bonavista Bay must contribute. What will Trinity Bay profit from this grand, progressive work? Perhaps Sir William will answer his constituents on the northern side of the Bay. What have the western districts to say about this fraud? What says Ferryland? What says Burin? What says Fortune Bay? What says Burgeo and La Poile? And last but not least among the Western districts—what does Bonne Bay say? Sir, I say "here! here!" to these words as applied to the Placentia branch, and I ask my colleagues Messrs. Kane and White, to be guided by the opinions of the speaker if they will not be by mine. In his speech on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., the Attorney General (Mr. Winter) dared to charge us with "sectarianism" because we object to the building of the

Placentia branch before the line to Hall's Bay and the branch to Carbonear are completed, and on the following evening the Mercury repeated the assertion. How dared Mr. Winter make such a charge? Did he not know that my colleague,

MR. BOND, REFUSED TO SIT

beside him in the Executive council because he would have nothing to do with a sectarian party or government! Did he not know that I, as a member for one of the northern districts had a sound reason for my objection. Did he not know that the gentleman who sits upon my right, Mr. Murphy, the newly elected member for St. John's east, is a Roman Catholic! He did, and he knew, too, that the Placentia branch was built by the government to which he belongs for no other reason than to secure the Catholic vote of Placentia for his colleague, Mr. Donnelly. But, sir, he is the last man who should charge anybody with sectarianism; he who is the offspring, in a political sense, of sectarianism, of the most violent kind created and nurtured by himself.

SECTARIANISM IN POLITICS.

From 1873 up to the present time, from before 1873 for aught I know, he has been the fomentor of discord, the betrayer by turns of Roman Catholics and Protestants alike. By his blundering audacity, he has challenged an exposure and he shall have it. I shall follow his political footsteps in sectarian matters from 1883 up to the present moment, and shall show that more than any other man in this colony he deserves to be execrated for having set sect against sect, denomination against denomination, man against man, in order that he might obtain position and emolument. I have before me a printed copy of a report made by Mr. Morrison, Past Provincial Grand Master of the Orange Association, at a special meeting held in Carbonear on the 31st of last August; and as he is the Attorney General's law partner, and until recently his political aide-de-camp as well, his statements must be accepted as true. Fortunately, however, I also have the documents necessary to prove the truth of almost every statement he makes, and I dare the Attorney General or anybody to whom I shall refer during the exposure I propose to make, to deny their substantial truth. I propose, Sir, to take you and the other members of this house step by step through one of the worst plots ever concocted in this or any other colony; a plot with every feature of which some one now before me is familiar, but which is only partly known to many, and wholly so to some. In 1882 Sir William Whitehead appealed to the country to support "a policy of progress;" and as the Liberal or Roman Catholic party were favorable to such a policy by tradition and predilection, they supported him in the session of the Assembly held in 1883. There was no good reason why they should not do so; no religious issues had been raised at the election; and two seats in the Executive had always been kept open for or filled by Catholics.

(continued on first page.)

**Just Received,**  
 —BY—  
**RICHARD HARVEY**  
 129, Water Street, 129.

Lot of Women's Tweed Slippers—very cheap  
 Lot of Men's Felt and Carpet Slippers—very cheap  
 Men's, Women's and Children's Arctic Gaiters, do  
 Lot of Women's India R. Shoes—1s. 6d per pair  
 A large assortment Plain and Fancy Dress Goods  
 at 6d. per yard. feb28

**Christmas Annuals, Magazines & New Books.**

CHRISTMAS Nos. Graphic, Illustrated London News, Pictorial World, London Society, Truth Illustrated, Young Ladies Journal, for January, Family Herald, London Journal, boys of England, and others for December.  
 John Leech's Pictures, elegantly bound. Pictorial Cabinet of Marvels, Handy Vol. Shakespeare Complete in box, Handy Vol. Tennyson, 12 Vols in box. Christian Treasury, Vol. 1886. Morley's Universal Library, Vol. 44. Routledge's World Library, Sundry Vols. A Marked Man, by Faucet Streets, etc. etc.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

**Gifts Suitable for the Year.**

ELECTRO-PLATED CURLER'S INKSTAND.  
 Electro-plated Stag's Head Inkstand with Ink-horns; a great variety of Inkstands; Pocket Fruit Knives; Desert Knives and Forks; Biscuit Boxes; Baner Arms—very handsome; Dresden China Fruit Stands—with figures; Hand-painted and other Mirrors; Graphoscopes, Musical Boxes; Paper Racks; Card Receivers; Crumb Trays; Card Cases; Writing Cabinets, with revolving shutters—newest designs; Stationery Stands—with and without date; Calendars—in walnut, oak, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Writing Desks—in various woods, leathers and plushes; Glove and Handkerchief Boxes; Dressing Cases and Jewel Cases—in wood, leather, &c.; Albums—photo, cabinet and promenade; Hand-bags—in Russia, Morocco, Crocodile, Plush, &c.; very handsome fitted Bags; an elegant line of Purse; Terra Cotta hand-painted Plaques—four sizes, framed in plush; handsome Toilet Sets, with Mirrors—very latest; Photo, Cabinet and Promenade Frames—in plush, leather, crystal, glass, wood, &c.; high-standing wicker-work Baskets—beautifully lined and quilted with satin and plush; ebony boudoir Chairs—upholstered in plush; Musical Albums; Orchestral, Top—new, and an immense assortment of other Goods.  
 J. F. Chisholm.

FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

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



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

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

The Singer Manufacturing Company,  
 172 Water Street, St. John's. - 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.  
 M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

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

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

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent.  
 A. S. RENDEL, Agent, Newfoundland.

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

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

**VERY CHOICE HAMS.**

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

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

T. & J. GRACE.

**NOW READY.**

A SECOND EDITION OF FATHER FITZGERALD'S

**CHILDREN'S MISSAL AND HYMNAL.**

A Manual of Prayers and Hymns for the use of Children's Masses, is now ready and for sale at the bookstore of

**GARRETT BYRNE.**

Orders supplied, wholesale and retail. Single copies 10 cents each; on large quantities a discount will be made. jan30,fp,tf.

**WM. FREW,**  
 191, Water Street, 191,

BEGS to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL SALE of Surplus Stock will commence on **Monday, November 1st**, when his whole stock, which it is well known consists of Plain, Useful Goods, of medium quality, personally selected last summer, and bought on the very best terms, which long experience and ready cash could secure. Will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices—

**Mantles, Shawls, Dress Materials.**

and all goods of passing fashion reduced to nearly half-price, so as to effect a complete clearance.  
 Wonderful Bargains in Calicos, Flannels, Kerseys, Winceys, Tweeds, Moleskin, Sheetings and Blankets.  
 Fur Muffs, Fur Bags, Fur Capes—in great variety, and at marvellously low prices. Now is the time to buy. Remaining stock of Mens' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing to be cleared out regardless of cost.  
 Hats! Hats! Hats!—100 dozen Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats, to be given away during the sale at little more than half-price.  
 Bargains in Shirts and Scarfs: bargains in Collars and Gloves; bargains in Underclothing Bargains in Boots and Shoes; Bargains in Everything! All who want to save money, now is your opportunity.

**WILLIAM FREW,**  
 191, Water Street

**Removal.** FOR SALE—TO SATISFY A MORTGAGE.

MR. SCOTT, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, &c., has removed to the offices formerly occupied by the ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., and more recently by Money Order Department in the Old Post Office Buildings. (Met) nov18

A SCHOONER ABOUT FIFTY-SIX TONS REGISTERED, well equipped and admirably adapted for the general business of the country. For further particulars apply to P. J. SCOTT, Solicitor.

Select Story.

PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"WHO THEY WERE."

He furnished the old hall in most luxurious fashion; he spent a small fortune on the grounds and the woods, and finally, after spending many happy years in the old house on Portman Square, he died there, leaving the grand old mansion to his wife, though she had no power to let it or to sell it, but was to be its steward during her life.

All his vast fortune was to descend to his daughter Gertrude, at her mother's death.

A new life began for Lady Craven. Sir Chilvers had been somewhat old-fashioned. Now she could spread her wings, and take her flight into the world of fashion which she loved. She made for herself a certain position, and there she brought up her daughter to take one even higher.

Of the world, worldly, she gave her daughter the only training of which she knew. Religion, charity, love of neighbor, forgiveness of injuries, were left out of it.

To marry well—to make the best match possible, to secure a place in the very best and most exclusive society, to secure as many as possible of this world's gifts—this was the teaching Lady Craven gave her daughter.

Etiquette, the laws and ceremonials of good society, the keeping up of appearances, the charm of polished and refined manners, the urgent need of taking care, and making the most of her beauty—all these were made the chief end and aim of her life.

Lady Craven never bought her a prayer-book or read any of the grand old Bible stories to her; that part of her education was left entirely to the French governess; and as much of that lady's time was taken up with French novels, she left that duty to the nurse. The nurse, a handsome girl of twenty, had a lover, and when she did not meet him at night, she wrote to him; so that the time for prayers was remarkably short, and, as a rule, they were forgotten altogether.

The natural ripples of her hair, the length and color of the eye-lashes, the pearly white of her teeth, the delicate tint of her nails, the formation of what promised to be a magnificent figure, the most graceful way of using the fine white hands—these were the lessons that Lady Craven gave her daughter, and no other.

