

JOURNAL
OF THE
House of Assembly
OF
NEWFOUNDLAND

IN THE
Second Session of the Sixteenth General Assembly,



Holden at St. John's in the Fifty-fourth year of the Reign of
Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

A.D., 1891.

Appended to which are the Sessional Papers.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:
PRINTED AT THE "EVENING TELEGRAM" OFFICE,
MDCCCXCI.

LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF LOUISIANA

IN SENATE

1894

II.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

Acts passed during Session. (Short Title.)†	Date of notice.	1st reading.
Aliens.....	February 12.	February 19.
Postal.....	February 23.	February 25.
Masters and Servants.....	February 25.	February 26.
Public Health.....	February 25.	February 26.
Bank Fishermen.....	March 11.	March 12.
Temperance, 1889.....	March 12.	March 13.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	March 13.	March 18.
Merchandize Marks.....	March 13.	March 18.
Fisheries Commission.....	Sent down March 28.	March 28.
Pilotage.....	March 31.	April 1.
Agriculture.....	March 31.	April 1.
Game.....	April 8.	April 9.
Exhibition.....	Apl 9, 30, May 1	Res' & 1st rd'g May 2 and 4.
Crown Lands, 1884.....	April 14.	April 15.
Revenue.....	{ Notice committee, April 7; Com- mittee, April 15, 21, and 24. }	April 24.
Egress Public Buildings ..	April 15.	April 16.
Judicature.....	April 20.	April 22.
Jury.....	April 20.	April 22.
Roads and Bridges.....	{ Notice, April 20; } Com. April 23. }	April 23.
Supply.....	{ Notice, April 20; } Com. Ap. 22, 27. }	April 27.
Municipal.....	April 20.	April 22.
Shipbuilding.....	{ Notice com. May 7; } Com. May 18. }	May 18.
Admiralty.....	April 27.	April 28.
Railway.....	{ Notice com May 1; } Resolu'n May 4. }	May 4.
Indemnity.....	April 29.	April 30.
Education.....	{ Reported from sel. } com., April 29. }	April 29.
Loan.....	{ Notice, April 30; } resolut'ns May 7 }	May 7.
Crown Lands, 1890.....	May 14.	May 20.
Contingencies.....	{ Reported May 29; } com. May 29. }	May 29.
French Shore.....	.....	May 23.
Publication of Statutes.....	April 27.	April 28.

*All the above Bills received His Excellency's assent on May 30, except the Masters and Servants Act, assented to on March 24. †For full titles see page 218.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

III.

2nd reading.	Committee passed Bill.	3rd reading.	Sent up.	Returned.
March 11.	March 13.	March 18.	March 18.	March 23.
February 26.	March 19.	March 23.	March 28.	April 4.
March 5.	March 12.	March 13.	March 18.	March 21.
February 27.	March 9.	March 11.	March 11.	March 19.
March 31.	April 7.	April 8.	April 8.	April 22.
March 19.	April 13.	April 14.	April 17.	April 27.
March 28.	March 31.	April 1.	April 2.	April 13.
March 19.	March 23.	March 28.	March 28.	April 4.
March 31.	March 31.	March 31.	April 2.	April 4.
April 13.	April 14.	April 15.	April 18.	April 27.
April 7.	April 9.	April 13.	April 17.	April 27.
April 17.	April 20.	April 22.	April 30.	April 30.
May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 7.	May 13.
April 22.	April 25.	April 27.	April 29.	May 19.
April 25.	April 27.	April 28.	April 30.	May 6.
April 17.	April 20.	April 22.	April 23.	April 30.
April 27.	April 29.	April 30.	April 30.	May 6.
April 27.	April 29.	April 30.	April 30.	May 6.
April 25.	April 25.	April 27.	April 30.	May 6.
April 28.	April 29.	April 30.	April 30.	May 6.
April 25.	May 19.	May 19.	May 20.	May 28.
May 19.	May 19.	May 19.	May 20.	May 28.
May 1.	May 6.	May 7.	May 7.	May 13.
May 5.	May 6.	May 7.	May 7.	May 18.
May 1.	May 2.	May 4.	May 5.	May 7.
April 30.	May 1.	May 2.	May 4.	May 29.
May 9.	May 13.	May 14.	May 18.	May 21.
May 20.	May 20.	May 20.	May 20.	May 26.
May 29.	May 29.	May 29.	May 30.	May 30.
May 23.	May 23 & 26.	May 26.	May 27.	May 27.
April 29.	May 1.	May 2.	May 4.	May 7.

IV.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

A—(continued)	PAGE.
Address to Her Majesty	93, 100
Address of Thanks	10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 25

Addresses—

Resolutions reciprocal trade	12
Correspondence ditto	19
Correspondence French treaties	19
Compensation Bay St. George	20, 182.
Correspondence <i>modus vivendi</i>	27
Resolutions reciprocal trade	44
Memorial people Bay St. George.	50
<i>In re</i> delegation	84, 93
Address to H. M. <i>in re</i> reciprocal trade	105
Bridge, Blanc Sablon river.	183
Petition of John T. Nevill	183
Mail steam to western ports	183
<i>In re</i> Swedish barque <i>Helga</i>	187
Steam Placentia and western ports	198
Petition of A. R. Nielson	206
Petition of F. J. Kenny	206
Salary of John Casey, Esq.	214

B.

Bills withdrawn, lost, &c.—

Local Government—February 12, 24.
Amendment 51 Vic., cap. 16—February 19, 20, 24.
Amendment 51 Vic., cap. 5—February 23, 25.
Civil Service—February 24, 25.
Education—(Mr. Murray) February 26, 27; March 5.
Lotteries—February 26, 27; March 11.
Education—(Dr. Tait) February 26, 27; March 5.
Locomotives—February 26, 27; March 11.
Re-naming places—March 11, 12, 19.
Seal-fishery—(Mr. Greene) March 18, 31.
Amendment license law—March 31; April 1, 7.
Seal-fishery—(Mr. Thompson) April 7, 8, 14, 24, 25, 27; May 2.
Game—(Mr. Murray) April 9, 15, 17.
Factory employes—April 15, 16.
Insolvency—April 20, 22.
District Courts Acts—April 21, 22, 27; May 20.

Bills withdrawn, lost, &c.,—(continued.)

Circuit Practice—April 20, 22, 27.
 Water Rates—April 22, 24, 28, 29, 30.
 Doctors in sealing steamers—April 24, 25, 27, 29.
 Abolition of Fisheries Commission—April 29, 30.
 Conveyancing—May 1, 2, 9, 13, 14, 18.
 Amendment 49 Vic., cap. 3—May 2, 4, 19.
 Medicine and Surgery—May 6.
 Bills sent down from Legislative Council 76

C.

PAGE.

Censure 85-89
 Committees, joint 64, 89

Committees of the Whole—(other than on Bills.)

Reciprocal trade 8, 41, 42, 100
 Address of thanks 14, 15
 Education 28, 48
 French treaties 63, 66, 74, 84, 86, 92
 Ways and means 111, 135, 142
 Fishery rules 114
 Supply 138, 159
 Roads and bridges 140
 Loss reporters' notes 161
 Industrial exhibition 174
 Loan 177, 189
 Amendment Railway Act, 1890. 178
 Shipbuilding 199
 Contingencies 217

Committees, select—

Address of thanks 10
 Contingencies 10, 19, 69, 167, 217
 Education 11, 49, 158, 166
 Municipal (St. John's) 33, 123, 130
 Conferences 64
 French treaties 64, 66, 74, 89
 Certain publications 80, 83, 96
 Publication of debates 99, 103
 Doctors, seal fishery 165
 Search Council's records 170, 175
 Electric Tramway Bill 173, 200
 Petition of F. J. Kenny 173, 205

VI.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

D.	PAGE.
Dedimus	3
Delegation	64, 66, 74, 75, 79, 84, 93, 203
<i>Divisions—</i>	
Address of thanks	18
Printing	24
Order to Receiver General	24
Education	49
Masters and Servants Bill	56
Enquiry as to publications	83
Admission of strangers	86, 208, 210
Censure	89
Ways and means	112, 135
Game Laws Bill	124
Seal Fishery Bill	155
Railway Act Amendment Bill ..	188
French treaties ..	193
Municipal Bill	201
French Treaties Bill	208, 211
Education Bill ..	213, 216
Documents tabled	<i>(See Appendix to Journal.)</i>
E.	
Education	11, 28, 47, 48, 49, 99, 158, 166
F.	
Fox, Mr. (sworn)	4
French treaties	19, 20, 27, 50, 55, 60, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 74, 75, 78, 84, 86, 89, 90, 92, 97, 137, 141, 163, 182, 185, 186, 191, 193, 194, 203, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 215, 218
Fisheries Commission	65, 113, 114
Fishery Rules	65, 113, 114, 115, 158
G.	
Governor's speech (opening)	5, 26
Governor's speech (closing)	220
Governor's assent to Bills	73, 220
J.	
Joint committees ...	64

L.	PAGE.
Loan	171, 177, 189
M.	
Messages from the Governor	4, 73, 218
Messages from Legislative Council	12, 13, 63, 67, 68, 72, 76, 79, 93, 97, 105, 137, 158, 169, 171, 180, 184, 187, 194, 197, 199, 202, 207, 209, 210, 212, 214, 216, 217, 218
Municipal (St. John's)	33, 34, 123, 130
Municipal Act of 1890	164
N.	
Notices of Bills	(<i>See "Acts" and "Bills."</i>)
<i>Notices, other—</i>	
Capt. Blandford	181
Hon. R. Bond	39, 93, 94, 113, 171, 172, 192, 200, 203
Mr. Carty	10, 14, 31, 45, 48, 75, 131, 138, 171, 203
Capt. Day	131
Mr. Duff	195
Mr. Fearn	10, 28, 29, 57, 65, 122, 131
Mr. Fox	14
Mr. Geran	37
Mr. Greene	11, 48, 124, 211
Mr. Hallaren	171
Mr. McGrath	211
Mr. Morine	12, 14, 21, 29, 30, 31, 39, 40, 45, 54,
Mr. Morison	59, 94 [59, 65, 72, 76, 79, 80, 82
Hon. E. Morris	32, 34
Mr. Munn	46, 108
Mr. Murphy	29
Mr. Murray	11, 21, 22, 25, 31, 35, 46, 57, 59, 62, 63, 81, 82, 94, 97, 98, 101, 102, 108, 113, 122, 123, 127, 128, 129, 136, 138, 158, 161, 170, 171, 181, 195, 198, 211
Hon. R. O'Dwyer	98, 133
Mr. Rothwell	10, 181
Mr. Shea	36, 98, 131, 185
Mr. Studdy	72
Mr. Thompson	37, 176, 194

VIII.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

N.	PAGE.
Mr. Webber	10
Mr. Whiteley	52
Sir W. V. Whiteway	76
Mr. Woodford	76
Nova Scotian Legislature, resolution of, &c.	122, 124, 125
P.	
<i>Petitions presented by—</i>	
Capt. Blandford	41, 177, 181
Hon. Mr. Bond	59, 76, 102, 103, 105, 106, 127, 181
Mr. Burgess	164
Mr. Carty	70, 81, 137, 156, 167, 217
Mr. Clift	58, 76, 95
Mr. Dawe ..	70, 110
Mr. Duff	97, 106, 110, 139, 156, 162
Mr. Fearn	29, 53, 58, 61
Mr. Fox	58, 61
Mr. Geran.	58
Mr. Greene	94, 114
Mr. Hallaren.....	53, 58, 70, 73, 109, 110, 113, 114, 127, 134, 137, 139, 141, 156, 158, 164, 171, 213
Mr. McGrath	59
Mr. Morison	73, 105, 106
Hon. Mr. Morris	58, 81, 103, 114, 200
Mr. F. Morris.....	97, 139, 158
Mr. Munn	51, 106, 137, 139, 158
Mr. Murphy	35, 51, 53, 70, 73, 80, 81, 95, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 106, 126, 127 134, 137, 139, 164, 196, 217
Mr. Murray... ..	47, 58, 70, 81, 177
Hon. Mr. O'Dwyer	58, 110, 137, 177, 181
Mr. Rolls	29, 58, 61, 70, 71, 95, 158, 161
Mr. Rothwell	70, 95, 97
Mr. Shea.....	46, 59, 61, 81
Mr. Studdy.....	70, 73, 81, 110
Dr. Tait.....	58, 70
Mr. Thompson	73, 97, 106, 205
Mr. Webber	46, 53, 73, 75, 95, 106, 114, 200

P.	PAGE.
<i>Petitions, presented by—(continued.)</i>	
Mr. Whiteley	61, 81, 97, 102, 110, 177
Sir W. V. Whiteway	61, 70, 76, 93
Mr. Woodford	29, 73, 110, 177, 196
Hon. Mr. Woods	35, 51, 53, 58, 70, 73, 81, 95, 97, 106, 114, 134
Petition to Imperial Parliament...	90
Private Bills	162, 173, 200
Privilege, sittings in	86, 167, 185, 191, 193, 203, 207, 208, 210
Proclamations	iii to xii
Prorogation	220
 R. 	
Reciprocal trade	8, 10, 12, 19, 39, 41, 42, 44, 78, 100, 105
Reports of select committees. . . .	11, 13, 64, 66, 69, 74, 89, 103, 130, 166, 167, 175, 205, 217
<i>Resolutions—</i>	
Reciprocal trade	8, 42
Education	49
French treaties	64, 66, 74, 185, 191, 193, 194, 210
Delegation	66, 74, 185, 191, 193, 194, 203
Censure	86
Nova Scotian Legislature	125
Ways and means	134, 142
Roads and Bridges	140
Supply	159
Loss reporters' notes	168
Industrial exhibition	174
Amendment Railway Act, 1890.	178, 187
Loan	189
Western steam	197
Shipbuilding	199
Delegates in England	203
Contingencies	217
Roads and Bridges	131, 136, 140

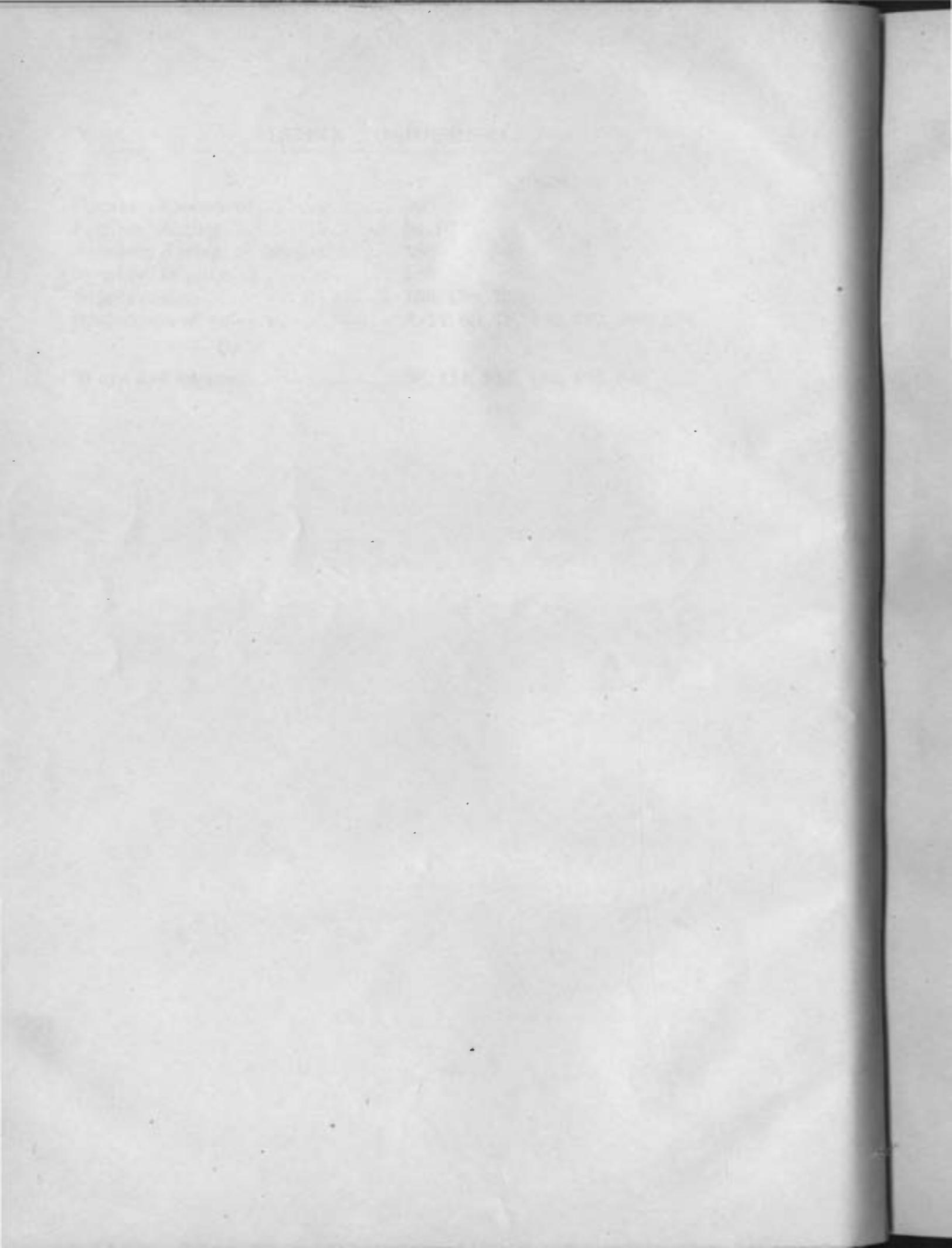
X.

INDEX TO JOURNAL.

S.	PAGE.
Speaker, absence of.....	96
Speaker, Acting.....	96, 97
Speaker, Acting, absence of.....	182
Speaker, Deputy	182
Supply	133, 138, 159
Suspension of rules.....	8, 14, 63, 78, 100, 162, 200, 204

W.

Ways and means.....	98, 111, 112, 134, 135, 142
---------------------	-----------------------------





PROCLAMATION.

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col.,
Governor.
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J.
TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Comman-
der of the Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Is-
land of Newfoundland and its Depen-
dencies.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until
THURSDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of JULY inst.; and where-
as I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until
THURSDAY the ELEVENTH day of SEPTEMBER next :

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the
said General Assembly until THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of SEP-
TEMBER next, as aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are re-
quired to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Govern-
ment House, at St. John's, in the aforesaid
Island, this Tenth day of July, A.D., 1890.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. W. WITHERS,

pro Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col.,
Governor.
[L. S.]

By His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until **THURSDAY** the **ELEVENTH** day of **SEPTEMBER** instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until **THURSDAY** the **SIXTH** day of **NOVEMBER** next:

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until **THURSDAY** the **SIXTH** day of **NOVEMBER** next, as aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, at St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Eighth day of September, A.D., 1890.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. W. WITHERS,

pro Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col.,
Governor.
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J.
TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Comman-
der of the Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Is-
land of Newfoundland and its Depen-
dencies.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until
THURSDAY the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER instant; and whereas
I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until
THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER next:

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the
said General Assembly until THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of DE-
CEMBER next, as aforesaid, of which all persons concerned are required
to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Gov-
ernment House, at St. John's, in the afore-
said Island, this Fifth day of November,
A.D., 1890.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col.,
Governor.
[L. S.]

*By His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J.
TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Comman-
der of the Most Distinguished Order of St.
Michael and St. George, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Is-
land of Newfoundland and its Depen-
dencies.*

WHEREAS the General Assembly stands prorogued until THURSDAY the EIGHTEENTH day of DECEMBER instant; and whereas I think fit to further prorogue the said General Assembly until THURSDAY the TWELFTH day of FEBRUARY next:

I do, therefore, by this my Proclamation, further prorogue the said General Assembly until THURSDAY the TWELFTH day of FEBRUARY, as aforesaid, *then to meet for the dispatch of business*; of which all persons concerned are required to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Government House, St. John's, in the aforesaid Island, this Sixteenth day of December, A.D., 1890.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. W. WITHERS,

pro Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

F. B. CARTER,
Administrator.
[L. S.]

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of GOD, of
the United Kingdom of Great Britain and
Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS it is Our will and pleasure to issue a Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the Eastern Division of the District of Saint John's, in the room of JOHN J. DEARIN, Esq., deceased:

We do, therefore, order and direct that the Nomination of Candidates for the said Eastern Division of the District of St. John's, shall take place at St. John's, on THURSDAY the THIRTIETH day of OCTOBER instant, and that the Polls shall be taken for the said Eastern Division of the said District of St. John's, at Belle Isle, Lance Cove, (Belle Isle), Portugal Cove, Bauline, Pouch Cove, Flat Rock, Torbay, Outer Cove, Logy Bay, Quidi Vidi and Saint John's, on THURSDAY the SIXTH day of NOVEMBER next; and that the said Election shall be conducted in conformity with the regulations, orders and directions contained and set forth in Our Proclamations, bearing date respectively, the 25th and 27th days of September and the 29th day of October, A.D., 1889, and in the 53rd year of Our Reign, and in conformity with the Laws and Statutes of Our said Island in that behalf made and provided.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Island of Newfoundland.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved Sir FREDERICK B. T. CARTER, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Administrator of the Government and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, at St. John's, in Our said Island, this Thirteenth day of October, A.D., 1890.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. W. WITHERS,

pro Colonial Secretary.



PROCLAMATION.

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col., *VICTORIA, by the grace of GOD of the*
Governor. *United Kingdom of Great Britain and*
[L.S.] *Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

WHEREAS We did, by Our Proclamation of the 13th October, appoint the several places in the Eastern Division of the Electoral District of St. John's, at which, in conformity with the provisions of Our Proclamations of the 25th and 27th days of September, and 29th day of October, A.D., 1889, the Polls should be taken, for the ensuing Election of One Member to serve in the House of Assembly in the place of J. J. DEARIN, Esquire, deceased :

And whereas, owing to the increase in the number of the electors of the said Division, it is necessary that other provision than that provided in the said Proclamations of the 25th and 27th September and 29th October, should be made for taking the Polls at the said election :

We do, therefore, by these presents further order and direct as follows :—

That for the said election there shall be, in St. John's and neighborhood, twenty-two Booths : at Logy Bay, one booth ; at Outer Cove, one booth ; at Torbay and neighborhood, three booths ; at Flat Rock, one booth ; at Pouch Cove, one booth ; at Bauline, one booth ; at Portugal Cove and neighborhood, three booths :

And for the greater convenience of taking the Polls at the said respective Stations, the said Eastern Division of St. John's shall be sub-divided into five sections, which shall, for this purpose, be respec-

tively denominated the *St. John's*, the *Torbay*, the *Pouch Cove*, the *Portugal Cove*, and the *Belle Isle* sections, and the division and limitation of the said sections shall be as follows:—

The *St. John's* section shall be bounded by a line commencing at the centre of Sugar Loaf, on the South side of Logy Bay, thence running in a straight line westerly to the south-west angle of a lot of land granted to the late John Hatchett, and where the said angle abuts on the road to Outer Cove, thence following the said road northerly to a cross road which divides a lot of land granted to G. Henry Emerson, Esq., and known as "Virginia," from a lot of land granted to Patrick Butler; thence following the said cross road northerly and westerly to a lot of land granted to Ann Haley; thence following the eastern and northern boundary lines of the said Ann Haley's lot to the Torbay road, and thence in a straight line north-westerly to the northeastern end of Newfound Pond; thence along the shores of the said pond to the south-west end thereof, thence southerly along the western boundary line of a lot of land granted to James Whelan, until the same strikes the Portugal Cove road; thence in the same direction to Windsor Lake; thence south-easterly along the said Lake to the eastern end thereof; thence westerly following the windings of the shore of the said Lake to the most south-western point of the same; thence in a straight line to the northern limit of the Broad Cove Settlement (but excluding the same) on the South shore of Conception Bay; thence in a straight line to that point on the Freshwater road where the boundary line between *St. John's East* and *West* crosses the road; thence following the boundary line of the Division of *St. John's West* to the Harbor of *St. John's*, and thence following the windings of the shore aforesaid, northerly, to Sugar Loaf aforesaid.

That the *Torbay* section shall be bounded by the northern boundary line of the *St. John's* section above described, from Sugar Loaf to the northeastern end of Newfound Pond; thence in a straight line to Bauline Head, inclusive, on the Southern Shore of Conception Bay; thence following the windings of the said Shore northerly to the southerly boundary of the *Pouch Cove* section, hereinafter described; thence following the said southerly boundary line easterly to the seashore, three miles north of Flat Rock, and thence following the windings of the Shore southeasterly to Sugar Loaf aforesaid.

That the *Pouch Cove* section shall be bounded by a line commencing at a point on the Shore three miles north of Flat Rock, thence

running west to the Shore of Conception Bay, thence following the windings of the Shore northward to Cape St. Francis, and thence southeasterly to the place of commencement.

That the Portugal Cove section shall be bounded by a line commencing at Bauline Head, on the south-eastern shore of Conception Bay, thence running in a straight line to the north-east end of Newfoundland Pond, thence along the shore of the said pond to the south-west end thereof, thence southerly along the western boundary line of a lot of land granted to James Whelan until the same strikes the Portugal Cove road, thence in the same direction to Windsor Lake, thence south-easterly along the said lake to the eastern end thereof, thence westerly following the windings of the shore of the said lake to the most south-western point of the same, thence running in a straight line westerly to the northern limit of the Broad Cove settlement in Conception Bay, and thence following the windings of the said shore north-easterly to Bauline Head aforesaid.

The Belle Isle section shall include the island of Belle Isle.

And we do further order and direct that all electors duly qualified to vote at the election of one Member for the Eastern Division of the District of St. John's, and dwelling within the boundaries of the St. John's section as above described, shall deliver their votes at the town of St. John's or neighborhood, at which there shall be Twenty-two Booths opened for taking the Polls, namely, Nineteen Booths in the town of St. John's; one booth at Quidi Vidi; one booth at King's Bridge, and one booth at Major's Path, at which electors shall vote as herein directed, viz.:—

At No. 1 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter A.

At Nos. 2 and No. 3 booths, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter B.

At No. 4 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter C.

At. No. 5 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter D.

At No. 6 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters E and F.

At No. 7 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter G.

At Nos. 8 and 9 booths, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter H.

At No. 10 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters I, J and K.

At No. 11 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter L.

At Nos. 12 and 13 booths, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter M.

At No. 14 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters M, N and O.

At No. 15 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter P.

At No. 16 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters Q and R.

At No. 17 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter S.

At No. 18 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letter T.

At No. 19 booth, St. John's, those electors only whose respective surnames begin with the letters U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

At Quidi Vidi booth, those electors only who reside at Quidi Vidi and neighborhood.

At King's Bridge booth, those electors only who reside on the Portugal Cove, Logy Bay, Torbay Roads, and Cross Roads between King's Bridge and the south side of the road running from Rickett's Bridge to Logy Bay road.

At Major's Path booth, those electors only who reside north of the road from Rickett's Bridge to the Logy Bay Road, and to Tous-saint's farm, including all cross roads.

That all electors dwelling within the boundaries of the Torbay section, as above described, shall deliver their votes at Torbay, Logy Bay, Outer Cove, Flat Rock and Bauline, at which places there shall be, in all, eight booths, as herein directed, viz.:—

At Torbay North booth, those electors living on the North end of Torbay and neighborhood.

At Torbay South booth, those electors living on the South Side Torbay.

At Torbay Road booth, those electors living between Caplin Road and the river near Torbay Church.

At Flat Rock booth, those electors only living at Flat Rock and neighborhood.

At Outer Cove booth, those electors living at Outer Cove and neighborhood.

At Logy Bay booth, those electors living at Logy Bay and neighborhood.

At Bauline booth, those electors living at Bauline and neighborhood.

That all electors dwelling within the boundaries of the Pouch Cove section, shall deliver their votes at Pouch Cove, at which place there shall be one booth.

That all electors dwelling within the boundaries of the Portugal Cove section, as above described, shall deliver their votes at Portugal Cove and Coady's Well (Portugal Cove Road) as herein directed:—

At Portugal Cove booths (Nos. 1 and 2) those electors residing in Portugal Cove;

At Coady's Well booth, those electors dwelling between Tous-saint's farm and Goff's bridge.

That all electors dwelling within the Belle Isle section shall deliver their votes at Lance Cove and Belle Isle East, as herein directed.

At Lance Cove booth, those electors living at Lance Cove and neighborhood, and to the West thereof.

At Belle Isle East, those electors living to the East of the Lance Cove Division.

Given under the Great Seal of Our Island of Newfoundland.

WITNESS our trusty and well-beloved Sir
J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Com-
mander of the Most Distinguished Order
of St. Michael and St. George, Governor
and Commander-in-Chief in and over
Our said Island and its Dependencies,
at St. John's, in Our said Island, this
3rd day of November, A.D., 1890, and
in the Fifty-fourth year of Our Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

R. BOND,

Colonial Secretary.

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Volume 10

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

1909

JOURNAL ^{AND} PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECOND SESSION
OF THE
SIXTEENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

THURSDAY, February 12, 1891.

THE General Assembly having, by several Proclamations of His Excellency the Governor, which Proclamations are hereto affixed, been prorogued until this day, the members thereof met in the Assembly Room.

By virtue of a Commission under the Great Seal of this Island, to the Honorables EDWARD DALTON SHEA, President of the Legislative Council, and Sir WILLIAM VALLANCE WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G., a member of the Executive Council of Newfoundland, which is as follows:—

T. O'BRIEN, Lt.-Col., *VICTORIA, by the grace of GOD, of the*
Governor. *United Kingdom of Great Britain and*
[L.S.] *Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.*

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING :

KNOW YE that we have appointed, and by these presents do constitute and appoint, the Honorables EDWARD DALTON SHEA, President of the Legislative Council, and Sir WILLIAM VALLANCE WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G., member of the Executive Council of the Island of Newfoundland, to be Commissioners, they, or either of

them, to administer the oath of allegiance to JAMES. P. FOX, Esquire, who has been elected to serve in the General Assembly of our said Island for the Eastern Division of the Electoral District of St. John's, which said General Assembly has been appointed by Proclamation of our Governor of our said Island to be holden at St. John's on the twelfth day of this instant month, giving to them, and either of them, our said Commissioners, full power and authority to perform the matters hereinbefore mentioned, ratifying and confirming all whatsoever they, or either of them, shall do and perform in this behalf, and thereof they, or either of them, are to make due return, under their hands and seals, unto our Governor of our said Island with these presents annexed.

Given under the Great Seal of our said Island of Newfoundland.

WITNESS, our trusty and well-beloved Lient.-Colonel, Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, our Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over our said Island and its dependencies, at St. John's, in our said Island, this 12th day of February, A.D., 1891, and in the 54th year of our reign.

By His Excellency's command,

R. BOND,

Dedimus potestatem,

Colonial Secretary.

the said Commissioners came at the hour of twelve of the clock, on this twelfth day of February, into the Council Chamber, George Macness Johnson, Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly, as in duty bound, attending, when JAMES FOX, Esquire, returned member for the Eastern Division of the Electoral District of St. John's, took and subscribed the oath of allegiance in the presence of the said Commissioners;

And the said JAMES FOX, Esquire, took his seat for the said division of the said district accordingly.

(A message from His Excellency the Governor.)

At two o'clock a message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by W. F. Rennie, Esquire, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber;

Then Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency in the Council Chamber,

And, being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to make a speech to both branches of the Legislature, of which, to prevent mistakes, he had procured a copy, which he read to the House as follows:—

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I am pleased to be enabled again to avail myself of your advice and coöperation in the conduct of the public affairs of the colony.

While I cannot congratulate you upon the final result of the fishery for the past year, there is, however, reason to be grateful for the more than average success that attended the labours of our fishing population. The seal fishery was above the average, and the Labrador cod fishery was the largest for many years past. A marked revival of trade and prosperity would, no doubt, have resulted if ready markets could have been obtained.

A good harvest was reaped throughout the Island; and I rejoice that, under this and other influences, there has been some improvement in the condition of the people of the colony, as is evidenced by an increase in our Customs' revenue and Savings' Bank deposits, and also by a total absence of expenditure on account of able-bodied poor.

With a view to the extension of our trade relations with the United States of America, and to the removal of the binding laws and duties which at present, to so large a degree, prevent the products of the Island finding a market amongst the many millions of people of that country, the Imperial Government, at the instance of my ministers, authorised negotiations to be opened with the administration at Washington for a treaty of reciprocal trade between the colony and that nation. These negotiations have been brought to a conclusion mutually advantageous to both countries, and the Convention now awaits the assent of Her Majesty's Government for its ratification. It is a matter of much concern to my Government that there has been delay on the part of Her Majesty's Government in conceding to the convention, and nothing has been left undone by my ministers to induce Her Majesty's Government to give to it their immediate assent.

Owing to the depressed condition of the copper markets, the export of copper ore from this Colony has somewhat fallen off, but I have reason to believe that an impetus will be given to mining opera-

tions during the present year by the introduction of capital from abroad for the development of mineral deposits on the west and north-east coasts of the Island.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:

The Customs' Revenue for the year 1890 was in excess of the estimate.

The estimates for the coming year, which will be submitted to you, have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service, and I venture to hope that you will be of opinion that the supplies, which my Government will ask you to vote, can be granted without inconvenience to the public.

Mr. President and Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honorable House of Assembly:

The delegates appointed by my Government to lay before the Imperial authorities the views of the people of this Colony upon the French Treaties question had the privilege of personal communication with Her Majesty's Prime Minister, and with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, relative to this very important matter. Their efforts at the Colonial Office resulted in negotiations being opened by Her Majesty's Government with the Government of France, for the withdrawal of French subjects from the West Coast or treaty shore of this Island, thus giving effect to the views embodied in the address to Her Majesty the Queen which was adopted by your Honorable Houses during the last session of the Legislature. I am informed that the proposals made by Her Majesty's Government in these negotiations have not been favorably received by that of France.

I am pleased to be able to inform you that my Government, acting upon the authority conferred upon them by the Legislature last year, have entered into a contract, with responsible parties, for the construction and equipment of a railway from a point on the line of railway between Placentia and Whitbourne towards Hall's Bay and a branch line to Clark's Beach or Brigus, at a large reduction upon the amount provided for this work by the Railway Bill of 1889. By the terms of the contract, the whole of the work has to be completed within five years from the date thereof. It will also be gratifying to you to know that, by an arrangement with the said contractors, the Placentia railroad is now, and will be during the next five years, operated without cost to the Colony.

A survey for a line of railway to the west coast of the Island, by way of the valleys of Deer Lake and Harry's Brook, has been made with a view to ascertaining definitely whether that route presents more favorable features than that already surveyed *via* Red Indian Lake. The survey has abundantly demonstrated that there are large areas of land in that direction, and particularly about Deer Lake, where a rich loamy soil awaits agricultural development. The country is, moreover, reported upon as being especially favorable to the location of a line of railway. The information obtained will enable my Government to determine which route is the most advantageous, should it be considered advisable to extend the railway west from the Exploits.

As intimated to you in my speech on the opening of the Legislature last year, a Commissioner was appointed to take evidence and report upon the effect of the Bait Act on the trade and commerce of this Colony. The report of the Commissioner, together with the evidence taken, shall be laid before you at an early date.

The important question of improvement in the educational institutions of the Colony, which engaged the attention of the Legislature last session, will be brought before you, and I trust that your deliberations upon this subject will result advantageously.

It will be satisfactory for you to know that the Government has, during the past summer, succeeded in procuring the services of a competent Lloyd's Surveyor. The value of such a boon to those engaged in the trade and fisheries of the Colony will, I am sure, be fully appreciated by our people.

In compliance with a request from Her Majesty's Government, it has been decided to take a census of the population of the Colony during the present year, and you will be requested to make an appropriation therefor. This will be a matter of special interest, as it will be the first time that there has been a simultaneous census of the whole British Empire.

Despatches from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and other important papers, will be laid before you in due course.

We have much reason to be thankful to the Almighty for the almost total disappearance of diphtheria from our midst, and for the immunity which the Colony has enjoyed from any epidemic disease or other calamity during the past year.

In now leaving you to the discharge of the important duties that will occupy your attention, I pray that your labours may be attended and directed by Divine guidance to the advancement of the interests of the Colony.

T. O'BRIEN,
Lt.-Col., Governor.

February 12th, 1891.

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by Mr. GREENE, it was ordered (with the unanimous consent of the House) that the rules of the House be suspended in relation to the consideration of a resolution to be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government, through the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in regard to a convention for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States of America.

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by Mr. GREENE, it was ordered that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the said resolution.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The Chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed certain resolutions, and he handed in the same at the Clerk's table, where they were read as follows :—

“ *Whereas* the Legislature has been informed by His Excellency the Governor, in the speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present session, that Her Majesty's Government has up to this date declined to sign the convention for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States of America;

And whereas the Legislature has been informed that on the eighth day of July, 1890, the delegates appointed by the Government of this Colony to proceed to England to consult and advise with Her Majesty's Government in relation to the interests of this Colony, proposed to Her Majesty's Government that this Colony should be permitted to negotiate, through Her Majesty's representative at Washington, a convention for reciprocal trade with the United States of America;

And whereas the Legislature has been informed that, after lengthy consideration of this proposal, Her Majesty's Government did, on the eighth day of September last, intimate to the said delegates the acquiescence of Her Majesty's Government therein, and did consent to one of the said delegates proceeding to Washington to lay before Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary the views of the Government of this Colony upon this question, and to aid in said negotiations;

And whereas the Legislature has been informed that on the 18th day of November last Her Majesty's Government advised the immediate return of the Colonial Secretary of this Colony to Washington with a view to concluding the said negotiations;

And whereas the Legislature has been informed that on the 16th day of December last a convention satisfactory to the Government of this Colony, and in accordance with that proposed by the said delegates and accepted by Her Majesty's Government, was agreed to by the United States Secretary of State on behalf of his Government, and Her Majesty's Government has not assented to the ratification, although most strongly urged thereto by the Government of this Colony;

And whereas it is deemed of paramount importance that the said convention should be ratified without further delay;

Be it resolved that the consideration of His Excellency's speech be deferred until there be an expression of opinion to be communicated to Her Majesty in relation to the said convention;

Resolved,—That this Legislature views with profound disappointment and alarm the failure of Her Majesty's Government to carry out its solemn obligations to this Colony. They are aware of the interference of Canada in relation to this matter, and they cannot fail to appreciate the same as a menace to the independence of the Colony. They emphatically protest against the interests of this Colony being made subservient to those of the Dominion of Canada, and they regard the delay which has occurred in the ratification of the said convention as entirely unjustifiable and as evidencing an utter disregard for the prosperity and well-being of this Colony.

Resolved,—That the delay occasioned by Her Majesty's Government in ratifying the said convention is regarded by this Legislature as unfriendly and hostile, and as calculated to permanently disturb that loyalty for which this Colony has, in the past, been remarkable.

Resolved,—That the Legislature most strongly urges Her Majesty's Government to immediately fulfil its pledge to this Colony by ratifying the said convention."

Ordered that the said resolutions be adopted, and that the same do pass.

Ordered that the said resolutions be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence therein.

It was moved by Mr. FOX, seconded by Mr. DAWE, that an address of thanks be presented to His Excellency the Governor, in reply to the gracious speech with which he has been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature, and that a select committee be appointed to draft and prepare the same.

Ordered accordingly, and that the following gentlemen do form such select committee:—

Mr. FOX, Mr. Dawe, Hon. the Speaker, Mr. Murray, Mr. Greene, Mr. Geran and Mr. Munn.

Mr. ROTHWELL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the appointment of a select committee on contingencies.

Mr. WEBBER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of the House a copy of all communications that have passed between the Government of this Colony and Her Majesty's Government relative to the negotiations with the United States for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States of America.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for an address to His Excellency the Governor, for all correspondence between His Excellency and the Imperial Government on the subject of the *modus vivendi* of 1890 between Great Britain and France, and relating to any negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and France in relation to French treaty rights in Newfoundland.

Mr. MORISON (by Mr. Rolls) gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the Local Government Act of 1890.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that it be an instruction to the contingencies committee to reduce the number of reporters of the debates of this House to four; to increase their

salaries so that they will receive adequate compensation for their services; and to exercise every care so as to appoint only those who are thoroughly competent to discharge their duties;

Also, that it be an instruction to the contingencies committee to arrange the pay of the doorkeepers of this House so that it shall be at the rate of so much per day instead of a lump sum for the session, as heretofore;

Also, that it be an instruction to the contingencies committee to invite tenders for the efficient printing of the debates of this House in one daily paper in St. John's.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor, asking for a copy of the reply of His Excellency the Governor to Lord Knutsford's despatch of the 10th November last, which appears in the *Royal Gazette* of December 9th;

Also, that he will move for an address to His Excellency, asking for correspondence or other information received by him in relation to a renewal of a *modus vivendi* for the coming season;

Also, that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Honorable the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House a detailed statement of expenditure incurred in connection with the sending of official delegation to London on the subject of French treaty questions, shewing the amount incurred by or on account of each of the several members of the delegation; also, to ask for copies of the commissions or other documents under which the delegates were appointed, and of the instructions given to the said delegates and each of them.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table of the House the tenders for the supply of the various public institutions for the current year.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a bill to facilitate the naturalization of aliens.

Mr. MURRAY, from the committee appointed during last session, on the subject of education, presented the report of the said committee, and moved that the same be printed and do lie on the table.

Ordered accordingly.

(*This report will appear in the appendix.*)

It was moved and seconded that when this House rises, it do adjourn until to-morrow at five of the clock in the afternoon, and it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, at five of the clock in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, February 13th, 1891.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that on to-morrow, as an amendment to Mr. Fearn's third notice of motion which appears on the order of the day, he will move that it be also an instruction to the said committee to invite tenders for the printing of the Journals of the House and appendix thereto, and to lay the aforesaid tenders before this House for its adoption or rejection.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting the House in answer to the message of this House to the Council of the 12th instant, that the Council concur in and have passed without amendment the resolutions passed by the Assembly with reference to the course adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to a convention for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States of America.

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by Hon. E. P. MORRIS, it was ordered that an address to His Excellency the Governor do pass as follows:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly have passed the accompanying resolutions which they respectfully request your Excellency will be pleased to forward by telegraph to Her Majesty's Government through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.”

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by Hon. E. P. MORRIS, it was ordered that the said address to His Excellency be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House, in reply to its message of this day, that the Council concur in the address to His Excellency the Governor with reference to the resolutions relative to the course adopted by the Imperial Government in regard to the said convention for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States of America.

Ordered that the said address to His Excellency, with the said resolutions, be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

Ordered that this House, on rising, adjourn until Monday next at four of the clock, p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, February 16, 1891.

Mr. FOX, chairman of select committee appointed to consider and draft an address in reply to the gracious speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature, presented the report of the said committee, with draft of address annexed, which report is as follows.—

“The select committee appointed to consider and draft an address in reply to the gracious speech with which His Excellency has been pleased to open the present session of the Legislature beg to report that they have considered the matter to them referred, and have drafted the accompanying address, which they recommend to the House of Assembly for its adoption.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAMES P. FOX, *Chairman*,
LAWRENCE J. GERAN,
GEO. H. EMERSON,
JAMES MURRAY.”

Ordered that the said report be received.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that an order of the House do issue to the Financial Secretary that copies of all accounts for printing the Journals of 1890 and appendix thereto be forthwith laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. FOX gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for the suspension of the rules of this House in reference to the address of thanks in reply to His Excellency's speech.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for an address to His Excellency the Governor for all correspondence between His Excellency and the Imperial Government and all other parties concerning the claims of the inhabitants of Bay St. George for compensation for losses sustained by them by reason of the interference of French naval officers in the month of May last.

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn till Wednesday next, at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, February 18, 1891.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Mr. FOX, it was ordered that the rules of this House be suspended in reference to the address in reply to the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the present session.

On motion of Mr. FOX, seconded by Mr. ROTHWELL, it was ordered that the said address in reply be now read a first and a second time.

The said address was then read a first and second time, and it was ordered that the House do now resolve itself into Committee of the whole thereon.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow, and that the same stand first on the order of the day.

By leave of the House it was moved and seconded that the House do now adjourn, and it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, February 19, 1891.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the address of thanks.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the following address:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in legislative session convened, thank Your Excellency for the gracious speech with which you have been pleased to open the present session of this Parliament.

We reciprocate the pleasure expressed by Your Excellency at our present meeting for the conduct of public affairs.

We regret to learn from Your Excellency that, though the seal-fishery was above the average and the Labrador cod-fishery the largest for many years, the realized results were not such as to leave

any marked revival in the trade and general prosperity of the Colony. It is gratifying to be informed, however, that there has not been any expenditure on account of the relief of able-bodied poor.

It is highly satisfactory to know that your Ministers have, with the express sanction of the Imperial Government, concluded a treaty of reciprocal trade with the United States, through Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the United States Secretary of State; but this satisfaction is seriously diminished by the intimation which Your Excellency has conveyed, that the Imperial Government has withheld its assent to this Convention. Our disappointment is the more deepened from the knowledge that Her Majesty's Government authorized a delegate from this Colony to conduct the negotiations which led to a convention so advantageous to both countries. We cannot close our eyes to the fact that Her Majesty's Government, in adopting a course fraught with such disastrous consequences to this Colony, has been influenced by regard for the interests of a neighbouring Dominion and a disregard for those of the oldest and most unfavourably treated Colony of Her Majesty's Empire. The neglect to which this Colony is continually subjected must, no doubt, be attributed to the ignorance prevailing in the mother country respecting Newfoundland—a Colony which, with its dependencies, exceeds in area all the other Atlantic maritime Provinces of British North America. That the interests, therefore, of such a Colony, with its inexhaustible fisheries, its boundless mineral wealth, its immense tracts of agricultural and timber lands, its magnificent bays and harbors, and (from its geographical situation) unsurpassed strategical position in the event of military or naval hostilities on this side of the Atlantic, should be made subservient to the party politics of a rival Colony whose irritating policy has provoked and estranged a neighbouring friendly nation to which it is allied by the ties of a similarity of laws and language, race and religion, is calculated to call forth the just indignation of a people already suffering from the baneful effects of a century of misconstruction of French treaty rights on their shores. It is a subject of congratulation, however, to be informed that Your Excellency's ministers are using every effort to obtain the assent of Her Majesty's Government to this Convention.

It is encouraging to know that we may expect the mineral deposits of the west and north-east coasts to be developed during the coming year by capital from abroad.

That the Customs' Revenue of the past year has exceeded the estimate is also gratifying to this House, and we beg to assure Your Excellency that we shall be ready to grant such supplies as may be necessary for the efficient maintenance of the public service.

We regret that Your Excellency should have to convey to us the information that the Government of the French Republic has not favourably received the proposals made by Her Majesty's Government for the withdrawal of French subjects from the treaty shore of this Island, and we have no doubt that the delegates appointed by Your Excellency's Government to lay before the Imperial authorities the views of the people of this Colony upon the French treaties question used, to the utmost advantage, the privilege accorded to them of personal communication with Her Majesty's Prime Minister and the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and secured the sympathy and coöperation of these statesmen. We infer from the absence of any allusion in Your Excellency's speech to any proposal of renewal of the *modus vivendi* of 1890, that that temporary arrangement, so obnoxious to the people of this Colony, has expired with the year for which only it was adopted.

We are glad to learn from Your Excellency that the contract entered into by your Government, in accordance with the Act of last session, for the construction and equipment of a line of railway from a point between Placentia and Whitbourne, towards Hall's Bay, with a branch line to Clarke's Beach or Brigus, has been made with responsible parties at a large reduction upon the amount provided for this work by the Railway Act of 1889, and that the Placentia branch will be operated, for the coming five years, free of cost to the Colony. The survey of the line to the west coast, through the fertile regions of the Exploits and Deer Lake, will, no doubt, lead to the construction of a railway complementary to the great work now in progress for the development of the undoubted rich natural resources of this Colony.

We await with considerable interest the report of the Commission on the operation of the Bait Acts upon the trade and commerce of the Colony.

We assure Your Excellency that we view, as second to none in importance, the question of the improvement of the educational institutions of this Colony, and we shall give the subject our most serious and attentive consideration.

We hope, with Your Excellency, that the appointment of a competent Lloyd's surveyor will materially advance the shipping interests and benefit generally the trade and fisheries of this Colony.

Being a part of the British Empire, we feel a special interest in a simultaneous census of its subjects, and we shall be pleased to consider the necessity for an appropriation for the taking of the census of our own population.

We shall peruse with interest the despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies and such other documents as Your Excellency may be pleased to lay before us.

We are gratified to be informed by Your Excellency of the almost total disappearance of diphtheria from our midst; and, if this be so, we have certainly great reason to be humbly thankful to the Almighty.

We join with Your Excellency in the prayer that our labors may be directed, by Divine guidance, to the advancement of the interests of the people of this Colony."

On motion that the said report be received and adopted, and question put, it was requested by Mr. Morine that a division be had and the names taken down. Then the House divided on the said question accordingly, when there appeared in favor of the motion twenty, namely: Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Peyton, Mr. White, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Clift, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait, Mr. Fox, and Mr. Murray; and against the motion five, namely: Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Morine, and Mr. Munn.

So it passed in the affirmative.

On motion that the said address be now read a third time, and the question being put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and it was ordered accordingly.

On motion that the said address do pass and be engrossed, and be presented to His Excellency by the whole House, and question put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and it was ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. ROTHWELL, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. WEBBER, it was ordered that a select committee be appointed on

the contingencies of this House, and that the following gentlemen do form such committee, namely: Mr. Rothwell, Mr. Greene, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Murray, Mr. Webber, Mr. Geran, and Mr. Dawe.

On motion of Mr. WEBBER, it was ordered that the following address to His Excellency the Governor do pass, and be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly request that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of all communications that have passed between the Government of this Colony and Her Majesty's Government relative to the negotiations with the United States of America for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States.”

On motion of Mr. CARTY, it was ordered that the following addresses to His Excellency the Governor do pass, and be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly requests that Your Excellency may be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House a copy of the correspondence between Your Excellency and the Imperial Government on the subject of the *modus vivendi* of 1890 between Great Britain and France; and also a copy of all correspondence relating to any negotiations between the Governments of Great Britain and France, in relation to French Treaty rights in Newfoundland.”

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly requests that Your Excellency may be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of all correspondence between Your Excellency and the Imperial Government, and all other parties, concerning the claims of the inhabitants of Bay St. George for compensation for losses sustained by them by reason of the interference of French naval officers with them in the prosecution of the fishery in the month of May last.”

Pursuant to notice, and on leave granted, Mr. MURRAY moved the first reading of a bill, entitled ‘ An Act to facilitate the naturalization of Aliens in the Colony of Newfoundland.’

Ordered accordingly.

The said bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time on to-morrow.

It was moved by Mr. MORINE, pursuant to notice, and it was seconded by Mr. GREENE, that an order of this House do issue to the Financial Secretary that copies of all accounts for printing the Journals of 1890 and appendix thereto, be forthwith laid upon the table of the House; and it was ordered accordingly.

The following motions were ordered to be deferred:—

Of Mr. MORISON For bill to amend the Local Government Act of 1890.

Of Mr. FEARN—To move that it be an instruction to the contingencies committee to reduce the number of reporters of the debates of this House to four; to increase their salaries, so that they will receive adequate compensation for their services; and to exercise every care, so as to appoint only those who are thoroughly competent to discharge their duties.

Of Mr. FEARN—To move that it be an instruction to the said committee to arrange the pay of the door-keepers of this House so that it shall be at the rate of so much per day, instead of a lump sum for the session, as heretofore.

Of Mr. FEARN—To move that it be an instruction to the said committee to invite tenders for the efficient printing of the debates of this House in one daily paper, in St. John's.

Of Mr. GREENE—For an address to His Excellency the Governor, asking for a copy of the reply of His Excellency to Lord Knutsford's despatch of 10th November last, which appears in the *Royal Gazette*, of December 9th; also, for an address to His Excellency, asking for correspondence or other information received by him in relation to a renewal of a *modus vivendi* for the coming season.

Of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of this House the tenders for the supply of the various public institutions for the current year.

Of Mr. MORINE—To move, as an amendment to Mr. Fearn's third notice of motion which appears in the order of this day, that it be also an instruction to the said committee to invite tenders for the printing of the Journal of the House and appendix thereto, and to lay the aforesaid tenders before this House for its adoption or rejection.

The following notices were given for to-morrow, namely:—

By Mr. MORINE—To move that an order of the House do issue to the Receiver General to lay on the table a statement shewing (1) The names of all persons convicted of breaches of the Customs' laws in 1890; (2) The names of those upon whom fines were imposed; (3) The names of those whose fines were paid, and the date of the payments.

By Mr. MORINE—To move that an order of the House do issue to the Financial Secretary for a statement (1) Shewing the names of all those to whom warrants were issued by his department for printing done in 1890; (2) Shewing the amount of each warrant; (3) Shewing the accounts to which the items covered by the warrants were severally charged.

By Mr. MORINE—To ask the Receiver General (1) If Geo. C. Jerrett, of Brigus, was convicted at any time of smuggling at Smoky Run, Labrador; (2) If a fine was imposed upon him by the Board of Revenue, and for what amount, and (3) If the amount of the fine has been received or remitted, or what the Government propose to do about the matter.

By Mr. MURRAY—To ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if any appointment has yet been made to the office of Registrar of Births,

Marriages and Deaths; if so, who has been appointed to that office; what is the salary attached to the office; when did the salary begin to attach, and what amount of salary has been paid up to the present time; also, what progress has been made to organize the work of the office, and under what supervision, if any, the office has been placed.

By Mr. MURRAY—To ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if any complaints have been made to the Postmaster-General during the past year of letters containing money or other valuable matter, posted in this Colony, being missing; and to furnish particulars of said complaints; also, to specify on what postal route or in whose custody the missing matter is supposed to have been at the time of its disappearance; also, to state what steps have been taken to trace the missing matter, or for its recovery, and with what result.

By Mr. CLIFT—For bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 16, entitled “An Act to amend the License Law of 1875.”

Ordered that when this House rises it do adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, February 20th, 1891.

The following questions were deferred:—

Of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table of the House the tenders for the supply of the various public institutions for the current year.

Of Mr. MORINE—To ask the Receiver General (1) if Geo. O. Jerrett of Brigus, was convicted at any time of smuggling at Smoky Run, Labrador; (2) if a fine was imposed upon him by the Board of Revenue, and for what amount, and (3) if the amount of the fine has been received or remitted, or what the Government propose to do about the matter.

Of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if any appointment has yet been made to the office of Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths; if so, who has been appointed to that office;

what is the salary attached to the office; when did the salary begin to attach, and what amount of salary has been paid up to the present time; also, what progress has been made to organize the work of that office, and under what supervision, if any, the office has been placed.

Of Mr. MURRAY--To ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if any complaints have been made to the Postmaster-General during the past year of letters containing money, or other valuable matter posted in this Colony, being missing, and to furnish particulars of said complaints; also to specify on what postal route or in whose custody the missing matter is supposed to have been at the time of its disappearance; also to state what steps have been taken to trace the missing matter, or for its recovery, and with what result.

At the instance of Mr. FEARN, the following notices of motion given by him were withdrawn from the notice paper, namely:—

(a) To move that it be an instruction to the contingencies committee to reduce the number of reporters of the debates of this House to four; to increase their salaries so that they will receive adequate compensation for their services; and to exercise every care so as to appoint only those who are thoroughly competent to discharge their duties.

(b) To move that it be an instruction to the said committee to arrange the pay of the door-keepers of this House so that it shall be at the rate of so much per day instead of a lump sum for the session, as heretofore.

It was moved by Mr. FEARN, seconded by Mr. MUNN, that it be an instruction to the said committee on contingencies, to invite tenders for the efficient printing of the debates of this House in one daily paper in St. John's.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. MORINE, seconded by Mr. ROLLS, that the following words be added to the instruction proposed by Mr. Fearn: "And for the printing and binding of the Journals of this House, and of the appendix thereto; and of all bills, reports and miscellaneous papers of this House, except such as by reason of the privacy of their nature the Speaker may order to be privately printed; and to lay the same upon the table of this House not later than the 25th instant, or as soon thereafter as the House may meet: and also that a message be sent to the Legislative Council respectfully requesting that for the purpose of convenience they will be pleased to order that their Journals be printed in the same volumes and immedi-

ately preceding the Journals of this House, and under the same conditions as to printing and binding."

And, the said amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment six, namely: Mr. Morine, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Greene, Mr. Munn, Mr. Carty and Mr. Fearn. Against the amendment twenty, namely: Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Peyton, Mr. White, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Clift, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait and Mr. Fox. So it passed in the negative.

And the motion of Mr. FEARN being put, it passed in the negative on a like division, and it was ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. MORINE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. GREENE, that an order of this House do issue to the Receiver General to lay on the table a statement shewing (1) the names of all persons convicted of breaches of the Customs' Law of 1890; (2) the names of those upon whom fines were imposed; (3) the names of those whose fines were paid, and the date of the payments; and on the question being put, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion seven, namely: Mr. Morine, Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Munn, Mr. Shea and Mr. Fearn; and against the motion twenty, namely: Hon. Attorney General, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Peyton, Mr. White, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Clift, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait and Mr. Fox.

So it passed in the negative, and it was ordered accordingly.

It was moved by Mr. MORINE, pursuant to notice, seconded by Mr. GREENE, that an order of this House do issue to the Financial Secretary for a statement shewing (1) the names of all those to whom warrants were issued by his department for printing done in 1890; (2) shewing the amount of each warrant; (3) shewing the accounts to which the items covered by the warrants were severally charged: and on the question being put, it passed in the negative and it was ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to notice Mr. CLIFT asked leave to introduce a bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 16, and, leave being granted, it was ordered that the said bill be now read a first time.

The said bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Motion of Mr. MORISON, for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Local Government Act of 1890.

Motion of Mr. GREENE, for an address to His Excellency the Governor asking for correspondence or other information received by him in relation to a renewal of a *modus vivendi* for the coming season.

Second reading of bill for naturalization of aliens.

It was ordered that the second reading of the last named bill stand first on the order of the day of Tuesday next.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that on Tuesday next he will move the House into committee of the whole on the report of the select committee on Education now before the House.

Mr. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received an intimation from His Excellency that he would receive the address in reply to His Excellency's speech on Monday next, at twelve o'clock, noon.

It was moved and seconded that when this House rises it should adjourn until Monday next, the twenty-third instant, at forty-five minutes after eleven in the forenoon, and it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, February 23, 1891.

The House met at forty-five minutes after eleven in the forenoon, pursuant to adjournment.

At twelve o'clock, noon, the hour appointed by His Excellency the Governor to receive Mr. Speaker and the House with the address of thanks in reply to the speech of His Excellency on opening the present session of the Legislature, Mr. Speaker and the House went to Government House, and, being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that, when in attendance on His Excellency the Governor, he had presented the address of thanks, to which His Excellency had been pleased to reply as follows:—

“ Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly :

While I thank you for your address, I regret that I must, at the same time, take exception to that portion of it which relates to the proposed convention with the United States of America; for I am led to believe from a telegraphic communication received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that when, on the arrival of the mail, this telegram and His Lordship's despatch on this subject are laid before you, and all the circumstances become known, you will find your conclusions and deductions have been erroneous.

In conclusion, I sincerely hope that your labours will result in benefit to the Colony and tend to promote the advancement and prosperity of its inhabitants.

T. O'BRIEN,
Lt.-Colonel, Governor.”

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
23rd February, 1891.

It was ordered that the following notices of motion be deferred:—

Of Mr. MORINE—To ask the Receiver General (1) if G. C. Jerrett, of Brigus, was convicted at any time of smuggling at Smoky Run, Labrador; (2) if a fine was imposed upon him by the Board of Revenue, and for what amount; and (3) if the amount of the fine has been received or remitted, or what the Government propose to do about the matter.

Of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if any appointment has yet been made to the office of Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths; if so, who has been appointed to that office; what is the salary attached to the office; when did the salary begin to attach, and what amount of salary has been paid up to the present time; also, what progress has been made to organize the work of the office; and under what supervision, if any, the office has been placed.

Of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if any complaints have been made to the Postmaster-General during the past year of letters containing money or other valuable matter posted in this Colony being missing; and to furnish particulars of said complaints; also, to specify on what postal route or in whose custody the missing matter is supposed to have been at the time of its disappearance; also, to state what steps have been taken to trace the missing matter or for its recovery, and with what result.

Of Mr. MORISON—For bill to amend the Local Government Act of 1890.

Also, second reading of bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 16, entitled “An Act to amend the License Law of 1875.”

On motion of Mr. GREENE, it was ordered that the following address to His Excellency the Governor do pass, and be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council:—

“*To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*”

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly requests that Your Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of correspondence in relation to the renewal of a *modus vivendi* for the coming season, and also that you will be pleased to furnish this House with any other information your Excellency may have received in reference to such renewal.”

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the postal service of this colony.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Ordered that this House, on rising, adjourn until to-morrow, Tuesday, at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, February 24, 1891.

On motion of Mr. ROLLS, it was ordered that Mr. Morison's notice of motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Local Government Act of 1890 be struck off the order of the day.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Hon. Mr. MORRIS—For Bill to regulate the postal service of this colony.

Notice of Hon. Mr. MORRIS—For Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Second reading of Bill to facilitate the naturalization of aliens.

On motion of Mr. CLIFT, it was ordered that second reading of Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 16, be struck off the order of the day.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on report of the select committee on education.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred; had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the said committee have leave to sit again this day fortnight.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House the report of the Fisheries Commission for 1890.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. the Premier whether he is aware that it has been customary for some of the Canadian lighthouse keepers in St. Barbe's to receive in the Dominion supply-steamers an excessive quantity of goods, and which have been sold after (thus evading the duties and freight incident to ordinary imports) in the name of some relation, at low rates, thus unfairly competing with the legitimate traders of the coast; and whether he will cause representations to be made to the Canadian Government with a view to stopping the same.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for a joint committee to enquire into and take evidence upon the present condition of the Customs' service, the jurisdiction of certain minor officers in case of seizure, the mode of distributing proceeds of goods confiscated, the advisability of increasing the stringency of our Customs' laws and of the regulations governing outport officers, and all other matters in connection with the foregoing, and to make a report thereon with such recommendations (or Act) for the adoption of this Legislature as they may deem expedient.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled "An Act for regulating appointments to the civil service."

Mr. MURPHY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House the report and accounts of the St. John's Municipal Council for the past year.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table a statement of amounts paid during 1890 by his department for public printing, shewing to whom each amount was paid, what it was for, and to what charged.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, February 25, 1891.

The following petitions were presented and received:—

By Mr. FEARN, from William French and others, of LaScie, on the subject of codnets and bultows;

Also, from Thomas Larkin and others, of Cook's Harbour, on the subject of codtraps.

By Mr. WOODFORD, from Peter Stapleton and others, of Horse Cove, on the subject of roads.

By Mr. ROLLS, from Rev. G. S. Chamberlain and others, of district of Fogo, on the subject of ferries;

Also, from Robert Scott and others, of Seal Cove, Fogo, on the subject of roads.

Ordered that said petitions lie on the table.

It was ordered that the following notices be deferred:—

Of Mr. FEARN—To ask the hon. the Premier whether he is aware that it has been customary for some of the Canadian lighthouse keepers in St. Barbe's to receive in the Dominion supply-steamer an excessive quantity of goods, and which have been sold (after thus evading the duties and freights incident to ordinary imports) in the

name of a relation, at low rates, thus unfairly competing with the legitimate traders of the coast; and whether he will cause representations to be made to the Canadian Government with a view to stopping the same.

Of Mr. MORINE—To ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table a statement of amounts paid during 1890 by his department for public printing, shewing to whom each amount was paid, what it was for, and to what charged.

On motion of Mr. FEARN, his notice to move for a joint committee to enquire into and take evidence upon the present condition of the Customs' service was discharged.

Pursuant to notice, hon. Mr. MORRIS asked leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the postal service of this Colony; and leave being granted, the said bill, pursuant to order, was read a first time; and it was ordered that the same be read a second time on to-morrow.

On motion of hon. Mr. MORRIS, his notice for bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5; and the Acts in amendment thereof, was discharged.

On motion of Mr. FEARN, his notice for bill to regulate appointments to the civil service was discharged.

On motion of Mr. MURRAY, the second reading of the bill to facilitate the naturalization of aliens was discharged from the order of the day.

The hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a bill, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled 'An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1889.'"

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask (1) The Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a statement shewing the amounts paid for printing and advertising by the General Post Office or any other Government institution under his department during 1890, which do not appear in the Financial Secretary's statement of amounts paid by warrant; and to whom such amounts were paid; (2) The Receiver General for a similar statement of amounts directly paid in 1890 by his department; (3) The Surveyor General for similar statement of amounts paid by his department in 1890.

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Colonial Secretary if the report made by Judge Bennett upon the operation of the Bait Act (1) is now being printed; (2) by whom it is being printed; (3) by whose orders; (4) for what price; (5) what

the total cost of the printing will probably be, and (6) when it will probably be completed; and also why the report has not been laid upon the table of this House.

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Financial Secretary how much has been paid, and is still due, to the *Twillingate Sun* for printing pamphlets containing "An Act to provide for the local government of towns and settlements in this Colony."

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Financial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House copies of the itemized accounts upon which sums aggregating the following amounts were paid out of his department:--

1. To the <i>Telegram</i> newspaper	\$6,195 30
2. To the <i>Times</i>	1,591 55
3. To the <i>Twillingate Sun</i>	1,293 70
4. To the <i>Trinity Record</i>	605 00
5. To P. J. Brien, of St. John's	832 50

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Financial Secretary to lay on the table of the House copies of the accounts upon which the sum of \$1,760 was paid to the *Telegram* newspaper for printing the Journal and appendix of this House for 1890.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire concerning the Penitentiary and the Post Office; and also the reports of any other commissions to enquire into other public services, and all evidence taken before said commissioners; and also a detailed statement of amounts paid on account of each of the said commissions.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. the Premier if he is aware whether an engineer outside this colony has been recently engaged, at a salary of \$1,800 per annum, by the Municipal Council, and if so, whether this engagement was made because there was no capable engineer in this colony available to fill the office for which the aforesaid engineer was engaged.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend chapter 14 of 53 Vic., entitled 'Of Masters and Servants.'"

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that on to-morrow he will move for the appointment of a select committee to consider and report upon the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's and the Acts in relation thereto.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, February 26, 1891.

On motion of Mr. MORINE, his notice to ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table a statement of amounts paid during 1890 by his department for public printing was discharged.

On the like motion, the notice of Mr. Morine to ask the Financial Secretary how much has been paid and is still due to the *Twillin-gate Sun* for printing pamphlets containing "An Act to provide for the Local Government of Towns and Settlements in this Colony," was deferred.

In reply to question by Mr. Carty, the hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House the following documents:—

Report of D. W. Prowse, Esq., respecting the Post Office, dated Sept. 11, 1890;

Report of D. W. Prowse, Esq., in the same matter, dated Nov. 22, 1890;

Report of D. W. Prowse, Esq., in the same matter, dated Nov. 25, 1890;

Evidence taken in relation to said reports.

Report of Messrs. Conroy, Mackay and Fox respecting the St. John's Penitentiary;

Rules for the Penitentiary;

Returns in relation to the Penitentiary;

Copy of report of Superintendent of Penitentiary;

Evidence of J. R. McCowen as to same;

Evidence of Dr. Shea and others as to same.

Pursuant to notice, the hon. Surveyor General asked leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend an Act, entitled, 'An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1889,'" and moved that the said bill be now read a first time.

The said Bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Fearn asked leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 14, entitled 'Of Masters and Servants,'" and moved that the said Bill be now read a first time.

The said Bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, hon. Mr. Morris moved the appointment of a select committee to consider and report upon the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's and the Acts in relation thereto.

It was ordered that a select committee be appointed accordingly, and that the following gentlemen do form the committee: Hon. E. P. Morris, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Murray, Mr. Shea, and Mr. Speaker.

Mr. SHEA asked to be excused from serving on the said committee, and it was ordered accordingly.

On motion of hon. Mr. Morris, it was ordered that Mr. Fox be appointed on said committee.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to regulate the postal service of this colony was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency, laid on the table of the House (a) copy of acknowledgment of receipt by His Excellency, dated November 20, 1890, of despatch No. 66, of 10th November, from the Right Hon. Lord Knutsford; (b) communication from His Excellency the Governor to the House that correspondence relative to the renewal of a *modus vivendi* would shortly be laid before this House;

(c) Communication from His Excellency acknowledging the address of this House desiring to be furnished with copies of correspondence with reference to certain claims of inhabitants of St. George's Bay for losses said to have been sustained by them in their herring fishery in consequence of the action of the French;

(d) Communication of His Excellency to the House acknowledging address of the House requesting to be furnished with copies of correspondence relative to the *modus vivendi* of 1890 and the general question of French treaty rights on our coasts;

(e) Communication from His Excellency to the House acknowledging the address of the House asking him to lay before the House copies of all correspondence relative to the negotiations with the United States of America for reciprocal trade.

The hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL also laid on the table of the House report relative to Newfoundland Constabulary.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension and improvement of education in this colony.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend Title 23, Chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes (old series), entitled "Of Lotteries."

Dr. TAIT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act 50 Vic., cap. 8, entitled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts for the encouragement of Education."

Mr. STUDDY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the use of locomotives and steam-rollers on the public roads in this colony.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a message be sent to the Legislative Council asking that body to be pleased to appoint a select committee from their number to confer with the select committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's.

On motion of Mr. MURRAY, it was ordered that second reading of Bill to facilitate the naturalization of aliens, which second reading was yesterday discharged from the order of the day, do stand on the order of the day for Monday next.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, February 27, 1891.

The following petitions were presented and received, and were ordered to be laid on the table:—

By Mr. MURPHY, from John Evans and others, of Pouch Cove, for a launchway.

By the SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Thomas Tucker and others, of Burnt Point, on the subject of roads;

Also, from John Murphy and others, of Job's Cove, on the same subject;

Also, from Joshua Benson and others, of Grate's Cove, on the subject of bridges.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. the Premier, whether it is not within his province as Premier of the Government to obtain from the President of the Municipal Council an answer to the question, of which notice was given by Mr. Murray on Tuesday—namely: whether an engineer has been recently engaged at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum by the Municipal Council; and if so, whether this arrangement was made because there was no capable person in this colony available to fill the office for which the aforesaid engineer was engaged; and if it is within the province of the Premier to obtain and furnish an answer to the above question, to request that he will do so.

On motion of Mr. MORINE, his notice to ask the Financial Secretary how much has been paid and is still due to the *Twillingate Sun* for printing pamphlets containing "An Act to provide for the Local Government of Towns and Settlements in this Colony," was discharged.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Murray asked leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the extension and improvement of education in this Colony, and leave being granted, it was ordered that the said Bill be now read a first time.

The said bill was then read a first time and it was ordered that the same be read a second time on to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Murray asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend title 23, chapter 86, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Lotteries," and leave being granted, it was ordered that the said Bill be now read a first time.

The said Bill was then read a first time and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, Dr. Tait asked leave to introduce a Bill to amend "The Education Act, 1887," and, leave being granted, it was ordered that the said Bill be now read a first time.

The said Bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the Financial Secretary asked leave to introduce a Bill for regulating the use of locomotives and steam-rollers on the public roads of this colony, and, leave being granted, it was ordered that the said Bill be now read a first time.

The said Bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of hon. Mr. Morris, his notice of motion for a message to be sent to the hon. the Legislative Council asking that body to be pleased to appoint a select committee from their number to confer with the select committee appointed by this House to consider and report upon the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's was discharged.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the postal service.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received and that the said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day and on motion of the hon. Surveyor General, the Bill to amend the Act entitled, "An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1889," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Fearn, it was ordered that the second reading of Bill, entitled "An Act to amend 53 Victoria, cap. 14, entitled 'Of Masters and Servants,'" be deferred.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the

chairman of contingencies committee for an itemized account of the amount paid to the *Evening Telegram* for printing the Journals of this House for past session.

Mr. THOMPSON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Financial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a statement of all amounts paid by warrant for public printing during the years 1888 and 1889, and the name of each person by whom the various amounts were received.

Mr. THOMPSON also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table a statement of all amounts paid for public printing by his department during 1888 and 1889, and to whom the said amounts were paid.

Mr. GERAN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. Colonial Secretary if the Government intend to make arrangements to have the colony represented at the "World's Fair," to be held in Chicago in 1893.

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn till Wednesday next, the fourth day of March, at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 4, 1891.

At fifteen minutes after four of the clock in the afternoon of this fourth day of March, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: Capt. Blandford, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Greene, Mr. Morine, Mr. Munn, Mr. Rolls, and Mr. Carty, Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

THURSDAY, March 5, 1891.

On motion of Mr. Shea, his question asking the chairman of contingencies committee for an itemized account of the amounts paid

Evening Telegram for the printing of the Journals of this House for the past session was withdrawn.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the postal service.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

It was ordered that the said report be received and that the said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend Public Health Act of 1889.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WEBBER took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that the said committee had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

It was ordered that the said report be received and that the said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, and on motion of Mr. Fearn, it was ordered that the Bill, entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 14, entitled 'Of Masters and Servants,'" be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

It was ordered that second reading of Bill for naturalization of aliens be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, and on motion of Mr. Murray, it was ordered that Bill to provide for the extension and improvement of education in this colony be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be referred to committee of the whole on education on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to order of the day and on motion of Dr. Tait, it was ordered that Bill to amend the Education Act, 1887, be now read a second time.

The said Bill was then read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be referred to committee of the whole on education on Tuesday next.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill to amend title 23, chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Lotteries;"

Second reading of Bill to regulate the use of locomotives and steam-rollers on public roads.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House the following documents:—

Report of Superintendent of Penitentiary for 1890;

Copy of despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, dated Nov. 18, 1890;

Copy of despatch from the said Secretary of State to His Excellency, dated February 12, 1891;

Copy of telegram from the said Secretary of State to His Excellency, dated the 17th day of February, 1891.

The hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move this House into committee of the whole to consider the despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the United States Convention, laid on the table of the House this day, and that he will move resolutions in relation thereto; and he moved that such committee of the whole stand first on the order of the day to-morrow.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Colonial Secretary (1) who is printing the report upon Roman Catholic Schools for 1890; (2) by whose order such person is doing the printing; (3) under whose superintendence it is being done, and (4) if any, and what, price has been agreed upon for the work.

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the hon. member for Burgeo and LaPoile to lay upon the table of the House (1) the minutes of all meetings of the committee on education; (2) all correspondence between, or on behalf of, the committee and any other persons; (3) the essays submitted to the committee upon the subject of education, and (4) for an account of all sums of money paid by or on behalf of the committee or its work.

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Financial Secretary (1) by whose orders the *Twillingate Sun* printed 10,000 copies of the Act for the local government of towns and settlements; (2) whether the price paid—\$400—was agreed upon in advance; (3) whether the books were counted when received and the total number charged for obtained; (4) what disposition was made of the books, and (5) whether he has any on hand now, and how many.

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to his statement that “the report of Judge Bennett upon the Bait Act is now being printed in the office of the *Telegram* newspaper and at the usual price,” and will ask him (1) whether any agreement was made with the proprietor of the *Telegram* as to the price to be paid for the printing before he was given the work to do; (2) what is the price per page which he refers to as “the usual price,” and (3) judging by the work already done, about how many pages will the report cover.

Mr. MORINE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that an order of this House do issue to the Colonial Secretary and the Financial Secretary (1) for accurate copies of all vouchers now in their possession for the payment of \$1,760 to the *Telegram* newspaper for printing the Journals of this House for 1890, and the appendix thereto; (2) for accurate copies of all vouchers in their possession for the payment of \$250 in March, \$150 in April, and \$200 in October, 1890, to Pierce J. Brien, for printing order books.

And it being the hour of twelve, midnight, of the said fifth day of March,

FRIDAY, March 6th, 1891.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until four of the clock in the afternoon of this day, Friday.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 6, 1891.

On motion of hon. Colonial Secretary, his motion that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the despatches relative to the United States Convention, and to move resolutions in relation thereto was deferred to a late hour of this day.

The following petitions were presented by Capt. Blandford:—

From J. C. Dominey and others, of Greenspond, on the subject of call of mail steamer at Greenspond;

From William Winsor and others, of Pool's Island, on the subject of call of mail steamer at Pool's Island;

From Charles Brown and others, of Newman's Cove, on the subject of roads.

It was ordered that the said petitions be laid on the table.

The following notices of question were deferred:—

Of Mr. MORINE,—To ask the hon. member for Burgeo and LaPoile to lay upon the table of the House the minutes of all meetings of the committee on education; correspondence of said committee; essays submitted to said committee; account of sums paid by said committee;

Of Mr. MORINE,—To ask the Financial Secretary what disposition was made of the copies of the Act for the local government of towns and settlements, which were printed in the *Twillingate Sun* and whether he has any on hand now, and how many;

Of Mr. MORINE,—To draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to his statement that "the report of Judge Bennett upon the Bait Act is now being printed in the office of the *Evening Telegram* newspaper at the usual price," and to ask him what is the price per page which he refers to as the "usual price," and, judging from the work already done, about how many pages will the report cover.

It was ordered that notice of Mr. Morine to move that an order of this House do issue to the Colonial Secretary and Financial Secretary for accurate copies of all vouchers now in their possession for the payment of \$1,760 to the *Telegram* newspaper for printing the Journals of this House for 1890 and the appendix thereto; for accurate copies of all vouchers in their possession for the payment of \$250 in March, \$150 in April, and \$200 in October, 1890, to Pierce J. Brien for printing order-books be discharged from the order of the day.

Pursuant to notice, it was moved by the hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Whiteley, that "the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the despatches from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in relation to the United States Convention, which despatches were laid on the table yesterday, and to consider certain resolutions in relation thereto;"

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Greene, that the words of the said question as proposed, which follow the word "that," be left out and the following words be inserted:—
"Whereas certain statements made by the Colonial Secretary of this colony, on behalf of the Government, concerning negotiations for a reciprocal trade arrangement with the United States of America (upon the faith of which statements this House, on the twelfth day of February last, adopted certain resolutions) materially conflict with certain other statements made by His Excellency Governor O'Brien and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies (in despatches now before the House); and whereas this House has not been placed in possession of all the correspondence and other information concerning the said negotiations, and is therefore unable to decide upon the apparent conflict of testimony;

Resolved,—That it is inexpedient to deal further with this matter until all the said correspondence and other information shall have been submitted to the House."

And the question being put that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, it was resolved in the affirmative, and it was ordered that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the said despatches and resolutions.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

And the House having sat until twelve o'clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, March 7, 1891.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed certain resolutions, and he handed in the same at the clerk's table, where they were read as follows:—

Whereas His Excellency, Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, was pleased to address the following remarks to the House of Assembly, in reply to the address presented to His Excellency by this branch of the Legislature on the 23rd of February, viz.: "While I thank you for your Address, I regret that I must at the same time take exception to that portion of it which relates to the proposed Convention with the United States of America;

for I am led to believe, from a telegraphic communication, received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that when, on the arrival of the mail, this telegram and His Lordship's despatch on the subject are laid before you, and all the circumstances become known, you will find that your conclusions and deductions have been erroneous;"

And whereas, by His Excellency's command, this House has been placed in possession of the despatches referred to by His Excellency, and has most carefully considered the same;

And whereas, in the said despatches, the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has not only confirmed everything that this House alleged in the resolutions that were unanimously adopted by it on the 13th February, and which was set forth in its address in reply to His Excellency the Governor's speech:

1. That the matter of Reciprocity between Newfoundland and the United States was formally brought under the notice of the Imperial Government by the Newfoundland delegates;
2. That after lengthy consideration of the proposals made by the said delegates, Her Majesty's Government assented to the Colonial Secretary of this Island proceeding to Washington to lay before Her Majesty's minister the views of the Newfoundland Government relative thereto;
3. That, after the return of the Colonial Secretary to Newfoundland in November, a telegraph despatch was received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, advising his immediate return to Washington; and,—
4. That a convention satisfactory to the Government of this Colony was agreed upon, which has not been ratified by Her Majesty's Government;

But further states that the Draft Convention which was submitted to the American minister (on the 18th October) was laid by Her Majesty's ministers before the Government of Canada, and Her Majesty's ministers decided that the "Convention must remain in abeyance" because the Government of Canada had pointed out that "Canada had, on previous occasions, obtained material concessions from the United States" for privileges which this colony now offers the United States in her own interest alone.

And whereas, after acquiescing in the interference of the Government of Canada in relation to this matter, and accepting her protest against the convention, Her Majesty's Government did transmit a despatch to His Excellency the Governor of this Colony, under date of 18th November, advising the immediate return of the Colonial Secretary of this Colony to Washington, in these words: "Blaine urges that Colonial Secretary should return at once to Washington, to furnish report on statistics, and certain explanations which are necessary in connection with proposed Reciprocity Treaty. He considers that it would be advantageous for him to go immediately."

Resolved,—That it is the opinion of this House that not only has the position which it took up *and set forth* in the resolutions transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, and in the address and reply to His Excellency's speech been amply substantiated and justified, but that the grievance of the colony is intensified by the fact that after Her Majesty's Government had favourably received the objections of Canada, as set forth in the despatch of the Right Honourable Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date February 12, the Colonial Secretary was directed to proceed again to Washington, as if for the purpose of concluding the convention against which Her Majesty's Government had already accepted the protest of Canada.

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, "the time for considering how far that Convention might affect other interests than those of Newfoundland" had arrived, when, in July, 1890, a full text of the Draft Convention was submitted to Her Majesty's Government by the delegates, and not after formal negotiations had been entered into with the United States and the Draft Convention agreed to.

Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this House, Her Majesty's Government are in honour bound to complete the negotiations which were entered upon and concluded, so far as this colony is concerned, in good faith.

Resolved,—That these resolutions be forthwith forwarded to His Excellency the Governor, with an address, requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to transmit the same by telegraph to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be laid before Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the said resolutions be adopted and do pass.

Ordered that an address do pass embodying the said resolutions, and that the same be presented to His Excellency the Governor.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill to regulate the postal service;

Committee on Bill to amend the Public Health Act;

Second reading of Bill for naturalization of aliens;

Second reading of Bill to amend title 23, chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Lotteries;"

Second reading of Bill to regulate the use of locomotives and steam-rollers on public roads.

It was ordered that committee on Bill, entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 14, entitled 'Of Masters and Servants,'" be deferred till Thursday next.

The hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House the following documents:—

Statement of expenditure for relief of the poor, 1890;

Report of cashier of Newfoundland Savings' Bank, 1890;

General statement of Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 1890;

Report of Harbour Grace Water Company, 1890;

Statement of Newfoundland Steam Sealing and Whaling Company, 1890.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 9, 1891.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for an address to His Excellency the Governor for a copy of the memorial from the inhabitants of Bay St. George on the subject of compensation for losses sustained by them by reason of the interference of French naval officers and fishermen during the spring of 1890.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the chairman of the committee on contingencies to lay upon the table of the House the preliminary report of the committee for this session of the Assenfbly.

Mr. MUNN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will draw the Hon. Premier's attention to the fact that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and the United States whereby fish (salted, dried, and pickled,) the product of the United States, is hereafter to be imported free of duty into Brazil, and will ask whether the Government has taken or will take any steps to procure a similar privilege for the fish products of this colony.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary when the Lloyd's surveyor, referred to in the speech of His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the present session of the Legislature, will probably arrive in this colony, and whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill during the current session of the Assembly to render his services available in a public capacity; if so, whether the vessels engaged in fishing on the Banks, belonging to owners resident in this colony, will be put under his inspection for the present season, and whether a certificate of seaworthiness in the case of these vessels will be required of their owners or outfitters before such vessels can legally engage in the banking voyage.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if the Bill lately introduced before this House having for its object to inflict imprisonment for two months with hard labour upon Bank fishermen without the usual preliminary of a trial by jury is a Government measure, and whether, if carried into law, it is the intention of the Government to put the law in force the present season.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if it is the intention of the Government to impose upon this colony the expense of taking the census of it, desired by the Imperial Government.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. SHEA, from Nicholas Drew and others, of Bay Bulls, on the subject of roads.