The delight of the mother when she found that her daughter gave promise of being exceedingly beautiful could never be told. No precious gift of heart, genius, or soul would have made her one-half so glad.

"Gertrude will be a beauty," was the phrase always on her lips, and the thought always in her heart.

To have her daughter a fashionable beauty was the one desire of her life, and it was gratified. Everything that could add to the beauty of her person, the charm of her manner, the grace of her deportment, was carefully studied. Higher and nobler things were left in oblivion. That she grew up as well as she did was the most wonderful thing of all.

Gertrude Craven made her debut and became at once a success. Great beauty and wonderful grace contributed no little to this, but there was a charm about her that at first people hardly understood, and this charm was her perfectly natural manner. In spite of her artificial training, she had retained a love of truth and a straightforward way of speaking that was charming. She was perfectly natural; her virtues were natural virtues, her faults natural faults.

Had she been well trained and disciplined, had religion been brought to bear upon her nature, she would have been a grand and noble character. Then this story would not have been written, for it is the story of the faults and the sins of a naturally noble woman, who had never been taught to do right, but to do always what was expedient, and what had the best appearances; whose only way of looking on everything was in what light the world beheld it; whose only idea of law was the world's law and the world's judgment.

There was something noble in her faults—she had many noble qualities. She was really generous; to give, and give freely, was the one necessity of her life. She was charitable and liberal to the poor; she never heard of distress without the desire to relieve it. She was straightforward, and loved truth. She had a certain contempt for all that her mother valued most—appearance, etiquette, useless ceremonials, shows of all kinds; she had a complete hatred for all meanness and dishonesty. One excellent point in her character was, she never spoke ill of the absent. She was wedded to her own will. If she once took an idea into her mind she seldom relinquished it. A difficult character, but one that, rightly guided, would have been noble enough.

Her success pleased, but did not bewilder her. All the admiration and flattery lavished upon her did not cause her to lose for one moment the perfect even balance of her mind. But she lost it when she fell in love with Rudolph, Earl of Castlemaine.

The Drawing-rooms were held early that year, and the first was in the beginning of March. It was on the evening of that day that they met for the first time. It was love at first sight—the most passionate love of Romeo and Juliet, the love that never counted its cost, that would have everything concentrated in itself; a love that could not be measured or weighed, that would have its own way in spite of everything, love born of the senses, without rhyme or reason, owning no controlling power; love that would have made a martyr of a hero.

Gertrude Craven was the beauty of the season. It was well known that she was a wealthy heiress, and it was expected that she would marry well.

She married even better than had been expected, yet she had married entirely for love. If Rudolph Castlemaine had been a penniless captain in a marching regiment, instead of a wealthy peer, she would have married him just the same. As we have already stated, it was a case of love at first sight; and so brisk was the wooing that before April had fully set in all arrangements for the marriage had been made. The marriage settlement was drawn up; the vast fortune, Eastdale Park, and the mansion in Portman Square were all to be Lady Castlemaine's at her mother's death. Lord Castlemaine had settled a large income on his wife. They had been very happy on the evening that witnessed the signature of the marriage settlements. Gertrude had looked at her lover with a smile on her lips.

"Rudolph," she said, "I shall like spending your money better than my own."

"Shall you, my dear, and why?" he asked.

"Because it is yours," she replied, "and love everything that belongs to you. I hope," she continued dreamily, "that mamma will live as long as I do. I should not know what to do with so much money. Oh, Rudolph," she added, "how fortunate we are that in spite of having more money than we know what to do with, we shall marry for love. Would you marry me if I were—"

He interrupted her, kissing the lips that were like crimson flowers.

"I would marry you, my darling," he cried, "if I were King Cophetua, and you were the beggar-maid, thrice beggared."

"And I would marry you if I were queen of the fairest land under the sun, and you my lowliest slave."

So that the world was not far wrong in calling it a love match.

(to be continued.)

Why is "x" the most unfortunate of letters? Because it is always in a fix, and never out of perplexity.

Why are lawyers like shears? Because they don't cut each other, but only what comes between them.

The people in the far North eat candles when they can get them. This is one way of making a light meal.

A witty doctor claims that his profession is the oldest recorded. He says that the old ocean was always a surgin'.

A Yorkshireman has applied for the position of "Sexton" to the Post-Office Department. This is really tomb much of a joke.

"That man is so good-natured that he would hold an umbrella over a duck in a shower of rain," observed Jerrold once of a brother dramatist.

Bankers Attention.

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

Apply at this office. feb23.1f

FOR SALE.

SHARES

in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan19

THE CONSOLIDATED FOUNDRY CO. (L'td.)

Have on hand a large stock of

CAST IRON WARE

—COMPRISING—

WINCH & PATENT WINDLASSES, HAWSER PIPES, CHOCKS & SHEAVES, PATENT & STEERING GEAR.

SCHOOL DESKS (with the most modern improvements) and GARDEN SEATS—either in castings or completed.

Ornamental Cast and Wrought Iron FENCES—suitable for the front of private residences, grave yards or other purposes. A variety of patterns for cast iron CRESTING & FINIALS to ornament tops of buildings, &c.

They invite inspection of their assortment in patterns.

J. M. LYNCH, Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent, BECK'S COVE.

dec15

BLACK SMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his many friends, and the public generally, that he has recently opened that FORGE formerly occupied by the late MR. JOHN KELLY, opposite the wharf of Messrs. W. & G. RENDELL, Water-street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACK SMITH WORK, SHIP, FARM and JOBBING. HORSE-SHOELING a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate, to suit the hard times. A trial solicited from the most fastidious.

CHARLES TRENCHARD, Water-Street, East

SOMETHING TO READ.

Just Received, per s.s. Newfoundland, A few copies Christmas No. of London Graphic Weldon's Ladies' Journal; Illustrated Dre-smaker Bazaar of Children's Fashions; Family Herald Myra's Journal and other Magazines for February Harper's New Monthly Magazine—English edition Literary World, vol 34; Every Week, vol 35 London Journal, vol 6—new series Christian Age, vol 30; Family Herald, vol 57 Family Herald Supplement, vol 23 Bow Bells, vol 45; Chamber's Journal, vol for '87 The Young Ladies' Journal, vol 27 The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, by C H Spurgeon, for 1886 Punch's Almanac, for 1887

feb19.1f

J. F. Chisholm.

Therapeutic Association.

ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

La Marchant Road, St. John's, N.F., June 6th, '86. DR. J. G. BENNETT, Dear Sir,—It is now two years and a half since myself and daughter were cured by your treatment. I suffered for years with Chronic Dyspepsia and my daughter had lost her speech, smell and the use of both legs, for which we could get no relief elsewhere. Had it not been for some silly friends, I should have had the treatment long before I did, but I feel now so deeply grateful to think that for the last two and a half years we have remained perfectly well, and that we should not be doing right, unless we let people know by publishing it.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MAYNARD, PARIS, France, Nov. 22nd, 1886.—The Comte De Burgoine, in a letter of the above date to Dr. J. G. Bennett, says: I am feeling well for your appliances and am happy to give them my distinguished patronage.

A lady at Carbonear, says: Dr. Bennett's appliances cured me of Dropsy.

Mr. Troke, Upper Isle Mote, near Channel, says: Dr. Bennett's Appliances has completely cured my wife of Dropsy. She can walk about at her own ease—a thing she has not done for fifteen years.

A lady well known in St. John's, now at Harbor Grace says: I am better and feel fully 14 years younger. It is now some time ago since I called at your house, Lazy Bank Road, St. John's. I believe yours will be the leading remedy when more known.

WITHOUT REASON, WITHOUT ACTION AND WITHOUT SPEECH FOR THREE YEARS.

PUNBICO, Yarmouth, Nov. '17, 1886.—Dr. J. Gordon Bennett, Halifax.—After the remarkable cure you made in your treatment of my son, I would be doing wrong not to make it known to the public. He was confined to his bed three years without Speech or Action. He can now work, has a good appetite and reason returned. Age, thirty years. JOHN CARLAND.

P. S.—Mr. Carland is one of the oldest settlers, is a J. P. and no one better known in the district.

Therapeutic Association, HEAD AND ONLY OFFICE IN NEWFOUNDLAND, 308 Water Street, Saint John's, Newfoundland. A. YOUNG MONTAGUE, MEDICAL ADVISER

References, if needed, given to any part of England or America. Nova Scotia, Bermuda and many parts of Newfoundland, to parties cured by us.

N.B.—Parties writing from Outports please enclose stamp, as our advice is free to all at the Office, or by post. Also, state size of waist and symptoms. No one else can supply you with any of our appliances, &c.

Remember the Address—308, Water Street, St. John's Newfoundland. dec24

The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailors—visiting St. John's.

With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals, AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction; and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian and "Temperance" principles.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, AT

W. R. FIRTH'S,

The most complete STOCK OF WOOLENS ever shown in the City, comprising all—the Leading Novelties for—

FALL - AND - WINTER - CLOTHING.

Mixed Wst'd Coatings Venetians, Marl Cloths, Cassimeres. Irish Frieze, Beavers, Ulsterings, Indigo Pilots. Diagonals, West Broads, Doeskins, Meltons

Six Thousand Yards

All New and Seasonable GOODS, MARKED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES



OUR RANGE OF SUITINGS EMBRACES EVERY NOVELTY, AND IS SIMPLY STARTLING!



CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GRAND DISPLAY OF OVRCOATINGS.