By Mr. WEBBER, from Richard Fowler and others, of Pease Cove, on the subject of a wharf;

Also, from Noah Miller and others, of Cat's Cove, on the subject of roads.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Mr. MURRAY asked leave to present a petition from James F. Bancroft and others, of the Teachers' Association, on the subject of education, and leave being granted, it was ordered that the said petition be referred to-morrow to the committee of the whole House on education.

It was ordered that committee of the whole on education stand first on the order of the day to-morrow.

It was ordered that the notice of Mr. Morine, to draw the attention of the Colonial Secretary to his statement that "the report of Judge Bennett upon the Bait Act is now being printed in the *Evening Telegram* office at the usual price," and to ask him what is the price per page which he refers to as "the usual price," and judging by the work already done, about how many pages the report will cover, be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the postal service.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Public Health Act.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill for naturalization of aliens;

Second reading of Bill to amend title 23, chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Lotteries;"

Second reading of Bill to regulate the use of locomotives and steam rollers on public roads.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Premier what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of this colony to remove lobster factories lately erected by French subjects on the west and north-east coasts of this colony.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Tuesday, at four o'clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 10, 1891.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General what amount of duties, light-dues and fishing licenses have been collected at the port of Cape Broyle for the year 1890.

Mr. GREENE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General for a statement of the number of vessels engaged in the Banking fishery entered at the various ports in the electoral district of Ferryland during the year 1890, shewing name of vessel and to where belonging.

Mr. GREENE also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Attorney General what is the cause of the delay in distributing the Bank fishery fund, and when the relatives of those lost may expect payment.

On motion of Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Carty, it was ordered that it be an instruction to the select committee on contingencies to print the essays of Rev. Dr. Howley and Dr. Tait on the subject of education.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on education.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matters to them referred and had passed the following resolution, namely:—

“ *Resolved*,—That the Bills now before the House on the subject of education, which Bills were referred to this committee, and the report of the select committee on education be referred to a select committee of this House, and that it be an instruction to such select committee to report during the present session.”

On motion that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said resolution do pass, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Greene, that all the words of the said resolution as put, after the word “ *Resolved*,” be left out and the following words inserted:—“ That the subject of education is of such vast importance and so intimately connected with the executive government of this colony that it can only be effectively dealt with in a measure introduced by the Government, and that, in the opinion of this House, the Government should immediately deal with the question; Further resolved, that any such measure which is introduced should provide for (1) an increased educational grant; (2) a scheme of insurance of teachers whereby they may be insured a pension after a certain extent of service, or their families a fixed amount in case of their death; and (3) a fixed minimum rate of salaries in proportion to the various grades of licenses.”

And the question being put that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the original resolution, seventeen, namely: Hon. the Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Webber, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Clift, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait, and Mr. Murray; and for the said amendment, four, namely: Mr. Morine, Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, and Mr. Rolls. So it passed in the affirmative.

And on the original resolution being put, it was resolved in the affirmative, and it was ordered accordingly.

The following were appointed to form the select committee on education accordingly:—Hon. Premier, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. Mr. Morris, Mr. Murray, Dr. Tait, Mr. Shea, and Mr. Murphy.

And the House having sat until twelve of the clock, midnight,

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1891.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House the following documents:—

- Report of Labrador Medical Officer, 1890;
- Report of Board of Health, St. John's;
- Report of Masonic Hall Joint Stock Co., 1890;
- Report expenditure on Shipwrecked Crews, 1890;
- Report Colonial Cordage Co., 1890;
- Report Monroe Fibre Co., 1890;
- Report Newfoundland Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co., 1890;
- Report *Hercules* Steamship Co., 1890;
- Report Terra Nova Bakery Co., 1890;
- Report of Floating Dry Dock Co., 1890;
- Report of Screw Steam Tug Co., 1890;
- Report of Newfoundland Furniture & Moulding Co., 1890;
- Report of Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Co., 1890;
- Report Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co., 1890;
- Report of Board of Agriculture, 1890;
- Report of Postmaster-General, 1890;
- Report of Post-Office Money Orders, 1890;
- Postmaster-General's accounts, 1890.

On motion of Mr. Carty, seconded by Mr. Morine, it was ordered that an address to His Excellency the Governor do pass, respectfully requesting that he will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House a copy of the memorial of the inhabitants of Bay St. George on the subject of compensation for losses sustained by them by reason of the interference of French naval officers and fishermen during the spring of 1890, and that such address be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the Public Health Act, 1889, was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1889;" and it was further ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with an address respectfully requesting their assent to its provisions.

It was ordered that the following notices of question be deferred:—

Of Mr. MUNN,—To draw the Hon. Premier's attention to the fact that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and the United States, whereby fish, (salted, dried, and pickled,) the product of the United States, is hereafter to be imported free of duty into Brazil; and to ask whether the Government has taken or will take any steps to procure a similar privilege for the fish products of this colony.

Of Mr. CARTY,—To ask the Hon. the Premier what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of this colony to remove lobster factories lately erected by French subjects on the west and northeast coasts of this colony. Also,

Committee on Bill to regulate the postal service.

Second reading of Bill for naturalization of aliens.

Second reading of Bill to amend title 23, chap. 86 of the Consolidated Statutes (old series) entitled "Of Lotteries."

Second reading of Bill to regulate the use of locomotives and steam-rollers on public roads.

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until this day, at four of the clock p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. MUNN, from Isabel Paine and others, of Harbor Grace, on the subject of female suffrage in relation to the liquor trade.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Revd. H. C. Hatcher and others, of Western Bay, on the same subject.

By Mr. MURPHY, from William Smithwick and others, of Saint John's, on the subject of labour for destitute.

Ordered that the said petitions be laid on the table.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the postal service.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to facilitate the naturalization of aliens was read a second time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be referred to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

It was moved by Mr. MURRAY, seconded by Mr. ROTHWELL, that the Bill to amend title 23, chapter 86 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Lotteries," be now read a second time.

And the question being put it passed in the negative, and it was ordered accordingly.

It was ordered that second reading of Bill to regulate the use of locomotives and steam rollers on public roads be discharged from the order of the day.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend 51 Victoria, chapter 11.

The Hon. Mr. MORRIS also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the re-naming of certain of the towns and settlements in this colony.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of question by Mr. Munn, to draw the hon. Premier's attention to the fact that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and the United States whereby fish, (salted, dried and pickled) the product of the United States, is hereafter to be imported into Brazil free of duty; and to ask whether the Government has taken, or will take, any steps to procure a similar privilege for the fish products of this colony;

Notice of question by Mr. Carty, to ask the Hon. the Premier what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of this colony

to remove lobster factories lately erected by French subjects on the west and north-east coasts of this colony;

Notice of question by Mr. Greene, to ask the Hon. the Attorney General what is the cause of the delay in distributing the Bank fishery fund, and when the relatives of those lost may expect payment.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 12, 1891.

The following petitions, on the subject of roads, were presented:

By Mr. MURPHY, from James Rogers, of Indian Meal Road.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Jethro Penney and others, of Freshwater;

From Charles Budden, of Perry's Cove;

From William Parsons and others, of Otterbury.

By Mr. FEARN, from William Tuff and others, of Trout River.

By Mr. WEBBER, from Robert Miller and others, of Freshwater;

From Joseph Hodder and others, of Ireland's Eye.

By Mr. MURPHY, on the subject of ferries, from Matthew Jackman and others, of Belle Isle.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from Joseph L. Ross and others, on the subject of an industrial exhibition in St. John's.

By the Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Revd. J. Heyfield and others, of Lower Island Cove, for a sailing packet;

By the same, from Peter Lewis, of Lower Island Cove, on the subject of a landing place.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Mr. WHITELEY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay upon the table of this House a detailed statement of the expenditure of the two amounts \$4,620.31 and \$2,888.58, voted by this Legislature as road grants for the extern

portions of the districts of Saint John's east and west; also of all amounts paid to the present road-inspectors for 1890.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will draw the attention of the Premier to newspaper reports, that an arrangement concerning "the French Shore," has been made between the Governments of Great Britain and France, and will ask him if he is aware whether these reports are correct or not; and if correct, whether he is aware of, and can state to the House, the nature of the alleged arrangement, and to lay upon the table of the House all correspondence in connection with the matter.

Mr. MORINE, on behalf of Mr. Morison, gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, a Bill to amend 51 Victoria, cap. 11, was read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, a Bill to provide for the re-naming of certain of the towns and settlements of this colony was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider a Bill to amend the law relating to masters and servants.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the said Bill with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted.

Ordered that the said Bill as amended be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill to regulate the postal service;

Committee on Bill for naturalization of aliens.

Also the following notices of question:

Of Mr. MUNN,—To draw the Hon. Premier's attention to the fact that a treaty has been concluded between Brazil and the United

States whereby fish, (salted, dried and pickled) the product of the United States is hereafter to be imported free of duty into Brazil; and to ask whether the Government has taken, or will take, any steps to procure a similar privilege for the fish products of this colony;

Of Mr. CARTY,—To ask the Hon. the Premier what steps, if any, have been taken by the Government of the colony to remove lobster factories lately erected by French subjects on the west and north-east coasts of this colony;

Of Mr. GREENE,—To ask the Hon. Attorney General what is the cause of the delay in distributing the Bank fishery fund, and when the relatives of those lost may expect payment.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until tomorrow, Friday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 13, 1891.

The Hon. ATTORNEY GENERAL, by command of His Excellency, laid upon the table of the House copy of telegram received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State by His Excellency, as follows:—

“Agreement signed yesterday for arbitration; further full particulars will be sent as soon as possible.”

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the following documents:—

Pilots' Fund accounts (2) and reports (3);

Report Medical Health Officer, St. John's, for 1890 and 1891;

Report of Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates, 1890;

Report of Cape John Fishery Protection Service, 1890;

Report of Canada Life Assurance Company, 1890;

Report of Union Bank, 1890;

Copy of correspondence relative to appointment of a Lloyd's surveyor.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Mr. Morine (on behalf of

Mr. Morison) a Bill to amend the Temperance Act, 1889, was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time tomorrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, it was moved and seconded that the Bill to amend the law relating to Masters and Servants be now read a third time.

It was moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Dawe, that the words of the said motion, after the word "that," be left out and the following substituted: "the Bill to amend the law relating to Masters and Servants be now recommitted to committee of the whole House."

And on the question being put that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the question, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the question now put eighteen, namely: Hon. Receiver General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Burgess, Mr. White, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait, Mr. Fearn, Mr. Fox, Mr. Carty, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Morine, Mr. Munn, and Mr. Shea; and against the question seven, namely: Hon. the Premier, Mr. Murray, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. Webber, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Thompson.

So it passed in the affirmative, and on the question being put that the said Bill be now read a third time, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered accordingly.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 14, entitled 'An Act to amend title 28, chapter 109, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Masters and Servants,'" and that the same be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself committee of the whole on Bill to facilitate the naturalization of aliens.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had passed the said Bill with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Mr. WHITELEY,—To ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of this House a detailed statement of the expenditure of the two amounts, \$4,620.31 and \$2,888.58, voted by this Legislature as road grants for the extern portions of the districts of St. John's East and West; also, of all amounts paid to the present Road Inspectors for 1890;

Committee on Bill to regulate the postal service;

Second reading of Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11;

Second reading of Bill to provide for the re-naming of certain of the towns and settlements in this colony.

Hon. the PREMIER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 53 Vic., cap. 21, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.'"

Hon. the PREMIER gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Merchandize Marks Act, 1888."

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any report has yet been presented to the Government by Mr. Gushue, who was sent out to inspect the condition of men employed on the Hall's Bay railroad; and, if so, to request that said report may be laid on the table of this House; if not, when is it probable that said report will be presented to the Government and laid before this House.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Surveyor General how many persons are employed in connection with the Surveyor General's department in addition to the regular staff of that department, and to furnish a list both of the permanent staff and of any persons employed outside of that staff, specifying the names and salaries of all persons employed. Also, in the case of persons employed outside the regular staff, to state from what grant they are paid, by whose order, and by whom paid.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to place on the table of this House a copy of the contract last entered into between the owners of the s. s. *Hercules*

and the Government for the conveyance of the mails, and also copies of all letters or documents between the Government and the owners aforesaid, in reference to the appointment of the postal clerk on board the *Hercules*.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Wednesday next, the eighteenth day of March, at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1891.

The following petitions were presented on the subject of woman suffrage on liquor questions:—

By Hon. Mr. MORRIS, from Rev. E. Botwood and others, of St. John's;

Also, from Rev. G. S. Milligan and others, of St. John's.

By Mr. GERAN, from E. Peet and others, of St. John's;

Also, from G. R. Cook and others, of St. John's;

Also, from J. McDougall and others, of St. John's.

By Mr. FOX, from E. B. Rogers and others, of St. John's.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Rev. J. Pratt and others, of Blackhead.

By Mr. ROLLS, from Rev. W. C. White and others, of Fogo.

By Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from Rev. J. Kingwell and others, of Harbor Buffett;

Also, from Eli Gardner, and others, of Bain Harbor.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from Jessie Ohman and others, of St. John's.

By Mr. CLIFT, from Rev. T. G. Netten and others, of Port-de-Grave;

Also, from G. F. Payne and others, of Bareneed;

Also, from Annie Spracklin and others, of Cupids.

By Dr. TAIT, from John Lake and others, of Fortune.

By Mr. MURRAY, from R. T. Squarey and others, of Channel.

By Mr. FEARN, from B. R. Somerville and others, of Bonne Bay.

By Mr. McGRATH, from C. W. Coffin and others, of Haystack.

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from W. B. Ambrose and others, of Whitbourne.

Also, on the subject of compensation for past services,

By Mr. SHEA, from Sarah Oliphant, of Aquaforte.

Ordered that the said petitions be laid upon the table.

Mr. MORISON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any petitions have been received by him pursuant to the provisions of the local government Act passed last session; and if so, from what localities.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to state as approximately as possible the cost of the bait protection service during the past twelve months, and also to state as nearly as possible the total cost of the Fish (hatchery) Commission for the past year.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to establish a telegraph station at St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, and if the work will be undertaken during the present summer.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of this House a statement of the total expenditure in connection with the Lunatic Asylum since the dismissal of Dr. Stabb; distinguishing in such statement the ordinary from the extraordinary expenditure.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that an order of this House do issue to the committee on contingencies to lay upon the table of this House a report of the committee's proceedings for this session, and a statement of the arrangements made by them for the printing and reporting of this House.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the killing and taking of seals.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the Hon. Surveyor General how many persons are employed in connection with the Surveyor General's department in addition to the regular staff of that department, and to furnish a list both of the Government staff and of any

persons employed outside of that staff, specifying the names and salaries of all persons employed. Also, in the case of persons employed outside the regular staff, to state from what grant they are paid, by whose order, and by whom paid;

Committee on Bill to regulate the postal service;

Second reading of Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11;

Second reading of Bill to provide for re-naming certain of the towns and settlements in the colony;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889.

Pursuant to notice, Hon. the Premier asked leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 21, entitled 'An Act to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths.'"

Pursuant to order, the said Bill was then read a first time and it was ordered, on motion of the Hon. the Premier, that the said Bill be read a second time on this day week.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. the Premier asked leave to introduce a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the merchandize marks' Act, 1888."

Pursuant to order, the said Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to provide for the naturalization of aliens was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to provide for the naturalization of aliens."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council, with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

The Hon. the Premier, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table of the House copies of despatches and correspondence relative to that part of the coasts of this colony where the French have certain rights of fishery.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 19, 1891.

The following petitions were presented, on the subject of roads:

By Mr. SHEA, from John White and others, of Ferryland.

By Mr. FOX, from James White and others, of Torbay.

By Mr. WHITELEY, from William Gilfoyle and others, of Harbor Grace.

By Mr. ROLLS, from Thomas Green and others, of Rocky Bay; Also, from Dr. Malcolm and others, of Fogo; and, on the subject of schools, by Mr. FEARN, from Benjamin Bugden and others, of Norris's Point, Bonne Bay.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

It was ordered that the following notices of question be deferred:

Of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the Hon. Surveyor General how many persons are employed in connection with the Surveyor General's department in addition to the regular staff of that department, and to furnish a list both of the permanent staff and of any persons employed outside of that staff, specifying the names and salaries of all persons employed. Also, in the case of persons employed outside the regular staff, to state from what grant they are paid, by whose order, and by whom paid;

Of Mr. MORISON,—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any petitions have been received by him pursuant to the provisions of the local government Act passed last session; and if so, from what localities;

Of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to state as approximately as possible the cost of the bait protection service during the past twelve months, and also to state as nearly as possible the total cost of the Fish (hatchery) Commission for the past year;

Of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask the Hon. the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to establish a telegraph station at St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, and if the work will be undertaken during the present summer;

Of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to lay on the table of this House a statement of the total expenditure in connection with the Lunatic Asylum since the dismissal of Dr. Stabb, distinguishing in such statement the ordinary from the extraordinary expenditure.

Motion of Mr. GREENE,—For Bill to amend the law relating to the killing and taking of seals.

On motion of Mr. Morine, his notice of motion for an order of this House to the committee on contingencies to lay upon the table a report of its proceedings for this session, and a statement of the arrangement made by them for the printing and reporting of this House was withdrawn.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the postal service.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the Bill to them referred and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

Ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that second reading of Bill to amend 51 Victoria, cap, 11, be deferred.

Ordered that the second reading of Bill to provide for the re-naming of certain towns and settlement in this colony be struck off the order of the day.

Pursuant to order of the day the Bill to amend the Temperance Act, 1889, was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

Ordered that second reading of Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the merchandise marks' Act, 1888," be deferred.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will call the attention of the Hon. Colonial Secretary to a statement made in the public telegram, recently, to the effect that the British Government are willing, under certain circumstances or conditions, to guarantee the interest on a sum of money for the purpose of building a railway in Newfoundland, and to ask the Colonial Secretary if he is aware of the "circumstances" or conditions referred to in connection with that offer, and if he will cause to be laid before the Assembly a statement of what those circumstances or conditions are.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to introduce a Bill this session, or otherwise provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in St. John's during the autumn of the present year.

The following messages were received from the Legislative Council:—

“ *Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled ‘ An Act to amend 53 Victoria, cap. 20, entitled ‘ An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1889,’ without amendment.”

“ *Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have appointed a select committee of their body consisting of the following, The Honourables Messrs. Harvey, Monroe and Angel, for the purpose of drafting addresses to both Houses of the Imperial Parliament upon the subject of the fishery clauses of the treaties with France relating to Newfoundland, and respectfully request that the House of Assembly will be pleased to appoint a select committee of their body to join with the select committee of the Council upon the subject.”

It was moved by the Hon. the Premier, seconded by Mr. Morine, that the rules of this House be suspended in reference to consideration of the despatches from Her Majesty's Government relative to the French Treaties question which were laid upon the table of this House yesterday, and especially the despatches in which it is intimated that Imperial coercive legislation relative to this Colony would be introduced: and, with the unanimous consent of the House, it was ordered accordingly.

It was moved by the Hon. the Premier, seconded by Mr. Morine, that this House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the said despatches which were yesterday laid on the table, and, by the unanimous consent of the House, it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for the said purpose.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed a resolution

recommending the appointment of a select committee of this House to confer with the select committee appointed by the Legislative Council in relation to the said despatches and to report to this House, and that the said committee asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow, and that the same stand first on the order of the day.

It was moved and seconded that a select committee be appointed pursuant to the report of the said committee of the whole, and it was ordered accordingly, and that the following gentlemen do form such committee: Hon. the Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Morris, Mr. Shea, Mr. Greene, Mr. Morine and Mr. Speaker, with power to agree to a chairman.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting that body that this House has appointed such committee.

The Hon. the PREMIER presented to the House the report of the joint committee appointed to consider the said despatches, which report is as follows:—

“The joint committee appointed to consider the despatches from Her Majesty’s Government, which were yesterday laid upon the table of both branches of the Legislature, report that they have considered the said despatches, and recommend the following resolutions for the adoption of the Legislature:

‘*Resolved* that the Newfoundland Legislature have had under consideration the despatches from Her Majesty’s Government relative to the French Treaties question, and especially the despatches in which it is intimated that Imperial coercive legislation relative to this colony would be introduced;

‘*Resolved* that the Legislature humbly and earnestly pray that the House of ^{Lords} _{Commons} will be graciously pleased to take the necessary steps to delay the legislation referred to, so as to enable the Legislature of this colony to present their views before the British House of ^{Lords} _{Commons}, which they will do at the earliest possible moment;’”

And he moved, seconded by Mr. Morine, that the said report be received, and that the said resolutions be adopted;

And, with the unanimous assent of the House, it was ordered accordingly.

It was moved by the Hon. the Premier, seconded by Mr. Morine, that the said resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons and to the Lord Chancellor, and that copies of the said resolutions be forthwith telegraphed to other members of the said Houses of the Imperial Parliament with a message respectfully soliciting that such members will urge that the request contained in the said resolutions be acquiesced in.

Ordered accordingly.

The last three questions (by Mr. Murray), notices whereof appear in the order paper of this day, were replied to.

On motion of the Hon. the Premier (and by the unanimous assent of the House, because the same had been previously deferred until to-morrow) the Bill, entitled "An Act to amend the Merchandize Marks Act, 1888," was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House copy of rules and regulations made by the Fisheries Commission under 52 Vic., cap. 6.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General how soon he intends to introduce a Bill for the regulation of the Customs' service.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Receiver General if a fine and for what amount was levied in 1889 and 1890 upon Forrest & Co. for smuggling at Port Saunders in the former year; what amount was collected, and what steps, if any, have been taken to collect the balance; and if no steps at all were taken, why not.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Premier if the Government has been apprized of the British Government's intention to appoint a commission to discuss the trade relations of Newfoundland and Canada with the United States, and if any member of the Newfoundland Government or any other representative of this colony has been asked to become a member of the said commission; if so, whom; and if the invitation has been or will be accepted, or has been rejected.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, March 20th, 1891.

The Hon. the Premier presented to the House the following resolutions as the present report of the joint committee which was yesterday appointed to consider the despatches lately laid on the table in reference to the French Treaties question:—

Resolved,—That a delegation, to be selected from members of the Legislature, be appointed by the Legislature to proceed forthwith to lay before the British Parliament and people the reasons of this Colony for opposing the proposed legislation in reference to the French Treaties question, and that in the meanwhile the committee proceed to consider the propositions which the delegation shall be empowered to make for the settlement of the whole question.

Resolved;—That the delegation proceed to England immediately for the above purpose.”

It was moved by the Hon. the Premier, seconded by Mr. Morine, that the said resolutions be referred to the committee of the whole of this House which stands first on the order of this day.

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the despatches lately laid on the table in reference to the French Treaties question and the report of the joint committee on the said question.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

And, the House having sat until twelve of the clock, midnight, of this twentieth day of March,

SATURDAY, March 21, 1891.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and had unanimously adopted the resolutions contained in the report of the said joint committee, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received and, with the unanimous assent of the House, it was ordered that the said resolutions be adopted, that said committee have leave to sit again to-day, and that the same stand first on the order of the day.

It was moved by the Hon. the Premier, seconded by Mr. Marine, that the said resolutions be forthwith forwarded by telegraph to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Lord Chancellor, and to the Right Honourable the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Ordered accordingly.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting this House that they had passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 14," without amendment.

It was ordered that the several matters remaining on the order paper of yesterday be deferred.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until this day, the 21st day of March, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, March 21, 1891.

At fifteen minutes after four of the clock of this day, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: Messrs. Whiteley, Dawe, Thompson, McGrath and Morine, Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until Monday next, the 23rd day of March, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

MONDAY, March 23, 1891.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received from the Colonial Secretary copy of telegram received on the 21st of March, 1891, by His Excellency the Governor from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as follows:—

"Inform President and Speaker, in reply to their telegram, Bill will not come on in House of Lords for second reading before 16th April; ample time, therefore, before that date for such further communication as may be desired; but, in absence of effective Colonial legislation securing observance of treaties and temporary arrangements with France, Her Majesty's Government must proceed with the Act."

And that he had received a telegram from Earl Dunraven, acknowledging receipt of resolutions of both Houses of the Legislature, and promising his most careful attention to the matter.

The following message was received from the Legislative Council:—

“*Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act to provide for the Naturalization of Aliens” with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.”

And the said amendment having been read, it was moved and seconded that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the said amendment, and it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on said amendment.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WEBBER took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had resolved that a message be sent to the Legislative Council to the following effect:—

“That this committee has had the said amendment under consideration and would ask the hon. Legislative Council to be pleased to reconsider the same, because there can hardly be a ‘naturalized alien;’ there may be a ‘free-born British subject,’ and a ‘naturalized British subject,’ and an ‘alien’—and there is no objection in the English law to a naturalized British subject holding a ship, and the section is only introduced out of abundance of caution to prevent an ‘alien’ holding a British ship or part thereof.”

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that a message be accordingly sent to the hon. the Legislative Council.

Mr. SPEAKER read to the House a telegram from F. H. Evans, Esq., M.P., addressed to Hon. the Premier, informing him that the Bill respecting west coast, which was lately introduced into the House of Lords, would not come to a second reading before April 16. Also, copy of telegram from Secretary of State to His Excellency the

Governor, as follows:—"Inform President of Council, and Speaker House of Assembly, that telegram received. Telegraph when delegates leave."

Mr. MURRAY, chairman of select committee of last session on education, laid on the table prize essay No. 3, by Rev. Dr. Howley;

Also, copy of prize essay No. 4, by Dr. Tait.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table report of Inspector of Church of England schools.

Hon. the PREMIER laid on the table copy of communication from Board of Trade to Colonial Office, dated 17th November, 1888, and copy of despatch No. 62, dated 27th November, 1888, from Right Honourable the Secretary of State to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. ROTHWELL presented to the House preliminary report of select committee on contingencies, which was read as follows:—

"The select committee appointed on the printing, reporting and contingencies of the House of Assembly, beg to report that they have considered the matters to them referred, and recommend the following:—

That the present reporting staff be re-appointed at the same rates as last session;

That the debates be published by the proprietors of the *Evening Telegram*, and copied by the *Colonist*, *Harbor Grace Standard*, *Trinity Record* and *Twillingate Sun* newspapers, at the same rates and under the same conditions as last session;

That the printing of the Journal and Sessional Papers of this House, and the miscellaneous printing of the same be done by the proprietors of the *Evening Telegram*, and that they be paid for the same at the rate of seven dollars per sheet for tabular work and five dollars for plain;

That the binding of the Journal and Sessional Papers of this House (in one volume) be done by Messrs. Dicks & Co., and that they be paid for the same at the rate of three dollars per volume.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. ROTHWELL, *Chairman*,
D. C. WEBBER,
JAMES MURRAY,
JEREMIAH HALLAREN,
LAWRENCE J. GERAN;

Committee Room, March 23rd, 1891;"

And moved that the said report be received.

Ordered accordingly.

The following petitions on the subject of women's voting in reference to sale of intoxicating liquors were presented:—

By Dr. TAIT, from Elizabeth Foote and others, of Pardy's Island; and from George M. Goddard and others, of Spoon Cove.

By Mr. ROTHWELL, from Rev. John Hewitt and others, of Collins' Cove; and from Rev. John Lewis and others, of Great Burin.

By Mr. MURPHY, from D. Austin and others, of St. John's; and from Thomas Coffin and others, of the same place.

By Mr. MURRAY, from Peter McDermott and others, of West Point; and from P. H. G. Brock and others, of Burnt Island.

By Mr. HALLAEN, from Richard Thorne and others, of St. John's; from E. G. Stirling and others, of same place; and from Rev. S. Matthews and others, of Pouch Cove.

By Capt. DAWE, from Charles Flemington and others, of Bay Roberts.

By Mr. CARTY, from Rev. F. S. Coffin and others, of St. St. Georges; and from N. Butt and others of same place.

By Hon. PREMIER, from Rev. H. Johnson and others, of Heart's Content; and from Rev. E. Taylor and others, of Catalina.

The following petitions were also presented:—

By the FINANCIAL SECRETARY, from Joseph Hackett and others, of head of Fortune Bay, for a breakwater; and from George Knowling and others, of St. Jacques, for telegraph extension.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Revd. J. P. Donnelly and others, of Bay-de-Verde, on the subject of road-boards.

By Hon. the PREMIER, from Joseph Lilly and others, of Bay Bulls Arm, on the subject of increase of road grant;

From P. McCarthy and others, of Carbonear, for a public wharf;

From Thos. Green and others, of Trinity, on same subject;

From B. Budden and others, of Lead Cove, for a hauling place;

From James Crocker, of Lower Shoal Harbor, for a bridge.

By Mr. ROLLS, from Thomas Holmes and others, of Seldom-Come-By, for a plough;

From Mark Howlett and others, of same place, for a bridge.

The following were presented on the subject of roads:—

By Mr. ROLLS, from Timothy Collins and others, of Seldom-Come-By;

And the following petitions presented by Mr. Murphy:—

From Philip Furlong and others, of Pouch Cove;

From James Wall and others, of same place;

From Henry Castille and others, of same place;

From John Shea and others, of same place;

From William Evans and others, of same place;

From George Evans and others, of same place;

From John McGrath and others, of Torbay;

From Richard Clements, of Indian Meal Road.

Ordered that the said petitions be laid on the table.

It was ordered that committee of the whole on despatches relating to French treaty questions be deferred, and stand first on order of the day to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to regulate the postal service was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act respecting the Postal Service."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Merchandize Marks Act, 1888.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that said report be received, and that said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Mr. MURRAY—To ask the Hon. Surveyor General how many persons are employed in connection with the Surveyor General's department in addition to the regular staff of that depart-

ment, and to furnish a list both of the permanent staff and of any persons employed outside of that staff, specifying the names and salaries of all persons employed. Also, in the case of persons employed outside the regular staff, to state from what grant they are paid, by whose order, and by whom paid;

Committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889;

Second reading of Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11.

And that the following be dropped:—

Notice of Mr. MORISON—To ask Hon. Colonial Secretary if any petitions have been received by him pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Act of 1890, and if so, from what localities;

Notice of Mr. GREENE for Bill to amend the law relating to the killing and taking of seals.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Attorney General if any steps have been taken by his department to collect a fine levied upon Forrest & Co., of Halifax, for smuggling; if so, what; and what have been the results.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Surveyor General to lay on the table of this House the proper vouchers belonging to the report of the Board of Agriculture, formed under the Act for the promotion of Agriculture, 52 Vic.

It was ordered that when this House rises, it do adjourn until to-morrow Tuesday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, March 24, 1891.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House copy of telegram received by His Excellency the Governor from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 23rd March, 1891.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that the Council withdrew its proposed amendment on the Bill for the naturalization of aliens.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. WOODFORD, from P. Duff and others, of Duff's Point, for increase of salary.

By Mr. WEBBER, from James Reid and others, of Heart's Delight, on the subject of mail route;

Also, from Selina Wiltshire and others, of Heart's Delight, on the subject of women voting on liquor questions;

Also, from Rev. H. P. Cowperthwaite and others, of St. John's, on the same subject.

By Mr. MORISON, from E. J. Nurse and others, of Bonavista, on the same subject.

By Mr. MURPHY, from Patrick Hanlon and others, of Portugal Cove, for a landing place;

From James Evans and others, of Pouch Cove, on the subject of roads;

From James Coady and others, of Outer Cove, on the same subject.

By Mr. THOMPSON, from John Elliott and others, of Twillingate, for a bridge.

By Mr. STUDDY, from Jacob Stratten and others, of English Harbour West, for a bridge.

Also, on the subject of roads, by Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Michael Ronnan and others, of Adam's Cove; and from Thomas Moore, jr., of Bay-de-Verde.

And by Mr. HALLAREN, from John Voisey and others, of White Hills; and from John Cole and others, of Torbay.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

At the hour of five of the clock, p.m., a message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by W. F. Rennie, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and this House in the Council Chamber.

Then Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber;

And, being returned to the Assembly Room, Mr. Speaker informed the House that when he was in attendance upon His Excellency in the Council Chamber, His Excellency had been pleased to

give his assent to the Bill lately passed by the Legislative Council and by this House, entitled "An Act to amend title 28, cap. 109 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled "Of Masters and Servants.'"

The Hon. the PREMIER laid upon the table of the House a report from joint committee on the subject of despatches lately received relative to French treaty rights, which report is as follows:—

"The select committee appointed by the House of Assembly to confer with the select committee appointed by the Hon. Legislative Council upon the matters contained in the despatches laid upon the table by command of His Excellency the Governor relating to French treaty rights beg to report the following resolutions:

Resolved,—That five persons, two from the Council and three from the Assembly, be appointed a delegation, and that the Government and Opposition parties in the Council be permitted to name a representative each, the Government party in the House of Assembly two representatives, and the Opposition party one representative;

Resolved,—That when a majority of the delegates agree to any basis of arrangement and settlement, the delegation shall recommend it to the Legislature, and that each member of the delegation shall be bound by the decision of a majority of the Legislature and pledged to use his best efforts to procure adoption afterwards by the Legislature of any arrangement made by the delegation.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. W. HARVEY, *Chairman*.

Committee Room, March 23rd, 1891;"

And he moved that the same be read and referred to the committee of the whole on the French treaty questions.

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider despatches relating to the French treaty questions.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the two resolutions this day reported from the joint committee on the French treaty questions without amendment.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted.

It was ordered that the remaining matters on the order paper be deferred until to-morrow.

And the House having sat after twelve of the clock, midnight,

WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1891.

It was ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, the 26th day of March, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1891.

The Hon. the PREMIER having informed the House that the Government party named Mr. Speaker and himself to proceed to England in connection with the French Treaties question, and Mr. Munn having informed the House that the opposition party named Mr. Morine for the said purpose, Mr. Speaker nominated the said representatives as the delegation from this House pursuant to resolutions adopted on the 24th instant.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them with the said nomination.

Mr. WEBBER presented a petition from John Pilley and others, of Robinson's Bight, on the subject of roads.

Ordered that the said petition be laid on the table.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on Thursday next the second day of April, he will move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of compensation to the people of St. George's Bay who have sustained loss by reason of the interference with them by French naval officers and seamen, during the spring of 1890, in the prosecution of the herring fishery.

Ordered that other matters on the order of the day be deferred.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until Saturday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

By the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, on the subject of roads:

From John Pelley and others, of Random;

From Reuben Armstrong and others, of Lance Cove;

From William Rowe and others, of Whale's Brook;

From James Strong and others, of Lance Cove;

From Martin Belbin and others, of Seal Cove.

By the Hon. the PREMIER, on the same subject, from Benjamin Porter and others of Bird Island Cove.

By Mr. CLIFT, from W. A. Green and others, of Turk's Gut, for a wharf and landing place.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid upon the table of the House copy of telegram received March 26th, 1891, by His Excellency the Governor from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting this House that they have passed a Bill, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the formation of a fisheries commission, and for other purposes,'" in which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to order the said Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time on to-morrow.

The Hon. the PREMIER gave notice, that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the rules of this House in reference to the said Bill.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of the House a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor O'Brien, dated March 12th, and all other correspondence not yet submitted to this House, in connection with the negotiations for trade arrangements between this Colony and the United States.

Mr. WOODFORD gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if it is the intention of the Government to continue the Bonus Act for the encouragement of agriculture in this colony.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the merchandize marks' Act, 1888, was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend the Merchandize Marks' Act, 1888."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to amend the law relating to the registration of births, marriages and deaths was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

It was ordered that the following notices of questions be deferred:

Of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask the Hon. Surveyor General how many persons are employed in connection with the Surveyor General's department in addition to the regular staff of that department, and to furnish a list both of the permanent staff and of any persons employed outside of that staff, specifying the names and salaries of all persons employed. Also, in the case of persons employed outside the regular staff, to state from what grant they are paid, by whose order, and by whom paid;

Of Mr. MORINE,—To ask the Hon. Attorney General if any steps have been taken by his department to collect a fine levied upon Forrest & Co., of Halifax, for smuggling; if so, what; and what have been the results;

Notice of Mr. Greene, for Bill to amend the law relating to the killing and taking of seals;

Committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act, 1889;

Second reading of Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, March 30, 1891.

At the hour of fifteen minutes after four of the clock in the afternoon of this thirtieth day of March, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: The Financial Secretary,

Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Webber, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Morine, Mr. Carty, and Mr. Rolls; Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned for want of a quorum until to-morrow, Tuesday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1891.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House copy of despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, dated March 12th, 1891, received March 28th, on the subject of compensation to persons affected by the operation of the *modus vivendi* respecting the lobster industry.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY also laid upon the table copy of correspondence respecting a trade convention with the United States.

It was ordered that motion of Mr. Greene for Bill to amend the law relating to the taking and killing of seals be discharged from the order of the day.

On motion of Hon. the Premier pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the rules of this House be suspended in reference to the Bill sent down from the Council entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the formation of a Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.'"

Ordered that committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889 be deferred.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the law relating to registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

Ordered that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11, was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend an Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to provide for the formation of a Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes," was read a second time, and (the rules being suspended) the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the said Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill, as amended, (being engrossed) be read a third time presently.

The said Bill was then read a third time, as amended, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that this House has passed the said Bill, with amendments, and requesting their concurrence in said amendments.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House, in reply to message of this House of the 25th instant, that in accordance with the resolutions reported from the joint select committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the matters relating to French Treaty rights, they have appointed the Honourable Mr. Harvey and the Honourable Mr. Monroe to be a delegation from the Legislative Council to coöperate with the members appointed by the House of Assembly in accordance with the terms of the resolutions.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier whether it is correct that, on or about the 21st March, a French vessel entered the port of St. Jacques in Fortune Bay; that she was boarded by Mr. Clinton, H. M. Officer of Customs at that place; that the captain of the said French schooner refused to make

entry at that port, but offered to go to Bay L' Argent to report; that the captain of the French schooner did thereupon carry away Mr. Clinton for the alleged purpose of reporting at Bay L' Argent, and landed him at Isle-aux-chiens, in French territory; and, if so, what steps, if any, have been taken to obtain redress from the French Government for this illegal carrying away of one of Her Majesty's officials.

Mr. MURPHY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act passed last session, entitled "An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 18, entitled 'An Act to amend title 26, cap. 100, of the Consolidated Statutes,' entitled 'Of Pilots and Pilotage for the port of St. John's.'"

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the alleged publication of important public matters referred to in despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor and laid upon the table of this House, prior to the submission of the said despatches to this Legislature.

The Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act 53 Vic., cap. 8, entitled "An Act for the promotion of Agriculture."

Mr. CLIFT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend 52 Vic., cap. 16, entitled "An Act to amend the License Act of 1875."

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1891.

The following petitions were presented and ordered to be laid on the table, namely:—

On the subject of roads, by Mr. MURPHY,

From Richard Newell and others, of Pouch Cove;

From John Connors and others, of same place;

From William Newell and others, of same place;

From Moses Constant and others, of same place.

By Mr. SHEA, from John Whitten and others, of Petty Harbour.

By The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, from Thomas Kavanagh and others, of Miller's Passage.

By Mr. WHITELEY, from John Fitzgerald and others, of Harbor Grace.

Also, on subject of women voting on liquor questions,

By Mr. CARTY, from Mrs. J. E. Jeffries and others, of Sandy Point;

By Hon. E. P. MORRIS, from Rev. A. D. Morton and others, of St. John's.

By Mr. MURRAY, from Henry Riles and others, of West Point, on the subject of the game laws.

By The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, from John Jackman and others, of Grole, for a breakwater; also,

From Henry Camp and others, of Hermitage Bay, on the subject of telegraph extension.

By Mr. WHITELEY, from William Dunn and others, of Harbour Grace, for sheep.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Rev. M. Hanley and others, of Northern Bay, for a landing place.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Mr. Murphy, a Bill to amend the Acts relating to pilots and pilotage for the port of St. John's was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Surveyor General to furnish a list, in detail, of the names of all persons employed during the last twelve months in or under the control of his department in addition to the regular staff of that department, and the amounts paid to such persons; also, to furnish the names and salaries of all persons employed in his department on the regular staff.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier if orders have been given to suppress the publication of the report of the debate on the French Shore question and delegation recently held in this Assembly; if so, by whom said order

was given, and whether the said order or instruction was the result of a vote taken in this Assembly.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier to lay on the table of this House a statement of the cost to this colony of the last delegation sent to England on behalf of this colony on the French Shore question, and to request that such statement may be laid on the table prior to the departure hence of the present delegation.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Premier whether a meeting of the select committee on education will be convened by him before leaving Newfoundland, or whether he will make arrangements for the appointment of another convener to act in his absence.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor in Council on the subject of certain resolutions of the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, now laid on the table of this House.

Mr. MORINE gave notice that, on Friday next, he will move the House into committee of the whole to consider the despatches laid before the House concerning the proposed trade convention between this colony and the United States of America; and that he will also move that this motion shall be first on the order of the day.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House copy of despatch dated 17th December, 1890, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, with reference to the Act of last session to amend 52 Vic., cap. 18, respecting pilots and pilotage;

Also, copy of communication from the Board of Trade to the Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, dated December 3, 1890, on same subject.

It was moved by Mr. Morine, pursuant to notice, and seconded by Mr. Murray, that a select committee be appointed to enquire into the alleged publication of important public matters referred to in despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, and laid upon the table of this House prior to the submission of the said despatches to the Legislature.

It was moved in amendment by the Hon. the Premier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris, that the following words be added to the motion

of Mr. Morine, namely: "and also to enquire into the publication in the *New York Herald* of an alleged draft of an address to Her Majesty from the joint select committee of the two branches of the Legislature during last session, said publication taking place some weeks before the joint committee had reported to the Legislature; and also to enquire into the alleged publication of certain communications which appeared in the *Boston Herald* relative to certain alleged promises made by the Premier of this colony to the Canadian Government relative to free bait to the Canadians; and also with reference to the debates of the Assembly relative to the United States convention, with power to send for persons, papers, and records."

And the amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment eighteen, namely: Hon. the Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Duff, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Clift, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, and Mr. Rothwell; and against the amendment seven, namely: Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, Mr. Rollis, Mr. Morine, Mr. Munn, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Shea.

So it passed in the affirmative.

And the main question, as amended, being put, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered accordingly, and that the following be the select committee, namely: Hon. the Premier, Mr. Morine, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Mr. Morris, Hon. Surveyor General, Mr. Munn, and Mr. Murray.

On motion of Hon. Surveyor General, pursuant to notice, a Bill to amend 53 Vic., cap. 8, entitled "An Act for the promotion of Agriculture," was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Clift, pursuant to notice, a Bill entitled "An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 16, entitled 'An Act to amend the License Act of 1875,'" was read a first time and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day the Bill to amend the law relating to registration of births, marriages and deaths, was read a third time and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 21, entitled 'An Act to provide for the registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths.'"

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Ordered that committee on Bill to amend the 'Temperance Act of 1889 be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap 11.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that said report be received and that said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

The Hon. the PREMIER moved that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider an address to His Excellency the Governor in reference to the French Treaties question, and it was seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris and was ordered accordingly.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole thereon.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had passed an address as follows:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The Legislative Council and House of Assembly beg to acquaint Your Excellency that they have appointed a delegation consisting of the Honourable Mr. Harvey, the Honourable Mr. Monroe, the Hon-

ourable the Premier, His Honor the Speaker of the Assembly, and Mr. Morine (one of the members for Bonavista), to proceed immediately to England to lay before the British Parliament and people the reasons of this Colony for opposing the proposed legislation now before the Imperial Parliament in reference to the French Treaties question, and respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to appropriate and pay out of the general revenue of this Colony such sums as may be necessary towards the expenses of the said delegation, and the Council and Assembly will make due provision for the same."

Ordered that said report be received and adopted.

Ordered that the said address do pass, and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 2, 1891.

At the hour of fifteen minutes after four of the clock of this 2nd day of April, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Carty, Mr. Rolls and Mr. Murray—Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until to-morrow, Friday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

FRIDAY, April 3, 1891.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY drew the attention of the House to two editorials appearing in the *Evening Herald* newspaper of the first and second days of April instant.

Mr. SPEAKER ordered that strangers withdraw.

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Morine, seconded by Mr. Morison, that the ruling of the Speaker be not sustained, and that strangers be admitted.

It was moved in amendment by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Webber, that the ruling of the Speaker be sustained, and that strangers be not admitted.

And the amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment eighteen, namely: the Hon. the Premier, the Hon. Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Receiver General, the Hon. Surveyor General, the Hon. E. P. Morris, the Financial Secretary, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Webber, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Duff, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Clift, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, and Dr. Tait; and against the amendment five, namely: Mr. Morine, Mr. Morison, Mr. Munn, Mr. Rolls, and Mr. Carty; so it passed in the affirmative.

Pursuant to order, the said editorials were read by the Clerk.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House copy of letter dated 8th September, 1890, from Sir W. V. Whiteway to John Bramston, Esquire, Colonial Office.

It was moved by Hon. E. P. Morris, seconded by Hon. Surveyor General, that the House do now resolve itself into committee of privilege, and it was ordered accordingly.

The question put by Mr. Speaker, "that I do now leave the chair," being agreed to, he left the chair accordingly.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had adopted the following resolutions:—

“Whereas, on the 8th day of September, Her Majesty's Government consented to negotiations with the United States of America to be entered into through Her Majesty's representative at Washington, for reciprocal trade between the United States and this colony;

And whereas, in pursuance of such sanction, the Honorable Robert Bond did, on the 16th day of December, conclude a Convention satisfactory to the Government of this colony;

And whereas on the opening of the Legislature His Excellency the Governor stated in his speech from the throne that these negotiations had been brought to a conclusion mutually advantageous to both countries, and that the Convention only awaited the consent of Her Majesty's Government for ratification;

And whereas, on the 13th day of February last, this Legislature unanimously protested in resolutions, duly adopted, against the delay on the part of Her Majesty's Government in signing said Convention, alleging that the same was due to the interference of Canada;

And whereas the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies has given as a reason for the non-ratification of the Convention that the said negotiations were unofficial and informal, and that the Dominion Government had protested against the ratification of same;

And whereas, on the 6th day of March, this House, after having had under its consideration Lord Knutsford's despatch of date the 14th day of November, unanimously passed the following resolution :

" *Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this House that not only has the position which it took up and set forth in the resolutions transmitted to Her Majesty's Government and in the address and reply to His Excellency's speech been amply substantiated and justified, but that the grievance of the Colony is intensified by the fact that after Her Majesty's Government had favourably received the objections of Canada, as set forth in the despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, of date February 12th, the Colonial Secretary was directed to proceed again to Washington as if for the purpose of concluding the Convention, against which Her Majesty's Government had already accepted the protest of Canada."

And whereas, on the 31st day of March, all the correspondence relating to the said Convention was laid on the table of this House, and the said correspondence has fully sustained the position taken up by this Legislature;

And whereas it appears that the British Government has now assumed the position that consent to negotiate does not necessarily imply a promise to subsequently ratify;

And whereas the question of the merits of the Convention is not in issue, but only the principle of the right of this Colony to make an independent Convention for which, in the present case, full official powers were given;

And whereas the editor of the *Evening Herald*, Mr. A. B. Morine, who is also a member of this House, has made gross reflections upon the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and the Legislature in connection with this Convention in his newspaper, the *Evening Herald*, of

April 1st, in the following words: "(1) The correspondence now before the Legislature gives the lie direct—and proves it too—to the statements made by Mr. Bond concerning his powers, and in view of the deliberation with which his speech was prepared and his personal acquaintance with the facts spoken of Mr. Bond stands charged, and with terrible evidence to support it, with having grossly misled the Assembly and the public; (2) And that all Mr. Bond's tall talk about his refusal in London to accept such a letter, and his waiting in New York for a promised authority, which never came, was consciously untrue and deliberately misleading;"

And whereas such statements are, in the opinion of this House, calculated, written, and intended to frustrate all prospects of this Convention being signed, and to otherwise effect permanent injury to this Colony in her struggle to extend her trade relations and find other markets for her products, and are writings of such a character as could only emanate from one employed by the Canadian Government to oppose the ratification of the Treaty;

Be it resolved,—That after careful perusal and consideration of the correspondence having reference to this subject, this House is satisfied that full powers were given to the Honourable Robert Bond to officially negotiate the said Convention through Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Second,—That it is the opinion of this House that the facts upon which the resolutions passed on the 15th day of February last were based have been fully borne out and greatly strengthened as well as the resolutions of the sixth day of March;

Third,—That the position taken by the British Government that consent to negotiate does not imply a subsequent ratification is a principle that cannot justly apply to this particular case;

Fourth,—That as, before final ratification, the said Convention has to come before this Legislature for its sanction, the merits of the Convention are not in issue, the question between Her Majesty's Ministers and the Colony at present being that, as no sufficient reasons have been advanced by Her Majesty's Government for the non-ratification of the Convention, they are in honor bound to ratify the same;

And be it further resolved,—That this House most emphatically condemns the unpatriotic and slanderous writings of Mr. A. B. Morine, one of the members for Bonavista, as totally unworthy any person occupying the position of a representative, and that he is hereby censured."

It was ordered that said report be received, and on motion that the said report be adopted, and question put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the adoption, twenty, namely: Hon'ble Premier, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Peyton, Mr. Duff, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Clift, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, and Dr. Tait; and against the adoption, six, namely: Mr. Carty, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Morine, Mr. Morison, Mr. Munn and Mr. Shea.

So it passed in the affirmative, and the question being put that the said report do pass, it was resolved in the affirmative on a like division, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Speaker then conveyed to Mr. Morine the purport of the said report, and censured him accordingly.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Mr. CARTY,—To move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions on the subject of compensation to the people of St. George's Bay who have sustained loss by reason of interference with them by French naval officers and seamen during the spring of 1890 in the prosecution of the herring fishery.

Notice of Mr. MORINE—To move this House into committee of the whole to consider the despatches laid before the House concerning the proposed trade convention between this colony and the United States of America; and to move that this motion stand first on the order of the day.

Committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889;

Committee on Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11;

Second reading of Bill relating to pilots and pilotage;

Second reading of Bill for promotion of Agriculture;

Second reading of Bill to amend the License Act of 1875.

The Hon. the PREMIER presented to the House report of the joint committee appointed to consider the question of French treaty rights, which is as follows:—

“The joint committee appointed by the Legislature to consider the question of French treaty rights beg to report that they have drafted the accompanying petition to the British Houses of Parlia-

ment, which they now present for the consideration of the Legislature, all of which is respectfully submitted:—

(The petition is as follows:)

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

We, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in session convened, beg leave to approach your Honourable House to appeal to you for protection and support under circumstances which have filled the minds of all classes in this country with profound anxiety and dismay.

Your Honourable House is aware that the old-time difficulties consequent upon the treaties between Great Britain and France on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries have of late years assumed even unaccustomed gravity, producing painful and ceaseless agitation amongst our people. Two delegations proceeded from here during last session to represent to Her Majesty's Government the exorbitant growth of the claims of the French under alleged sanction of treaties and the further injustice wrought to the community of Newfoundland. Their efforts for redress have been, so far, unsuccessful; and we are now confronted with a new evil essentially more intolerable than any of those with which experience has made us but too familiar.

We refer to the proposal of Her Majesty's Government, by a Bill now before Parliament, to re-enact the Act of George IV., cap. 51, for the better conduct of the treaties between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, which Act was repealed in the year 1871.

This Act embodied provisions of an arbitrary and oppressive character, wholly repugnant to those principles of liberty and justice which are held to be the basis of modern British legislation. They conferred upon the officers of Her Majesty's ships engaged in the fisheries protective service, who were entrusted with the settlement of treaty disputes, powers of summary adjudication independent of all the restrictions and safeguards which British law has devised for the defence of the inherent rights of British subjects. These powers extended to most severe penal inflictions, and were beyond all appeal. And when it is remembered that they were exercised by persons unacquainted with legal procedure, and whose peculiar training and habits of thought and action dictated unquestioning submission to

their decrees, it must be manifest that extreme hardship and injustice were the frequent and inevitable results.

It may be alleged that, while yet the Act of Parliament in question was on the Statute Book, it had been allowed to lapse into comparative desuetude, so incompatible with modern civilization would have been the application of this barbarous law. But, unhappily, the records of the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 give instances of its enforcement under assumed authority, with disastrous consequences to the property and industries of some of Her Majesty's subjects engaged in the fisheries of Newfoundland.

We submit that this law could not now possibly be rendered applicable to the circumstances which it is designed to meet. All the social and general conditions in Newfoundland, and particularly on those parts of the coasts affected by the treaties, have undergone a radical and complete change in the many years that have elapsed since the law under consideration was enacted. There was then no resident population in these localities. Population has long since settled there in considerable numbers, and trade and various sources of employment have become developed and yield their contribution to our Customs revenue. Several years ago Her Majesty's Government confirmed the occupation of the coast by acceding to the desire of the residents for representation in the House of Assembly and for the appointment of magistrates and police. They are periodically visited by the Supreme Court on circuit; they have regular communication with the rest of the country and with Canada by mail and passenger steamers; in a word, all the ordinary institutions of civilized life to the extent to which the means of the colony enable it to provide them. The permanence of their position being thus conclusively assured and recognized, it can hardly be necessary to point out with what cruel severity, with what destructive effect, the proposed law would operate upon the trade, the industries, and every other appreciable interest of this section of our people. It must be clear beyond reach of doubt that to recall this instrument of coercion in their case would be to outrage the feelings and the rights of the law-abiding and loyal inhabitants of this whole dependency of the British crown.

We would therefore most earnestly implore your Honourable House, by all your honoured and revered traditions, to desist from inflicting upon the people of this country the calamity of such an enactment as that which is now in contemplation.

We would remind your Honourable House that Her Majesty's Government and that of France have lately agreed on arbitration respecting the Newfoundland fisheries—this tribunal, however, proposing to deal with one question only, and this the recent question of the lobster fishery. This partial proceeding has been decided not only without reference to the Newfoundland Government, but against their emphatic protest. We, too, on the part of the colony, beg to present an equally emphatic protest against a course adopted in direct violation of the principles of that constitutional form of government which it is our privilege to possess.

We would, in conclusion, respectfully invoke the aid of your Honourable House for the protection of the treaty rights of Newfoundland against the demand of the French for an exclusive fishery, including lobster fishing, on those portions of coast where they hold acknowledged privileges. The rights of British subjects have been on several occasions declared and the pretensions of the French disallowed by some of the ablest statesmen of Britain—notably by Lord Palmerston, and only last year by the Marquis of Salisbury. We feel that your Honourable House will recognize the justice of our prayer that the definitions of these high authorities shall not continue to be mere theoretic pronouncements which France is permitted to contravene, but shall be carried out in their true significance and to their full practical effect.

We beg to inform your Honourable House that we have appointed the Honourables Sir William Vallance Whiteway, K.C.M.G., Augustus W. Harvey, M.L.C., and Moses Monroe, M.L.C.; His Honor the Speaker of the House of Assembly (George H. Emerson, Esq.); and Mr. Alfred B. Morine, M.H.A., as a delegation to present this remonstrance, and we pray that they may be heard at the bar of your Honourable House."

And he moved that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole thereon, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had adopted the said report and the petition accompanying the same, without amendment.

And the House having sat after twelve of the clock, midnight, of the said third day of April,

SATURDAY, April 4, 1891.

It was ordered that the said report of the committee of the whole be received and adopted and that the same do pass and be engrossed and be presented to both branches of the Imperial Parliament.

The following messages were received from the Legislative Council:—

a. Acquainting this House in reply to their message of the first April, instant, that the Council concur in the Address to His Excellency the Governor requesting that His Excellency will be pleased to appropriate and pay out of the general revenue of the colony such sums of money as may be necessary towards the expenses of the delegation appointed for the purposes named in the address;

b. Acquainting this House that they have passed the Bills sent up, entitled respectively, "An Act respecting the Postal Service," and "An Act to amend the Merchandize Marks' Act, 1888," without amendment;

c. Acquainting this House that they have passed the amendments made by the Assembly in and upon the Bill sent down from the Council, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the formation of a Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes,'" without amendment.

Ordered that the address to His Excellency the Governor, acquainting him of the appointment of a delegation to proceed to England to lay before the British Parliament and people the reasons of this colony for opposing the proposed legislation in reference to French treaties question, and requesting him to be pleased to appropriate and pay necessary sums towards the expenses of the delegation, be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

The Hon. the PREMIER asked leave to present a petition from Daniel A. Ryan and others, of King's Cove, on the subject of roads.

Ordered that said petition be laid on the table.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her

Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause the Convention arranged by the Colonial Secretary of this colony, through Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Washington, with the Government of the United States for reciprocal trade between the United States and this colony, to be ratified;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move for the suspension of the rules of this House in relation to the said address.

Mr. MORISON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table a copy of the instructions given to the officers in charge of the Bait Protection Service;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Colonial Secretary if the Government intend to take the necessary steps to put in force the provisions of the Local Government Act in the localities from which petitions have been received; and if so, when.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Receiver General when it is probable the annual public accounts, financial statements and estimates will be laid on the table of this House.

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move for the appointment of a select committee of this House to enquire into the suppression of the publication of the debate in this House on the subject of the French Shore delegation;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move that certain resolutions recently adopted by the Newfoundland Teachers' Association, herewith appended, be referred to the select committee on education, with an instruction to the said committee to take such resolutions into their consideration.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 6, 1891.

The following petitions were presented, on the subject of roads:—

By Mr. GREENE, from James Healey and others, of Mobile;

From John Gatherall and others, of Bay Bulls.

By Mr. WEBBER, from John Randell and others, of Trinity, East;
From Albert Lodge and others, of Ragged Harbour.

By Mr. MURPHY, from Jeffrey Morey and others, of Torbay;
From Martin Ryan and others, of same place;
From Robert Moran and others, of Pouch Cove;
From Frank Sullivan and others, of same place;
From William Evans and others, of same place;
From Edward Connors and others, of same place;
From Felix Toole and others, of same place;
From James Bulger and others, of Flat Rock.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Martin Trickett and others,
of Spout Cove;

From Patrick Hyde and others, of Red Head Cove.

Also, by Mr. ROLLS, from Rev. F. Jefferson and others, of Seldom-Come-By, on question of women votes on liquor questions;

And from Rev. A. Hooper and others, of Musgrave Harbour, on the same subject.

By Mr. MURPHY, from Geoffrey Kavanagh and others, of Flat Rock, for a well.

By Mr. CLIFT, from Rev. T. G. Netten and others, of Port-de-Grave, for increase of salary of mail-carrier.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Rev. James Dove and others, of St. John's, against passing a Bill now before the House proposing to raise percentage of alcohol in liquors.

By Mr. ROTHWELL, from P. E. Lake and others, of Fortune, for a break-water.

By Mr. MURPHY, from Colman Cadigan and others, of Logy Bay, for a launchway.

Ordered that the said petitions be laid on the table.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House,
Report of St. John's Municipal Council, dated April 4, 1891;

Report of Mr. McDougall, C.E., as to water works;

Report of Mr. McDougall, C.E., on works in Engineer's Department;

Account of revenue and expenditure of the Municipal Council for the year 1890;

- Annual Balance Sheet of said Council for 1890;
- Estimate of expenditure and revenue of said Council for 1891;
- Statement of Municipal amounts to be consolidated by the Government;
- Report of Mr. John Martin on water supply;
- Report of St. John's Fire Brigade for 1890;
- Detailed accounts of said Council.

On motion of Mr. Morine, that he be excused from serving on select committee appointed to enquire into certain publications of important public matters before same were submitted to the Legislature, and as to certain publications in the *New York Herald* and in the *Boston Herald*, and that Mr. Morison be appointed in his stead, seconded by Mr. Munn.

It was ordered accordingly.

Ordered (with unanimous assent of House) that the matters on the order paper be deferred till to-morrow, and that this House stand adjourned until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, April 7, 1891.

The House was informed by the Clerk at the table that the Speaker was unable to attend the House, having left the colony with the delegation to England in the matter of the French treaties question.

The chairman of the committee of ways and means, Mr. Whiteley, took the chair.

It was moved by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Murray, that James Augustus Clift, Esquire, member for the district of Port-de-Grave, act as Speaker in the absence of Mr. Speaker Emerson.

And the question being put from the chair, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Clift then took the chair as acting Speaker.

The following petitions were presented:—

On the subject of roads:

By Mr. WHITELEY, from Geoffrey Ryan and others, of Harbour Grace.

By Mr. DUFF, from Stephen Cole and others, of Victoria Village.

By Mr. MORRIS, from Rev. E. Colley and others, of Manuels.

By Mr. ROTHWELL, from Levi Pike and others, of St. Lawrence; and from William Reeves and others, of Frenchman's Cove.

By Mr. THOMPSON, from Richard Small and others, of Burnt Bay; and from James Waterman and others, of Exploits River.

By Mr. ROTHWELL, from M. Vavasseur and others, of St. Lawrence, for a wharf.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from M. O'Neil and others, of Bay-de-Verde, on the subject of a sailing packet.

By Mr. MORRIS, from James Hearn and others, of Colliers, for a public wharf.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received the following message from the Legislative Council:—

Mr. Speaker,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled “An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 21, entitled ‘An Act to provide for the registration of births, marriages and deaths,’” with an amendment to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

Pursuant to order, the said amendment was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House copies of despatches and correspondence in the matter of compensation claimed by persons on the west coast under the *modus vivendi*.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary, in the absence of the Hon. Attorney General, whether any steps have been taken or will be taken to vindicate the law in relation to the slaughter and capture of immature seals;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to procure and to lay on the table of this House a detailed and itemized account of the sum of \$14,560⁰⁰/₁₀₀, spent by or under the direction of the Fisheries Commission during the past year;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, in the absence of the Hon. the Premier, to lay on the table of this House copy of any telegraphic message received by him from the Right Rev. Monsignor Howley, of Bay St. George, in response to a telegraphic message sent by him in reference to the state of public opinion on the French Shore touching the French Shore question and the anticipated Imperial legislation thereanent.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works when it is the intention of the Government to replace the fencing round the Penitentiary, which was carried away by the gale of December last.

Mr. THOMPSON gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a detailed statement of any and all claims for compensation on the part of persons residing in St. George's Bay for alleged injuries inflicted on them by French naval officers and seamen, during the spring of 1890, in the prosecution of the herring fishery.

HON. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, he will move the House into committee of the whole on ways and means, and that same stand first on the order of the day.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Motion of Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,—To move an address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause the Convention arranged by the Colonial Secretary of this colony, through Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary at Washington with the Government of the United States for reciprocal trade between the United States and this colony, to be ratified;

Of Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,—For suspension of the rules of this House in relation to the foregoing address.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Murray moved the appointment of a select

committee to enquire into the suppression of the publication of the debates of this House on the subject of the French Shore delegation.

Ordered that the following do form the committee, and that they have power to send for persons, papers and records: Mr. Murray, Hon. Mr. Morris, Mr. Carty, Mr. Webber, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait, and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. Murray, it was ordered that certain resolutions recently adopted by the Newfoundland Teachers' Association be referred to the select committee on education, with an instruction to the said committee to take such resolutions into their consideration.

Ordered that committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889 be deferred;

Also that second reading of Bill to amend the law relating to pilots and pilotage be deferred;

Also that Bill to amend the License Act of 1875 be struck off the order of the day.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend 51 Vic., cap. 11.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that said report be received, and that said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the law for the promotion of agriculture was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole on to-morrow.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Wednesday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 8, 1891.

The following petitions were presented, on the subject of roads:
By Mr. MURPHY, from John Doody and others, of Torbay;

From William Shea and others, of Pouch Cove;

From Thomas Keefe and others, of same place.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Pursuant to notice, the Hon. Colonial Secretary moved that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole on an address to Her Majesty the Queen, praying for the ratification of the Convention lately arrived at respecting trade with the United States, and that the rules of this House be suspended in relation to such address, and it was seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris, and was ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had passed the following address:—

“ To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—We, Your Majesty’s humble and loyal subjects the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of Newfoundland, in session convened, having had under consideration the correspondence and despatches relative to the negotiations lately had between Great Britain and the United States of America for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and this Colony, and having considered the Convention submitted by the United States Secretary of State to Your Majesty’s Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Washington, are deeply impressed with the great advantages which would ensue to this Colony from the operation of such a Convention.

We learn from the said despatches that hitherto Your Majesty’s Ministers have deemed it inexpedient to comply with the request of the Government of this Colony that the said Convention be ratified.

We believe that, while the completion of the proposed arrangement will so materially tend to the prosperity of this colony, Canadian interests would not be affected to such an extent as would justify the withholding of such material benefits from the people of Newfoundland, and we most humbly submit that, the negotiations having been entered upon with Your Majesty’s assent and having been completed to the satisfaction of the Government of this colony, with the assistance of Your Majesty’s Minister at Washington, we might reasonably have expected Your Majesty’s assent to the Convention so agreed to.

On behalf of the people of this, Your Majesty's oldest colony, who have ever exhibited the greatest loyalty and devotion to Your Majesty's person and throne, we now humbly pray that Your Majesty will be pleased to ratify the said Convention.

Deign, Most Gracious Sovereign, to accept our profoundest expressions of loyalty and affection."

Ordered, with the unanimous consent of the House, that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said address do pass, and be sent to the Legislative Council, when engrossed, with a message requesting their concurrence.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Mr. Thompson, a Bill to amend the law relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to amend 51 Victoria, cap. 11, was read a third time.

Ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the Bank Fishermen's Insurance Act," and that the same be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act 1889;

Committee on Bill for the promotion of agriculture;

Second reading of Bill relating to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary whether any agreement exists between the Government of this Colony and Mr. Adolph Nielsen with respect to a term of service on the part of that gentleman, and if so, over what length of time that term of service or engagement extends.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will direct the attention of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to a paragraph published in the *Colonist* newspaper of April 7th, quoting an extract from the *London Times* of the 21st ult., referring to the formation of a company in London, called 'The Newfoundland and Canadian Exploration Trust (limited),' and to the statement that the said company, it is proposed, shall act as financial agents in and for the colony of Newfoundland; and to ask whether there is any truth in the said statement that the said company acts or will act as financial agents for this colony.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will call the attention of the Acting Attorney General to the existence of the law relating to the capture and slaughter of immature seals, and will ask him if any case of the violation of the law has been brought under his notice, and if he has taken or intends to take any action in the matter.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if any agreement exists between the Government of this colony and the Colonial Cordage Company for the continuance of the payment of bounties or drawbacks to the said company for any specified length of time, and if so, for what length of time the said agreement extends.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay upon the table of this House a detailed statement of all payments made during the fiscal year of 1890 to the Colonial Cordage Company, by way of drawbacks, bounties, or otherwise.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice, that on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 9, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. WHITELEY, from John Shute and others, of Harbor Grace, on the subject of roads.

Also, on the same subject,

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from Rev. E. Taylor and others, of Catalina;

From Thomas Stone and others, of same place;

From Richard Pelley and others, of Hant's Harbor.

By Mr. MURPHY, from V. Butler and others, of Pouch Cove;

From P. Butler and others, of Pouch Cove;

From James Maguire and others, of Torbay;

From D. Whelan and others, of Pouch Cove;

From P. Kinsella and others, of Freshwater;

From John Butler and others, of Pouch Cove.

By Hon. Mr. MORRIS, from William Clarke and others, of Broad Cove, on subject of a wharf.

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from F. Perry and others, of Heart's Content, for a bridge;

And from John Bursey and others, of Russel's Cove, on the same subject.

By Mr. MURPHY, from M. Maguire and others, of Torbay, for a fence.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Mr. MURRAY, from the select committee appointed to consider and report on the suppression of the report of the debate on the sending of a delegation to England in the matter of the French treaties question, presented the report of the said committee as follows:—

“The select committee appointed by the House of Assembly to consider and report upon the subject of the suppression of the debates of this House in reference to the appointment of the delegation on the French treaties question beg to state that they have considered the matter to them referred and have taken the evidence of the supervisor of debates thereon, who stated that the debates in question had been suppressed by order of the Speaker: and have adopted the following resolution, which they submit for the approval of the House:

Resolved,—That it be an instruction to the supervisor of debates that, in future, no interference be allowed by him with the publication of the debates of the Assembly except on the authority of the Speaker of the House or the chairman of the contingencies committee, which authority shall be conveyed to him in writing, and shall contain a copy of a resolution or motion passed by the House to that effect, and also the date when such motion or resolution was passed.

JAMES MURRAY,
M. H. CARTY,
E. P. MORRIS,
J. SINCLAIR TAIT.

Committee Room, April 8th, 1891;”

And moved, seconded by Mr. Carty, that the said report be received and adopted.

Ordered accordingly.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to amend the game laws of this colony so as to alter the close time for caribou and partridge respectively;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's during the autumn of the present year.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask Hon. Colonial Secretary whether any agreement exists between the Government of this colony and Mr. Adolph Nielsen with respect to a term of service on the part of that gentleman; and if so, over what length of time that term of service or engagement extends.

Notice of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay upon the table a detailed statement of all payments made during the fiscal year of 1890 to the Colonial Cordage Company by way of drawbacks, bounties, or otherwise.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, a Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof, was read a first time, and it was ordered that the said Bill be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered that committee on Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889 be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Council's amendments on Bill relating to births, marriages, and deaths were read a second time, and

it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

The following were ordered to be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill relating to pilots and pilotage.

Second reading of Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table report of Public Schools under Methodist Boards for 1890.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they concur in the address to Her Majesty the Queen, humbly praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to assent to the Convention with the United States as set forth in the said address, and to ratify the same.

It was moved by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Whiteley, that an address do pass to His Excellency the Governor, respectfully requesting him to be pleased to forward the said address by telegraph to Her Majesty; and that such address be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

Ordered accordingly.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 13, 1891.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House accounts of Fisheries Commission for 1890.

The following petitions, on the subject of roads, were presented:

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from Hezekiah Burt and others, of Green's Harbour.

By Mr. MORISON, from Abraham Turner and others, of Happy Adventure; from Joseph Abbott and others, of Bonavista.

By Mr. MURPHY, from Michael Martin and others, of Torbay;
From George Eustace and others, of same place;

From Alfred Eustace and others, of same place;
 From John Manning and others, of same place;
 From Patrick Larkin and others, of same place;
 From Thomas Eustace and others, of same place;
 From James Eustace and others, of same place;
 From Edward Baldwin and others, of Pouch Cove;
 From F. Sullivan and others, of same place.
 From John P. Howley and others, of Torbay Road.

By Mr. THOMPSON, from A. Anstey and others of Purcell's Harbor;

Also, on the subject of bridges,

By Mr. MORISON, from James Carter and others, of Greenspond.

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from James Drover and others, of Random Sound.

By Mr. WEBBER, on the subject of the seal fishery, from Thos. Wilcox and others, of district of Port-de-Grave.

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from Revd. A. C. Waghorne and others, of Tickle Harbor, for a ferry.

By Mr. MUNN, from James Moore, of River Head of Harbour Grace, on the subject of a river wall.

By Mr. DUFF, from Cyrus Powell and others, of Victoria Village, for a well.

Also, on subject of women voting on liquor questions,

By Mr. MORISON, from W. J. Cullen and others, of Flat Islands;

From P. Feltham and others, of Deer Island;

From A. Jeans and others, of Gooseberry Island.

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from Joseph J. Squires and others, of Britannia Cove, for a wharf.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notices of Mr. Murray—

a. For Bill to amend the game laws of this colony;

b. For Bill to provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in St. John's during the autumn of the present year;

Second reading of Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery;

Second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the law relating to agriculture was read a third time.

Ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend 52 Victoria, cap. 8, entitled 'An Act for the promotion of Agriculture.'"

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill be engrossed, as amended, and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Council's amendments on births, marriages, and deaths Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said amendments and adopted the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

Ordered that the said amendments be now read a third time.

The same was read accordingly, and it was ordered that the same do pass and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message acquainting them that the House concurs in said amendments.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the law relating

to pilots and pilotage was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. MUNN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House the report of the Inspector of Pickled Fish for the past season.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay upon the table of this House a copy of the powers entrusted or instructions given to the delegation from the Legislature to the Imperial Parliament, lately appointed.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1891.

It was ordered that the following be deferred.—

Notice of Mr. MURRAY,—To ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House a copy of the powers entrusted or instructions given to the delegation from this Legislature to the Imperial Parliament, lately appointed;

Notice of Mr. MURRAY,—For leave to introduce a Bill to amend the game laws of this colony so as to alter the close time for caribou and partridge, respectively;

Notice of Mr. MURRAY,—For leave to introduce a Bill to provide for holding an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's during the autumn of the present year.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the Temperance Act of 1889 was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend the Temperance Act of 1889."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to pilots and pilotage.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that said report be received, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Ordered that the second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof, be deferred.

HON. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend "The Crown Lands Act of 1884" and the Acts in amendment thereof.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

On the subject of roads,

By Mr. HALLAREN, from John Baldwin and others, of Pouch Cove;

From Esau Noseworthy and others, of same place;

From Joseph Noftall and others, of same place;

From Edward Constant and others, of same place;

From Henry Jordan and others, of same place;

From Stephen Constant and others, of same place;

From Thomas Noftall and others, of same place;

From Abraham Murray and others, of same place;

From James Langmead, of same place.

By Mr. WOODFORD, from Rev. P. W. Brown and others, of Harbour Main.

By Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from Rev. M. A. Clancey and others, of Placentia, on subject of a right of way;

Also, from John Goff and others, of Mall Bay, on the subject of ferries.

By The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, from Alfred Barnes and others, of Belleoram, on subject of mail service.

By Mr. DUFF, from the Carbonear Fire Brigade, for an annual grant.

By Mr. WHITELEY, from B. Wilcox and others, of Harbour Grace, for a way office.

By Mr. DAWE, from James Brennan and others, of Bay Roberts, on the subject of the seal fishery.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from William Kennedy and others, of Lance Cove, for a wharf.

By Mr. DUFF, from Robert Connolly and others, of Mosquito, on the same subject.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House detailed statement of expenditure for 1890;

Financial Secretary's consolidated statement for 1890.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL laid on the table of the House the following documents:—

Receiver General's financial statement for 1891;

Treasury accounts, 1890;

Detailed statement magistrates' salaries, &c., 1890;

Statement aggregate public debt, 1890;

Balances in treasury department, December 31, 1890;

Estimate expenditure light-houses for 1891;

Consolidated statement of Customs receipts and payments, '90;

Consolidated account dutiable goods imported, 1890;

Statement of vessels fitted out for Bank fishery, 1890, &c;

Return of ships built and bounties, 1890;

Abstract of shipping of 1890;

Return of duties under parcel post, 1890;

Return of duties Dominion parcel post, 1890;
Return of duties from north-east and north-west coasts, 1890;
Return of Bank fishermen's insurance fund, 1890;
Return shewing increase and decrease of dutiable articles, 1889 and 1890.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House Surveyor General's account, 1890;

Report of Geological Department, 1890;
Return of Crown Lands grants, 1890;
Return of free grants, 1890;
Return of location tickets, 1890;
Return of mining applications, 1890;
Return of mining leases and grants, 1890;
Return of timber limits, 1890;
Abstract shewing bounties paid on land cleared, 1890;
Detailed account of same;
Surveyor General's cash account, 1890;
Report of Board of Works expenditure on public works, 1890;
Board of Works statement of
Broom department, Penitentiary;
Printing and stationery;
Constabulary;
General post office;
Insurance on public buildings;
Also, Board of Works statement of
Expenses Lunatic Asylum;
Poor Asylum;
Quidi Vidi hospital;
Fever hospital;
Court houses and gaols;
Block houses;
Fog and noon guns.

Pursuant to notice, it was moved by Hon. the Receiver General, seconded by Hon. Mr. Morris, that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole on ways and means, and it was ordered accordingly.

On the question being put by Mr. Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," it was moved in amendment by Mr. Greene, seconded by Mr. Murray, that "*Whereas* His Excellency the Governor has stated to this House that the revenue for last year exceeded the estimate; *Resolved*,—That the tariff of Customs duties heretofore in force has borne unfairly upon the fishing and labouring classes, and should be arranged so as to reduce the taxation on the goods consumed by the poorer and labouring classes, and regulate the said tariff on a fairer basis."

And the amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment five, namely: Mr. Greene, Mr. Murray, Mr. Carty, Mr. Munn, and Mr. Shea; and against the amendment sixteen, namely: Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, The Chairman of the Board of Works, The Financial Secretary, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Duff, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Woodford, Dr. Tait and Mr. Fearn.

So it passed in the negative.

And on the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and it was ordered accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER left the chair.

MR. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

MR. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred and certain resolutions laid on the table of the House by the Hon. Receiver General relative to ways and means (which resolutions were handed in at the Clerk's table) and had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that said committee have leave to sit again on Tuesday next.

Pursuant to notice of Mr. Murray, and on his motion, a Bill to amend the game laws of this colony was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered that first reading of Bill to provide for holding an industrial exhibition in St. John's be deferred.

Pursuant to notice of Hon. Surveyor General, and on his motion, a Bill to amend the Crown Lands Act of 1884, and the Acts in

amendment thereof, was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the law relating to pilots and pilotage was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend 52 Victoria, chapter 18, entitled 'An Act to amend title 26, chapter 100, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Pilots and Pilotage for the Port of St. John's,'" and that the same be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

Ordered that committee on Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery be deferred; and that second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof, be deferred.

Hon. E. P. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of persons engaged in factories;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the means of egress from theatres, churches, and other public buildings.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain rules and regulations made by the Fisheries Commission under 52 Vic., cap. 6, and laid upon the table of this House.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the table of this House a statement, in full, of all receipts and expenditures for quarter ending the 31st day of March ultimo.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 16, 1891.

The following petitions were presented, on the subject of roads:

By Mr. HALLAREN, from Thomas Thistle and others, of Pouch Cove; also from William Thistle and others, of same place.

By Hon. E. P. MORRIS, from D. Tucker and others, of Broad Cove.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from C. Hogan and others, of Red Head Cove.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from James A. Hiscock and others, of Belle Isle, for a harbour of refuge at Broad Cove.

By Mr. GREENE, from M. Badcock and others of Brigus, (south), on the use of bultows and trawls.

By Mr. WEBBER, from John Randell and others, of Trinity, for a light-house on Horse Chops.

By Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from A. G. Hudson and others, of Island Cove, on the subject of female suffrage on liquor questions.

By Hon. E. P. MORRIS, from Stephen Thorpe and others, of Broad Cove, as to duty on cattle imported.

Ordered that the said petitions be laid upon the table.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table of the House report of Superintendent of Roman Catholic schools.

Ordered that question of Mr. Murray, to ask the Hon. Receiver General to lay on the table of the House a statement, in full, of all receipts and expenditures for quarter ending 31st March last, be deferred, and that his motion for introduction of a Bill providing for the holding of an industrial exhibition in St. John's be also deferred.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, the Bill to provide for protection of persons employed in factories was read a first time, and it was ordered that same be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, a Bill to regulate the means of egress from theatres, churches, and other public buildings, was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to notice, the House, on motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider certain rules and regulations made by the Fisheries Commission, under 52 Vic., cap. 16, and laid upon the table of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GERAN took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said rules and regulations, and had adopted the same with some amendments, and he handed the same in at the Clerk's table where they were read as follows:—

“LOBSTER CANNING INDUSTRY.

1.—No owner or manager shall engage in the business of canning lobsters in the Island of Newfoundland, without having previously taken out a license.

2.—The Receiver General or any Justice, Sub-Collector or Preventive Officer shall, on application, issue such licenses, and shall make a return to the Fisheries Commission of all licenses issued within three months after granting the same.

3.—There shall be no fee charged for said licenses.

4.—The Fisheries Commission shall supply all those authorized to issue licenses with a sufficient number of blank forms of license and of printed copies of all rules and regulations relating to the lobster industry.

5.—The said license shall be in the following form, viz:—

NEWFOUNDLAND: }
District. }

By virtue of the power vested in me under the rules and regulations respecting the lobster industry made under and by virtue of section 16 of an Act passed in the fifty-second year of the reign of Her present Majesty entitled “An Act to provide for the formation of a Fisheries' Commission and for other purposes,” I of do hereby license to engage in the business of lobster canning at , for a period of one year from the date hereof, subject to the said rules and regulations, a copy of which is hereto attached.

Given under my hand, at , in the District of , this day of , A.D. 18 .

6.—The owner or manager of any lobster canning establishment convicted before a Justice of a breach of rule and regulation numbered 1 shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars, and in addition thereto, such Justice may declare all the lobster gear of such owner or manager forfeited, and order the same to be sold at public auction.

7.—No person within this Colony shall spear, kill, take, catch, trap, buy, or sell any lobster for the purpose of being canned, from the

5th day of August until the 5th day of September in any year, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each lobster so taken.

8.—Any fisherman may capture lobsters of any length at any time, for food for himself and his family.

9.—It shall be the duty of Justices, Sub-Collectors, Fish-Wardens, Preventive Officers, and Constables to see to and aid in the carrying out of the provisions of these rules and regulations, and the manager or proprietor of any canning establishment shall, on demand, produce his license to any such Justice, Fish-Warden, Sub-Collector, Preventive Officer, or Constable, and upon refusing to do so, or otherwise obstructing any such officer in the discharge of his duty, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars.

10.—On the requisition of any person authorized or employed by the Fisheries Commission to hatch lobsters, the manager or owner of any lobster canning establishment shall, as far as possible, and with due care, take from and keep, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Fisheries' Commission, all eggs attached to lobsters brought to said establishment, and deliver the same to a person authorized by the Fisheries' Commission, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars for each refusal.

11.—Any person convicted before any Justice of violation of these rules and regulations may, by order of such Justice, have his license forfeited and be declared incompetent of holding a license for the canning of lobsters for any period not exceeding one year thereafter.

12.—All penalties and proceeds of sales of forfeited lobster gear, imposed and collected under and by virtue of the foregoing rules and regulations, shall be distributed as follows, viz.: one-half to the person prosecuting the offender to conviction, and the remainder to the Receiver General for the use of the Colony.

13.—Any person may secure at any time, or by any means, any lobster or lobsters for scientific or procreative purposes, anything in these rules and regulations contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

II.—COD FISHERY.

14.—The use of cod-traps shall be allowed in the fisheries of Newfoundland and its dependencies, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained.

15.—No person shall, upon the coasts of Newfoundland or its dependencies, use, for the purpose of taking codfish, any cod-trap the

walls or sides of which consist of meshes of less than four inches; nor shall any person use, for the said purpose, in connection with the walls or sides of any codtrap, any netting which consists of meshes of less than four inches, except for the purpose of removing fish from the trap.

16.—No person shall place in the waters along the coast of Newfoundland any cod-trap, or cod-trap mooring, before the fifteenth day of June in any year.

17.—No person shall place in the waters of that portion of Labrador coast which is under the control of the Government of Newfoundland any cod-trap, or cod-trap mooring, before the twenty-fifth day of June in any year.

18.—Any cod-trap, contrivance used in connection therewith, or cod-trap mooring, used or placed in contravention of rules and regulations numbered 15, 16 and 17, may be seized by any Justice, Sub-Collector of Customs, Preventive Officer, Fish-Warden or Constable, on view, or by warrant issued by any Justice upon complaint made upon oath before him, and detained until the trial of the offender; and upon conviction the same may be declared forfeited, and ordered to be sold at public auction.

19.—Any person violating rules and regulations numbered 15, 16 and 17 shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars: if such person be the owner of the trap, contrivance used in connection therewith, or mooring, the above penalty of one hundred dollars shall be in addition to the forfeiture provided for under rule and regulation numbered 18.

20.—Any person using a herring-seine or caplin-seine to take or haul codfish shall, on conviction, forfeit the same, and be subject to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

21.—No person shall, in the following harbors in Placentia Bay, viz: Paradise Sound, Boat Harbor and Roger's Harbor, use any bul-tow, cod-trap, cod-seine or any other contrivance, except hook and line, for catching codfish, under a penalty of one hundred dollars and confiscation of such contrivance hereby prohibited.

22.—Fish required for scientific or procreative purposes, or for immediate use, may be taken at any time by any method.

23.—All penalties and the proceeds of all sales of forfeited fishing gear imposed and collected under the foregoing rules and regu-

lations shall be distributed as follows, viz: one-half to the person prosecuting the offender to conviction, and the residue to the Receiver General for the use of the Colony.

24.—All forfeitures and penalties for a breach of these rules and regulations shall be recovered in a summary manner before a Stipendiary Magistrate.

25.—Whenever the penalty imposed shall exceed one hundred dollars, or the penalty and the value of the forfeited fishing gear together amount to more than one hundred dollars, then any person feeling himself aggrieved by any judgment by such Magistrate shall have liberty to appeal to the Supreme Court, in St. John's or on Circuit, upon giving sufficient security for the due performance of such judgment if confirmed, and for the payment of all costs, and to prosecute the said appeal.

26.—The security provided under rule and regulation numbered 25, shall, in no case, exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

27.—Pending the hearing and adjudication of such appeal, the owner or master of the cod-trap, herring-seine, or caplin-seine, shall be permitted to fish with the same.

28.—These rules shall continue in force for one year from the fifteenth day of May, 1891, and until the next session of the Legislature; provided that these rules shall not be construed as affecting the fisheries on that part of the coast where the French have treaty rights, until the approval of Her Majesty has been obtained.

III.—HERRING FISHERY.

29.—No herring shall be hauled and barred in seines except under the conditions and in the manner prescribed by these rules.

30.—No herring shall be barred in a seine of less than seventy fathoms in a dry condition or in water of less depth than three fathoms, or for a longer period than forty-eight hours, or so tightly that there is danger of the herring perishing while so barred.

31.—In case there is no prospect of using or disposing of barred herring in a condition fit for human food or bait purposes, such herring shall be liberated forthwith, and any person so inbarring herring that they perish from being inbarring, shall be guilty of an offence against these rules and shall upon conviction be subjected to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

32.—No person shall, with a seine or other contrivance inbar or enclose the whole of a cove or inlet, and any person shooting seines or other contrivances across from the one side of a cove or inlet to the other, shall so secure such seine or other contrivance as to leave one-third of the cove or inlet open for traffic.

33.—No person shall bar herring in waters the bottom of which shall be fetid.

34.—When any person has commenced to shoot his seine, no person shall place or set any fishing gear, net, or other contrivance, within the space such seine is about to encompass.

35.—No net or other contrivance shall be placed inside a seine for the purpose of catching herring out of such seine, without the permission of the owner of the seine.

36.—In case a seine has been shot round a shoal of herring and nets have been previously placed in such position as to prevent the hauling and securing of such seine to the shore, the owner of such nets shall remove his nets on demand of the seine owner or his agent, and if the owner of the nets be not present, the owner of the seine or his agent may remove such nets or haul the nets shoreward with the seine, but in such case the owner of the seine shall compensate the owners of the nets for any damage done to the nets, and return the quantity or pay the value of such herring as may be in the nets.

37.—If, in barring herring, the seine should be left standing over any gear belonging to a net fisherman, such gear shall not be taken up unless with the consent of the owner of the seine or his agent, but in such case the owner of the seine shall, within six hours thereafter, return such nets or pay the owner the value thereof.

38.—In the shooting of seines, the first person who throws out his rope and shoots and continues to shoot his seine, shall be entitled to the sweep; and any person obstructing or preventing such person from so shooting shall be guilty of an offence against these rules.

39.—In case two seines shall be shot at the same time, and one shall be inside the other and the herring be taken in both seines, the catch shall belong equally to both owners; but in case the herring be taken in only one seine, the owner of the other seine shall have no claim to any portion of the catch.

40.—In case two seiners shall shoot their seines at the same time so as to form one circle, and neither secures his catch separately, the catch shall be divided.

41.—When herring has been removed from a seine, such seine shall, within six hours thereafter, be taken out of the water, provided the weather does not interfere with such removal, and in case such empty seine interferes with the mooring or operations of any other seine, such empty seine shall be forthwith removed by the owner.

42.—Any person interfering with or obstructing the owner of a seine in the hauling or tucking thereof, or by rowing or making any kind of noise or otherwise wilfully frightening herring from a seine, shall be guilty of an offence against these rules, and shall on conviction be subject to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

43.—No person shall set any net so close to any seine as to stand over the mooring of such seine, and no person shall set his nets in such a manner as to submerge the nets of any other person.

44.—Any person wilfully injuring or destroying the gear, nets, seines, or other contrivances of any person, or so wilfully and illegally interfering with and destroying the catch of any such person, shall be guilty of an offence against these rules and shall on conviction be subject to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

45.—In case fishing gear become so entangled that it cannot be cleared without injury, such gear may be taken on shore and the owners thereof shall aid and assist in the clearing of the same with as little injury as possible to the property of each other.

46.—In case any person is compelled to cut the rope of another in getting his gear out of the water, such rope shall be securely tied before the same is dropped back into the water.

47.—No owner or captain of a vessel shall, during the herring fishery season at Sound Island, anchor or permit to remain at anchor in any cove or place where herring are in the habit of frequenting or are being caught, any vessel, and all vessels coming to Sound Island for the purpose of catching or purchasing herring shall remain at anchor below the North Eastern Point of Sound Island.

48.—The Fisheries Commission may appoint a Board of Sanitary Commissioners for Sound Island, consisting of three inhabitants of that place, whose duties shall be to select suitable places where spoiled herring may be disposed of without injury to the health of the inhabitants.

49.—The foregoing rules, numbered from 29, inclusive, to 48, inclusive, shall be construed to apply to Sound Island only, in Placentia Bay.

50.—No herring shall be taken at any time or in any waters of this colony for the purpose of being used as manure.

51.—No person shall catch, take, or bar herring in a seine, net, or other contrivance between the hours of 12 o'clock on Saturday night and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and no nets or other contrivances (except seines containing herring which shall have been barred before 12 o'clock on Saturday night) shall be allowed to be set or remain in the water during the aforesaid period, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

52.—No person shall place herring on "scaffold" in warm or "soft" weather.

53.—No person shall catch or take herring of which there is no immediate prospect of sale in fresh or frozen condition or unless for the purpose of being cured in salt or for bait purposes.

54.—No person shall throw any herring from any scaffold, vessel, or boat, into the water.

55.—No person shall throw any ballast, sand, or rubbish, into the waters where herring are known to frequent, but all spoiled herring, ballast, sand, or rubbish shall be carried to such places as the Sanitary Commissioners may direct.

56.—A barrel of green herring shall contain thirty-two imperial gallons.

57.—The standard measure for the sale of frozen herring shall be one imperial bushel.

58.—Where, in these rules, no penalty is prescribed for the breach of any rule, the person violating the same shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

59.—All penalties for breach of these rules may be recovered in a summary manner on complaint before a Justice of the Peace, and half the penalty shall go to the person prosecuting the offender to conviction and half to the Receiver General for the use of the colony, except where the complaint is by a person who has suffered by the wilful act of another, when the full penalty shall be paid to the complainant."

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the same be adopted, and that the said rules and regulations so reported do pass.

Ordered that the said rules and regulations be confirmed as amended, and that they be sent to the Legislative Council with an address requesting their concurrence therein and confirmation thereof.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery.

Second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Second reading of Bill to amend the Game Laws.

Second reading of Bill to amend the Crown Lands Acts.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY informed the House that he had received a message from the Nova Scotia Legislature in reference to bait having been refused in this colony to fishermen of Nova Scotia; and also expressing sympathy with this colony in reference to the French treaty troubles.

MR. FEARN gave notice that he will move that no member of this House holding any office or position shall receive any sessional pay when such office or position exceeds in value the sum of such sessional pay.

MR. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Financial Secretary to lay upon the table of this House an itemized statement of all warrants issued or payments made through his office for the fiscal quarter ending 31st March ultimo.

MR. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works to cause to be laid on the table of this House copies of the accounts for supplies furnished by contractors to the various public institutions, for the quarter ending 31st of March last, by Messrs. Bearns and Edens.

MR. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of this House the report and expenditures in connection with the Lunatic Asylum for the year 1890.

MR. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the chairman of Railway Commissioners when he intends to table his annual report.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that a select committee of this House be appointed to examine the accounts and vouchers of the St. John's Municipal Council for the past year.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move that the educational essay contributed to the select committee on education by Mr. J. T. Lawton, of Pettigo, County Donegal, Ireland, now in the possession of this House and signed "Transatlantic," be returned to its owner by mail, as requested by him.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Friday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 17, 1891.

Ordered that motion of Mr. Murray for Bill to provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in St. John's be deferred until after passing of supply.

Ordered on motion of Mr. Murray, that the following gentlemen form a select committee appointed to examine the accounts and vouchers of the Municipal Council for the past year; namely, Mr. Murray, Hon. E. P. Morris, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Dawe, Mr. Rothwell and Mr. Speaker.

On motion of Mr. MURRAY, it was ordered that the educational essay contributed to the select committee on Education by Mr. J. T. Lawton, of Pettigo, Co. Donegal, Ireland, now in possession of this House and signed "Transatlantic," be returned to the owner by mail as requested by him.

Pursuant to order of the day, committee on Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal-fishery being called, and on the question being put by Mr. Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," it was moved in amendment by Mr. Munn, and it was seconded, that the said Bill be referred to a select committee with instructions to report thereon to this House this session, and to make such recommendations to this House as they may think advisable.

And the amendment being put, it passed in the negative.

The original question being then put, it passed in the affirmative, and was ordered accordingly.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the said Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the report be received and that said committee have leave to sit again on Friday next, and that same stand first on the order of the day.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, it was moved by Mr. Murray, and seconded, that the Bill to amend the game laws be now read a second time.

And the question being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the second reading, six; against it, fourteen: so it passed in the negative and was ordered accordingly.

Ordered that the following be deferred:

Second reading of Bill to amend the Crown Lands Act;

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to regulate the means of egress from theatres, churches, and other public buildings was read a second time and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions of thanks to the Legislature of Nova Scotia for the resolution of sympathy passed by it in reference to the present agitation concerning the French Shore difficulty.

It was moved by the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, seconded by

Hon. Mr. Morris, and the question was forthwith put (with the unanimous consent of the House) that the following resolution be forwarded by telegraph to the Speaker of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia in acknowledgment of resolution of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia which was yesterday communicated to this House by Hon. Colonial Secretary:—

“*Whereas* the Colonial Secretary has laid before this House a telegram received from the Hon. W. D. Fielding, Premier of Nova Scotia, conveying a resolution passed by the House of Assembly of that Province on the 15th day of April instant, expressing its sympathy with the desire of the people of Newfoundland to secure better trade relations with the United States of America and to obtain relief from the difficulties connected with the French treaties question, and that means may be devised at an early day to bring about these results in a manner satisfactory alike to Her Majesty’s Imperial Government and to this colony;

Be it resolved,—That the Legislature and people of Newfoundland recognize that the interests of all the colonies are at stake in the present question whether obsolete Imperial statutes of a coercive nature shall be revived to the prejudice of a dependency of the Crown.

That this colony will ever be ready to accord to Nova Scotia sympathetic coöperation under similar circumstances.

That it is a source of satisfaction to this Legislature to receive the assurance conveyed in the said resolution that a successful termination of the negotiations which are now pending between this colony and the United States will not prejudice the trade and commerce of Nova Scotia.

That this Legislature highly appreciates the cordial good-will of its sister colony, so opportunely expressed in the resolution received.

Resolved,—That a copy of this resolution be forthwith telegraphed to the Legislature of Nova Scotia.”

It passed in the affirmative unanimously, and it was ordered accordingly.

(The resolution of the Assembly of Nova Scotia is as follows:—

“*Resolved*,—That a large number of the people of Nova Scotia are interested in the prosecution of the Bank fisheries; that the prosecution of such fisheries is facilitated by the privilege of procuring fresh bait on the coast of Newfoundland; that this House has learned

with deep regret that this privilege is now being refused to our fishermen by the Government of Newfoundland, and that serious inconvenience and loss are being caused by such refusal; that this House warmly sympathizes with the desire of the people of Newfoundland to secure better trade relations with the United States, and to obtain relief from the difficulties connected with the French Shore question, and trusts that means may be devised at an early day to bring about these results in a manner that will be satisfactory alike to Her Majesty's Imperial Government and to the colony of Newfoundland; that, pending a settlement of these important questions, this House expresses its earnest hope that the Government of Newfoundland may be willing to relax its present regulations, and permit the procuring of bait by the fishermen of this country on fair and reasonable terms.")

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 20, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

On the subject of roads,

By Mr. MURPHY, from S. Gosse and others, of Torbay;

From P. Thorne and others, of same place;

From L. Gosse and others, of same place;

From C. Martin and others, of same place;

From Richard Reddy and others, of same place;

From D. Dunphy and others, of same place;

From J. Woodfine and others, of same place;

From J. Malone and others, of same place;

From Peter Cole and others, of same place;

From Uriah Cole and others, of same place;

From J. Bradbury and others, of same place;

From S. Tupper and others, of same place;

From R. Malone and others, of same place;

From Wm. Martin and others, of same place;
From P. Ryan and others, of same place;
From George Gould and others, of Pouch Cove;
From James Kelly and others, of same place;
From N. Noseworthy and others, of same place;
From N. Connors and others, of same place;
From Thomas Sullivan and others, of same place;
From William Hickey and others, of Outer Cove.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from W. Noseworthy and others, of Pouch Cove;

From H. Nofall and others, of same place;
From Jacob Newell and others, of same place;
From James Butler and others, of same place;
From John Kirby and others, of same place.

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from P. J. Murphy and others, of Salmonier;

From E. Harris and others, of Russell's Cove;

By Mr. HALLAREN, from Frank Scott and others, of Signal Hill, on the subject of an increase of salary.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

The Chairman of the Board of Works laid upon the table of the House

Statement of local roads for 1890;

Board of Works statement of main line and St. John's east and west extern roads;

Report of light-houses and public buildings;

Report of light-houses (enclosure No. 1);

Report of public buildings (enclosure No. 2);

Report of Newfoundland lights (enclosure No. 3).

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Receiver General why the rent for the dock for the past three years, \$45,000, has not been collected and credited in the usual time and way.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, (in the absence of the Hon. the Premier) to cause to be laid on the table of this House particulars of certain

payments alleged to have been made on account of the Placentia Branch Railway, as per following entries in the Financial Secretary's statement of expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1890, namely:—

To the Commissioners, per E. ROTHWELL, to pay labour:

February 13	\$5,000
April 15	3,000
May 14	2,000
July 12	2,000
August 25	2,000
	\$14,000

and that the said particulars do express the work or service for which such alleged payments were made, in detail, so as to be capable of examination and verification.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary (in the absence of the Hon. the Premier) to cause to be laid on the table of this House particulars of the following alleged expenditure on account of the railway construction to Hall's Bay, as per following entries in the Financial Secretary's statement of expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890:—

To the Commissioners, per E. ROTHWELL, Chairman, to pay labour, &c:

February 14	\$55,000
February 20	18,000
March 1	10,000
March 8	10,000
March 18	20,000
March 19	10,000
March 28	8,000
April 15	20,000
May 3	30,000
December 3	6,000
	\$187,000

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the following resolution: "*Resolved* that, in the present financial condition of this colony, it is not within our means to incur the expense of taking a census of the population during the present year, and that such a census be not taken unless the cost and expense of doing so

are supplied to this colony by the Imperial Government asking us to take such census."

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Financial Secretary to place upon the table of this House a statement of the payments made to the Colonial Cordage Company for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31st, 1890.

Ordered, on motion of Mr. Greene, that his notice to move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions of thanks to the Legislature of Nova Scotia for the resolution of sympathy passed by it in reference to our present agitation concerning the French Shore difficulty be struck off the notice paper.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole House on Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 9, and 52 Vic., cap. 11, and the Acts in amendment thereof.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

On motion that the said report be received and adopted, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Greene, that the following section be inserted in the Act:—

"*Section 5.*—The operation of this Act shall not apply to the electoral district of Burgeo and LaPoile nor to the territorial area comprised within that district, which area, for the purposes of this Act, is defined to be as follows, namely: as to coast-line from and including settlements on the west side of Bonne Bay, in Hermitage Bay, called Mosquito and Muddy Hole, and so along the coast-line of the island to Cape Ray, including all settlements along and within the said coast-line and extending from the said coast-line inland in a straight line for a distance of twenty miles along the whole extent of the said coast-line. Within the limits of area hereinafter defined no person shall kill, or pursue with intent to kill, any caribou, nor expose for sale or have in his possession any green caribou, or any part of the carcase of a caribou, from the 30th day of March until the first day of September in any year, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or, in default of payment, of imprisonment for a

period not exceeding three months; or hunt, kill, wound, take, sell, purchase, or give away, or have in his possession any willow-grouse commonly called partridge, or any other kind of grouse, or any other wild or migratory bird (except wild geese), or the eggs of any such bird within this colony, between the 28th day of February and the first day of November in any year, under a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars or, in default of payment, of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months."

And the said amendment being put, it passed in the negative.

And the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the means of egress from theatres, churches, and other public buildings.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received, and that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill to amend the Crown Lands Act;

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories.

Hon. E. P. MORRIS, chairman of the committee appointed to consider and report on the municipal affairs of St. John's, presented report as follows:—

"*Mr. Speaker*,—The select committee appointed by the House of Assembly to consider and report upon the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's, beg to state that they have considered the matter to them referred, and have drafted the accompanying Bill entitled "An Act to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's,

and for other purposes," which they present for the approval of the House.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

E. P. MORRIS, *Chairman.*

J. HALLAREN,

JAMES MURRAY,

ELI DAWE.

Committee Room, April 20, 1891;"

And he gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce the said Bill.

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary for a detailed statement of expenses in connection with the commission of enquiry into the management of the Lunatic Asylum, names of commissioners, and amounts paid them, or any other persons employed on said commission.

Also, that on to-morrow, he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works for a detailed statement of the amount of \$1,806.21, under the heading of "Board of Works contingencies."

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Financial Secretary to lay on the table a detailed statement of the expenditure of \$2,094.88 on account of the late by-election for St. John's, East.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce the following Bills:—

A Bill to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act of 1889, and the Judicature Amendment Act of 1890;

A Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit;

A Bill to amend the District Courts Acts, and 52 Vic., cap. 25;

A Bill to amend the law relating to insolvency;

A Bill to amend the jury law.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, in the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Works, gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into Committee of the whole on roads and bridges.

Mr. FEARN gave notice that, on the House going into Committee of the whole on ways and means, he will move the following resolutions:—

"Whereas the Government of this colony have given to the United States of America every possible facility for the obtaining of

bait fishes on our coasts to enable them to prosecute their fisheries with ease and profit, and in order to show our good-will to them; and

Whereas the United States of America have seriously disadvantaged our fishermen and shipping by placing on our herrings, when exported to their markets in any vessels other than those registered in the United States, a heavy duty; and

Whereas this action of the United States prevents competition and thereby compels our fishermen to sell their herrings at an abnormally low price, and the purchasers in the United States to buy herrings at an abnormally high price; be it therefore

Resolved,—That an export duty be imposed on all herrings exported from this Colony in United States vessels, (or any others by which the owners obtain a rebate of duty in the United States) equivalent to the import duty on herrings when shipped into the United States in vessels owned in or trading with this Colony, when such duty shall discriminate against our vessels and trade.

Whereas the Customs tariff, as at present arranged, is oppressive to the fishermen and labouring classes of this Colony, in that it does not discriminate sufficiently in their favor; and

Whereas the wealthier classes do not, and cannot, contribute a proportionate share of the taxes under the existing tariff, be it therefore

Resolved,—That the following articles be added to the free list: Herring barrels, and salt.

That the following articles pay duties as follows:

Tea, 25 per cent., *ad val.*; Molasses, 2 cents per gallon;

Flour of a quality inferior to New York Produce Exchange, Standard No. 1, extra, or of a less value than \$4.00 per barrel, cost, freight and insurance at St. John's—20 cents per barrel;

Flour of a quality equal to or better than New York Produce Exchange, Standard No. 1, extra, known as "clears," "straights" or "patents," or of a value of \$4.00 and over per barrel, cost, freight and insurance at the port of St. John's—50 cents per barrel.

Resolved,—That the following stamp taxes be imposed:—

Every bill of lading an embossed stamp of \$0.10

Every promissory note, draft, bill of exchange, (whether payable or drawn within this Colony or abroad) if under the value of \$50. 0.05

Over \$50 but under \$100.....	\$0.10
Every additional \$100 or part thereof.....	0.10
Every cheque.	0.02
Every receipt for the value of \$5 and over, in money or goods.....	0.02
Every lease, bill of sale, or deed for the transfer of property up to the value of \$500....	25 cents per \$100
Over \$500 value	50 cents per \$100

An income tax as follows:

Upon all moneys received in each and every year by residents or non-residents, derivable from all sources whatsoever,

If the income is over \$500 but under \$1000.....	1 per cent
If the income is over 1000 but under 2000.....	2 per cent
If the income is over 2000 but under 5000.....	3 per cent
All over 5000	4 per cent

provided that this tax shall be payable only upon such sums as shall be over and above \$500.

That a tax as follows upon the stock, shares, or other properties forming the estate of deceased persons, resident or non-resident, when such estate is a less gross value than \$5000.....

.....	2 per cent
If over 5000 but under 10,000	3 per cent
If over 10,000 but under 25,000	4 per cent
If over 25,000.....	5 per cent

All sums under \$1000 gross exempted from this tax.

Whereas it is expedient to encourage our fisheries by every possible means, and whereas our Bank fisheries suffer by reason of the bounty given to our French competitors on the Banks; and whereas it is essential to the success of our Bank fisheries to help them with bounties,

Be it therefore resolved,—That a bounty be paid upon all fish caught upon the Banks in Newfoundland vessels and by Newfoundland crews:

Per qtl. of 112 lbs dry fish.....	40 cents.
Per qtl. ditto ditto when exported to countries where French bounty-fed fish is consumed..	80 cents."

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on Wednesday, he will move that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Tuesday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 21, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:

By the Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL, from Jacob Snelgrove and others, of the district of Bay de Verde, on the subject of women voting on liquor questions;

Also from William Doyle and others, of Gull Island, on the subject of roads.

By Mr. MURPHY, from Michael Carey and others, of Pouch Cove, on the subject of roads;

Also, from Jacob Bradbury and others, of Torbay, on the same subject.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from Michael Byrne and others, of same place, on same subject;

Also, from James M'Guire and others, of same place, on same subject.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

Committee of the whole on ways and means standing first on the order of the day, on the question being put by Mr. Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," it was moved in amendment by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Greene, that the following resolutions be adopted:—

"Whereas, in the opinion of this Assembly, the ordinary revenue of this colony collected under the present excessively high tariff of duties, is amply sufficient, with the exercise of due economy, to provide for all the wants of the public service, in addition to the unnecessary expense of carrying on the government of the Colony, and leave a surplus to the public credit;

Therefore resolved:—

1. That the high tariff of duties in force last year ought to be immediately reduced so that the taxation may bear more lightly on the fishermen and labouring classes of this country.

2. That the public expenditure ought to be reduced by retrenchment and reform to the extent of at least \$500,000 annually, so as to come within the limits of a reasonable revenue.

3. That no further increase to the public debt should be sanctioned by this Legislature at the present time."

The said amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment, five, namely—Mr. Murray, Mr.

Greene, Mr. Munn, Mr. Carty and Mr. Fearn; against the amendment, fifteen, namely—Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, Financial Secretary, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Webber, Mr. Duff, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren and Mr. Woodford.

So it passed in the negative.

And the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative, and was ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GERAN took the chair of the committee.

And the House having sat after twelve of the clock midnight,

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1891.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received and that the said committee have leave to sit again on Friday next, and that same stand first on the order of the day.

Ordered that the several questions of Mr. Murray, of Mr. Shea, and of Mr. Carty, and also the notice of motion of Mr. Murray (which questions and motion stand on the notice paper) be deferred.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. E. P. Morris, a Bill to amend the Acts relating to the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's was read a first time;

And, on the like motion, the following Bills were also read a first time:—

Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit;

Bill to amend the Judicature Acts;

Bill to amend the District Courts Acts, and the Act 52 Vic. c. 25;

Bill to amend the law of insolvency;

Bill to amend the Jury law.

Ordered that the said several Bills (6) be read a second time to-day after four o'clock, p.m.

Pursuant to order of the day, the following Bills were read a third time:—

Bill to amend the game laws;

Bill to regulate the means of egress from churches, theatres, and public buildings.

Ordered that the said Bills do pass and be entitled respectively, “An Act to amend the law relating to the preservation of game and deer, and also to amend the law relating to inland fisheries;”

“An Act to regulate the means of egress from churches, theatres, and other public buildings.”

Ordered that the said Bills be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting its concurrence in their provisions.

The Bill to amend the “Crown Lands Act” was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on this day after four o’clock, p.m.

It was ordered that committee on roads and bridges be deferred till to-morrow.

Also that the following be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates in certain cases, and to amend the Acts in relation thereto;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary what sum was paid for drawing up the railway contract with Messrs. Reid & Middleton, to whom paid, what sum was paid to the Premier (Hon. Sir W. V. Whiteway) for that service; if not paid, is there any sum due to that gentleman or to the firm of Messrs. Whiteway & Johnson, or has any sum been paid to the latter firm on that account.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, adjourn until this day, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 22, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from the Rev. John St. John and others, of St. Mary's Bay, for railway extension;

From Joseph Power and others, of Placentia Sound, for a bridge;

From James Haleran, of Holyrood, for increase of pay.

By Mr. MUNN, from Robert Gosse and others, of Spaniard's Bay, on subject of seal fishery.

By Mr. CARTY, from John Thomas and others, of Sandy Point, for a public store;

Also, from Rev. Frank Colley and others, of Bay of Islands, for roads.

Also, on the same subject,

By Mr. HALLAREN, from W. Codner and others, of Torbay;

From Jesse Gosse and others, of same place;

From Henry Kirby and others, of Pouch Cove;

From Joseph Newell and others, of same place;

From James Vater and others, of same place;

From E. Baldwin and others, of same place;

From E. Power and others, of Shoe Cove.

By Mr. MURPHY, from John Roche and others, of Torbay;

From James Gosse and others, of same place;

From John Kelly and others, of Pouch Cove;

From John Wade and others, of Flat Rock.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House that they had passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled "An Act to amend the Bank Fishermen's Insurance Act," without amendment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received the following telegram:—

"LONDON, April 22, 1891.

Legislature Newfoundland. Will be heard bar Lords before second reading; good public reception here. Interview Salisbury Saturday. Bill much more objectionable than reported; legalizes all future arrangements without concurrence colony or Parliament, and applies Act George to them."

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Surveyor General if it is the intention of the Government to continue in force the bounty for clearing waste land.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to state the sum paid during the year 1890 to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for telegrams in connection with the public service of this colony or chargeable upon the public funds.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL laid on the table an estimate for defraying part of the public expenditure of the colony for the year '91.

On motion of the Hon. Receiver General (pursuant to notice), it was ordered that a supply be granted to Her Majesty, and that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole on supply; and on the question being put by Mr. Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that said committee have leave to sit again on Friday next.

Ordered that the following be deferred, namely:—

Notice of motion by Chairman Board of Works—For committee of the whole on roads and bridges;

Notice of question by Mr. SHEA—To ask the Chairman of the Board of Works for a detailed statement of the amount \$1,806.21, under the heading of Board of Works contingencies;

By Mr. CARTY—To ask the Financial Secretary to lay on the table a detailed statement of the expenditure of \$2,094.88 on account of the late by-election in St. John's East;

By Mr. MURRAY—For Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates in certain cases and to amend the Acts in relation thereto;

By Mr. FEARN—To move that no member of this House holding an office or position shall receive any sessional pay when the value of such office or position exceeds the sum of such sessional pay;

- Committee on Bill to amend the Crown Lands Acts;
Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories;
Second reading of Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit;
Second reading of Bill to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act of 1889 and the Judicature Amendment Act, 1890;
Second reading of Bill to amend the District Courts Acts and the Act 52 Vic., cap. 25;
Second reading of Bill to amend the law of insolvency;
Second reading of Bill to amend the Jury law;
Second reading of Bill relating to the municipal affairs of St. John's.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 23, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

On the subject of the seal fishery,

By Mr. DUFF, from S. B. Pike and others, of Conception Bay.

By Mr. F. MORRIS, from P. St. John and others, of Conception Harbour.

By Mr. MUNN, from William Crane and others, of Harbour Grace.

Also, on the subject of roads,

By Mr. HALLAREN, from E. Baldwin and others, of Pouch Cove;

From W. Evans and others, of same place;

From Jas. Bragg and others, of same place.

By Mr. MURPHY, from W. Bradbury and others, of Torbay;

From P. Down and others, of same place;

From J. T. Sullivan and others, of same place.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

On motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice (in the absence of the Chairman of the Board of Works), it was ordered that the House do now resolve itself into committee of the whole on roads and bridges. On the question being put by Mr. Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered certain resolutions, which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where they were read as follows:—

"*Resolved*,—That there be granted to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors the sum of \$125,004.45 for making and repairing roads, streets and bridges in this colony."

[*The resolutions being subject to amendment when the House is in committee on the Bill, they will appear in the appendix of this Journal.*]

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

In conformity to the said resolutions, a Bill for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for making and repairing roads, streets, and bridges in this colony was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered that (a) motion of Mr. Murray, for Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates in certain cases, and to amend the Acts in relation thereto;

(b) Motion of Mr. Fearn, that no member of this House holding an office or position shall receive any sessional pay when the value of such office or position exceeds the sum of such sessional pay;

(c) Committee on Bill to amend the Acts relating to the seal fishery; be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Crown Lands Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had

considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received the following telegram:—

“LONDON, April 23rd, 1891.

Legislature, St. John's, Newfoundland. Addressed House of Lords at Bar to-day; fullest House for many years. Prince Wales, Archbishop Canterbury present. Excellent impression made; applause conclusion.”

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories;

Second reading of Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act of 1889 and the Judicature Amendment Act, 1890;

Second reading of Bill to amend the District Courts Acts and the Act 52 Vic., cap. 25;

Second reading of Bill to amend the law of insolvency;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Jury Law;

Second reading of Bill relating to the municipal affairs of St. John's.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, April 24, 1891.

The following petitions were presented by Mr. HALLAREN, and were ordered to be laid on the table:—

On the subject of roads,

From H. Baldwin and others, of Pouch Cove;

From Philip Yeo and others, of same place;

From N. Connors and others, of same place.

On motion of Mr. Murray, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that a Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates in certain cases, and to amend the Acts in relation thereto, be read a first time.

The said Bill was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered that notice of Mr. Fearn, to move that no member of this House holding an office or position shall receive any sessional pay when the value of such office or position exceeds the sum of such sessional pay, be struck off the order paper.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on ways and means.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had adopted certain resolutions which he handed in at the Clerk's table, where they were read as follows.—

Resolved,—That the several Acts passed in the 50th, 51st, 52nd, and 53rd years of the reign of Her present Majesty granting to Her Majesty certain duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies be repealed: Provided always that all bonds given and payments made under the said Acts or any of them are hereby confirmed and declared valid, and nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the same;

Resolved,—That the following table of duties on Goods, Wares, and Merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies as well as on Local Distillation and the Table of Exemptions be enacted:

TABLE OF DUTIES.

Ale, porter, cider and perry, the gallon	\$0 30
Animals, viz.: calves, pigs, and sheep, each	0 60
Horses, mares, &c., each	6 00
Apples, the barrel	0 50
Apples, (dried), the pound	0 02
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef, and sausages, the cwt.	2 50
Beef, pigs' heads, feet and hocks, salted and cured, the barrel of two hundred pounds	1 00

Biscuit, known as ships' biscuit, (not including sweet or fancy biscuits) the cwt.....	0 20
Butter, oleomargarine, and other compounds representing butter, the cwt.	3 00
Casks—empty, second hand, 45 gallons and under, each...	0 45
Casks—empty, second hand, over 45 gallons, each.....	1 45
Cask staves—second hand, manufactured, capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upwards, per 100.....	5 75
Cask staves—second hand, manufactured, capable of making casks under 45 gallons, per 100.....	1 40
Cheese, the cwt.....	3 00
Chocolate and cocoa, the pound.....	0 06
Cigars, 10 per cent., <i>ad valorem</i> , and the M.	6 00
Cigarettes, 20 per cent., <i>ad valorem</i> , and the M.	1 20
Coffee, green, the pound.....	0 05
Coffee, roasted or ground, the pound.....	0 07
Coals, imported or brought into the ports of St. John's, Harbour Grace and Carbonear, the ton.....	0 30
Confectionery, not including confectioners' ornaments, the cwt.....	6 50
Feathers and feather beds, the lb.....	0 07
Fish, viz.:—codfish and haddock, save as hereinafter exempt, the qtl. of 112 lbs.....	1 50
Flour, the barrel.....	0 30
Fruit, dried (excepting dried apples), currants, raisins, &c., the lb.....	0 03
Indian meal, the barrel.....	0 25
Jams and preserves, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the lb....	0 05
Lumber, one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness, the M.....	2 50
Lumber, grooved, tongued or planed, one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness, the M.....	4 00
Meat (fresh) and poultry, the lb.	0 1½
Molasses, the gallon.....	0 07
Oats, the bushel.....	0 05
Oatmeal, the barrel of 200 lbs.....	0 30
Oil—kerosene, the gallon.....	0 06
Peas, the barrel.....	0 30
Pork, the barrel of 200 lbs.....	1 75
Salt, in bulk, the ton.....	0 20
Shingles and laths, the M.....	0 60

SPIRITS, viz.:—

Brandy and other spirits, not herein defined or enumerated, and not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	3 00
All other spirits of greater strength than forty-three per cent. over-proof, shall be deemed to be undefined spirits, and be subject to duty accordingly, the gallon.....	3 00
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	1 85
Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	2 10
Whisky, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof, the gallon.....	2 40
Cordials, shrub, and other spirits, being sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained, the gallon.....	2 00
SUGARS, 1st grade, viz.: loaf, cut loaf and cube, the cwt...	4 50
2nd grade, viz.: bastard, crystallized and granulated, the cwt.....	3 50
3rd grade, moist sugars, viz.: unrefined, brown, and straw, the cwt.....	3 00
Tea, 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the lb.....	0 06
Timber, including lignum vitæ, the ton.....	0 60
Tobacco, manufactured, including leaf tobacco, stripped or partly manufactured, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the lb	0 20
Tobacco, leaf and stems, the lb.....	0 20
Tobacco stems, for snuff, the cwt.....	0 60
VEGETABLES, viz.: cabbages, the 100.....	2 00
Potatoes, the bushel.....	0 05
Turnips, parsnips, carrots, beets, the bushel.....	0 10
All other, including onions, (canned or preserved excepted), 10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	
Vinegar, the gallon.....	0 15

WINES, viz. :--

Champagne, the gallon.....	4 00
Claret, the gallon.....	0 50
Hock, Burgundy, and light Rhenish wines, the gallon.....	1 00
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment 80 cents a gallon, and any other above that price, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the gallon.....	1 00
Malaga and Montilla, costing at port of shipment 80 cents a gallon, the gallon.....	0 35
Port and Madeira, the gallon	1 65
Sherry and Manzanilla, 12½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the gallon	1 00
Spanish red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, red Lisbon, Cape and Lisbon common, the gallon.....	0 35
All other wines, 15 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , and the gallon ...	1 10

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Tallow, grease, palm oil, and eggs.....	7½ pr ct.
Live poultry.....	10 pr ct.
Anchors and chain cables, copper and composition metal for ships, including bars, bolts, sheathing and nails of the same materials; bread-bag brin, or bagging, when imported direct by biscuit bakers for making bags to contain biscuit; canvas, sail-cloth, and tarpauline canvas, for ships' use; cordage, namely:—rope and hemp, coir and manilla cables; corks and corkwood; diving apparatus; fishing tackle, (except fishing tackle for anglers); hoop iron, iron of all kinds, in bars, bolts, sheets, plates and pieces, (except as hereinafter exempt); machinery and parts of machinery; nails, (wrought); oakum, pitch and tar, resin and raw turpentine; oranges, lemons, grapes, nuts, limes and olives; sheet tin, block tin, and solder; worsted and woollen yarn of all kinds.....	10 pr ct.
Steam engines and boilers, propellers and water wheels....	10 pr ct.
Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, leather, bookbinders' cloth, marble paper and paper board, imported direct by bookbinders for use in their trade, and not for sale.....	10 pr ct.

Saws used as part of the original construction of mills and factories.....	10 pr ct.
Bran, barley, malt, Indian corn and rice; mast pieces and spars, not manufactured; hops; medicines; staves, undressed	12½ pr ct.
Dories and dory oars, hay and straw, leather, nails, (cut) ..	20 pr ct.
Oxen, cows and bulls	20 pr ct.
Bread and biscuit, except that known as "ships' biscuit," ..	25 pr ct.
Saws	25 pr ct.
Herring barrels.....	30 pr ct.
Blocks; cabinet wares; candles; carriages, waggons, sleighs and harness; casks in which dry goods are imported, when fit to hold liquid; manufactures of wood, (except musical instruments); staves, manufactured and dressed	30 pr ct.
Stockings, shirts and drawers, (made by hand); ready-made clothing, viz.: coats, jackets, trowsers, waistcoats, south-westerns, oil clothes, mantles, dresses, cloaks and sacques	30 pr ct.
Brooms and whisks, manufactured partly or wholly of corn.	35 pr ct.
Cans imported in a manufactured state for hermetically sealed goods, including the cases in which they are contained	40 pr ct.
Goods, wares, and merchandize, not otherwise enumerated, described, or charged with duty, and not otherwise exempt	25 pr ct.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

The following articles imported into this colony and its dependencies shall be exempt from payment of duties:—

Agricultural implements and machinery imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture.

All live stock imported by agricultural societies and boards for improving the breed of stock in this country.

Arms, clothing, and provisions, for Her Majesty's land and sea forces.

Articles imported for religious purposes, not intended for sale.

Articles of every description imported for the use of the Governor.

Articles for the official use of foreign consuls.

Articles imported for the use of the St. John's Municipal Council.

Artificial limbs.

- Bait.
- Bark for tanning leather.
- Boiler and ship plates.
- Coals, when not imported into the ports of St. John's, Harbor Grace or Carbonear.
- Coin and bullion.
- Cotton yarn, cotton (raw), coke.
- Corn for the manufacture of brooms.
- Crushing mills for mining purposes.
- Donations of clothing especially imported for gratuitous distribution by any charitable society.
- Dye stuffs.
- Fish of British catch and cure, and oil the produce of such fish.
- Fruit, not being canned, bottled, or preserved, and not otherwise enumerated.
- Gas engines, when protected by patent.
- Hemp, hemp yarn, coir yarn, sisal manilla, flax and tow.
- Hides or pieces of hides, not tanned, curried or dressed.
- Household furniture and working tools, and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this colony.
- Junk, old iron, old copper and old composition metal.
- Manures of all kinds.
- Materials for sheathing the bottoms of vessels, such as zinc, copper and composition metal, together with nails and paper or felt which may be used for or under such sheathing, when used for sheathing the entire bottom of the vessel: Provided that such materials, when warehoused or bonded, shall be marked with the name of the vessel to be sheathed, and shall be used in sheathing such vessel and no other.
- Music, written or printed.
- Olein, beef oil, neutral lard stock, cotton seed oil, oil sesame and other oils to be used in the manufacture of artificial butter.
- Oysters or clams in shell.
- Ores, to be used in the manufacture of copper paint.
- Ores, to be used as flux.
- Passengers' baggage.

- Pig iron, nail strips, whether iron, zinc or brass, to be used in the manufacture of cut nails in this colony.
- Plants, trees, and shrubs.
- Ploughs, harrows, reaping, raking, ploughing, mowing, stumping, potato and seed-sowing machines, to be used in this colony.
- Printing paper, printing presses, printing types, and all other printing requisites.
- Patented machinery (for new industries in this colony) which cannot be manufactured in this colony.
- Printed books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps and charts.
- Refuse rice, sand.
- Scientific instruments and apparatus, including globes, when imported for the use of colleges, schools or scientific or literary societies.
- Seed for agricultural purposes.
- Specimens illustrative of natural history.
- Sulphuric acid, when used for the manufacture of manures.
- Twines, to be used in manufacturing nets and netting in this colony.
- Type-writing machines.
- Unmanufactured wool.
- Wheat.
- Works of art, namely: engravings, paintings, statuary, not intended for sale.

LOCAL DISTILLATION.

The following duties shall be raised, levied, and collected on the following articles distilled or brewed in this colony, namely:—

Brandy, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	\$2 35
Whisky, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	1 85
Gin, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	1 75
Rum, not exceeding the strength of proof by Sykes' Hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	1 50

Ale, porter, Bavarian beer, botanic beer, and all other malt
and dextrinous liquors—the gallon \$0 07

Resolved,—All duties and charges payable under this Act, and all exemptions thereby provided, shall take effect on and after the first day of April, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Resolved,—All sums of money payable under this Act as duties, penalties or forfeitures shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be in dollars and cents, Newfoundland currency, and shall be received, taken and paid in such currency; and all such duties shall be paid and received according to imperial weights and measures by law established in this colony; and in all such cases, where such duties are imposed, according to any specific quantity or value, the same shall apply in like proportion to any greater or less quantity or value, and no reduction in the cost value of goods shall be allowed on account of what is usually termed cash discount.

Resolved,—The several duties imposed and in the said table of duties mentioned in this Act shall be paid by the importer or importers of such articles, respectively, and shall be collected and secured by means of and under the regulations and penalties and in the manner provided by this Act, and by any other Act or Acts of the General Assembly of this colony for collecting the revenue of this colony and its dependencies.

Resolved,—There shall be a drawback allowed upon tobacco manufactured in this colony, when such tobacco shall be exported from this colony, at the rate of fourteen cents per pound of such tobacco exported as aforesaid: Provided that such drawback shall not be allowed upon any quantity of tobacco so exported at any one time less than five hundred pounds. No drawback shall be allowed or payable on tobacco stems exported from this colony.

Resolved,—The duties payable upon leaf tobacco imported into this colony and its dependencies, where the duty set forth in any entry shall amount to two hundred dollars, may be secured to Her Majesty by bond, in the same manner as duties payable upon other goods may be now so secured, and subject in every respect to the same regulations.

Resolved,—There shall be allowed to any printer a drawback to the amount of any duties that may have been paid on any paper actually printed upon in this colony, upon the production of affidavits

satisfactory to the Receiver General, setting forth the amount of duties which have been paid thereon, and that the said paper has been actually and *bona fide* printed upon in this colony.

Resolved,—There shall be allowed a drawback upon biscuit manufactured in this colony from flour imported, on which duty has been paid at the Customs, when such biscuit shall be exported from this colony, at the rate of seventeen cents per hundred-weight of such biscuit exported as aforesaid: Provided that such drawback shall not be allowed upon any quantity of biscuit so exported at any one time less than one hundred bags.

Resolved,—Upon all ale, porter, Bavarian or botanic beer manufactured in this colony, and upon which the duty hereinbefore imposed shall have been paid, and which may be exported from this colony, there shall be repaid to the exporter thereof a sum of seven cents per gallon by way of drawback, upon conformity with the provisions of 45th Victoria, chapter 6, section 61, as in the case of other drawbacks.

Resolved,—The duty hereinbefore provided to be levied upon fish is subject to the following proviso, namely: Provided that the Governor may, by proclamation published in the *Royal Gazette*, remit, as he may deem equitable, the whole or any part of the duty imposed on fish imported into this colony or its dependencies from countries making such changes or reductions in their tariff with respect to fish, the produce of fish, or other articles exported from this colony or its dependencies to such countries.

Resolved,—It shall not be lawful for any importer of dried fish to warehouse the same in any of the ports of this colony and its dependencies without the payment of the duty hereinbefore provided of one dollar and fifty cents on every quintal so warehoused, and the provisions of any Act of this colony with regard to the warehousing of goods on the first entry thereof, or to the allowance of drawbacks upon exportation, shall not in either case apply or be construed to apply to such fish.

Resolved,—In addition to the duties hereinbefore provided to be levied, collected, and paid on goods, wares, and merchandize, herein-after mentioned, imported into this colony and its dependencies from countries the fishermen of which have the privilege of taking fish on all parts of the coast of Newfoundland and its dependencies, and in which countries duties are or shall hereafter be levied upon fish and the

produce of the fisheries exported from this colony to such countries, the following duties, namely:—

Flour, the barrel	\$0 75
Pork, the barrel.....	0 75
Butter, the one hundred pounds.....	0 75
Tobacco, the one hundred pounds	5 00
Kerosene oil, the gallon.....	0 05
Corn meal, the barrel	0 25½
Hay, the ton.....	5 00
Oats, the bushel.....	0 10
Potatoes, the bushel.....	0 25
Turnips, the bushel.....	0 25
Cabbages, the dozen heads	0 40
Unenumerated vegetables.....	thirty per cent.

Provided always that the Governor in Council may, at any time, when it shall be made to appear to be for the interest of this colony, by proclamation to be published in the *Royal Gazette*, suspend the operation of this clause for a limited period, the duration of such period to be stated in the said proclamation.

Resolved,—It shall be lawful for the Receiver General, the Assistant Collector of Customs in St. John's, and the principal officer of Customs in the outports, whenever he shall deem it expedient to do so, to examine upon oath any person passing entries for goods imported into this colony, or the importer himself touching the subject matter of such entries, or the purposes to which the articles imported are intended to be applied. Any person who being so sworn shall wilfully make any false statement touching such entries or the goods so imported, shall be held to be guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Resolved,—All duties payable upon goods, wares, and merchandize warehoused in any of the warehousing ports in this colony, shall be payable in cash upon the removal of such goods, wares, and merchandize from the warehouse, and shall not be paid by bond as heretofore.

Resolved,—It shall be the duty of all importers and they are hereby required to furnish to the Receiver General, Assistant or Sub-Collector of Customs, duplicate copies of all invoices of goods, wares or merchandize imported by them at the time of passing entries therefor.

Resolved,—It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to direct the appropriation of the duties collected upon coals in the ports of St. John's and Carbonear, respectively, to the use of the General Water Company of St. John's, and the Water Company of Carbonear, respectively; and the duties collected upon coals in the port of Harbor Grace for the use of the Water Company and the Gas Company of Harbor Grace in the following amounts, namely: two hundred dollars to the Gas Company to provide additional lights in the town of Harbor Grace, and the remainder to the use of the Water Company.

Resolved,—There shall be a drawback allowed on all native berries, and herring and other edible fish, excepting lobsters and trout, packed in hermetically-sealed cans, per 96 lbs. exported:—

If packed in 1 lb. cans, 20 cents per 96 lbs.

“ 2 lb. cans, 15 cents per 96 lbs.

“ larger cans, 10 cents per 96 lbs.

Resolved,—At the time of entering neat cattle, subject to an *ad valorem* duty by this Act, the importer or known agent thereof shall, at the time of such entry, pay a sum as duty to be calculated upon the valuation of twenty-five dollars for each of such cattle: Provided always, that within fourteen days after the landing of such cattle, the said importer or his authorized agent shall, if in the meantime the same shall have been realized by public auction or private sale, produce the original account sales thereof and answer all such questions respecting the same as the Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper officer may propose, on oath if required, who are hereby authorized to administer the same; and if, upon such examination, it shall appear to either of the said officers that the amount of value exceeds that for which the said cattle were first entered, the importer or known agent shall then pay by post entry the amount of duty that may exceed the original duty paid on the same; or, if the value should be less, the surplus duty received shall be returned, by certificate of over entry, to the said importer or known agent; and if such importer or known agent shall refuse to produce the account sales at the time aforesaid, or produce any other than the true account, or alter the same, or refuse to answer upon oath such questions as aforesaid, or to answer them truly, or to pay the additional duty (if any), due as aforesaid, such importer or known agent shall forfeit, in any case aforesaid, the sum of four hundred dollars; and should the

said cattle not have been disposed of within the time aforesaid, or appraised as hereinafter provided, the duty already paid thereon shall be detained and deemed to be the true duty: Provided also, that one day's notice in writing of the time of the intended sale at auction, as aforesaid, be given to the Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper officer: Provided further, that when the said cattle so imported are not intended for immediate sale, the duty payable thereon shall be ascertained, at the time of landing, by appraisement at their value in the place where imported; one appraiser to be appointed by the Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper officer as aforesaid, and one other by the importer or his authorized agent; and should the said parties disagree, they shall appoint a third appraiser, the appraisement of any two of whom shall be final and binding; and in the event of said importer or agent neglecting or refusing to appoint an appraiser at the time aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper officer, to appoint an appraiser to act for the said importer, by whose appraisement with the other or others aforesaid, the said importer or agent shall be bound, and shall also be subject to the same regulations and penalties as hereinbefore provided; and the said importer or known agent shall, at the time of entry aforesaid, deposit with the Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper officer aforesaid, the sum of six dollars, to meet the expenses of appraisement aforesaid, any part of which sum unexpended shall be returned to the said importer or known agent.

Resolved,—The Receiver General, Assistant Collector, or other proper officer, at the port where any vessel having on board cattle may arrive, shall, upon the application of the importer or importers thereof, permit the immediate landing of the same: Provided that at the time of entry of such vessel, due entry of and payment of the duties herein imposed upon such cattle shall be made.

Resolved,—The duty imposed upon neat cattle by this Act shall be levied, collected and paid upon the proceeds of sale appearing upon the production of the original account sales, when such cattle shall have been sold, or upon the appraised value as provided by the seventh section of this Act, after deducting the amount of freight of any such cattle in either case.

Resolved,—That when the proposed Convention between this Colony and the United States of America shall come into operation

and during the continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandize imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz.:—

Flour, per barrel	\$0 25
Pork, per barrel of 200 lbs.	1 50

Resolved,—That the Governor in Council may from time to time, as they may deem expedient, place an export duty on all herring exported from Newfoundland and carried out of it in foreign bottoms to countries imposing, or which may impose, an import duty on herring carried in British vessels.”

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the same do pass.

In conformity with the said resolutions, a Bill entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into this colony and its dependencies” was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the laws relating to the seal fishery.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GERAN took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

And the House having sat after twelve of the clock, midnight,

SATURDAY, April 25, 1891.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with some amendments.

On motion “that the said report be received,” it was moved in amendment by Mr. Greene, seconded by Mr. Munn, that the question be amended by striking out all the words thereof after “that.”

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Morris, seconded by Capt. Blandford, in amendment to said amendment, that the Bill be now re-committed to committee of the whole House and, the last amendment being put, it passed in the negative.

The first amendment being then put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment, eight; against it, fifteen; so it passed in the negative.

And the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and it was ordered accordingly.

Ordered that the said report be adopted, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill to amend the Crown Lands Act;

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories;

Second reading of Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act of 1889, and the Judicature amendment Act, 1890;

Second reading of Bill to amend the District Courts Acts and the Act 52 Vic., cap. 25;

Second reading of Bill to amend the law of Insolvency;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Jury law;

Second reading of Bill relating to the municipal affairs of St. John's.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Road Bill was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Dr. TAIT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for medical attendance on board of all steamers leaving this colony for the seal fishery.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table report of the Inspector of Pickled Fish.

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until the hour of four p.m., of this day, Saturday.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, April 25, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. HALLAREN, from P. Houlihan and others, of Pouch Cove, on the subject of roads; and, on the same subject,

From P. Sullivan and others, of same place.

By Mr. CARTY, from G. R. Lilly and others, of Bay of Islands, on the same subject.

By Mr. DUFF, from N. Taylor and others, of Carbonear, for a grant to drain a bog.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

On motion of Dr. Tait, pursuant to notice, a Bill to provide for medical attendance on board of all steamers leaving this colony for the prosecution of the seal fishery was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

It was moved by Mr. Thompson, and seconded, that the Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery be re-committed to committee of the whole House; and it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had made and passed certain further amendments therein.

Ordered that the said report be received and that the said amendments be adopted.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Road Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Crown Lands Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill relating to the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Revenue Bill was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the seal fishery."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories;

Second reading of Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act of 1889 and the Judicature Amendment Act, 1890;

Second reading of Bill to amend the District Courts Acts and the Act 52 Vic., cap. 25;

Second reading of Bill to amend the law of insolvency;

Second reading of Bill to amend the Jury Law.

Second reading of Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates in certain cases, and to amend the Acts in relation thereto.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary what amount, in full, was paid for all services of the S. S. *Hercules* from the funds of the colony for the year 1891;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary if the \$1000 promised contribution to Mr. Nielsen's salary by the commercial body for last year has been paid; and if so, in what account that amount can be found credited or where there is any record of it.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, April 27, 1891.

The following petitions were presented and ordered to be laid on the table, namely:—

On the subject of roads,

By Mr. ROLLS, from Wm. H. Holmes and others, of Seldom-Come-By;

By Mr. HALLAREN, from E. Sullivan, of Pouch Cove;

From John Yeo, of same place;

From E. Baldwin and others, of same place;

From D. Baldwin and others, of same place;

By Mr. MUNN, from H. Gosse and others, of Tilton.

By Mr. MORRIS, on the subject of a wharf, from J. E. Lacey and others, of Port-de-Grave.

Ordered that the Hon. Colonial Secretary be substituted for Hon. the Premier on select committee on education.

Messages were received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they had passed the Bills respecting pilots and pilotage, and to amend the Temperance Act of 1889; also, the rules lately passed by this House respecting the cod and herring fisheries, and the lobster industry, without amendment; also, that they had

passed the Bill sent up to amend the law relating to agriculture, with an amendment, in which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Committee on supply being next on the order of the day, and the question being put by Mr. Speaker "that I do now leave the chair," it was resolved in the affirmative and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on supply.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed certain resolutions, which he handed in at the Clerk's table where they were read as follows:—

"*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this committee that there be granted to Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, the following sums of money to defray the civil expenditure of the colony for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1891, and for other purposes," viz:—

[*The resolutions being subject to amendment when the House is in committee on the Bill, they will appear in the appendix of this Journal.*]

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the said resolutions be adopted.

On motion of Hon. Receiver General, a Bill entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the civil government of this Colony for the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1891" was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Road Bill was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing roads, streets, and bridges, and other public works within this Colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill to amend the Crown Lands Act was read a third time, and it was ordered that the said Bill do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the Crown Lands Act of 1884."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day the House resolved into committee of the whole on Revenue Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that committee on Bill relating to the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's, and

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories, be deferred.

Ordered that the second reading of Bill to amend the practice of the Supreme Court on Circuit be struck off the order of the day.

The Bill to amend the Judicature Act of 1889 and the Judicature Act of 1890 was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the District Courts Acts and the Act 52 Vic., cap. 25, was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Bill to amend the jury law was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Ordered that second reading of Bill to amend the law relating to insolvency, and of Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates in certain cases and to amend the Acts in relation thereto, be deferred.

The Bill to provide for medical attendance on board of sealing steamers was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary why the publication of the debates is unduly deferred;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move that the essay on education, signed *Docendo discimus*, contributed to the select committee on education, and now in the possession of this House, be returned to the writer of it, as requested by him in his letter of March 13, 1891, signed Geo. H. Bussey, Flower's Cove, Strait of Belle Isle.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of shipbuilding, and for other purposes.

Hon. E. P. MORRIS gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the law respecting the jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty in this colony and its dependencies;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of all rules in connection with a Bill to incorporate "The St. John's Electric Tramway Company";

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend 52 Vic., cap. 24, entitled "An Act for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes, and the Acts in amendment thereof";

Also, a Bill to incorporate the St. John's Electric Tramway Company.

Pursuant to order, the Council's amendments on Bill to amend the law relating to agriculture were read and adopted, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them accordingly.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, April 28, 1891.

The following petitions were presented:—

By Mr. ROLLS, from T. C. Duder and others, of Seldom-Come-By, on the subject of roads;

Also, from Rev. Mr. Hooper and others, of Ragged Harbour, for a break-water.

By Mr. DUFF, from Rev. T. H. James and others, of Carbonear, on woman suffrage on liquor questions;

Also, from J. P. Kelly and others, of Clarke's Beach, on the subject of roads.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

On motion of the Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, pursuant to notice, a Bill to amend the Act for the encouragement of ship-building and for other purposes was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. E. P. Morris, pursuant to notice, the following Bills were read a first time, and it was ordered that they be severally read a second time to-morrow:—

a. Bill to regulate the exercise of the jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty in this Colony and its dependencies;

b. Bill to amend 52 Vic., cap. 24.

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, it was ordered that all rules of this House relating to private Bills be suspended in reference to a Bill to incorporate "The St. John's Electric Tramway Company."

Pursuant to notice, and on motion of Hon. E. P. Morris, a Bill to incorporate "The St. John's Electric Tramway Company" was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Revenue Bill was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this Colony and its dependencies."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence therein.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Supply Bill was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill to amend the Judicature Acts;

Committee on Bill to amend the Jury Law;

Committee on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts;

Committee on Bill for providing medical attendance in sealing steamers;

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories;

Second reading of Bill to amend the law of insolvency.

On motion of Mr. Murray, it was ordered that the essay on education, signed *Docendo discimus*, contributed to the select committee on education, and now in the possession of this House, be returned to the writer of it, as requested by him in his letter of March 13, 1891, signed Geo. H. Bussey, Flower's Cove, Strait of Belle Isle.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY read to the House the following letter, addressed to him by the Private Secretary:—

“GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 28th April, 1891.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that His Excellency has this day received the following telegram from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, which you are at liberty to communicate to the Legislature:—‘I stated in the House of Lords yesterday that Newfoundland Bill will be passed in House of Lords, but second reading in House of Commons will not be taken until after Whitsuntide, and if Colonial Legislature before then passes an Act making satisfactory provision for carrying out, *first, modus vivendi; second, decision of lobster arbitrators; and, third, all existing treaties and declarations, Bill will not be further proceeded with.*’ I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

CECIL FANE, *Private Secretary.*

The Hon. ROBERT BOND, M.H.A., Colonial Secretary.”

The Hon'ble COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table copy of despatch of 21st March, 1891, from Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Governor, in relation to Her Majesty's disallowance of Act of last session relating to the management of the municipal affairs of St. John's; and of order in Council (Imperial) referring thereto.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until tomorrow, Wednesday, at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1891.

The Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL laid on the table of the House detailed statement of imports and exports for 1890.

The following petitions were presented on the subject of roads:
By Mr. BURGESS, from Rev. S. O. Flynn and others, of Little Bay;

From E. W. Roberts and others, of Pilley's Island.

By Mr. HALLAREN, from Thomas Ready and others, of Torbay;
From James Fitzgibbon and others, of same place.

By Mr. MURPHY, from James Martin, of same place;

From James Whitty and others, of same place;

From James Butler, of Pouch Cove;

From Frederic Bragg, of same place;

From Matthew Bragg, of same place;

From William Bragg, of same place;

From Philip Grouchy, of same place;

From Daniel Murrant, of same place.

Ordered that the said petitions be laid on the table.

Ordered that committee of the whole on Bill relating to the municipal affairs of St. John's be deferred until Monday.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill providing medical attendance in sealing steamers.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GERAN took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had adopted a resolution that the same be referred to a select committee of this House.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a select committee accordingly:—Dr. Tait, Hon. Mr. Morris, Mr. Murray, Captain Blandford, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Webber and Mr. Speaker.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to the order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Supply Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Judicature Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Jury Law.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Ordered that second reading of Bill to amend the law of insolvency be deferred till Monday next.

The following Bills were respectively read a second time and ordered to be referred to committee of the whole on to-morrow, viz.:

- a. Bill relating to shipbuilding;
- b. Bill relating to publication of Consolidated Statutes;
- c. Bill to incorporate "The St. John's Electric Tramway Co."

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Bill to amend District Courts Acts;

Second reading of Bill to provide for protection of persons employed in factories;

Second reading of Bill respecting Admiralty Courts.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, chairman of select committee on education, presented the following report:—

"The select committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of education in this colony beg to state that, after deliberation, they have drafted the accompanying Bill, which they present herewith for the consideration of the House. All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. BOND, <i>Chairman,</i>	
JAMES MURRAY,	GEO. SHEA,
E. P. MORRIS,	T. J. MURPHY,
J. SINCLAIR TAIT,	H. J. B. WOODS."

Pursuant to order, the Bill annexed to said report was read a first time, and it was ordered that same be read a second time to-morrow.

HON. RECEIVER GENERAL gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money advanced by him out of the public treasury for the service of this colony.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the Fisheries Commission appointed under 52 Vic., cap. 7.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act to make further provision for the construction and equipment of a line of railway towards Hall's Bay and of a branch to Brigus or Clark's Beach, and for other purposes.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table semi-annual report as to Lunatic Asylum, to Dec. 31st, 1890.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Thursday, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, April 30, 1891.

Mr. CARTY presented a petition from Rev. D. A. McInnes and others, of Codroy, praying for a continuation of the Act granting bonus on land cleared.

Ordered that said petition be laid on the table.

HON. RECEIVER GENERAL laid on the table Shipping Account, '90.

Mr. MURRAY, from the contingencies committee, presented report of said committee, dated this day, and signed by him, by Mr. Speaker, by Mr. Hallaren, and by Mr. Geran, relative to loss or destruction of certain note-books of official reporters of this House, to which report is annexed copy of evidence taken by said committee; and he moved that the House do now resolve itself into committee of privilege to consider the said report and evidence.

Ordered accordingly.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of privilege for the said purpose.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the report and evidence to them referred, and had adopted the following resolutions:—

“ *Whereas* this committee has had under consideration the report of the contingencies committee relative to the loss and destruction of the report of debates of this House by some person or persons permitted access to the room where the said reports of debates are supposed to be transcribed, and this committee has weighed all the evidence submitted;

Resolved,—That this committee is of opinion that there has been great carelessness, not only as regards the transcribing of the said notes of debates, but also in that persons have been permitted to frequent the room placed at the disposal of the reporters.

Resolved,—That if the person or persons who destroyed a portion of the reported debates of this House be not discovered before the close of the present session, it be an instruction to the contingencies committee that the present supervisor of debates and the reporters be then dismissed and be not again employed by this House, and that no reporters be employed at the opening of the next session of the House until the matter has been brought under the notice of this Assembly.

Resolved,—That the reporters be notified that their transcribed notes of the debates of this House shall be furnished to the supervisor within twenty-four hours after the adjournment of this House.

Resolved,—That if any reporter is found introducing any person into the room in this building which is placed at the disposal of the reporters, such reporter shall be at once dismissed.

Resolved,—That it be an instruction to the contingencies committee to take further immediate steps to discover the party or parties who are guilty of destroying the debates of this House on the evening of the 28th instant.”

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

The following messages were received from the Legislative Council, namely:—

a. Acquainting this House that they had passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to amend the law relating to the preservation of game and deer, and to amend the law relating to the inland fisheries”;

b. Acquainting this House that they had passed the Bill sent up, entitled “An Act to regulate the means of egress from churches, theatres, and other public buildings,” with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to order, the said amendments were read and adopted, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and that a message be sent to the Council acquainting them that this House concurs in said amendments.

On motion of Mr. Murray, leave was granted to him to withdraw his motion for Bill to abolish the Fisheries Commission.

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, a Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1890 was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

On motion of Hon. Receiver General, a Bill to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums of money by him advanced out of the public treasury for the service of the colony was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

The Bill to regulate the assessment of property for water rates was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled “An Act to regulate the assessment of property for water rates within this colony in certain cases,” and that said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

The Bill entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the civil government of this colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1891, and for other purposes,” was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled as aforesaid, and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

The Bill entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act, 1889, and the Judicature Amendment Act, 1890," was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled as aforesaid, and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

The Bill to amend the jury law was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the Jury law," and that the same be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill for the improvement of education was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred.—

Committee on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts;

Committee on Bill to amend the law relating to ship-building;

Committee on Bill to amend the Acts relating to publication of Consolidated Statutes;

Committee on Bill to incorporate "The St. John's Electric Tramway Company";

Second reading of Bill to provide for the protection of persons employed in factories;

Second reading of Bill respecting jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, it was ordered that a select committee be appointed to inspect the Journal of the Legislative Council for the purpose of search as to the proceedings had by the Legislative Council in relation to the Bill lately sent up from this House to the said Council, entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the seal fishery;" and it was ordered that the following gentlemen do form such select committee, viz.: Mr. Thompson, Mr. Murray, and Mr. Whiteley.

Ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting that such select committee be permitted to search the said Journal for said purpose.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. the Colonial Secretary (in the absence of the leader of the Government) on what day it is intended to prorogue the present session of the General Assembly.

Mr. MURRAY also gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will introduce a Bill to provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's during the autumn of 1891.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move this House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions in relation to raising a loan on the credit of the Colony.

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 1, 1891.

Mr. HALLAREN presented a petition from F. J. Kenny of Saint John's, praying for compensation for losses through defalcation of a Government official, which petition was read.

Ordered that said petition be laid on the table.

Mr. HALLAREN gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move for a committee of this House to enquire into and report upon the petition of said F. J. Kenny.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into committee of the whole on certain resolutions in relation to holding an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's in the autumn of 1891.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of compensation to the inhabitants of St. George's Bay who sustained loss by reason of the interference of British and French naval officers with them in the prosecution of the herring fishery.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled "The Conveyancing Act of 1891."

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House statement of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, for the year 1890.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they consent to the inspection of their Journal in re-

ference to the proceedings of the Council upon the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the seal fishery" by the committee of the Assembly appointed for that purpose, in the office of the Clerk, presently, or at such times as may be found convenient by the Assembly and notified to the Clerk.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

Motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, for committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions in relation to raising a loan on the credit of the colony;

Committee on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts;

Committee on Bill relating to shipbuilding;

Second reading of Bill to protect factory employees.

It was ordered that Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1890 be discharged from the order of the day.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions respecting an amendment of the Railway Act of 1890.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to publication of Consolidated Statutes.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to incorporate "The St. John's Electric Tramway Company."

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

On motion that said report be received and adopted, it was moved

in amendment by Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Greene, that the said Bill be referred to a select committee to consider and report on the same.

And the amendment being put, it passed in the affirmative, and was ordered accordingly.

The following gentlemen were appointed a select committee to consider and report as to said Bill:—

Hon. Mr. Morris, Mr. Greene, Hon. Surveyor General, Mr. Murray, Mr. Munn, Mr. Hallaren, and Mr. Shea.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to education.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some amendments therein, and had passed the same as amended.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill respecting jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to committee of the whole on to-morrow.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Indemnity Bill was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until four of the clock, p.m., to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, May 2, 1891.

On motion of Mr. Hallaren, seconded by Mr. Murphy, it was ordered that the following be appointed a select committee to examine and report upon the petition of F. J. Kenny:—Messrs. Hallaren, Carty, Thompson, Woodford and Whiteley.

Pursuant to order, and on motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hallaren, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole in relation to certain resolutions on the subject of holding an industrial exhibition in St. John's, in the autumn of 1891.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed certain resolutions thereon, which they had directed him to report to the House, as follows:—

“ *Whereas* it is expedient to publicly encourage excellence and efficiency in the mechanical and industrial arts by holding exhibitions of the products of the same at stated intervals; and whereas the cultivation of industry and ingenuity in connection with mechanical handiwork, forming as it does the main dependence of large numbers of our people, ought at all times to be encouraged by the State, and especially in times of great commercial depression like the present;

Therefore resolved,—

1st. That such an exhibition should be held under the management of a commission appointed by the Government;

2nd. That the commissioners should be empowered to offer premiums for the best exhibits of every description of mechanical and industrial handiwork;

3rd. That such an exhibition should be held during the autumn of the year 1892, in St. John's, and that the expenses of such exhibition, chargeable on the funds of this colony, shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.”

Ordered that this report be adopted.

Mr. GREENE, pursuant to notice and on leave granted, introduced a Bill entitled “The Conveyancing Act of 1891,” which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Orders deferred:—

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY,—For committee of the whole on loan resolutions;

Mr. CARTY,—For address to His Excellency the Governor on the subject of compensation to the inhabitants of St. George's Bay;

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY,—For committee of the whole on resolutions respecting amendment of Railway Act 1890.

Pursuant to order, the Bills entitled, respectively, "An Act relating to the publication of the Consolidated Statutes," and "An Act for the improvement of education" were read a third time.

Ordered that these Bills do pass, and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message desiring their concurrence.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Indemnity Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported the Bill as passed without amendment.

Ordered that the said Bill be read a third time on to-morrow.

Orders deferred:—

Committee on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts;

Committee on Ship-building Bill;

Committee on Bill respecting Admiralty Courts.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the annual report of "Avalon Steamship Company, limited," for 1890.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's in the autumn of 1892.

Mr. MURRAY, from the select committee appointed by this House to search the records of the Hon. Legislative Council in relation to the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the seal fishery," presented the report of said committee, which was read as follows:—

"The select committee appointed by this House to search the records of the Hon. Legislative Council in relation to a Bill sent up from this House to amend the sealing Act, entitled "An Act to regulate the prosecution of the seal fishery," which Bill was sent to the Legislative Council for its concurrence therein, beg to report that they have considered the matter to them referred, and having searched the

records of the Legislative Council referred to, they found that, by the Council and by a vote of the Council of four to two, the said Bill was "ordered to be read a second time this day six months."

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. THOMPSON,
WM. H. WHITELEY,
JAMES MURRAY."

St. John's, May 2, 1891.

Ordered that the said report be received.

Mr. THOMPSON gave notice that, he will on to-morrow, move the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"1st. That this Assembly hears with deep regret that the Legislative Council has thrown out the amended Sealing Act lately passed by this branch of the Legislature;

2nd. That the said Act was passed by this Assembly in conformity with the expressed public opinion of the people of this colony, whose representatives we are, and whose will we are required to carry out;

3rd. That the throwing out of the Act in question cripples the action of the peoples' representatives and renders abortive the legislative functions of this branch of the Legislature;

4th. That it is the duty of the peoples' representatives of this Assembly to protest against any action that has the effect of rendering inoperative the performance of our duty to our constituencies and deprives us of the power to pass effective legislative measures for the expression of the popular will;

5th. That it is our further duty to take all legal and constitutional means to remove obstructions to effective legislation, and that we pledge ourselves to adopt such legal and constitutional means as will remove such obstructions accordingly."

Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Act 49 Vic., cap. 3.

Ordered that this House, at its rising, adjourn until Monday next, 4th inst., at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 4, 1891.

The following petitions were severally presented, received, and ordered to lie on the table.

By HON. RECEIVER GENERAL, from Rev. R. Brennan and others, of Little Placentia, on the subject of a lighthouse at Point Latina.

By Capt. BLANDFORD, from Jno. Oldford and others, of Goose Bay, on the subject of a ferry;

Also, from Jno. Murphy and others, of Keels, on the subject of roads;

Also, from Thomas Calor and others, of Lower Amherst Cove, on the subject of a landing place;

Also, from David Winser and others, of Wesleyville, on the subject of a lighthouse;

Also, from J. T. Neville, inspector of light-houses, &c., praying for compensation for loss of salary.

By Mr. WOODFORD, from James Morgan, of Seal Cove, on the subject of a breakwater.

By Mr. WHITELEY, from M. W. Clow, of St. John's, on the subject of opening up a market for codfish.

By Mr. MURRAY, from R. H. Prowse and others, of St. John's, praying that the Bill now before the House to amend the law of insolvency be not enacted.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY moved, seconded by Hon. Receiver General, that the following message be sent to the Hon. Legislative Council:—

“ Mr. President,—The House of Assembly requests the Hon. the Legislative Council to be pleased to allow it to amend the Bill sent up, entitled “ An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies ” by striking out the words “ from the United States ” in the fourth line of the twenty-second section of the said Bill contained.”

Ordered accordingly.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on certain resolutions in relation to raising a loan on the credit of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had made some progress in the matter to them referred, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered that the committee have leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

House resolved itself into committee of the whole on certain resolutions respecting an amendment of the Railway Act, 1890.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the matter to them referred, and had passed the accompanying resolutions:—

“Whereas in the year 1881 a contract was entered into and ratified by the Legislature, between the Government of the colony and the Newfoundland Railway Company, under which the said Company undertook to construct and to operate a line of railway between St. John's and Hall's Bay, with branch lines to Harbor Grace and Clarke's Beach, in consideration of an annual cash subsidy and certain grants of land;

And whereas the said Company have failed in the performance of their contract and have constructed and operated only a portion of the line contracted for, viz.: from St. John's to Harbor Grace, a distance of about eighty-five miles;

And whereas it is desirable that the Governor-in-Council should have authority to enter into an agreement for the purchase from the proprietors of the Newfoundland Railway of such portion of the said line of railway as has been by the said proprietors constructed and is being operated;

Be it therefore resolved,—

1. That in the opinion of this committee it is desirable that the Governor-in-Council should have authority to enter into such agreement as may be deemed equitable with the proprietors of the Newfoundland Railway for the purchase from them of all

railways, railway-plant, lands, and all property of every description whatsoever held and owned in this colony by said proprietors;

2. That authority be taken to raise by loan, upon the credit of the colony, a sum of money sufficient for the purchase of the said railways, railway-plant, and land, to be applied for the purposes of such purchase;
3. That the Receiver General may, with the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, and under the provisions of the Act 51 Vic., cap. 2, raise the said loan in sterling money in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;
4. That the Governor-in-Council may, if it seem desirable to him, effect the purchase of the said railways, railway-plant, and lands, by giving in payment therefor one or more debentures for the amount of the said purchase-money to the said proprietors of the Newfoundland Railway, such debenture or debentures to be signed by the Receiver General and counter-signed by the Colonial Secretary and to be transferable by endorsement thereof;
5. That a Bill be introduced embodying the foregoing resolutions and containing such provisions as may be necessary for giving full effect to the objects therein set forth.

Resolved,—

That the schedule to Railway Act, 1890, be hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

‘ SCHEDULE.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that the Newfoundland Government is indebted to _____, or to the bearer hereof, in the sum of \$ _____, current money of Newfoundland, which they promise to pay to the bearer hereof on the first day of January, 1941; the interest upon which, at the rate of three and one-half per centum per annum, the said Government promises to pay, at its agency in _____, on the first day of January and first day of July in each year, on presentation of one of the coupons attached hereto. This bond is one of a series of bonds issued and to be issued to an aggregate amount not exceeding \$ _____, consisting of \$ _____ each, numbered consecutively from one upwards.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has caused these presents to be signed by the Receiver General of this colony, and counter-signed by the Colonial Secretary thereof, this day of , 189 .’”

In conformity with the above resolutions, and on leave granted, the Bill entitled “An Act to amend the Railway Act of 1890” was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hallaren, the Bill to provide for the holding of an industrial exhibition in St. John’s in the autumn of 1892 was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on to-morrow.

Orders deferred:—

Mr. CARTY,—For address on the subject of compensation to the inhabitants of St. George’s Bay, &c.;

Mr. THOMPSON,—For adoption of the resolutions of which he gave notice on the 2nd instant.

Pursuant to order, the Indemnify Bill was read a third time.

Ordered that this Bill do pass, and be entitled “An Act to Indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain sums advanced by him out of the public treasury for the service of the colony,” and be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council with a message desiring their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received the following message from the Legislative Council:—

“*Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaintt he House of Assembly, in reply to their message of to-day, that they consent to the amendment in the Bill sent up entitled “An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies” by striking out the words “from the United States” in fourth line of the twenty-second section of the said Bill contained. E. D. SHEA, *President*.”

Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 3, was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

It was ordered that this House, on rising, do adjourn until to-morrow at four of the clock, p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 5, 1891.

The following petitions were severally presented, received, and ordered to lie on the table:—

By Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY, from J. R. March and others, of Foster's Point, Random Sound, on the subject of a ferry;

Also, from Wm. Balsom, of Hickman's Harbor, Random, on the subject of a way-office;

Also, from Peter Goodwin and others, of Russel's Cove, on the subject of roads.

By Capt. BLANDFORD, from E. Cribb and others, of Blanc Sablon, Straits of Belle Isle, on the subject of a bridge.

By Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL, from Rev. M. Clancey and others, of Placentia, on the subject of mail subsidy to S. S. *Harlaw*.

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Hon. Receiver General, the Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1890 was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Hallaren, the Bill to provide for holding an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's in the autumn of 1892 was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole House on to-morrow.

The remainder of the order was, on motion, deferred.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*,—That it is our duty, as a Legislature, to encourage direct steam communication between Placentia and Fortune Bays and our western outports, *via* Halifax and Dominion ports, and that an address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, praying that he will provide for the establishment of such a service.”

Mr. ROTHWELL gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of T. O'Reilly and others, on the subject of steam communication.

Capt. BLANDFORD gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, move an address to His Excellency the Governor on the petition of Mr. J. T. Nevill, praying for compensation for loss of salary;

Also, an address to His Excellency on the petition of the inhabitants of Blanc Sablon, Straits of Belle Isle, praying for the grant of a sum of money to construct a bridge in that locality.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, at four of the clock p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 6, 1891.

The House having been informed by the Clerk Assistant of the absence of His Honor the Acting Speaker through illness, it was proposed by Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Munn, that W. H. Whiteley, Esq., take the chair of this House as Deputy Speaker, in conformity with the rules of the House.

Ordered accordingly.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House the following telegraphic despatch, received this day from the delegation sent by this Legislature to London:—

“ To Legislature, Newfoundland,—

We proposed Legislature pass temporary Bill enforcing modus arbitration award in present manner for this season, provided Imperial Bill dropped; compensation secured to possible sufferers under award and principle admitted creation courts to discharge judicial functions now performed by naval officers; details to be arranged and made into permanent Bill to replace temporary Act. Proposal not yet accepted, partly on ground no proof Legislature will do as we promise. Recommend you suspend rules and pass resolutions both branches announcing your confirmation of our proposals and your readiness to pass the temporary Act immediately under suspension rules. If adopted, telegraph resolutions to us. Prompt action needed. No other course open, apparently, and unanimously urge adoption this.”

Ordered that the following addresses be presented to His Excellency the Governor:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the claims of the inhabitants of Bay St. George for compensation for

losses sustained by them during the years 1889 and 1890, by reason of the interference of British and French naval officers with them in the prosecution of the herring fishery, most respectfully request that Your Excellency may be pleased to take this matter into your consideration."

"To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Edward Cribb and others, praying that a sum of money be granted to build a bridge across Blanc Sablon River, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favourable consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable."

"To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of John T. Nevill, of St. John's, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favourable consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable."

"To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of Rev. M. A. Clancey and others, of Placentia,

praying for an additional subsidy to enable the mail steamer to call at the principal western ports, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favourable consideration and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable."

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Bill respecting Admiralty Courts

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WOODFORD took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the Bill to them referred, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that this report be received, and that the Bill be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the Railway Act, 1890.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. MURPHY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had passed the Bill without amendment.

Ordered that this report be received, and that the Bill be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into committee on Bill to provide for the holding an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's in the autumn of 1892.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. THOMPSON took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had passed the Bill with some amendments.

Ordered that the report be received, and that the Bill be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

Remainder of order was, on motion, deferred.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker informed the House that he had received the following messages from the Legislative Council:—

"*Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up entitled, severally,

‘ An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies;’ ‘ An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the civil government of this colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1891, and for other purposes;’ ‘ An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing roads, streets, and bridges, and other public works within this colony,’ and ‘ An Act to amend the Jury Law,’ without amendment. And that they have passed the Bills sent up from the Assembly entitled, severally, ‘ An Act to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1884,’ and ‘ An Act to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act, 1889, and the Judicature Amendment Act of 1890,’ with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.”

Mr. SHEA gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move an address to His Excellency the Governor asking for some pecuniary recognition of the services rendered by the boat’s crew, consisting of William Merrigan, Edward Merrigan, William Merrigan, jr., John Jackman, jr., John Shannahan, and Edward Leary, in rescuing Alexander Eliassen from Swedish barque *Helga*, recently lost at Renew’s Island.

Dr. TAIT gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill entitled “ An Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in this colony.”

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that the House do now consider the telegraphic despatch received to-day from the delegates of this Legislature to London, and that during such consideration strangers be ordered to withdraw, it was ordered accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Murphy, seconded by Mr. Shea, the following resolutions were adopted.—

“ *Resolved*,—That owing to the insufficiency of information contained in message received by the Legislature, this House cannot intelligently discuss the question now before it;

Resolved,—That the consideration of this question be deferred until further information be obtained;

Resolved,—That the Hon. Colonial Secretary put himself in communication with the delegates of this Legislature with a view to obtain such further information.”

Ordered that said resolutions be cabled without delay to the said delegates.

The amendments made by the Council in and upon the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act, 1889, and the Judicature Amendment Act, 1890," were read and adopted, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that this House concurs in the said amendments.

And the House having sat after twelve of the clock, midnight,

THURSDAY, May 7, 1891.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until the hour of four of the clock in the afternoon of this day, Thursday, the seventh day of May.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1891.

Mr. SPEAKER read to the House the following telegram received this day from the delegates of the Legislature in London:—

"LONDON, May 7, 1891.

Legislature, Newfoundland,—

Delegates proposals were contingent subsequent approval Legislature, made without previous approval solely because pressing emergency would not permit delay, proposals not accepted by Imperial Government, we requested resolution hoping their refusal would be reconsidered; unless Legislature supports proposals by resolution, no possibility defeating present Bill, and no support given colony by any party; if resolution immediately adopted, acceptance proposals possible and support Liberals certain; delay or division fatal and present Bill will pass in permanent form; unless our unanimous decision is warmly supported, our usefulness gone; measure Knutsford requested was permanent, ours temporary and with valuable conditions not included in Knutsford's; if Legislature does not approve our proposals, it aids opponents, and leaves colony friendless, losing everything.

DELEGATES.'

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they have passed the Bills sent up from this House, severally entitled: "An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 26, entitled 'An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 24, entitled 'An Act for the publication of the Consolidated Statutes;'" and "An Act to indemnify His Excellency the Governor of Newfoundland for certain sums of money advanced by him from the Colonial treasury for the service of this colony," without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Shea, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the following address to His Excellency the Governor do pass:—

"To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having been informed that a boat's crew, consisting of William Merrigan, William Merrigan, junior, Edward Merrigan, John Jackman, junior, John Shanahan, and Edward Leary rendered meritorious services in rescuing one Alexander Eliassen, a seaman cast away from the wrecked Swedish barque *Helga*, recently lost at Renew's Island, respectfully request that your Excellency may be pleased to recognize the said services in such way as to your Excellency may seem appropriate."

Ordered that motion of Dr. Tait, for Bill entitled "An Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in this colony" be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, the Bill respecting Admiralty Courts was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act respecting the exercise of Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

On question being put (pursuant to order of the day) that the Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1890 be now read a third time, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Shea, seconded by Mr. Greene, that the following resolution be adopted:—

*"Resolved,—*That the powers conferred by this Bill upon the

Executive Government to increase the public debt and obligations of this colony, and to enter upon expenditure upon a scale of such magnitude as is contemplated, without prescribing any limit as to the amount of such expenditure and obligations, are in excess of the proper authority and functions of the Governor in derogation of the constitutional rights and privileges of this Legislature, and particularly of this branch to which the direction and control of all fiscal matters and questions especially appertain, and that no reasons exist for such a departure from the fundamental rules and practice of the constitution in such matters."

And the said amendment being put, the House thereon divided, when there appeared for the amendment, five, namely: Mr. Shea, Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, Mr. Munn, and Mr. Rolls; and against the amendment, fourteen, namely: Hon'ble Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Webber, Mr. Duff, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Rothwell, Dr. Tait, Capt. Blandford, Mr. Whiteley and Mr. Dawe; so it passed in the negative; and the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and was ordered accordingly.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 4, and to make further provision for the construction and equipment of a line of railway towards Hall's Bay, and of a branch to Brigus or Clarke's Beach, and for other purposes,'" and that the same be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day, a Bill respecting an exhibition in St. John's was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to provide for holding an industrial exhibition in the town of John's," and that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that said report be received, and that the committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered that committee on Shipbuilding Bill be deferred.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on certain resolutions respecting the raising of a sum of money on loan on the credit of the colony.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had adopted the following resolutions:—

“*Resolved*,—That it is the opinion of this committee that it is expedient to raise by loan the sum of one hundred and fifty-three thousand and sixty-nine dollars and fifty-four cents for the public service of this colony, to be applied as follows:—

For the St. John’s Municipal Council the sum of \$143,135.06, interest upon which sum is to be paid by the St. John’s Municipal Council, and which sum shall be applied by the St. John’s Municipal Council for the following purposes:—

Cost of Bulley’s Lane property	\$2,000 00	
General town improvement	5,863 58	
Windsor Lake land	1,600 00	
Arrears Gen. Water Co. (irrecoverable)	1,865 30	
Balance of public wharf (Riverhead)	2,894 09	
“ expenditure and revenue account	34,912 09	
		\$49,135 06
For sewerage extension for 1891	80,000 00	
“ extension of water service to higher levels of the town	8,000 00	
For erection of store and improvement of land property at West End Dock	6,000 00	
		94,000 00
To re-imburse the Treasury for amounts paid on account of overdrafts of main line and local road grants, 1889, in the Board of Works department		9,934 48
		<u>\$153,069 54</u>

Resolved,—That A Bill authorizing the raising of the said amount be introduced.”