NEWEST West of England and Scotch TROWSERINGS.

Very Choice Patterns and Colourings. We have been particularly careful in the selection of our immense Stock, and we are now prepared to meet the requirements of our Patrons and Friends.

We guarantee all Goods as represented, and Clothing made-up perfect in Fit and Finish. London, Parisian and New York Fashion Plates received fortnightly.



This Department Is Replete with latest Novelties.



THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1882:

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000
I.—CAPITAL	
Reserve.....	£844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss ac't.....	67,895 12 6
II.—FIRE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£1,274,661 10 8
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
III.—LIFE FUND.	
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.	
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 11
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£593,792 13 4
£1,157,073 14 0	
£1,750,866 7 4	

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

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms. Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA, General Agent for Nfld

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London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of Losses.

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ap.10.

Agent for Newfoundland.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

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

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO., Agents, St. John's, Newfoundland.

THE DAILY COLONIST is published every afternoon by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscribers and casual advertisers indebted to this office, would oblige by paying the amount of their accounts. Our collector will call upon them early this week, and they would assist us materially in our work by having their respective amounts ready for him, so as to save us the trouble of sending frequently for small sums, and themselves the irritation of being dunned.

Daily Colonist. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1887.

THE ENORMOUS QUANTITY OF FISH CONSUMED BY SEALS.

We find the following in an exchange about seals, which is interesting, as anything of the kind is at the present season, when our brave "soilers" are preparing to capture them:—

Where do they (the seals) go to? Certainly not northward, for it is well known that not a single seal is to be found north of the Pribyloys and the floating ice of winter prevents any congregation of amphibious life. There is then the southward, the enormous expanse of sea south of the Atleutian chain, 5,000 miles of water between Japan and Oregon swarming with the food of the seal—fish. They can have no resting place or it would be known; they must, therefore, spend all their time afloat, seeing that they sleep at sea just as comfortable as, or perhaps more so, than on land. They lie on their backs, fold the fore flippers across the breast, turn the hind ones up and over, so that the tips rest on their necks and chins, thus exposing only the nose and the heels of the hind flippers above water, nothing else being seen. Here is no poetical fancy, but a prosaic fact, "rocked in the cradle of the deep."

One cannot but think of the enormous quantity of fish they must get through. The common seal, such as we see in our aquaria, has evidently a most voracious appetite, and never seems to be able to get as much as he can do with. Consider, then, the weight that must be consumed in the year by the fur seal, several times its size, roaming about under thoroughly natural conditions in its natural element, instead of being cooped up within the four walls of a tank.

As a matter of fact the hosts of fur bearing seals produce a notable scarcity of fish around the Pribyloys. It is perfectly hopeless to throw a line over the gunwale of a boat. You must go out at least seven or eight miles, and then you can get nothing but very large halibut. Practically the sea for 100 miles around is cleared of fish. It is computed that forty pounds per day is rather a starvation allowance for an adult male, twelve pounds to a female, and not much, if any, less for the fast growing pups. Allow an average of ten pounds per individual per day, and calculate what 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 would consume every day—only 7,000,000 tons or so. Why all the fishing in the world is but a drop in the bucket compared with this. We must remember, too, that the seal is only one of the many creatures which prey upon fish. I can well believe what is asserted by many well informed people, that the supply of sea fish is inexhaustible by any means known to man.

FROM GRIGUET—FRENCH SHORE.

The steamer Nimrod, Capt. Crocker, arrived on Xmas Day. She brought the mails for the French Shore. There was a sad accident occurred at St. Leonard's, the 21st Dec. A young man, by the name of Freak, lost his right hand by the bursting of a gun. He was the only support of his widowed mother and two children, who will thus be thrown upon their charitable neighbors for support. His friends carried him to Anchor Point, to Mr. William Genge, who they say understands how such cases should be treated. The poor people of Griguet desire to thank Mrs. H. Jones, and Mrs. Rouse and others whose names are unknown,

for the clothing which they so kindly sent them.

We are getting some frosty weather lately, on the 30th Dec., the thermometer marked 13° below zero.

There has been a few old seals taken in nets at Lance-a-Medee at Quirpon. Wild ducks are very plentiful this season one man killed thirty the last day of December, but powder and shot are very scarce here. The northern "slob" is just making its appearance, so the duck-shooting season will soon be over. Temperature now is: Thermometer lowest 15° below zero; highest 40° above.

"Daisy." It is also against the rules to publish obituary verses, except in very exceptional cases, and even then a charge is made, at the rate of 10 cts. per line; hence we have to respectfully decline publishing your verses.

THE LABRADOR RELIEF FUND, 1885-6.

A general meeting of the subscribers to the Labrador Relief Fund 1885-6, was held at the Commercial Room on Tuesday, the 1st of March, 1887.