Ordered that the said resolutions be received and adopted.

In pursuance of the said resolutions, and on motion of the Hon. Receiver General, a Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the raising of a sum of money, by loan, for the public service of this Colony” was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Notice of Mr. THOMPSON,—To move the adoption of the following resolutions:—

“1st. That this Assembly hears with deep regret that the Legislative Council has thrown out the amended Sealing Act lately passed by this branch of the Legislature;

2nd. That the said Act was passed by this Assembly in conformity with the expressed public opinion of the people of this colony, whose representatives we are, and whose will we are required to carry out;

3rd. That the throwing out of the Act in question cripples the action of the people’s representatives and renders abortive the legislative functions of this branch of the Legislature;

4th. That it is the duty of the people’s representatives of this Assembly to protest against any action that has the effect of rendering inoperative the performance of our duty to our constituencies and deprives us of the power to pass effective legislative measures for the expression of the popular will;

5th. That it is our further duty to take all legal and constitutional means to remove obstructions to effective legislation, and that we pledge ourselves to adopt such legal and constitutional means as will remove such obstructions accordingly;”

Notice of Mr. MURRAY,—To move the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*,—That it is our duty as a Legislature to encourage direct steam communication between Placentia and Fortune Bays and our western outports *via* Halifax and Dominion ports and that an address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted praying that he will provide for the establishment of such a service;

Second reading of Conveyancing Act, 1891;

Second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 3.

It was moved by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Greene, that the House do now consider the telegraphic despatch this day received from the delegates of this Legislature in London, and that during the consideration of the same strangers be ordered to withdraw; and it was ordered accordingly.

It was moved by Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that—

“ *Whereas* this Legislature did on the 31st day of March last past, appoint certain delegates to proceed to London for the purpose of bringing before the British Parliament the views of this Legislature, and of the people of this Colony, respecting certain legislation about to be introduced by Her Majesty’s Government in relation to the French Fisheries question in Newfoundland;

And whereas the said delegates have not succeeded in inducing Her Majesty’s Government to withdraw the proposed legislation, and it has been read a second time in the House of Lords;

And whereas the said delegates have advised this Legislature that they deem it advisable that this Legislature should immediately pass temporary Bill enforcing *modus vivendi*, arbitration award and treaties in present manner for this season, provided that the Imperial Bill is dropped, that compensation is secured to possible sufferers under award and the principle is admitted of the creation of Courts to discharge judicial functions now performed by naval officers, which temporary legislation is to be made into permanent Bill;

And whereas this Legislature, after most careful consideration of the delegates’ proposal, deemed it necessary to ask for fuller information before arriving at a conclusion respecting their proposal, and resolutions to that effect were cabled by this House to the said delegates;

And whereas the reply received this day from the said delegates does not furnish a satisfactory explanation to the Legislature, of the action taken by the delegates, nor even bear out the contention of the delegates that the legislation proposed is of a merely temporary nature;

Resolved,—That this Legislature cannot assent to the proposal made by the delegates, or to pass any measure of legislation whatsoever;

Resolved,—That a copy of the foregoing resolution be cabled to the delegates.”

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Munn, seconded by Mr.

Carty, that the further consideration of the matter now before the House be deferred until eleven of the clock of to-morrow, Friday.

And the amendment being put it passed in the negative.

And the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered that the said resolutions be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Murray, seconded by Mr. Rothwell, it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council requesting their concurrence in the said resolutions.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the House into committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions in relation to An Act for the encouragement of ship-building, and for other purposes.

And the House having sat after twelve of the clock, midnight, it was ordered

(FRIDAY, May 8, 1891.)

That, when this House rises, it adjourn until the hour of four of the clock p.m., of this day.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 8, 1891.

At fifteen minutes after four of the clock in the afternoon of this day, Friday, the eighth day of May, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: Mr. Murphy, Mr. Munn, Mr. Woodford and Mr. McGrath, Mr. Speaker declared the House adjourned, for want of a quorum, until four of the clock in the afternoon of to-morrow.

SATURDAY, May 9, 1891.

On the reading of the minutes, the attention of the Speaker was called by Mr. Murphy to rule number 27 of the rules of this House.

Mr. Speaker held that the House, having yesterday adjourned at a quarter after four for want of a quorum until this day, the House was now sitting in conformity with the rules of the House.

It was moved by Hon. Colonial Secretary, seconded by Mr. Rothwell, that the House do now proceed to consider certain telegrams received from the delegates sent to London, and that, during such consideration, strangers be ordered to withdraw.

Ordered accordingly.

It was moved by Mr. Rothwell, seconded by Mr. McGrath, that the following resolutions be adopted:—

“*Whereas* this House did, on the sixth instant, pass certain resolutions relative to proposals submitted to the Legislature of this colony by the delegates appointed by it to express to the British Parliament and people this colony’s objections to the Bill proposed to be enacted by the Imperial Parliament for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland;

And whereas since the passing of the same the said delegates have furnished that further information which this House expressed its desire for by a resolution adopted and transmitted to the said delegates on the seventh instant;

And whereas it doth now appear to this House that the proposals made by the said delegates to the Imperial Government and Parliament, without the approval of this Legislature, embodied the only terms that would likely meet with the approval of the British Parliament, and thus prevent more objectionable legislation;

Resolved,—That, whilst this House strongly protests against the injustice of the legislation demanded by the Imperial Government, it will adopt a measure of legislation in the direction indicated by the said delegates on the understanding that the conditions of further permanent legislation shall be approved of by the colony.

Resolved,—That a message be sent to the Hon. Legislative Council, asking permission to withdraw the resolutions sent up to them from this House on the eighth instant, and asking their concurrence in the foregoing resolution.”

And the question being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the resolutions seventeen, namely: Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, The Chairman of the Board of Works, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Webber, Mr. Duff, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. Dawe, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Rothwell, Capt. Blandford, Mr. Rolls, Mr. Munn, and Mr. Shea; and against the resolutions five, namely: Mr. Murray, Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, Mr. Murphy, and Dr. Tait.

So it passed in the affirmative, and was ordered accordingly.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, as follows:—

“*Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly, in reply to their message of the ninth instant, that they assent to the withdrawal of the resolutions on the French treaties question sent up from the Assembly on the eighth instant. And the Legislative Council also acquaint the House of Assembly that they concur in the resolutions sent up from the Assembly to-day on the same subject, with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

Council Chamber, 9th May, 1891. E. D. SHEA, *President*.”

“Amendment made by the Legislative Council in and upon the resolution sent up from the House of Assembly on the subject of the French treaties question and the action of the present delegation thereon. Expunge the first resolution and insert in place thereof the following words: ‘*Resolved*,—That this House will adopt such legislation as may be necessary to carry into effect the proposals made to the Imperial Government and Parliament by the said delegates.’”

It was moved and seconded that the said amendment be adopted, and on question put, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered accordingly, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that the House concurs in and adopts the said amendment.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, his notice to move resolutions in relation to the rejection of the Sealing Bill by the Council was discharged.

Mr. THOMPSON gave notice that, on the first day of next session, he will ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to the prosecution of the seal fishery.

Ordered that the following notices of motion be deferred:—

Of Mr. MURRAY,—To move the following resolution:—

“*Resolved*,—That it is our duty as a Legislature to encourage direct steam communication between Placentia and Fortune Bays and our western outports *via* Halifax and Dominion ports, and that an address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, praying that he will provide for the establishment of such service;”

Of Dr. TAIT,—For Bill entitled “An Act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in this colony;”

Of Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY,—For committee of the whole to consider certain resolutions in relation to the Act for the encouragement of ship-building.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that the said report be received, and that said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

“The Conveyancing Act 1891” was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The Bill entitled “An Act to authorize the raising of a sum of money by loan for the public service of the colony” was read a second time, and it was ordered that the same be committed to committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

Committee on Ship-building Bill;

Second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 3.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if the resolution adopted by this House on Thursday morning last, the 7th inst., in relation to the French Shore question was telegraphed to the delegates in London in accordance with the motion adopted by this House, or if the meaning or purport of that resolution was telegraphed to any one of our delegates by or on behalf of this House, or the Government, since that resolution was passed.

Mr. DUFF gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary whether it is the intention of the Government to provide for the completion and operation of the Carbonear railway.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Monday next, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 11, 1891.

At a quarter past four of the clock in the afternoon, the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: Messrs. Whiteley, F. Morris, Greene, Carty, Rolls, and Munn, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a quorum until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1891.

At a quarter past four of the clock in the afternoon the names of the members present being taken down by the Clerk, namely: Messrs. Thompson, Duff, Rolls, Carty, Munn, Hon. Receiver General, Hallaren, Woodford, and Webber, Mr. Speaker adjourned the House for want of a quorum until to-morrow at four of the clock in the afternoon.

WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1891.

The following petitions were presented, received, and ordered to lie on the table:—

By Mr. MURPHY, from T. Quigley and others, of Torbay, on the subject of roads;

Also, from Wm. Fitzpatrick and others, of the same place, on the same subject;

Also, from John Sullivan and others, of Pouch Cove, on the same subject;

Also, from W. Dodd and others, of Torbay, on the same subject;

Also, from T. Sullivan and others, of Pouch Cove, on the same subject.

By Mr. WOODFORD, from Walter Murray and others, of Chapel Cove, district of Harbor Main, on the subject of a way-office.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the Conveyancing Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the Bill to them referred and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that this report be received, and that the Bill be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Loan Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had passed the Bill without amendment.

Ordered that this report be received, and that the Bill be engrossed and read a third time on to-morrow.

The remainder of the order was, on motion, deferred.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that he had received the following message from the Legislative Council:—

“*Mr. Speaker,*—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bills sent up from the Assembly, severally entitled “An Act respecting the exercise of Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court,” and “An Act to provide for holding an Industrial Exhibition in the town of St. John’s” without amendment.”

Ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at half-past seven o’clock, p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 14, 1891.

The House met at 7.30 p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Murray moved, seconded by Mr. Fearn, the following resolution:—

“*Resolved,*—That it is our duty, as a Legislature, to encourage direct steam communication between Placentia and Fortune Bays and our western outports *via* Halifax and Dominion ports, and that

an address to His Excellency the Governor be adopted, praying that he will provide for the establishment of such service."

And the said motion being put, was agreed to by the House.

Ordered that an address to His Excellency the Governor in conformity with the above resolution be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council.

Pursuant to order, the Bills entitled respectively "The Conveyancing Act 1891," and "An Act for raising a sum of money, by loan, for the public service of this colony" were read a third time.

Ordered that these Bills do pass, and be engrossed, and sent to the Legislative Council with a message desiring their concurrence.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on St. John's Municipal Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered the matter to them referred, had made some progress therein, and had instructed him to ask leave to sit again.

Ordered that this report be received.

The remainder of the order was, on motion, deferred.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask Hon. Speaker to give instructions that he be supplied with copies of all resolutions adopted by this House on the subject of passing an Act of this House in connection with the so-called French Shore question, including those resolutions passed by this House on and between the 7th and 9th instant.

Hon. ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend 53 Vic., cap 1.

Ordered that this House, at its rising, adjourn until Monday next, 18th inst., at four of the clock.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

MONDAY, May 18, 1891.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they had passed the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 4, and to make further provision for the construction and equipment of a line of railway towards Hall's Bay and of a branch to Brigus or Clarke's Beach, and for other purposes,'" without amendment.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on certain resolutions relating to the encouragement of shipbuilding.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the resolutions to them referred, and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted.

Pursuant to order of the House, and on motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, a Bill to encourage shipbuilding was read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time to-morrow.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to municipal affairs of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, had made some progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that said report be received, and that said committee have leave to sit again to-morrow.

Ordered that the following be deferred:—

First reading of Bill to amend 53 Vic., cap. 1;

Committee on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts;

Second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 3.

The Council's amendments on Crown Lands Act were read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. E. P. MORRIS, chairman of committee appointed to consider Bill to incorporate St. John's Electric Tramway Company, presented report of committee and Bill annexed.

Ordered that said report be received.

On motion of Hon. E. P. MORRIS, and pursuant to order, the said Bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table copy of the contract for construction of railway towards Hall's Bay.

Mr. WEBBER presented a petition from James Moody and others, of Trinity, on the subject of the Bait Act.

Ordered that said petition be laid on the table.

Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the rules of the House in reference to all Bills now before the House.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until four of the clock, p.m., to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1891.

The following petitions were presented by Hon. E. P. MORRIS, and ordered to be laid on the table:—

From A. TUCKER and others, of Broad Cove, on the subject of roads;

From S. MACPHERSON and others, of St. John's, on the subject of legislation to protect persons employed in factories.

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the rules of this House be suspended in reference to all Bills now before the House.

It was ordered that the following be deferred:—

First reading of Bill to amend 53 Vic., cap. 1;

Committee on Bill to amend the District Courts Acts.

It was ordered that second reading of Bill to amend 49 Vic., cap. 3, be struck off the order paper.

The House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Bill relating to municipal affairs of St. John's.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that the committee had considered said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received.

On question put that said report be adopted, it was moved by Hon. E. P. Morris, seconded by Mr. Murphy, that section one of the Bill be amended so as to vest the control and management of the local affairs of St. John's in a Board of twelve members instead of seven, and that other sections of the Bill as to quorums, or otherwise, affected by change of number of Councillors, be also amended.

And the question being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the motion twelve, and against it eight.

So it passed in the negative, and the original question being put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and was ordered accordingly.

Ordered that said Bill be now read a third time, and the Bill was read a third time accordingly.

Ordered that said Bill do pass and be entitled "An Act to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's, and for other purposes,'" and that said Bill be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, the Bill relating to shipbuilding was read a second time and was committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act for the encouragement and improvement of shipbuilding."

Ordered that said Bill be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order, the Bill to incorporate the St. John's Electric Tramway Company was read a second time and was committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed same with amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to incorporate the St. John's Electric Tramway Company."

Ordered that said Bill be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

The Council's amendments to the Act to amend the Crown Lands Act were read a second time, and ordered to be referred to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that they had adopted the said amendments with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted.

The said amendments, as amended, were read a third time, and it was ordered that the same be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence.

A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting this House that the Council adopted the amendments of the House in and upon the Council's amendments in the Crown Lands Act without amendment.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will move the suspension of the rules of the House in reference to all matters to come before it for the remainder of this session.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, at four of the clock p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 20, 1891.

Mr. CARTY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Acting Attorney General to lay on the table a copy of the letter of instructions sent by him to Mr. Dwyer, J.P., authorizing him to investigate and report upon the claims of the inhabitants of St. George's Bay;

Also that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table a copy of the petition to the Governor from the inhabitants of St. George's Bay asking for compensation for losses sustained by them in the spring of 1890.

Mr. MORINE laid on the table of the House (*a.*) communication from the delegates to the Legislature, which was read; before which reading it was ordered that, during the consideration of the said communication, strangers withdraw.

Mr. MORINE also laid on the table the following documents:—

(*b.*) Copy of resolutions adopted by the delegates, as follows:

“ *Whereas* it is desirable that the Legislature, after being placed in possession of complete information of all the facts, should express its opinion as to the best course to be adopted with regard the temporary Bill;

Resolved,—That Mr. Morine, one of our number, be requested to return to the colony by the steamer sailing on 12th instant to inform the Legislature as above set forth;

Resolved,—That a letter be sent by the delegates to the Legislature setting forth confidentially the reasons for adopting the course which they have pursued as may influence them in their future proceedings with respect to recommending the adoption or otherwise of the temporary Bill; and that Mr. Morine will further explain with respect to the above matters;

Resolved,—That the Legislature be asked to convey as speedily as possible an expression of its opinion with respect to the further steps to be taken by the delegates.

Passed unanimously May 11, 1891;”

- (c.) Copy of letter from Colonial Office, 22nd April, 1891;
Copy of letter from Lord Knutsford, 22nd April, 1891;
Copy of letter from Lord Salisbury, 22nd April, 1891;
Copy of letter from Lord Salisbury, 22nd April, 1891;
Copy of letter from Lord Knutsford, 28th April, 1891;
Copy of letter from Colonial Office, 29th April, 1891;
Copy of letter from Colonial Office, 4th May, 1891;
- (d.) Copy letter delegates to Lord Knutsford, 1st May, 1891;
- (e.) Copy letter delegates to Lord Knutsford, 6th May, 1891;
- (f.) Copies letters to *Times*, *Standard*, and *Daily News*, 6th May, 1891;
- (g.) Copy letter from Lord Herschell, 6th May, 1891;
- (h.) Copy letter from Lord Herschell, 7th May, 1891;
- (i.) Copy letter Sir R. Herbert to delegates in reply to letter of May 6th, to Lord Knutsford;
- (j.) Copy letter delegates to Lord Knutsford, 11th May, 1891;
- (k.) Copy of Bill in Lords, ordered 19th March to be printed;
- (l.) Copy of Bill in Lords, ordered 4th May to be printed;
- (m.) Copy of Bill in Lords, ordered 8th May to be printed;
- (n.) Newspaper containing debate in House of Lords on May 4th, 1891, on fisheries question.

On motion of Hon Colonial Secretary, pursuant to notice, it was ordered that the rules of the House be suspended in respect of all business to come before the House for the remainder of the session.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Morris, and pursuant to order, the Bill to amend 53 Vic., cap. 1, was read a first and second time, and was committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed same without amendment.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that the Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was read a third time, and it was ordered that same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the Crown Lands Act of 1891," and that the said Bill be engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Pursuant to order of the day, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on District Courts Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

Pursuant to order, the bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to amend the District Courts Acts, and the Act 52 Vic., cap. 25, and title 29, cap. 112, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Illegitimate Children,'" and be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence therein.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 21, 1891.

The House met at five o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. THOMPSON presented a petition from A. R. Neilson and others, of Exploit's Bay, praying for call of mail steamer.

Ordered that said petition be laid on the table.

Mr. HALLAREN, chairman of select committee appointed on petition of F. J. Kenny, presented report of said committee, which is as follows:—

"The select committee appointed on the petition of F. J. Kenny beg to report that they have considered the matter to them referred, and having heard the evidence given by Mr. Kenny, which is hereto

annexed, and after hearing Mr. Greene, Q.C., of counsel for Mr. Kenny, they are of opinion that the petitioner has sustained a large loss by reason of the misconduct of the trustee.

The committee recommend the prayer of the petition to the favourable consideration of the House. All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. HALLAREN, *Chairman*,
W. H. WHITELEY,
M. H. CARTY,
J. P. THOMPSON.

Committee Room, May 21, 1891."

On motion of Mr. Thompson, it was ordered that the following address do pass, and be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council:—

"To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the accompanying petition of A. R. Neilson, and other inhabitants of Exploit's Bay, praying for call of mail steamer, respectfully request that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the said petition into your favourable consideration and make such order therein as may appear reasonable."

On motion of Mr. Hallaren, it was ordered that the following address do pass, and be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of the Executive Council:—

"To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the ac-

companying petition of F. J. Kenny, respectfully request that Your Excellency will take the same into your favourable consideration."

Mr. MORINE laid on the table copy of address of the Newfoundland delegates in the House of Lords.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they had passed the Loan Bill without amendment.

It was ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, at half-past seven of the clock in the evening.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 22, 1891.

The House met at half-past seven p.m., pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, it was ordered that an intimation be sent to the Legislative Council that the action of the delegates sent to England on the French treaties question would now be stated by Mr. Morine.

On the like motion, it was ordered that strangers withdraw, and that members of the Legislative Council be admitted.

Mr. MORINE laid upon the table newspapers containing—

(a.) Copy of debate in House of Lords on second reading of Newfoundland Fisheries Bill;

(b.) Copy of debate in House of Lords on third reading of said Bill.

On motion of Hon. Colonial Secretary, it was ordered that Mr. Morine be now heard as to the action in England of the said delegates.

After hearing Mr. Morine, it was ordered that when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, Saturday, at four of the clock p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, May 23, 1891.

Mr. MORINE drew the attention of Mr. Speaker to the fact that strangers are present, and moved that strangers be ordered to withdraw. Ordered accordingly.

Mr. MORINE, on behalf of the delegates of this Legislature to England on French treaties question, asked leave to introduce a Bill entitled "An Act for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland," and, leave being granted, he moved that the said Bill be now read a first time.

Pursuant to order, the said Bill was then read a first time, and it was ordered that the same be read a second time presently.

On motion of Mr. Morine that the Bill be now read a second time,

Mr. MURPHY asked leave to present a petition from Richard Hanley and others, praying that the introduction of the said Bill and the discussion thereof take place with open doors, and he moved in amendment of the question as to the second reading of the Bill, that strangers be admitted; and the motion was seconded by Mr. Greene.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled that the motion of Mr. Murphy was out of order.

Mr. MURPHY moved, seconded by Mr. GREENE, that the ruling of the Speaker be not sustained by the House.

And the question being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the motion, two, namely: Mr. Murphy and Mr. Greene; and against the motion, twelve, namely: Hon'ble Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, Mr. Morine, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Woodford, Dr. Tait, and Mr. Fearn; so it passed in the negative, and was ordered accordingly.

Mr. MURPHY moved, seconded by Dr. TAIT, that the said Bill be read this day six months.

The amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment, four, namely: Mr. Murphy, Dr. Tait, Mr. Greene, and Mr. Carty; and against the amendment, fourteen, namely: Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon'ble E. P. Morris, Mr. Morine, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Geran, Mr. Webber, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. F. Morris, Mr. Woodford, and Mr. Fearn; so it passed in the nega-

tive; and the question that the said Bill be now read a second time being put, it passed in the affirmative on a like division, and was ordered accordingly.

The said Bill was then read a second time.

The question being put that the said Bill be now committed to committee of the whole House, it passed in the affirmative on division similar to the division on the second reading, and it was ordered accordingly.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the said Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they had passed the Bill sent up entitled "An Act to provide for the improvement of Education" with some amendments to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.

Pursuant to order, the said amendments were read a first and second time, and were committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said amendments, had made some progress and asked leave to sit again.

Ordered that said report be received, and that said committee have leave to sit again.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until Tuesday next at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

TUESDAY, May 26, 1891.

HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House statement signed by N. Butt and H. McDonald in *re* alleged injury by officers or seamen of men-of-war.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting the House that they had passed, without amendment, the Bill sent up, entitled "An Act to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1890."

Pursuant to order, a message was sent to the Legislative Council, requesting that they furnish to this House an account of their contingent expenses of the present session.

MR. MURRAY moved, seconded by Mr. Carty, that the following resolution be adopted:—

"*Whereas* a Bill was introduced into this House on Saturday last, 23rd May, entitled 'The Newfoundland French Treaties Act,' for the purpose of giving effect to the administration of Her Majesty's Government on the so-called French Shore;

And whereas said Bill passed to its first and second reading in this House in secret session, that is, with closed doors, or in privilege;

And whereas it is expedient and in the public interest that members of this House wishing to do so may have an opportunity of expressing their views in public on the said Bill;

Therefore resolved,—That when the aforesaid Bill comes up for its third reading before this House, the third reading of the said Bill, and any discussion connected therewith, shall be had publicly, in open session, and not in secret session with closed doors or in privilege."

The motion being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the motion, 2; against, 14. For the motion: Messrs. Murray and Carty. Against: Hons. Colonial Secretary, Receiver General, Surveyor General, Mr. Morris, The Financial Secretary, Messrs. Morine, Burgess, Geran, Whiteley, Dawe, McGrath, Hallaren, F. Morris, and Dr. Tait. So it passed in the negative.

The HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY informed the House that he had this afternoon received from the delegates in London a telegram in reference to the French treaties question, which telegram he read.

On motion of Mr. Morine, it was ordered that the Bill entitled "An Act for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland" be now re-committed to committee of the whole House.

Then the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the said Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said Bill and had made certain further amendments therein.

Ordered that the said report be received.

On question put that the said report be adopted, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the adoption of the report eleven, namely: Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, Mr. Morine, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Geran, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren, and Mr. F. Morris; and against the adoption six, namely: The Financial Secretary, Mr. Dawe, Dr. Tait, Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, and Mr. Murray.

So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly.

On motion that the said Bill, as amended, be now read a third time, and question put, the House divided thereon, when the names appeared as on the division as to the adoption of the said report of the committee of the whole, and it was ordered accordingly that the said Bill be now read a third time.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland."

Ordered that the said Bill be sent to the Legislative Council with a message requesting their concurrence in its provisions.

Mr. GREENE gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary to lay on the table of the House, at an early date, a detailed statement of the affairs of the General Water Company for the years 1885-6-7 and 8.

Mr. MURRAY gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary, as acting leader of the Government, if the purchase of the Newfoundland Railway has been completed; and, if so, what sum has been paid or agreed to be paid for said purchase.

Mr. McGRATH gave notice that, on to-morrow, he will ask the Hon. Colonial Secretary if it is the intention of the Government to

take such steps as may be necessary to see that the Railway contractors employ Newfoundland labour, when the same can be procured, to the exclusion of foreign labour.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until the hour of four of the clock of to-morrow.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1891.

The following message was received from the Legislative Council:—

“ *Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have adopted and passed the accompanying report on the printing and contingencies of this House for the present session.

Council Chamber, May 27, 1891.”

E. D. SHEA, *President*.

Ordered that said report be referred to the committee of this House appointed on contingencies.

The following message was received from the Legislative Council:—

“ *Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly, entitled “An Act for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland” with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.

E. D. SHEA, *President*.

Council Chamber, 27th May, 1891.”

Pursuant to order, the said amendment was read and adopted, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House has adopted and passed the said amendment.

Pursuant to order, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on Council's amendments on Education Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. GERAN took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said amendments and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received.

On motion that said report be adopted, it was moved by Mr. Morine, as an amendment to the amendments, "that the words 'on the nomination of the ecclesiastical bodies they represent' be retained in the amendments adopted by this House."

And the amendment being put, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the amendment two, namely: Mr. Morine and Mr. Carty; and against the amendment eight, namely: Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, Mr. Geran, Mr. McGrath, Mr. F. Morris, and Mr. Woodford.

So it passed in the negative.

The question that the said report be adopted being put, it passed in the affirmative, and it was ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council, acquainting them that this House has passed the said amendments as amended.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, at four of the clock, p.m.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

THURSDAY, May 28, 1891.

Mr. HALLAREN presented the following petitions:—

From James Fahey and others, of the Goulds, on the subject of roads;

From W. A. Green and others, of Clarke's Beach, on the subject of a wharf.

Ordered that said petitions be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Greene, the following address was ordered to pass and be presented to His Excellency by such members of this House as are of His Excellency's Council:—

“ To His Excellency Lieut.-Colonel Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly having had under consideration the salary of John Casey, Esquire, Commissioner of Poor, respectfully request that your Excellency will be pleased to take the same into your favourable consideration, and make such order thereon as may appear reasonable.”

Mr. CARTY laid on the table of the House the following telegram:

“ May 27th. M. H. CARTY, M.H.A.

French war-ships have taken up cod-traps and landed them on shore, and strictly forbidden inhabitants sell bait Americans; steam-launch driving boats from sides of American schooners; the injury is done, and they are gone. C. R. BISHOP.”

The following messages were received from the Legislative Council:—

“ *Mr. Speaker,*—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled ‘ An Act to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5, entitled ‘ An Act to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's, and for other purposes ’ with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.”

“ *Mr. Speaker,*—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled ‘ An Act for the encouragement and improvement of Shipbuilding ’ with some amendments, to which they request the concurrence of the Assembly.”

The Council's amendments upon the Shipbuilding Bill were read a first and second time, and were committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said amendments and passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that this House has passed said amendments without amendment.

The Council's amendments upon the Municipal Bill were read a first and second time, and were committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said amendments, and had passed the same without amendment.

Ordered that the said report be received and adopted, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that this House has passed the said amendments without amendment.

The Hon. COLONIAL SECRETARY laid on the table of the House the following telegram:—

“London, May 28, 1891. BOND—MORINE.

As delegates were going to the bar of the Commons at four o'clock to-day a letter was received by them agreeing to drop the Imperial Bill after its second reading. The Liberals objected to a second reading as unnecessary, and moved the adjournment of the debate, which motion was lost on division. The second reading was moved, but after a long debate the Government accepted a second motion to adjourn the debate, and the Bill was dropped. The debate lasted five hours, and strong sympathy with the Colony was expressed; but, if the Colonial Act had not been passed, the Imperial Bill would have passed without opposition. Staveley Hill, Q.C., (Conservative), and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, (Liberal), led the opposition to the Imperial Bill. We proceed to consider the terms of a permanent Bill to replace the temporary Act. DELEGATES.”

The following message was received from the Legislative Council;—

“*Mr. Speaker*,—The Legislative Council acquaint the House of Assembly that they have passed the Assembly’s amendments on the Council’s amendments on the Bill sent up from the Assembly entitled ‘An Act for the improvement of Education’ with an amendment, to which they request the concurrence of the House of Assembly.”

The said amendment was read a first and a second time, and it was ordered that the same be now committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from the said committee reported that they had considered the said amendment and had adopted the same with an amendment.

Ordered that said report be received.

On question put that said report be adopted, the House divided thereon, when there appeared for the adoption eleven, namely: Hon. Surveyor General, Hon. E. P. Morris, Mr. Geran, Mr. Whiteley, Mr. McGrath, Mr. Hallaren, Mr. Fearn, Mr. Greene, Mr. Carty, Mr. Morine, and Mr. Shea; against the adoption four, namely: Hon. Colonial Secretary, Hon. Receiver General, Dr. Tait and Mr. Murray.

So it passed in the affirmative and was ordered accordingly, and that a message be sent to the Legislative Council acquainting them that this House has passed the said amendment with an amendment.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that it is the intention of His Excellency the Governor to prorogue the present session of Assembly on Saturday next, at two of the clock in the afternoon.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until to-morrow, at four of the clock in the afternoon.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

FRIDAY, May 29, 1891.

A message was received from the Legislative Council acquainting this House that they concur in the amendment made by this House upon the Council's amendment upon the Education Bill.

The following petitions were presented and ordered to be laid on the table.—

By Mr. MURPHY, from James Wheeler and others, of St. John's, on the subject of the Customs' tariff.

By Mr. CARTY, from Rev. M. O'Rourke and others, of Gravels,
a. For call of mail steamer;
b. For telegraph extension.

Hon. E. P. MORRIS, from committee on contingent expenses of House, presented report of the committee, and on his motion it was ordered that the House resolve itself into committee of the whole to consider the resolution therein.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Mr. WHITELEY took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman from said committee reported that they had considered the report and resolution, and had adopted the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted.

It was moved by Hon. Mr. Morris that, pursuant to said resolution, the Contingencies Bill be read a first time; and, pursuant to order, the same was read a first and a second time, and committed to committee of the whole House.

Mr. SPEAKER left the chair.

Hon. RECEIVER GENERAL took the chair of the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the chair.

The chairman reported that they had considered the said Bill, and had passed the same with some amendments.

Ordered that said report be received and adopted, and that said Bill, as amended, be engrossed and read a third time presently.

The said Bill was then read a third time, and it was ordered that the same do pass, and be entitled "An Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature."

Ordered that a message be sent to the Legislative Council with the said Bill, requesting their concurrence therein.

Ordered that, when this House rises, it adjourn until noon tomorrow.

Then the House adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1891.

The House met at twelve o'clock, pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the Legislative Council that they had passed the Contingencies Bill without amendment.

Mr. MORINE laid on the table the following telegram:—

“LONDON, May 30, '91. MORINE—BOND:—The Imperial Government have confirmed in writing to us their former assurances that they will discuss and arrange forthwith the terms of a Bill for the establishment of Courts to administer the treaties with the French, and that they will abstain from all further piecemeal arbitration, except in a case of paramount importance to the Empire as a whole.”

At two of the clock a message from His Excellency the Governor was delivered by W. F. Rennie, Esquire, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, commanding the immediate attendance of Mr. Speaker and the House in the Council Chamber.

Accordingly Mr. Speaker and the House attended His Excellency the Governor in the Council Chamber.

And Mr. Speaker, at the Bar of the Council, addressed His Excellency as follows:—

“MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

The House of Assembly of Newfoundland have voted the supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the public service. In the name of the House of Assembly I present to your Excellency the following Bills:

1. An Act to provide for the naturalization of aliens.
2. An Act respecting the postal service.
3. An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1889.
4. An Act to amend the Bank Fishermen's Insurance Act.

5. An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 21, entitled 'An Act to provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths.'
6. An Act to amend the Merchandize Marks Act, 1888.
7. An Act to amend the Temperance Act of 1889.
8. An Act to amend an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 18, entitled 'An Act to amend title 26, chapter 100, of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of pilots and pilotage for the port of St. John's.'
9. An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 8, entitled 'An Act for the promotion of agriculture.'
10. An Act to amend the law relating to the preservation of game and deer, and also to amend the law relating to the inland fisheries.
11. An Act to provide for holding an industrial exhibition in the town of St. John's.
12. An Act to amend the Crown Lands Act of 1884.
13. An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into this colony and its dependencies.
14. An Act to regulate the means of egress from churches, theatres, and other public buildings.
15. An Act to amend the Newfoundland Judicature Act of 1889 and the Judicature Amendment Act of 1890.
16. An Act to amend the jury law:
17. An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for constructing and repairing roads, streets, bridges, and other public works within the colony, and to make provision for the protection and preservation of the same.
18. An Act for granting to Her Majesty a sum of money for defraying the expenses of the civil government of the colony for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1891, and for other purposes.
19. An Act to amend 51 Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the management of the municipal affairs of the town of St. John's, and for other purposes.'
20. An Act to provide for Newfoundland Lloyd's classification and registry of shipping, and for the encouragement and improvement of shipbuilding.

21. An Act respecting the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

22. An Act relating to the publication of the Consolidated Statutes.

23. An Act to amend an Act passed in the 53rd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to amend 52 Vic., cap. 4, and to make further provision for the construction and equipment of a line of railway towards Hall's Bay and of a branch to Brigus or Clarke's Beach, and for other purposes.'

24. An Act to indemnify His Excellency the Governor for certain moneys advanced by him from the public treasury for the service of the colony.

25. An Act to provide for the improvement of education.

26. An Act to authorize the raising of a sum of money, by loan, for the public service of the colony.

27. An Act to amend the Crown Lands Act, 1890.

28. An Act to amend an Act passed in the 52nd year of the reign of Her present Majesty, entitled 'An Act to provide for the formation of a Fisheries Commission, and for other purposes.'

29. An Act for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland.

30. An Act to provide for the contingent expenses of the Legislature."

To which Bills His Excellency was pleased to assent.

[31. An Act to amend 53 Vic., cap. 14, entitled "An Act to amend title 28, cap. 109 of the Consolidated Statutes, entitled 'Of Masters and Servants,'" received His Excellency's assent during the session.]

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following speech to both branches of the Legislature:—

“Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

Having assented to the various important enactments which have occupied your attention during the last three months, I am glad to be enabled to bring to a close your labours for the past session, and thus allow you to return to your ordinary engagements.

I thank you for the careful deliberation which you have bestowed on those measures which have been submitted to you, and I trust that they will prove of material advantage to the several interests affected.

It is a matter of congratulation that the delegates appointed by your Honourable House to lay before the British Parliament the views of the Legislature and people of the colony respecting the Bill introduced by the Imperial Government for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting fisheries in Newfoundland have been successful in eliciting the sympathy of the British Parliament and people, and that the temporary measure of legislation enacted by you has been held to be sufficiently comprehensive to induce the withdrawal of the Imperial Bill.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the maintenance of the public service. The large increase which you have made in the grant for education and which is to provide for additional compensation to teachers will, I trust, not only aid a most deserving class of public officials, but will also promote a larger degree of efficiency in our educational institutions. The loan which you have authorized, with a view to the purchase of the Newfoundland railway, will enable my Government to remove conflicting interests and bring under one control the whole railway system of the colony.

Mr. President and Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Honourable House of Assembly:

The Convention for reciprocal trade between this Colony and the United States of America, to which I adverted in my address on the opening of this session of the Legislature, has not yet received Her Majesty's assent. I hope that the difficulties which have prevented the ratification of such an arrangement may ultimately be removed.

That the interests of the industrial classes have not failed to engage your attention and secure your sympathy is amply attested by the passage of the amendments in the Crown Lands Act, which will facilitate the acquisition and working of our mineral lands and encourage the introduction of capital for the utilization of our forests; and also by the passage of the Bank Fishery and Shipbuilding Acts, which, while duly regarding the rights of the employer, extend protection to the seamen and fishermen of the Colony.

As affecting the prosperity of all classes, I rejoice to be able to congratulate you upon the result of the seal-fishing voyage, and I venture to indulge in the hope that this may be an omen of fuller success in all those industrial operations in which the people of this Colony are engaged."

After which the Honourable the President of the Legislative Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor, said:—

"GENTLEMEN,—

It is the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor that this General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday, the sixteenth day of July next; and this General Assembly is accordingly prorogued until Thursday, the sixteenth day of July, to be then and here holden."

GEO. M. JOHNSON,

Clerk of the House of Assembly.

APPENDIX
CONTAINING
A LIST OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE
SOCIETY OF
THE
SOCIETY OF
THE
SOCIETY OF



APPENDIX.



Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.

Second block of faint, illegible text, continuing the introductory or title information.



APPENDIX



APPENDIX.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND FOR YEAR 1891.

Government House :		
His Excellency the Governor	\$12,000	
The Private Secretary	924	
The Governor's Orderly	300	
Keeper of the Lodge	277	
Fuel and Light	1,700	
	<hr/>	\$15,201
Colonial Secretary's Office :		
The Colonial Secretary	2,400	
First Clerk	1,124	
Second Clerk	1,000	
Office-Keeper and Messenger ...	680	
	<hr/>	5,204
Receiver General's Office :		
The Receiver General	2,400	
First Clerk	1,300	
Second Clerk	600	
	<hr/>	4,300
Customs Department :		
The Assistant Collector	1,600	
Landing and Tide Surveyor ..	1,300	
First Landing Waiter	1,100	
Second Landing Waiter	1,000	
Third Landing Waiter	1,000	
Examining Officer	1,000	
First Clerk and Warehouse-keeper ..	1,100	
Second Clerk	900	
Third Clerk	800	
	<hr/>	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$9,800	\$24,705

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$9,800	\$24,705
Fourth Clerk	700	
Fifth Clerk	700	
Assistant Clerk in Landing and Tide Surveyor's office	600	
To defray the expenses of examining invoices.	231	
Non-official members of Board of Revenue...	231	
Two Lockers	960	
Tidewaiters and boatmen, including Hr. Grace.	17,500	
House-keeper	240	
Incidentals	6,000	
Fuel and light	400	
Labrador Revenue Cruiser.....	2,000	
Revenue Protection on South Coast.....	6,000	
Sub-Collectors:		
Labrador, East Coast, with 5 per cent on duties	750	
Blanc Sablon, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	462	
Tilt Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	340	
Little Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690	
Twillingate, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690	
Fogo, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	690	
Greenspond, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	690	
Trinity, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	800	
Carbonear, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690	
Harbor Grace (not to exceed \$1,182), with 2½ per cent. on duties	739	
Landing Waiter and Clerk at Harbor Grace...	600	
Brigus, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690	
Placentia, with 2½ per cent. on duties (not to exceed \$700)	500	
LaManche and Oderin, with 2½ per cent. on duties	462	
Burin, with 2½ per cent. on duties	690	
Lamalaine, with 2½ per cent on duties.....	550	
Bay-Du-Nord and English Harbor, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	462	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$55,857	\$24,705

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$55,857	\$24,705
Harbor Briton, with 2½ per cent. on duties....	462	
Gaultois, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	550	
Pushthrough, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	462	
LaPoile, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	690	
Channel, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	462	
St. George's Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties..	400	
Bay of Islands, with 2½ per cent. on duties....	400	
Bonne Bay, with 2½ per cent. on duties.....	400	
Flower's Cove, with 2½ per cent. on duties....	400	
Preventive Officers :		
St. Anthony, with 20 per cent. on duties.....	200	
La Scie, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	200	
Botwoodville, with 10 per cent. on duties....	200	
King's Cove, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Catalina, with 10 per cent on duties.....	231	
Heart's Content, with 10 per cent. on duties...	100	
Bay Roberts, with 10 per cent. on duties....	300	
Harbor Main, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	280	
Holyrood, with 20 per cent. on duties.....	100	
Bay Bulls, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Ferryland, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Renews, with 20 per cent. on duties.....	100	
Trepassey, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	281	
St. Mary's, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Little Placentia, with 10 per cent. on duties...	231	
Black River, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	240	
St. Lawrence, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	281	
Fortune, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	281	
Grand Bank, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Burgeo, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	231	
Rose Blanche, with 10 per cent. on duties....	281	
Codroy, with 10 per cent. on duties.....	120	
Percentage on duties to Outport officers.....	5,000	
		69,895
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$94,600

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$94,600
Financial Department :		
The Financial Secretary	1,662	
Clerk in Financial Secretary's Office	1,200	
		2,862
Board of Works :		
The Chairman	2,000	
The Secretary and Book-keeper	1,200	
Two Clerks.....	1,000	
Sup't of Public Buildings and Lighthouses....	1,200	
Clerk to ditto ditto.	1,000	
Foreman of Public Works....	624	
Members of Board of Works (4).....	800	
		7,824
Colonial Building :		
The Keeper.....	300	
Fuel and Light.....	1,200	
		1,500
Legislative Contingencies :		
Estimated amount.....		35,000
Crown Lands :		
The Surveyor General.....	2,400	
Director of Geological Survey.....	1,200	
Assistant Geological Surveyor	600	
Clerk	250	
Curator of Museum	400	
First Clerk.....	1,124	
Second Clerk.....	900	
Surveyor.....	800	
Assistant Surveyor	500	
Third Clerk.....	600	
Two Junior Clerks at \$250 and one at \$360...	860	
Messenger.	286	
Land and Geological Surveys.....	6,000	
		15,920
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$157,706

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$157,706
Government Engineer :		
The Government Engineer.....	2,400	
Assistant to Government Engineer.....	840	
Clerk.....	600	
Messenger.....	288	
		4,128
Judicial Department :		
The Chief Justice.....	5,000	
Two Assistant Judges.....	8,000	
Attorney General.....	2,400	
Solicitor General.....	1,200	
Sheriff Central District.....	1,385	
Sheriff Northern District.....	1,385	
Sheriff Southern District.....	923	
Bailiff Central District and Keeper Court House	650	
Chief Clerk S. Court and Registrar of Deeds.	2,000	
First Clerk in Chief Clerk & Registrar's office.	800	
Second Clerk in Chief Clerk & Registrar's office	600	
Stationery for Registrar's office	200	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	500	
Crown Prosecutions.....	4,000	
Magisterial Enquiries	400	
Circuit of Judges and hire of steamers.....	5,500	
		34,943
Police Department :		
Two Judges, Central District Court	4,000	
District Judge, Harbor Grace.....	1,800	
District Judge, Harbor Grace, travelling ex- penses	240	
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collection License Fund.....	1,570	
Newfoundland Constabulary.....	50,000	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50	
St. John's Penitentiary, for maintenance and salaries	7,000	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$64,660	\$196,777

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$64,660	\$196,777
St. John's Penitentiary, for expenses of broom department.....	2,500	
Outports:		
Twenty-four Magistrates	} As per Detailed Statement. }	20,631
Two Clerks of the Peace		
Twelve Gaolers.....		
Twenty Constables		
		87,791
Court Houses and Gaols:		
Supplies		11,000
Ferries:		
Estimated amount for this service.....		5,076
Postal Department:		
Estimated amount for this service		63,000
Repairs Public Buildings:		
Block House	200	
Colonial Building	630	
Custom House, St. John's	400	
Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	50	
Drill Shed.....	180	
Government House.....	2,300	
Government fence... ..	1,100	
Imperial property	600	
Kerosene Oil Store	200	
Lunatic Asylum: ordinary, \$1,100; extraordinary, \$550.....	1,650	
Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	3,000	
Penitentiary fence.....	1,830	
Poor Asylum.....	500	
Quidi Vidi Hospital, St. John's.....	600	
St. George's Hospital, St. John's: ordinary, \$200; new roof, \$500.....	700	
St. John's Court House and Penitentiary	2,200	16,140
		<u>16,140</u>
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$379,784

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$379,784
Interest on Public Debt:		
On account of funded debt, <i>i.e.</i> ..	\$4,138,627.49	177,203
On account of temporary loan, due the London and West- minster Bank	664,800.00	26,814
On account of floating debt of the colony, as per balance sheet, December 31st, 1890.	418,386.59	16,736
	\$5,221,814.08	
Estimated interest on railway bonds for 1891..	12,000	
	—————	232,753
Steam Subsidies:		
Winter service to Halifax.....	11,760	
Ocean steam to and from Liverpool, &c... ..	57,600	
Coastal steam to South, West and North	59,000	
Coastal steam to Labrador.....	8,000	
	—————	136,360
Relief of Poor:		
The Commissioner.....	1,385	
Inspector.....	800	
Assistant	400	
District Surgeons, St. John's.....	925	
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay.....	139	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	462	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385	
Resident Physician, St. John's Hospital	2,000	
Attendant Physician, St. John's Hospital.....	400	
Keeper of Poor Asylum.....	400	
Permanent and Casual Poor	150,000	
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum.....	9,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	20,000	
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospitals ...	9,000	
Shipwrecked Crews... :	3,000	
	—————	199,296
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$948,193

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$948,193
Pensions :		
Joseph Crowdy, late Clerk in Colonial Secretary's office.....	924	
Paul Carty, late Inspector of Police.....	1,440	
Miss Solomon.....	231	
Harriet Oke.....	200	
Widow Buckley.....	116	
Rebecca Oke.....	100	
Widow Fennessey.....	80	
Dr. Stabb, late Physician Lunatic Asylum....	1,385	
	<hr/>	4,476
Education :		
Estimated amount for this service.....		143,500
Fog and Noonday Guns :		
Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun.....	100	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun.....	48	
Ammunition.....	800	
	<hr/>	948
Block House, Signal Station :		
Two men's salaries, \$220 and 200.....	420	
Fuel and Light.....	70	
Chronometer Time.....	100	
	<hr/>	590
Roads and Bridges :		
Estimated amount for this service....		119,000
Miscellaneous :		
Printing and Stationery.....	\$8,000	
Postages, Telegrams and Incidentals.....	2,000	
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	2,500	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,500	
Lighting and cleansing St. John's Streets, (including lighting South Side).....	8,400	
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	500	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231	
	<hr/>	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$24,131	\$1,216,707

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$24,131	\$1,216,707
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace.....	120	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....	116	
Dorcas Society, Twillingate.....	100	
St. John's Factory.....	462	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department.....	231	
Ladies' St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's	231	
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Harbor Grace...	120	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's	462	
Agricultural Grant, (General).....	1,700	
Agricultural Grant, (Conception Bay).....	462	
Keeper Half-way House, Salmonier.....	162	
Repairs of Town Clock, and for attendance on clocks in public offices.....	200	
Inspector of Weights and Measures.....	93	
Inspector of Meats.....	250	
Special votes for public works.....	36,000	
Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates, and Har- bor Master.....	1,920	
Assistant Examiners and Boat hire.....	600	
To encourage instructors of Masters and Mates	200	
To encourage Ship Building.....	10,000	
Bait Fishes Protection Act.....	40,000	
To educate Deaf and Dumb.....	500	
To educate the Blind.....	300	
Wolf Act.....	100	
Board of Health and Quarantine Act.....	10,000	
Registration of Jurors.....	350	
Maintenance of Telegraph lines.....	18,000	
Maintenance of General Light-houses.....	45,000	
Observatory vote.....	160	
Rent of public offices.....	1,180	
Fuel and attendance public offices.....	350	
Railway subsidy.....	45,400	
To encourage Home Industries.....	8,000	
Medical attendance on Labrador Coast, &c....	800	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$247,700	\$1,216,707

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$247,700	\$1,216,707
Protection of Fisheries.....	500	
Census	12,000	
Bay Steam.....	14,000	
Hatcheries	9,000	
Western Steam and extra mail subsidies.....	3,000	
Dry Dock water rates.....	100	
Rent Bannerman Park.....	80	
Museum.....	800	
Promotion of Agriculture	4,000	
Conveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador..	400	
Registration Births, &c., Act.....	1,000	
Pickled Fish Inspection Act.....	1,000	
Sheep Protection Act.....	100	
Expenses Inspection Railway construction....	3,000	
Delegation expenses.....	4,500	301,180
		<hr/>
		1,517,887
Balance in favor of the Colony, 31st Dec., 1891.		3,539
		<hr/>
		<u>\$1,521,426</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Estimated Revenue, 1891.

Customs, including Labrador and West Coast..		\$1,300,000
Postal	\$37,000	
Crown Lands.	3,000	
Licenses.....	4,500	
Miscellaneous sources.....	8,000	
Sewerage, account of interest, (2 years).....	6,922	
Harbor Master's dues and Examiner's fees	1,300	
Light Dues.....	27,000	
Rent of Dock, (4 years).....	60,000	
Interest on debt due by Railway Company...	2,520	
Imperial Mail Subsidy.	19,200	
Interest, account Municipal Act Loan, (2 years)	48,560	
Interest, account Municipal Loan for River-head wharf, (1 year and 168 days).....	424	
Receipts from Broom Factory, Penitentiary...	3,000	221,426
		<u>\$1,521,426</u>

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

 ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

 2
 Estimate for defraying part of the Public Expenditure of the
 Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1891.

Miscellaneous:	
The Private Secretary to the Governor	\$924
The Governor's Orderly	300
Keeper of Lodge, Government House	277
First clerk in Colonial Secretary's office	1,124
Second clerk in Colonial Secretary's office	1,000
Office-keeper and Messenger, Colonial Secretary's office	680
First clerk in Receiver General's office	1,300
Second clerk in Receiver General's office	600
Clerk in the Financial Secretary's office	1,200
Two clerks, Board of Works office	1,000
Superintendent of Public Buildings and Lighthouses	1,200
Clerk to ditto ditto	1,000
Foreman of Public Works	624
First clerk, Surveyor General's office	1,124
Second clerk, Surveyor General's office	900
Surveyor, Surveyor General's office	800
Assistant Surveyor, Surveyor General's office	500
Third clerk, Surveyor General's office	600
Two junior clerks, Surveyor General's office at \$250, and one at \$360	860
Messenger, Surveyor General's office	286
Director of Geological Survey	1,200
Assistant Geological Surveyor	600
Clerk to Director of Geological Survey	250
Curator of Museum	400
Government Engineer	2,400
Assistant to Government Engineer	840
Clerk to Government Engineer	600
Messenger to Government Engineer	288
Keeper of Colonial Building	300
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$23,179

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$23,177	
Keeper half-way house, Salmonier.....	162	
Inspector of Weights and Measures.....	93	
Inspector of Meats.....	250	
Chief Examiner of Masters and Mates, and Harbor Master.....	1,920	
Assistant Examiners, and for boat hire.....	600	
	<u> </u>	26,202
Judicial Department:		
Bailiff Central District and Keeper Court House	650	
Chief Clerk Supreme Court and Registrar of Deeds.....	2,000	
First clerk in Chief Clerk and Registrar's office	800	
Second clerk in Chief Clerk and Registrar's office	600	
Stationery for Registrar's office.....	200	
Crier and Tipstaff, St. John's.....	500	
Crown Prosecutions.....	4,000	
Magisterial Enquiries.....	400	
Circuit of Judges and hire of steamers....	5,500	
	<u> </u>	14,650
Police Department:		
District Judge, Harbor Grace, travelling ex- penses.....	240	
Newfoundland Constabulary.....	50,000	
Clerk of the Peace, St. John's, and for collec- tion of License Fund.....	1,570	
St. John's Penitentiary, for maintenance and salaries.....	7,000	
St. John's Penitentiary, for expenses of broom department.....	2,500	
Keeper of Court House, Harbor Grace.....	50	
Outports:		
Twenty-four Magistrates	{ As per Detailed Statement. }	20,631
Two Clerks of the Peace		
Twelve Gaolers.....		
Twenty Constables.....		
	<u> </u>	81,991
<i>Forwarded</i>		<u>\$122,843</u>

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$122,843
Relief of Poor:		
The Commissioner of Poor.....	1,385	
Inspector	800	
Assistant.....	400	
District Surgeons, St. John's.....	925	
Gaol Surgeon, Conception Bay.....	139	
District Surgeon, Conception Bay	462	
Physician, Lunatic Asylum	1,385	
Resident Physician, St. John's Hospital	2,000	
Attendant Physician, St. John's Hospital	400	
Keeper of Poor Asylum.....	400	
Permanent and Casual Poor	150,000	
Servants and Paupers, Lunatic Asylum	20,000	
Servants and Paupers, Poor Asylum	9,000	
Servants and Paupers, St. John's Hospital....	9,000	
Shipwrecked Crews.....	3,000	
Dorcas Society, St. John's.....	231	
Dorcas Society, Harbor Grace	120	
Dorcas Society, Carbonear.....	116	
Dorcas Society, Twillingate.....	100	
St. John's Factory	462	
Orphan Asylum, Industrial Department	231	
Ladies' St. Vincent de Paul Society, St. John's	231	
St. Vincent de Paul Society, Harbor Grace ...	120	
General Protestant Industrial Society, St. John's	462	
		201,369
Ferries:		
Bonne Bay.....	100	
White Bay.....	100	
Exploits, Burnt Island	80	
Gillard's Cove to Tizzard's Harbor	80	
Herring Neck to Little Harbor.....	120	
Ragged Harbor.....	80	
Deadman's Bay	47	
		\$607
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$607	\$324,212

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$607	\$324,212
Windmill Brook (Cat Harbor)	80	
Greenspond to Ship Island	120	
Greenspond to Mainland	80	
Badger's Quay	200	
King's Cove to Amherst Cove	116	
Trinity Harbor	139	
Trinity, South West Arm	140	
Random Sound	180	
Harbor Grace Harbor	180	
Bay Roberts	160	
Chapel Cove to Duff's (2)	100	
Holyrood (2)	100	
Belle Isle to Topsail	136	
Portugal Cove to Belle Isle	180	
Aquaforte	94	
Trepassey	60	
Holyrood, St. Mary's	80	
Riverhead, St. Mary's	50	
Mall Bay	80	
Salmonier (2)	116	
Admiral's Cove	80	
Branch	60	
Barachois	20	
Great Placentia	180	
Big Head to Spanish Room (2)	156	
Burin to Mud Cove	156	
Corbin	40	
Little St. Lawrence	87	
Grand Beach	40	
Bay de L'eau	110	
Jersey Harbor to Harbor Briton (carrying mails, Bay de L'eau Ferry), (2)	10	
Little Bay to Coomb's Cove	80	
Harbor Briton	120	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$4,137	\$324,212

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$4,137	\$324,212
Harbor Briton to Jersey Harbor.....	140	
Connaigre Bay.....	139	
La Poile Harbor.....	140	
Harbor Le Cou.....	100	
Grandy's Passage.....	100	
Grand Bay.....	120	
Highlands.....	20	
Crabb's Brook.....	60	
Robinson's Head.....	60	
Fischell's Brook.....	60	
	<hr/>	5,076
Fog and Noonday Guns:		
Two men at Fort Amherst, for Fog Gun.....	100	
One man at Signal Hill, for Noon Gun.....	48	
Ammunition.....	800	
	<hr/>	948
Block House, Signal Station:		
Two men's salaries, \$220 and \$200.....	420	
Fuel and Light.....	70	
Chronometer Time.....	100	
	<hr/>	590
Public Buildings:		
Repairs Drill Shed.....	180	
“ Block House.....	200	
“ Colonial Building.....	630	
“ Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	50	
“ Custom House, St. John's.....	400	
“ Government House.....	2,300	
“ Government House Fence.....	1,100	
“ Imperial Property.....	600	
“ Kerosene Oil Store.....	200	
“ Lunatic Asylum, ordinary, \$1,100; ex- traordinary, \$550.....	1,650	
“ Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	3,000	
“ Poor Asylum.....	500	
	<hr/>	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$10,810	\$330,826

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$10,810	\$330,826
Repairs Quidi Vidi Hospital, St. John's.....	600	
" St. George's Hospital, St. John's; ordinary, \$200; extraordinary, \$500..	700	
" St. John's Court House and Penitentiary	2,200	
Fuel and Light, Custom House	400	
Fuel and Light, Government House.....	1,700	
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....	1,200	
Fuel, Light and attendance, Public offices....	350	
Insurance on Public Buildings.....	2,500	
Penitentiary Fence.....	1,830	
Rent of Public offices.....	1,180	
Repairs of Town Clock and for attendance on Clocks in Public offices	200	
Supplies Court Houses and Gaols.....	11,000	
		34,670
Steam Subsidies :		
Winter Service to Halifax.....	11,760	
Ocean Steam, to and from Liverpool, &c.....	57,600	
Coastal Steam, to South, West and North....	59,000	
Coastal Steam, Labrador.....	8,000	
		136,360
Miscellaneous, General :		
Education.....	20,000	
Postal Service.....	63,000	
Land Surveys.....	6,000	
Printing and Stationery.....	8,000	
Postages, Telegrams, and Incidentals.....	2,000	
Unforeseen Contingencies.....	2,500	
Harbor Grace Gas Company.....	500	
Lighting South Side, St. John's.....	400	
Agricultural Grant, (General).....	1,700	
Agricultural Grant, (Conception Bay).....	462	
Special votes for public works	36,000	
To encourage instructors of Masters and Mates	200	
		\$501,856
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$140,762	
		\$501,856

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$140,762	\$501,856
To educate Deaf and Dumb.....	500	
To educate the Blind	300	
Maintenance of Telegraph Lines.....	18,000	
Maintenance of General Light-houses.....	45,000	
Observatory vote.....	160	
Pension to Paul Carty, late Inspector of Police	1,440	
Pension to Widow Buckley.....	116	
Pension to Widow Fenessy.....	80	
Pension to Harriet Oke.....	200	
Pension to Rebecca Oke.....	100	
Pension to Dr. Stabb, late Physician of Lunatic Asylum	1,385	
Medical attendance on Labrador Coast, &c....	800	
Bay Steam... ..	14,000	
Hatcheries	9,000	
Western Steam and Extra Mail Subsidies	3,000	
Census	12,000	
Dry Dock Water Rates	100	
Museum	800	
Rent Bannerman Park	80	
Protection of Fisheries.....	500	
Conveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador..	400	
Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.	1,000	
Pickled Fish Inspection	1,000	
Expenses Inspection Railway Construction . . .	3,000	
Delegation expenses.	4,500	
		258,223
		\$760,079

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

3.
Statement of Balances in the Treasury Department of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st December, 1890, including unexpended Legislative Grants.

Credit Balances.	
Customs Bonds outstanding	\$ 163,427 30
Cash in the Commercial Bank.....	43,215 34
Interest due by St. John's Municipal Council.....	59,288 92
Balance due by Newfoundland Railway Company....	2,021 87
	<u>\$ 267,953 43</u>
Balance against the Colony.....	1,083,186 59
	<u><u>\$1,351,140 02</u></u>

Debit Balances.	
Outstanding Warrants.....	\$ 238,613 65
Outstanding Interest..	57,346 47
Balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland.....	197,696 07
Balance due the London and Westminster Bank ..	664,800 00
Balance due the London and Westminster Bank for short remittance on interest due on above to 31st December, 1890, £325 0s. 1d. stg.	1,560 02
	<u>\$1,160,016 21</u>
Unexpended Legislative Grants.....	191,123 81
	<u><u>\$1,351,140 02</u></u>

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Statement shewing the aggregate amount of the Public Debt of the Colony of Newfoundland on the 31st day of Dec., 1890, and the years in which certain portions of it are repayable.

Am't consolidt'd under Act 22 Vic., cap. 16	\$19,666	22
" " " 23 " " 12	1,153	85
" " " 28 " " 18	32,630	00
" " " 29 " " 20	86,307	00
" " " 34 " " 11	40,000	00
" " " 35 " " 12	328,834	11
" " " 37 " " 11	204,230	31
" " " 38 " " 12	10,000	00
" " " 38 " " 22	60,000	00
" " " 39 " " 14	60,000	00
" " " 40 " " 24	98,000	00
" " " 41 " " 18	25,000	00
" " " 42 " " 21	15,192	00
" " " 45 " " 20	36,500	00
" " " 46 " " 22	50,000	00
" " " 46 & 47, cap. 5 & 4	600,000	00
" " " 49 Vic., cap. 15	240,000	00
	<u>\$1,907,513</u>	<u>49</u>
Am't repayable in the year 1891.. . . .	41,822	96
" " " 1891	18,452	00
" " " 1892	7,475	03
" " " 1893	2,235	80
" " " 1895	978	00
" " " 1896	2,083	20
" " " 1897	16,679	60
" " " 1898	41,459	22
" " " 1899	9,203	13
" " " 1900	6,225	06
" " " 1908	12,000	00
" " " 1917	145,000	00
" (Inscribed stock) " 1938	1,536,000	00
" (Debenture) " 1938	2,500	00
" " " 1939	389,000	00
	<u>2,231,114</u>	<u>00</u>
	<u>\$4,138,627</u>	<u>49</u>

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1889.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1890.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1890.
33 Address, House of Assembly: G. W. R. Hierliby...	\$400 00			\$400 00		
Agriculture, promotion of: Act 1886 and 1888			\$40,000 00	68,356 16		\$28,356 16
Agriculture, promotion of: under control of Government Board		\$4,921 00	4,000 00	5,447 84	\$3,473 16	
Agricultural Society: general grant		* 556 07	1,700 00	1,455 86	800 21	
Agricultural Society: Conception Bay		* 82 81	462 00	457 80	87 01	
Alterations and repairs Court House, St. John's.....		10,000 00			10,000 00	
Bait Protection Act			†43,326 15	43,326 15		
Bait Protection Act: account Commission of Enquiry.....			1,538 61	1,538 61		
Bannerman Park.....			80 00	80 00		
Bell-Buoy, Port-au-Basque.....			375 00	375 00		
Board of Health and Quarantine Act			35,142 29	35,142 29		

* These credit balances have been increased as follows:—By transfer of credit balance of potato grant (see Addresses House of Assembly, Financial Statement, 1889), Twillingate, \$23.04; Briggs, \$35.10; Bay-de-Verde, \$40.97—these amounts being to the credit of the districts mentioned.

†This includes balance of S.S. *Fiona's* account, viz: \$12,112.68. The remainder of S.S. *Fiona's* account is made up of the following charges:—Election expenses, \$2,625; Circuit Court, \$3,300; C. and C. prosecutions, \$525; Delegation to London, \$675—\$7,125 in all.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Civil and Criminal Prosecutions		4,000 00	8,528 65	4,528 65
Colinet Bridge		1,200 00	1,200 00	
Consolidation of Laws		5,000 00	801 25	4,198 75
Constabulary		50,000 00	55,231 62	5,231 62
Court Houses and Gaols		11,000 00	18,137 93	7,137 93
Conveyance of sick fishermen from Labrador		400 00	464 90	64 90
Customs Patrol, Bonne Bay to LaScie		1,200 00	1,538 67	338 67
Debentures under Sewerage Act—amount voted by Loan Bill, 1890, to pay off above		69,230 96		69,230 96
Dry Dock water rates		100 00	100 00	
Dredging	9,588 56	32,000 00		41,588 56
Education Act, viz.:				
Academies, Congregational (credited twice in 1889)	35 36			35 36
Education, general	126 41	104,563 48	104,597 54	92 35
Education, higher, viz.:				
Roman Catholic		1,918 91	1,667 56	251 35
Church of England	93 80	1,759 44	1,030 71	822 53
Methodist	106 32	1,243 52	600 00	749 84
Congregational	1 70	19 58		21 28
Reformed Episcopal	19 71	16 24		35 95
Education, pupil teachers, viz:				
Roman Catholic	2 03	2,032 27	2,028 83	5 47
Church of England		1,863 37	1,863 37	
Methodist	190 47	1,316 97	1,222 32	285 12

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government Warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1889.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1890.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1890.
Education Pupil Teachers, viz:						
Congregational		\$20 74	\$20 74		\$41 48	
Reformed Episcopal ..		34 40	17 20	\$51 60		
Education, encouragement of teachers, viz.:						
Roman Catholic		174 66	1,918 91	1,596 00	497 57	
Church of England...		59 29	1,759 44	1,314 20	504 53	
Methodist			1,243 52	866 00	377 52	
Congregational		59 71	19 58		79 29	
Reformed Episcopal..		33 88	16 24		50 12	
Education, destitute places,—						
Roman Catholic			2,001 68	2,001 68		
Church of England...			1,835 33	1,835 33		
Methodist			1,297 16	1,297 16		
Congregational			20 44	20 44		
Reformed Episcopal ..			16 94	16 94		
Education, Promotion of, Act 1890, loan of \$5,000:—						
Roman Catholic			1,918 91	1,918 91		
Church of England ..			1,759 44	1,759 44		
Methodist			1,243 52	1,243 52		
General Protestant ..			57 70		57 70	
Reformed Episcopal ..			16 24		16 24	
Other denominations..			4 19		4 19	

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Election expenses		6,000 00	11,616 40	5,616 40
Encouragement of shipbuild'g		7,566 00	7,566 00	.....
Executive responsibility .....		.....	11,335 59	11,335 59
Expenses (legal) in suit vs. Nfld. Railway Company...		.....	5,139 54	5,139 54
Fortune Harbor improvements		2,000 00	2,000 00	.....
Fisheries Commission	5,507 81	9,000 00	15,254 40	746 59
34 Fuel and light, Colonial Build- ing		850 00	2,377 18	1,527 18
Fuel and light, Custom House		400 00	357 05	42 95
Fuel and light, Government House		1,200 00	2,142 70	942 70
Fuel, light, and attendance, public offices		300 00	296 56	3 44
Government Engineer's office .....		.....	118 60	118 60
Harbor Master's office		600 00	739 10	139 10
Home industries		6,007 88	6,007 88	.....
Hospital expenses		9,000 00	14,122 58	5,122 58
Hall's Bay road	39 90	.....	.....	39 90
Inquests and Magisterial in- quiries		400 00	501 00	101 00
Instructors to Masters and Mates		200 00	185 00	15 00
Insurance of Public Buildings		3,000 00	1,833 44	1,166 56
Inspection of Pickled Fish		836 38	836 38	.....
Labrador Relief .....		.....	1,304 12	1,304 12
Land and Mineral Survey....	1,656 87	6,000 00	5,787 78	1,869 09
Legislative Contingencies, Li- brary vote	364 48	250 00	504 67	109 81
ditto Proper		35,887 21	36,941 21	1,054 00

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1889.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31, 1890.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31, 1890.
Lighting and Cleaning Saint John's streets			\$8,000 00	\$8,000 00		
Lighting Har. Grace streets			500 00	500 00		
Light-houses			42,000 00	42,799 94		\$799 94
Light-house, Harbor Grace..		\$4,000 00			4,000 00	
Light-house, Twillingate Dis't		1,657 00			1,657 00	
Lunatic Asylum.....			20,000 00	25,778 18		5,778 18
Medical attendance, Labrador			800 00	925 51		125 51
Miscellaneous votes in Supply Act			760 00	760 00		
Museum		444 94	800 00	302 38	942 56	
Municipal Council, account Savings Bank Loan.....		37,000 00			37,000 00	
Newfd'land Railway Subsidy.			45,000 00	45,411 20		411 20
Nfld. Railway, account Arbitration Awards, &c.....			607 50	607 50		
New Court House, Little Bay				273 32		273 32
Noon and Fog gun, and Block-house			1,438 00	2,237 97		799 97
Overdrawn accounts in Board of Works			48,677 54	50,000 00		1,322 46
Poor Asylum			9,000 00	11,714 92		2,714 92
Postages and Incidentals.....			2,000 00	2,378 56		378 56
Postal Department.....			60,000 00	62,732 79		2,732 79

Printing and Stationery.....		8,000 00	12,728 98	4,728 98
Protection of Fisheries.....		500 00	401 00	99 00
Public Inquiries Act.....		516 50	516 50	
Public Works: 18 districts, at \$2,000 per district.....		36,000 00	36,000 00	
Public Wharf, Catalina.....		1,802 62	1,358 01	444 61
ditto St. John's.....		8,000 00	8,000 00	
Placentia Branch Railway.....	17,548 21	14,000 00	18,234 42	13,313 79
Penguin Island Light-house construction.....	10,175 68		10,525 74	350 06
Pensions and Retiring Allow- ances.....		2,116 00	3,963 50	1,847 50
Penitentiary Fence.....		600 00		600 00
Railway construction, Hall's Bay.....		238,115 43	238,115 43	
Registration Births, Marriages and Deaths.....		349 99	349 99	
Registration of Jurors.....		559 10	559 10	
Relief of Poor.....		150,000 00	160,960 00	10,960 00
Rent of Public Offices.....		1,180 00	1,180 00	
Repairs, viz:				
Block House.....		200 00	220 31	20 31
Colonial Building.....		550 00	2,971 50	2,421 50
Custom House, St. John's.....		350 00	1,150 63	800 63
Custom House, H. Grace.....		50 00	70 50	20 50
Court House and Peni- tiary, St. John's.....		1,500 00	5,623 65	4,123 65
Court Houses and Gaols in Outports.....		2,830 00	1,600 55	1,229 45
Drill Shed.....		100 00	1 01	98 96

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure, for year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Expenditure for the undermentioned services, as sanctioned by the Government warrant.	Address of Assembly.	Credit Balances from 1889.	Legislative Votes and Special Acts.	Expenditures.	Unexpended Balances, Dec. 31st, 1890.	Overdrawn Accounts, Dec. 31st, 1890.
Repairs, viz:						
Government House			\$2,500 00	\$7,229 39		\$4,729 39
Hospitals, (including alterations)			4,559 00	6,995 57		2,436 57
Imperial Buildings			700 00	1,442 24		742 24
Kerosene Oil Store			50 00	138 16		88 16
Lunatic Asylum ..			1,200 00	1,611 94		411 94
Poor Asylum			500 00	742 86		242 86
Town Clock and attendance on clocks in public offices			200 00	200 00		
Ferryland Light-house ..			2,500 00		\$2,500 00	
Public wharf, Burgeo and La Poile			1,500 00	1,500 00		
Roads, Acts 52 and 53 Victoria		\$2,879 15	129,629 93	124,510 46	7,998 62	
Salaries, viz:						
Ferrymen			5,076 00	5,026 00	50 00	
Gaolers and Assistants ..			1,204 00	1,304 00		100 00
Local Constables			1,860 00	1,837 00	23 00	
Miscellaneous			38,826 00	39,789 90		963 90
Outport Clerks of Peace ..			1,250 00	1,275 00		25 00
Outport Magistrates			16,135 00	16,055 82	79 18	
Special			50,805 71	50,805 71		
Sheep Preservation Act			170 47	170 47		

Steam, Coastal—South, West and North			58,700 00	59,720 00	1,020,00
Steam, Labrador			9,000 00	7,480 00	1,520 00
Steam, Placentia Bay			14,000 00	12,836 66	1,163 34
Steam, Ocean			69,360 00	59,280 00	10,080 00
Steam, Western and extra Mail Service			2,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00
Shipwrecked Crews			3,000 00	4,440 63	1,440 63
Telegraph Construction and Maintenance			12,000 00	31,309 08	19,309 08
Twillingate Tickle			2,000 00	1,536 68	463 32
Unforeseen Contingencies			2,500 00	2,666 95	166 95
Weights and Measures Act ..			278 00	278 00	
Wolf Act			12 00	12 00	
Total	\$400 00	109,817 70	1,667,045 23	1,711,309 17	220,018 77
					154,065 01

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

31st December, 1890.

JOHN STUDDY,

Financial Secretary.

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

31

ESTIMATES AND PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement—*Concluded*

The undermentioned sums have been dropped from the Credit Balances by direction of the Government :

Academies, Congregational.....	\$35 36
Fuel and Light, Custom House.....	42 95
Fuel and Light, Public Buildings.....	3 44
Hall's Bay Road.....	39 90
Insurance Public Buildings.....	1,166 56
Protection of Fisheries.....	99 00
Repairs Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,229 45
Repairs Drill Shed.....	98 99
Salaries, Outport Constables.....	23 00
Salaries, Outport Magistrates.....	79 18
Coastal Steam, Labrador.....	1,520 00
Placentia Bay Steam..	1,163 34
Ocean Steam.....	10,080 00
Placentia Branch Railway.....	13,313 79
	<hr/>
	<u>\$28,894 96</u>

Unexpended Legislative Grants, as above \$220,018 77

Dropped Balances, ditto 28,894 96

Amount to be carried to account, 1891 \$191,123 81

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
31st December, 1890.

JOHN STUDDY,
Financial Secretary.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A consolidated account current of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31st Dec., 1890, shewing the aggregate quantities and value of the various articles and amount of duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Ale, porter, cider and perry 20c. per gal.	1,855	gals.	\$371 00
Ale, porter, cider and perry 30c. per gal.	17,717	"	5,315 10
Animals, viz:—Oxen, cows and bulls.. 7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	26	No. \$846 00	63 45
Oxen, cows and bulls.. 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	2,382	" 76,449 00	15,289 80
Pigs and calves 30c. each.	17	"	5 10
Pigs and calves 60c. each.	68	"	40 80
Sheep 30c. each.	31	"	9 30
Sheep 60c. each.	3,686	"	2,211 60
Horses, mares, &c \$3 each.	1	"	3 00
Horses, mares, &c \$6 each.	163	"	978 00
Apples 40c. per brl.	716	brls.	286 40
Apples 50c. per brl.	3,049	"	1,524 50
Apples (dried) 2c. per lb.	22,508	lbs.	450 16
Bacon, hams, smoked beef and sausages . . . \$2.50 per cwt.	2,007¾	cwts	5,019 37
Beef, pigs' heads, feet and hocks \$1 per brl.	16,627	brls.	16,627 00
Biscuits and bread (not including sweet or fancy biscuits) 20 cents per cwt.	719	cwts	143 80
Butter, oleomargarine, and other compounds representing butter \$2 per cwt.	3,973	"	7,946 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A consolidated account current of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31st Dec., 1890, shewing the aggregate quantities and value of the various articles and amount of duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Butter, oleomargarine, and other compounds representing butter, \$3 per cwt.	11,169½ cwts	.....	33,508 50
Casks, empty, second-hand, 45 gals and under. .45c. each.	434 No.	.....	195 30
Casks, empty, second-hand, over 45 gals. \$1.45 each.	26 "	.....	37 70
Cheese \$2.50 per cwt.	75½ cwts	.....	188 75
Cheese \$3 per cwt.	1,268¼ "	.....	3,804 75
Cigars \$4 per M. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	45 M.	\$568 00	236 80
Cigars \$6 per M. and 10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	328 "	5,661 00	2,534 10
Cigarettes. \$1.20 per M. and 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	138½ "	367 00	239 60
Chocolate and cocoa 6c. per lb.	38,409 lbs.	.....	2,304 54
Coffee (green) 5 cents per lb.	23,297 "	.....	1,164 85
Coffee (roasted or ground) 7 cents per lb.	59,858 "	.....	4,190 06
Confectionery (not including confectioners' ornaments) \$5.50 per cwt.	105½ cwts	.....	580 25
Confectionery (not including confectioners' ornaments) \$6.50 per cwt.	1,314 "	.....	8,541 00
Feathers and feather beds 7c. per lb.	30,094 lbs.	.....	2,106 58
Fish, viz: codfish and haddock \$1.50 per qtl.	9½ qtls.	.....	14 25
Flour 30c. per brl.	316,657 brls.	.....	94,997 10

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Fresh meat and poultry.....	1½c. per lb.	309,014	lbs.	4,635	21
Fruit, dried (currants, raisins, etc.,).....	3c. per lb.	491,991	"	14,759	73
Indian meal.....	25c. per brl.	7,163	brls.	1,790	75
Jams and preserves...2c. per lb. and 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>		5,942	lbs.	602	75
Jams and preserves...5c. per lb. and 20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>		77,529	"	7,278	06
Lumber, one inch thick, and so in proportion for any greater thickness,	\$2.50 per M.	2,592½	M.	6,481	25
35 Lumber, grooved, tongued, or planed.....	\$4 per M.	526½	"	2,106	00
Molasses	7c. per gal.	1,146,646	gals.	80,265	22
Oats.....	5c. per bush.	80,676	bus.	4,033	85
Oatmeal	30c. per brl.	2,117	brls.	635	10
Oil, kerosene.....	6c. per gal.	479,903	gals.	28,794	18
Pease	30c. per brl.	5,288	brls.	1,586	40
Pork.....	\$1.75 per brl.	29,614	brls.	51,824	50
Salt, in bulk	20c. per ton.	34,972	tons	6,994	40
Shingles and laths	60c. per M.	4,665	M.	2,799	00
Spirits, viz.:—Brandy.....	\$2.40 per gal.	2,724	gals.	6,537	60
Brandy.....	3.00 per gal.	3,332	"	9,996	00
Undefined	3.00 per gal.	113	"	339	00
Rum	1.65 per gal.	30,277½	"	49,957	88
Rum	1.85 per gal.	16,650	"	30,802	50
Gin	1.80 per gal.	1,993	"	3,587	40
Gin	2.10 per gal.	1,254½	"	2,634	45
Whiskey	2.15 per gal.	5,257	"	11,302	55
Whiskey ..	2.40 per gal.	8,891	"	21,338	40
Cordials	1.15 per gal.	2	"	2	30
Cordials	2.00 per gal.	73	"	146	00
Sugars, viz.:—Loaf and refined	4.50 per cwt.	1,835½	cwts	8,259	75
Bastard	3.50 per cwt.	1,425	"	4,987	50
Unrefined	3.00 per cwt.	17,907	"	53,721	00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

A consolidated account current of Dutiable Goods imported in the year ended 31st Dec., 1890, shewing the aggregate quantities and value of the various articles and amount of duty collected thereon.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	QUANTITIES.	VALUE.	DUTY.
Tea.....20 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and 6c. per lb.	871,281 lbs..	\$137,834 00	\$79,843 66
Timber, including lignum vitæ .....60c. per ton.	534 tons.	.....	320 40
Tobacco, manufactured and partly manufactured, 5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and 20c. per lb	119,765 lbs..	19,404 00	24,923 20
Tobacco, leaf and stems ... ..20c. per lb.	286,133 lbs..	.....	57,226 60
Tobacco stems for snuff.....60c. per cwt.	80 cwts..	.....	48 00
Vegetables, viz.:—Cabbages, the 100	51,789 No..	.....	1,035 78
Potatoes.....5c. per bush.	72,327 bush	.....	3,616 35
Turnips, carrots, parsnips, beet, 10c. per bush	9,031 “	.....	903 10
Vinegar	4,515 gals.	.....	677 25
Wines, viz.:—Champagne	118 “	.....	354 00
Champagne	156 “	.....	624 00
Claret	133 “	.....	53 20
Claret	436 “	.....	218 00
Hock, Burgundy, and Light Rhenish, 85c. per gal	144 “	.....	122 40
Hock, Burgundy and Light Rhenish, \$1 per gal	34 “	.....	34 00

CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Wines, viz:—Malaga and Montilla, costing under 80c. per gal	35c. per gal.	1,000	gals.	350 00
Port and Madeira,	\$1.65 per gal.	2,357	"	3,889 05
Sherry and Manzanilla, 12½ per ct. <i>ad val.</i> , and \$1 per gal. Spanish Red, Denia, Sicilian, Figueira, Lisbon (red)	35c. per gal	894	"	1,301 04
All other wines, 15 per cent. <i>ad val.</i> and \$1.10 per gal.		2,332	"	816 20
Goods, wares and merchandize, at 7½ per cent. <i>ad val.</i>				20,800 66
ditto ditto at 10 ditto				351,249 00
ditto ditto at 12½ ditto				62,165 30
ditto ditto at 15 ditto				42,015 66
ditto ditto at 20 ditto				342,759 35
ditto ditto at 25 ditto				1,372,899 92
ditto ditto at 30 ditto				151,955 90
ditto ditto at 35 ditto				676 69
ditto ditto at 40 ditto				9,082 00
				\$2,603,915 33
				\$1,314,920 92

APPENDIX.
CUSTOMS' RETURNS.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr.	Statement of Public Debt
<hr/>	
1890.	
Jan'y 1—To balance from 1889.....	\$4,133,202 43
" Debentures issued under St. John's Re- building Act, title 23, cap. 80, Consoli- dated Statutes.....	5,747 86
" Debentures issued under Carbonear Re- building Act, title 23, cap. 80, Consoli- dated Statutes.....	477 20
	<hr/>
	<u>\$4,139,427 49</u>

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Account for the year 1890.

Cr.

1890.

Dec. 31—By	Debentures paid off under St. John's Sewerage Act, 26 Vic., cap. 6.....	\$800 00
“ “ “	Balance.....	4,138,627 49

 \$4,139,427 49

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

 TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

 Dr. Balance Sheet of the

1890.

Dec. 31.—	To Customs Bonds outstanding.	\$163,427	30
	“ Balance in the Commercial Bank.....	43,215	34
	“ Balance due by Nfid Railway Company	2,021	87
	“ Interest due by Municipal Council.....	59,288	92
	<i>Assets</i>	\$267,953	43
	“ Revenue and Expenditure, (Liabilities in excess of Assets).	892,062	78
	“ Public Debt as per contra... ..	4,138,627	49

 Forwarded... .. \$5,298,643 70

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Receiver General's Office.

Cr.

1890.		
Dec. 31.—By outstanding warrants	\$238,613 65	
" outstanding interest	57,346 47	
" balance due the London and Westminster Bank	666,360 02	
" balance due the Union Bank of Newfoundland	197,696 07	
<i>Liabilities</i>	—————	1,160,016 21
Consolidated Statutes, title 23, cap. 80, St. John's Rebuilding Act ..	68,677 55	
Consolidated Statutes, title 23, cap. 81, Harbour Grace Rebuild- ing Act	9,203 13	
Consolidated Statutes, title 23, cap. 82, Carbonear Street Act ...	5,032 36	
Consolidated Statutes, title 15, cap. 56...	328,834 11	
Consolidated Statutes, title 17, cap. 61...	40,000 00	
Act 22, cap. 16, Consolidated Stock	19,666 22	
" 23, cap. 12, Poor Asylum	1,153 85	
" 26, cap. 6, St. John's Sewerage	63,700 96	
" 28, cap. 19, Consolidated Stock	32,630 00	
" 29, cap. 20, " "	86,307 00	
" 38, cap. 12, Store for Inflammable Oils	10,000 00	
" 38, cap. 22, Public Service	60,000 00	
" 37, cap. 11, Consolidation of Debt ..	204,230 31	
" 39, cap. 14, Public Service	60,000 00	
" 40, cap. 24, Consolidation of Debt ..	98,000 00	
" 41, cap. 18, Public Service	25,000 00	
" 42, cap. 9, " "	12,000 00	
" 42, cap. 21, Consolidation of Debt ..	15,192 00	
" 45, cap. 20, Public Service	36,500 00	
" 44, cap. 4, Railway Act	145,000 00	
" 46, cap. 22, Consolidation of Debt ..	50,000 00	
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$1,371,127 49	1,160,016 21

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Dr. Balance Sheet of the

Brought forward..... \$5,298,643 70

1890.

Dec. 31.—To Savings' Bank, 3 per cent.
account of Sinking as per
contra.....

2,086 19

\$5,300,729 89

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Receiver General's Office. Cr.

Brought forward..... \$1,371,127 49 1,160,016 21

1890.

Act 46 and 47, cap. 54, Dock Act.....	600,000 00	
“ 49, cap. 3, Agricultural Act.....	60,000 00	
“ 49, cap. 15, Liquidation of Debt....	240,000 00	
“ 50, cap. 6, Public Service	480,000 00	
“ 50, cap. 7, Placentia Railway Act..	320,000 00	
“ 51, cap. 3, Consolidation of Debt ..	50,000 00	
“ 51, cap. 5, Municipal Act	607,000 00	
“ 52, cap. 5, Public Service	410,500 00	
By Sinking Fund, under Act 42 Vic., cap. 3, towards redemption of debentures issued for the improvements in the harbors of Fortune and Grand Bank	4,138,627 49	2,086 19
		\$5,300,729 89

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

9

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Dr. A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts

1890.

Jan. 1.—To balances, viz.:

Twillingate.....	\$283 48
Brigus.....	209 39
St. Jacques.....	5 73
Salmonier.....	3 46
Nipper's Harbor....	33 30
Gaultois.....	60 00
Bay of Islands.....	1,071 50
Catalina.....	183 97
Renews.....	33 01
Black River.....	0 76
Harbor Buffett.....	2 11
Harbor Briton.....	723 38
Flower's Cove.....	32 96
Bonne Bay.....	383 00
Harbor Grace.....	183 16
Trepassey.....	4 40
Codroy.....	51 07
Burgeo.....	859 92
Fogo.....	473 85
Holyrood.....	4 00
Little Placentia.....	10 00
King's Cove.....	70 49
Ferryland.....	725 65
Lawn.....	5 00
Lamaline.....	5 00
Fortune.....	36 13

Forwarded

\$5,454 72

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and Payments for the year ended 31st Dec., 1890. Cr.

1890.

Jan. 1.—By balances, viz:

Bank Fishermen's Ins. Fund.	\$160 20	
Wrecked Property.....	72 53	
Fines and Forfeitures.....	68 48	
Outports, viz: Little Bay ..	328 33	
Greenspond.....	28 51	
Carbonear.....	67 33	
Bay Roberts.....	13 57	
St. Mary's.....	34 31	
Burin.....	227 52	
Grand Bank.....	50 00	
LaPoile.....	198 20	
Bay St. George.....	304 76	
Western Bay.....	1 22	
		\$1,554 96

Dec. 31.—By Over Entries, St. John's....	3,693,36	
“ Outports.....	43 64	
Return Duties, St. John's....	44 36	
“ Outports.....	29 54	
Drawbacks.....	2,327 35	
Quarantine.....	440 00	
Lumber certificates.....	34 50	
		6,612 75

Salaries, St. John's, viz:

Officers.....	15,364 38	
Tidewaiters.....	10,591 60	
Boatmen.....	4,379 00	
Excise.....	120 00	
		30,554 98

Salaries, Outports, viz:

Officers.....	25,758 22	
Tidewaiters.....	2,483 56	
Boatmen.....	1,746 08	29,987 86

Forwarded..... \$68,710 55

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Dr. A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts

Brought forward..... \$5,454 72

1890.

Dec. 31.—To duties, viz.:

St. John's, \$1,137,017.86, interest on bonds, \$8,545.70	\$1,145,563 56	
Outports	177,903 06	
Surcharges	14 57	
Warehouse rent.....	93 77	
Goods abandoned for duty.	46 03	
Local distillation	4,127 65	
American licenses	20,912 99	
	<hr/>	1,348,661 63

Surveyor of shipping fees .		50 90
Harbor Master's dues.....		1,230 00
Light dues, St. John's	11,763 86	
" Outports .	14,623 58	
	<hr/>	26,387 44

To balances, viz.:

Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund	10 20	
Wrecked property.....	316 28	
Fines and forfeitures not disposed of.....	2,908 72	
	<hr/>	3,235 20

Outports, viz.:

Little Bay.....	133 68
Fogo	1,312 66
Catalina	5 84
Carbonear.....	1,099 42
Hant's Harbor	76 80
Holyrood	24 05
Trepassey	7 05
Harbor Buffett.....	64 85

<i>Forwarded</i>	<hr/>	\$1,385,019 89
------------------------	-------	----------------

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and Payments, year ended Dec. 31st, 1890.		Cr.
<i>Brought forward</i>		\$68,710 55
1890.		
Dec. 31.	Superannuation	260 00
	Incidentals, viz:	
	St. John's	4,619 64
	Outports	2,793 68
		7,413 32
	Survey Labrador fishing vessels.	821 00
	Survey of ships for bounty...	34 50
	S. W. coast, Revenue Service.	2,017 73
	N. E. coast, "	517 82
	N. W. coast, "	282 41
	Labrador Revenue cruiser...	1,930 40
	Treasury, viz: Bonds transferred	
	to Union Bank.....	514,929 02
	Cash transferred to U. Bank.	785,073 11
		1,300,002 13
	Balances, viz:	
	Fines and Forfeitures	75 48
	Outports, viz:	
	Twillingate.....	393 81
	Trinity	6 92
	Harbor Grace... ..	2,462 69
	Bay Roberts.....	22 19
	Brigus.....	209 39
	Portugal Cove.....	7 19
	Ferryland	1,088 34
	Great Placentia	8 48
	Oderin.	26 14
	Burin.....	16 35
	Fortune.....	78 28
	Grand Bank.....	1 98
	St. Jacques.....	1 06
	Harbor Briton	537 22
		493,552
	<i>Forwarded</i>	\$1,386,925 38

 CUSTOMS RETURNS.

 Dr. A Consolidated Account Current of Receipts

Brought forward \$1,385,019 89

1890.

Dec. 31.—To outports, viz.:

Bay St. George.....	156 25
Bay of Islands	328 66
Salmonier	3 46
King's Cove.....	143 20
Tilt Cove	245 08
Heart's Content.....	370 65
Harbor Main	3 12
Renews.....	2 88
Pushthrough	8 90

 3,986 55

 \$1,389,006 44

CUSTOM HOUSE, 31st December, 1890.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and Payments, year ended 31st Dec., 1890. Cr.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,386,925 38
1890.		
Dec. 31.—By Balances, viz:		
Gaultois.....	60 00	
Burgeo	951 68	
LaPoile	2 46	
Channel	18 60	
Rose Blanche.	11 75	
Bonne Bay.....	40 13	
Blanc Sablon	63 86	
Black River	135 51	
Cape Broyle.....	612 97	
Little Placentia.....	20 00	
St. Lawrence.....	0 91	
Lawn.....	163 19	
		2,081 06
		\$1,389,006 44

I certify the foregoing account to be true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief,

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

10

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total value in currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Nfd., from each country, in the year 1890.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL IMPORTS THEREFROM.	EXPORTS THERETO.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom	\$2,174,524	1,492,694	21,437	1,514,131
British Colonies, viz:				
Canada	2,423,319	603,823	27,281	631,104
B. W. Indies	362,031	424,677	10,524	435,201
Jersey	187	8,067		8,067
Gibraltar		173,314		173,314
Total	\$2,785,537	1,209,881	37,805	1,247,686
Foreign countries, viz:				
United States	1,247,754	441,797	10,303	452,100
Spain	91,983	444,387		444,387
St. Pierre	12,504	30,454	2,508	32,962
Portugal	20,429	967,720		967,720
Ionian Isles		6,944		6,944
Italy	9,100	291,465		291,465
Norway		375		375
Germany	15,388	33,517		33,517
France		3,808	200	3,808
Russia	10,901			
Sweden		1,500		1,500
Grand Banks	735			
Turkey		10,920		10,920
Brazil		984,748		984,748
Greece		61,505		61,505
Sicily		21,084		21,084
F. W. Indies		23,334	1,300	24,634
Total	\$1,408,794	3,323,558	14,311	3,337,869

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total value in currency of the Imports and Exports of the Colony of Nfd., from each country, in the year 1890.

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL IMPORTS THEREFROM.	EXPORTS THERETO.		
		Produce and Manufacture of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial Produce and Manufactures.	TOTAL.
RECAPITULATION:				
United Kingdom	\$2,174,524	\$1,492,694	\$21,437	\$1,514,131
British Colonies	2,785,537	1,209,881	37,805	1,247,686
Foreign Countries	1,408,794	3,323,558	14,311	3,337,869
Grand total	\$6,368,855	\$6,026,133	\$73,553	\$6,099,686

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (If calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Ale, Cider, Perry and Porter	United Kingdom.	gals. 1,800	gals. 1,800	\$ 360	20c per gal.	\$	20c. per gal.
	Canada	5	5	1	"	.....	"
	United States . . .	50	50	10	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	21,142	16,779	4,228	"	.....	30c. per gal.
	Canada	504	168	101	"	.....	"
	United States . . .	2,120	770	424	"	.....	"
		25,621	19,572	5,124	.....	5,686 10	.....
Animals, viz: Oxen, Cows and Bulls	Canada	No. 25	No. 25	826	Declared.	.....	7½ p ct. <i>ad val</i>
	St. Pierre	1	1	20	"	.....	"
	Canada	2,366	2,366	76,159	"	.....	20 "
	St. Pierre	16	16	290	"	.....	"
			2,408	2,408	77,295	15,353 25

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Animals, viz:		No.	No.	\$		\$	
Pigs and Calves	Canada.....	14	14	70	\$5 each.	.....	30c. each.
	St. Pierre	3	3	15	"	.....	"
	Canada.....	68	68	340	"	.....	60c. each.
		85	85	425	.....	45 90	.....
<hr/>							
Sheep	Canada.....	No. 31	No. 31	93	\$3 each.	.....	30c. each.
	Canada.....	3,684	3,684	11,052	"	.....	60c. each.
	St. Pierre	2	2	6	"	.....	"
		3,717	3,717	11,151	.....	2,220 90	.....
<hr/>							
Horses, Mares..	Canada.....	No. 1	No. 1	70	\$70 each.	.....	\$3 each.
	Canada.....	160	160	11,200	"	.....	6 each.
	United Kingdom.	2	2	140	"	.....	"
	United States...	1	1	70	"	.....	"
		164	164	11,480	.....	981 00	.....
<hr/>							
Apples	Canada.	brls. 583	brls. 583	1,894	\$3.25 p brl.	.....	40c. per brl.
	United States...	126	126	410	"	.....	"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Apples, (continued.)	St. Pierre.....	brls. 7	brls. 7	\$ 23	\$3.25 p brl.	\$	40 c. per brl.
	Canada	2,495	2,495	8,109	"		50 c. per brl.
	United States...	554	554	1,800	"		"
		3,765	3,765	12,236	.....	1,810 90	.....
Apples (dried) ..	Canada.....	lbs. 12,051	lbs. 12,051	1,205	10c. per lb.		2c. per lb.
	United States...	10,457	10,457	1,046	"		"
		22,508	22,508	2,251	.....	450 16	.....
Bacon and Hams.	United Kingdom.	cwts. 340	cwts. 340	4,420	\$13 p cwt.		\$2.50 p cwt.
	United States...	924	924	12,012	"		"
	Canada.....	660 $\frac{1}{4}$	660 $\frac{1}{4}$	8,583	"		"
	St. Pierre	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	"		"
	Sausages.....	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	825	"		"
	United States...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	241	"		"
		2,007 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,007 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,101	.....	5,019 37	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Beef, Pigs' Heads, Feet, and Hocks	United Kingdom.	brls. 6	brls. 6	\$ 72	\$12 per brl.	\$	\$1 per brl.
	Canada.....	4,664	4,664	55,968	"		"
	United States...	11,947	11,947	143,364	"		"
	St. Pierre.....	10	10	120	"		"
		16,627	16,627	199,524		16,627 00	
Bread	United Kingdom.	cwts. 10	cwts. 10	40	\$4 per cwt.		20c. per cwt.
	Canada.	699	699	2,796	"		"
	United States...	10	10	40	"		"
		719	719	2,876		143 80	
Butter, and com- pounds repre- senting butter..	United Kingdom.	cwt. 7½	cwt. 7½	126	15c. per lb.		\$2 per cwt.
	Canada.....	2,987½	2,987½	50,190	"		"
	United States...	961½	961½	16,153	"		"
	St. Pierre.....	16½	16½	277	"		"
	United Kingdom.	57	57	957	"		\$3 per cwt.
	Canada.....	8,769½	8,769½	147,328	"		"
	United States...	2,338	2,338	39,278	"		"
St. Pierre	5	5	84	"		"	
	15,142½	15,142½	254,393		41,454 50		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Casks, empty, 2nd hand, 45 gallons and under	United Kingdom.	No. 192	No. 192	\$ 192	\$1 each.	\$	45 cents each.
	Canada	212	212	212	"	. . . . .	"
	St. Pierre	30	30	30	"	. . . . .	"
		434	434	434	. . . . .	195 30	. . . . .
Casks, empty, 2nd over 45 gallons.	United Kingdom.	No. 10	No. 10	20	\$2 each.	. . . . .	\$1.45 each.
	Canada	16	16	32	"	. . . . .	"
		26	26	52	. . . . .	37 70	. . . . .
Cheese	United Kingdom.	cwts. 14	No. 14	196	\$1 cwt.	. . . . .	\$2.50 per cwt.
	Canada	60½	60½	847	"	. . . . .	"
	United States	1	1	14	"	. . . . .	"
	United Kingdom.	78	78	1,092	"	. . . . .	\$3 per cwt.
	Canada	1,138½	1,138½	15,935	"	. . . . .	"
	United States	52	52	728	"	. . . . .	"
	1,343½	1,343½	18,812	. . . . .	3,993 50	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Chocolate & Cocoa	United Kingdom.	lbs. 37,852	lbs. 37,852	\$ 4,542	12c. per lb.	\$	6c. per lb.
	Canada.....	463	463	55	"		"
	United States...	94	94	11	"		"
		38,409	38,409	4,608	.....	2,304 54	.....
Cigars	United Kingdom.	M. 43	M. 43	519	Declared.		\$4 per M. and 10 per cent.
	Canada.....	1	1	11	"		<i>ad val.</i>
	B. West Indies..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	33	"		"
	United States...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	"		"
	United States...	40	40	310	"		\$6 per M. and 10 per cent.
	United Kingdom.	187	187	2,896	"		<i>ad val.</i>
	Canada.....	98	98	2,338	"		"
	B. West Indies..	3	3	117	"		"
	373	373	6,229	.....	2,770 90		
Cigarettes.....	Canada.	M. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	141	Declared.		\$1.20 p M. and
	United States ..	96	96	226	"		20 p ct. <i>ad val.</i>
		138 $\frac{1}{2}$	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	367	.....	239 60	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

57

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Coffee (green) . . .		lbs.	lbs.	\$		\$	
	United Kingdom.	19,815	19,815	3,963	20c. per lb.	.....	5c. per lb.
	Canada.....	984	984	197	"	.....	"
	United States...	2,477	2,477	495	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	21	21	4	"	.....	"
		23,297	23,297	4,659	.....	1,164 85	.....
Coffee, (roasted or ground)		lbs.	lbs.				
	United Kingdom.	57,765	57,765	14,441	25c. per lb.	.....	7c. per lb.
	Canada.....	463	463	115	"	.....	"
	United States...	1,580	1,580	395	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	50	50	12	"	.....	"
		59,858	59,858	14,963	.....	4,190 06	.....
Confectionery		cwts.	cwts.				
	United Kingdom.	80½	80½	1,207	\$15 per cwt	.....	\$5.50 per cwt.
	Canada.....	3½	3½	53	"	.....	"
	United States...	21½	21½	322	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	1,093½	1,093½	16,403	"	.....	\$6.50 per cwt.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

	Canada	58	58	870	"	.....	"
	United States...	162½	162½	2,437	"	.....	"
		1,419½	1,419½	21,292	.....	\$9,121 25	.....
Feathers and Feather Beds		lbs.	lbs.				
	Canada	30	30	3	10c. per lb.	.....	7c. per lb.
	Spain	25	25	2	"	.....	"
	United States...	30,039	30,039	3,004	"	.....	"
		30,094	30,094	3,009	.....	2,106 58	.....
Fish, viz: Codfish & Haddock.....	Grand Banks...	qtls.	qtls.				
		9½	9½	38	\$4 per qtl.	14 25	\$1.50 per qtl.
Flour	Canada	brls.	brls.				
	United States...	239,611	239,611	958,444	\$4 per brl.	.....	30c. per brl.
	St. Pierre	76,827	76,827	307,308	"	.....	"
		219	219	876	"	.....	"
		316,657	316,657	1,266,628	.....	94,997 10	.....
Fresh Meat and Poultry		lbs.	lbs.				
	United Kingdom	450	450	45	10c. per lb.	.....	1½c. per lb.
	Canada ..	241,376	241,376	24,137	"	.....	"
	United States...	67,188	67,188	6,719	"	.....	"
		309,014	309,014	30,901	.....	4,635 21	.....

38

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Fruit, (dried)		lbs.	lbs.	\$		\$	
	United Kingdom.	459,994	459,994	45,999	10c. per lb.	3 cents per lb.	
	Canada	11,725	11,725	1,173	"	"	
	United States . . .	20,112	20,112	2,011	"	"	
	St. Pierre	160	160	16	"	"	
		491,991	491,991	49,199	.....	14,759 73	.....
Indian Meal		brls.	brls.				
	Canada	5,480	5,480	16,440	\$3 per brl.	25 cts. per brl	
	United States . . .	1,681	1,681	5,043	"	"	
	St. Pierre	2	2	6	"	"	
		7,163	7,163	21,489	.....	1,790 75	.....
Jams & Preserves.		lbs.	lbs.				
	United Kingdom.	4,554	4,554	504.00	Declared.	2 cents per lb.	
	Canada	288	288	34.75	"	and 20 pr ct.	
	United States . . .	1,100	1,100	64.00	"	<i>ad val.</i>	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

	United Kingdom..	72,378	72,378	7,019.00	"	.....	5 cents per lb.
	Canada	498	498	56.06	"	.....	and 20 pr ct.
	United States...	4,653	4,653	203.00	"	.....	<i>ad val.</i>
	St. Pierre .....				"	.....	"
		83,471	83,471	7,880.81	.....	5,571 45	.....
Lumber (rough)		M. feet.	M. feet.				
	Canada..	2,437½	2,437½	24,375	\$10 per M.	.....	\$2.50 per M.
	United States...	121½	121½	1,215	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	33½	33½	335	"	.....	"
		2,592½	2,592½	25,925	.....	6,481 25	.....
Lumber (dressed)		M. feet.	M. feet.				
	Canada	525	525	6,300	\$12 per M.	.....	\$4 per M.
	St. Pierre.. ...	1½	1½	18	"	.....	"
		526½	526½	6,318	.....	2,106 00	.....
Molasses		gals.	gals.				
	B. West Indies .	1,129,899	1,107,899	338,969	30c. per gal.	.....	7 cts. per gal.
	Canada.....	37,684	37,684	11,305	"	.....	"
	United States...	809	809	243	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	254	254	76	"	.....	"
		1,168,646	1,146,646	350,593	.....	80,265 22	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (If calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Oats.....	Canada.....	bush. 79,458	bush. 79,458	\$ 23,837	30 cents.	\$	5c. per bush.
	United States...	964	964	289	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	255	255	76	"	.....	"
		80,677	80,677	24,202	.....	4,033 85	.....
Oatmeal....	United Kingdom.	brls. 81	brls. 81	364	\$4½ per brl.	.....	30c per brl.
	Canada.....	2,027	2,027	9,122	"	.....	"
	United States...	9	9	40	"	.....	"
		2,117	2,117	9,526	.....	635 10	.....
Oil, Kerosene....	Canada.....	gals. 25,569	gals. 25,569	\$ 2,557	10c. per gal.	.....	6c. per gal.
	Jersey	1,875	1,875	187	"	.....	"
	United States...	452,366	452,366	45,237	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	93	93	9	"	.....	"
	479,903	479,903	47,990	.....	28,794 18	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Pease.....	United Kingdom.	brls.	brls.	\$		\$	
	Canada	112	112	448	\$4.00 p brl.	30c. per brl.	
	United States...	5,061	5,061	20,244	"	"	
		115	115	460	"	"	
		5,288	5,288	21,152		1,586 40	
Pork	Canada.....	brls.	brls.				
	United States...	12,350	12,350	160,550	\$13 per brl.	\$1.75 per brl.	
	St. Pierre.....	17,238	17,238	224,094	"	"	
		26	26	338	"	"	
		29,614	29,614	384,982		51,824 50	
Salt	United Kingdom.	tons.	tons.				
	Canada.....	701	701	2,804	\$4 per ton.	20c. per ton.	
	B. West Indies..	2,155	2,155	8,620	"	"	
	Portugal	4,521	4,521	18,084	"	"	
	St. Pierre	2,651	2,651	10,604	"	"	
	United States...	355	355	1,420	"	"	
	Spain	280	280	1,120	"	"	
	Italy	22,034	22,034	88,136	"	"	
		2,275	2,275	9,100	"	"	
		34,972	34,972	139,888		6,994 40	
Shingles & Laths.	Canada.....	M.	M.				
	St. Pierre.....	4,489	4,489	8,978	\$2 per M.	60c. per M.	
		176	176	352	"	"	
		4,665	4,665	9,330		2,799 00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Spirits, viz : Brandy	United Kingdom.	gals. 2,376	gals. 2,376	\$ 5,940	\$2.50 p gal.	\$	\$2.40 per gal.
	Canada.....	344	344	860	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre ..	4	4	10	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	5,547	2,824	13,867	"	.....	\$3 per gal.
	Canada.	644	508	1,610	"	.....	"
	United States...	765	.....	1,912	"	.....	"
			9,680	6,056	24,199	16,533 60
Cordials	United Kingdom.	gals. 2	gals. 2	2	\$1 per gal.	.....	\$1.15 per gal.
	United Kingdom.	54	73	54	"	.....	\$2.00 per gal.
		56	75	56	.....	148 30	.....
Gin	United Kingdom.	gals. 1,916	gals. 1,916	\$ 1,916	\$1 per gal.	.....	\$1.80 per gal.
	Canada.....	73	73	73	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	4	4	4	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	3,000	1,213	3,000	"	.....	\$2.10 per gal.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

	Canada.....	41	41	41	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	"	.....	"
		5,034 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,247 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,035	.....	6,221 85	.....
Rum.	United Kingdom.	gals. 4,919	gals. 4,919	4,919	\$1 per gal.	.....	\$1.65 per gal.
	Canada.....	18,924	18,924	18,921	"	.....	"
	B. West Indies..	3,658	6,428	3,658	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	14,896	9,645	14,896	"	.....	"
	Canada.....	36,851	7,005	36,851	"	.....	"
		79,254 $\frac{1}{2}$	46,927 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,254	.....	80,760 38	.....
Undefined.....	United Kingdom.	gals. 113	gals. 113	113	\$1 per gal.	339 00	\$3 per gal.
Whiskey	United Kingdom.	gals. 5,117	gals. 5,117	7,675	\$1.50 p gal.	.....	\$2.15 per gal.
	Canada.....	140	140	210	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	14,519	8,541	21,778	"	.....	\$2.40 per gal.
	Canada.....	500	350	750	"	.....	"
		20,276	14,148	30,413	.....	32,640 95	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Sugar, viz: Refined		cwts.	cwts.	\$		\$	
	United Kingdom.	816	816	3,264	\$4 per cwt.		\$4.50 per cwt.
	Canada	32	32	128	"		"
	United States . . .	982½	982½	3,930	"		"
	St. Pierre	5	5	20	"		"
		1,835½	1,835½	7,342		8,259 75	
Bastard		cwts.	cwts.				
	United Kingdom.	1,363	1,363	5,452	\$4 per cwt.		\$3.50 p cwt.
	Canada	8½	8½	34	"		"
	United States . . .	41	41	164	"		"
	St. Pierre	12½	12½	50	"		"
		1,425	1,425	5,700		4,987 50	
Unrefined		cwts.	cwts.				
	United Kingdom.	15,481	15,784	46,443	\$3 per cwt.		\$3 per cwt.
	B. West Indies..	390	390	1,170	"		"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

39

	Canada.....	107	107	321	\$3 per cwt.	\$3 per cwt.
	United States...	1,609	1,609	4,827	"	"
	St. Pierre	17	17	51	"	"
		17,604	17,907	52,812		53,721 00
Teas.	United Kingdom.	lbs. \$ 884,946 136,729	lbs. 845,455	\$ 133,596	Declared.	6c. per lb. and
	Canada.....	23,472 3,739	23,472	3,739	"	20 per cent.
	United States...	1,390 283	1,390	283	"	ad val.
	St. Pierre	964 216	964	216	"	"
		890,772 140,967	871,281	137,834		79,843 66
Timber ..	United Kingdom.	tons. 38	tons. 38	\$ 190	\$5 per ton.	60c. per ton.
	Canada.....	483	483	2,415	"	"
	United States...	5	5	25	"	"
	St. Pierre.....	8	8	40	"	"
		534	534	2,670		320 40
Tobacco, (manu- factured)	United Kingdom.	lbs. \$ 1,650 241	lbs. 1,650	\$ 241	Declared.	20 cts. per lb.,
	Canada.....	62,338 10,450	72,537	11,360	"	and 5 per ct.
	United States...	43,903 8,249	44,967	7,690	"	ad val.
	St. Pierre	611 113	611	113	"	"
		108,502 19,063	119,765	19,404		24,923 20

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Tobacco, Leaf....	United States...	lbs. 480,054	lbs. 286,133	\$ 38,404	8c. per lb.	\$ 57,226 60	20c. per lb.
Tobacco Stems...	Canada.....	cwts. 21	cwts. 21	168	\$8 per cwt.	.....	60c. per cwt.
	United States...	59	59	472	"	.....	"
		80	80	640	.....	48 00	.....
Vegetables, viz: Cabbages	Canada... ..	No. 41,591	No. 41,591	2,911	7c. each.	.....	\$2 p 100 heads
	United States...	10,198	10,198	714	"	.....	"
		51,789	51,789	3,625	.....	1,035 78	.....
Potatoes.....	United Kingdom.	bush. 4,751	bush. 4,751	950	20c. p bush	.....	5c. per bush.
	Canada.....	65,863	65,863	13,173	"	.....	"

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

	United States...	294	294	59	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	1,419	1,419	283	"	.....	"
		72,327	72,327	14,465	.....	3,616 35	.....
Beet, Parsnips,	Canada.....	bush. 8,656	bush. 8,656	1,731	20c. p bshl.	.....	10c. per bush.
Carrots, and	United States...	23	23	5	"	.....	"
Turnips	St. Pierre	352	352	70	"	.....	"
		9,031	9,031	1,806	.....	903 10	.....
Vinegar	United Kingdom.	gals. 3,076	gals. 3,076	615	20c. pr gal.	.....	15c. per gal.
	Canada.....	1,199	1,199	239	"	.....	"
	United States...	240	240	48	"	.....	"
		4,515	4,515	902	.....	677 25	.....
Wines, viz:	United Kingdom.	gals. 118	gals. 118	590	\$5 per gal.	.....	\$3 per gal.
Champagne....	United Kingdom	340	156	1,700	"	.....	\$4 "
		458	274	2,290	.....	978 00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Wines viz: Claret		gals.	gals.	\$		\$	
	United Kingdom.	126	126	126	\$1 per gal.	.....	40c. per gal.
	Canada.....	1	1	1	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	133½	133½	133	"	.....	"
	United Kingdom.	430	376	430	"	.....	50c. per gal.
	Canada.....	60	60	60	"	.....	"
		750½	569	750	.....	271 20	.....
Hock	United Kingdom.	gals. 160	gals. 144	160	\$1 per gal.	.....	85c. per gal.
	United Kingdom.	34	34	34	"	.....	\$1 per gal.
		194	178	194	.....	156 40	.....
Malaga	United Kingdom.	gals. 715	gals. 715	715	\$1 per gal.	.....	35c. per gal.
	Canada	57	57	57	"	.....	"
	Spain	228	228	228	"	.....	"
		1,000	1,000	1,000	.....	350 00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Port & Madeira.	United Kingdom.	gals.	gals.	\$	\$2 per gal.	\$	\$1.65 per gal.
	United Kingdom.	893	527	1,786	"		"
		29	29	58	"		"
		39	30	78	"		"
		4,528	1,706	9,056	"		"
		1,300	65	2,600	"		"
		6,789	2,357	13,578		3,889 05	
Sherry and Manzanilla	United Kingdom.	gals.	gals.	\$	Declared.		\$1 per gal. and
	Canada.....	1,013	575	1,110 00	"		12½ per cent.
	Spain	48	32	24 04	"		<i>ad val.</i>
		174	287	167 00			
		1,235	894	1,301 04		1,056 63	
Red	United Kingdom.	gals.	gals.		\$1 per gal.		35c. per gal.
	Canada.....	1,376	1,751	1,376	"		"
	Spain.....	978	289	978	"		"
	Portugal.....	384	182	384	"		"
		110	110	110	"		"
	2,848	2,332	2,848		816 20		
Eggs	Canada.....			1,142	Declared.	85 65	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 7½ per cent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Grease.....	Canada.....			\$ 30	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 7½ per cent.
	United States...			28	"		"
				58		4 35	
Meat and Poultry.	United Kingdom.....			38	Declared.		7½ per cent.
	Canada.....			16,713	"		"
	United States...			1,013	"		"
				17,764		1,332 30	
Tallow.....	United Kingdom.....			13	Declared.		7½ per cent.
	Canada.....			477	"		"
	United States...			1,346	"		"
				1,836		137 70	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Anchors & Chains	United Kingdom.....		\$ 9,775	Declared.	\$	10 per cent.
	Canada.....		902	"	.....	.....
			10,677	.....	1,067 70	.....
Bagging & Brin..	United Kingdom.....		7,746	Declared.	774 60	10 per cent.
Canvas, for ships' use.....	United Kingdom.....		18,690	Declared.	.....	10 per cent.
	Canada.....		3,370	"	.....	.....
	United States.....		28,603	"	.....	.....
			50,663	.....	5,066 30	.....
Cordage.....	United Kingdom.....		32,470	Declared.	.....	10 per cent.
	Canada		5,828	"	.....	"
	United States.....		6,959	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre		2,446	"	.....	"
			47,703	.....	4,770 30	.....
Corks and Cork-wood	United Kingdom		1,649	Declared.	.....	10 per cent.
	Canada		247	"	.....	"
	United States.....		46	"	.....	"
	Spain		18	"	.....	"
			1,960	.....	196 00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Electric Light Co. machinery	Canada			\$ 121	Declared.	\$ 12 10	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 10 per cent.
Fishing Tackle	United Kingdom			37,962	Declared.		10 per cent.
	Canada			4,363	"		"
	United States			12,769	"		"
	St. Pierre			381	"		"
					55,475		5,547 50
Fruit	United Kingdom			7,307	Declared.		10 per cent.
	Canada			1,073	"		"
	United States			1,594	"		"
	Portugal			70	"		"
					10,044		1,004 40

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Iron	United Kingdom.		\$	28,025	Declared.	\$	10 per cent.
	Canada			970	"		"
	United States.			62	"		"
				29,057			2,905 70
Machinery	United Kingdom.			17,960	Declared.		10 per cent.
	Canada			18,975	"		"
	United States.			8,966	"		"
				45,901			4,590 10
Nails (wrought) .	United Kingdom.			10,491	Declared.		10 per cent.
	Canada.			1,083	"		"
	United States.			411	"		"
	St. Pierre			16	"		"
				12,001			1,200 10
Oakum	United Kingdom.			3,497			10 per cent.
	Canada.			182			"
	United States.			199			"
	St. Pierre			22			"
				3,900			390 00

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.		
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.	
Onions.....	United Kingdom.....			\$ 1,367	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	
	Canada.....			2,175	"		"	
	United States.....			30	"		"	
	Portugal.....			578	"		"	
					4,150		415 00	
Pitch and Tar ...	United Kingdom.....			4,122	Declared.		10 per cent.	
	Canada.....			480	"		"	
	United States.....			3,626	"		"	
	St. Pierre.....			37	"		"	
					8,265		826 50	
Poultry (alive) ...	United Kingdom.....			3	Declared.		10 per cent.	
	Canada.....			65	"		"	
	United States.....			4	"		"	
					72		7 20	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Tin (block)	United Kingdom.		\$ 31,392	Declared.	\$	10 per cent.
	Canada.		14,148	"		"
	United States.		123	"		"
	St. Pierre.		1,248	"		"
				46,911		4,691 10
Yarn	United Kingdom.		16,591	Declared.		10 per cent.
	Canada.		12	"		"
			16,603		1,660 30	
Barley	United Kingdom.		247	Declared.		12½ per cent.
	Canada.		4,446	"		"
	United States.		285	"		"
			4,978		622 25	
Bran	United Kingdom.		207	Declared.		12½ per cent.
	Canada.		3,449	"		"
	United States.		360	"		"
			4,016		502 00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Indian Corn	Canada.....	\$	\$	\$ 3,346	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 12½ per cent.
	United States...			1,311	"		"
				4,657		582 12	
Malt	Canada.....			238	Declared.	29 75	12½ per cent.
Masts and Spars..	United Kingdom.....			131	Declared.		12½ per cent.
	Canada.....			2,509	"		"
	St. Pierre			246	"		"
				2,886		360 75	
Medicine	United Kingdom.....			18,311	Declared.		
	Canada.....			11,250	"		12½ per cent.
	United States...			4,344	"		"
				33,905		4,238 13	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Post-office "medicine"	United Kingdom.....	65	Declared.	8 12	12½ per cent.
Rice	United Kingdom.....	7,788	Declared.	.....	12½ per cent.
	Canada.....	375	"	.....	"
	United States.....	33	"	.....	"
	.....	8,196	.....	1,024 50	.....
Staves (undress'd)	Canada	3,124	Declared.	.....	12½ per cent.
	United States.....	100	"	.....	"
	.....	3,224	.....	403 00	.....
Dories and Dory Oars.....	Canada	210	Declared.	.....	15 per cent.
	United States.....	163	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	368	"	.....	"
	.....	741	.....	111 15	.....
Hay and Straw...	Canada.....	765	Declared.	114 75	15 per cent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Nails (cut)	United Kingdom			\$ 735	Declared.	\$	15 per cent.
	Canada			503	"		"
	United States			251	"		"
	St. Pierre			19	"		"
					1,508		226 20
Leather	United Kingdom			49	Declared.		15 per cent.
	Canada			19,256	"		"
	United States			19,697	"		"
				39,002		5,850 30	
Apothecaries' Wares	United Kingdom			263	Declared.		20 per cent.
	United States			254	"		"
				517		103 40	
Bank Notes	United States			3,389	Declared.	677 80	20 per cent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Beans	Canada.....		\$ 453	Declared.	\$	20 per cent.
	United States.....		969	"	.....	"
			1,422	.....	284 40	.....
Biscuits (fancy) ..	United Kingdom.....		2,302	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....		5,349	"	.....	"
	United States.....		1,845	"	.....	"
			9,496	.....	1,899 20	.....
Bricks	United Kingdom.....		275	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....		109	"	.....
			384	.....	76 80	.....
Preserves	Canada.....		647	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	United States.....		63	"	.....	"
			710	.....	142 00	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Canned Fruit..	United Kingdom.....			\$ 50	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 20 per cent.
	Canada.....			144	"		"
	United States....			346	"		"
				540		180 00	
Canned Meat	United Kingdom.....			690	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....			642	"		"
	United States....			473	"		"
				1,805		361 00	
Cement	Canada.....			240	Declared.	48 00	20 per cent.
Clocks & Watches	United Kingdom.....			81	Declared.		20 per cent.
	United States....			331	"		"
				412		82 40	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Copper Paint.....	United States.....		\$ 1,416	Declared.	\$	20 per cent.
	St. Pierre		11	"		"
			1,427		285 40	
Dories and Dory Oars.....	Canada.....		512	Declared.		20 per cent.
	United States...		2,008	"		"
	St. Pierre ...		266	"		"
			2,786		557 20	
Dynamite	United Kingdom.....		1,305	Declared.	261 00	20 per cent.
Earthenware.....	United Kingdom.....		2,362	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada		346	"		"
			2,708		541 60	
Electric Light Co. Miscellaneous articles.	United Kingdom.....		144	Declared.	28 80	20 per cent.
Glassware	United Kingdom.....		831	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....		44	"		"
	United States...		1,055	"		"
			1,930		386 00	

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Grindstones.....	United Kingdom.....			\$ 139	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 20 per cent.
	Canada			5	"		
				144		28 80	
Gunpowder.....	United Kingdom.....			51	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....			2,128	"		"
				2,179		435 80	
Hardware	United Kingdom.....			13,318	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....			8,027	"		"
	United States...			6,025	"		"
	St. Pierre			89	"		"
				27,459		5,491 80	
Hay and Straw ..	United Kingdom...			68	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....			9,327	"		"
				9,395		1,879 00	

Ice.	Canada.		\$ 135	Declared.	\$	20 per cent.
	United States.		202	"		"
			337		67 40	
India Rubberware	United Kingdom.		229	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.		126	"		"
	United States.		459	"		"
			814		162 80	
Lard	Canada.		136	Declared.		20 per cent.
	United States.		71	"		"
			207		41 40	
Lead	United Kingdom.		269	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.		231	"		"
			500		100 00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Leather	United Kingdom			\$ 2,332	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i>
	Canada			48,967	"		"
	United States			47,281	"		"
	St. Pierre			150	"		"
				99,630		19,926 00	
Leatherware.	United Kingdom			7,808	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada			9,534	"		"
	United States			1,106	"		"
				18,448		3,689 60	
Licorise Paste	United Kingdom			531	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada			894	"		"
				1,425		285 00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Matches	Canada	500	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	United States.....	657	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	5	"	.....	"
		1,162		.....	232 40
Miscellaneous Ar- ticles.....	United Kingdom.....	12,381	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....	5,505	"	.....	"
	United States.....	3,236	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	3	"	.....	"
		21,125		.....	4,225 00
Nails, (cut)	United Kingdom.....	2,842	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada..	1,029	"	.....	"
	United States.....	121	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre.....	4	"	.....	"
		3,996		.....	799 20
Oil, Linseed.....	United Kingdom.....	804	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada	7	"	.....	"
	United States,...	116	"	.....	"
		927		.....	185 40

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Oil, Olein	Canada.....	\$	\$	\$ 6,396	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 20 per cent.
	United States...			4,934	"		"
				11,303		2,260 60	
" Olive	United Kingdom.....			382	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Spain			376	"		"
				758		151 60	
Paint.....	United Kingdom.....			1,968	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....			349	"		"
	United States...			139	"		"
				2,456		491 20	
Pipes	United Kingdom.....			166			20 per cent.
	Canada.....			1,464	Declared.		"
	United States...			56	"		"
				1,686		337 20	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Plates & Jewellery	United Kingdom.....		\$ 40	Declared.	\$	20 per cent.
	Canada.....		5	"		"
	United States...		941	"		"
			986		197 20	
Post office (miscellaneous articles)	United Kingdom.....		1,064	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada.....		82	"		"
			1,146		229 20	
Sewing Machines	United Kingdom.....		60	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada ..		57	"		"
	United States...		369	"		"
			486		97 20	
Shot..	United Kingdom.....		499	Declared.		20 per cent.
	Canada ..		21	"		"
			520		104 00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Soap.....	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	\$ 1,104	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 20 per cent.
	Canada.....	.....	.....	729	"	.....	"
	United States ..	.....	.....	912	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre ..	.....	.....	13	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	2,758 ..	.....	551 60 .....	.....
Soda	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	131	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....	.....	.....	8	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	139 .....	.....	27 80 .....	.....
Stationery.	United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	1,999	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....	.....	.....	297	"	.....	"
	United States....	.....	.....	433	"	.....	"
	.....	.....	.....	2,729 .....	.....	545 80 .....	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Tallow	Canada.....		\$ 1,993	Declared.	\$	20 per cent.
	United States.....		5,298	"	.....	"
			7,291	.....	1,458 20	.....
Turpentine and Varnish	United Kingdom.....		472	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....		142	"	.....	"
	United States.....		125	"	.....	"
			739	.....	147 80	.....
Wood Wares....	United Kingdom.....		19	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....		279	"	.....	"
	United States.....		27	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre		23	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre		20	"	.....	"
			368	.....	73 60	.....
Woollens.....	United Kingdom.....		83,718	Declared.	.....	20 per cent.
	Canada.....		7,227	"	.....	"
	United States.....		1,419	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre		67	"	.....	"
			92,431	.....	18,486 20	.....

42

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Apothecaries' Wares	United Kingdom			\$ 2,774	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 25 per cent.
	Canada			607	"	. . . . .	"
	United States			127	"	. . . . .	"
				3,508	. . . . .	877 00	. . . . .
Beans	United Kingdom			281	Declared.	. . . . .	25 per cent.
	Canada			897	"	. . . . .	"
	United States			701	"	. . . . .	"
				1,879	. . . . .	469 75	. . . . .
Blubber	Grand Banks			634	Declared.	158 50	25 per cent.
Bricks	United Kingdom			3,231	Declared.	. . . . .	25 per cent.
	Canada			68	"	. . . . .	"
	United States			429	"	. . . . .	"
				3,728	. . . . .	932 00	. . . . .

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Cabinetwares	United Kingdom.		\$ 102	Declared.	\$	25 per cent.
	Canada.		100	"		"
	St. Pierre		33	"		"
	Portugal		11	"		"
	United States.		51	"		"
			297		74 25	
Canned Fruit	United Kingdom.		791	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		611	"		"
	United States.		1,793	"		"
			3,195		798 75	
Canned Meat	United Kingdom.		808	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		8,347	"		"
	United States.		1,288	"		"
			10,443		2,610 75	
Carriages	Canada.		38	Declared.		25 per cent.
	United States.		10	"		"
			48		12 00	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Candles	United Kingdom.....			\$ 74	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 25 per cent.
	Canada.....			7	"	.....	"
	United States.....			51	"	.....	"
	.....			132	.....	33 00	.....
Cement	United Kingdom.....			1,437	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	Canada..			25	"	.....	"
	United States...			96	"	.....	"
	.....			1,558	.....	389 50	.....
Clocks & Watches	United Kingdom.....			1,021	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	Canada			936	"	.....	"
	United States...			1,340	"	.....	"
	.....			3,297	.....	824 25	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Copper Paint.....	United States.....		\$ 1,057	Declared.	\$	25 per cent.
	St. Pierre		50	"		"
			1,107		276 75	
Earthenware	United Kingdom.....		21,472	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada.....		917	"		"
	United States.....		32	"		"
			22,421		5,605 25	
Glassware.....	United Kingdom.....		8,885	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada.....		552	"		"
	United States.....		5,557	"		"
			14,994		3,748 50	
Grindstones	United Kingdom.....		364	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada.....		94	"		"
	United States.....		110	"		"
			568		142 00	
Gunpowder	United Kingdom.....		7,818	Declared.		"
	Canada.....		3,244	"		"
			11,062		2,765 50	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Hardware	United Kingdom			\$ 69,929	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 25 per cent.
	Canada.....			9,384	"	.....	"
	United States.....			27,496	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre			69	"	.....	"
					106,878	26,719 50
Harness	Canada			326	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	United States.....			8	"	.....	"
				334	.....	83 50	.....
Heading	Canada.....			895	Declared.	223 75	25 per cent.
Herring Barrels..	Canada.....			13	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	United States.....			218	"	.....	"
				231	.....	57 75	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

India Rubberware	United Kingdom		\$ 3,540	Declared.	\$	25 per cent.
	Canada		3,022	"		"
	United States		3,690	"		"
			10,252		2,563 00	
Lard	Canada		569	Declared.		25 per cent.
	United States		1,628	"		"
			2,247		561 75	
Lead	United Kingdom		2,575	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		371	"		"
			2,946		736 50	
Leatherware	United Kingdom		41,037	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		34,438	"		"
	United States		5,416	"		"
	St. Pierre		5	"		"
			80,896		20,224 00	
Licorise Paste	United Kingdom		2,254	Declared.	563 50	25 per cent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Matches	United Kingdom.....			\$ 58	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 25 per cent.
	Canada.....			5,151	"		"
	United States....			3,714	"		"
	St. Pierre			10	"		"
					8,933		2,233 25
Miscellaneous Articles...	United Kingdom.....			82,069	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada.....			18,908	"		"
	United States....			28,460	"		"
	St. Pierre			329	"		"
	Spain			31	"		"
				129,797		32,449 25	
Oil, Cod	Grand Banks....			63	Declared.	15 75	25 per cent.

Oil, Linseed	United Kingdom.		\$	13,279	Declared.	\$	25 per cent.	
	Canada.			188	"		"	
	United States.			78	"		"	
	St. Pierre			22	"		"	
					13,567		3,391 75	
" Olive	United Kingdom.			2,575	Declared.		25 per cent.	
	Canada.			227	"		"	
	United States.			351	"		"	
					3,153		788 25	
Paint	United Kingdom.			17,345	Declared.		25 per cent.	
	Canada.			2,411	"		"	
	United States.			5,107	"		"	
	St. Pierre.			19	"		"	
					24,882		6,220 50	
Pipes	United Kingdom.			2,243	Declared.		"	
	Canada			10	"		"	
	United States.			87	"		"	
					2,340		585 00	25 per cent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Plate and Jewelry.	United Kingdom.....			\$ 2,900	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 25 per cent.
	Canada			1,600	"	.....	"
	United States...			857	"	.....	"
				5,357	.....	1,339 25	.....
Post office (miscellaneous articles)	United Kingdom.....			4,589	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	Canada.....			6	"	.....	"
				4,595	.....	1,148 75	.....
Ready-mades ...	United Kingdom.....			9,228	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	Canada.....			877	"	.....	"
	United States...			2,667	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre			3	"	.....	"
				12,775	.....	3,193 75	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Sewing Machines.	United Kingdom		\$ 252	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		1,350	"		"
	United States		306	"		"
	St. Pierre		25	"		"
			1,933		483 25	
Shot	United Kingdom		4,188	Declared.	1,047 00	25 per cent.
Soap	United Kingdom		13,365	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		3,097	"		"
	United States		8,811	"		"
	St. Pierre		7	"		"
			25,280		6,320 00	
Soda	United Kingdom		2,024	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		24	"		"
			2,048		512 00	
Stationery	United Kingdom		24,790	Declared.		25 per cent.
	Canada		541	"		"
	United States		1,410	"		"
			26,741		6,685 25	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

101

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Turpentine and Varnish..	United Kingdom.....			\$ 1,111	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 25 per cent.
	Canada.....			376	"	.....	"
	United States.....			1,968	"	.....	"
				3,455	.....	863 75	.....
Wood Wares....	United Kingdom.....			552	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	Canada			3,443	"	.....	"
	United States....			1,832	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre			70	"	.....	"
			5,897	.....	1,474 25	.....
Woollens and Cottons.	United Kingdom.....			755,595	Declared.	.....	25 per cent.
	Canada			35,361	"	.....	"
	United States....			20,812	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre			324	"	.....	"
			812,092	.....	203,023.00	.....

Blocks.....	United Kingdom.....		\$ 294	Declared.		\$ 30 per cent.	
	Canada.....		132	"		"	
	United States.....		469	"		"	
	St. Pierre		42	"		"	
			937			281 10	
Cabinet Wares... ..	United Kingdom.....		500	Declared.		30 per cent.	
	Canada.....		1,200	"		"	
	United States.....		2,057	"		"	
			3,757			1,127 10	
	Candles.....	United Kingdom.....		1,775	Declared.		30 per cent.
Canada.....			215	"		"	
United States.....			486	"		"	
			2,476			742 80	
Carriages, &c....		United Kingdom.....		95	Declared.		30 per cent.
	Canada.....		645	"		"	
	United States.....		145	"		"	
			885			265 50	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Harness.....	United Kingdom.....			\$ 108	Declared.	\$	<i>Ad valorem.</i> 30 per cent.
	Canada.....			62	"		"
	United States.....			36	"		"
				206		61 80	
Herring barrels...	Canada.....			345	Declared.	103 50	30 per cent.
Post Office, (ready mades).....	United Kingdom.....			904	Declared.	271 20	30 per cent.
Ready-mades.....	United Kingdom.....			114,464	Declared.		30 per cent.
	Canada.....			4,950	"		"
	United States.....			13,394	"		"
	St. Pierre.....			23	"		"
				132,831		39,849 30	
Staves (dressed).	Canada.....			982	Declared.	294 60	30 per cent.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Wood Wares	United Kingdom		\$ 1,028	Declared.	\$	30 per cent.
	Canada		5,199	"		"
	United States		2,462	"		"
	St. Pierre		24	"		"
			8,633		2,589 90	
Brooms	United Kingdom		181	Declared.		35 per cent.
	Canada		346	"		"
	United States		150	"		"
			677		236 95	
Cans	Canada		9,082	Declared.	3,632 80	40 per cent.
Bark, (extract of)	Canada		1,015	Declared.		Free.
Boiler Plate	United Kingdom		4,157	Declared.		Free.
	Canada		267	"		"
			4,424			
Books, (printed)	United Kingdom		16,671	Declared.		Free.
	Canada		2,863	"		"
	United States		5,779	"		"
			25,313			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Coal.....		tons.		\$		\$	
	United Kingdom.	6,731	.....	16,827	\$2.50 pr ton	.....	Free.
	Canada	76,707	.....	191,768	"	.....	"
	United States...	4,006	.....	10,015	"	.....	"
	St. Pierre	134	.....	335	"	.....	"
		87,578	.....	218,945	.....	.....	.....
Coke.....		tons.					
	United Kingdom.	4,187	.....	4,187	\$1 per ton.	.....	Free.
	Canada.....	3,279	.....	3,279	"	.....	"
	United States...	1,300	.....	1,300	"	.....	"
			8,766	8,766
Colonial Cordage Company.....	United Kingdom.	.....	.....	65,663	Declared.	.....	Free.
	Canada..	.....	.....	2,700	"	.....	"
	United States...	.....	.....	550	"	.....	"
	Germany.....	.....	.....	15,388	"	.....	"
	Russia ....	.....	.....	10,901	"	.....	"
			95,202

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Copper Ore, sealed	United Kingdom		280	Declared.	Free.
Fish, dry cod	Canada	qtls. 3,550	14,200	\$4 per qtl.	Free.
" Herring	Canada		600		Free.
Fishing Tackle	United Kingdom		15,859	Declared.	Free.
	Canada		796	"	"
	United States		497	"	"
			17,152		
Fruit	United Kingdom		200	Declared.	Free.
	Canada		1,000	"	"
	United States		1,200	"	"
			2,400		
Iron (pig)	United Kingdom		437	Declared.	Free.
	Canada		140	"	"
			577		
Miscellaneous articles	United Kingdom		16,000	Declared.	Free.
	Canada		18,000	"	"
	United States		16,000	"	"
	St. Pierre		260	"	"
			50,260		

General Imports into the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries whence imported.	Total quantities imported.	Quantities entered for home consumption.	VALUE IN CURRENCY.		DUTY.	
				Of total imports.	Average price fixed for value (if calculated officially).	Gross amount received in currency.	Rate and when imposed.
Municipal Council	United Kingdom.....			\$ 12,079	Declared.		Free.
	Canada.....			703	"		"
	United States.....			31	"		"
				12,813			
Oysters	Canada.....			500	Declared.		Free.
	United States ..			50	"		"
				550			
Post office (miscellaneous articles)	United Kingdom.....			1,873	Declared.		Free.
	Canada.....			892	"		"
				2,765			
Printing Paper ...	United Kingdom.....			1,760	Declared.		Free.
	Canada.....			8,340	"		"
	United States.....			1,100	"		"
				11,200			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Railway Co	United Kingdom.	612	Declared.	Free.
	Canada	2,800	"	"
	United States.	8,888	"	"
		12,300		
Religious purposes (articles for)	United Kingdom.	6,170	Declared.	Free.
	Canada	5,762	"	"
	United States.	938	"	"
		12,870		
Specie.	Canada	300	Declared.	Free.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
December 31st, 1890.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Antimony Ore.	U. Kingdom				\$ 1,200	\$	\$ 1,200	
Apples	U. Kingdom		brls. 7	brls. 7		28	28	
Bear Skins	Canada				40		40	
Bacon & Hams	U. Kingdom		cwts. 20	cwts. 20		260	260	\$13 per cwt.
	Canada		3	3		39	39	"
			23	23		299	299	
Beer	U. Kingdom	gals. 30		gals. 30	15		15	50c. per gal.
	Canada	70		70	35		35	"
		100		100	50		50	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Beef.	U. Kingdom		brls.	brls.	\$	\$	\$	\$12 per brl.
	B. W. Indies		45	45	540	540	
				321	321	3,852	3,852
			366	366	.....	4,392	4,392	.....
Berries	U. Kingdom	gals.		gals.				20c. per gal.
	Canada.....	850	850	170	170	
			150	150	30	30
		1,000	.....	1,000	200	.....	200	.....
Berries, (pre- served)	U. States....	cases.		cases.				\$5 per case.
		2,942	2,942	14,710	14,710	
Blubber, (cod)	U. Kingdom	tuns.		tuns.				\$10 per tun.
		8	8	80	80	
Bill fish	Canada.....	brls.		brls.				\$5 per brl.
		7	7	35	35	
Bones, (old)..	U. States....				500	.....	500	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Bricks	B. W. Indies				\$ 190	\$	\$ 190	.....
Butter	U. Kingdom		cwts. 196	cwts. 196	.....	3,293	3,293	15c. per lb.
	Canada.....		20	20	.....	336	336	"
	St. Pierre		25	25	.....	420	420	"
	.....		241	241	.....	4,049	4,049	.....
Boneless Codfish.....	U. Kingdom	lbs. 3,000	.....	lbs. 3,000	.....	135	135	4½c. per lb.
	Canada.	133,000	.....	133,000	.....	5,985	5,985	"
	U. States...	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	270	270	"
	.....	142,000	.....	142,000	.....	6,390	6,390	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Calf Skins	U. Kingdom	No. 145	\$	No. 145	\$		\$	50c. each.
	U. States	145	.....	145	72	.....	72	"
	U. States	55	.....	55	28	.....	28	"
		345	.....	345	172	.....	172	.....
Caplin	U. Kingdom	brls. 75	.....	75	75	.....	75	\$1 per brl.
	B. W. Indies	7	.....	7	7	.....	7	"
	Jersey	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	"
		85	.....	85	85	.....	85	.....
Caplin, (pre- served)	Canada	cases. 2	.....	cases. 2	10	.....	10	\$5 per case.
Caplin, (smoked) . . .	Canada	boxes. 11	.....	boxes. 11	60	.....	60	.....
Composition, (old)	U. Kingdom	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	200	.....
	Canada . . . .	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	300	.....
		.....	500	.....	.....	.....	500	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Copper, (old).	U. Kingdom		1,000		\$	\$	\$ 1,000	
Copper ingots.	U. Kingdom	tons. 609					175,392	
“ green ore	U. Kingdom	400					3,400	
“ regulus.	U. Kingdom	1,236					48,000	
		2,245					226,792	
Cordage	U. Kingdom				60		60	
	Canada				140		140	
					200		200	
Core fish.	Jersey	qtls. 170		qtls. 170	340			
	Canada	584		584	1,168			
		754		754	1,508		1,508	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Corkwood....	Canada		\$	500		\$	500	
Cotton.....	U. Kingdom.....			280			280	
Coal.....	France.....		tons.	40		200	200	
Dried Cod Fish		qtls.		qtls.	\$		\$	
	U. Kingdom	23,719		23,719	61,669		61,669	\$2.60 per qtl.
	Spain.....	65,574		65,574	262,296		262,296	4.00 "
	U. States....	35,455		35,455	141,820		141,820	4.00 "
	B. W. Indies	107,173		107,173	385,823		385,823	3.60 "
	Gibraltar ...	39,495		39,495	126,384		126,384	3.20 "
	Brazil	218,833		218,833	984,748		984,748	4.50 "
	Portugal ...	208,474		208,474	958,980		958,980	4.60 "
	Canada.....	44,949		44,949	170,806		170,806	3.80 "
	F. W. Indies	6,268		6,268	22,565		22,565	3.60 "
	Sicily.....	5,020		5,020	21,084		21,084	4.20 "
	Ionian Isles.	2,480		2,480	6,944		6,944	2.80 "
	Italy. . . .	16,854		16,854	50,562		50,562	3.00 "
		774,294		774,294	3,193,681		3,193,681	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Eels	U. Kingdom	cases. 3	.....	cases. 3	\$ 24	\$	\$ 24	\$8 per case.
Eels	Canada.....	brls. 2	.....	brls. 2	10	.....	10	\$5 per brl.
	U. States....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	"
		3	.....	3	15	.....	15	
Flour	U. Kingdom.....		brls. 864	brls. 864	.....	3,456	.....	\$4 per brl.
	U. States....		53	53	.....	212	.....	"
			917	917	.....	3,668	3,668	.....
Firewood	B. W. Indies	sticks. 6,000	.....	sticks. 6,000	120	.....	120	\$20 per 1,000.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Fish Skins ...	U. States ...	bdls. 96	\$	bdls. 96	\$ 192	.....	\$ 192	\$2 per bdl.
Furniture	U. Kingdom		2,400				2,400	
Furs	U. Kingdom				12,450			
	Jersey				700			
	Canada				2,659			
	U. States				50			
					15,859		15,859	
Green Fish ...	U. States ...	qtls. 7,206		qtls. 7,206	11,530	.....	11,530	\$1.60 per qtl.
Haddock	B. W. Indies	qtls. 624		qtls. 624	1,872	.....	1,872	\$3 per qtl.
Halibut (fresh)	Canada	cases. 20		cases. 20	100	.....	100	\$5 per case.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Halibut (salted)	F. W. Indies U. States... Canada.....	brls.		brls.	\$	\$	\$	
		3	.....	3	18	.....	.....	\$6.00 per brl.
		58	.....	58	348	.....	.....	"
		10	.....	10	60	.....	.....	"
		71	.....	71	426	.....	426	.....
Herring (in bulk)	U. States... Canada	brls.		brls.				
		1,817	.....	1,817	1,817	.....	.....	\$1.00 per brl.
		25	.....	25	25	.....	.....	"
		1,842	.....	1,842	1,842	.....	1,842	.....
Herring (frozen)	U. States... Canada.....	brls.		brls.				
		33,200	.....	33,200	33,200	.....	.....	\$1.00 per brl.
		1,500	.....	1,500	1,500	.....	.....	"
		34,700	.....	34,700	34,700	.....	34,700	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Herring (pickled)	Canada.....	brls.	.....	brls.	\$	.....	\$	\$3.50 per brl.
	B. W. Indies	43,127	43,127	150,944		2.50
	Jersey	7,392	7,392	18,480		3.00
	F. W. Indies	24	24	72		2.50
	U. Kingdom	169	169	422		3.00
	U. States...	1,698	1,698	5,094		3.50
		8,469	.....	8,469	29,641	.....	.....
		60,879	.....	60,879	204,653	.....	204,653	.....
Herring (preserved)	Canada.....	cases.	.....	cases.		.....		\$2 per case.
		8	.....	8	16	.....	16	
Herring (smoked)	B. W. Indies	boxes.	.....	boxes.		.....		
		13	.....	13	7	.....	7	
Hides.....	U. Kingdom		No.	No.	\$			\$3.00 each.	
	Canada.....		437	437	1,311				
	U. States...		20	20	60				
			600	600	1,800				
			1,057	1,057	3,171	3,171			

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Hoops	U. Kingdom	bcls. 110		bcls.	\$ 55	\$	\$	50c. per bdl. " " " "
	B. W. Indies	450			225			
	F. W. Indies	450			225			
	B. W. Indies	8,591			4,295			
			9,601		9,601	4,800			4,800
Horses	Canada		No. 2			400	400	
Ice	U. States	tons. 1,450			11,600		11,600	
Iron (old)	Canada		tons. 1,077			21,540		
	U. States		13			260		
				1,090			21,800	21,800

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Iron Pyrites ..	U. States...	tons. 1,670			\$ 72,315	\$	\$ 72,315	
Junk, (old) ..	U. Kingdom	200				200		
	Canada.....	120				120		
	U. States...	4,280				4,280		
		4,600	\$4,600			4,600	4,600	
Knees, (wood)	B. W. Indies.	No. 65	No. 65	40		40		
Ling	B. W. Indies.	qtls. 138	qtls. 138	276		276		
Lobsters, (pre- served)	U. Kingdom	cases. 36,016	cases.	270,120			\$7.50 per case.	
	Canada.....	15,797		118,477			"	
	Jersey	19		142			"	
	Germany...	4,469		33,517			"	
	U. States...	8,741		65,557			"	
	St. Pierre ..	4,052		30,390			"	
	Sweden	200		1,500			"	
	Norway.....	50		375			"	
		69,344	69,344	520,078		520,078		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
		M.	\$	M.	\$	\$	\$	
Lumber	U. Kingdom	1,291	.....	.....	20,792	.....	.....	.....
	Canada.....	9	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies	25	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....
	U. States...	4	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....
			1,329	1,329	21,180	21,180
Metal (old)...	U. States...	.....	1,280	.....	.....	.....	1,280	.....
Miscellaneous articles	U. Kingdom	.....	5,100	.....	.....	5,100	.....	.....
	Canada.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....
	U. States	.....	700	.....	.....	700	.....	.....
	B. W. Indies	.....	300	.....	.....	300	.....	.....
	St. Pierre ..	.....	100	.....	.....	100	.....	.....
			8,200	8,200	8,200

Molasses	U. States		gals. 4,500		\$	\$	1,350	\$	
Oars	B. W. Indies	No. 40			20		20		
Oil, (cod)	U. Kingdom	tuns. 2,437		tuns.	185,212				\$76 per tun.
	Canada	700			53,200				"
	Jersey	28			2,128				"
	U. States	30			2,280				"
			3,195		3,195	242,820		242,820	
Oil, (cod liver)	U. Kingdom	gals. 1,344		gals.	605				45c. per gal.
	Canada	3,840			1,728				"
	B. W. Indies	2,560			115				"
			5,440		5,440	2,448		2,448	
Oil, (herring)	U. Kingdom	tuns. 1½		tuns.	75				\$50 per tun.
	Canada	5			250				"
			6½		6½	325		325	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

123

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Oil, Porpoise .	U. Kingdom	tuns. 1			\$ 60	\$	\$ 60	
Oil, Seal	U. Kingdom	tuns. 3,353		tuns.	301,770			\$90 per tun.
	Canada	306			27,540			"
	U. States	15			1,350			"
	Jersey	45			4,050			"
		3,719		3,719	334,710		334,710	
Oil, Shark	U. Kingdom	tuns. ½			50		50	\$100 per tun.
Oil, Whale	U. Kingdom	tuns. 9		tuns.	720			\$80 per tun.
	Jersey	4			320			"
	Canada	6			480			"
		19		19	1,520		1,520	

Petroleum	U. States		gals.		\$	\$	\$	
			1,850			185	185	
Pork	U. Kingdom		brls.	brls.				\$13 per brl.
	Canada		7			91		"
	B.W. Indies		10			130		"
	F.W. Indies		240			3,120		"
			100			1,300		"
			357	357		4,641	4,641	
Puncheon	B. W. Indies		brls.					
Heads			1,073			215	215	
Salmon (fresh)	Canada	cases.		cases.				
		25		25	250		250	\$10 per case.
Salmon	U. Kingdom	trcs.						
(pickled)	Jersey	1,357			27,140			\$20 per tierce
	U. States	6			120			20 "
	B. W. Indies	1,616			35,552			22 "
	Canada	726			11,616			16 "
	F. W. Indies	928			18,560			20 "
		6			96			16 "
		4,639		4,639	93,084		93,084	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Salmon (preserved)		cases.		cases.	\$	\$	\$	
	U. Kingdom	246	.....	.....	984	.....	.....	\$4.00 per case
	Canada.....	96	.....	.....	384	.....	.....	"
	B. W. Indies	200	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	"
	U. States...	196	.....	.....	784	.....	.....	"
	F. W. Indies	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	"
	St. Pierre ..	16	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	"
		756	.....	756	3,024	.....	3,024	.....
Salt			tons.	tons.				
	Canada		5	.....		20	.....	\$4.00 per ton.
	St. Pierre ..		395	.....		1,580	.....	"
	Portugal ...		40	.....		160	.....	"
			440	440		1,760	1,760	.....
Seal Skins....		No.		No.				
	U. Kingdom	220,321	.....	.....	220,321	.....	.....	\$1.00 each.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

	Jersey.....	72			72				"
	Canada	470			470				"
		220,863		220,863	220,863		220,863		
Shingies	B. W. Indies	M. 62		M. 62	124		124		\$2 per M.
Shooks	B. W. Indies	bdls. 3,297		bdls. 3,297		1,648	1,648		50c. per bdl.
Spindle Wood.	U. Kingdom	bdls. 2,913		bdls. 2,913	2,913		2,913		\$1 per bdl.
Stearine	U. Kingdom	tons. 24½		tons.	1,225				\$50 per ton.
	Canada.....	22			1,100				"
		46½		46½	2,325				
Sugar	U. Kingdom		cwts. 290			870	870		\$3 per cwt.
Tea	B. W. Indies		lbs. 3,360	lbs.		672			20c. per lb.
	St. Pierre ..		1,500			300			"
			4,860	4,860		972	972		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland for the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.				
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.	
Timber	U. Kingdom		tons.	tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$5 per ton.	
	B. W. Indies		24	46		120	230		"
			70	70		350	350		
Tongues and Sounds	U. Kingdom	brls.		brls.				\$6 per brl.	
	Canada.....	13			78			"	
	B. W. Indies	30			180			"	
	U. States...	10			60			"	
	Jersey	2			12			"	
		20			120			"	
		75		75	450		450		
Trout.....	Canada.....	brls.		brls.				\$6 per brl.	
	U. States...	227			1,362			"	
	B. W. Indies	1,393			8,358			"	
		22			132			"	
		1,642		1,642	9,852		9,852		

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Trout.....	U. Kingdom	cases. 10	cases. 10	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$ 50	\$5 per case.
Turbot.....	B. W. Indies	brls. 2	brls.	10			\$5 per brl.
	U. States...	2		10			"
		4	4	20		20	
Whalebone...	U. Kingdom	cwts. 19	cwts.	950			
	Canada.....	50		2,500			
		69	69	3,450		3,450	
Wine (Port)	U. Kingdom.....		gals. 1,108	gals.		2,216	\$2 per gal.
	Canada.....		948			1,896	"
	U. States.....		169			338	"
	B. W. Indies.....		351			702	"
	St. Pierre.....		54			108	"
				2,630	2,630		5,260
Wine (Sherry)	U. States.....		gals. 7	gals. 7		10	10

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Labrador Exports.		qtls.		qtls.	\$		\$	
Dried Cod Fish	U. Kingdom	55,852			145,215			\$2.60 per qtl.
	Canada.....	94			244			"
	Turkey.....	4,200			10,920			"
	Spain.....	70,035			182,091			"
	Italy. . . .	92,655			240,903			"
	Greece.....	22,436			58,334			"
	Gibraltar ...	18,050			46,930			"
	Portugal ...	3,300			8,580			"
		266,622		266,622	693,217		693,217	
		brls.		brls.	\$			
Core Fish :....	Canada	387			1,548			\$4.00 per brl.
	U. States....	50			200			"
		437		437	1,748		1,748	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Herring (pickled.)	Canada.....	brls. 10,943	brls.	\$ 38,300	\$	\$3.50 per brl.
	U. States...	541		1,894		"
		11,484	11,484	40,194	40,194	
Salmon (pickled.)	U. Kingdom	tierces. 156	tierces.	3,276		\$21.00 per tre.
	Canada.....	161		3,381		"
	Greece.....	151		3,171		"
	U. States...	354		7,434		"
		822	822	17,262	17,262	
Trout.....	Canada.....	brls. 15	brls.	90		\$6.00 per brl.
	U. States...	18		108		"
		33	33	198	198	
Salmon (frozen.)	France.....	lbs. 38,080		3,808	3,808	

47

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

General Exports from the Colony of Newfoundland in the year 1890.

ARTICLES.	Countries to which exported.	QUANTITIES.			VALUE IN CURRENCY.			
		Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign, and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Produce and manufactures of the colony.	British, Foreign and other Colonial produce and manufactures.	Total.	Average Price.
Labrador Exports.		tuns.			\$		\$	
Oil (cod)	U. Kingdom	26	.....	.....	1,924	.....	1,924	\$74 per tun.
Oil (seal)	U. Kingdom	15	.....	.....	975	.....	975	\$65 per tun.
Seal Skins	U. Kingdom	No. 525	.....	.....	420	.....	420	80c. each.
Tongues and Sounds.	Canada	brls. 1	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
December 31st, 1890.

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

13

Return shewing increase and decrease of the undermentioned articles, imported into the Colony of Newfoundland for years 1889 and 1890.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES, 1889.	QUANTITIES, 1890.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Ale, porter, cider.....	26,351 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.	19,572 gals.	.....	6,779 $\frac{1}{4}$ gals.
Oxen, cows, and bulls.....	2,710 No.	2,408 No.	.....	302 No.
Pigs and calves.....	137 No.	85 No.	.....	52 No.
Sheep.....	4,450 No.	3,717 No.	.....	733 No.
Horses, mares, &c.....	165 No.	164 No.	.....	1 No.
Apples.....	6,849 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls.	3,765 brls.	.....	3,084 $\frac{1}{2}$ brls.
Apples (dried).....	42,449 lbs.	22,508 lbs.	.....	19,941 lbs.
Bacon, hams, sausages, &c.....	2,265 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	2,007 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	.....	258 cwts.
Beef, pigs' heads, feet, joles, &c.....	21,186 brls.	16,627 brls.	.....	4,559 brls.
Biscuit.....	345 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	719 cwts.	373 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	.....
Butter, oleomargarine, &c.....	16,031 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	15,142 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	.....	889 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.
Casks, empty, under 45 gallons.....	637 No.	434 No.	.....	203 No.
Casks, empty, over 45 gallons.....	45 No.	26 No.	.....	19 No.
Cheese.....	1,243 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	1,343 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.	100 cwts.	.....
Chocolate and Cocoa.....	45,643 lbs.	38,409 lbs.	.....	7,234 lbs.
Cigars.....	120 M.	373 M.	.....	147 M.
Cigarettes.....	.....	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	138 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.	.....
Coffee, green.....	36,180 lbs.	23,297 lbs.	.....	12,883 lbs.
Coffee, roasted or ground.....	55,979 lbs.	59,858 lbs.	3,879 lbs.	.....
Confectionery.....	1,349 cwts.	1,419 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	70 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	.....
Feathers.....	56,248 lbs.	30,094 lbs.	.....	26,154 lbs.
Fish, viz.: codfish and haddock.....	46 $\frac{1}{4}$ cwts.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cwts.	.....	36 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Return shewing increase and decrease of the undermentioned articles, imported into the Colony of Newfoundland in the years 1889 and 1890.

ARTICLES.	QUANTITIES, 1889.	QUANTITIES, 1890.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Flour.....	328,396½ brls.	316,657 brls.	.....	11,739½ brls.
Fresh meat and poultry.....	.....	309,014 lbs.	309,014 lbs.	.....
Fruit, dried.....	539,204 lbs.	491,991 lbs.	.....	47,213 lbs.
Indian meal.....	5,911¾ lbs.	7,163 brls.	1,251¼ brls.	.....
Jams and preserves.....	68,676½ lbs.	83,471 lbs.	14,794½ lbs.	.....
Lumber, rough.....	3,158¼ M.	2,592½ M.	.....	565¾ M.
Lumber, dressed.....	323½ M.	526½ M.	203 M.	.....
Molasses.....	931,532 gals.	1,146,646 gals.	215,114 gals.	.....
Oats.....	99,053½ bush.	80,677 bush.	.....	18,326½ bush.
Oatmeal.....	1,705⅜ brls.	2,117 brls.	411⅝ brls.	.....
Oil, kerosene.....	455,411½ gals.	479,903 gals.	24,491½ gals.	.....
Pease.....	4,921 brls.	5,238 brls.	367 brls.	.....
Pork.....	30,266¾ brls.	29,614 brls.	.....	652¾ brls.
Salt.....	39,482¾ tons.	34,972 tons.	.....	4,510¾ tons.
Shingles and laths.....	1,978 M.	4,665 M.	2,687 M.	.....
Spirits, brandy.....	6,375¾ gals.	6,056 gals.	.....	319¾ gals.
“ undefined.....	.....	113 gals.	113 gals.	.....
“ rum.....	46,665¼ gals.	46,927½ gals.	262¼ gals.	.....
“ gin.....	4,058 gals.	3,247½ gals.	.....	810½ gals.
“ whiskey.....	11,994½ gals.	14,148 gals.	2,153½ gals.	.....
“ cordials.....	136 gals.	75 gals.	.....	61 gals.
Sugar, refined.....	823¾ cwts.	1,835½ cwts.	1,011¾ cwts.	.....

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Sugar, bastard	1,672½ cwts.	1,425 cwts.	247½ cwts.
“ unrefined	18,167¼ cwts.	17,907 cwts.	260¼ cwts.
Tea	816,740 lbs.	871,281 lbs.	54,541 lbs.
Timber.	970 tons.	534 tons.	436 tons.
Tobacco, manufactured	106,481½ lbs.	119,765 lbs.	13,283½ lbs.
“ leaf and stems	338,065 lbs.	286,133 lbs.	51,932 lbs.
“ stems for snuff.	64½ cwts.	80 cwts.	15½ cwts.
Vegetables, cabbages	52,406 No.	51,789 No.	617 No.
“ potatoes	80,667 bush.	72,327 bush.	8,340 bush.
“ turnips, parsnips, beet, &c	6,042½ bush.	9,031 bush.	2,988½ bush.
Vinegar	3,114 gals.	4,515 gals.	1,401 gals.
Wine, champagne	265 gals.	274 gals.	9 gals.
“ claret	687½ gals.	569 gals.	118½ gals.
“ hock, &c.	163 gals.	178 gals.	15 gals.
“ red, &c	2,710 gals.	3,332 gals.	622 gals.
“ port and Madeira	2,660 gals.	2,357 gals.	303 gals.
“ sherry	1,073½ gals.	894 gals.	179½ gals.
Goods, wares and merchandize at 7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	\$32,894 00	\$20,800 66	\$12,093 34
10 “ “	413,603 00	351,249 00	62,354 00
12½ “ “	69,507 00	62,165 30	7,341 70
15 “ “	184,969 00	42,015 66	142,953 34
20 “ “	1,783,948 00	342,759 35	1,441,188 65
25 “ “	168,758 00	1,372,899 92	1,204,141 92
30 “ “	“ “	151,955 90	151,955 90
35 “ “	“ “	676 69	676 69
40 “ “	“ “	9,082 00	9,082 00

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Return shewing the Number, Value and Duty collected on Parcels received at the General Post Office, St. John's, per Parcel Post from Great Britain for year ended 31st Dec., 1890.

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL.	NO. OF PARCELS.	DECLARED VALUE.	DUTY.	Entries passed and Duties paid at Customs.
January 4....	Caspian, S. S., Liverpool..	105	\$584 34	\$86 64	May 10th, 1890.
" 21....	Circassian, ditto. ..	50	187 66	23 34	May 10th, 1890.
" 31....	Conscript, <i>via</i> Halifax	51	147 53	18 14	May 10th, 1890.
Febr'y 15....	Conscript, ditto.	53	482 95	94 06	May 10th, 1890.
March 3....	Conscript, ditto.	17	135 18	18 42	May 14th, 1890.
" 17....	Volunteer, ditto.	47	287 45	46 00	May 14th, 1890.
" 31....	Volunteer, ditto.	51	398 70	51 84	May 30th, 1890.
April 3....	Nova Scotian, Liverpool ..	25	199 92	39 92	May 30th, 1890.
" 11....	Volunteer, <i>via</i> Halifax....	26	232 22	50 21	May 30th, 1890.
" 24....	Volunteer, ditto.	27	292 34	58 84	August 8th, 1890.
" 24....	Caspian, Liverpool.....	21	232 32	58 30	August 8th, 1890.
May 10....	Carthaginian, Liverpool...	51	235 58	40 56	August 8th, 1890.
" 24....	Buenos Ayrean, ditto. ...	75	374 83	71 39	October 22nd, 1890.
June 3....	Caspian, ditto. ...	87	634 10	140 80	October 22nd, 1890.
" 18....	Carthaginian, ditto. ...	69	546 50	125 79	October 22nd, 1890.
July 3....	Nova Scotian, ditto. ...	88	472 37	103 73	October 24th, 1890.
" 16....	Caspian, ditto. ...	77	550 50	88 45	October 24th, 1890.
" 30....	Carthaginian, ditto. ...	45	551 10	108 10	October 24th, 1890.
August 13... .	Nova Scotian, ditto. ...	50	389 09	81 28	October 31st, 1890.
" 27... .	Caspian, ditto. ...	61	504 41	91 09	October 31st, 1890.
Sept'r 10....	Carthaginian, ditto. ...	53	551 58	89 49	December 10th, '90.
" 24....	Nova Scotian, ditto. ...	48	335 20	63 65	December 10th, '90.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Octob'r 8....	Caspian,	ditto. ...	70	550 76	124 06	December 10th, '90.
" 23 ...	Carthaginian,	ditto. ...	69	420 51	75 42	December 17th, '90.
Nov'r 7....	Nova Scotian,	ditto. ...	62	342 60	71 32	December 17th, '90.
" 20....	Caspian,	ditto. ...	63	436 22	93 40	December 17th, '90.
Dec'r 4....	Polynesian,	ditto. ...	76	496 80	100 66	Not yet passed.
" 19....	Nova Scotian,	ditto. ...	110	602 00	122 96	Not yet passed.
Totals for year			1,627	\$11,174 76	\$2,137 86	
" 1889			1,533	9,985 51	1,624 85	
Increase, 1890			94	\$1,189 25	\$513 01	
<hr/>						
Sundries per Registered Letter Post	1890	.....		\$175 16	\$43 79	
" " " "	1889	.....		258 65	51 73	
Decrease, 1890			.....	\$83 49	\$7 94	
<hr/>						
Duty col'ctd on Watches & Jewellery,	1890	.....			\$525 66	
" " " "	1889	.....			297 12	
Increase, 1890			.....		\$228 54	

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Dominion Parcel Post. for year ended December 31st, 1890.

NO. OF PARCELS.		VALUE.	DUTY.
1890.	210	\$727 89	\$110 66
1889.	119	439 12	86 57
Increase...	91	288 77	24 09

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Return of Duties collected on the Northwest and Northeast Coasts, and the cost of collecting same, for year 1890.

DR.		
Northeast Coast :		
To cash paid for provisions, Tidewaiters, &c., by H. M. Customs	\$517 82	
“ warrant for hire of schooner <i>Phoenix</i> , for season	893 33	
	1,411 15	
Northwest Coast :		
To cash paid for provisions, Tidewaiters, &c., by H. M. Customs	282 41	
“ warrant for hire of schooner <i>Garland</i> , for season	655 34	
	937 75	
		\$2,348 90
CR.		
By duties collected N.E. Coast	178 16	
“ duties collected N.W. Coast	299 77	
“ amount voted for this service	1,200 00	
	1,677 93	
		\$670 97

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,
Receiver General.

CUSTOM HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S, N.F.,
December 31st, 1890.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered

NAME OF PLACE.	BRITISH.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
ENTERED.			
Saint John's.....	168	158,465	5,637
Harbor Grace.....	8	3,235	144
Little Bay.....	9	7,081	169
Tilt Cove.....	4	1,437	57
Placentia.....	3	3,263	57
Bonne Bay.....	14	3,724	280
Flower's Cove.....	1	266	20
Bay of Islands.....	17	4,522	339
Sandy Point.....	1	266	20
Channel.....	10	2,660	200
Rose Blanche.....	1	300	15
	236	185,219	6,938
CLEARED.			
Saint John's.....	96	121,283	4,156
Harbor Grace.....	3	2,241	69
Little Bay.....	3	2,272	168
Placentia.....	2	423	20
Channel.....	15	4,164	307
Sandy Point.....	2	532	40
Bonne Bay.....	10	2,660	200
Bay of Islands.....	1	266	20
Flower's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	.....	.....	.....
	132	133,841	4,980

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and cleared at each Port in Newfoundland, year 1890.

BRITISH.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	3,123	157	169	161,588	5,794
.....	.....	.....	8	3,235	144
4	1,372	60	13	8,453	229
.....	.....	.....	4	1,437	57
.....	.....	.....	3	3,263	57
.....	.....	.....	14	3,724	280
.....	.....	.....	1	266	20
.....	.....	.....	17	4,522	339
.....	.....	.....	1	266	20
.....	.....	.....	10	2,660	200
.....	.....	.....	1	300	15
5	4,495	217	241	189,714	7,155
77	42,658	1,724	173	163,941	5,880
.....	.....	.....	3	2,241	69
11	6,503	188	14	8,775	356
2	2,997	40	4	3,420	60
.....	.....	.....	15	4,164	307
.....	.....	.....	2	532	40
.....	.....	.....	10	2,660	200
.....	.....	.....	1	266	20
1	266	20	1	266	20
1	183	19	1	183	19
92	52,607	1,991	224	186,448	6,971

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered

NAME OF PLACE.	FOREIGN.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
ENTERED.			
St. John's...	5	7,049	239
Harbor Grace.....
Little Bay.....
Tilt Cove.....
Placentia.....
Bonne Bay.....
Flower's Cove.....
Bay of Islands..
Sandy Point.....
Channel.....
Rose Blanche.....
	5	7,049	239
CLEARED.			
St. John's.....	6	7,097	245
Harbor Grace.....
Little Bay.....
Placentia.....
Channel.....
Sandy Point.....
Bonne Bay.....
Bay of Islands.....
Flower's Cove.....
Burin.....
	6	7,097	245

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered

NAME OF PLACE.	TOTAL.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
ENTERED.			
St. John's.....	173	165,514	5,876
Harbor Grace.....	8	3,235	144
Little Bay.....	9	7,081	169
Tilt Cove.....	4	1,437	57
Placentia.....	3	3,263	57
Bonne Bay.....	14	3,724	280
Flower's Cove.....	1	266	20
Bay of Islands.....	17	4,522	339
Sandy Point.....	1	266	20
Channel.....	10	2,660	200
Rose Blanche.....	1	300	15
	241	192,268	7,177
CLEARED.			
St. John's.....	102	128,380	4,401
Harbor Grace.....	3	2,241	69
Little Bay.....	3	2,272	168
Placentia.....	2	423	20
Channel.....	15	4,164	307
Sandy Point.....	2	532	40
Bonne Bay.....	10	2,660	200
Bay of Islands.....	1	266	20
Flower's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	.....	.....	.....
	138	140,938	5,225

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and cleared at each Port in Newfoundland, year 1890.

TOTAL.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
2	3,171	162	175	168,685	6,038
.....	.....	.....	8	3,235	144
4	1,372	60	13	8,453	229
.....	.....	.....	4	1,437	57
.....	.....	.....	3	3,263	57
.....	.....	.....	14	3,724	280
.....	.....	.....	1	266	20
.....	.....	.....	17	4,522	339
.....	.....	.....	1	266	20
.....	.....	.....	10	2,660	200
.....	.....	.....	1	300	15
6	4,543	222	247	196,811	7,399
77	42,658	1,724	179	171,038	6,125
.....	.....	.....	3	2,241	69
11	6,503	188	14	8,775	356
2	2,997	40	4	3,420	60
.....	.....	.....	15	4,164	307
.....	.....	.....	2	532	40
.....	.....	.....	10	2,660	200
.....	.....	.....	1	266	20
1	266	20	1	266	20
1	183	19	1	183	19
92	52,607	1,991	230	193,545	7,216

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered

NAME OF PLACE.	<i>BRITISH.</i>		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
ENTERED.			
United Kingdom.....	37	60,497	1,999
Dominion of Canada.....	192	116,792	4,738
United States.....	4	4,583	137
Germany.....	1	1,398	23
Spain.....	1	1,216	24
French Colonies..	.....	.....	.....
Italy.....	1	733	17
	236	185,219	6,938
CLEARED.			
United Kingdom.....	19	35,359	1,240
Dominion of Canada..	104	86,135	3,346
United States.....	8	11,183	374
France.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	1	1,164	20
Dan's Straits.....	.....	.....	.....
French Colonies.....	.....	.....	.....
	132	133,841	4,980

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and cleared at each Port in Newfoundland, year 1890.