A statement of the funds was placed before the meeting, showing an available balance of £236 10s. 6d., and the Treasurer requested the appointment of two auditors to examine the accounts.

The meeting having been called for the purpose of disposing of the balance of the funds, in the hands of the Treasurer, apportioned the amount as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes St. Vincent de Paul Society (£50), Protestant Industrial Society (30), Dorcas Society (7), Church of England for the poor of St. John's (30), Methodist Church for the poor of St. John's (20), Roman Catholic Church for the poor in the Outports (40), Church of England for the poor in the Outports (35), Methodist Church for the poor in the Outports (25). Total £237.

These appropriations having been paid, the account is now placed before the subscribers in a completed form.

Labrador Relief Fund, in account with J. Goodfellow, Treasurer.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Dr. To amt paid for Provisions, clothing, freight and other charges for Labrador sufferers (£1198 0 11), To amt paid in accordance with vote at meeting, March 1, 1887 (237 0 0), Cr. By total amount of subscriptions received in cash (£1391 11 5), By amt from Goodfellow & Co., on account of sales, netting, etc., to close this account (43 9 6). Total £1435 0 11.

J. GOODFELLOW, Hon. Treasurer. St. John's, March 4, 1887.

We have examined the above account and vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

We further certify that the contributions payable in goods, amounting to four hundred and seventy-eight pounds fifteen shillings, cy., with the exception of seven pounds ten shillings, cy., (not collected,) have been received and duly accounted for, there being now in the hands of the Treasurer, ninety-seven fathoms cod-netting, unsold.

JAS. P. FURLONG, JOHN McDUGALL, Auditors.

LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 28.

MR. MORINE—(continued)—When asked at the last meeting of the White-way Party he ever attended if his rumored intention of leaving that party were true, he

DENIED IT WITH VIOLENCE, and yet within two or three days he wrote a letter to Sir Wm. White-way in which he declared that he withdrew after "mature deliberation," a phrase which covered weeks and even months of the most disgraceful hesitation. A circular was issued this time, signed by Mr. Winter and Mr. Knight, and in it I find the following:—

"In 1873-4, although our Order was then in its childhood in this Colony, we succeeded in overthrowing a combination which had secured the reins of Government by an alliance with the Roman Catholic party, and we then succeeded in placing in power a Government representing the Protestants of Newfoundland. To-day we are threatened with a similar combination to that of 1873-4, but, fully convinced of the justice of our cause, and that the like unity exists among the various Protestant denominations, we confidently look forward to a similar result." The following quotation from Mr. Morison's

some of the paltry excuses for the late amalgamation. Mr. Morison says:—

"In September the manifesto of the Reform Party was promulgated by the Executive Committee, after it had received the assent of the party. I here produce a copy of it for the information of the Lodge, although I suppose the majority of the members are fully acquainted with its contents. The most important statement, and the one which occasioned the most discussion, both before the preparation of the manifesto and after it had been issued, was the declaration of the policy of the party, concerning its attitude towards the Roman Catholic party. "No Amalgamation or Coalition with the centre, or Roman Catholic party," was the policy enunciated in capital letters in the manifesto. I attended all the meetings of the Executive Committee, held for the purpose of considering the manifesto before its terms were finally settled, and was particularly careful to obtain a thorough explanation of that part of the manifesto quoted above. The construction given to this portion of the manifesto was that no matter what the result of the election should be "no member of the Roman Catholic party was in any event to be accepted as a member or supporter of the Reform party, or of the prospective government, which it was hoped would be secured by a united vote at the polls. It was urged as one of the principal reasons why Sir William Whiteway should be opposed and defeated that if he succeeded in being returned with a small following of Protestant members, he would accept the assistance of the whole Roman Catholic influence more dominant than ever. I can well remember the vigorous speeches delivered by Brothers Winter, McNeily and others, enunciating their views upon this point to the members of the Grand Lodge, at the meetings held in the Victoria Hall in St. John's, and I have no doubt that many of the members can call to mind the particular expressions used by the speakers. In one of his speeches shortly before the election, Brother Winter told us that the trouble in the past had always been that after gaining the victory, the Protestants did not retain it. That instead of maintaining a solid Protestant unity they had accepted the assistance of one or more Roman Catholic members, which had always proved the thin edge of the wedge of Roman Catholic ascendancy. I mention this to show the open and plain interpretation then given by the party to this part of their platform, as since the election, and particularly since the Amalgamation with the Roman Catholic party, I have heard some of those most vitally interested give it a totally different interpretation. There were many other reforms promised in the manifesto, which I fear have already shared the fate of the one quoted, and which I do not expect to hear of again until the eve of another general election."