BRITISH.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	3,123	157	38	63,620	2,156
4	1,372	60	196	118,164	4,798
.....	.....	.....	4	4,583	137
.....	.....	.....	1	1,398	23
.....	.....	.....	1	1,216	24
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	733	17
5	4,495	217	241	189,714	7,155
6	9,215	348	25	44,574	1,588
84	42,823	1,571	188	128,958	4,917
.....	.....	.....	8	11,183	374
.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1,164	20
1	386	53	1	386	53
1	183	19	1	183	19
92	52,607	1,991	224	186,448	6,971

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered

NAME OF PLACE.	<i>FOREIGN.</i>		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
ENTERED.			
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion of Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	4	6,968	224
Spain.....	.....	.....	.....
French Colonies.....	1	81	15
Italy.....	.....	.....	.....
	5	7,049	239
CLEARED.			
United Kingdom.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion of Canada.....	.....	.....	.....
United States.....	4	6,968	224
France.....	1	81	15
Germany.....	.....	.....	.....
Davis Straits.....	.....	.....	.....
French Colonies.....	1	48	6
	6	7,097	245

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and cleared at each Port in Newfoundland, year 1890.

FOREIGN.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
.....
.....
.....	4	6,968	224
1	48	5	2	129	20
.....
1	48	5	6	7,097	244
.....
.....	4	6,968	224
.....	1	81	15
.....
.....	1	48	6
.....	6	7,097	245

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers entered

NAME OF PLACE.	TOTAL.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom.....	37	60,497	1,999
Dominion of Canada.....	192	116,792	4,738
United States.....	4	4,583	137
Germany.....	5	8,366	247
Spain.....	1	1,216	24
French Colonies.....	1	81	15
Italy.....	1	733	17
	241	192,268	7,177
United Kingdom.....	19	35,359	1,240
Dominion of Canada.....	104	86,135	3,346
United States.....	12	18,151	598
France.....	1	81	15
Germany.....	1	1,164	20
Davis Straits.....	.....	.....	.....
French Colonies.....	1	48	6
	138	140,938	5,225

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

and cleared at each Port in Newfoundland, year 1890.

TOTAL.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	3,123	157	38	63,620	2,156
4	1,372	60	196	118,164	4,798
....	.....	.....	4	4,583	137
....	.....	.....	5	8,366	247
....	.....	.....	1	1,216	24
1	48	5	2	129	20
..	.....	.....	1	733	17
6	4,543	222	247	196,811	7,399
6	9,215	348	25	44,574	1,588
84	42,823	1,571	188	128,958	4,917
....	.....	.....	12	18,151	598
....	.....	.....	1	81	15
....	.....	.....	1	1,164	20
1	386	53	1	386	53
1	183	19	2	231	25
92	52,607	1,991	230	193,545	7,216

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Number, Tonnage and Crews of Steamers of each Nation

NAME OF PLACE.	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
ENTERED.			
United Kingdom.....	100	131,999	4,450
British Possessions	136	53,220	2,488
France and French Colonies.....	1	81	15
Germany	4	6,968	224
	241	192,268	7,177
CLEARED.			
United Kingdom.....	75	109,046	3,720
British Possessions.....	57	24,795	1,260
France and French Colonies.....	2	129	21
Germany	4	6,968	224
	138	140,938	5,225

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

entered and cleared at Ports in Newfoundland, year 1890.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	3,123	157	101	135,122	4,607
4	1,372	60	140	54,592	2,548
1	48	5	2	129	20
....	.....	.....	4	6,968	224
6	4,543	222	247	196,811	7,399
20	21,061	784	95	130,107	4,504
72	31,546	1,207	129	56,341	2,467
....	.....	.....	2	129	21
....	.....	.....	4	6,968	224
92	52,607	1,991	230	193,545	7,216

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered

NAME OF PLACE.	BRITISH.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
St. John's.....	467	617,983	2,991
Harbor Grace.....	70	8,828	428
Carbonear.....	25	2,509	146
Twillingate.....	10	1,097	61
Fogo.....	7	834	40
King's Cove.....	2	193	10
Little Bay.....	3	472	21
Tilt Cove.....	5	1,070	40
Burgeo.....	47	2,305	217
Channel.....	53	3,717	331
LaPoile.....	28	1,905	140
Gaultois.....	5	895	52
Harbor Briton.....	22	1,840	128
Catalina.....	5	439	25
Trinity.....	4	281	19
Rose Blanche.....	45	1,379	173
Grand Bank.....	18	860	87
Codroy.....	9	320	34
Fortune.....	35	1,024	135
St. Jacques.....	26	958	123
Lamaline.....	3	118	16
St. Lawrence.....	9	321	34
Black River.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Bay.....	25	1,619	206
Bay of Islands.....	26	1,680	105
Flower's Cove.....	1	40	4
Brigus.....	4	301	20
Sandy Point.....	39	2,102	157
St. Mary's.....	1	78	5
Pushthrough.....	17	412	63
Greenspond.....	1	99	5
Holyrood.....	1	86	5
Placentia.....	10	706	62
Bay Roberts.....	3	423	17
Cape Broyle.....	33	3,272	462
	1,059	110,166	6,362

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

at each Port in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

BRITISH.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
16	2,459	112	483	70,442	3,103
.....	.....	.....	70	8,828	428
.....	.....	.....	25	2,509	146
.....	.....	.....	10	1,097	61
1	57	4	8	891	44
.....	.....	.....	2	193	10
.....	.....	.....	3	472	21
.....	.....	.....	5	1,070	40
.....	.....	.....	47	2,305	217
4	303	31	57	4,020	362
1	149	7	29	2,054	147
.....
1	14	3	23	1,854	131
.....	.....	.....	5	439	25
.....	.....	.....	4	281	19
2	46	6	47	1,425	179
.....	.....	.....	18	860	87
.....	.....	.....	9	320	34
.....	.....	.....	35	1,024	135
4	350	27	30	1,308	150
.....	.....	.....	3	118	16
.....	.....	.....	9	321	34
1	84	7	1	84	7
.....	.....	.....	25	1,619	206
1	84	4	27	1,764	109
.....	.....	.....	1	40	4
.....	.....	.....	4	301	20
2	98	10	41	2,200	167
2	247	35	3	325	40
.....	.....	.....	17	412	63
.....	.....	.....	1	99	5
.....	.....	.....	1	86	5
.....	.....	.....	10	706	62
1	38	5	4	461	22
.....	.....	.....	33	3,272	462
36	3,929	251	1,095	114,095	6,613

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered

NAME OF PLACE.	FOREIGN.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
St. John's...	24	3,196	346
Harbor Grace.....	5	679	28
Carbonear .....	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate .....	.....	.....	.....
Fogo	1	109	6
King's Cove .....	.....	.....	.....
Little Bay.....	1	115	6
Tilt Cove .....	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo .....	.....	.....	.....
Channel .....	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile .....	.....	.....	.....
Gaultois.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton	5	408	34
Catalina .....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose Blanche..	.....	.....	.....
Grand Bank.....	.....	.....	.....
Codroy.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortune .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Jacques.....	24	2,290	167
Lamaline	1	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	10	887	73
Black River.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Bay	1	70	14
Bay of Islands.....	.....	.....	.....
Flower's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....
Brigus .....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Point	3	129	16
St. Mary's	3	353	96
Pushthrough.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond .....	.....	.....	.....
Holyrood.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Broyle	47	4,431	658
	124	12,665	1,444

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered

NAME OF PLACE.	TOTAL.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
St. John's.....	491	71,179	3,337
Harbor Grace.....	75	9,505	456
Carbonear.....	25	2,509	146
Twillingate.....	10	1,097	61
Fogo.....	8	943	46
King's Cove.....	2	193	10
Little Bay.....	4	587	27
Tilt Cove.....	5	1,070	40
Burgeo.....	47	2,305	217
Channel.....	53	3,717	331
LaPoile.....	28	1,905	140
Gaultois.....	5	895	52
Harbor Briton.....	27	2,248	162
Catalina.....	5	439	25
Trinity.....	4	281	19
Rose Blanche.....	45	1,379	173
Grand Bank.....	18	860	87
Codroy.....	9	320	34
Fortune.....	35	1,024	135
St. Jacques.....	50	3,248	290
Lamaline.....	3	118	16
St. Lawrence.....	19	1,208	107
Black River.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Bay.....	26	1,689	220
Bay of Islands.....	26	1,680	105
Flower's Cove.....	1	40	4
Brigus.....	4	301	20
Sandy Point.....	42	2,231	173
St. Mary's.....	4	431	101
Pushthrough.....	17	412	63
Greenspond.....	1	99	5
Holyrood.....	1	86	5
Placentia.....	10	706	62
Bay Roberts.....	3	423	17
Cape Broyle.....	80	7,703	1,120
	1,183	122,831	7,806

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

at each Port in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

TOTAL.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
25	3,639	209	516	74,818	3,546
1	176	6	76	9,681	462
.....	.....	..	25	2,509	146
.....	.....	.....	10	1,097	61
1	57	4	9	1,000	50
.....	.....	.....	2	193	10
.....	.....	.....	4	587	27
.....	.....	.....	5	1,070	40
.....	.....	.....	47	2,305	217
4	303	31	57	4,020	362
1	149	7	29	2,054	147
.....	.....	.....	5	895	52
1	14	3	28	2,262	165
.....	.....	.....	5	439	25
.....	.....	.....	4	281	19
2	46	6	47	1,425	179
.....	.....	.....	18	860	87
.....	.....	.....	9	320	34
.....	.....	.....	35	1,024	135
10	863	69	60	4,111	359
.....	.....	.....	3	118	16
.....	.....	.....	19	1,208	107
21	1,990	141	21	1,990	141
.....	.....	.....	26	1,689	220
1	84	4	27	1,764	109
.....	.....	.....	1	40	4
.....	.....	.....	4	301	20
2	98	10	44	2,329	183
2	247	35	6	678	136
.....	.....	.....	17	412	63
.....	.....	.....	1	99	5
.....	.....	.....	1	86	5
.....	.....	.....	10	706	62
1	38	5	4	461	22
.....	.....	.....	80	7,703	1,120
72	7,704	530	1,255	130,535	8,336

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

—♦—

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels entered

NAME OF PLACE.	<i>BRITISH.</i>		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom	77	12,584	540
British Possessions.....	57	9,806	426
Dominion of Canada.....	652	59,449	3,871
United States	71	10,185	486
Spain	94	11,810	556
Portugal.....	33	4,606	226
French Colonies ..	98	3,372	405
Brazil.....	7	1,423	59
France .....	.....	.....	.....
Italy	6	860	44
Russia .....	.....	.....	.....
	1,095	114,095	6,613

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

at Ports in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

<i>FOREIGN.</i>			<i>TOTAL.</i>		
<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Crew.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Crew.</i>
1	115	6	78	12,699	546
.....	.....	.....	57	9,806	426
.....	.....	.....	652	59,449	3,871
134	12,688	1,462	205	22,873	1,948
11	1,853	87	105	13,663	643
1	84	5	34	4,690	231
9	849	122	107	4,221	527
.....	.....	.....	7	1,423	59
1	126	20	1	126	20
.....	.....	.....	6	860	44
3	725	21	3	725	21
160	16,440	1,723	1,255	130,535	8,336

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation

NAME OF PLACE.	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom.....	202	30,882	1,354
British Possessions.....	861	79,516	5,115
United States.....	102	9,524	1,168
Denmark.....	2	377	14
Norway.....	11	1,554	62
France.....	2	501	49
French Colonies.....	2	155	13
Portugal.....	1	322	31
	1,183	122,831	7,806

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

entered at Ports in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
16	2,479	60	218	33,361	1,414
14	1,074	71	875	80,590	5,186
34	3,066	283	136	12,590	1,451
..	.....	.....	2	377	14
2	471	14	13	2,025	76
2	276	12	4	777	61
4	338	90	6	493	103
....	.....	.....	1	322	31
72	7,704	530	1,255	130,535	8,336

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared

NAME OF PLACE.	BRITISH.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
St. John's.....	199	32,406	1,549
Harbor Grace.....	28	4,478	219
Carbonear.....	9	984	56
Twillingate.....	16	2,769	111
Little Bay.....	2	312	14
Tilt Cove.....	5	973	38
King's Cove.....	2	190	10
LaPoile.....	10	936	58
Bay of Islands.....	20	1,311	80
Gaultois.....	5	870	51
Burgeo.....	23	1,447	119
Harbor Briton.....	5	510	32
St. Jacques.....	7	430	41
Channel.....	28	1,443	119
Rose Blanche.....	37	1,400	155
Bonne Bay.....	14	1,024	64
St. Lawrence.....	4	90	15
Burin.....	2	161	13
Pushthrough.....	5	199	20
Sandy Point.....	40	2,067	156
Catalina.....	1	65	4
Fogo.....	6	669	38
Greenspond.....	2	195	10
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	.....	.....	.....
Flower's Cove.....	2	52	7
Bay Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River.....	2	163	14
Cape Broyle.....	33	3,272	462
Codroy.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	1	70	5
Grand Bank.....	1	32	4
Fortune.....	6	231	27
	515	58,749	3,491

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

at each Port in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

BRITISH.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
196	28,732	1,256	395	61,138	2,805
18	2,184	112	46	6,662	331
21	1,651	121	30	2,635	177
5	654	35	21	3,423	146
1	138	7	3	450	21
.....	.....	.....	5	973	38
.....	.....	.....	2	190	10
7	501	34	17	1,437	92
.....	.....	.....	20	1,311	80
.....	.....	.....	5	870	51
26	971	105	49	2,418	224
8	669	46	13	1,179	78
2	74	9	9	504	50
3	147	13	31	1,590	132
16	529	65	53	1,929	220
5	312	19	19	1,336	83
2	68	9	6	158	24
18	996	91	20	1,157	104
..	.....	.....	5	199	20
12	600	47	52	2,667	203
2	182	10	3	247	14
2	174	12	8	843	50
.....	.....	.....	2	195	10
3	189	16	3	189	16
2	192	12	2	192	12
.....	.....	.....	2	52	7
3	423	17	3	423	17
.....	.....	.....	2	163	14
.....	.....	.....	33	3,272	462
4	172	16	4	172	16
1	70	5	2	140	10
14	845	75	15	877	79
16	527	57	22	758	84
387	41,000	2,189	902	99,749	5,680

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared

NAME OF PLACE.	FOREIGN.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
St. John's.....	26	3,738	372
Harbor Grace.....	.....	.....	.....
Carbonear.....	.....	.....	.....
Twillingate.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Bay.....	.....	.....	.....
Tilt Cove.....	.....	.....	.....
King's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....
LaPoile.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay of Islands.....	1	93	7
Gaultois.....	.....	.....	.....
Burgeo.....	.....	.....	.....
Harbor Briton.....	1	77	7
St. Jacques.....	22	1,992	151
Channel.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose Blanche.....	.....	.....	.....
Bonne Bay.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	2	191	15
Burin.....	.....	.....	.....
Pushthrough.....	.....	.....	.....
Sandy Point.....	.....	.....	.....
Catalina.....	.....	.....	.....
Fogo.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenspond.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	.....	.....	.....
Flower's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River.....	20	1,906	134
Cape Broyle.....	47	4,431	658
Codroy.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Bank.....	.....	.....	.....
Fortune.....	.....	.....	.....
	119	12,428	1,344

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared

NAME OF PLACE.	TOTAL.		
	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
St. John's...	225	36,144	1,921
Harbor Grace.....	28	4,478	219
Carbonear	9	984	56
'Twillingate	16	2,769	111
Little Bay.....	2	312	14
Tilt Cove	5	973	38
King's Cove	2	190	10
LaPoile	10	936	58
Bay of Islands.....	21	1,404	87
Gaultois.....	5	870	51
Burgeo	23	1,447	119
Harbor Briton	6	887	39
St. Jacques.....	29	2,422	192
Channel	28	1,443	119
Rose Blanche.....	37	1,400	155
Bonne Bay	14	1,024	64
St. Lawrence	6	281	30
Burin	2	161	13
Pushthrough.....	5	199	20
Sandy Point	40	2,067	156
Catalina	1	65	4
Fogo	6	669	38
Greenspond	2	195	10
Trinity.....	.....	.....	.....
Placentia.....	.....	.....	.....
Flower's Cove.....	2	52	7
Bay Roberts.....	.....	.....	.....
Black River.....	22	2,069	148
Cape Broyle	80	7,703	1,120
Codroy.....	.....	.....	.....
Lamaline	1	70	5
Grand Bank	1	32	4
Fortune	6	231	27
	634	71,177	4,835

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

at each Port in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

TOTAL.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
198	28,906	1,286	423	65,050	3,207
20	2,254	124	48	7,032	343
21	1,651	121	30	2,635	177
5	654	35	21	3,423	146
1	138	7	3	450	21
.....	.....	.....	5	973	38
.....	.....	.....	2	190	10
7	501	34	17	1,437	92
.....	.....	.....	21	1,404	87
.....	.....	.....	5	870	51
26	971	105	49	2,418	224
8	669	46	14	1,256	85
7	525	44	36	2,947	236
3	147	13	31	1,590	132
16	529	65	53	1,929	220
5	312	19	19	1,336	83
2	68	9	8	349	39
18	996	91	20	1,157	104
.....	.....	.....	5	199	20
14	684	57	54	2,751	213
2	182	10	3	247	14
2	174	12	8	843	50
.....	.....	.....	2	195	10
3	189	16	3	189	16
2	192	12	2	192	12
.....	.....	.....	2	52	7
3	423	17	3	423	17
.....	.....	.....	22	2,069	148
.....	.....	.....	80	7,703	1,120
4	172	16	4	172	16
1	70	5	2	140	10
14	845	75	15	877	79
16	527	57	22	758	84
398	42,079	2,276	1,032	113,256	7,111

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels cleared

NAME OF PLACE.	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom.	58	10,138	452
Dominion of Canada	603	53,674	3,426
United States.	30	2,994	220
British Possessions.	45	7,364	346
Spanish West Indies.	2	274	14
Portugal	68	8,629	468
Spain	27	3,577	184
Brazil	53	11,924	493
Sicily	4	396	23
Greece.	1	89	5
Italy	6	582	31
French Colonies	5	108	18
France . . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Portuguese Possessions. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
	902	99,749	5,680

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

at Ports in Nfld., for each Country, in the year 1890.

FOREIGN.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
1	441	12	59	10,579	464
10	1,506	83	613	55,180	3,509
111	10,235	1,228	141	13,229	1,448
.....	.....	.....	45	7,364	346
.....	.....	.....	2	274	14
2	168	10	70	8,797	478
.....	.....	.....	27	3,577	184
.....	.....	.....	53	11,924	493
.....	.....	.....	4	396	23
.....	.....	.....	1	89	5
.....	.....	.....	6	582	31
4	709	47	9	817	65
1	126	20	1	126	20
1	322	31	1	322	31
130	13,507	1,431	1,032	113,256	7,111

23

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Total Number, Tonnage and Crews of Vessels of each Nation

NAME OF PLACE.	CARGO.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom.	108	16,569	800
British Possessions.....	411	43,187	2,758
United States.....	107	9,958	1,187
Denmark .. . . . .	.....	.....	.....
Norway	3	609	22
France	1	126	20
French Colonies	4	728	48
Portuguese Colonies... ..	.....	.....	.....
	634	71,177	4,835

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

cleared at Ports in Newfoundland, in the year 1890.

BALLAST.			TOTAL.		
No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
58	9,514	404	166	26,083	1,204
324	30,384	1,699	735	73,571	4,457
12	1,211	119	119	11,169	1,306
1	203	8	1	203	8
1	387	9	4	996	31
.....	.....	.....	1	126	20
1	58	6	5	786	54
1	322	31	1	322	31
398	42,079	2,276	1,032	113,256	7,111

Abstract of Shipping for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

	SAILING VESSELS.			STEAM VESSELS.		
	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage	Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Net Tonnage.
Remaining on the Register at the end of last year ..	2,173	.....	94,078	35	9,001	5,734
Added :						
Vessels registered for the first time (exclusive of vessels purchased from foreigners)—						
(a) New vessels, built at ports in the U. Kingdom						
(b) New vessels, built at ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions...	52	.....	2,091	3	141	59
(c) Other vessels						
Vessels purchased from foreigners	1	.....	56			
Vessels transferred from—						
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom	2	348	318			
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions	5	.....	340			
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on change of ownership	3	.....	293			
Other vessels restored to registry, re-built and enlarged....	8	.....	422			
*Tonnage added in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without re-registry)						
<i>Total added</i>	71	348	3,520	3	141	59

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

Deducted :						
Vessels wrecked or otherwise lost	49		3,024	2	190	77
Vessels broken up, decayed, or become permanently unfit for use afloat	12		330			
Vessels converted into hulks, storeships, &c. (not navigable)						
Vessels used as lightships, for inland navigation, or for other navigable purposes						
Vessels sold to foreigners.....	1		53			
Vessels transferred to—						
(a) Ports in the United Kingdom.....	2	198	383	1	363	247
(b) Ports in the Isle of Man, Channel Islands, or British Possessions.....	1		179	1	94	81
Vessels registered <i>de novo</i> on change of ownership	3		293			
Other vessels re-built and enlarged.....	3		105			
*Tonnage deducted in consequence of re-measurements or alterations (without re-registry).....						
<i>Total deducted</i>	71	198	4,367	4		
†Balance remaining on the Register on 31st Dec., 1890.	2,173	1,041	93,231	34	8,390	5,388

*Alterations in the tonnage of vessels when registered *de novo*, or when transferred from other ports are NOT to be included.

†These totals should agree with the corresponding totals given on the preceding page.

Return of Ships built in the Colony, for the year 1890, on which Bounty has been paid, the amount, and to whom paid.

NAME OF VESSEL.	Tonnage.	WHERE BUILT.	AM'T PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.
MARCH QUARTER.				
Hyena	21	Fortune, Fortune Bay.....	\$ 84	Rothwell & Bowring.
Canford.....	97	Roberts' Arm, Green Bay	388	T. D. Hodge.
Welcome Home.....	16	Burnt Bay, Green Bay.....	64	T. C. Duder.
Carrie Cull.....	17	Barr'd Island, Fogo.....	68	James Rolls.
Arina.....	18	Cutwell's Arm, Green Bay	54	S. Snelgrove.
5 vessels	169		\$658	
JUNE QUARTER.				
Extenuate.....	20	Coombs' Cove, Fortune Bay.....	\$80	P. Hubert.
J. R. Rodway.....	20	Baine Harbor, Placentia Bay	80	John Rodway.
Dorothy	48	Burnt Islands	192	James Baird.
Katie May.....	32	Red Island, Placentia Bay.....	128	J. Fox & Sons.
Victory	29	Placentia, Placentia Bay.....	116	ditto.
Agnes	19	Oderin, Placentia Bay.....	76	P. J. Power.
William.....	34	Fox Harbor, Trinity Bay.....	136	Sir W. V. Whiteway.
Emma.....	13	Birchy Head, Bonne Bay	52	H. Halfyard.
St. Clare.....	80	Gambo, Bonavista Bay.....	320	P. & L. Tessier.
Blue Bell	25	Random, Trinity Bay.....	100	ditto.
Beatrice	41	S. W. Arm, Random, Trinity Bay.	164	ditto.

Dorothy	57	Lush's Bight, Long Island, N.D.B.	328	J. B. Tobin.
Nelly	11	Flat Island, Placentia Bay	44	E. Collins.
Rosecleer.....	54	Trinity (East) Trinity Bay.....	216	Richard Fowlow.
Nanciebelle...	45	N. W. Arm, Notre Dame Bay....	180	E. Duder.
Sharpshooter, (s.s.)...	69	Brigus.....	276	Harvey & Co.
Lizzie S.....	10	Fox Harbor, Trinity Bay.....	40	A. Shirran.
J. W. O.....	53	Musgrave Town, Bonavista Bay..	212	J. & W. Stewart.
Banbury	66	Fortune Harbor, Green Bay....	264	T. D. Hodge.
First Trial	19	Deer Harbor, Trinity Bay.....	76	E. Duder.
Galatea	57	Indian Arm, Bonavista Bay	228	J. & W. Stewart.
Daisy	32	ditto. ditto.	128	ditto.
H. M. Stanley.....	43	Morton's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	172	Mark Osmond.
Minnehaha	43	ditto. ditto.	172	ditto.
24 vessels.....	920		\$3,680	

SEPTEMBER QUARTER.				
Gladys	49	Burnt Bay, Notre Dame Bay	\$ 96	J. B. Tobin.
K. T. A.....	41	Fortune Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	164	ditto.
Florence B.....	35	Bonne Bay	140	Union Bank.
Quickstep	32	Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay.....	128	James Ryan.
Hibernia	40	Bonavista, Bonavista Bay ...	160	ditto.
Ready-and-Go.....	61	Three Arms, Green Bay	244	Goodfellow & Co.
Nellie Belle.....	51	Pilley's Island, Green Bay.....	204	M. Monroe.
Bessie Lake.....	25	Fortune, Fortune Bay	100	J. & A. E. Lake.
Zero.....	69	Exploits, Notre Dame Bay	276	Josiah Manuel.
United Brothers	38	Grand River.....	152	James Baird.
Scotia	18	Indian Arm, Bonavista Bay	72	James Ryan.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

APPENDIX.

177

Return of Ships built in the Colony, for the year 1890, on which Bounty has been paid, the amount, and to whom paid—(Concluded.)

NAME OF VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	WHERE BUILT.	AMT PAID.	TO WHOM PAID.	
SEPTEMBER QUARTER—(Continued.)					
Puritan	67	New Perlican, Trinity Bay.....	\$268	E. Duder.	
Althea.....	44	Green Bay, Notre Dame Bay....	176	T. D. Hodge.	
Crustacean, (s.s.).....	35	Port-au-Port	140	James Baird.	
Frank Spencer	59	Fortune, Fortune Bay	236	C. Spencer.	
J. K. F.....	40	Morton's Harbor, Notre Dame Bay	160	M. Monroe.	
16 vessels	704		\$2,816		
DECEMBER QUARTER.					
Miskodeed, (s.s.).....	36	Bay of Islands	\$144	L. Barron.	
Maud	37	Tilton Harbor, Notre Dame Bay..	148	J. Foley.	
Three Brothers.....	30	Fox Harbor, Placentia Bay.....	120	R. Davis.	
3 vessels	103		\$412		
RECAPITULATION ...		March quarter.....	5 vessels.	169 tons.	\$658
		June quarter.....	24 "	920 "	3,680
		September quarter.....	16 "	704 "	2,816
		December quarter.....	3 "	103 "	412
			48 "	1,896 "	\$7,566

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

Return shewing number of Vessels fitted out in Newfoundland, in the year 1890, for the Bank Fishery, &c.

Port of Sailing.	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	No. of Crew.	Quantity of Fish caught.	Amount collected on acct. Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund.
St. John's.....	41	2,521	584	26,042	\$408 80
Harbor Grace.....	8	532	147	4,264	102 90
Carbonear.....	8	629	122	2,151	85 40
Bay Bulls.....	16	878	218	7,261	152 60
Great Placentia.....	16	997	245	10,648	171 50
Little Placentia.....	1	71	16	634	11 20
Holyrood.....	2	123	28	1,417	19 60
Harbor Buffett.....	6	387	71	2,889	49 70
Bay Roberts.....	10	756	148	3,869	103 60
Ferryland.....	12	667	155	5,155	108 50
Brigus.....	3	205	46	1,326	32 20
Catalina.....	27	1,527	379	13,635	265 30
Trinity.....	11	618	150	3,731	105 00
Salmonier.....	1	56	12	570	8 40
St. Mary's.....	3	165	40	1,492	28 00
Fortune.....	8	437	98	5,977	68 60
Burgeo.....	10	477	114	5,315	79 80
Harbor Briton.....	3	327	47	1,084	32 90
LaPoile.....	2	89	20	428	14 00
Grand Bank.....	23	419	326	19,200	228 20
Burin.....	40	1,950	463	20,069	324 10
Pushthrough.....	1	30	7	148	4 90
Heart's Content.....	13	791	176	7,093	123 20
St. Jacques.....	11	434	91	2,770	63 70
Rose Blanche.....	1	55	12	200	8 40
Renews.....	2	71	16	580	11 20
	279	15,212	3,719	147,948	\$2,611 70

Average catch per schooner..... 530 qtls.

Average catch per man, say..... 40 "

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

27

Dr. Bank Fishermen's Insurance Fund

1890.

Jan'y 15—To paid Cornelius Ryan, on account of his son James Ryan.....	\$80 00
“ 16—To paid George Shea, for John Costello, on account of his son, Michael Costello.....	80 00
“ “ To paid George Shea, for Patrick Norris, on account of his son, Michael Norris.....	80 00
Feb'y 7—To paid Edward Seaward, for Diana Seaward, on account of her son, Wm. M. Seaward...	80 00
“ 10—To paid Edward Butler, for Ann Butler, on account of her son, James Butler.....	80 00
“ 11—To paid Jane Parrell, on account of her husband, Michael Parrell.....	80 00
“ 19—To paid Martha Corcoran, on account of her husband, Denis Corcoran.....	80 00
“ 24—To paid John Scott, for Nancy Jane Bradley, on account of her husband, Henry Bradley	80 00
“ “ To paid John Scott, for John Pardy, on account of his son, John Pardy.	80 00
Mar. 26—To paid Michael Kavanagh, on account of his son, Thomas Kavanaugh.....	80 00
May 23—To paid D. J. Greene, for John Hartery, on account of his son, John Hartery.....	80 00
“ 28 —To paid Eli Dawe, for Mrs. Russell, on account of her husband, James Russell.....	80 00
“ “ To paid William Butt, on account of his son, Joseph Butt.....	80 00
Dec. 30—To paid Emma Jane Parsons, on account of her husband, Thomas Parsons.....	80 00
“ 31—To paid Rachael Strickland, on account of her son, John Mead... ..	80 00
“ “ Balance in Nfid. Saving's Bank.....	4,475 67

\$5,675 67

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND,
Dec. 31, 1890.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

in account with the Receiver General.

Cr.

1889.			
Aug. 1	—By cash deposited in Nfld. Savings' Bank	\$2,750	00
1890.			
Sept. 29	—By cash deposited in Nfld. Savings' Bank	237	10
" "	" " " " " " " "	1,500	00
Dec. 30	" " " " " " " "	997	70
" 31	" " " " " " " "	103	60
" "	" Interest	87	27

\$5,675 67

RICHARD H. O'DWYER,

Receiver General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Report on Crown Lands by the Hon. Surveyor General, for
the year 1890.

*To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir J.
TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander
of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint
Michael and Saint George, Governor and
Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island
of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honor to submit, for Your Excellency's information, the annual report of the Crown Lands Department, with the usual tabulated statements and accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1890:—

Mineral Lands.

There were filed during the year twenty-one notices of staking, one license to search for gold, one application for gold mining lease, and four applications for leases of mining locations of one square mile each. The fees on these applications amounted to one thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars. Particulars are fully shown in returns marked Nos. 1 and 2.

Timber Lands.

Six leases of timber limits were issued during the year for four hundred and eight square miles, as shown in return marked No. 3.

Agricultural Lands.

Returns marked Nos. 4, 5 and 6 show operations in agricultural lands. There were issued during the year two hundred and ninety-six grants, containing one thousand two hundred and twenty-six acres three roods and twenty-eight and three-quarter perches; four

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

free grants, containing forty-two acres one rood and thirty-three perches; and three location tickets for homestead grants for three hundred and eighty acres.

Under the Acts for the promotion of agriculture, there were received two thousand one hundred and twenty-five applications for licenses to clear land, making in all, during the existence of the Acts, a grand total of eight thousand two hundred and two applications, and five thousand three hundred and seventy-five acres one rood and thirty-five perches were certified to have been cleared and made ready for cultivation on four thousand five hundred and forty-two certificates, upon which the sum of sixty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-one cents was paid, a detailed statement of which is submitted herewith marked Nos. 6 and 7.

In the early part of the year suspicious circumstances in connection with certain claims for land-bonus led to the necessity of making special surveys for the purpose of verifying the reports on which these claims were based.

I regret to state that in one district very extensive frauds were discovered, by which persons in collusion with a dishonest surveyor, under the Act, had wrongfully obtained large sums of money from this Department; but, as these parties have been brought to justice and duly punished, it may not be expedient to record their names in this report.

In view of this discovery I thought it my duty to make a full investigation of the lands recently cleared and paid for under the Act, and it affords me pleasure to report that, with very few exceptions, in cases where errors arose from ignorance of the law, the lands have been well and faithfully cleared—this is especially true with regard to Belle Isle in Conception Bay, and the West Coast, from Cape Ray to Bay St. George.

The large amount expended in the payment of bonus the past year is accounted for by the desire of the people to take advantage of the Act before its expiry in December last; but I have no hesitation in asserting that this money has been well spent, and represents a large increase of prosperity to those who have thus been aided in the

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

cultivation of the ground. At the same time I am of opinion that an Act having the same object in view, but with provisions somewhat different, should be formulated and placed upon the statute-book at the next session of the Legislature, an essential feature of which should be the encouragement of continuous cultivation of the soil, extending over a period of several years. In this connection I would strongly urge the appointment of competent district surveyors, paid by the Government, who could also be called upon to report on applications, and furnish surveys of mining locations at less cost to the people who, in many cases, are debarred from access to our mineral lands by want of means to provide the needful survey.

Turning from this subject to the equally important one of our mineral lands, I would most respectfully call the attention of your Excellency to the limited number of "staking mining locations" during the past year, which, taken in connection with the fact that large sections held by various parties for a number of years under licenses, the conditions of which have not been fulfilled, will be set free and revert to the Crown in September next in accordance with notices served upon them, points to the necessity for an amendment of the present Mineral Act, that will render our mineral lands more accessible to the people generally throughout the Island. There can be no doubt whatever, from the information already in our possession, that our mineral resources are far in excess of their present development, and capable of largely supplementing other industries of the country if vigorous measures are taken to bring them under the notice of foreign capitalists. It is my intention, with the permission of the Government, to offer some amendments to the Crown Lands Act for the purpose of encouraging the search for minerals on the part of our people, and, by carefully guarding their rights, assist them to find the capital they require in order to test the value of their claims.

Geological Survey.

In connection with this survey, Mr. James P. Howley, F. G. S., was instructed to survey and explore the country westward from the Exploits Valley to the Bay of Islands and Bay St. George, for the purpose of ascertaining the merits of that route for railway extension across the country. I have much pleasure in referring to his

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

very able and exhaustive report, which confirms the contention of those who hold that this country abounds in agricultural and grass lands capable of supporting a large population from this resource alone: especially would I point out the testimony of Mr. George Nichols, a successful farmer at the head of Deer Lake, that both the soil and climate are better than those of his native province of Nova Scotia. —

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,
H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Report of James P. Howley, F.G.S., for the year 1890,

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OFFICE,
St. John's, March 24th, 1891.

HONOURABLE SURVEYOR GENERAL:

Sir,—I have the honor to furnish you, for the information of the Government, with the following report of the past season's survey operations.

You are aware that the Government decided in the spring, on having a survey and exploration made of the country westward from the Exploits Valley, lying between it and the Humber Valley, and thence by the latter valley to Bay of Islands, and by way of Saint George's Lake and Harry's River Valley to Bay Saint George. The survey was undertaken chiefly with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of that route for the extension of the railway system to the western side of the island. The selection of the staff of the Geological Survey to perform this work necessitated some delay at the outset, owing to the changes requisite on the alteration of the route of the survey. In order to carry out, as far as possible, the desire of the Government, it was deemed that the work might be facilitated by a division of our party, one half, under the charge of Mr. Albert J. Bayly, Assistant Geological Surveyor, was despatched westward with the greater portion of the season's outfit.

Mr. Bayly had instructions to land at the Bay of Islands, proceed up the Humber River, portage across to the Grand Lake, and thence ascend the Sandy Lake River to the latter lake, where the provisions, etc., were to be stored for the convenience of both parties.

The second, under my own immediate charge, proceeded northward in the S. S. *Conscript*, landed at Botwoodville, Bay of Exploits,

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

and with all possible dispatch proceeded in canoes up the Exploits River to the junction of the Badger Brook. At this point a transit line, running north forty degrees west, magnetic, was commenced and continued across country in the direction of Kitty's Brook, a tributary of the upper or eastern branch of the Humber, flowing into Sandy Lake. In the meantime Mr. Bayly, after reaching the Grand Lake, commenced a line at the exit of Junction Brook from that lake, and continued running south-eastward, across the head of Grand Lake and the Sandy Pond River valley, till a junction of the two parties was effected. This work, as well as the laborious journey up from the Bay of Islands, he performed with the most praiseworthy diligence and perseverance.

My own party, necessarily a small one, consisted of only three axe-men, an assistant, Mr. Thomas Thorburn, a cook, Indian boy and self. We commenced running our line north-westward on the 16th of July, and continued our course N., 40° W., till July 31st, when we had a first sight of the three remarkable tofts of the White Hill plains, known as the Three Topsails. In order to pass between these, the course was slightly altered to N. 36° W., and on the following day, August 1st, having obtained a nearer and more distinct view of the country ahead, the course was again changed to N. 29° W., so as to take the lowest part of the summit level, of which the three tofts above-named form the most prominent projections.

On the 8th of August, after crossing a steep wooded ridge on the west side of Rowsell's Brook valley, we entered upon a vast tract of barren country known to the Indian hunters as the White Hill plains. The small stock of provisions which we had carried along with us from the Exploits being now nearly exhausted, I was obliged, on the 11th, to despatch one of the Indians ahead to look for Mr. Bayly's party, and procure a fresh supply. He returned to us on the 13th, with a small stock of flour and a few other necessaries. He had had a very long toilsome tramp, had not seen anything of Mr. Bayly's party, but succeeded in finding the provisions, and brought back as much as he could carry. During his absence we had pushed forward about ten miles, had been reduced to a very small daily allowance of food, there were no deer to be had on the open country at that season, and very little game of any kind. One of the

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

other men fortunately shot half-a-dozen young geese, which kept us from actual hunger. We now pushed on rapidly, but on the 19th the small stock of flour again gave out. We had reached the head waters of Kitty's Brook, but being now run out of all sorts of provisions and not knowing exactly where we might meet Mr. Bayly's party, I concluded to go in search of them, in order to obtain a sufficient supply to enable us to complete this section of our line, and to direct the operations of both parties so as to effect a speedy junction. Two days excessively hard travelling, chiefly through burnt woods, brought us to Sandy Lake, where we found them encamped. Having arranged with Mr. Bayly to run a line up Kitty's Brook Valley towards my line, and made all other necessary preparations, my party returned with a fresh supply of provisions to resume our work inside. The weather having now set in extremely wet and boisterous, we were greatly delayed at this juncture and did not succeed in effecting a final connection of our line till the 8th of September; thenceforth, we worked conjointly for the remainder of the season. After selecting a suitable crossing of Kitty's Brook, near a picturesque fall on the river, we soon gained the flat country of the Upper Humber or Sandy Lake River Valley, whence the line was continued down towards the head of Grand Lake. From the outlet of the latter lake, or Junction Brook, we struck across for the head of Deer Lake, following the telegraph line for the greater part of the distance. The south side of Deer Lake and the Lower Humber were followed, thence to the Head of the Humber Arm, Bay of Islands, and an admirable site selected for a terminus, near Corner Brook, exactly 100 miles from our starting point at the Badger River. From Corner Brook, the further extension to St. George's Bay was continued through a break in the coast hills, and a level lead of country towards St. George's Pond on the Harry's Brook. We had reached within two miles of the latter pond, when we were beset by extremely severe winterish weather for the season. Our provisions also began to fail us again; but, above all, the sudden death of one of our party, Michael Cole, picket-man, effectually put a stop to further operations. The melancholy event taking place as it did, without any premonition, at such a distance from the water-side, threw a cloud over the whole party, and was a sad termination to our season's work. He had been at work the day before his death, apparently in the best of health and

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

spirits, took sick during the night and was dead at four o'clock next day, November 13th. He was a good, sober, willing and thoroughly reliable man, never murmured or shirked his work, active and alert on all occasions; and was, without exception, the best picket-man I ever came across. He had been with me for the past six years and always gave the utmost satisfaction. This small tribute is due to the poor fellow's memory. It took five days of excessive labor to get his body out to the sea-shore, where he was laid at rest in the little grave-yard in Birchy Cove on the south shore of the Humber Arm.

The weather had now become settled down to regular winter, for which we were in no way provided; consequently the continuation of the survey, under such conditions, was out of the question, so we availed of the arrival of the S. S. *Volunteer* on the 21st of November to return home.

It had been a very trying season throughout. The months of July and August proved excessively hot and dry. The country was parched with the heat and we suffered extremely thereby, as it was during this very period the heaviest work of packing and cutting our way through the dense forest was encountered. The flies of all sorts were never found more annoying, and to add to our other discomforts, we were surrounded with forest fires, from the first to the sixth of August. One of these especially, which overtook us in the valley of Rowsell's River, caused us much anxiety and extra labor. We were driven from our camping place, barely succeeded in saving our clothes and provisions, which had to be buried in a small swamp not more than an acre in area, in which we spent one very wretched night without covering or sleep. The fire raged terrifically on all sides of us during the whole night. As soon as there was sufficient light next morning, we had to pack up and make all haste ahead, so as to gain a position windward of the fire. In doing so, we had to run the gauntlet several times through the still blazing timber, our clothes and boots narrowly escaping destruction once or twice. Even then our trouble was not ended, for a change of wind next day caused us to again run before the fire, nor did we feel thoroughly secure till we reached the great open barren tract already alluded to. All this trouble and great destruction of valuable timber was ascertained to have been caused by the culpable negligence of two individuals

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

travelling from the direction of Hall's Bay, who had killed some deer near where our line crossed Rowsell's River, roasted some of the meat, left the rest to rot, and walked off without any attempt to extinguish the fire. Who the individuals were we could not ascertain, but we saw all the evidence of their careless and wanton action. No doubt some of the other great fires which raged furiously away to the south and east of our position, in the Valley of the Exploits, had a somewhat similar origin. A vast amount of valuable timber must have been destroyed in this manner during the past season; which, together with previous destruction by forest fires, is rapidly depleting the great forest wealth of the colony. I would venture to say that nearly a third of the timber of the island is now destroyed in this manner. Can anything be done to put a stop to this wholesale demolition?

The latter part of the season, especially the months of September and October, proved excessively wet and boisterous, and we had the misfortune, just at that time, to get into the low flat country of the Humber Valley. All the brooks and streams became swollen to the dimensions of rivers, the marshes became almost ponds; and, of course, travelling was of the most toilsome and wretched character imaginable. Later on, it set in very cold and winterish, rendering it still more trying, especially under canvas.

Although some twenty-three miles of the line to Bay St. George remain unfinished, still all the more difficult part of the route is surveyed and a previous knowledge of the country along the Harry's River Valley enables me to state that little or no difficulty presents itself on that section, in the way of railway construction. The country from St. George's Lake is very level, much of it being occupied by large marshes, but of good character—that is, shallow, with solid clayey bottom, very little of it partaking of the nature of the swamp.

General character of the Line of Route followed.

On leaving the Badger River, the first mile of the line runs over a very level tract on the west side of the Exploits River. It then begins to ascend a long heavily wooded ridge for a distance of two miles further, when the country assumes a tolerably level or rolling aspect, chiefly well wooded, which it maintains for the next five miles. Within this distance there are several extensive tracts of

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

prairie land, often supporting a fine crop of wild grass. Very little of the soil on these tracts comes under the true designation of peat; it partakes rather of the character of mud, or clay and vegetable matter, mixed in about equal proportions. I believe a judicious system of drainage would render these exceedingly valuable pasture lands; and the labor attending their cultivation would not be nearly so great as that required to remove the timber, stump, and clear the more densely wooded areas. Between the tenth and twelfth mile, a ridge of heavy burnt timber is crossed. The soil here is good, though sometimes rocky. Extensive marshes intervene between the twelfth and fourteenth miles, when another burnt ridge was crossed, extending beyond the fifteenth mile. The wide valley of the main branch of Rowsell's River, flowing into Hall's Bay, is here crossed; reaching to the nineteenth mile. At this part it is poor, with a good deal of marsh and protruding low granitic ridges, where the soil is thin; yet there are small areas of good land, especially along the margin of the river. A high wooded ridge, with one bare-topped summit, intervenes between the nineteenth and twentieth mile, which latter is the commencement of the great barrens. For ten miles further there is very little woods, except in isolated groves and patches; and this chiefly of stunted growth. The ground is strewn with boulders, in all directions; sometimes piles of huge masses of granite are congregated in immense quantities. The bed rock, which consists entirely of granitoid varieties, frequently crops out on the surface, forming low rocky ridges, while occasionally, as in the case of the Three Topsails and several other similar tofts, it rises in sharp peaks several hundred feet above the general level. Much of the lower grounds of these plains, however, consists of alluvial deposits of fair soil; and I was surprised to find here, in many places, considerable tracts of good grazing ground. The vegetation consists of a short thick grass mixed with sedge (Sheeps fescue), and seems well adapted for food for cattle of any kind. Should it prove to be so, there is ample pasturage for at least five months of summer, for a large stock of cattle and sheep over these plains; and they possess this advantage, that no where are there any dangerous swamps or bogs in which cattle would run the risk of becoming mired. The soil is not deep, and in all cases it rests on a solid foundation of rock or stiff clay. At the

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

thirty-fifth mile the head waters of the eastern branch of Kitty's River were struck, when timber again began to become more abundant; still, this valley is a poor one. The timber is generally small; there is a good deal of barren and marsh land, and as it cuts through the great hill-range bordering the Humber Valley, it is pretty rugged and uneven throughout. After crossing the main branch of Kitty's River at the forty-fourth mile, we soon entered upon the Humber Valley proper. A long sloping wooded ridge, which forms the south side of the valley, and extends from Kitty's River Fall to the south-eastern angle of the Grand Lake, afforded a good sidling line whereby to ease the grade down from the higher land. The northern slope of this ridge was followed westward till the lower ground was reached, thence the line struck across the valley towards the Sandy Lake River, and on across the head of Grand Lake to the outlet of Junction River. Most of this section of country is extremely flat, and is composed of low wooded ridges, interspersed with numerous marshes and ponds, and several stout brooks—all tributaries of the Humber—Kitty's River and Goose Pond Brook being the two largest of these. The latter makes a suite of large ponds, occupying a considerable portion of the area. The soil on the higher wooded ridges is very sandy, and contains many boulders; but its character improves on approaching Sandy Lake River. The marshes are, however, for the most part, very soft, and are not of as good a character as those towards the Exploits side. There is a good deal of fine interval land along the main river margins, and about the head of Grand Lake. From Junction River towards Deer Lake the country is again quite flat and, for over half the distance across, very marshy; but beyond that it is densely wooded to, and around, the head of Deer Lake. The land here is of excellent quality. Both sides of Deer Lake are thickly wooded with a fine growth of forest timber, extending away to the tops of the hill ranges, which bound the valley on either side. Nearly all this wooded tract, where not too steep to be availed of for agricultural purposes, is occupied by a superior soil, very free from large boulders or rocks, and is well adapted for settlement. The average breadth available on the south of the lake is about one mile; while, on the north side, towards the head of the lake, it extends back over two miles. The Main Humber River flowing into the head of

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

the lake, and extending upwards towards the bottom of White Bay, has, in former reports, been shown to contain many large areas of fine land; a great deal of which is interval. A good test of the capabilities of this soil is to be found on the farm of Mr. George Nichols, a little above the head of Deer Lake. Mr. Nichols is a Nova Scotian lumberer, who has been settled here for some fifteen or twenty years past. He has an extensive clearing, keeps a fine stock of cattle and sheep; and, from all appearances, is in very comfortable circumstances. His vegetables, especially root crops, some of which we had the pleasure of testing last fall, amply prove the adaptability of the soil for such crops. Mr. Nichols informed me that, not only is the soil much superior to that of his native province, Nova Scotia, but that the climate is better; that he can raise any kind of root and grain crops without difficulty. He has annually grown a small quantity of wheat, which yields a fine grain; and considers he could easily raise enough for home consumption had he the means to grind it into flour. The mutton raised by him was of a superior character. The wool, too, is of the very best quality, and Nichols' family spin and weave nearly every article of clothing worn by themselves, besides disposing of a large amount of woollen goods of home manufacture. If one industrious family can do this, and make a comfortable livelihood so far from the seaboard (some thirty miles), there can be no reason whatever why hundreds of others might not do likewise. Nichols assures me that he would rejoice at the prospect of a railway and the speedy settlement of this valley by a large population.

The valley of the Humber below Deer Lake is narrow, and, towards the mouth of the river, is hemmed in by lofty hills of slate and limestone; yet there is a considerable margin of available land on either side, more especially along the steady portion of the river below Deer Lake, which is about eight miles in extent. This marginal fringe is particularly good, perhaps some of the best land seen. I estimate, roughly, that the main Humber Valley, including Deer Lake and the river above, but excepting Grand Lake and the Sandy River branches, must contain nothing less than 100 square miles, or 64,000 acres of good land, suitable for agricultural purposes, and it is, without exception, one of the most favorable locations for settlement in this island. The beautiful Deer Lake, sixteen miles long, affords an

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

open coast-line of some thirty-five miles, and a highway, easily accessible from the seaside, not equalled in many places.

Around the head of Bay of Islands and mouth of the Humber the country is pretty rugged, but extremely picturesque; perhaps some of the finest scenery in the island is to be found in this bay. About the most difficult part of the entire route for railway construction presents itself here. Getting down to the waterside at the head of the Humber Arm, and up again over the coast hills, though not at all impracticable, will be decidedly the heaviest work on this western extension of the railway system.

Although the coastline is so broken about the Humber Arm, still there are many small patches of fairly good land; that about Corner Brook being considerable. The settlers here are beginning to take a lively interest in the cultivation of the soil; and the opening up of a few lines of road, extending inland from the shore, has proved an incentive to many to settle down in earnest and carve out homes for themselves from the wilderness. The people, on the whole, appear to be fairly prosperous; and, indeed, most of them are quite well-to-do. There was no poverty or dread of hard times during the coming winter expressed by any one whilst we were in the bay. After leaving the coast hills to proceed towards St. George's Lake, we found the country to the south of the Humber Arm very hilly at first, but nearly all densely wooded. Our line followed the narrow valley of Bell's Brook till the summit level was reached; here we found a level lead stretching away toward the latter lake, which gave us a fine line for several miles till approaching the lake, when a pretty high ridge had to be surmounted before the lake itself could be reached. The soil along the level is of a very fair quality, tolerably free from rocks and boulders. The slopes of the hills also present a fair quality of soil, in most instances. There are several small marshes on the lower ground, but most of these are grassy. The timber here, as well as all along the route, consists chiefly of spruce, fir and birch. Pine was once abundant on the lower reaches of the Humber and around Deer Lake, but it is now nearly all culled out. Numerous stumps, often of immense size, were come across. I measured some, four and five feet in diameter, and was informed trees even reaching six feet in diameter were at one time found here. Most of the spruce and fir are of

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

fine size and good quality; but the birch scarcely equals that of the Exploits Valley. Witch-hazel, or yellow birch, also occurs and is fairly abundant; it, however, does not attain such large dimensions as at Bay St. George, Codroy, or other places further south. Of the less frequent varieties of timber, tamarack, mountain ash, black or swamp ash, aspen, poplar, &c., there is a fair sprinkling. The black ash only grows on the shores of the lake and river. The inhabitants of Bay of Islands avail very much of their splendid timber supply for all purposes connected with their fishery, especially of the fir for making herring barrels. During our traverse down Deer Lake and Humber River last fall, we met them at every turn, passing up or down, encamped in some favored spot cutting timber, making staves, hauling out logs, &c. I noticed that there is an immense amount of waste going on, and vast destruction of valuable timber, especially by the stove-makers. They frequently cut down dozens of fine fir trees, saw off one, or at most two, stove lengths, and leave the remainder to encumber the ground.

The timbered portions of the Grand Lake country and Sandy Lake River are still nearly untouched; but much of the latter country has been overrun by fire. There is still a good deal of green pine about Goose Brook, where also was seen some of the red variety (*pinus resinosa*). Some magnificent tamarack were observed about the forks of Kitty's River—I think the finest I have ever seen. The timber on the Exploits side is again chiefly spruce, fir, pine, tamarack and white birch; yellow birch being absent altogether. Pine is scattered all along the route for the first eight or ten miles, but is not very abundant anywhere after leaving the valley proper, except on the shores of Lake Bond, on the eastern branch of Rowsell's River, where pretty fair groves were observed. As already referred to, forest fires are doing a vast amount of damage to our timber resources, each successive year witnessing the destruction of miles upon miles of our forests. The past season has been a more than usually destructive one. Owing to the great heat and long-continued drought, everything in the country was rendered most inflammable; even the very moss and grass on the marshes, usually so moist, were seen to burn like tow. I very much fear that the entire destruction of our forests in this way is only a question of a short time.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Geological Notes.

In an extensive instrumental survey such as that of last season, and for a purpose so opposite to that of a purely geological exploration, it was impossible to devote much attention to a subject which is sufficient to occupy all the time and thought of any individual. My time was necessarily so fully devoted to the work in hand, and my constant presence at the instruments almost precluded any attempt at geological investigation. In any case, the country traversed offered few opportunities of studying the rock structure, it being for the most part hidden by the subsoil and encumbered with frost. A very few exposures of rock were met with at all before reaching the bare granite region. A tough, bluish slate-rock occurs in a little brook near the third mile; and again, on the shores of Lake Bond a few outcrops of altered slate, with trapean intrusions and much scattered debris of red slate, were come across. These all appeared to correspond with the slates of the Exploits Valley, described in former reports, evidently of lower silurian age. In the Rowsell's Arm valley the granitoid rocks first made their appearance. A conspicuous tolt, about two miles to the left of our line, sends a spur down the valley, which we crossed. It is composed of a coarse, friable, flesh-colored syenite. A ledge of similar coarse syenite crops out on the ridge forming the eastern slope of the main valley of Rowsell's River, near the fifteenth mile. Altered slate was again seen in the bed of this brook, while the bare-topped ridge on the west side of the valley is composed of contorted mica schist. A great ox-bow bend of the river takes place here. It sweeps around the ridge near the nineteenth mile, and is crossed again near the twenty-first. Here the bed of the river is occupied by massive beds of a beautiful red granite, eminently suited for ornamental or monumental purposes. It struck me as being almost identical in color and consistency with the celebrated red granite of St. George, New Brunswick, which latter is of very considerable economic importance. This beautiful rock is worth from \$10 to \$18 per ton at the quarries, or about \$1 per cubic foot in the rough state. The total value of granites worked in the latter Province in 1887 was estimated at \$48,281.00. The total value of Canadian granites manufactured and marketed in that year sold for \$350,000.00.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

All over the barren tract of country, extending from the twentieth to the thirty-fourth or thirty-fifth mile, innumerable outcrops of granite and syenites occur, presenting a variety of building and ornamental material not often surpassed in beauty or durability. Rocks of similar character occur on the Kitty's River; and, at the fall, immense cliffs of syenite bound the river on either side. In the low country of the Humber valley little rock is exposed anywhere. The country is known to be occupied by the carboniferous formation, which spreads out over a very large area, extending from the shores of Deer Lake up the main valley of the river to Addie's Pond, and reaching within a short distance of the bottom of White Bay; and, on the other hand, across to the Grand Lake, along its shores as far as the eastern end of Sir John Hawley Glover's Island, up the Sandy Lake River to Sandy Lake—comprising, in all, a total area of not less than 500 square miles. So flat is this district, and so few and far between are the exposures of the carboniferous strata, that it is difficult to form any conclusion as to the prospects of workable seams of coal occurring within this area. It would take an extended and close investigation of the entire region, the mapping out of every detail of the structure possible to ascertain, before a decided pronouncement on that head would be warranted. It is true, during the years 1879 and 1880, a small section near the head of Grand Lake was partially tested by boring, and the result did not prove satisfactory—only four small seams of coal, the largest but sixteen inches thick, were met with. Two others were uncovered, on the surface, on a small brook flowing into the south-eastern corner of the lake, known as Coal Brook; one of these was 11 inches, the other 14 inches in thickness. I can hardly conceive that in such an extensive area of over 500 square miles, where the presence of coal is indicated at all, there should not be some more promising deposits; and I think it well worthy of consideration as to whether this great central carboniferous trough does not warrant such an extensive exploration as that hinted at above. While on this subject, it may be as well to remark that, previous to last year's investigation of the St. George's Bay carboniferous area, it was generally thought that the latter also was destitute of workable coal seams. It had been regarded as occupied almost entirely by the lower unproductive measures of the formation, viz.:

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

the carboniferous limestone and millstone-grit series. I now have the satisfaction of informing you that, upon referring the fossil plants then collected to Sir William Dawson, Principal of McGill University, Montreal, and one of the most eminent authorities upon fossil botany in North America, he has, in one of his letters to me, made the following reference thereto: "I may say that the specimens now sent indicate a development of the coal measures not unlike that of eastern Cape Breton, with which, I fancy, your beds may be connected under the Gulf. This is much more evident in the specimens you have sent than in those previously collected by Mr. Murray, which had the aspect of the lower coal measures, or even of the millstone-grit series."

This is a most important announcement, coming as it does from so distinguished a source. In a later letter, Sir William adds: "Your Government might make a point as to the West Shore, by informing the English Government of the value of the coals on the West Coast, and their prospective importance to Britain and Newfoundland, as well as to the other colonies. You have the nearest coal to England on this side the Atlantic."

A thorough investigation then of this central trough, might have the result of proving that here also the measures are not entirely confined to the lower portion of the formation. This supposition is further borne out from the fact that some at least of the latter, especially the gypsiferous strata, are not known to exist at all so far as the central trough has been examined up to the present time. In traversing the shore of Grand Lake, many fragments of good coal were observed strewn about the beaches which may, or may not, have been derived from those small seams, whose existence was ascertained by the boring operations.

The hills around Deer Lake and the lower valley of the Humber are chiefly composed of a finely micaceous slate rock, interbedded with greyish quartzite, through which numerous quartz veins penetrate; some of these look as if they should contain gold, traces of which, along with silver, were shown, by analysis, to exist in some quartz specimens from Humber Arm, procured by Mr. Murray; though none was observable by the naked eye. A little over a mile

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

from the mouth of the Humber, the great deposits of marble, so frequently referred to, occur. Until the past season I never had an opportunity of examining this marble before, and certainly had no idea of its enormous volume. There are many varieties of shade and color, ranging from black to pure white; the latter greatly predominating. It rises on either side the river to heights of over 1,000 feet, forming conspicuous and most picturesque scenery. In fact this part of the river presents some of the grandest scenery in this island. On the left bank an enormous mass, which I have named Marble Head, towers above the river. It is merely the shoulder of a lofty range, extending across to Wild Cove, and how much further I cannot say. The river cuts through this range in a deep narrow gorge, but the hills rise again on the right side, forming an immense bare cliff of pure white marble, which strikes inward in a south-westerly direction. It has never been traced out, nor is it known how far it extends either way; fragments of white marble were, however, met with on some of the small brooks towards St. George's Lake, ten miles to the westward. That this enormous development of beautiful marbles can fail to be of commercial value, or to become some day developed into a great industry, it is difficult to believe. Mere surface specimens, such as have hitherto been tested, cannot, in my humble judgment, be accepted as a fair criterion of the character of the deposit throughout. Some purplish slates were observed on the shores of the Humber Arm, which appeared well adapted for roofing purposes. Limestones of various qualities abound, and good building material, with admirable whetstones and grindstones, can be procured amongst the lower carboniferous strata on Junction Brook, or the shores of Grand Lake.

Feasibility for Railway Construction.

With the exception of three or four places, the entire route offers every facility for railway construction, and no insuperable difficulty presents itself. The rise over the wooded ridge, after leaving the Badger River, is somewhat steep at first, being about 250 feet in the first two miles; this gives an up-gradient of about 1 in 42. It can be considerably eased, however, by taking the rising ground obliquely as shown on plan, and then sweeping around the summit with a wide curve; moreover, as there is a fall of twenty feet in the next

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

quarter of a mile, a cutting of ten or twelve feet at the highest point would still further lessen the grade. After surmounting this ridge the country is gently undulating for the next five miles to the head of Lake Bond, the highest level being about fifty feet. Lake Bond is 257 feet above the Badger, or only seven feet above the summit of the ridge at the second mile. Between the seventh and eleventh miles the surface is more uneven, there is a rise, by aneroid, of 170 feet in the first mile-and-a-half, or about 1 in 46. Then a fall of eighty-three feet to Rowsell's River (East Branch), in a distance of fifty-five chains. This equals a down grade of about 1 foot in 44. The summit of the ridge on the west side of the valley, one-and-a-half miles further, gives a rise of 195 feet, or about 1 in 40. I believe this section can all be greatly modified and sufficiently easy gradients obtained, by locating the line more to the left, winding around the hills as shown on the plan, so as to take the lowest elevations of the ridges and a somewhat higher level in crossing Rowsell's River Valley. For the next two miles the country is fairly level till reaching the ridge on the east side of the valley of the main branch of Rowsell's River, where a considerable fall occurs of 321 feet down to the river, in a distance of one mile and three-quarters. Here again a tract of level country intervenes a mile-and-a-half in extent on the opposite side of the river. A still higher ridge with bare summit forms the west side of the valley, which attains to a height of 558 feet above the level of the brook, with a fall on the opposite side of about 207 feet. All these very considerable elevations and depressions occur within a total distance of only five miles, and would appear to present almost insuperable obstacles, were it not possible to avoid or lessen them in some measure. This, I conceive, can be effected by making a considerable S curve, beginning about the tenth mile, and at an average distance of a mile to the left of our line. Such a curve, winding around the two steep ridges of the eastern valley, would bring the line out through a gap in the hills of the main valley at a point higher up, and directly opposite which on the west side is a gorge, through which the Main River sweeps around the higher hill at a much lower level, probably little less than 200 feet below the summit of the ridge. An examination of this latter route convinced me that it is decidedly the most feasible, although another might be found to the right of our line if

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

it were considered more direct on actual location. From the commencement of the barrens at the twentieth mile the country assumes a more evenly rolling aspect, with no very considerable elevations or depressions, along the immediate route followed. Isolated tofts rise here and there on either side, the most conspicuous of which are the so-called Three Topsails, which lay in a direct line, at nearly equal intervals on the central ridge or summit level of the country, trending nearly east and west magnetic. This ridge was crossed between the twenty-seventh and twenty-ninth miles, at an elevation of 1,036 feet above the Badger River, or about 1,380 feet above sea level. The nearest or main Topsail, distant about a mile and a half to the east of our line, rose above this point 306 feet, which gives it an elevation of 1,686 feet above sea level. Once past this dividing ridge, a regular down grade takes place to the headwaters of Kitty's River, about the thirty-fifth mile. The total fall in a distance of eight miles only amounts to about 200 feet, that is, 1 in 211—a very easy gradient. From the thirty-fifth mile the fall down Kitty's River valley becomes more and more rapid. It reaches 130 feet at the first crossing of river, just at the thirty-seventh mile, making a down grade of 1 in 81. In the next four miles, which reaches just below the fork of the river, a fall of 235 feet occurs, equal to 1 in 90, and in the next three miles, to the crossing of the main branch above Kitty's Fall, 344 feet, or about 1 in 46. From Kitty's Brook to the commencement of the flat country bordering the main river, or Sandy Lake branch of the Humber, there is a fall of some 200 feet in a distance of about three miles, or about 1 in 80. The total fall from this to the head of Grand Lake is not much over 150 or 160 feet more in about nine miles. Here a choice of several routes may be selected across this valley; but that represented on the plan is the most direct. It passes inside the suite of ponds on Goose Brook, and strikes across for the head of the Grand Lake in a nearly straight line, avoiding, as far as possible, the more marshy or swampy ground. Sandy Lake River is crossed about one mile from its entrance into the Grand Lake, just beyond the fifty-fifth mile of distance. Five miles more reaches across the head of Grand Lake and the outflowing, or Junction River. The line over this section is made to curve slightly to the left, so as to avoid some

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

very extensive and heavy marshes further inland, and also to touch the shore of the Lake at a convenient point for a station. The crossing at Junction River is also well adapted for a stopping place, forming, as it does, a convenient and safe harbor of refuge for boats or other craft which may be employed on the lake. The country between Grand and Deer Lakes is extremely flat and occupied by extensive marshes, to avoid which as far as possible, and at the same time make the most direct course, the line is located on the plan to the west of the telegraph line, which latter was here followed; and not far from the base of the high wooded ridge of hills forming the neck of land between the two lakes. The distance from lake to lake is just nine miles, with a total fall of not much more than 100 feet. An almost perfectly level line might be constructed here, if required. The sixty-ninth mile nearly touches the shore of Deer Lake close by the present telegraph station. Between the seventy-second and seventy-third miles there is a most eligible site for a railway station, at a place called little Harbor, which affords a safe refuge for boats or small craft. The line extends along the south shore of the lake to this point at a short distance back, but beyond the seventy-third mile a pretty steep ridge, with a considerable fall to Pinn's Brook necessitated striking more inland. It would cross the latter brook about a mile and a half from the lake side, and, with a wide, gentle curve, sweep out towards the lake, tapping it again at the eightieth mile. From this point another sweep inland is required to cross the low valley of South Brook. The shore is tapped again at the eighty-third mile, and followed thence closely to the foot of the lake, two miles further. The gradients along the side of the lake, with few exceptions, are quite easy, and there is ample room to locate the line anywhere between the shore and the base of the wooded ridge, extending along its course at an average distance of about a mile back. From the foot of the lake the south side of the lower Humber is followed, at a short distance from the river, to the end of the Steady Water, eight miles below. Here the hills begin to close in, and the valley becomes very narrow and precipitous. After vainly seeking for an opening through the hills leading out to Humber Arm, we were compelled to follow closely the river bank as the only practicable line at all offering at this point. From the ninety-third to the

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

ninety-sixth mile will be a most difficult section. The river bank must necessarily be closely followed, and at two points considerable rock cutting will be required; first, near the ninety-third, and again between the ninety-fourth and ninety-fifth miles. At the latter point a sheer precipice abuts the river, leaving no margin at all for about 60 or 70 yards. The face of this cliff will have to be cut down some 30 or 40 feet; but I think tunnelling would be much preferable. In the former case a dangerous cliff would remain above, always menacing destruction to a passing train; and in any case there would be a very sharp curve required to get around the cliff. By tunnelling, all danger from the falling debris would be avoided, and the sharp curve almost if not entirely removed. The cliff is composed of a rather soft mica slate, and as the tunnel need not exceed 100 yards in length, I do not think it would be a very costly undertaking. Once beyond this, a fairly good line is found down to the mouth of the river; but there is a pretty steep up-grade at one part, near the ninety-sixth mile. For the next two miles, where it sweeps gently around the point of land at the head of Humber Arm, between the main river and Corner Brook, it is excellent. On approaching the latter, however, a very considerable difficulty again presents itself. The land falls quite suddenly from a height of about 100 feet H. W. M. to a little over 20 or 30 feet. The valley of Corner Brook is very uneven, with several isolated hills and deep depressions succeeding each other at short intervals. To overcome these difficulties it was found necessary to make a short backward curve running up the side of the deep valley, then another sharp curve around the head of the valley, so as to gain the opposite side, and then run down to Corner Brook, which was crossed about a mile from its outlet, where still another sharp curve is necessitated. To some extent the curves might be lessened, and grades eased, by a heavy trestle-work across the first ravine, or possibly the line might be located further out towards the shore. Another possible route, which is indicated in a broken line on the plan, may be found by going back to the ninety-fifth mile, or perhaps to the tunnel, and beginning to rise from thence, with a pretty stiff up-grade, so as to gain the top of the ridge above Brake's Landing, and thence come down inside the outer range of hills, crossing Corner Brook at the position of the present mill-dam. The distance would be about three miles and a half, and the total rise and fall about

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

300 feet. After crossing Corner Brook the line runs up a gap in the hills, along the valley of a small tributary known as Bell's Brook, where a rise of over 600 feet takes place in about three miles. This would give a very steep grade of about 200 feet per mile. It will be seen from the above that getting down to the water side at Humber Arm, and up again over the hills in the direction of St. George's Lake, present the greatest engineering difficulties met with on the entire route. A much more extended examination will be required at this point before it can be satisfactorily determined as to whether these difficulties can be sufficiently modified to admit of a feasible line here. At present, the only way I could see of partially overcoming this was by means of a Y line, to run out along the shore, after crossing Corner Brook, for about a mile and a half, thereby gaining some 100 or more feet in rise; then back with a curve around the side of Bell's Brook valley, with a steep up-grade till the height of land is reached, about the hundred and third mile. The Y would also reach the shore of the Arm at an admirable point for a terminus, where the water is deep close to the shore, and a projecting point affords shelter for a wharf. This terminus is just beyond the hundredth mile from Badger Brook. Provided the difficulty at Corner Brook can be surmounted, and the height of land rendered accessible, no other presents itself till nearing the end of our line, or the one hundred and thirteenth mile. From the one hundred and third to the one hundred and twelfth is an admirable line, almost level; but it then begins to rise rapidly, and reaches a height of over three hundred feet where we left off. I believe the grades here can be rendered sufficiently easy by crossing the valley at the head of Cole's Pond, taking the rising ground near the eleventh mile or further back, and thus climbing gradually the side of the hill, so as to distribute the rise over some two and a half or three miles. On the other side of this ridge there will probably be a fall again to St. George's Lake of from 200 to 250 feet; but beyond that, in the further extension to the head of St. George's Bay, I do not anticipate any very heavy gradients, considering the total fall from St. George's Lake is not much over 600 feet in a distance of twenty miles.

The bridging along this route is comparatively light—no very heavy or expensive structures being required. For the first thirty-seven miles from the Badger to the crossing of the eastern branch of

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Kitty's Brook there will be scarcely one structure worthy of the name. The line, as located on the plan, passes round by the great bend of Rowsell's River, thus avoiding entirely two considerable bridges. The east branch of Kitty's Brook, where crossed, presents very steep banks on either side, where some heavy trestlework abutments will be needed; but the actual span in the centre will not exceed 100 feet. There is a low, rocky islet at this point, which might be utilized for a central supporting pier. The crossing of the main brook above Kitty's Fall is admirably situated. A high wall of solid syenite rises on either side, forming natural abutments, with a span across the top of only 86 feet. If, upon further survey, a more favorable line were found down this valley by following the south side of the eastern branch and crossing the main river above the fork, the necessity for the first of these bridges would be entirely obviated. Two branches of Goose Pond Brook are crossed, but the bridging of these will be light work. The two most extensive structures on the line are at the crossing of Sandy Lake River above Grand Lake, and the Junction River near its exit from the Lake. The former gives a span of about 300 feet, and the latter about 550 feet. In each case, however, the water is shallow, the bed of the river hard gravel, and no danger need be anticipated from ice, as it does not raft here as elsewhere on our rivers. Owing to the flat nature of the country, the comparatively even flow of the water, and the great expanse of the Grand Lake, the ice breaks up gradually, or rather thaws out slowly. No indication of rafting, such as the barking of the trees close to the waters' edge, as is seen on the Exploits and other large rivers, was observed anywhere; consequently, these two rivers can be bridged with piers erected on their beds, with short spans between, thus rendering the construction really more feasible than on many smaller but more turbulent streams. None of the numerous small streams crossed between Grand Lake and Bay of Islands have spans of over 100 or 150 feet; but in many instances they have cut so deeply through the heavy clay and gravelly soils as to leave deep ravines often 100 yards or more wide at the top. All these can be filled in from either side or crossed by means of trestlework abutments with short central spans. Corner Brook will require one of the heaviest structures on the entire line; but a good deal will depend upon the actual site selected. Should it be desirable to bridge the river at the place where

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

the present mill-dam is situated, a very sharp bend just above will necessitate three spans, close together, of considerable extent. In this case, I would recommend cutting across this bend, diverting the course of the brook into one straight channel, and then filling up the portion drained. It would be easy to accomplish this, and only means a matter of dollars and cents as to which would be the least expensive course or most durable work.

So far as the line has been surveyed towards St. George's Lake, but few bridges, all light structures, are required. On the unfinished part of the section towards St. George's Bay, there will be two bridges of considerable size—one over the Harry's River below St. George's Lake, and the other across the Bottom Brook, or St. George's River, at the Head of the Main Gut. This latter will be a pretty expensive structure, as the river here is wide and rather rough. Two other small structures will be required at the crossings of the Spruce and Trout Brooks, tributaries of Harry's River; but the span over these latter will be short, probably not over fifty or sixty feet in each case. Should the line be continued to the Seal Rocks, south side of Flat Bay, and the latter made the terminus on the West Coast, another bridge of large proportions will be necessitated at the crossing of Little Barrachois River.

Nowhere along the route does any scarcity of material eminently suitable for a road-bed exist. Building-stone for abutments and culverts can be procured in abundance, especially over the granitic region, and there is ample timber for sleepers and all the lighter wooden structures required, except over that section of barren country between the twentieth and thirtieth miles.

The Museum.

This institution continues to maintain its attractiveness, and is the constant resort of a large concourse of visitors on every open day. During the past summer it was deemed advisable to keep it open every week day, to accommodate the many strangers coming here from abroad, at that season of the year. Many additions have been made to the collection of specimens, chiefly the voluntary contributions of those who take an interest in the institution. Others were acquired, as usual, by purchase. Amongst those who have presented valuable and interesting specimens, I may mention the following:—Rev. M. Harvey, a skull of the bottle-nose whale; Mr. Adolph

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Nielsen, two small bottles refined cod-liver oil from Norway; Mr. John Martin, one grenadier fish; Mr. W. W. Bonny, C.E., several interesting coins; Mr. Golder, Harbor Grace, a fine sturgeon; Hon. James Pitts, one porcupine fish; Mr. Eugene Forsey, Grand Bank, a young crab in the shell of a *Lunatia heros*; Mr. John Burke, Little Placentia, head of an orc, *Delphinus orca*; Mr. Jas. Murray, M.H.A., one golden-winged wood-pecker, *Colaptes Auratus*; Mr. Studdy, M.H.A., some eggs of the same bird; Mr. McNeil, some bird's eggs from Labrador; Captain Delaney, an Esquimaux stone pot, from Labrador; Mr. Gibsons, Canada, a splendid specimen of Canadian asbestos; Mr. Drockington, several articles of manufactured asbestos, by Chalmers, Spence & Co., of Boston, from specimens of Newfoundland mineral. A case of stuffed native birds; also one young horned owl, *Bubo virginianus*; one shrike, *Lanius borealis*; one Canada jay, *Perisoreus Canadensis*; one rusty grackle, *Selecophagus ferrugineus*, and one walrus skull, *Trichechus Rosmarus*, were purchased, besides two beautiful models, in alabaster, (selenite or crystalized gypsum) of an Italian gun-boat and steamer.

Having been supplied during the past season, in the field, with a camera and photographic outfit, I was enabled to obtain several very interesting views of the scenery in the interior, which are now on exhibition in the museum. This mode of illustrating the scenic and economic resources of the country is a great acquisition, and had I been placed in the same position years ago, I should now have had an exceedingly interesting and valuable collection of photographs of native scenery. There can be no doubt that such a means of exhibiting the internal resources of the Island to the public generally, would have conveyed a more adequate idea of what these resources really are, than all that has hitherto been written or published in the way of reports, &c.

In conclusion, I would again respectfully beg to draw your attention to the necessity of effecting some insurance upon this now very valuable collection.