After a promulgation of the Reform party's public manifesto, the Orange wing sent out "a more particular declaration of the faith that was in them." I hold in my hand a circular addressed about one month before the election, and at a time when the whole colony, like

A POWDER MAGAZINE, only needed a spark to explode with loss of blood and life to hundreds; and that circular, the most blood curdling, the most libellous, the falsest and most damnable ever published in this colony, is signed by James S. Winter, the Attorney General of this colony, and A. J. W. McNeily, now Speaker of this House. Hear something of what it says:—

"In 1873-4 Roman Catholic ascendancy and power, under Mr. Bennett, presented nothing worse than its then familiar, though distasteful features. \* \* \* Under Sir Wm. White-way, we are brought face to face with the most terrible condition of things possible under British rule. Crime, the most heinous and revolting, is committed in broad daylight; perjured witnesses and perjured juries give full acquittal and absolute impunity to the perpetrators. Men are murdered in cold blood, and in broad daylight, because they are Orangemen; the perpetrators are acquitted, because Roman Catholic juries consider and believe that to murder an Orangeman is no crime, and when a constitutional remedy is humbly and earnestly prayed for by outraged Orangemen and Protestants, their prayer is met by indignity and insult from a tyrannical political combination, headed by a man calling himself a Protestant leader of a constitutional government! \* \* \* With an organization such as is the Reform Party, composed of honest and capable men, and with principles such as those which the Party not only expound, but have at heart, we confidently look for something more than a mere political victory. The principles of the Reformation, and of the old Reformers, are those same principles for which we ask you to contend in the coming struggle; and these principles can only be vindicated and victorious by the united action of all our Brethren in favor of the new Reformation and the new Reformers. We look for more than a mere victory; because we look for the final conquest of the usurping power of Roman Catholicism in our political con-

cerns, and the permanent triumph of the Protestant majority of this country in the control of its public affairs. \* \* Pursuing our course with that firm and quiet energy which was the distinguishing characteristic of our action in '73-'74, we are persuaded that a similar triumph again awaits us; and in the name of the Orange Association we call upon all its members to give their sympathies, their votes, and their active assistance against Roman Catholic ascendancy and the Government of Sir William Whiteway, and in favour of Protestantism, Reformation and the new Reformers."

In the early part of October, 1885, Sir William Whiteway's most influential supporters, professedly anxious to form a united Protestant party,

FORCED THEIR VETERAN LEADER TO RETIRE

from the struggle, and the Reform Party, a second time reconstructed, again spread its sails to catch the Protestant breeze. The elections took place and the Reform Party was sustained. In July last the hon. Financial Secretary and the then Receiver General stole away to Broad Cove and then to their districts for re-election. I heard of it. It was the loose tongue of the Financial Secretary that let the cat out of the bag. He went down to his district and bought off opposition.

HON. FINANCIAL SECRETARY.—I deny it.

MR. MORINE—My colleague, Mr. Bond, has the proof in his pocket.

MR. BOND—I have it.

MR. MORINE—And what is further, the expenses of that election were paid out of the revenue of the colony.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY—I paid my own expenses.

MR. MORINE—Then you only paid \$2 50 for your passage. My election punctured the bubble. From that moment

EVERY EFFORT to ENTRAP THE CATHOLICS into supporting them was made by the Government, and in the summer of last year they were successful. With the consent of the Roman Catholic party, given in Bishop Power's palace in St. John's, and in return for promises made in writing by Premier Thorburn to the hon. Receiver General, Mr. Donnelly, Messrs. Donnelly and Fenelon were permitted to take the offices which they hold to-day. The building of a railway to Placentia was part of the price, and a promise to spend \$100,000 or \$200,000 upon sewerage in St. John's, was another; and in addition offices were promised to many members of the Roman Catholic party. Sir, my relation of the facts is ended, and it only remains for me to deduce a few conclusions therefrom. The story is a remarkable one, beginning with an amalgamation upon principle in 1883, and ending with an unprincipled coalition in 1886; marked from end to end by the slime of political serpents, the base designs of

DEMAGOGIC FIREBRANDS,

who sought, and sought successfully, to trade upon the religious feelings of their honest, their well-disposed, their God-fearing but easily deceived co-religionists. Four members of this house stand out conspicuously through the labyrinth which I have illumined this evening, and these four are Messrs. Winter, McNeily, Penney and Knight—all of them office-holders under the present Government—all of them dependent to-day upon the support of the very Roman Catholics they denounced and plotted against for years. Two are tools; two deliberately and coolly promote discord for their own pockets' sake. I acquit Messrs. Penney and Knight of the deliberate baseness of bold, bad men; they fell through weakness, through lack of any fixed principle rather than from calculating depravity. Mr. McNeily has always been a fire-brand, always a promoter of sectarian discord, always consistent in wrong doing, and as nothing but evil was expected from him, the result has not astonished anybody, nor much increased the public detestation of him. All the strength of my contempt and indignation is reserved for

THE MEANEST, WEAKEST, BASEST MAN OF ALL,

the man whose passions never dictate his course of conduct, but whose baseness is always of the deliberate kind—I mean the hon. J. S. Winter, now Attorney General for this colony. For him no epithets could be sufficiently strong, and I refrain from further allusion to him because I can find no language strong enough to portray the depravity of the betrayer of the New Party in 1883, of the White-way party in 1885, and of the Orangemen in 1876. I leave him to the tender mercies of those he has betrayed, and to the consolation afforded by his own conscience. One incident in this connection I shall never cease to forget; I mean the abandonment of the Liberal Party of its liberal principles and its traditions. What a needless sacrifice it was! My triumphant election in Bonavista, in 1886, meant that the people were sick at heart of the business of the Reform party; were anxious to call into being a new and better order of things. Had the Liberals remained firm but a few months longer, the Government would have been forced to resign, a new administration might have been formed, and an appeal being made to the people

at a general election; an appeal which would have

UPROOTED THE OBNOXIOUS PLANT OF SECTARIANISM

forever, and have given us a government "of the people, for the people, by the people." But some of the Liberal party were in haste to obtain good salaries, and to obtain them they sold the dearest principles of their party, and betrayed their constituents. They got their price, but I believe they are ashamed of their conduct, and I know there is not an honest Roman Catholic in the colony who does not execrate them and denounce their misdeeds. Let us turn our face from the west to the east, from the setting to the rising of the sun; from the evening of a departed day to the morning of a coming day. What of the future? Let us call Sir William Whiteway, the father of a progressive policy,

THE GREATEST BENEFACTOR OF THIS COLONY.

Let us form a new administration. Let us appeal to the people and be ruled hereafter by a government "broad-based upon the people's will." Then when we have cast the hypocrites, betrayers, the time-servers, into "outer darkness," and have made "all things new again," we may hope for prosperity, for happiness, for contentment in the land. We shall be trying to make ourselves worthy of the Almighty's Blessing, and it will assuredly be granted to us then, and that time is surely quickly coming.

"Despite their titles, power and pelf, That crowd, centered all in self, Living, shall forfeit fair renown, And, doubly dying, shall go down To the vile dust from which they sprung, Unwept, unhonored and unsung." (to be continued.)

Local and other items.

The COLONIST is a year old to-day—to-morrow by the day of the month.

The s.s. Newfoundland passed the cape at 10.15 and arrived here at 4.30.

The s.s. Hercules has been engaged for the last few days keeping the harbor channel clear to facilitate shipping movements.

The address in reply to the Governor's speech was presented to His Excellency by the members of the House of Assembly, at Government House, at noon to-day.

The Academia Minstrel Concert will not come off during the lenten season, but has been fixed for Monday the 18th April. The first week after Easter is so taken up with entertainments, that it was thought advisable to wait till the Monday of the second week.

Editorial matter and correspondence crowded out, by debates, will appear on Monday. We will be able after this to print the debates in smaller type, and thus give room for other reading matter, though up to the present the debates are spicy enough to satisfy the most highly seasoned palate.

The first of the sealing fleet—those ships that are to clear from outports—sailed this morning. The Hector, Capt. White, cleared the narrows first, followed by the Panther, Capt. Bartlett, in a short time. The Leopard, Capt. Dawe, came third, and the Kite, Capt. Ash, fourth; the Polynia, Capt. Burnett, was the last of the fleet to sail.

The monthly meeting of the Home Industries Encouragement Society takes place on Monday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at the Total Abstinence Hall. The Executive meets at the H. I. E. Hall at 7.15 the same evening. All the members are particularly requested to attend as business of importance is to be transacted. Persons desirous of the welfare of Newfoundland, the encouragement of her resources and industries are invited to membership.

[SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST.]

CHANNEL, this evening. Ice passing out close to Cape Ray, about three miles off this place for over two weeks; high north winds prevail; harbor frozen up, but Port-au-Basque clear; weather continues very frosty; out-look for Gulf seal fishery not very encouraging.

Deaths.

GRANT—Last evening, after a lingering illness, Anastatia Grant, Goulds Road, aged 67 years. Her funeral will take place from her brother's residence, No. 9, Water-street, West, on Monday next, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WADDEN—This morning, after a short illness, John Wadden, aged 5 months, infant son of Mr. John Wadden, (shoe-maker,) Water-street.

Shipping News.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Details. Includes Mar. 5, Stella, Nisbett, 30 days, Cadiz, 180 tons salt—J. & W. Stewart. 5.—Kalmia, Bursell, Pernambuco, 3,200 qtls. cod-fish—P. & L. Tessier. 5.—Kathleen, Brazil, fish—P. & L. Tessier.