Hoping this suggestion will meet with favorable consideration,
I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES P. HOWLEY.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
1	Jan. 2	John and Albert Parsons	5565	June 20, 1887	9	2	0
2	" 6	Patrick J. Scott	5488	Apl. 1, 1887	20		
3	" 10	George O'Reilly	6166	Dec. 13, 1889	11	1	19
4	" 11	Aaron Forsey	6092	Dec. 18, 1889	5		
5	" 13	Thomas Neary	6077	Dec. 18, 1889	23		
6	" 14	Richard B. Crocker	5774	Apl. 21, 1888	3		
7	" 21	Donald McLean	6053 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 10, 1889	34		
8	" 21	Angus McDonald, sr.	6010	Oct. 2, 1889	160		
9	" 21	Donald McLean	6053	Oct. 2, 1889	160		
10	" 24	John McLean, sr.	6100	Dec. 18, 1889	160		
11	" 24	John Broissard, jr.	6054	Oct. 10, 1889	71		
12	" 24	Alexander Gillis	6052	Oct. 10, 1889	160		
13	" 25	Elijah Snow	5551	Jan. 10, 1887	25	1	
14	" 25	John McIsaac	6055	Oct. 10, 1889	160		
15	" 27	Alexander Gillis	6052 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 10, 1889	90		
16	" 31	Peter Thorpe	6062	Dec. 13, 1889	21	2	
17	" 31	Peter Mulloy	6059	Dec. 13, 1889	20		
18	" 31	William Stowe	6063	Dec. 13, 1889	20		
19	Feb. 4	Richard Fowlow	5976	June 20, 1889	15	2	
20	" 7	James O'Neil	6028	Oct. 10, 1889	35	1	6
21	" 8	James Dwyer	6030	Oct. 10, 1889	25	2	8
22	" 8	Charles Boyle	6085	Dec. 18, 1889	9	2	23
23	" 8	Richard Bolger	6029	Oct. 10, 1889	10	2	
24	" 10	James Wheeler	6064	Dec. 13, 1889	14	2	
25	" 10	George Stickland	6044	Oct. 10, 1889		2	1
26	" 14	Wm. and Chas. Barnes	6078	Dec. 18, 1889	43	2	
27	" 20	Henry Burden	6102	Feb. 18, 1890	38	3	4
28	" 27	E. N. J. W. and T. Blake	6129	Feb. 26, 1890	31	1	36
29	" 27	J. R. Roberts	6108	Feb. 18, 1890	20		
30	Mar. 1	J. J. and A. Antle	6024	Oct. 10, 1889	9	3	23
31	" 3	J. and H. Freak	6018	Oct. 10, 1889	23		16
32	" 4	Michael Power	6113	Feb. 24, 1890	13		
33	" 4	Wm. Evans	6124	Feb. 24, 1890	1	2	4
34	" 4	James Vallis (of Joseph)	6127	Feb. 24, 1890		2	4
35	" 4	Rev. J. Squires & J. H. Williams	6119	Feb. 24, 1890			214

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry. Vol. Fol.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit-- <i>bonus.</i>	Amount paid office.
35	93 Indian Point	\$2 85		\$2 85
35	156 Thorburn Road	6 00		6 00
37	63 Larkins' Pond, Placentia	3 45		3 45
37	64 Channel	1 50		1 50
37	62 Portugal Cove	6 90		6 90
29	49 Englee	1 00		1 00
40	35 Bet. Great and Little Codroy..	10 20	\$10 20	
29	53 Little Codroy	5 00	5 00	
29	54 Codroy	5 00	5 00	
29	55 do	5 00	5 00	
29	56 do	5 00	5 00	
29	57 do	5 00	5 00	
36	57 Near Neil's Pond	7 50		7 50
29	58 "Highlands," Bay St. George.	5 00	5 00	
40	36 Little River, Codroy	27 00	27 00	
37	72 Thorburn Road	6 45		6 45
37	68 do	6 00		6 00
37	69 do	6 00		6 00
37	44 Trinity	4 65		4 65
37	82 Thorburn Road	10 60		10 60
37	73 Freshwater	8 55		8 55
37	84 Placentia	2 85		2 85
37	81 Thorburn Road	3 15		3 15
37	60 Torbay Road	4 35		4 35
36	112 Harbor Breton	1 00		1 00
37	90 Topsail	13 00		13 00
37	93 Salvage	11 50		11 50
37	99 Gander Bay	9 45		9 45
29	59 Rocky Harbor, Bonne Bay	6 00		6 00
37	107 Power's Cove	3 00		3 00
37	83 Big Burnt Bay	6 90		6 90
37	100 Black Marsh Road	3 90		3 90
37	108 Great Mozeambrose	1 00		1 00
37	106 Coomb's Cove	1 00		1 00
37	105 Pool's Cove	1 00		1 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
36	Mar. 1	James Tobin	6081	Dec. 18, 1889	4		
37	" 5	William Keeping	6126	Feb. 24, 1890		3	
38	" 8	A. G. Hudson	6032	Oct. 10, 1889	16		133
39	" 11	John Sullivan	6115	Feb. 24, 1890	21		2..
40	" 15	John McPherson	6130	Mar. 7, 1890	160		
41	" 15	John McPherson	6131	" 7, "	88		
42	" 22	Patrick Aylward	6132	" 18, "	16		
43	" 25	Thomas O'Reilly	5620	Sep. 8, 1887			216
44	" 25	John Chant	5619	" 8, "			216
45	" 29	William Yarn	6125	Feb. 24, 1889	1		114
46	" 29	Isaac Pittman	6117	" 24, "	2		2 7
47	" 29	Wilson Marshall	6118	" 24, "	2		3 8
48	" 29	John Vallis	6116	" 24, "	2		132
49	" 29	James Yarn	6122	" 24, "	1		3..
50	Apl. 2	Patrick Mahoney	3335	Oct. 24, 1871	5		1
51	" 4	George Bearns	6111	Feb. 24, 1890	24		
52	" 7	James Lambert	6134	Apl. 3, "	3		1 8
53	" 10	Henry Hiscock	6033	Oct. 10, 1889	3		28
54	" 10	Abel Clarke	6074	Dec. 18, "	4		227
55	" 17	John Shea	6027	Oct. 10, "	4		
56	" 18	Nfd. Conference	6087	Dec. 18, "	1		2..
57	" 21	Angus McDonald, jr.	6009	Oct. 2, "	160		
58	" 25	Andrew Holloway	6069	Dec. 18, "	13		120
59	" 28	Philip Malone	6112	Feb. 24, 1890	5		3 8
60	" 29	Nfd. Conference	6087	Dec. 18, 1889	1		2..
61	May 1	J. J. Winsor	6144	Apl. 23, 1890	21		
62	" 8	Thomas Gosse	6114	Feb. 24, "	7		2..
63	" 8	William Banfield	6046	Oct. 10, 1889	3		116
64	" 8	Nathaniel Fudge	6065	Dec. 13, "	5		237
65	" 8	Charles Hutchings	6152	May 6, 1890	15		1 8
66	" 10	Philip Furlong	4946	July 7, 1884	5		
67	" 10	Samuel Anthony	6015	Oct. 10, 1889	7		124
68	" 10	Amelia Rowe	6016	" 10, "	1		3 4
69	" 12	Donald McKeown	6155	May 10, 1890	100		3 8
70	" 12	Joseph Gabriel	6156	" 10, "	107		124
71	" 13	John Murphy	6070	Dec. 18, 1889	1		35

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit-- <i>bonus.</i>	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
37	87 Cape Broyle	\$1 20	\$1 20	.....
37	109 Mozeambrose	1 00	.....	\$1 00
36	124 Lower Island Cove	4 80	.....	4 80
37	101 Thorburn Road	6 45	.....	6 45
37	114 "Highlands," Bay St. George.	5 00	5 00	.....
29	60 do do	27 00	27 00	.....
37	123 Kilbride	4 50	.....	4 50
35	19 Placentia Beach	8 00	.....	8 00
35	22 do	8 00	.....	8 00
37	47 Mozeambrose	1 00	.....	1 00
37	119 Little Bay, Fortune Bay	1 00	.....	1 00
37	113 Pool's Cove, do	1 00	.....	1 00
37	116 Coomb's Cove, do	1 00	.....	1 00
37	111 Mozeambrose, do	1 00	.....	1 00
18	32 Northern Gut.	2 50	.....	2 50
37	115 Rear of Topsail Road	7 20	.....	7 20
37	132 St. John's Harbor	1 00	.....	1 00
37	126 Carbonear	1 00	.....	1 00
37	121 Carbonear	1 50	1 50	.....
37	76 Pouch Cove	1 20	.....	1 20
37	97 Mortier Bay	1 00	.....	1 00
40	38 Little River, Codroy	5 00	5 00	.....
36	127 Musgrave Town	4 00	4 00	.....
37	104 Logybay Road	1 70	.....	1 70
37	97 Mortier Bay	1 00	.....	1 00
37	135 Ferryland	6 30	.....	6 30
37	102 Bauline Road	2 25	.....	2 25
36	116 Bay de L'Argent	1 00	.....	1 00
36	118 Harbor Breton	1 65	.....	1 65
37	136 St. John's	4 60	.....	4 60
30	159 Pouch Cove Road	1 50	1 50	.....
37	127 Seldom-Come-By	2 15	.....	2 15
37	130 do do	1 00	.....	1 00
40	41 Little River, Codroy	5 00	5 00	.....
40	42 Grand River, Codroy	5 00	5 00	.....
37	96 Open Hall	1 00	1 00	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
72	May 13	John McIsaac (of Archie)	6153	May 8, 1890	146	...	...
73	" 13	James Brien.....	6038	Oct. 10, 1889	9	3	2
74	" 14	John D. McIsaac.....	6147	May 3, 1890	93	...	...
75	" 14	Alfred A. White.....	6039	Oct. 10, 1889	40	...	...
76	" 14	Joseph Brennock.....	6023	" " "	11	2	6
77	" 15	Robert Bannister.....	6022	" " "	10	3	2
78	" 17	John J. Gale.....	6154	May 10, 1890	153	...	...
79	" 17	William Dancette....	6148	" 3, "	160	...	...
80	" 19	William Hayward....	6135	April 16, "	2	...	...
81	" 22	Joseph White.....	6172	" " "	10	3	...
82	" 22	Thomas Farroll....	6121	Feb. 24, "	8	3	6
83	" 22	Jacob Dewling.....	6025	Oct. 10, 1889	1	3	9
84	" 22	William Farroll, jr....	6120	Feb. 24, 1890	6	2	...
85	" 22	Rev. D. McInnis.....	6136	April 21, "	86	...	...
86	" 22	Adam Lamb.....	6195	May 19, "	1	2	26
87	" 22	Moses Butt.....	6166	" 10, "	50	...	...
88	" 26	Henry Burt.....	6158	" " "	40	...	...
89	" 29	Thomas Madare.....	6139	April 21, 1889	41	2	32
90	" 29	Angus McLellan.....	5827	July 25, 1888	160	...	...
91	" 29	Hugh McPherson.....	6109	Feb. 18, 1890	19	...	...
92	" 30	John Stickland.....	6177	May 19, "	2	3	...
93	" 30	John Steer.....	6200	" " "	...	2	28
94	" 30	John R. Whiteway and J. B. Wheeler.....	6019	Oct. 10, 1889	4	12	...
95	" 30	James Carrigan.....	5936	May 31, "	...	1	8
96	" 30	Henry Robbins.....	6110	Feb. 24, 1890	2	3	29
97	" 30	Thomas Ryan.....	6080	Dec. 18, 1889	1	3	20
98	" 30	Michael Castello....	6037	Oct. 9, "	1	2	15
99	" 30	Samuel Noble.....	6067	Dec. 18, "	1	2	2
100	" 30	Eleanor Hillier.....	6090	" " "	...	8	½
101	" 31	John McGrath and Thos. M. White.....	6216	May 13, 1890	5	...	...
102	" 31	Nathaniel Cole (of Nath)	6192	" 19, "	6	3	22
103	" 31	Denot Chumpf.....	6185	" 16, "	81	...	...
104	June 3	George Osmond.....	5960	June 18, 1889	50	...	...
105	" 4	Solomon Ball.....	5940	May 31, "	17	1	15

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry. Vol. Fol.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit— bonus.	Amount paid office.
40	43 Little River, Codroy	\$5 00	\$5 00	.....
37	78 Cape Broyle	2 90	2 90	.....
40	40 Little River, Codroy	5 00	5 00	.....
37	67 Ferryland	12 00	.....	\$12 00
36	131 Ship Cove, Trinity Bay	3 45	.....	3 45
37	109 Robin Hood, Trinity Bay	3 30	.....	3 30
40	45 Grand River, Codroy	5 00	5 00	.....
40	46 Little River, do	5 00	5 00	.....
36	133 Happy Adventure	1 00	.....	1 00
36	137 Torbay	3 30	.....	3 30
37	110 Bay-de-North	2 70	.....	2 70
36	120 Trouty, Trinity Bay	1 00	.....	1 00
37	120 Bay-de-North Brook	1 95	.....	1 95
40	40 Little River, Codroy	26 00	.....	26 00
36	139 Bay-de-North River	1 00	.....	1 00
36	138 Rear of Topsail Road	15 00	.....	15 00
37	145 Exploits River	12 00	.....	12 00
29	62 Rattling Brook, Bay St. George	5 00	5 00	.....
29	47 Highlands, do	5 00	.....	5 00
29	61 Ferryland Head, do	5 00	.....	5 00
37	153 Harbor Briton, Fortune Bay . .	1 00	.....	1 00
37	146 Channel	1 00	.....	1 00
37	66 Musgrave Harbor	1 20	.....	1 20
37	43 Placentia	4 00	.....	4 00
37	112 Cat Harbor, Fogo	1 00	.....	1 00
37	89 Cape Broyle	1 00	1 00	.....
37	79 do	1 00	1 00	.....
37	124 Nipper's Harbor, N. D. Bay . .	1 00	.....	1 00
37	85 Fortune, District of Burin	1 00	.....	1 00
37	154 Near Bradley's Path	1 50	.....	1 50
37	152 Carbonear	2 10	.....	2 10
40	47 Grand River, Codroy	5 00	5 00	.....
37	50 Little Bay	15 00	.....	15 00
36	105 Exploits Bay	5 25	.....	5 25

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
106	June 9	G. Hodder & J. Hodder.	6150	May 5, 1890	24	..	35
107	" 11	Samuel Coffin.	6214	June 7, "	13	..	116
108	" 13	J. H. Adams	6143	Apl. 23, "	....	..	124
109	" 13	J. H. Adams	6159	May 10, "	..	..	16
110	" 16	J. A. & R. Butt (of Jas. and Charles), and Jas. Butt (of Bar)	5909	Feb. 1, 1889	2	....	..
111	" 16	Hon. Philip Cleary	6142	Apl. 23, 1890	50	..	..
112	" 18	John McIsaac (of Alex).	6184	May 16, "	160	....	..
113	" 23	Paul Au Coin	5834	July 25, 1888	13	..	128
114	" 23	Dennis Gorman	6128	Feb. 24, 1890	3	..	32
115	" 23	A. Jackman	6060	Dec. 13, 1889	20	....	..
116	" 23	J. J. Jackman	6061	" " "	20	....	..
117	" 23	Stephen Day	6073	" 18 "	5	..	22
118	" 25	R. H. Parsons	6201	May 19, 1890	....	..	1
119	" 25	Monroe, Harvey & Grieve	6220	June 24, "	1096	....	..
120	" 25	Monroe, Harvey & Grieve	6219	" " "	70	....	..
121	" 27	Charles George	6072	Dec. 18, 1889	4	....	..
122	" 28	Donald McIsaac	6181	May 16, 1890	140	....	..
123	July 16	J. T. R. Bozan ..	6149	" 21, "	61	....	..
124	" 21	John Matthews	6245	July 3, "	6	..	319
125	" 24	Nfld. Conference. .	6252	" 11, "	7	..	2 3
126	" 30	Daniel Pelley ...	6151	May 5, "	30	..	120
127	" 31	Nicholas Penney	6254	July 26, "	10	..	129
128	Aug. 4	Jacob Dooling	6238	" 3, "	3	..	122
129	" 6	Michael Gorman .	6193	May 19, "	3	..	25
130	" 30	James Sharp	5270	Apl. 15, 1886	7	..	1 3
131	" 30	William England	5248	Feb. 19, "	7	..	213
132	Sept. 1	Joseph Rice	5378	Aug. 9, "	5	..	231
133	" 5	George Banfield	6045	Oct. 10, 1889	4	..	33
134	" 5	James Banfield	6178	May 16, 1890	3	..	311
135	" 11	Edgar Forward	6423	Sept. 3, "	5	..	236
136	" 13	John Dunphy	6247	July 3, "	16	..	28
137	" 13	Caleb Stanley	6239	" 3, "	9	..	32
138	" 18	A. McQ. Blackadar	6402	Sept. 3, "	27	....	..
139	" 19	William Green	6401	" 3, "	....	..	1½

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry. Vol. Fol.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit-- <i>bonus.</i>	Amount paid office.
37	139 Gander Bay.....	\$7 20		7 20
37	162 Bear Cove.....	4 00		4 00
36	135 Burin.....	1 00		1 00
37	165 Greenspond.....	1 00		1 00
37	14 Crocker's Cove, Carbonear....	1 00		1 00
36	134 Sunday Cove Island.....	15 50	7 75	7 75
40	48 Little Codroy River.....	5 00	5 00	
29	45 Port-au-Port.....	4 05	1 55	2 50
37	103 Burin.....	1 00		1 00
37	71 Thorburn Road.....	6 00		6 00
37	70 do.....	6 00		6 00
37	128 Robin Hood.....	1 50		1 50
37	168 Channel.....	1 00		1 00
36	140 Piper's Hole.....	35 00		35 00
37	167 do.....	21 00		21 00
37	125 Heart's Content Road.....	1 20		1 20
39	63 Bay St. George.....	5 00	5 00	
37	137 North side Little Bay....	18 30		18 30
37	170 S. W. Arm, Green Bay.....	2 10		2 10
36	141 Near Brigus.....	1 00		1 00
36	142 George's Brook, Smith's Sound	9 00		9 00
41	3 Seldom-Come-By.....	3 10		3 10
41	10 Trouty.....	1 00		1 00
36	145 Burin..	1 00		1 00
33	25 Twillingate.....	2 25		2 25
32	68 King's Cove, Goose Bay.....	2 25		2 25
33	45 Black Island, Friday's Bay...	1 65		
36	115 Bay de L'Argent.....	1 20		1 20
37	166 do.....	1 20		1 20
41	24 Tizzard's Harbor.....	1 65		1 65
..	5 Little Bay.....	4 85		4 85
..	14 Flower's Cove, Trinity Bay...	2 70		2 70
..	33 Pope's Point, Piper's Hole....	8 10		8 10
..	34 Placentia.....	1 00		1 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.	
					A.	R. P.
140	Sep. 22	Samuel Squires	6393	Sep. 3, 1890	7	2..
141	" 22	John Clarke	6281	Aug. 29, "	6	232
142	" 22	Jane Tilly	6218	June 13, "	35	320
143	" 23	Thos. and Geo. Christian	6242	July 3, "	8	..
144	" 24	Patrick Murphy	6227	" 3, "	3	332
145	" 24	R. H. Moss	6442	Sep. 3, "	..	232
146	" 24	John Evans	6454	" 3, "	1	213
147	" 27	J. & E. Strang	6287	Aug. 29, "	16	2..
148	" 29	James Marsh	6202	May 24, "	10	..24
149	" 29	John Marsh	6203	" 23, "	11	330
150	Oct. 1	Richard Banfield	6091	Dec. 18, 1889	2	..26
151	" 1	Robert Nurse, sr.	6368	Aug. 29, 1890	8	211
152	" 2	James Philpot	6348	" 29, "	..	325
153	" 6	Thomas Lehy	6304	" 29, "	4	219
154	" 6	Onesin Au Coin	6476	" 29, "	160	..
155	" 6	Archibald McKinnan	6308	" 29, "	160	..
156	" 6	Alexander H. McIsaac	6314	" 29, "	148	3 8
157	" 6	John McIsaac, jr.	6262	" 29, "	37	..
158	" 6	J. G. Pike	6343	" 29, "	2	1 8
159	" 7	Mesmin Au Coin	6474	" 29, "	85	..
160	" 7	Alexander McIsaac	6470	" 29, "	45	..
161	" 8	Peter Au Coin	6480	" 29, "	55	..
162	" 8	Jessie McIsaac	6309	" 29, "	86	..
163	" 8	John Lindie	6260	" 29, "	112	..
164	" 8	Frederick Gabriel	6469	" 29, "	87	2..
165	" 8	Benjamin Au Coin	6312	" 29, "	54	..
166	" 9	John McNeil	6479	" 29, "	112	..
167	" 9	Alex. McIsaac (of Alex.)	6470	" 29, "	45	..
168	" 9	Archibald H. McIsaac	6187	May 16, "	153	136
169	" 9	Lewis McArthur	6190	" 16, "	79	..
170	" 9	Michael Hall (of John)	6311	Aug. 29, "	20	2..
171	" 9	Michael Hall (of John)	6478	" 29, "	160	..
172	" 9	Geo. K. White	6223	June 30, "	1	335
173	" 9	Henry Stickland, jr.	6222	" 30, "	3	3 4
174	" 9	Benjamin Benoit	6180	May 16, "	90	..
175	" 9	Allan Campbell, jr.	6182	" 16, "	86	..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit-- <i>bonus.</i>	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
36	158 Topsail.....	\$2 25	.....	\$2 25
36	159 Salmon Cove Valley, Carbonear	2 00	\$2 00	.....
37	164 Lower Shoal Harbor.....	10 75	.....	10 75
41	18 Rattling Brook, Trinity.....	2 40	.....	2 40
37	182 Salmonier	1 00	.....	1 00
36	164 Indian Bight, Little Bay	1 00	.....	1 00
36	163 St. Jacques, Fortune Bay	1 00	.....	1 00
41	49 Broad Cove, Shoal Harbor....	4 95	.....	4 95
37	147 Little Harbor, Seal Bay.....	3 00	.....	3 00
37	148 do do	3 60	.....	3 60
36	119 May Cove, Bay de L'Argent..	1 00	.....	1 00
41	30 Between Salmon C. & Catalina.	2 55	.....	2 55
36	180 Plate Cove	1 00	1 00	.....
36	183 Cape Broyle	1 35	1 35	.....
40	60 Grand River, Codroy, 270....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	61 do do do 251....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	59 do do do 253....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	58 do do do 389....	11 00	11 00	.....
41	64 St. Lawrence	1 00	.....	1 00
40	64 Grand River, Codroy, 268 (1).	5 00	5 00	.....
40	63 do do do 389....	13 50	13 50	.....
40	68 do do do 268 (3).	5 00	5 00	.....
40	67 do do do 304....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	69 Codroy Valley, 294....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	70 Little Codroy River, 387....	26 25	26 25	.....
40	71 Grand do do	5 00	5 00	.....
40	62 do do do 259....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	63 Little do do 389....	13 50	13 50	.....
40	52 Grand do do 255....	5 00	5 00	.....
40	53 do do do 262 (1).	5 00	5 00	.....
40	66 do do do 15 (2).	6 15	6 15	.....
40	22 do do do 15 (1).	5 00	5 00	.....
37	172 Lower Burgeo.....	1 00	.....	1 00
37	173 do do	1 00	.....	1 00
40	54 Little Codroy River	5 00	5 00	.....
40	55 Codroy Valley, 308....	5 00	5 00	.....

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
176	Oct. 9	Paul Campbell.....	5995	Oct. 2, 1889	141	...	...
177	" 9	John Gale (Jacketty) ..	6255	Aug. 29, 1890	160	...	...
178	" 9	Joseph Blanchard.....	6210	May 24, 1890	93	...	...
179	" 9	John Blanchard.....	6207	" 24, "	93	...	...
180	" 9	William Broissard.....	6208	" 24, "	68	2..	...
181	" 10	Albert George.....	6501	Oct. 7, "	55	214	...
182	" 10	John Starks, sr.....	6444	Sep. 3, "	.....	118	...
183	" 10	Denis Ryan.....	6186	May 16, "	160	...	...
184	" 9	Angus McIsaac.....	6268	Aug. 29, "	142	2..	...
185	" 10	George McQuarrie.....	6183	May 16, "	160	...	...
186	" 10	Henry Murray.....	6307	Aug. 29, "	160	...	...
187	" 10	John McIsaac, jr.....	6467	" 29, "	160	...	...
188	" 10	John Smith.....	6477	" 29, "	160	...	...
189	" 10	Francis Beguin.....	6475	" 29, "	30	124	...
190	" 10	Martin Jennings.....	6261	" 29, "	128	...	...
191	" 10	Donald Campbell.....	6471	" 29, "	112	...	...
192	" 11	Thos. and John Harding.	6452	Sept. 3, "	.....	17	...
193	" 11	Malcolm Campbell.....	6472	Aug. 29, "	160	...	...
194	" 11	Angus C. McIsaac.....	6468	" 29, "	160	...	...
195	" 13	Chas. Brown (of Joseph)	6283	" 29, "	8	2 4	...
196	" 13	Peter Neary.....	5732	Mar. 10, 1888	28	..27	...
197	" 13	Patrick Cullen.....	6170	May 16, 1890	1	326	...
198	" 99	Peter Power.....	6196	" 19, "	.....	3..	...
199	" 15	Rev. J. Squires and T. H. Williams.....	6205	" 24, "	.....	1 9	...
200	" 16	Christopher Mugford ..	5939	" 31, 1889	6	2 6	...
201	" 17	John Thornhill.....	6194	" 19, 1890	3	326	...
202	" 18	Charles Brown.....	6214	" 24, "	160	...	...
203	" 18	Thomas Brien.....	6336	Aug. 29, "	1	3 7	...
204	" 18	John and Morgan Bungy	6176	May 16, "	0	1 2	...
205	" 18	James Furlong.....	6228	July 3, "	1	...	...
206	" 18	George Clarke.....	6297	Aug. 29, "	2	212	...
208	" 18	Diocesan Synod.....	6458	Sept. 3, "	2	2..	...
209	" 21	do.....	6466	" 3, "	.....	14	...
210	" 23	Peter Goodwin.....	6374	Aug. 29, "	1	219	...
211	" 23	J. W. and G. Tulk.....	6451	Sept. 3, "	1	223	...

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit— bonus.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
40	20 Little Codroy River.....	\$5 00	\$5 00	
40	57 Grand River, Codroy....	5 00	5 00	
29	64 do do do	5 00	5 00	
29	71 do do do	5 00	5 00	
29	70 "The Block," do	5 00	5 00	
41	67 Dildo Cove, Trinity Bay	16 65		\$16 65
40	66 Nipper's Harbor.....	1 00		1 00
40	51 Grand River, Codroy....	5 00	5 00	
40	73 Grand River, Codroy.....	5 00	5 00	
40	56 Little River, do	5 00	5 00	
40	77 Grand River, do	5 00	5 00	
40	75 Little River, do	5 00	5 00	
40	74 Grand River, do	5 00	5 00	
40	76 do do do	5 00	5 00	
40	78 do do do	5 00	5 00	
40	79 Codroy Valley	5 00	5 00	
41	56 Greenspond.....	1 00		1 00
40	80 Little River, Codroy.....	5 00	5 00	
40	81 do do do	5 00	5 00	
41	48 Newman's Cove, B. Bay	2 55	2 55	
35	118 Picco's Road, Portugal C. road	8 40		8 40
37	143 Indian Bight, Little Bay.....	1 00		1 00
41	20 Little Harbor, Rencontre.....	1 00		1 00
41	15 Pools Cove, Fortune Bay	1 00		1 00
36	99 Between Brigus and Long Hr.	2 00	1 00	1 00
37	157 Mozambique, Fortune Bay....	1 20		1 20
29	66 Red Brook, Bay St. George ..	5 00	5 00	
41	61 Cape Broyle.....	1 00	1 00	
37	155 Sagona Island.	1 00		1 00
37	181 Cape Broyle.....	1 00	1 00	
36	157 Crocker's Cove, Carbonear....	1 00		1 00
41	79 Road, R. Blanche to Hr. LeCou	1 00		1 00
41	80 Delly's Cove, Smith's Sound..	1 00		1 00
36	179 Russell's Cove, Trinity Bay ..	1 00	1 00	
41	42 Parson's Island.....	1 00		1 00

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
212	Oct. 23	John Turner	6350	Aug. 29, 1890	3	2	15
213	" 23	A. T. and E. Turner . . .	6354	" " "	3	3	28
214	" 24	Diocesan Synod	6373	" " "	1	..	..
215	" 24	Matthew Crocker	6381	" " "	2	1	4
216	" 25	Archibald Noseworthy . .	6356	" " "	5	1	28
217	" 25	Samuel Godden	6353	" " "	1	..	17
218	" 27	Joseph Newman	6041	Oct. 10, "	2	2	24
219	" 28	Jonah Shears	6215	May 24, "	21	2	1
220	" 28	L. A. and G. Field	6376	Aug. 29, "	8	1	10
221	" 28	Job Hamlin	6013	Oct. 10, "	2	1	35
222	" 28	Patrick Curran	6439	Sep. 3, "	23	..	..
223	" 28	George Ransell	6191	May 16, "	12	1	8
224	" 28	Philip E. Lake	6258	Aug. 29, "	..	..	110
225	" 28	Alexander McKenzie . . .	6179	May 16, "	..	..	10
226	" 28	Daniel McDonald	6213	" 24, "	66	2	..
227	" 28	John McInnis	6146	" 3, "	160	..	..
228	" 28	William Riggs	6284	Aug. 29, "	6	2	8
229	" 28	John Walters	6123	Feb. 24, "	1	2	23
230	" 28	Angus D. McLellan	6500	Aug. 29, "	160	..	..
231	" 28	William Hynes	6145	May 3, "	37	..	..
232	" 28	Richard Keating	6232	July 3, "	3	1	6
233	" 28	Charlotte Lee	6173	May 16, "	..	..	33
234	" 28	Chas. Heater	5303	July 9, 1886	20	..	..
235	" 28	Richard Lewis	6167	May 16, 1890	2	3	2
236	" 28	Philip McHawson	6251	July 3, "	14	..	..
237	" 28	John Porter	6419	Sep. 3, "	5	1	6
238	" 28	William Peckford	6352	Aug. 29, "	3	3	..
239	" 28	Joseph Penny	6292	" " "	3	2	25
240	" 28	Francis Yates	6424	Sep. 3, "	3	2	9
241	" 28	J. E. & P. Delaney	6250	July 3, "	62	..	..
242	" 28	Nfld. Conference	6204	May 23, "	..	..	17
243	" 29	Michael Gregory	6231	July 3, "	4	1	24
244	" 29	Richard Brien	6082	Dec. 18, 1889	5	1	..
245	" 29	Joseph Au Coin	6212	May 24, 1890	160	..	..
246	" 29	Alexander McIsaac	6310	Aug. 29, "	160	..	..
247	" 29	Angus McIsaac (of Jno.)	6311	" 29, "	160	..	..

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit— bonus.	Amount paid office.
Vol. Fol.				
41	47 Happy Adventure.....	\$1 00		\$1 00
41	83 do do	1 00		1 00
41	82 Ireland's Eye.....	1 00		1 00
42	-1 South West Arm, Trinity.....	1 00		1 00
41	29 Three-Island Harbor, B. Bay.	1 65		1 65
41	46 Greenspond Island.....	1 00		1 00
36	123 Ship Harbor, Placentia Bay...	1 00		1 00
29	73 Rocky Harbor, Bonne Bay....	6 45	\$0 45	6 00
36	161 English Harbor, Trinity Bay .	2 40		2 40
36	130 Twillingate.....	1 00		1 00
36	167 Little Bay.....	7 00		7 00
37	138 Thimble Tickles	3 70		3 70
36	150 Fortune.....	1 00		1 00
37	169 Fox Cove	1 00		1 00
29	67 Seal Brook, Bay St. George..	5 00	5 00	
29	69 Gillis' Brook, do ..	5 00	5 00	
36	173 Grand Bank.....	1 00		1 00
37	118 Bay de L'Argent.....	1 00		1 00
41	50 Highland River	5 00		5 00
29	68 Port-au-Port.....	5 00	5 00	
37	180 Grand Bank	1 00		1 00
37	156 Mozambique	1 00		1 00
33	13 Herring Neck	6 00		6 00
37	140 Rabbits' Arm.....	1 00		1 00
37	179 Little Bay	4 20		4 20
41	60 Change Islands	1 50		1 50
41	52 Greenspond.....	1 00		1 00
36	178 Salmon Cove, Bay-de-Verds..	1 20		1 20
41	41 Wild Bight, Little Bay.....	1 00	1 00	
41	2 Little Bay	18 60		18 60
37	149 Hants' Harbor	1 00		1 00
37	174 Brigus, South	1 25		1 25
37	88 Cape Broyle,	1 50		1 50
29	74 Grand River, Codroy..	5 00	5 00	
40	82 Little River do	5 00	5 00	
40	83 " do do	5 00	5 00	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
248	Oct. 29	Thomas Rice	6230	July 3, 1890	3	2	..
249	" 29	William Perry, sr	5864	Oct. 31, 1888	1	1	..
250	" 29	William Au Coin	6473	Aug. 29, 1890	160	..	..
251	" 29	John May	6199	May 19, "	2	1	24
252	" 29	Benjamin Manuel	6456	Sep. 3, "	28	3	29
253	" 29	Morgan H. Bragg	6457	" 3, "	6	2	..
254	" 29	George Herridge	6049	Oct. 10, 1889	..	..	228
255	" 29	Jeremiah Petite	6302	Aug. 29, 1890	3	2	16
256	" 29	William Carter	6403	Sep. 3, "	..	..	19
257	" 29	John Matthews	6266	Aug. 29, "	..	..	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
258	" 29	George Buffett	6282	" 29, "	..	..	4
259	" 29	James Burton	5322	July 9, 1886	7	1	30
260	" 29	James Milliton	6233	" 3, 1890	..	..	12
261	" 29	Robt. Edwards (of Chas)	6088	Dec. 18, 1889	..	..	3 8
262	" 29	J. A. G. Lambert	5746	Mar. 10, 1888	9	2	39
263	" 29	John Fitzpatrick	6400	Sep. 3, 1890	3	..	15
264	" 29	Thomas Smith	6107	Feb. 18, "	11	2	17
265	" 29	Charles Boyles	6276	Aug. 29, "	10	..	24
266	" 29	John Barter	6257	" 29, "	4	1	24
267	" 30	John Anderson . . . . .	..	Sep. 3, "	320	..	..
268	Nov. 6	Simeon Avery	5360	Aug. 9, 1886	10	..	1
269	" 6	Nfld. Conference	6502	Oct. 31, 1890	14	..	..
270	" 6	John Haddon	6394	Sep. 3, "	2	..	30
271	" 6	W. H. Skinner	6506	Oct. 29, "	622	..	..
272	" 6	John Curtis	6017	Oct. 10, 1889	2	3	29
273	" 8	Thomas Clarke	6455	Sep. 3, 1890	5	1	12
274	" 10	Moses Tucker	6358	Aug. 29, "	35	3	16
275	" 14	William Butt	6461	Sep. 3, "	6	..	..
276	" 14	William Hennessey	6235	July 3, "	2	..	16
277	" 17	George Winsor	6244	" 3, "	27	..	..
278	" 17	J. & R. Spurrell	6450	Sep. 3, "	5	3	30
279	" 17	Jacob Chafe	6141	Apl. 23, "	49	3	7
280	" 21	Thomas Power	6229	July 3, "	6	1	33
281	" 25	William Trainor	6429	Sep. 3, "	8	..	..
282	" 27	Frederick White	6285	Aug. 29, "	32	..	..
283	" 28	John H. Holmes	6014	Oct. 10, 1889	12	..	34

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry. Vol. Fol.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit— <i>bonus.</i>	Amount paid office.
41	4 Cape Broyle.....	\$1 00		\$1 00
36	54 Seldom-Come-By	1 00		1 00
40	65 Grand River, Codroy.. ..	5 00		5 00
37	158 Harbor Briton	1 00		1 00
36	165 Grand Bay.....	8 70		8 70
36	162 Grand Bay Brook.....	1 95		1 95
37	77 Channel	2 00		2 00
41	57 Great Mozambrose... ..	1 00		1 00
36	160 Mouse Island Harbor.....	1 00		1 00
36	181 Grand Bank.....	1 00		1 00
36	170 do do	1 00		1 00
32	142 Fortune.....	2 25		2 25
41	1 Grand Bank.....	1 00		1 00
37	95 Laun Harbor	1 00		1 00
35	123 St. Lawrence	2 85		2 85
41	87 Ship Harbor.....	1 00		1 00
37	98 Placentia.....	3 75		3 75
41	23 do	3 00		3 00
41	26 do	1 25		1 25
36	177 Sec. 10, range 22, township 17.	10 00		10 00
35	98 Catalina	3 00		3 00
41	92 New Bay.....	1 00		1 00
42	6 Long Pond.....	1 00		1 00
40	83 Little Codroy River.....	186 60		186 60
37	80 Wolf Cove.....	1 00		1 00
41	87 Baine Harbor.....	1 60		1 60
41	75 Old Main Line to Broad Cove.	10 80	5 00	5 80
41	77 Heart's Delight Road.....	1 80		1 80
41	8 Otterbury	1 00		1 00
41	9 Exploits River.....	8 10		8 10
41	44 Pool's Island.....	1 80		1 80
37	133 The Goulds.....	14 90		14 90
41	11 Caplin Bay	1 90		1 90
41	72 Fermeuse.....	2 40		2 40
41	25 Alexander Bay	9 60		9 60
37	131 Cann Island	3 60		3 60

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. iss'd.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	No. of grant.	Date of grant.	Quantity.		
					A.	R.	P.
284	Dec. 5	Simeon Martin	6378	Aug. 29, 1890	1	1	1
285	" 10	Mary Ann Field and sons	6507	Nov. 28, "	16	3	8
286	" 15	H. W. Dakin	5528	June 20, 1887	10	2	32
287	" 15	Apollos Curtis.	6506	Nov. 28, 1890	5	1	10
288	" 15	Mary A. Howlett	4635	Sept. 3, "	5	2	27
289	" 15	Robert Young	6248	July 3, "	14	2	35
290	" 15	Edward Kendall	6459	Sept. 3, "	3	1	20
291	" 18	John Jones	6224	July 3, "	8	2	21
292	" 22	Samuel Maidment	6426	Sept. 3, "	6	1	5
293	" 24	Amos Goudie	6508	Dec. 15, "	17	2	24
294	" 30	N. & R. Marshall	6323	Aug. 29, "	1	3	19
295	" 31	Ernest Garnier	6138	Apl. 21, "	5	2	36
296	" 31	Nathaniel Turner	5615	Sept. 8, 1887	23	2	28
					12262	3	28 $\frac{3}{4}$

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. John's, N.F., 31st Dec., 1890.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry. Vol. Fol.	Locality.	Amount of grant.	Amount paid deposit- bonus.	Amount paid office.
36	171 Hickman's Harbor.....	\$1 00	.....	\$1 00
41	106 Torbay Road.....	5 10	.....	5 10
36	55 Little Bay.....	3 15	.....	3 15
41	107 Black Head.....	1 50	.....	1 50
41	96 Cape Broyle.....	1 70	.....	1 70
36	146 Wild Bight.....	4 40	.....	4 40
43	2 Grand Bay Brook.....	1 00	.....	1 00
41	6 Old Broad Cove Road.....	2 50	.....	2 50
36	178 Twillingate.....	1 90	.....	1 90
41	40 N. W. Arm, Green Bay.....	5 60	.....	5 60
41	86 Freshwater, Bay-de-Verde...	1 00	.....	1 00
29	46 St. George's Bay.....	1 65	.....	1 65
35	88 Burnt Bay.....	7 10	\$7 10	.....
		\$1432 65	\$457 45	\$973 55

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Free Grants issued from the Surveyor

No. of issue.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	Quantity.			Registry.	
			A.	R.	P.	Vol.	Fol.
1	Jan. 3, 1890 ...	Joseph Crisby	4	1	1	2	85
2	Feb. 3, " ...	Henry Wheeler	15	3	8	2	49
3	" " ...	Joseph Lane	9	...	...	2	61
4	Nov. 22, " ...	Elias Ivany	13	1	24	2	71
			42	1	33		

Location Tickets issued from Surveyor

No. of issue.	Date of issue.	Name of grantee.	Quantity.		
			A.	R.	P.
1	June 18, 1890..	Charles Bryant	160	...	...
2	Aug. 4, " ..	Samuel Hooky and Geo. Chislett..	138	...	...
3	Sept. 5, " ..	Francis Maynard	82	...	...
			380	...	...

Surveyor General's office, St. John's, Nfld.,
31st December, 1890.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

General's Office during the year 1890.

Date of grant.	Locality.	No. of grants.	Fees.
March 30, 1878	Salvage Bay	103	\$1 00
May 19, 1876	James Cove, Goose Bay	82	1 00
March 13, 1878	White Rock Cove, Goose Bay	104	1 00
September 3, 1890	Brooklyn, Goose Bay	{ 6382 181 }	{ 1 00
			\$4 00

General's Office during the year 1890.

Registry.	Fees.	Locality.
Vol. Fol.		
1 13	\$10 00	Elliott's Cove, Random Sound, Trinity Bay.
1 14	10 00	Thorburn Road, district St. John's West.
1 15	10 00	Southwest side, new line to Broad Cove.
	\$30 00	

J₄

Abstract of Payments of Bounty on clearing land under the Acts 49 Victoria, Cap. 3, and 50 Victoria, Cap. 12.

No. of payments.	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.	Amount paid.
4,542	5,375	1	35	\$65,820 51

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Applications and Notices

Date.	Regis-try.	Name.	Residence.
Mar. 3	7 131	Moses Monroe.....	St. John's.....
" 3	6 157	Daniel J. Henderson....	do
July 8	9 29	Philip Cleary	do
" 8	9 30	do	do
" 16	8 64	R. J. Byrne.....	Little Bay.....
" 22	8 65	Nfld. Colonization & Min- ing Co., (limited)	London and St. John's...
Aug. 11	8 70	Charles Smith and Chas. Hutchings	St. John's.....
" 23	8 71	William Lethbridge, Geo. Hodder, J. Templeton, and A. O. Hayward ..	Twillingate. } St. John's..... }
Sept. 3	8 72	John W. Aitken and R. Boyd	Twillingate.
" 13	8 73	Patrick Burke.....	Little Bay
" 13	8 74	Joseph Weston Young..	Bristol.....
" 15	8 75	William Baird..	Twillingate.....
Oct. 1	8 76	George Roberts.....	do
" 2	8 77	Charles Hutchings and Charles Smith	St. John's
" 7	8 78	John Lindberg..	do
" 16	8 79	N. A. Allan	Ottawa
" 23	8 82	James J. Wickham ...	St. John's..... } J. Maddicks and Angus McCuish
" 30	9 32	Charles Hutchings and Charles Smith	Notre Dame Bay..... }
Nov. 7	8 84	Andrew White.	St. John's.....
" 27		Patrick Burke.....	do
Dec. 14	9 33	Wm. J. Tobin and Thos. French	Twillingate.....

Surveyor General's Office, St. John's, Nfld.,
31st December, 1890.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

of Staking Received during the year 1890.

Fees.	Locality.	Remarks.
\$25 00	Ming's Bight	License to search for gold.
50 00	do	Gold mining lease.
.....	Pilley's Island.....	Lease after notice of staking.
.....	Sunday Cove Island.....	do.
50 00	Island in Fortune Harbor....	Notice of staking.
250 00	St. George's Bay.....	Five notices of staking
50 00	McDonald's Cove, Placentia.	Notice of staking.
50 00	Morton's Harbor	do.
50 00	Chapel's Island.....	do.
50 00	Fortune Harbor.....	do.
50 00	Tilt Cove.....	do.
50 00	Fortune Harbor.....	do.
50 00	South of Moreton's Harbor...	do.
50 00	South-East Arm, Placentia..	do.
50 00	South of Moreton's Harbor ..	do.
150 00	East side Port-au-Port.....	Three notices of staking.
50 00	Shoal Arm, Badger Bay ...	Notice of staking.
..	Rattling Brook, Placentia ...	Lease after notice of staking.
50 00	Sunday Cove Island	Notice of staking.
50 00	Pilley's Island.....	do.
.....	Moreton's Harbor.	Lease after notice of staking.

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Return of Mining Leases and

Date.	Registry.		Name.	Residence.
	Vol.	Fol.		
Jan. 4 ...	3	27	F. W. Andrews, H. M. Herbert.. and Andrew Whyte	Pilley's Island. Little Bay
June 21..	2	40	S. H. Parsons, A. T. Shirran, Joseph Pippy, R. L. Sleater, James Watson, J. W. Foran, and Joseph Pippy, adminis- trator estate late C. Pippy...	St. John's
Aug. 1...	2	41	Hon. Philip Cleary	"
" ...	3	29	do	"
" ...	3	31	do	"
" ...	3	33	do	"

Return of Leases of Timber Limits

Date.	Register.		Name.	Residence.
	Vol.	Fol.		
May 14..	2	132	Albert Bradshaw	Placentia ... }
			Hon. A. W. Harvey and W. B. Grieve	St. John's... }
Aug. 13..	39	25	Jas. Murray and Geo. E. Bearn	do
Sept. 3..	2	142	D. J. Henderson.....	do
Sept. 3..	39	21	Rev. E. Botwood.	do
Oct. 9..	39	26	Hon. P. Cleary	do
Nov. 29..	39	27	Mary Winsor, Executrix J. J. Winsor	do

Surveyor General's Office, St. John's, Nfld.,
31st December, 1890.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Grants issued during year 1890.

Locality.	Remarks.
Sunday Cove Island	Mineral lease, Act 47th Vic.
Hant's Harbor	do Act 43rd Vic.
Rabbitt's Arm	do Act 43rd Vic.
Sunday Cove Island	do Act 47th Vic.
Pilley's Island	do Act 47th Vic.
Rabbitt's Arm	do Act 47th Vic.

issued during the year 1890.

Area. sq. m.	Bonus paid.	Annual rental.	Locality.
130	\$3,900 00	.....	Piper's Hole, Placentia Bay.
90	80 00	\$180 00	North side Bay of Islands.
81	.....	.....	Serpentine River.
40	40 00	80 00	Noel Paul's Brook and Sandy Brook.
27	24 00	54 00	Crescent Lake, Rabbitts' Arm.
40	1 00	80 00	Part burnt forest, north side Exploit's River.

H. J. B. WOODS,
Surveyor General.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure by Board of Works

Roads.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expendi- ture.
Portugal Cove to Pouch Cove, <i>via</i> Bauline..	\$114 79	\$225 00
Torbay to Pouch Cove, <i>via</i> Bauline.....	493 81	308 10
St. John's to Portugal Cove.....	598 24	572 30
St. John's to Cape St. Francis.....	1,644 35	891 70
South Side roads, St. John's.....	367 43	.....
Thorburn Road.....	24 87	121 00
South Side road extension.....	.....	206 19
Freshwater towards Topsail, by Kenmount..	42 14	431 20
Old Placentia road to 'Topsail road.....	188 73	142 00
St. John's to Cape Spear.....	433 06	410 49
Bennett's Mill to Goulds.....	1,962 88	1,015 82
St. John's to Brigus.....	7,182 33	2,622 78
Horse Cove to Topsail.....	506 82	78 20
Goulds to Renewes.....	1,982 03	1,425 43
Trepassey to Renewes.....	130 04	815 30
Shoal Bay roads.....	.....	15 00
Manuels to Price's.....	.....	.....
Salmon Cove, Gasters.....	.....	.....
Cat's Cove, Collier's and Bacon Cove.....	.....	126 60
Holyrood through Seal Cove.....	405 76	.....
do to Witless Bay.....	.....	383 76
do to St. Mary's.....	168 15	135 97
do to Placentia.....	639 97	1,101 32
Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor	9 31	400 00
Little Placentia to Long Harbor.....	.....	100 00
Salmonier to St. Mary's.....	554 65	1,106 91
Western Shore, Placentia Bay.....	.....	498 50
Placentia to Cape Shore.....	741 85	1,305 72
Branch to Distress.....	98 02	250 07
Trepassey to St. Shott's and Cape Pine.....	11 50	280 00
Burin to Garnish.....	.....	646 66
Burin roads, where most required.....	.....	69 00
Burin to Grand Bank.....	.....	2,973 66
Roads in Bay DeEspoire.....	.....	24 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$18,678 73	\$18,682 68

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

on account of Main Roads, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Credit bal- ances from 1889.	Grant 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, '90.	Unexpend- ed Dec. 31, 1890.
.....	\$300 00	.....	\$39 79	.....
.....	250 00	\$493 81	58 10	.....
.....	500 00	598 24	72 30	.....
.....	700 00	1,644 35	191 70	.....
.....	200 00	.....	167 43	.....
.....	100 00	.....	45 87	.....
.....	500 00	.....	.....	\$293 81
.....	300 00	240 14	131 20	.....
.....	200 00	188 73	.....	58 00
.....	300 00	433 06	110 49	.....
.....	500 00	1,962 88	515 82	.....
.....	1,325 00	7,119 33	1,360 78	.....
.....	75 00	506 52	3 50	.....
.....	1,525 00	2,042 83	.....	160 37
.....	1,000 00	191 94	.....	246 60
.....	.....	.....	15 00	.....
\$61 53	100 00	.....	.....	161 53
50 70	100 00	.....	.....	150 70
198 30	150 00	.....	.....	221 70
.....	100 00	405 76	.....	100 00
383 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200 00	168 15	.....	64 03
.....	1,000 00	714 97	26 32	.....
.....	400 00	.....	9 31	.....
.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	700 00	624 85	336 71	.....
300 00	300 00	.....	.....	101 50
.....	1,000 00	1,423 41	.....	375 84
.....	500 00	.....	.....	151 91
.....	350 00	.....	.....	58 50
126 99	490 00	.....	29 67	.....
98 50	.....	.....	.....	29 50
95 11	2,200 00	643 52	35 03	.....
.....	220 00	.....	.....	196 00
\$1,314 89	\$15,685 00	\$19,582 49	\$3,149 02	\$2,369 99

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure by Board of Works

Roads.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$18,678 73	\$18,682 68
Mortier Bay roads		
Grand Bank to Garnish		286 12
Hermitage Cove to Pass Island	188 35	393 00
Gaultois to Piccaire		100 00
do to Connaigre Bay		200 00
Harbor Breton to Connaigre		328 00
do to Belleoram		520 50
Belleoram to St. Jacques		192 30
St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove		232 33
Millar's Passage to Little Bay		247 23
Baine Harbor to Bay L'Argent		1,367 47
Roads in Burgeo & LaPoile		4,190 40
Brigus to Carbonear	1,886 01	1,016 80
Roads, Port-de-Grave		
Hodgewater road		37 87
Brigus to Nine Island Pond		135 11
Hall's Town, Snow's Pound	102 87	112 84
Goulds and Long Harbor road		127 02
Ship Harbor line towards Hodgewater	45 54	7 00
Agricultural road, Coley's Point		434 10
Country Path road from Spaniard's Bay Pond		25 97
Central road, Bay Roberts		532 56
Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor		329 37
do and Bishop's Cove	125 06	204 00
Tilton to Spaniard's Bay	54 90	122 26
Upper Island Cove to Tilton Station		155 58
do to Harbor Grace		305 02
Brazil's Hill to Tilton	39 54	44 11
Whitbourne roads		513 59
Glover road, Trinity Bay	61 30	18 40
New Harbor to South Dildo	149 16	74 13
do to Heart's Content	362 62	820 47
Green's Harbor to Harbor Grace, connecting Spaniard's Bay road		100 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$21,694 08	\$31,857 03

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

on account of Main Roads, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890,

Credit balances from 1889.	Grant, 1890	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, '90.	Unexpended Dec. 31, 1890.
\$1,314 89	\$15,685 00	\$19,582 49	\$3,149 02	\$2,369 99
20 00	.....	.....	.....	20 00
168 85	200 00	.....	.....	82 73
.....	300 00	188 35	93 00	.....
97 00	50 00	.....	.....	47 00
334 00	100 00	.....	.....	234 00
190 81	300 00	.....	.....	162 01
751 04	550 00	.....	.....	780 54
95 31	100 00	.....	.....	3 01
220 06	225 00	.....	.....	212 73
298 21	225 00	.....	.....	275 98
584 52	1,000 00	.....	.....	217 05
.....	4,190 40	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000 00	1,934 31	.....	31 50
22 40	.....	.....	.....	22 40
31 91	.....	.....	5 96	.....
149 85	150 00	.....	.....	164 74
.....	200 00	.....	15 71	.....
234 72	150 00	.....	.....	257 70
.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	1,447 46
86 94	400 00	.....	.....	52 84
3 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	600 00	.....	.....	45 32
199 57	330 00	.....	.....	200 20
.....	200 00	.....	129 06	.....
.....	120 00	.....	57 16	.....
30 76	130 00	.....	.....	5 18
105 02	200 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	50 00	.....	33 65	.....
13 59	500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	300 00	.....	.....	220 30
.....	100 00	167 89	.....	44 60
.....	900 00	471 86	.....	188 77
122 71	600 00	.....	.....	622 71
<u>\$5,076 01</u>	<u>\$30,355 40</u>	<u>\$22,344 90</u>	<u>\$3,483 56</u>	<u>\$7,708 76</u>

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure by Board of Works

Roads.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$21,694 08	\$31,857 03
Carbonear to Bay-de-Verde		1,597 13
do to New Perlican		880 64
do to Heart's Delight	217 57	285 39
Dildo to Chance Cove		517 90
The northern mail route	2,059 25	633 70
New Perlican to Lead Cove		759 52
Lead Cove to Grates' Cove		215 16
Grates' Cove to Bay-de-Verde		303 60
Roads in Bay-de-Verde		250 00
Bay-de-Verde to Red Head		57 82
Old Perlican to Lower Island Cove		294 70
do to Bay-de-Verde		198 05
Salmon Cove Bridge to Heart's Content road		252 37
Heart's Ease to Butter Cove		50 82
Trinity to Catalina	80 99	832 12
do British Harbor		467 35
do Indian Arm		364 30
do to King's Cove		888 79
Amherst Cove to Catalina		167 28
Southern Bay to Goose Bay		13 10
do to Goose Bay <i>via</i> Sweet Bay		141 40
Plate Cove to Head of Southern Bay		450 05
Catalina to Bird Island Cove		218 80
do to Bonavista		449 37
Bonavista to Bird Island Cove		74 32
King's Cove to Tickle Cove		226 08
River Head Southern Bay, Muddy Hole		30 00
Roads in Bonavista Bay		42 63
Greenspond to Cape Freels		835 20
do to English Harbor		153 30
Salvage Bay to Alexander Bay		75 70
Shambler's Cove to New Harbor, Indian Bay		356 52
Brown's Marsh to King's Cove		146 30
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$24,051 89	\$44,086 44

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

on account of Main Roads, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Credit bal- ances from 1889.	Grant 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, '90.	Unexpend- ed Dec. 31, 1890.
\$5,076 01	\$30,355 40	\$22,344 90	\$3,483 56	\$7,708 76
185 56	1,250 00	.....	161 57	.....
9 34	1,200 00	.....	.....	328 70
.....	200 00	227 37	75 59	.....
383 20	700 00	.....	.....	565 30
.....	2,000 00	2,105 25	.....	1,412 30
115 85	775 00	.....	.....	131 33
.....	325 00	.....	.....	109 84
173 68	200 00	.....	.....	70 08
250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
139 52	100 00	.....	.....	181 70
153 72	400 00	.....	.....	259 02
95 91	200 00	.....	.....	97 86
441 89	300 00	.....	.....	489 52
51 71	60 00	.....	.....	60 89
.....	720 00	157 30	35 81	.....
315 81	500 00	.....	.....	348 46
390 22	400 00	.....	.....	425 92
234 98	800 00	.....	.....	146 19
135 51	250 00	.....	.....	218 23
263 46	50 00	.....	.....	300 36
123 98	200 00	.....	.....	182 58
653 15	500 00	.....	.....	703 10
81 93	300 00	.....	.....	163 13
337 80	360 00	.....	.....	248 43
57 96	100 00	.....	.....	83 64
18 49	200 00	.....	7 59	.....
75 40	100 00	.....	.....	145 40
139 38	.....	.....	.....	96 75
218 13	700 00	.....	.....	82 93
11 01	150 00	.....	.....	7 71
96 25	100 00	.....	.....	120 55
192 22	200 00	.....	.....	35 70
6 10	125 00	.....	15 20	.....
<u>\$10,428 17</u>	<u>\$43,820 00</u>	<u>\$24,834 82</u>	<u>\$3,779 32</u>	<u>\$14,724 38</u>

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure by Board of Works

Roads.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$24,051 89	\$44,086 44
Plate Cove to Brown's Marsh		38 23
Open Hall towards Brown's Marsh	4 00	
Salvage to Happy Adventure		173 30
Tickle Cove to Plate Cove		117 60
Roads, Blackhead Bay	57 92	167 00
Cape Freels to Gander Bay		
do to Cat Harbor	56	75 65
Seldom-Come-By to Fogo		360 63
Tilton Harbor to Joe Batt's Arm	41 19	66 74
Shoal Bay to Fogo		62 25
Hare Bay to Fogo		68 60
Barr'd Island to Fogo and Seldom-Come-By		176 83
Rocky Bay to Gander Bay	21 40	87 16
Cat Harbor to Masgrave Harbor		181 93
North side Ragged Harbor to north side Apsey Cove		108 23
New Harbor to Broad Cove Station		201 95
Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Harbor	31 10	66 50
Moreton's Harbor to Western Head		76 22
Tizzard's Harbor to Gaster's Cove		445 53
Twillingate to Bluff Head		50 00
Tilt Cove Roads and vicinity		
Round Harbor to Tilt Cove		71 16
do to Snook's Arm		
Little Bay Islands towards Indian Brook	294 90	305 39
Twillingate to Long Point		3 40
do to Little Harbor		65 68
Jenkins Cove to French Beach		24 20
Rink Road from Congregational Church to Bluff Head Cove		82 71
Black Island Cove to Kyer's Cove		47 60
New Bay Head to Fortune		27 85
Little Harbor to Purcell's Harbor		50 00
Shoe Cove to LaScie		
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$24,502 96	\$47,288 78

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

on account of Main Roads, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Credit bal- ances for 1889.	Grant, 1890	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, '90.	Unexpend- ed, Dec. 31, 1890.
\$10,428 17	\$43,820 40	\$24,834 82	\$3,779 32	\$14,724 38
110 97	125 00	.....	.....	197 74
.....	100 00	.....	.....	96 00
100 85	100 00	.....	.....	27 55
267 20	200 00	.....	.....	349 60
.....	400 00	.....	.....	175 08
25 54	.....	.....	.....	25 54
.....	100 00	.....	.....	23 79
60 18	327 00	.....	.....	26 55
.....	120 00	.....	.....	12 07
62 10	75 00	.....	.....	74 85
3 84	75 00	.....	.....	10 24
69 14	177 43	.....	.....	69 74
.....	74 00	.....	34 56	.....
172 47	200 00	.....	.....	190 54
20 31	100 75	.....	.....	12 83
.....	200 00	.....	1 95	.....
.....	100 00	.....	.....	2 40
31 00	112 50	.....	.....	67 28
258 03	200 00	.....	.....	12 50
.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....
136 71	.....	.....	.....	136 71
21 32	75 00	.....	.....	25 16
71 48	75 00	.....	.....	146 48
.....	500 00	.....	100 29	.....
49 95	50 00	.....	.....	96 55
20 77	100 00	.....	.....	55 09
34 12	50 00	.....	.....	59 92
54 51	100 00	.....	.....	71 80
90	57 00	.....	.....	10 30
4 10	40 00	.....	.....	16 25
10 90	50 00	.....	.....	10 90
.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00
<u>\$12,014 56</u>	<u>\$47,854 08</u>	<u>\$24,834 82</u>	<u>\$3,916 12</u>	<u>\$16,827 84</u>

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure by Board of Works

Roads.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expendi- ture.
<i>Brought forward</i>	\$24,502 96	\$47,288 78
Jackson's Arm to King's Cove		128 90
Gillard's Cove around Kettle Cove, connect- ing Purcell's Harbor		328 73
North West Arm to Rouges Harbor.....		62 66
Rouges Harbor to Bett's Cove.....		14 94
Bett's Cove to Snook's Arm.....		
Lusbe's Bight to Ward's Harbor.....		83 50
Southern Harbor to Sulian's Cove.....		54 00
Jackson's Cove to Birchy Cove and Colchester		49 32
Fortune Harbor to Cottrell's Cove	12 50	6 25
Roads in St. Barbe.. ..		
Channel to Cod Roy		
Roads, Bay St. George.....		4,662 35
General main line grant of \$6,000.00		3,347 98
	\$24,515 46	\$56,027 41

Board of Works office,
December 31st, 1890.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

on account of Main Roads, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

Credit balances from 1889.	Grant 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, '90.	Unexpended Dec. 31, 1890.
\$12,014 56	\$47,854 08	\$24,834 82	\$3,916 12	\$16,827 84
111 93	100 00	.....	.....	83 03
.....	312 50	.....	16 23	.....
68 63	66 66	.....	.....	72 63
22 50	87 50	.....	.....	95 06
63 78	50 00	.....	.....	113 78
40 30	100 00	.....	.....	56 80
10 64	50 00	.....	.....	6 64
148 20	66 66	.....	.....	165 54
.....	100 00	.....	.....	81 25
.....	*
6 13	.....	.....	.....	6 13
162 35	†4,500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	2,652 02
<u>\$12,649 02</u>	<u>\$59,287 40</u>	<u>\$24,834 82</u>	<u>\$3,932 35</u>	<u>\$20,160 72</u>

*In special grant account. †Local and main together.

JAMES DAY, C.B.W.,
GEO. W. MEWS, Secretary.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$33,853 68	\$732 68
Allan Island do	323 06	
Brunette Island do	1,463 76	
Garnish Beacon	200 82	
Belleoram Lighthouse	453 12	
Rocky Point do	246 87	
Pass Island do	777 08	
Gaultois do	313 80	
Boar Island do	673 21	
Ireland Island do	856 91	
Rose Blanche do	1,219 12	
Channel Head do	918 04	
Sandy Point do	366 82	
Trepassey Buoy	126 90	
Grand Bank Beacon	184 97	
	<hr/>	41,978 16
Penguin Island Lighthouse construction.		10,525 74
		<hr/>
		53,236 58
Less Penguin Isld. Lighthouse construct'n		10,525 74
		<hr/>
		\$42,710 84

Board of Works Office,
December 31st, 1890.

JAMES DAY, *C.B.W.*,
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Public Works, year ended Dec. 31, '90.

District.	Debit balance from 1889.	Credit balance from 1889.	Expenditure, '90.	Credits, '90	Debit balance for 1890.	Credit balance for 1890.
St. John's (east)	\$1,276 61		\$2,515 81	\$3,276 61	\$515 81	
St. John's (west)	2,094 78		2,156 61	4,107 73	143 66	
Ferryland	1,039 21		2,001 19	3,305 86		\$265 46
Placentia and St. Mary's ...	140 73		2,398 48	2,915 33		376 12
Burin	645 88		4,652 79	5,200 47	98 20	
Fortune Bay		\$1,138 53	2,431 90	2,000 00		706 63
Burgeo & LaPoile		2,920 76	6,911 75	5,179 93		188 94
Bay St. George		279 44	3,844 63	2,119 51	1,445 68	
St. Barbe		1,917 73	8,576 57	5,868 68	790 16	
Twillingate	699 75		2,759 43	3,037 78	421 40	
Fogo		355 17	1,555 70	2,000 00		799 47
Bonavista	7,563 76		1,272 96	9,608 76		772 04
Trinity	1,597 78		2,421 03	4,391 89		373 08
Bay-de-Verde	1,276 72		2,229 86	3,355 06	151 52	
Carbonear	257 51		982 37	2,357 51		1,117 63
Harbor Grace	1,150 89		1,746 62	3,604 49		706 98
Port-de-Grave	2,167 46		1,718 69	4,434 98		548 83
Harbor Main	4,306 18		2,236 18	6,656 44		114 08

Board of Works Office,
Dec. 31, 1890.

JAMES DAY, C. B. W.
GEO. W. MEWS, Secretary.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNTS.

41

Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Sundry Institutions, for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1890.

Lunatic Asylum.....	\$25,778 18
Poor Asylum.....	11,941 28
Quidi Vidi Hospital.....	9,583 00
Fever Hospital.....	4,408 48
Court Houses and Gaols.....	14,904 56
Block-house.....	741 50
Fog and noon gun.....	1,375 27
Broom Department, Penitentiary.....	3,249 38
Printing and Stationery.....	2,073 07
Constabulary.....	4,872 90
The General Post-office.....	1,584 24
Insurance, Public Buildings.....	1,833 44
Repairs, Outport Court Houses and Gaols.....	1,600 55
do St. John's do do.....	5,670 73
do Block-house.....	220 31
do Colonial Building.....	2,924 42
do St. John's Custom House.....	1,150 63
do Government House.....	7,265 79
do Custom House, Harbor Grace.....	70 50
do Lazarette, Board of Health.....	2,940 37
do Kerosene Oil Store.....	138 16
do Poor Asylum.....	742 86
do Hospitals.....	7,055 11
do Imperial Buildings.....	1,382 60
do Lunatic Asylum.....	1,611 94
do Drill Shed.....	4 91
Fuel and Light, Colonial Building.....	2,742 08
do do Government House.....	2,142 70
do do Custom House.....	357 05
New Court House, Little Bay.....	273 32
Gardener at Government House.....	369 36
	<hr/>
	\$121,008 69

JAMES DAY, C. B. W.
GEO. W. MEWS, *Secretary.*

Board of Works office,
December 31st, 1890.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, for
the year ending December 31st, 1890.

Districts and Boards.	Debit bal- ances from 1889	Expenditure.	Credit bal- ances from 1889	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended Dec. 31, 1890.
BAY-DE-VERDE,—							
No. 1 Division.....		\$606 72	\$26 82	\$581 70	\$12 80		\$14 60
No. 2 ".....	\$83 10	651 11		670 60	83 10		19 49
No. 3 ".....		566 24	17 47	577 50			28 73
No. 4 ".....	19 70	232 61		243 60	19 70		10 99
No. 5 ".....	1 08	403 45		410 90	1 08		7 45
No. 6 ".....		276 45	46 77	279 65			49 97
No. 7 ".....		342 60	3 00	340 90	6 00		7 30
No. 8 ".....	1 18	252 00		252 70	1 18		0 70
No. 9 ".....		176 06		177 10			1 04
	\$105 06	\$3,507 24	\$94 06	\$3,534 65	\$123 86		\$140 27
BONAVISTA,—							
Bonavista, proper.....	\$3 04	\$1,115 27		\$1,212 05	\$89 57		\$183 31
Newman's Cove.....		219 45	\$2 73	215 60	0 44	\$0 68	
King's Cove.....	45 43	189 92		197 75	52 47		14 87
Knight's & Stock Coves..		87 64	1 17	91 35	6 52		11 40
Broad Cove.....		86 03	46 52	96 60			57 09

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Keels.....		189 31	34 12	162 75			7 56
Indian Arm to Seal Bay.....		127 88	35 05	110 95			18 12
Southern Bay.....		103 69	40 76	92 05			29 12
Open Hall.....		65 98	3 97	87 15			25 14
Tickle Cove.....		118 43	31 82	95 20			8 59
Redcliffe.....		80 82	33 55	53 55			6 28
James' Cove.....		26 80	1 80	84 00			59 00
Brooklyn.....		135 98	65 50	94 50	21 15		45 17
Bloomfield & M'gravet'wn.....		355 95	149 60	215 25			8 90
Alexander Bay.....	36 10	68 60		52 50	55 65		3 45
Salvage.....		281 33	270 34	288 75			277 76
Sweet Bay.....		95 34	15 48	63 35	15 65	86	
Gooseberry Islands.....	04	165 03		183 40			18 33
Cottell's Island.....		127 17	20 58	133 00			26 41
Flat Islands.....		111 69	114 30	125 30			127 91
Fair Islands.....		111 25		139 30			28 05
Greenspond.....	130 71	579 60		579 60	130 71		
Burnt Island.....		54 90		53 90		1 00	
Pool's Island.....	25 75	96 45		243 95	28 15		149 90
Swain's Island.....		332 60	20 88	304 50	15 22		8 00
Pinchard's Island.....		404 57	78 62	334 95			9 00
Gambo.....		101 80	60 80	92 40			51 40
Safe Harbor.....		87 50		87 50			
Plate Cove.....		110 59	15 84	109 20			14 45
Happy Adventure.....		87 40	79 10	79 10			70 80
Shambler's, New Harbor and Loo Coves.....		90 65		90 65			
		\$241 07	\$5,809 62	\$1,122 53	\$5,770 10	\$415 53	\$2 54
							\$1,260 01

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads,
for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

Districts and Boards.	Debit balances from 1889.	Expenditure.	Credit balances from 1889.	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, 1890.
BURGIO & LAPOILE.		\$2,290 40		\$2,290 40			*
BURIN,—							
Flat Islands.....		\$211 46	\$38 57	\$202 00			\$29 11
Mortier Bay.....		264 80	37 64	305 00	\$18 14		95 98
Burin, proper.....		1,135 18	+288 49	1,079 75			233 06
Lord's Cove.....		29 00	14 40	30 00			15 40
St. Lawrence.....	\$9 35	217 25		228 65	12 05		14 10
Lamaline.....		365 04	124 37	338 65	2 20		100 18
Lawn.....		79 00	9 00	90 65			20 65
Fortune.....		284 78	6 38	275 00		3 40	
Grand Bank.....		426 00	6 53	426 00			6 53
	\$9 35	\$3,012 51	\$525 38	\$2,975 70	\$32 39	\$3 40	\$515 01
CARBONEAR,—							
Carbonear.....	\$572 10	\$1,842 29		\$1,836 10	\$573 88	\$4 41	
Victoria Village.....		156 35		155 00		1 35	
Mosquito.....		179 85		181 00			1 15
	\$572 10	\$2,178 49		\$2,172 10	\$573 88	\$5 76	\$1 15

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

FERRYLAND,—							
Bay Bulls	41 91	297 10	.....	303 40	41 91	.....	6 30
Witless Bay .....	.....	309 01	9 41	315 00	4 20	.....	19 60
Mobile and Toad's Cove.	29 16	303 93	.....	297 40	40 71	.....	5 02
Cape Broyle .....	.....	231 00	.....	318 00	.....	.....	87 00
Caplin Bay and Ferryland	164 80	478 39	.....	447 00	210 89	.....	14 70
Renews .....	.....	609 75	69 97	575 00	.....	.....	35 22
Goulds to Shoal Bay ...	.....	.....	11 60	109 00	.....	.....	120 60
	\$235 87	\$2,229 18	\$90 98	\$2,364 80	297 71	.....	\$288 44
FORTUNE BAY,—							
§ Garnish .....	.....	129 00	132 50	80 00	.....	.....	83 50
Bellcoram .....	.....	158 10	34 43	245 00	.....	.....	121 33
English Harbor .....	.....	176 79	78 59	140 00	.....	.....	41 80
St. Jacques .....	.....	20 50	.....	60 00	.....	.....	39 50
Harbor Breton .....	.....	500 05	145 14	665 35	.....	.....	310 44
Outharbors .....	.....	479 83	284 99	409 95	.....	.....	215 11
Hermitage Bay, Gaultois	.....	80 50	64 60	330 00	15 90	.....	330 00
Roads in Fortune Bay ..	.....	91 39	180 70	.....	.....	.....	89 31
Hermitage Bay (south).	.....	480 95	.....	470 75	.....	10 20	.....
	.....	\$2,117 11	\$920 95	\$2,401 05	\$15 90	\$10 20	\$1,230 99

*Account transferred to Board of Works.

†1889—credit transferred from Spoon Cove to this account.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads,
for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

Districts and Boards.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expenditure.	Credit balan- ces from 1889.	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, 1890.
HARBOR GRACE,—							
Harbor Grace, proper.....		\$2,075 28	\$44 85	\$2,138 15			\$107 72
Harbor Grace, S. Side...	\$16 60	310 04		330 75	\$16 60		20 71
Bryant's Cove.....	10 36	133 68		126 35	18 84		1 15
Bishop's Cove.....	107 00	101 15		101 15	107 00		
Upper Island Cove.....		401 21	121 89	404 25			124 93
Spaniard's Bay.....	30 98	609 68		619 85	30 98		10 17
Bay Roberts.....		1,119 27	85 73	967 05		*\$66 49	
Coley's Point.....		417 72	109 79	466 90			158 97
	\$164 94	\$5,168 03	\$362 26	\$5,154 45	\$173 42	\$66 49	\$423 65
HARBOR MAIN,—							
Topsail.....		941 50		\$941 50			
Holyrood.....	\$43 45	369 93		505 75	\$43 45		\$135 82
Harbor Main.....	164 22	991 73		873 95	164 22	†117 78	
Conception Harbor.....	16 20	810 58		806 05	24 40		3 67
	\$223 87	\$3,113 74		\$3,127 25	\$232 07	\$117 78	\$139 49

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

PLACENTIA & ST. MARY'S,—							
Trepassey	360 00	38 19	327 60				5 79
Holyrood (Peter's River)	73 70	30 85	94 85				52 00
St. Mary's	401 03	271 55	261 05				131 57
Riverhead and Mall Bay	124 80	†150 00	125 00				150 20
Red Island			100 00				100 00
Salmonier	217 35	425 52	381 85	253 70	7 32		
Branch		174 07	240 45	11 45			110 48
§ St. Bride's	1 20	64 40		58 00	7 60		
Fox Harbor		79 60	100 00				20 40
Little Placentia		798 01	399 90				197 28
Great Placentia	405 81	495 54	472 75	417 81	10 79		
Mooney's Cove to N. Hr.			98 00				98 00
Haystack & Spencer's C.			51 80				51 80
Harbor Buffett	217 49	67 19	207 20				56 90
Isle Valen.			84 50				84 50
Sound Island	114 90	63 39	94 65				43 14
Black River	13 80		22 00				8 20
Woody Island	6 00		48 00				42 00
Barren Island	6 00		52 00				46 00
St. Kyran's & Presque	553 39	364 90	194 70				6 21
Paradise	236 98	57 25	211* 75	7 55			39 57
Burgeo	46 00		163 75				117 75
Baine Harbor	55 12	36 50	54 60	2 50			38 48
Merasheen			102 00				102 00
Oderin	288 61	135 40	240 45				87 24
	\$624 36	\$4,534 96	\$1,843 26	\$4,128 85	\$751 01	\$25 71	\$1,589 51

*Authorized an advance on account damage by high tides and gales.

†

‡Part of St. Mary's 1889 credit.

§Now one Board, called "Branch Board."

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads,
for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

Districts and Boards.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expenditure.	Cre dit bal- ances from 1889.	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, 1890.
PORT-DE-GRAVE,—							
Brigus.....	\$5 55	\$860 38		\$970 90	\$12 78		\$117 75
Cupids.....		503 94	31 34	512 75			40 15
Salmon Cove and Clarke's Beach	26 64	500 44		499 80	28 04		0 76
Bareneed	8 97	595 63		597 80	8 97		2 17
Port-de-Grave		458 75	71 23	463 05			75 53
	\$41 16	\$2,919 14	\$102 57	\$3,044 30	\$49 79		\$236 35
TRINITY BAY,—							
Turk's Cove		\$34 00		\$34 00			
Whitbourne		594 50		594 50			
Russell's Cove.....		142 81	\$13 38	158 15			\$28 72
Hant's Harbor	\$1 08	283 34		300 00	\$1 08		16 66
Scilly Cove.....		222 20	20 00	200 00	2 20		
New Perlican.....		132 38	2 28	146 00	10		16 00
Heart's Desire.....	1 20	71 60		70 00	5 20		2 40

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Heart's Content	389 79	26 67	350 00	16 00	2 88		
Heart's Delight	173 66	10 68	180 00		17 02		
Green's Harbor 3 00	163 50		162 50	4 00			
New Harbor	284 10	21 65	320 00		57 55		
Norman's Cove	107 03	3 93	100 00	10 43	7 33		
Tickle Hr. & Collier's Bay	109 20	10 25	120 00		21 05		
Bay Bull's Arm	43 00	3 60	40 00		60		
Heart's Ease, Fox Harbor 49 98	101 93		170 00	49 98	68 07		
Hodge's Cove	83 63	16 42	150 00		82 79		
Northern Bight, Random, S. W. Arm	122 80	42 50	160 00		79 70		
Foster's Point 0 45	93 55		140 00	45	46 45		
Hickman's Harbor 11 70	83 20		80 00	17 00	2 10		
Shoal Harbor	82 38	4 90	160 00		82 52		
George's Brook	36 00	0 10	40 00		4 10		
Smith's Sound, south side	130 19	3 89	140 00	1 51	15 21		
White Rock, S. S., N. side	72 50	13 80	125 00	1 20	67 50		
Ireland's Eye	124 37	21 20	120 00		16 83		
British Harbor	61 40		120 00		58 60		
New Bonaventure	166 00	4 60	160 00	1 40			
Ragged Harbor 15 40	100 00		100 00	15 40			
Trinity West	321 60	12 38	430 00	0 62	121 40		
Trinity North 10 65	332 75		330 00	15 45	2 05		
Eng. Hr. and Salmon C.	394 02	23 62	400 00		29 60		
Great Catalina	608 45	17 25	560 00	52 90	21 70		
Little Catalina	122 90	3 90	125 00		6 00		
Bird Island Cove 64 84	344 10		350 00	67 44	8 50		
Witless Bay	17 50		17 50				
	\$158 30	\$6,150 38	\$277 00	\$6,652 65	\$260 96	\$1 40	\$883 33

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads, for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

Districts and Boards.	Debit balances from 1889	Expenditure.	Credit balances from 1889	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended Dec. 31, 1890.
Fogo,—							
Fogo, proper		\$503 93	\$21 68	\$548 00	\$21 84		\$87 59
Joe Batt's Arm		222 52	24 09	200 00			1 57
Barr'd Islands		107 72	20 00	120 00			32 28
Tilton Harbor.....		128 35	10 26	194 00	12 52		88 43
Cat Harbor.....		108 26	42 26	80 00			14 00
Seldom-Come-By		251 50	26 32	240 40			15 22
Musgrave Harbor.....		211 11	45 10	200 00			33 99
Ladle and Apsey Coves.....		68 37	4 35	80 00	1 40		17 38
Rocky Bay.....	10 20	40 00		40 00	10 20		
Gander Bay.....		30 90	23 60	40 00			32 70
Change Islands		355 74	71 05	350 00			65 31
Indian Islands.....		77 06	7 00	100 00			29 94
	\$10 20	\$2,105 46	\$295 71	\$2,192 40	\$45 96		\$418 41
TWILLINGATE,—							
Twillingate Islands.....		\$1,597 60	\$70 72	\$1,385 30	\$210 66		\$69 08
Tilt Cove roads.....	\$8 33	186 31		215 95	54 23		75 54

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

Indian Burying Place...	9 10	44 65	.....	55 65	9 10	.....	11 00
Three Arms.....		26 69	8 21	35 70			17 22
Wild Bight.....	3 30	8 00	.....	20 00	4 30	.....	13 00
Troytown.....		62 12	17 60	82 25			37 73
Black Island.....		87 15	20 60	86 80	1 50	.....	21 75
Kite Cove.....		64 40	39 30	68 60			43 50
Northern Arm.....		85 00	36 80	45 85		2 35	.....
Dominion Point.....		59 05	23 71	39 55			4 21
Burnt Bay.....		66 80	13 65	57 05			3 90
Loon Bay & Comfort C.....		30 80	12 41	38 85			20 46
Little Bay Island.....		183 26	10 34	143 50		*29 42	.....
Ward's Harbor.....		157 20	25 41	179 55	4 99	.....	52 75
Leading Tickles.....		146 90	17 24	135 80			6 14
New Bay.....		110 45	34 85	113 40			37 80
Fortune Harbor.....		158 96	36 39	174 30			51 73
Hall's Bay.....		63 30	55 30	70 70			62 70
Exploits.....	41 00	213 63	.....	239 05	41 00	.....	25 42
Nipper's Harbor.....		215 12	151 45	185 85			122 18
N. W. Arm.....		48 88	34 63	139 30			125 05
Jackson's Cove.....		119 24	37 50	113 40			31 66
Moreton's Harbor.....	11 80	178 00	.....	224 35	11 80	.....	46 35
Little Bay Mines.....	86 28	452 98	.....	563 80	103 72	.....	128 26
Tizzard's Harbor.....		112 25	30 10	105 35			23 20
Herring Neck.....		640 21	221 56	400 40	21 25	.....	3 00
	\$159 81	\$5,118 95	\$897 77	\$4,920 30	\$462 55	\$31 77	\$1,033 63

*Arranged to be taken out of 1891 grant.

Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement of Expenditure on account of Local Roads,
for the year ending December 31st, 1890.

Districts and Boards.	Debit bal- ances from 1889.	Expenditure.	Credit bal- ances from 1889.	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act,	Overdrawn, Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended, Dec. 31, 1890.
ST. GEORGE.....	\$1,033 05	\$1,915 55		\$1,915 55	\$1,033 05		*
ST. BARBE		\$2,277 00		\$2,277 00			*

*Account transferred to Board of Works.

Financial Secretary's office,
St. John's, Dec. 31, 1891.

JOHN STUDDY,
Financial Secretary.

RECAPITULATION.

Districts and Boards.	Debit balances from 1889	Expenditure.	Credit balances from 1889	Grant, 1890.	Loan Act, 1890.	Overdrawn Dec. 31, 1890.	Unexpended Dec. 31, 1890.
Bay-de-Verde.....	\$105 06	\$3,507 24	\$94 06	\$3,534 65	\$123 86	.....	\$140 27
Bonavista	241 07	5,809 62	1,122 53	5,770 10	415 53	\$2 54	1,260 01
Burgeo & LaPoile. ....	.....	2,290 40	.....	2,290 40	.....	.....	.....
Burin.....	9 35	3,012 51	525 38	2,975 70	32 39	3 40	515 01
Carbonear.....	572 10	2,178 49	.....	2,172 10	573 88	5 76	1 15
Ferryland.....	235 87	2,229 18	90 98	2,364 80	297 71	.....	288 44
Fortune Bay.....	.....	2,117 11	920 95	2,401 05	15 90	10 20	1,230 99
Harbor Grace.....	164 94	5,168 03	362 26	5,154 45	173 42	66 49	423 65
Harbor Main.....	223 87	3,113 74	.....	3,127 25	232 07	117 78	139 49
Placentia and St. Mary's.	624 36	4,534 96	1,843 26	4,128 85	751 01	25 71	1,589 51
Port-de-Grave.....	41 16	2,919 14	102 57	3,044 30	49 79	.....	236 36
Trinity Bay.....	158 30	6,150 38	277 00	6,652 65	260 96	1 40	883 33
Fogo.....	10 20	2,105 46	295 71	2,192 40	45 96	.....	418 41
Twillingate.....	159 81	5,118 95	897 77	4,920 30	462 55	31 77	1,033 63
Bay St. George.....	1,033 05	1,915 55	.....	1,915 55	1,033 05	.....	.....
St. Barbe.....	.....	2,277 00	.....	2,277 00	.....	.....	.....
	\$3,579 14	\$54,447 76	\$6,532 47	\$54,921 55	\$4,468 08	\$265 05	\$8,160 25

Financial Secretary's office,
St. John's, Dec. 31, 1891.

JOHN STUDDY,
Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY'S ACCOUNTS.

APPENDIX.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Report of Post-master General for the year 1890.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I beg leave to submit to Your Excellency, for the information of the Legislature, the annual report of the Post-office Department for the year ended the 31st of December, 1890.

The total receipts for the year, from all sources, amount to \$39,485.78; the total expenditure \$62,732.79; showing an expenditure of \$2,732.79 in excess of the vote of the Legislature for the service, and \$2,732.79 over the estimated amount.

Money Order Branch.

A comparative statement of the transactions, under this head, for the years 1889 and 1890, exhibit the following results:—

Year.	No. of orders issued	Total amount of orders issued.	Commission accruing thereon.	No. of orders.	Total amount of orders paid.
1889...	10,282	\$225,843 95	\$2,374 93	6,259	\$118,469 13
1890...	10,314	222,594 18	2,367 32	6,508	115,951 47

The gross commission on the Money-order business was divided and paid in the proportions following:—

The United Kingdom	\$227 52
Dominion of Canada.	256 16
United States	48 80
Newfoundland	1,834 84

The business now conducted direct with the United States, which was inaugurated on the first of July, 1889, has been attended

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

with increased satisfaction and a fuller appreciation of the conveniences it affords.

Number of orders issued by Newfoundland—from the 1st July to the 31st December, 1889—932, amount represented, \$27,433.53; number of orders issued by the United States, within the same period, 725, amount represented, \$14,204.85; number of orders issued by Newfoundland in 1890, 1769, amount represented, \$38,124.23; number of orders issued on Newfoundland by the United States in 1890, 1519, amount represented, \$28,350.75.

Reference was made in the last report of this Department to the want of sufficient office space for the conduct of the money-order business, and the necessity existing to provide extra room. This matter is again brought before the Government as requiring attention.

Letters.

The total number of letters passed through this office during the year was 1,134,000; 790,000 were mailed within the colony; 151,000 were received from the United Kingdom; 193,000 were received from Canada, the United States, and from other countries; the increase over 1889 was 12,000. The total number of registered letters in 1890, was 26,912, being an increase of 4,320 over the preceding year.

Registration has now become a distinct branch, and has assumed large and ever increasing proportions. It is of importance that proper facilities should be provided to afford the means of carefully guarding against mishaps and irregularities, and these are likely to occur while the present insufficient accommodation continues. An office should be provided, separate from the main office, having a window open to the public for the sole purposes of registration. The more the value of registration is understood, the more will the public avail of its advantages. It rarely happens that a registered letter is lost, and when it does go astray, the loss can be located; whereas of a missing unregistered letter, generally, no trace can be found.

Postage Stamps.

The total amount realized by sales was \$32,398.35; excess over the previous year \$2,273.85. Stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers are being increasingly used. The amount realized from this source has been \$1,706.66.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Postal Orders.		
	1889.	1890.
Number issued by St. John's office.....	758	1,484
Number issued by outport offices... ..	308	607
Value of orders issued at St. John's	\$2,084 88	\$4,079 40
Value of orders issued by outport offices... ..	\$655 56	\$1,133 88
Commission derivable.	\$48 70	\$94 10
Commission payable to the United Kingdom	\$24 35	\$47 05
Parcel-Post.		
	1889.	1890.
Number of parcels received from the United Kingdom... ..	1,563	1,603
Number of parcels despatched	280	276
Total postage accruing	\$481 95	\$528 27
Proportion of postage due to the United Kingdom	\$49 65	\$54 90
Customs duties collected on parcels received from the United Kingdom.....	\$1,516 68	\$2,185 83
Number of parcels received from Canada..	123	214
Number of parcels despatched.	104	115
Total postage accruing.	\$81 07	\$97 85
Proportion of postage due Canada	\$27 15	\$21 10
Customs duties collected on parcels received from Canada	\$86 57	\$110 66

The rates of postage on "parcel-post" with the United Kingdom and with Canada are excessive, and serve to hinder the more general use of what is proved to be a most useful convenience in connection with postal departments.

Correspondence will be opened with the postal authorities in the United Kingdom and in Canada, with a view to securing reduced rates of postage for the parcel-post.

Up to this time there is not a parcel-post with the United States, either with Canada or Newfoundland.

By the adoption of careful regulations such a post might be operated successfully, and be found of value to the public.

Inquiry will be made as to whether this post cannot be established.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

A further extension of the system, *via* England, has been arranged to embrace the following countries:—Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Fiji, Norfolk Island, Tristan d'Acunha, Tunis, Turk's Islands, and Victoria.

Post-office Savings' Banks.

This matter has not received particular attention since last reporting; but it should not be lost sight of.

Railway Travelling Post-office.

Attention was called, in the last report of the department, to the insufficiency of the accommodation provided on the railway for postal purposes. The limited space allotted renders it impossible to handle mail-matter with proper care. As formerly represented, a full half of a second-class car would be no more than sufficient.

It is hoped the necessary measures may be taken to secure this much-needed improvement without further delay.

Coastal Steam.

It affords pleasure to record the continued regularity and efficiency with which the steamships *Volunteer* and *Conscript* performed the coastal mail service during 1890.

A trip round the Island was made in July—the *Conscript* going west, and the *Volunteer* going north. It would not be any improvement, but the reverse, to change the present system to one of all-round voyages, as the latter plan would not afford equal postal, freight, or passenger facilities.

Steamship "Harlaw."

This steamer made seventeen trips between Halifax and Channel, and from thence, as last year, calling at Codroy, Bay St. George, Bay of Islands, and at Bonne Bay; and on alternate trips proceeding as far as Flower's Cove, in the Straits of Belle Isle, calling at Cow Head, Port-au-Choix, and Port Saunders. The *Harlaw* arrived at Channel, on her first trip in the present year, on the fourth of May, and continued the service up to the end of December.

Labrador Mail Service.

The steamship *Lady Glover* commenced this service on the fourth of July, which terminated on the 24th of October—seven round trips being made from Battle Harbor to Nain, calling at thirty intermediate ports going north, and at forty-one returning south.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Ocean Mail Service.

The past record of the Allan Line of steamers, under contract to perform this service, for punctuality and efficiency, was fully sustained throughout the year, except in the following instance, which deserves notice:—The *Nova Scotian* arrived from Liverpool on the 3rd of April, followed by the *Caspian* on the 24th of the same month, and by the *Carthaginian* on the 10th of May; and yet it was not until the 14th of May that the first steamer arrived at St. John's for the despatch of mails to the United Kingdom.

This long interval was found to operate injuriously against the public interest, and ought not to be repeated in the future.

Nineteen fortnightly mails were received, from Liverpool, from April to the end of the year.

The nineteen passages from Liverpool to St. John's were made in the following time: two in six days (in October); one in seven days; seven in eight days; five in nine days; one in ten days; and three in eleven days. The eleven days' passages were: two in May, and one in November.

From the west, the steamers leaving Halifax on Mondays arrived at St. John's on Wednesdays, with one exception—the *Carthaginian*, July 10th, Thursday.

Upon the termination of the Allans' steamers service for the season, the steamships *Conscript* and *Volunteer* made fortnightly voyages with mails to Halifax, which service was commenced on the 18th of January and terminated on the 24th of April, and was performed with commendable punctuality.

Intermediate mails were despatched to and received from Canada during the year by the "Red-Cross Line" steamers, affording additional postal facilities, which were of decided service to the public, and were much appreciated.

Placentia Bay Mail Service.

The steamship *Hercules* continues to perform this service, which has been fairly carried out. A trial trip to Sydney was made, calling at Harbor Briton in addition to the usual mail ports; but it was found not to answer. This steamer should never be taken from her regular

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

route, but ought to perform her usual trips north and west, alternately, without interruption.

Regularity in the appointed days for starting on the north and west trips could be observed.

Notre Dame Bay Service.

Mr. Tulk, of Ladle Cove, resumed the service performed in 1889 by the steam-launch *Swallow*, connecting with the *Conscript* at Fogo, and thence to Indian Islands, Musgrave Harbor, Ladle Cove, and Rocky Bay, returning to Fogo by the same route. Change Islands, Barr'd Islands, Tilton Harbor and Seldom-Come-By, which were connected last year with the *Swallow's* service, were supplied by couriers during the present year.

Sailing Packets.

A packet runs weekly from Fox Harbor to Heart's Content, calling at five ports in Random Sound, being under the command of Mr. Richard Seward, who has performed the service satisfactorily.

Mr. Milley's packet, between Trinity and New Perlican, made weekly trips, except when prevented by ice.

In Fortune Bay three mail-packets continued the service of long standing: Philip Grandy's packet between Bay L'Argent and Belleoram and St. Jacques, connecting fortnightly with the *Volunteer*, and calling at eight harbors; William White's packet between Harbor Briton and Garnish, calling at English Harbor west, Sagona and Brunette; and Tibbo's packet, between Harbor Briton and LaPoile, calling fortnightly at harbors.

Bay L'Argent Road.

There is no probability of this road being rendered fit for wheel-traffic for many years, unless special attention is given to the matter. During 25 years \$1,000 annually have been expended, for which there is very inadequate return. It is important that this road should be completed, so that mail communication with Fortune Bay, especially, but further west, also, may have this new means of transit. Were this road open for wheel traffic, there is no doubt it would be largely availed of by the travelling public.

Overland Winter Mails, West.

The first mail was despatched to Channel on the 13th of January, and fortnightly thereafter. At and from Channel, couriers

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

arranged to connect, conveyed mails to Codroy, Bay St. George, Bay of Islands, Bonne Bay, and Flowers Cove in the Straits of Belle Isle, and thence to Griquet, Conche and Inglee. The average time of transit to Bonne Bay was $16\frac{1}{2}$ days.

Overland Mail Route.

The arrangements for the conduct of this mail are always carefully adjusted in advance, the great northern districts being dependent solely for their mail-matter on the overland couriers. Fifty-four couriers are employed on this service, which was commenced on the 21st of January and terminated on the 15th of April. The mails are despatched by train to Broad Cove station, where couriers connect and proceed around the heads of Trinity and Bonavista Bays, and on to Little Bay and Tilt Cove, and thence to White Bay, calling at all offices on the route.

At Clode Sound branch couriers convey the mail-matter belonging to Salvage, and at Gander Bay branch couriers take charge of mail-matter for Fogo and Twillingate; the northern couriers pursuing their course to Exploits, Hall's Bay and Little Bay. The average time occupied in transit of mails to Little Bay, 1890, was $16\frac{3}{4}$ days.

Dog-teams are indispensable in this service, and while sheep-preservation may demand the extinction of dogs, care should be taken to have exceptions made in favor of dogs used for the winter mail service; which, from Channel to Bonne Bay, &c., must continue as at present.

The completion of the railroad to the Exploits will supplant the means of locomotion now applicable to the despatch of mails. During the construction of the railroad, arrangements should be made to forward mails according as rails are laid and operated.

Winter Mails to Labrador.

Three mails were despatched during the winter months, *via* Quebec, to Blanc Sablon, and thence to Battle Harbor, Cartwright, and Rigoulette, Labrador; in connection with which the post-office established at Blanc Sablon was found to be of service.

New Offices.

Nineteen new offices were opened during the year. One of these at Hall's Bay Junction was indispensable to supply necessary

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

accommodation to the railway operatives working on the new line. The Placentia office is undergoing repairs and enlargement, as it was found altogether unsuited to the increase of work in that office.

Amended Postal Law.

Although a revision of the law was found to be impossible during the last session of Parliament, owing to pressure of other business, yet sufficient progress was made to warrant the belief that the needed changes will be perfected during the next session.

Salaries of Officials.

Attention was drawn in the preceding report to the disparity existing in the salaries of postal officials as compared with those in other departments of the Government.

Several of these salaries are so inadequate as to call for immediate change.

Post-office Inspector.

The more frequent disappearance of letters, especially those containing money, being unregistered letters, suggests that the appointment of an inspector should not be any longer deferred. There are other cogent reasons besides the one instance referred to which strengthen the suggestion.

The dimensions to which the postal system has now attained in Newfoundland renders a minute and personal inspection of all the offices a matter of necessity.

It cannot be too strongly enforced that none other than one trained in the work of the department could efficiently discharge the duties of inspector; and that the requisite training does not come from an apprenticeship of a year or two.

Similarity in Names of Places.

There is constant confusion and inconvenience from so many places being called by the same name. In one district alone, three names represent nine settlements, and in every district the anomaly exists. It is in the interest of the public that this matter should be inquired into, and the necessary remedy applied.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The ratio of increase of money-order business has been affected by the issue of "postal orders," which have been used in substitution

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

of money-orders to a larger extent than in the preceding year; for example, in 1889 the number of orders issued was 1,066, for \$2,740.44; in 1890 the number of orders issued was 2,091, for \$5,213.28.

Reduced Rates of Postage.

The rates of postage operating between Canada and the United States is 3 cents per *ounce* weight; throughout Canada, 3 cents; and throughout the United States, 2 cents per ounce. When deemed practicable, Newfoundland rates should be made to assimilate. Meantime the *ounce* weight should be substituted for *half* ounce, and local "parcel-post" rates should be made 8 cents per pound weight, and 5 cents per pound, or fraction of a pound, additional.

Respectfully submitted,

J. O. FRASER,

Postmaster-General.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

St. John's, Newfoundland,

31st December, 1890.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

45

Statement shewing the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, and the Commission accruing thereon, at the several Money Order offices in operation, during the year ending 31st December, 1890.

No.	Offices.	Orders issued.		Commis- sion received.	Orders paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
1	Bay Bulls	25	\$191 58	\$3 67	25	\$512 88
2	Bay of Islands	64	1,596 45	13 79	60	1,647 62
3	Bay Roberts	172	3,522 31	33 76	189	2,969 84
4	Bett's Cove	52	813 82	6 72	1	45
5	Blackhead	41	446 66	5 34	23	286 48
6	Bonavista	84	596 87	7 71	95	2,215 94
7	Bonne Bay	25	296 81	3 41	19	495 66
8	Brigus	212	2,985 75	32 83	234	3,604 36
9	Britannia Cove	21	149 83	2 43	1	20 00
10	Burgeo	162	2,058 57	21 24	21	432 03
11	Burin	98	1,336 13	14 68	53	1,319 16
12	Carbonear	374	6,989 74	66 79	508	6,926 60
13	Catalina	46	549 62	7 52	44	1,001 08
14	Change Islands	16	169 74	1 97	.....	.....
15	Channel	185	3,595 25	38 94	34	656 56
16	Exploits	24	305 02	3 44	4	60 72
17	Ferryland	31	515 08	5 99	58	1,230 32
18	Fogo	69	582 02	10 01	47	1,106 40
19	Fortune	97	2,711 61	22 91	30	696 10
20	Grand Bank	205	4,539 13	43 81	18	360 35
21	Grand River Gut ..	46	795 64	7 92	5	80 37
22	Greenspond	69	933 64	9 28	79	1,126 96
23	Harbor Briton	118	1,754 63	18 60	35	630 50
24	Harbor Grace	823	18,803 23	195 16	624	10,540 81
25	Harbor Main	37	723 02	4 49	48	1,015 14
26	Heart's Content	305	3,054 36	37 13	49	1,050 81
27	Herring Neck	14	157 00	2 18	15	304 64
28	Holyrood	11	194 74	1 34	28	542 37
29	King's Cove	52	640 42	7 39	50	803 20
30	Lamalaine	7	117 63	95	11	297 36
31	LaPoile	23	421 94	5 39	4	14 11
32	Little Bay	450	10,160 80	83 99	87	2,238 54
	<i>Forwarded</i>	3958	\$71,709 04	\$720 78	2499	\$44,187 36

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing the number and amount of Money Orders issued and paid, and the commission accruing thereon at the several Money Order offices in operation, during the year ending 31st December, 1890—(Concluded.)

No.	Offices.	Orders issued.		Commis- sion received.	Orders paid.	
		No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
	<i>Brought forward.</i>	3958	\$71,709 04	\$720 78	2499	\$44,187 36
33	Lower Island Cove.				5	165 20
34	Musgrave Harbor...	41	1,344 65	7 87	1	50 00
35	New Harbor.....	20	84 45	2 00	7	104 48
36	Old Perlican.....	17	54 11	1 57	33	753 82
37	Placentia.....	57	674 77	5 22	66	1,684 40
38	Pushthrough.....	1	13 00	0 10	1	4 20
39	Rose Blanche.....	104	1,687 82	16 68	20	426 91
40	St. George.....	26	708 43	7 32	31	849 19
41	St. Jacques.....	47	967 38	9 81	15	376 26
42	St. John's.....	5433	134,389 29	1,481 10	3594	62,624 03
43	St. Mary's.....				56	1,044 13
44	Salmon, Cove (Har- bor Main).....	5	148 91	0 85	5	38 35
45	Shoal Harbor.....	34	297 47	4 78	5	91 88
46	Spoon Cove.....	35	1,091 06	11 05		
47	Tilt Cove.....	152	3,196 88	31 21	9	148 76
48	Trepassey.....	61	940 00	6 74	13	186 48
49	Trinity.....	98	1,429 68	14 04	79	1,680 03
50	Twillingate.....	225	3,856 36	46 22	69	1,535 99
	Total.....	10314	222,594 18	2,367 32	6508	\$115,951 47

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

 POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

46

 Commission Account, for the year 1890,

DR.

To proportion paid British, Dominion, and United States offices	\$532 48
To amount passed to revenue account, 31st Dec., 1890 ..	1,840 00
To balance carried to credit of account, 1891	8 85
	<hr/>
	\$2,381 33
	<hr/>

CR.

By balance from 1889.....	\$14 01
By cash received for commission on orders issued in New- foundland	2,367 32
	<hr/>
	\$2,381 33
	<hr/>

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing the extent of Money Order transactions with the United Kingdom, Dominion of Canada, and the United States, during the year ending 31st Dec., 1890.

ORDERS ISSUED IN	NO.	AMOUNT.
Newfoundland payable in the United Kingdom...	2,568	\$51,946 54
“ “ the Dominion of Canada	2,987	76,907 02
“ “ the United States.....	1,769	38,124 23
	<u>7,324</u>	<u>166,977 79</u>
The United Kingdom payable in Newfoundland	459	\$6,426 50
The Dominion of Canada payable in “	1,592	25,585 89
The United States, payable in “	1,519	28,350 75
	<u>3,570</u>	<u>\$60,363 14</u>

Summary of Money Order transactions for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

ORDERS ISSUED IN	No.	Amount.
Newfoundland payable in the United Kingdom...	2,568	\$51,946 54
“ “ the Dominion of Canada	2,987	76,907 02
“ “ the United States.....	1,769	38,124 23
“ “ Newfoundland.....	2,990	55,616 39
	<u>10,314</u>	<u>222,594 18</u>
The United Kingdom payable in Newfoundland	459	\$6,426 50
The Dominion of Canada payable in “	1,592	25,585 89
The United States payable in Newfoundland.....	1,519	28,350 75
	<u>3,570</u>	<u>\$60,363 14</u>

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

49

Comparative statement of the Money Order Branch of the
Newfoundland Post-office, for the years 1888-89-90.

Money Orders issued in Newfoundland.	1888.		1889.		1890.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Payable in		\$		\$		\$
The U. Kingdom..	3150	48,272.16	2746	52,448.08	2568	51,946.54
The Dom. of Can..	2335	53,441.96	2747	69,110.81	2987	76,907.02
The United States..	1555	23,433.95	1952	44,268.65	1769	38,124.23
Newfoundland	2810	58,249.58	2827	60,016.41	2990	55,616.39
		183,387.65		225,843.95		222,594.18
Commission ..		1,979.41		2,374.93		2,367.32
Total	9850	185,367.06	10272	228,218.88	10314	224,961.50
Money Orders paid in Newfoundland.						
Issued by						
The U. Kingdom..	378	4,983.70	446	5,992.04	453	6,198.86
The Dom. of Can..	1294	22,092.03	1616	27,609.21	1552	24,721.09
The United States..	1227	22,674.66	1315	23,961.48	1463	27,737.96
Newfoundland	2659	52,625.00	2882	60,906.40	3040	57,293.56
Total	5558	102,375.39	6259	118,469.13	6508	115,951.47

T. S. DWYER,
Superintendent.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

 POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

 Dr. The Postmaster-General of Newfoundland in account

1890.

Jan'y 1—	To balance from 1889 account		\$290 91
Dec. 31	“ postage on correspondence per British and American packets during the year	\$947 70	
	“ amount of inland postage	924 15	
	“ amount of postage on way and loose letters	233 59	
	“ amount of postage on unpaid letters posted at St. John's for town delivery	9 81	
		<hr/>	2,115 25
	“ amount of rent from box-holders, viz.:—St. John's	584 35	
	Harbor Grace	27 20	
	Carbonear	28 27	
	Twillingate	2 50	
		<hr/>	642 30
	“ amount of commission on money-orders	1,840 00	
	“ amount of poundage on postal orders	71 40	
		<hr/>	1,911 40
	“ amount of post'g stamps, post cards, wrappers and envelopes, sold the year		32,398 35
	“ amount sea postage from the United States	2,105 37	
	“ amount of postage on parcels from United Kingdom	313 11	
		<hr/>	2,418 48
			<hr/>
			<u>\$39,776 69</u>

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

with the Local Government, year ended Dec. 31, 1890. Cr.

1890.

Dec. 31.—By amount paid Receiver General.	\$37,240 00
“ amount of postage on returned letters	164 28
“ amount of postage on official correspond- ence during the year.	87 97
“ amount paid for special mail service and in- cidental expenses during the year	189 10
“ amount of postage stamps sent to office of the Universal Postal Union	26 45
“ amount paid for keys of boxes given up . .	7 40
“ amount of discount paid on stamps sold during the year.	1,255 72
“ amount paid Canada for transit postage of mails for United States and West Indies	380 54
“ Balance to 1891 account.	425 22

 \$39,776 69

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing the amount of Imperial and Inland Postage collected at the several Post-offices in the colony during the year ended 31st Dec., 1890.

Name of Post-office.	Amount.
Bay Bulls	\$5 35
Bay of Islands	13 36
Bay Roberts	60 04
Blackhead	31 94
Bonavista	12 08
Bonne Bay	10 01
Brigus	52 62
Burgeo	8 50
Burin	16 60
Carbonear	105 71
Catalina	10 07
Channel	17 49
Exploits	4 50
Ferryland	10 21
Fogo	15 12
Grand Bank	13 20
Greenspond	9 66
Harbor Briton	22 27
Harbor Grace	130 66
Heart's Content	31 31
King's Cove	9 52
LaPoile	4 61
Little Bay	27 14
Nipper's Harbor	4 17
Placentia	31 61
Rose Blanche	9 82
St. Georges	12 78
Spaniard's Bay	45 32
Tilt Cove	8 57
Trinity	14 23
Twillingate	26 80
	775 36
St. John's and Way-offices	1,339 89
	\$2,115 25

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing the Gross Revenue collected at the several Post-offices in Newfoundland, in postage and for stamps, etc., sold during the year ended 31st day of Dec., 1890.

Name of Post-office.	Postage collected.	Stamps sold.	Totals.
Bay Bulls	\$5 35	\$121 66	\$127 01
Bay of Islands	13 36	178 00	191 36
Bay Roberts	60 04	412 64	472 68
Blackhead	31 94	84 00	115 94
Bonavista	12 08	191 00	203 08
Bonne Bay	10 01	202 25	212 26
Brigus	52 62	687 65	740 27
Burgeo	8 50	213 50	222 00
Burin	16 60	72 24	88 84
Carbonear	105 71	1,055 50	1,161 21
Catalina	10 07	135 60	145 67
Channel	17 49	378 00	395 49
Exploits	4 59	134 00	138 59
Ferryland	10 21	151 50	161 71
Fogo	15 12	249 00	264 12
Grand Bank	13 20	147 00	160 20
Greenspond	9 66	262 06	271 72
Harbor Briton	22 27	317 76	340 03
Harbor Grace	130 66	1,829 30	1,959 96
Heart's Content	31 31	447 00	478 31
King's Cove	9 52	13 39	22 91
LaPoile	4 61	148 18	152 79
Little Bay	27 14	659 00	686 14
Nipper's Harbor	4 17	86 21	90 38
Placentia	31 61	369 25	400 86
Rose Blanche	9 82	203 35	213 17
Saint George's	12 78	172 50	185 28
Spaniard's Bay	45 32	217 40	262 72
Tilt Cove	8 57	234 90	243 47
Trinity	14 23	260 50	274 73
Twillingate	26 80	358 05	384 85
	775 36	9,992 39	10,767 75
St. John's and Way-offices	1,339 89	22,405 96	23,745 85
	\$2,115 25	\$32,398 35	\$34,513 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers, Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
Gen'l Post-office, St. John's	James O. Fraser..	Postmaster-Gen . . .	\$2,200 00
"	Geo. LeMessurier.	Chief Clerk & Acc't	1,200 00
"	John H. Freeman.	Second Clerk	750 00
"	John Higgins	Third Clerk	680 00
"	G.W. LeMessurier.	Ass't. Accountant.	650 00
"	James Campbell..	1st Desp'ch. officer.	600 00
"	Edward Devereux	2nd "	600 00
"	G. T. Thompson . . .	Registration Clerk.	475 00
"	Charles G. DuTot	P.P.C. & translator	600 00
"	John H. Clark	Assistant Clerk . . .	425 00
"	M. J. Aylward	" "	346 25
"	Robert Smyth	Letter Carrier	316 43
"	Walter Bennett . . .	"	221 88
"	John Newman	"	276 43
"	Allan C. Pitman . . .	"	160 75
"	Thomas Lewis	"	236 43
"	John Spurrell	"	236 43
"	Robert Thistle	Messenger	90 00
"	John Mesher	"	100 00
"	Michael Connors . . .	"	50 00
"	John Langmead	Fireman	265 00
"	E. LeMessurier	Office-keeper	120 00
Money Order office	Thos. S. Dwyer	Superintendent	1,000 00
"	Geo. B. Lloyd	"	600 00
"	Herbert Noel	Assistant Clerk	208 00
TRAVELLING POST-OFFICES.			
Coastal T.P.O., W.	J. W. Kinsella	Mail Clerk	525 00
" " "	N. Alex. Ewing	"	525 00
Railway T.P.O. . . .	James Cox	"	600 00
" " "	James Coughlan	"	600 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$14,657 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$14,657 60
Bay Bulls .. .	Martin Burke	Postmaster	107 50
Bay of Islands ..	Wm. H. Bagg	"	80 00
Bay Roberts	Hector Fraser	"	200 00
Blackhead	John C. Moores	"	60 00
Bonavista ..	Jas. Mifflin	"	120 00
Bonne Bay ..	John R. Roberts ..	"	80 00
Brigus	Sarah Stentaford ..	"	260 00
Britannia Cove ..	Pierce Currie	"	40 00
Brooklyn	M. D. Stares	"	40 00
Burgeo	John Cunningham ..	"	100 00
Burin	Thomas Winter	"	160 00
Carbonear ..	Tryphena Nicholl ..	"	330 00
Catalina	Cecilia Martin	"	70 00
Change Islands ..	Justinian Dowell ..	"	20 00
Channel	Nathan Smith	"	120 00
Exploits	Thos. Winsor	"	40 00
Ferryland	John Morry	" ..	100 00
Fogo	James Fitzgerald ..	"	160 00
Fortune	John E. Lake	"	50 00
Grand Bank	George R. Forsey ..	"	80 00
Grand River Gut ..	John Rolls	"	30 00
Greenspond	William Lang	"	120 00
Hall's Bay Junction	W. H. Bryson	"	8 00
Harbor Briton	Tryphena Birkett ..	"	200 00
Harbor Grace	A. T. Drysdale ..	"	450 00
"	John Foley	Letter Carrier ..	300 00
Harbor Main	Johanna Ezekiel ..	Postmistress ..	50 00
Heart's Content ..	George Moore	Postmaster	180 00
Herring Neck	Emily Miles	Postmistress	50 00
Holyrood ..	Ellen Veitch	"	50 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$18,313 10

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1800.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$18,313 10
King's Cove....	Patrick Murphy...	Postmaster	80 00
LaPoile.....	Thomas Mauger...	"	40 00
Little Bay.....	Richard D. Walsh.	"	200 00
Little Placentia ..	Alexander Burke..	"	70 00
Lower Isl'd Cove.	George Cooper....	"	30 00
New Harbor.....	Thos. Newhook...	"	24 00
New Perlican....	Francis Howell....	"	47 00
Nipper's Harbor .	S. J. Blackler.....	"	50 00
Old Perlican.....	George Tuff.....	"	50 00
Placentia.....	Emma Bradshaw..	Postmistress.....	200 00
Rose Blanche....	R. Furneaux.....	Postmaster	70 00
St. George.....	Chas. R. Bishop...	"	80 00
St. Jacques.....	Mrs. J. Snelgrove .	Postmistress.....	50 00
St. Lawrence....	M. Vavasseur.....	Postmaster	60 00
St. Mary's.....	Patrick Walsh....	"	60 00
Salmon Cove, Har- bor Main....	Edward Kennedy..	"	40 00
Shoal Harbor....	James S. Butler...	"	60 50
Spaniard's Bay...	Leah Earle.....	Postmistress.....	50 00
Tilt Cove.	Wm. Cunningham..	Postmaster	100 00
Trinity	Mary R. Buchanan.	Postmistress.....	180 00
Twillingate.....	Josiah Colborne..	Postmaster	180 00
Adams' Cove	John Evans....	"	16 00
Amherst Cove...	Thomas Ford.....	"	10 00
Anchor Point....	William Genge....	"	10 00
Anderson's Cove.	James Thornhill ..	"	10 00
Aquaforte. . . .	Peter Winsor.....	"	24 10
Baine Harbor .	Eli Gardner.....	"	10 00
Bald Nap.....	William Gulliford.	"	10 00
Bareneed.....	George F. Payne..	"	20 00
Baron's Island...	Eliza Shea	Postmistress.....	10 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$20,154 10

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$20,154 10
Bauline	Jemima King	Wayofficer	10 00
Bay-de-Verde....	Stephen Blundon..	"	24 00
Bay L'Argent....	Harriet Grandy...	"	10 00
Beaubois	George Dober.....	"	10 00
Belle Isle	Matthew Jackman..	"	10 00
Belloram	Julia Cluett	"	40 00
Benoits Cove	J. S. Evitt.....	"	10 00
Birchy Head....	Henry Halfyard...	"	10 00
Bird Island Cove.	Arthur Tilley.....	"	10 00
Bishop's Cove ...	Herbert Barrett...	"	12 00
Black River	A. M. Blackadar...	"	10 00
Bonaventure.....	William Field ...	"	20 00
Boxey.....	Clara M. Miles....	"	7 00
Branch	John W. English..	"	16 00
Brent's Cove....	John Carroll.....	"	10 00
British Harbor...	Arthur Gardner...	"	16 00
Broad Cove, Bay- de-Verde.....	Jabez LeGrow....	"	16 00
Bd.Cove, Bon'vsta	Patrick Lawton...	"	10 00
Bd. Cove, Trinity.	James Pilley.....	"	10 00
Brunette	Ambrose Thornhill.	"	10 00
Burgeo, Pl'a. Bay	James Chambers..	"	10 00
Burnt Bay	Nathaniel Turner..	"	10 00
Burnt Isld's, Bon.	Garrett Kelly.....	"	10 00
do. Bur. & LaP.	Philip H. Brock...	"	16 00
Burnt Point	Thomas Tucker...	"	16 00
Cape Broyle.....	Martin Cashin.....	"	40 00
Cape Freels	William Hann	"	10 00
Cape La Hune ..	Robert Keeping...	"	12 00
Cape Norman....	John Brewer	"	10 00
Caplin Bay	William Johnson..	"	16 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$20,575 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$20,575 60
Caplin Cove.....	Caroline Garland..	Wayofficer.....	10 00
Cat Harbor.....	Henry Robbins...	".....	10 00
Cat's Cove.....	Thomas O'Brien..	".....	10 00
Clarke's Beach...	William Newell...	".....	10 00
Clode Sound.....	Weston Spracklin..	".....	10 00
Coachman's Cove.	William Breen....	".....	16 00
do do	Mrs. Lacey.....	".....	1 50
Codroy.....	John Gillis.....	".....	16 00
Coley's Point....	Mary A. French...	".....	10 00
Collier's.....	John Cole.....	".....	10 00
Collier's Bay Cove	Uriah Thorn.....	".....	10 00
Conception Har..	Johanna Toole	".....	24 00
Conche.....	Kate Dower.....	".....	30 00
Connaigre.....	Sarah Harris.....	".....	10 00
Coomb's Cove...	Margaret Fiander..	".....	10 00
Cottell's Island..	Daniel Turner....	".....	12 00
Cow Head.....	John Payn, jr....	".....	10 00
Crabb's Brook...	Mrs. J. Pike.....	".....	10 00
Dildo.....	Albert Smith.....	".....	20 00
Elliott's Cove....	Aaron Smith.....	".....	10 00
Englee.....	Charles Hopkins..	".....	10 00
English Harbor, W	William Evans....	".....	20 00
do Trinity..	Henry G. Batstone.	".....	12 00
Fair Island.....	James Brown.....	".....	10 00
Fermeuse.....	William Trainor...	".....	24 00
do south side	J. O'Shaughnessey.	".....	10 00
Flat Islands, Bona-			
vista.....	Hannah Sampson..	".....	10 00
do Burin...	Henry W. Crann..	".....	16 00
Flat Rock.....	James Burke.....	".....	7 50
Flower's Cove...	Richard Norman..	".....	24 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$20,968 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$20,968 60
Fortune Harbor..	Richard Hamilton.	Way officer	20 00
Fox Cove.....	Mrs. Alice Fewer .	"	10 00
Fox Harbor, Pla-		"	10 00
centia	Bridget Duke.....		
do Trinity .	Eliza Seward	"	16 00
Freshwater	William S. Davis..	"	10 00
Freshwater Valley	DuBordieu & Thorpe	"	10 00
Gambo	Simeon Osmond...	"	20 00
Gander Bay.....	John Bursey	"	10 00
Gargamelle.....	Wm. Langdon	"	10 00
Garnish.....	Sabina Grandy.....	"	24 00
Gaultois	Richard Bradshaw.	"	40 00
George's Brook..	Charles Pilley	"	10 00
Georgetown, C.B	George Chalker... .	"	10 00
Glovertown	Elijah Burry.....	"	10 00
Gooseberry Island	Ambrose Jeans	"	10 00
Grates' Cove	William Meadus .. .	"	12 00
Gravels	Mrs. J. McDonald .	"	10 00
Great Burin.....	Benjamin Hollett..	"	6 25
Great Codroy....	James Downey.....	"	12 00
Green's Harbor ..	Hezekiah Burt.....	"	12 00
Grey Islands .. .	James Breen	"	10 00
Griffin's Harbor..	Joseph Power	"	2 00
Griquet	W. H. Alcock	"	20 00
Grole.....	John T. Jackman .	"	10 00
Hall's Bay	M. Curtis.....	"	10 00
Hant's Harbor ...	Jane A. Sealey.....	"	40 00
Happy Adventure.	James Handcock..	"	10 00
Harbor Buffett... .	Thos. E. Collett... .	"	20 00
H. Grace Junction	Miss Spracklin....	"	60 00
Harbor Mille.....	Edwin G. Collis...	"	10 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$21,432 85

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of Amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1800.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			\$21,432 85
Harry's Harbory..	Robert Upwards...	Wayofficer	10 00
Hatchet Cove....	Eliab Robins.....	"	10 00
Hauling Point ...	James Y. Sparks..	"	15 00
Haystack	William Coffin....	"	10 00
Head Fortune Bay	Abigail Miles.....	"	10 00
Heart's Delight..	Samuel Humphries.	"	10 00
Heart's Desire...	Miss Fanny Clark.	"	6 25
Hermitage Cove .	Martha Francis....	"	24 00
Hickman's Harbor	Joseph Pilley	"	16 00
Hodge's Cove....	James Drover.....	"	10 00
Holyrood, St. My's	Daniel St. Croix ..	"	12 00
Indian Arm	Edward Humby....	"	10 00
Indian Island....	Mrs. Eliz'th. Collins	"	10 00
Inner Island.....	Moses Davis.....	"	12 00
Ireland's Eye....	Thomas Cooper....	"	10 00
Iron Bound Is'ld.	Thomas Walsh.....	"	3 00
Island Cove	John Crane.....	"	24 00
James' Cove.....	George Haines....	"	
Jackson's Cove...	Henry Knight.....	"	10 00
Jersey Side.....	John Bradshaw....	"	17 50
Joe Batt's Arm ..	Thomas Deady....	"	10 00
Keels	Edward Penney....	"	10 00
Kilbride	Edward Norris....	"	10 00
Killegrews.....	William Tilley....	"	20 00
Ladle Cove.....	Abraham Tulk....	"	10 00
Lally Cove	Stephen Gould....	"	10 00
Lamaline.....	James Pitman	"	30 00
Lance Cove	A. J. Brown.....	"	10 00
Lance Cove, Belle Isle.....	William Clements.	"	10 00
LaPoile, Great Hr	Francis Read.....	"	16 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$21,798 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			\$21,798 60
Lark Harbor.....	Isaac Sheppard....	Way officer	10 00
LaScie	Daniel P. Duggan.	"	10 00
Lawn.....	Mrs. S. Fitzpatrick.	"	10 00
Leading Tickles..	Phoebe Alcock....	"	20 00
Lee Bight.....	Isaac Adey.....	"	10 00
Little Bay East..	Susan Thornhill...	"	10 00
Little Bay Island.	John Campbell....	"	40 00
Little Beaver Cove	Thos. Elliott	"	10 00
Little Codroy R'r.	Alex. McIsaacs ...	"	10 00
Long Hr. Crossing		"	2 00
Lord's Cove . . .	Thomas Isaacs....	"	6 25
Lower English Hr	Annie Hackett....	"	7 50
Manuels	Mrs. Sarah Roach .	"	20 00
Marystown	James Gover (Wm. Burfitt)	"	6 25
Merasheen	Mary Hennessey..	"	10 00
Mobile	Daniel Fitzgerald .	"	10 00
Morton's Harbor..	Mark Osmond	"	20 00
Mose Ambrose...	Bessie Yarn	"	10 00
Mosquito	Mrs. Ann Wells. .	"	5 00
Musgrave Harbor.	John B. Wheeler..	"	20 00
Musgrave Town..	Amy Brown.....	"	10 00
New Bay	Peter Moore.....	"	10 00
Newman's Cove..	Gilbert Tilley. . .	"	10 00
Northern Arm...	Cathrine Woodford	"	16 00
Northern Bay....	Mary Hogan.....	"	16 00
Northern Bight..	Edward Benson...	"	12 00
North River.....	John Brian.....	"	12 00
Northwest Arm..	Mrs. Fred'k. Martin	"	10 00
Ochre Pit Cove ..	Bridget Perfect...	"	16 00
Oderin	Mary Maddocks...	"	24 00
<i>Forwarded</i> . . .			\$22,181 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward</i>			\$22,181 60
Open Hall	George Shears	Wayofficer	16 00
Paradise	Patrick Haley	"	24 00
Pass Island	William Strickland	"	10 00
Peddleton	Francis Peddle	"	16 00
Placentia Junction	George Hall	"	5 00
Perry's Cove	Rachel Kellaway	"	16 00
Petites	James M. Arnold	"	10 00
Petty Harbor	Jacob Bishop	"	16 00
Pilley's Island	F. W. Andrews	"	12 00
Plate Cove	John Cheevers	"	10 00
Pool's Cove	Henrietta Cross	"	10 00
Pool's Island	Peter House	"	12 00
Port-de-Grave	James B. Butler	"	30 00
Portugal Cove	Martin Bolger	"	30 00
Pouch Cove	John Easterbrook	"	20 00
Presque	S. L. Sullivan	"	20 00
Pushthrough	Henry Camp	"	30 00
Rameo	William Collins	"	10 00
Ram's Island	David Fitzpatrick	"	10 00
Red Island	Elizabeth Dunphy	"	10 00
Rencontre, For- tune Bay	Catherine Giovanni	"	12 00
do Hermitage B	Joseph Earle	"	12 00
Renews	Margaret Jackman	"	40 00
Riverhead H. Gr'ce	John Coady	"	50 00
do St. Mary's	Edward Lee	"	10 00
Robinson's Bight	Job Pilley	"	10 00
Robinson's Head	Thos. W. T. Evans	"	10 00
Russell's Cove	Stephen Durdell	"	10 00
Sagona	Stephen Snooks	"	10 00
Saint Ann's	Ann Denief	"	10 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$22,672 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			\$22,672 60
St. Anthony	Joseph Moore	Wayofficer	24 00
St. Brides	J. E. Conway	"	16 00
St. John's, Central	Maria Rouse	"	100 00
do Garrison Hill	Mary Delancy	"	40 00
do King's Bri'ge	Richard Hayes	"	50 00
do Riverhead	Henry Collis	"	80 00
do South Side	Leah Taylor	"	44 00
Salmon C've, Port- de-Grave	Mary Jane Hussey	"	12 00
do Trinity	Fred. Gabriel	"	22 00
Salmonier	Mary Carew	"	30 00
Salmonier, south	Bridget Cormack	"	10 00
Salvage	James Burden	"	50 00
Scilly Cove	Jacob Hiscock	"	20 10
Seal C'e Bonavista	George Prince	"	10 00
do Harbor Main	Mr. Morgan	"	2 50
do Trinity	Jesse Buckler	"	10 00
Seldom-Come-By	P. Newell	"	10 00
Ship Cove	Mrs. Mary Randall	"	15 00
Shoal Bay	Elias Jerritt	"	10 00
Shoe Cove	Geo. Morgan	"	10 00
Sound Island	Philip Brown	"	20 00
S. Side, H. Grace	Arch. Noseworthy	"	64 00
do St. George's	Annie Morris	"	12 00
Snook's Harbor	William Smith	"	10 00
Spoon Cove	Geo. M. Goddard	"	17 50
Stephenville	Joseph McLellan	"	10 00
Stock&Knight'sC's	Catherine Hynes	"	10 00
Summerside	Thomas Carter	"	10 00
Swain's Island	George Hann	"	12 00
Sweet Bay	Mark Walker	"	10 00
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$23,413 60

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Postmasters, Way Officers,
Clerks and Assistants, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Name of office.	Officer's name.	Service.	Amount.
<i>Brought forward.</i>			\$23,413 60
Thoroughfare . . .	Thomas Mills	Wayofficer	10 00
Three Arms	J. B. Wells	"	10 00
Tickle Cove	Adam Skiffington	"	12 00
Tickle Har. Cross- ing	P. F. Power	"	2 00
Tilton	Stephen Gosse	"	10 00
Tilton Harbor . . .	Martha Dwyer	"	12 00
Tizzard's Harbor . .	Joseph Osmond	"	10 00
Toad's Cove	Catherine Driscoll	"	16 00
Topsail	Joseph Moyses	"	20 00
Torbay	John Maguire and M. Goss	"	20 00
Trepassey	James Murphy	"	50 00
Trinity, east	Reginald Mills	"	24 00
Trouty	Fredk. Gover	"	10 00
Troytown, Bona'ta		"	10 00
Twillingate, south . .	John Davis	"	10 00
Upp. Small Point . .	Grace Hayden	"	10 00
Valen Island	Lucretia Lockyer	"	20 00
Victoria Village . .	Sarah Powell	"	5 00
Western Arm, Rocky Bay	Matilda Parsons	"	10 00
Western Bay	Jane Kennedy	"	30 00
Western Cove	William Rice	"	10 00
Western Mail Boat . .	Michael Coffee	"	24 00
West P't, LaPoile . .	Peter McDermot	"	7 50
White Rocks	Aaron Stone	"	15 00
Witless Bay	James Shanahan	"	30 00
Woody Island	James B. Williams	"	10 00
			\$23,811 10

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

54
Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others, for conveyance of Mails, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
Baine Harbor and Bay L'Argent .	George Bamfield	\$100 00
Baine Harbor and Burin	George Pearce	8 00
Bay of Islands and St. George	William Pennell	10 00
Bay L'Argent and Belleoram	Philip Grandy	548 00
Bay Roberts and Brigus	Adriel Hierlihy	170 00
Bay Roberts and Coley's Point	Stephen French	40 00
Bay Roberts and Port-de-Grave	John Andrews	120 00
Bay Roberts and Tilton	Moses Gosse	435 40
Birchy Head and Woody Point	Thomas Upwards	29 00
Bonne Bay and Port-au-Choix	William Kelly	12 00
Bonne Bay and Flower's Cove	Ferries, winter 1890	5 25
Brigus and Cupids	M. & Jane LeDrow	80 00
Brigus and Salmon Cove station	Rabbitts & Strickland	740 00
Brigus South and Main road	John Battecock	12 00
Brooklyn and James' Cove	George Haines	20 00
Burin and Beaubois	M. Hunt	40 00
Burin and Garnish	John Baker	100 00
Carbonear and Freshwater	William S. Davis	40 00
Carbonear and New Perlican	Joseph Peers	435 00
Carbonear and Western Bay	James Evans	225 00
Change Islands and Beaver Cove	Thomas M. Day	14 00
Channel and Codroy	John Downey	128 00
Channel and Isle-aux-Morts	George LeFriend	67 50
Channel and St. George	William Blanchard	20 00
Coachman's and Western Coves	James Sparks	120 00
Collier's Bay and Chance Cove	Solomon Miller	40 00
Collier's Bay and New Harbor	Elisha Etford	83 00
Coombs' Cove and St. Jacques	Edward Bartlett	25 00
Exploits and Dominion Point	Samuel Budgel	120 00
Exploits and Burnt Bay	Matthew Arnold	5 00
Fermeuse North and Riverhead	Michael Rossiter	20 00
Fermeuse South and Riverhead	Joseph Green	12 00
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$3,824 15

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others, for conveyance of Mails, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$3,824 15
Flat Islands and Burin.....	Henry W. Crann.....	6 00
Flower's Cove and Lance-au-Loup	Richard Norman.....	40 00
Fogo and Change Islands.....	John King.....	80 00
Fogo and Seldom-Come-By.....	Elizabeth Willis.....	50 00
Fogo and Tilton Harbor.....	Philip Coats.....	61 25
Fortune Hr., N. Bay and Exploits.	Richard Hamilton....	60 00
Fox Harbor and Northern Bight..	Edward Benson.....	109 20
Fox Harbor and Railway Crossing	Mr. Duke.....	30 00
Gargamelle and Flower's Cove....	William Langdon....	11 00
Gaultois and Hermitage.....	Samuel Dowding....	140 00
Glovertown and Traytown.....	Elijah Burry.....	8 00
Goulds and Petty Harbor.....	Emanuel Chafe.....	80 00
Grand River Gut and Codroy.....	John Rolls.....	7 20
Grates Cove and New Perlican....	George Howell.....	240 00
Greenspond and Cape Freels.....	William Spurrell....	100 00
Greenspond and Ladle Cove.....	Benjamin Tulk.....	270 00
Greenspond and Pool's Island....	John Abbott.....	20 00
Griquet and Cape Norman.....	Henry Bowfish.....	60 00
Griquet and Flower's Cove.....	Henry Bowfish.....	24 00
Griquet and Quirpon.....	John Guy.....	12 00
Hall's Bay and Little Bay.....	William King.....	53 00
Harbor Briton and Burnt Islands..	William Tibbo.....	800 00
Harbor Briton and Garnish.....	Thomas White.....	540 00
Harbor Briton and Hermitage.....	John Harris.....	138 48
Harbor Grace and Carbonear.....	Robert Lahey.....	435 40
Harbor Grace and Railway T.P.O.	Robert Lahey.....	186 60
Harbor Main and Conception Hr..	William Brick.....	192 00
Harbor Mille and Head of Bay....	Charles Barnes.....	48 00
Heart's Content and Hant's Hr....	Eliel Hopkins.....	108 00
Heart's Content and Shoal Bay....	Thomas Faust.....	120 00
Heart's Content and Shoal Harbor.	Edmund Seward....	876 00
Herring Neck and Twillingate....	E. Miles.....	2 00
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$8,732 28

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others, for conveyance of Mails, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$8,732 28
Jersey Har. and Little Bay, (west)	Charles White.....	8 00
Killegrews and Railway T.P.O...	William Tilley.....	24 00
King's Cove and Bonavista	Thomas Ford.....	64 00
King's Cove and Plate Cove....	Michael Devine.....	132 00
Ladle Cove and Rocky Bay.....	Samson Whelan. . .	36 00
Lark Harbor and Birchy Cove....	Stephen Molbon . . .	100 00
Lawn Ferry.....	Andrew Strong.....	24 00
Little Bay, west, and Jersey Har..	William Rose.....	16 00
New Harbor and Railway T.P.O }	Edward Woodman }	192 00
New Harbor and Shoal Bay . . }		
Nipper's Harbor and Three Arms.	Thomas Snow	18 00
Pass Island and Grole.	James Fudge.....	14 40
Pillar Box, Burin	*E. A. Payu.....	20 00
Placentia and Branch.....	Pierce Burke	208 00
Placentia and Little Placentia . .	Alexander Burke....	92 00
Placentia and Railway Station... .	Edward Sinnott.....	400 00
Pouch Cove and Bauline.	Richard King.....	22 50
Rose Blanche and Burnt Islands..	William Hilliard . . .	50 00
St. Anthony and Griquet.....	Moore & Alcock . . .	6 00
St. Bride's and Cape St. Mary's... .	Lawrence Connors . .	13 00
St. George and Bonne Bay	Adolph Garnier.....	20 00
St. George and Gravels.....	John Chinn.	160 00
St. George and Highlands	John Macpherson . . .	120 00
St. George and South Side.....	Philip Morris	20 00
St. Jacques and Belleoram.....	J. Snelgrove.....	8 00
St. John's and Broad Cove.	David Tucker.....	80 00
St. John's and Portugal Cove....	Martin Bolger.....	100 00
St. John's and Pouch Cove	John Easterbrooke... .	160 00
St. John's and Railway T.P.O... .	William Coughlan... .	400 00
St. John's and carrier's wards.....	William Coughlan... .	20 00
St. John's and Toad's Cove.....	William Coughlan... .	400 00
St. John's and Torbay.....	John Maguire.....	30 00
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$11,690 18
	*2 years.	

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement of amounts paid to Contractors and others, for conveyance of Mails, during year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Route.	Contractor's name.	Amount.
<i>Amount brought forward</i>		\$11,690 18
St. Kyran's and Paradise	Thomas Sullivan	160 00
St. Lawrence and Lamaline	M. H. Slaney	94 50
St. Mary's and Holyrood, C. B.	Mary Carew	800 00
St. Mary's and Peter's River	Daniel St. Croix	100 00
Salvage and Gambo	Patrick Daley	120 00
Salvage and Greenspond	Joseph Dyke	174 00
Salvage and Happy Adventure	Albert Lane	8 00
Shoal Harbor and Bald Nap	John Pittman	20 00
Shoal Harbor and British Harbor	Joseph Pittman	224 00
Sound Island and Newton	Joseph Giles	12 00
Southern Bay and Sweet Bay	William Ryan	20 00
Southern End and Change Islands	John King	10 00
Spaniard's Bay and Island Cove	John Crane	106 00
Tilt Cove and Round Harbor	Bryan Connel	100 00
Tilt Cove and Round Harbor	John Squires	32 50
Toad's Cove and Renews	John Fowler	400 00
Topsail and Railway T.P.O.	Joseph Moyse	80 00
Torbay and Flat Rock	James Burke	60 00
Trepassey and Renews	James Murphy	10 00
Trinity and Bonavista	Thomas White	180 00
Trinity and British Harbor	Richard Hiscock	60 00
Trinity and Brooklyn	Francis Stares	200 00
Trinity and English Harbor	Henry G. Batstone	20 00
Trinity and King's Cove	George DeGrish	136 00
Trinity and New Perlican	John Milley	936 00
Twillingate and Moreton's Harbor	Henry Pearce	80 00
Twillingate and South Side	Davis & Gillett	20 00
Western Bay and Bay-de-Verde	Samuel Perfect	228 00
		\$16,081 18

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Statement shewing the number of Registered Letters received and sent through the General Post-office, St. John's, during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Mailed at General Post-Office and forwarded.....	8,962
Received from outports and abroad, and forwarded	4,154
Received from outports and abroad, and delivered at St. John's	13,796
	<u>26,912</u>
Returned to writers, as persons addressed could not be found	<u>22</u>
Increase over 1889	<u>4,320</u>

Statement of Letters received at the Dead-Letter Office, Nfld., during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

DEAD LETTERS RECEIVED.	NUMBER.
Returned from	
Great Britain	183
Dominion of Canada	628
United States	652
Barbados	9
Gibraltar	2
Bahamas	1
Post-offices in Newfoundland	4,793
Total	<u>6,268</u>
Returned to	
HOW DISPOSED OF.	
Great Britain	775
Dominion of Canada	667
United States	1,484
Writers in Newfoundland	2,612
Dead-letters without signature	262
Returned dead-letters	468
	<u>6,268</u>

GEO. LEMESSURIER,
Accountant.

J. O. FRASER,
Postmaster-General.

POOR RETURNS.

Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor

Districts.	January.	February.	March.
St. John's (permanent) ..	\$457 30	\$450 70	\$446 70
St. John's (casual)	1,446 10	1,632 95	1,723 00
Orphanages .....	.....	.....	1,642 70
Incidentals	93 85	3 33	4 73
Brigus	1,777 62	234 85	154 60
Burin	612 85	787 20	204 88
Bay-de-Verde	942 55	629 35	545 19
Burgeo and LaPoile.....	721 37	570 50	107 50
Bonavista	942 15	294 25	100 70
Carbonear	537 59	498 60	543 10
Fortune Bay	750 37	519 70	190 40
Ferryland	1,051 67	329 10	265 90
Harbor Grace	2,049 12	769 87	651 77
Harbor Main	1,462 60	284 18	339 35
Placentia and St. Mary's .	444 85	152 59	271 55
Trinity	1,642 50	605 78	573 75
Twillingate	314 00	1,047 50	108 00
Fogo	189 70	37 20	140 90
St. George's	231 20	89 85	256 00
St. Barbe's	343 20	38 20	39 40
Labrador	191 60	4 70	6 20

POOR RETURNS.

during the year ending 31st Dec., 1890.

April.	May.	June.	July.
\$443 70	\$435 70	\$433 20	\$422 70
1,699 45	1,750 60	1,655 45	1,728 85
.....	.....	1,529 10	.....
27 07	10 68	3 33	21 25
1,910 28	617 55	329 30	1,466 58
462 00	1,126 80	352 80	787 70
1,197 15	3,040 50	851 53	1,247 90
394 50	702 55	326 60	839 45
856 93	2,448 30	661 60	916 20
397 15	510 55	669 27	686 69
739 45	446 50	512 05	648 76
738 75	842 80	155 30	615 10
1,917 31	980 87	434 51	2,418 91
1,709 85	404 10	272 20	1,256 55
1,294 90	2,351 25	1,061 40	432 50
2,330 30	2,189 10	712 65	2,028 75
86 85	2,383 22	731 90	1,028 10
124 30	279 90	109 70	322 70
121 00	238 40	360 90	256 00
46 50	56 00	564 50	332 50
6 20	6 20	6 20	7 20

POOR RETURNS.

Expenditure for the Relief of the Poor

Districts.	August.	September.	October.
St. John's (permanent) ..	\$431 20	\$438 20	\$436 70
St. John's (casual)	1,724 85	1,775 70	1,777 45
Orphanages .....	.....	1,571 00	.....
Incidentals	7 34	48 33	41 39
Brigus	1,006 59	115 10	2,120 26
Burin	275 90	203 60	456 00
Bay-de-Verde	942 30	519 75	1,387 15
Burgeo and LaPoile	419 73	183 50	848 00
Bonavista	423 18	220 00	1,015 25
Carbonear	377 45	455 85	366 30
Fortune Bay	506 52	309 26	479 81
Ferryland	476 90	205 90	472 75
Harbor Grace	639 14	189 70	2,435 25
Harbor Main	654 07	374 30	1,421 63
Placentia and St. Mary's..	396 35	413 96	1,895 96
Trinity ..	573 55	591 85	2,206 34
Twillingate	797 60	298 35	803 45
Fogo	101 02	71 70	110 90
St. Georges	62 00	153 35	659 85
St. Barbe's	191 16	215 00	156 55
Labrador	4 00	221 30	109 64

POOR RETURNS.

during the year ending 31st Dec., 1890.

November.	December.	Amounts.	Total.
\$442 70	\$441 70	\$5,280 50	
1,706 85	1,999 01	20,620 26	
.....	1,585 00	6,327 80	
7 71	8 50	277 51	
			\$32,506 07
298 48	236 60	10,267 81	
831 70	230 20	6,331 63	
1,323 65	331 80	12,958 82	
510 32	147 00	5,771 02	
1,552 80	443 00	9,874 36	
449 84	116 90	5,609 27	
914 07	386 17	6,403 06	
639 40	342 50	6,136 07	
622 81	172 91	13,282 17	
309 69	317 30	8,805 82	
2,222 05	452 04	11,389 40	
1,561 00	286 40	15,301 97	
839 44	288 10	8,726 51	
293 20	3 70	1,784 92	
139 50	67 50	2,635 55	
301 00	134 00	2,418 01	
165 00	29 30	757 54	
			128,453 93
			\$160,960 00

JOHN CASEY,
Commissioner of Poor.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

Jan'y. 10—Schooner "Mary E. Power," Power, master, paid for the subsistence of Wm. Gillespie and Geo. Hopkins, two of crew	\$1 10	
Barque "Angelique," of St. John's, French, master, paid for the sub- sistence of five of crew at Channel	21 30	
Schooner "Iona," of Harbor Grace, Parmeter, master, paid the passage of six of the crew from St. Law- rence to Placentia	6 30	
Schooner "D. A. Huntley," of Saint John's, Ashburne, master, paid the Board of Trade, London, on acc't expenses incurred by the crew . . .	409 54	
John Dunphy, half year's salary, to 8th December, 1889, on account Shipwrecked Crews	45 00	
" 15—Schooner "Gladys," of Sydney, C.B., Sheppard, master, paid Rd. Fur- long for subsistence and passage of five of the crew	10 00	
" 16—Schooner "Gladys," of Sydney, C.B., Sheppard, master, paid for the sub- sistence and clothing of five of the crew	42 00	
" 17—Schooner "Gladys," of Sydney, C.B., Sheppard, master, paid for the pas- sage three of the crew from Bay of Islands to Sydney, C.B.	15 00	550 24
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$550 24

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$550 24	
Jan'y. 18—Barque "Angelique," of St. John's, French, master, paid for the sub- sistence of eight of the crew at Channel, 40 cts. per day each		34 08	
" 24—Schooner "Iona," of Harbor Grace, Parmiter, master, paid for the sub- sistence and train fare to Harbor Grace, six hands.....		12 00	
" 25—S.S. "Plover," of St. John's, Jackman, master, paid for conveying eight of crew from Bay Bulls to St. John's		12 00	
" 27—Schooner "Mary E. Power," of St. John's, Power, master, paid train- fare hence to H. Grace for 2 of crew		3 40	
" 31—Schooner "Zulu," of Saint John's, Wright, master, paid for the sub- sistence of four of crew at Conche, 8 days each, at 40 cts.....		12 80	
" 31—Schooner "Annie," of Saint John's, Hayden, master, paid for four rail- way tickets from Placentia to Holy- rood, for four of the crew.		6 00	
Feb'y 4—S.S. "Plover," of St. John's, Jackman, master, paid Railway Co., passage hence to Harbor Grace, for one of the crew.		1 70	
" 7—Brigantine "Maida," of Saint John's Kearney, master, paid for the pas- sage from Barbados to St. John's one of crew, sick and sent home..		13 32	95 30
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$645 54

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$645 54
Feb'y 13—Schooner "Annie," of Saint John's, Hayden, master, paid J. J. Camp- bell, of Glace Bay, for expenses incurred on acc't of five of crew ..	122 10	
" 13—Schooner "Hattie G.," of St. John's, paid the Dominion Government for the passage home of three of the crew	27 00	
" 19—Schr. "Beta," of Lunenburg, N.S., Daw, master, paid for the subsis- tence and clothing of four of the crew at LaPoile ... ;	21 75	
" 20—Brigantine "Charles W. Dalton," of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid Peter Foley for conveying the crew from St. Bride's to Placentia	10 00	
" 21—Schooner "Virgin Belle," of LaPoile, paid the Dominion Government for the subsistence and clothing of five of the crew at North Sydney.....	100 80	
" 24—Schooner "Gladys," of Sydney, C.B., Sheppard, master, paid for the sub- sistence of five of the crew, 6 days each, at 75 cts. per day.....	22 50	
" 27—Schooner "Mary E. Power," of Saint John's, Power, master, paid for the subsistence of two of the crew, 1 day each, at 50 cts.....	1 00	305 15
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$950 69

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$950 69	
March 5—Schooner "Annie C. Carter," of St. John's, paid R. T. Squarrey, of Channel, expenses incurred investigating a claim against the Gov't.	12 00		
" 5—Schooner "Eugene McMillan," Leay, master, paid on account of one of the crew, landed at Placentia, in a dying state, and sent to St. John's	6 50		
" 10—Schooner "Pearl," of St. John's, paid John Barry, of Greenspond, for the subsistence of 4 of the crew, 5 days each, at 40 cts. per day	8 00		
" 19—Schooner "Coquette," of Carbonear, Fleming, master, paid for the passage of 3 of her crew from Labrador to Carbonear	3 00		
" 21—Schooner "Mary E. Power," of St. John's, Power, master, paid for provisions supplied 5 of the crew while in a temporary hospital.	9 63		
Schooner "Flash," of St. John's, McCarthy, master, paid for the passage of three of the crew to Red Island	1 50		
" 22—Schooner "Flash," of St. John's, McCarthy, master, paid for the subsistence of 2 of the crew, 9 days each, at 40 cts. per day	7 20	47 83	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$998 52	

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$998 52	
April 9—S.S. "Plover," of St. John's, Jackman, master, paid for conveying two of the crew from Bay Bulls to Saint John's	3 00		
" 19—Brigantine "Seretha," of St. John's, W. J. Harvey, master, paid Board of Trade, London, for expenses in- curred on account of crew	67 44		
Schooner "St. Luce," of St. John's, Smart, master, paid the Board of Trade, London, for expenses in- curred on account of crew, &c.	251 24		
" 21—Schooner "Annie May," of Grand Bank, George Baris, owner, paid for telegram received from Smith anent crew	0 82		
Boat "Saint Patrick," of Rushoon, stranded at Muddy Hole, paid for the subsistence of 2 of the crew, 17 days, at 40 cts. per day	13 60		
" 30—Schooner "Annie May," of Grand Bank, lost at Codroy, and four of the crew drowned, paid Renouf, Clement & Co., for the clothing and passage of the five survivors.	41 75		
May 7—Schooner "Eurus," of Burgeo, Guy, master, paid Henry Riles for the subsistence of 10 men, 6 days each, at LaPoile, 40 cts.	24 00	401 85	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$1,400 37	

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,400 37
May 15—Schooner "Lily of the Sea," Diamond, master, paid for the passage of 5 men from Bay-de-Verde to Saint John's, 40 cts. each.....	2 00	
" 19—Schooner "Mary E. Power," of St. John's, Power, master, paid the Coastal S. S. Co., for passage of 4 of the crew from Bay of Islands to St. John's, 7 days.....	20 16	
Schooner "Zulu," of Saint John's, Wright, master, paid Coastal S. S. Co., passage of 4 of the crew hence to Bonne Bay, 10 days, at 72 cts. per day.....	28 80	
Barque "Angelique," of St. John's, French, master, paid Coastal S. S. Co., passage from Channel to St. John's, 13 men, 4 days each, at 72 cents	37 44	
Schooner "Zulu," of Saint John's, Wright, master, paid owners of the Coastal S.S. Co., passage 4 of crew from Conche to St. John's, 7 days, at 72 cts. per day.....	20 16	
Brigantine "Augusta," of St. John's, Dawe, of Bay Roberts, owner, paid Coastal S.S. Co., passage from Hali- fax to St. John's, 6 of the crew...	12 96	121 52
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$1,521 89

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i> ,.....		\$1,521 89	
May 22—Schooner "Mary Jane," of St. John's, Ryan, master, paid Railway Co., for the passage of 12 men to their several homes.....	8 75		
" 24—Schooner "Mary Jane," of St. John's, Ryan, master, paid passage of 12 of crew from Placentia to Whit- bourne, on their way home.....	9 00		
" 26—Schooner "Frank," of Fogo, lost in in the vicinity of the Grey Islands, paid Owen & Earle compensation for bringing wrecked crew to Fogo	8 00		
" 28—Boat "St. Patrick," of Rushoon, P. Bay, stranded at Lamaline, paid for the subsistence of 2 of the crew, 17 days each, at 40 cts. per day	13 60		
June 3—Schooner "Gladiola," of Saint John's, Keough, master, paid the Railway Co. for the passage, to their respec- tive homes of 14 persons.....	17 30		
" 3—John Dunphy, half-yearly salary to the 6th, on account of shipwrecked crews.....	45 00		
" 6—Schooner "Gladiola," of St. John's, Keough, master, paid the Placen- tia Railway Company, 15 second- class fares from Placentia to Whit- bourne.....	11 25	112 90	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$1,634 79

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,634 79	
June 7—Schooner "Margaret Ann," of Saint John's, Ashburn, master, paid for the passages of six of the crew from Glace Bay to St. John's....	8 40		
Schooner "Mary Jane," of St. John's, Ryan, master, paid John Norman, of Placentia, for 39 meals given the crew, at 15 cents	5 85		
Schooner "Gladiola," of St. John's, Keough, master, 67 tons, paid for the subsistence, at Placentia, of 15 of the crew	10 00		
" 9—Schooner "Silver Point," of Bonne Bay, Young, master, paid for the subsistence, at Channel, of 14 of the crew, 1 day each	5 10		
Schooner "Lily of the Sea," Diamond, master, paid Andrew Moore, for the subsistence of 3 of the crew, one day each at 40 cents	1 20		
" 10—Schooner "Margaret Ann," of Saint John's, Ashburn, master, paid 3 of the crew to get to St. Mary's, each \$2	6 00		
" 12—Schooner "Eurus," of Burgeo, Guy, master, 34 tons, paid for the subsistence and provisions for 10 of the crew on way home	9 73	46 28	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$1,681 07

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,804 77	
July 2—William Ryan, 30 sick fishermen of Salmonier who went to join a banker at Placentia, and were sick for 60 days, amount of expenses .	42 50		
“ 4—Schooner “Albani,” of Quebec, Duchene, master, paid for the passage of 5 of the crew from Blanc Sablon to St. John’s	15 00		
“ 8—Brigantine “Alaska,” of St. John’s, paid for the passage from Halifax to St. John’s, discharged at Boston (sickness)	1 80		
“ 17—S. S. “Plover,” of St. John’s, Jackman, master, paid for the passage of 9 of the crew from New York to St. John’s	51 84		
Schooner “Francis Alice,” of Burin, paid for the passage of 2 castaways, from Halifax to St. John’s, 3 days each at 72 cents	4 32		
“ 21—Schooner “Daisy Maud,” of Burin, 53 tons, Robert Inkpen, of Burin, owner, paid for 2 telegrams	1 06		
Aug. 11—Schooner “Mary M. Bartlett,” of St. John’s, Peter Whelan, master, paid Railway Company 7 fares to Holyrood and 5 home to St. Mary’s, &c	9 05	125 57	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$1,930 34

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,930 34	
Aug. 12—Schooner "Mary M. Bartlett," of Saint John's, Whelan, master, paid for the subsistence at Sailors' Home 7 of the crew, 4 meals each.....	4 35		
" 18—Schooner "Daisy Maud," of Burin, Hallett, master, paid for the subsistence of 8 of the crew at Trepassy.....	10 70		
" 25—Schooner "Bay Queen, of St. John's, Hartigan, master, paid for two telegrams therein, and sent to Mr. Carter, Nfld.....	67		
" 26—Schooner "Bay Queen," of St. John's, Hartigan, master, paid Railway Company, passage to Placentia of 18 of the crew, and 12 to Salmon Cove ..	15 45		
" 27—Schooner "Mary M. Bartlett," of St. John's, Whelan, master, paid Judge Conroy, who paid 6 of the crew each 50 cents.....	3 00		
Sept. 1—Schooner "Harvest Home," of Moreton's Harbor, Newell, master, paid for the subsistence and railway fare of 2 of the crew.....	2 30		
Schooner "Sisters," of Saint John's, Pearce, master, paid for the subsistence and railway fare of 2 of the crew	2 65	39 12	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$1,969 46

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$1,969 46
Sept. 2—Schooner "Venus," of St. John's, T. Kennedy, master, paid for the subsistence and passage from Labrador to St. John's of four of the crew	7 00	
" 12—Schooner "Mary M. Bartlett," of St. John's, Whelan, master, paid for the passage of 7 of the crew from Ferryland to St. John's	7 00	
" 17—Schooner "Sunflower," of St. John's, Peddle, master, paid for the subsistence of 11 of the crew at Trinity	4 40	
" 22—Schooner "Sarah Jane," of Burin, Wm. Brushett, master, lost at Western Head, St. Shotts, paid for two telegrams	80	
Schooner "Annie C. Carter," of St. John's, paid James Baird the expenses of 2 sick seamen (compromise) at Rose Blanche	105 24	
" 24—Schooner "Bay Queen," of St. John's, Hartigan, master, paid John Winsor, passage of 13 of the crew from Ferryland to St. John's	13 00	
Oct. 1—Schooner "Jim," of St. John's, Dawe, owner, paid Dominion Government to cover expenses of 2 of the crew found on Banks adrift in a dory	10 50	147 94
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$2,117 40

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward.</i>		\$2,117 40	
Oct. 2—Schooner "Ocean Queen," of Indian Islands, Hodnet, master, paid Railway Company, passage of 2 of the crew from Tilton to St. John's . . .	3 40		
Schooner "Mary," of Placentia, Collins, master, paid Railway Company for passage of 9 of the crew home to Placentia, each \$2.25	20 25		
Schooner "French Fisher," of Beloram, Noseworthy, master, paid Railway Company for passage of 9 men from Whitbourne to Harbor Grace	6 75		
" 6—Schooner "Mary Jane," of St. John's, Ryan, master, paid for the subsistence, at Whitbourne, of 11 of the crew	3 30		
Schooner "J. W. Roberts," of Twillingate, paid James Dwyer, of LaScie, for the subsistence of 2 of the crew, 5 days at 40 cents each.	4 00		
Schooner "Sunflower," of St. John's, Peddle, master, paid for the passage of 11 of the crew from Trinity to Random Sound	12 00		
Schooner "Sea Slipper," of St. John's, Geo. King, master, paid for the subsistence of 10 of the crew, 6 days each at 35 cents	21 00	70 70	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$2,188 10

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,188 10	
Oct. 17—Schooner "Isabella Rose," of Saint John's, Rose, master, paid to defray the expenses of 8 of the crew from Harbor Grace to Western Bay		1 60	
" 20—Schooner "Lily," of St. John's, paid Coastal Steamship Company for the passage of 9 of the crew from Battle Harbor to Harbor Grace, 5 days		32 40	
Schooner "Belle," of St. John's, paid Coastal Steamship Company, passage of 10 of the crew from Battle Harbor to Harbor Grace, 5 days . .		36 00	
Schooner "Ocean Queen," of Indian Islands, paid Coastal Steamship Company, passage of 4 of the crew from Battle Harbor to Saint Anthony's, 3 days		8 64	
Schooner "Silis Augusta," of Saint John's, paid Coastal Steamship Company, passage of 5 of the crew from Greenspond to St. John's, 2 days each at 72 cents		7 20	
" 20—Schooner "Sisters," of St. John's, paid Coastal S.S. Co., passage from Battle Harbor to Leading Tickles of seven of the crew, 3 days, at 72 cts. each		15 12	100 96
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$2,289 06

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,289 06	
Oct. 20—Schooner "William," of St. John's, paid Coastal S.S. Co., passage from Battle Harbor to Leading Tickles of 5 of the crew, 3 days, at 72 cts.	10 80		
Schooner "Sun Flower," of St. John's, Peddle, master, paid Coastal S. S. Co. for the passage of 11 men from Battle Harbor to Trinity.	39 60		
Schooner "Harvest Home," of Mor- ton's Harbor, Newcl, master, paid Coastal S.S. Co. for the passage of 8 of the crew to their homes, at 72 cents per day.....	20 16		
Schooner "Daisy Maud," of Saint John's, Hallett, master, paid Cost'l S.S. Co. for the passage of 12 of the crew to their homes, per day, each, 72 cents.....	15 84		
Schooner "Sarah Jane," of Burin, Brushett, master, lost at St. Shotts, paid Coastal S.S. Co. for the pas- sage of 4 of the crew from Saint Mary's to St. John's, 2 days each.	5 76		
Schooner "Annie B.," of St. John's, lost at Parson's Pond, Bonne Bay, paid Coastal S.S. Co. for the pas- sage of 3 of the crew from Bonne Bay to St. John's, 5 days each....	10 80	102 96	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$2,392 02

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,392 02	
Oct. 23—	Schooner "Jessie," of Clode Sound, B. Bay, Spracklin, master, paid Kenneth Burden, of Salvage, on account boat-hire and provisions for crew.	8 75	
" 24—	Schooner "Bay Queen," of St. John's, Hartigan, master, paid for the sub- sistence of 12 of the crew, &c., at the Sailors Home	7 20	
	Schooner "Mary," of Placentia, Col- lins, master, lost at sea, paid for the subsistence of 10 of the crew &c., at the Sailors Home	4 50	
	Schooner "French Fisher," of Belle- oram, Noseworthy, master, paid Thos. Hartigan of Placentia, for the subsistence of nine of the crew	2 60	
" 25—	Schooner "Jim," of Bay Roberts, Dawe, owner, paid Railway Co. for passage home of two of the crew to Tilton, each \$1.70	3 40	
" 28—	Schooner "French Fisher," of Belle- oram, Noseworthy, master, paid for the passage of 9 of the crew from Placentia to Whitbourne, at 75 cents each	6 75	33 20
	<i>Forwarded</i>		\$2,425 22

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,553 49
Nov'br 6—Schooner "Michael," of St. John's, John Joy, master, paid for the pas- sage of 6 of crew from St. Pierre to Placentia.....	10 20	
" 7—Schooner "Ocean Queen," of Indian Islands, S. C. By., Hodnot, master, lost at Labrador, paid S. Penny on account of crew ..	3 20	
" 8—Schooner "I Am Away," of Port-de- Grave, Joe Corbett, master, paid Thos. Dawson for passage and sub- sistence 5 men, 10 days each, at 40c	20 00	
Schooner "Leo," of Harbor Main, Quinlan, master, paid Joe Power for passage and subsistence of six persons from Domino to St. John's, 12 days each.....	28 80	
Brigantine "Charles W. Oulton," of Harbor Grace, Fitzgerald, master, paid John Power for the subsist- ence of captain and crew .	31 20	
" 11—Schooner "Windgap," of Goose Bay, B.B., Thomas Pye, master, paid for conveying 6 of the crew home, diet, etc.....	6 50	
Schooner "J. W. Roberts," of Twil- lingate, lost near LaScie, paid Wm. Punch, of LaScie, subsist- ence of 2 of the crew, 5 days each at 40 cents	4 00	10,390
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$2,657 39

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,657 39
Nov. 11—Schooner "Wren," of Pinchard's Isld., B. B., Edward Howell, master, paid for the subsistence of 4 of the crew, 27 days each at 40 cents per day.....	43 20	
" 12—Brigantine "Augusta," of St. John's, condemned, Dawe, owner, of Bay Roberts, paid Board of Trade, London, expenses incurred on ac- count of the crew	59 52	
Barquentine "Leander," of St. John's, Congdon, master, paid Board of Trade, London, expenses incurred on account 9 of the crew.....	42 82	
Schooner "Michael," of Saint John's, John Joy, master, lost at Brunette, paid Railway Company, passage of 4 of the crew to their homes	4 30	
Schooner "Leo," of Harbor Main, Quinton, master, paid the Railway Company, passage hence to Wood- ford Station of 6 of the crew .	6 00	
" 15—Schooner "Sir Charles Tupper," of St. John's, paid J. J. Campbell, of Hare Bay, for subsistence, cloth- ing and other expenses on account 5 of the crew.....	124 71	280 55
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$2,937 94

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$2,937 94	
Nov. 15—Schooner "Daisy," of Bay Roberts, C. Snow, master, lost at Cape St. Francis, paid Clement Hudson, on account of 4 dead bodies	32	10	
" 17—Schooner "G. Rossier," of Cupids, LeDrow, master, paid S. Day for the subsistence of 13 persons, 8 days each at 30 cents per day . . .	31	20	
" 18—Schooner "Venus," of St. John's, lost off St. Pierre, paid Mary Walsh, Lamaline, for the subsist- ence of 4 men, 4½ days each at 40 cents per day	7	20	
Schooner "Wren," of Pinchard's Isld., B.B., Howell, master, paid for the subsistence of 2 men, 32 days at 40 cents	25	60	
" 19—Schooner "Sunflower," of St. John's, Peddle, master, paid owners of S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor of 12 men, 7½ days, at 72 cents	64	80	
Schooner "Sisters," of St. John's, Jas. Power, master, paid owners S.S. "Lady Glover," passage to Battle Harbor of 7 persons, 7½ days, at 72 cents	37	80	198 70
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$3,136 64

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,136 64	
Nov. 19—Schooner "William," of St. John's, Wm. Cox, master, paid owners S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor of 5 persons, 6½ days, at 72 cents	23 40		
Schooner "Harvest Home," of More- ton's Harbor, Josiah Newell, mas- ter, paid owners of S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Har- bor for 8 persons, 5 days, at 72cts.	28 80		
Schooner "Belle," of St. John's, John Tobin, master, paid owners S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor for 10 persons, 7 days each	50 40		
Schooner "Lily," of St. John's, Geo. Batson, master, paid owners S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor for 9 persons, 5 days each, 72 cents	32 40		
Schooner "Isabella Rose," of Saint John's, Rose, master, paid owners of S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor 8 persons, 4 days each, 72 cents	23 04		
Schooner "I Am Away," Port-de- Grave, Joe Corbin, master, paid owners S.S. "Lady Glover," pas- sages to Battle Harbor of 5 per- sons, 3 days each, 72 cents	10 80	168 84	
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$3,305 48	

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,305 48	
Nov. 19—Schooner "First Trial," of St. John's, Geo. Francis, master, paid owners of S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor of 10 persons, 6 days each	43	20	
Schooner "Leo," of Harbor Main, Jno. Quinton, master, paid the owners of S.S. "Lady Glover," passages to Battle Harbor 8 persons, 6 days each	34	56	
" 20—Schooner "Fuschia," of St. John's, M. Toole, master, paid Messrs. White- way and Kelly for the subsistence and passage home of 11 persons..	53	90	
Paid owners S.S. "Lady Glover," pas- sages and subsistence of 14 dis- tressed, wrecked fishermen from Labrador to Harbor Grace, 70 days each, 72 cents.....	100	80	
" 21—Schooner "Switcher," of Har. Grace, Wm. Yetman, master, paid James Moore for the subsistence and pas- sage of 7 of the crew, 10 days each, at 40 cents	28	00	
Schooner "Sunflower," of Random Sound, T.B., Peddle, master, paid Thomas Spracklin for the subsist- ence of 11 persons, 11 days each, 30 cents	36	30	296 76
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$3,602 24

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,602 24	
Nov. 21—Schooner "Sisters," of Twillingate, James Pearce, master, paid Thos. Spracklin for the subsistence of 7 persons, 11 days each, 30 cents...	23 10		
Schooner "Wren," of Pinchard's Is- land, B. B., Ed. Howell, master, paid Messrs. T. & J. Spracklin for clothing supplied 2 of crew, &c..	13 46		
" 22—Schooner "Lady Seymour," of Twil- lingate, Jno. Davis, Fox Harbor, owner, paid for 23 meals given to the crew at Placentia	3 04		
" 25—Schooner "Leo," of Harbor Main, Jno. Quinlan, master, paid passage only, of 18 of the crew to Harbor Grace, \$1 each.....	18 00		
" 26—Schooner "Fuschia," of St. John's, Michael Toole, master, paid Rail- way Co. passage home of 4 of the crew, &c	3 80		
Schooner "P. Rossier," of Cupids, N. LeDrew, master, paid Railway Co. passage to Salmon Cove Station of 8 persons at \$1.10 each	8 80		
Schooner "Lady Seymour," of Twil- lingate, Jno. Davis, Fox Harbor, owner, paid Railway Co. passage for two of crew from Whitbourne to Holyrood.....	1 50	71 70	
<i>Forwarded</i>			\$3,673 94

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,673 94	
Nov 27—Schooner "Lorraine," of St. John's, B. Burfitt, master, paid J. W. Gregory, of Quebec, to meet the expenses of six of the crew	178 56		
Schooner "Daisy," of Bay Roberts, C. Snow, master, paid the captain's son, H. W. Snow, the only survivor of the crew.....	4 00		
" 29—Schooner "I Am Away," of Port-de- Grave, Joe Corbin, master, paid Wm. Burke, of Brigus, passages only to Brigus, of 6 persons	6 00		
Schooner "Belle," of Western Bay, John Tobin, master, paid Robert Pope for the passages only from Labrador to Western Bay of 7 persons	7 00		
Dec. 2—Schooner "C. Rossier," of Cupids, N. LeDrew, master, paid Joe Taylor, of Quirpon, for the subsistence of 13 persons, 6 days each, 40 cents.	31 20		
" 4—Schooner "Mary M. Bartlett," of St. John's, Peter Whelan, master, paid for a telegram received from Capt. Targett	64		
" 6—Schooner "Minnie G." of Charlotte- town, Noel, master, paid for the subsistence and cab-hire of eight of the crew at Ferryland	25 13	252 53	
<i>Forwarded</i>		<u>252 53</u>	\$3,926 47

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$3,999 93
Dec'r. 9—Schooner "Windgap," of Goose Bay, B.B., Thomas Pye, master, paid Coastal Steamship Company, pas- sages of 6 persons from Conche to Salvage, 4 days each	17 28	
" 9—Schooner "Jessie," of Salvage, W. Spracklin, master, paid the Coastal Steamship Company for passage of 7 persons from Conche to Salvage, 4 days each.....	20 16	
Schooner "Sea Slipper," of St. John's, paid Coastal Steamship Company for passage of 6 persons from St. John's to Western Bay, 2 days each.....	8 64	
Schooner "Daisy," of Bay Roberts, Chas. Snow, master, lost near Cape St. Francis, paid Railway fare of captain's son, the only survivor, home	1 70	
" 12—Schooner "Lorraine," of St. John's, B. Burfitt, master, paid J.W. Gregory, of Quebec, commission on \$178.56 advanced crew.....	4 46	
Schooner "Dominion," of Carbonear, Jno. Kennedy, master, paid J. W. Gregory, of Quebec, to cover the expenses incurred by the crew....	277 18	299 42
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$4,329 35

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$4,329 35
Dec. 15—Schooner "Susan," of Harbor Grace, Thos. Rose, master, paid for the subsistence at Topsail of 3 of the crew, at 40 cts. per day.....	2 40	
Schooner "Mary Young," of Car- bonear, Duff and Balmer, owners, paid Railway Company for the passage to Harbor Grace of 5 of the crew, \$1.70	8 50	
" 22—Schooner "Fond Mother," of Indian Arm, B.B., J. Mallowney, master, paid John Coombs and Elias March, of Old Perlican, for ex- penses incurred	25 71	
" 23—Schooner "Mary," of St. John's, Jno. Carroll, master, lost 28th Novem- ber, paid for boat-hire and the sub- sistence of 6 of the crew	8 00	
" 27—Schooner "Fond Mother," of Indian Arm, B.B., J. Mallowney, master, paid for the subsistence, at Red Head Cove, of crew	9 47	
Schooner "Meteor," of Placentia, Geo. O'Reilly, master, paid for the sub- sistence of captain and 4 of the crew from Lower Bay to Saint John's	10 80	64 88
<i>Forwarded</i>		\$4,394 23

SHIPWRECKED CREWS.

Statement of expenditure on account of Shipwrecked Crews,
for the year ending December 31, 1890.

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$4,394 23
Dec. 27—Schooner "Consuelo," of St. John's, lost at King's Cove, paid for the subsistence of 5 of the crew at King's Cove, 9 days.....	18 00	
" 29—Schooner "Plover," of Goose Bay, B.B., Greening, master, paid for the subsistence and passage home of the crew	28 40	46 40
		<u>\$4,440 63</u>

CR.

April 1—By warrant	\$998 52
July 1—By warrant	806 25
Oct'r 1—By warrant	302 13
Dec. 30—By warrant	2,333 73
	<u>\$4,440 63</u>

E. & O. E.,

St. John's, Newfoundland, 31st December, 1890.

JOHN CASEY,
Commissioner of Poor.

JOHN DUNPHY,
Accountant.

59
REPORT—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Report of the Physicians of the St. John's Hospital, for the
year ending 31st December, 1890.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL,
December. 31st, 1890.

SIR,—We beg leave to report that the number of patients admitted into the General Hospital during 1890 was 432, which, added to 18 remaining from 1889, made a total of 450.

We wish to draw the attention of the Board to the large increase of patients admitted during the past year, in consequence of which the wards are frequently overcrowded. We would suggest, if the increase continue, the advisability of an addition being made to the male portion of the building. We have, on several occasions, drawn your attention to the extreme cold of the male wards, and would suggest, if nothing else be done towards heating them, that grates similar to those in the convalescent female wards be put in instead of those now in use; they may, perhaps, improve it in a small degree.

The filter to which we called your attention last year has, we are pleased to inform you, been erected, and has proved a very great service during the severe frost; the water is also much improved, being perfectly pure.

We beg to call the attention of the Board to the wash-house; the accommodation is much too small. A drying closet would be a great convenience—in fact, necessary during the winter. The increase of patients has made the want of sufficient accommodation doubly inconvenient.

We wish to again call your attention to the necessity for new floors in the female wards and hospital kitchen.

The two convalescent female wards are now complete, and we find them of great service. The painting of the female wards has been a great improvement.

REPORT—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

The coal-shed was blown down during the gale; it would need to be rebuilt. A porch is required at the south door of the corridor. We wish particularly to draw the attention of the Board to the absence of any means of extinguishing fire. A hydrant would be most necessary in front of the building; also, some means of escape from the upper parts of the building. We would strongly urge a door being opened between the hospital and surgeon's quarters.

The fences and outhouses are all in a most dilapidated condition, and add very much to the untidiness of the place.

We have also frequently called your attention to the want of an ambulance.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

HENRY SHEA,

ALFRED J. HARVEY.

To JAMES DAY, Esq., M.H.A.,
Chairman of the Board of Works.

REPORT—ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

Summary of Diseases for the year 1890.

No. in h'spt Jan. 1, '90.	Total under treatment for year '90.	Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Deaths.
4	97	Respiratory organs...	14	9	11	7	4	11	12	7	7	3	3	9	14
1	31	Brain, nervous system.	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2
1	34	Abdome visceral	2	2	2	3	2	3	4	4	5	2	3	4	2
2	30	Urinary genital organs	1	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	3	5	2	3	1
..	18	Syphilis.....	2	2	2	..	..	..	3	3	3	..	2	1	..
4	57	Accidents	5	1	7	5	6	6	3	7	4	5	8	2	..
..	19	Rheumatism	2	2	2	5	1	2	1	3	..	..	1	..	..
1	32	Scrofula.....	..	3	3	4	2	4	2	2	4	1	4	3	2
2	26	Abscesses and ulcers .	1	3	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	..
1	14	Diseases of skin .....	..	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	..	..	..	1	..
1	10	Diseases of eye .....	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	2	1	..	1	2	..
..	3	Fever.....	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	15	Cancer.....	..	3	1	2	2	1	..	1	1	1	3	..	..
1	15	Tumours	1	1	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	3	3	2	1
..	31	Dise's not enumerated.	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	3	4	2	1	1
18	432	.....	27	37	33	42	31	45	41	39	38	27	34	38	26

61

REPORT—POOR ASYLUM.

Report on the condition and circumstances of Poor Asylum of Newfoundland, for year ending 31st Dec. 1890.

TO THE HON. THE CHAIRMAN BOARD OF WORKS,—

SIR,—I beg to submit, for the information of the Government, the customary annual report of the state of the Poor Asylum institution. At the close of the year there were in the Asylum a total number of 84 inmates; of these 51 were males and 33 females. A detailed statement is annexed.

During the past year the following improvements and alterations were effected:—The past winter the water got frozen in the pipes and they had to be taken up, repaired, and sunk two feet deeper; also, the painting and white-washing of the interior of the institution, the repairing of the kitchen range with sheet iron, and other necessary repairs and improvements.

In conclusion, I beg to strongly suggest to your Hon. Board the wisdom of urging upon the Government the necessity of immediately beginning the work—a survey of which was made the past year—for the heating of the institution with hot water. Such a measure will be of the greatest advantage and safety, and also a great save of money to the institution.

Having made these observations, I now beg to submit to the Government my report of the Poor Asylum of St. John's, for the year 1890.

St. John's, January 10th, 1890.

EDWARD MORRIS,
Superintendent.

List of Male Pauper Inmates of Poor Asylum, for quarter ending December 31st., 1890.

	Name.	Age	Religion.			Former residence.	Avocation or trade.	Disability.
			R. Catholic.	Ch. of England.	Methodist. Presbyterian.			
1	John Kavanah....	68	..	..	1..	Harbor Grace....	.....	Idiot.
2	Samuel Rowe....	46	1	..	..	Green Bay .....	.....	Idiot.
3	Robert Earle	74	..	..	1	St. John's.....	Baker	General Debility.
4	David Barter	77	..	1	..	do	Tailor	General Debility.
5	George McPherson....	47	1	..	..	do	Moulder.....	General Debility.
6	Laurence Butler	77	1	..	..	do	Fisherman.....	General Debility.
7	Robert Blundon.....	86	..	1	..	Petty Harbor....	do	General Debility.
8	Robert Stanton	37	1	..	..	St. John's.....	Tailor.....	General Debility.
9	Thomas Day	15	1	..	..	do .....	.....	Dumb.
10	Moses Whelan.....	20	..	1	..	Harbor Grace....	.....	Idiot.
11	James Cooney.....	78	1	..	..	Torbay	Fisherman.....	General Debility.
12	James O'Neill.. ..	26	1	..	..	St. John's .....	.....	Idiot.
13	Edward Murphy.....	69	1	..	..	do	Carpenter	General Debility.
14	William Blandford....	79	1	..	..	Torbay	Fisherman.....	General Debility.
15	John Reardon.....	59	1	..	..	Perry's Cove .....	.....	Idiot.
16	Stephen Froud.....	63	..	..	1..	Old Perlican.....	.....	.....
17	William Purcell.....	72	1	..	..	St. John's.....	Ships' Carpenter..	General Debility.
18	Stephen Carew	66	1	..	..	do	Fisherman.....	Sore eyes.
19	John Benson.....	83	1	..	..	Bay-de-Verde....	do	Blind.

72

20	Henry Harris	33	1	Scilly Cove		Idiot.
21	John Farrell	49	1	St. John's		General debility.
22	Christopher Maher	36	1	"		General debility.
23	Oliver Barry	46	1	"		Cripple.
24	John Thorne	73	1	"	Fisherman	Cripple.
25	Timothy Shelley	59	1	"	"	Cripple.
26	Michael Finican	62	1	"	Tailor	General debility.
27	Gazaller Hiscock	44	1	Heart's Content		Idiot.
28	Noah Moores	29	1	Labrador	Fisherman	Consumptive.
29	Nicholas Grace	62	1	St. John's	Labourer	General debility.
30	Patrick Kelly	27	1	Petty Harbor		Purblind.
31	John Whitten	55	1	"		One hand.
32	David Billen	71	1	Isle Valen	Fisherman	Sore eyes.
33	John Downey	50	1	St. John's	Cooper	Sore eyes.
34	Laurence Fowler	70	1	Holyrood	Fisherman	General debility.
35	Robert Bridge	32	1	Twillingate		Idiot.
36	Samuel Lane	52	1	Salvage		Idiot.
37	Thomas Murphy	68	1	Blackhead	Fisherman	Sore eyes.
38	Thomas Keefe	62	1	St. John's	"	General debility.
39	Martin Forristal	64	1	"	"	General debility.
40	Michael Ready	61	1	"	Cooper	Purblind.
41	James Reardon	68	1	"	Fisherman	General debility.
42	Robert Dwyer	60	1	"	"	General debility.
43	Patrick Byrne	43	1	"	"	Simpleton.
44	William Redmond	63	1	Carbonear	Fisherman	General debility.
45	John Matthews	84	1	St. John's	Carpenter	General debility.
46	William Beckford	68	1	"		Cripple.
47	William Ryan	75	1	"		Demented.
48	Bernard Morrissey	63	1	Caplin Bay		Demented.

REPORT—POOR ASYLUM.

APPENDIX.

List of Male Pauper Inmates of Poor Asylum, for quarter ending December 31st., 1890.

	Name.	Age	Religion.				Former residence.	Avocation or trade.	Disability.
			R. Catholic.	C. of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.			
49	John Martin.....	43	1				St. John's.....	Demented.	
50	James Field.....	56		1			Torbay.....	Demented.	
51	Thomas Walsh.....	56	1				Bay Bulls.....	Demented.	
52	Samuel Webb.....	76	1				Carbonear.....	Demented.	
53	Jacob Mead.....	28		1			Channel.....	Demented.	
54	John Yard.....	69	1				Witless Bay.....	Demented.	
55	John Estman.....	31	1				Bay of Islands.....	Demented.	
56	Walter Walsh.....	53	1				St. John's.....	General Debility.	
57	William Flynn.....	48	1				Bay-de-Verde.....	Demented.	
58	James Walsh.....	76	1				St. John's.....	Fisherman..... General Debility.	
59	John Walsh.....	32	1				".....	do..... General Debility.	
60	John Norris.....	80	1				Trinity.....	do..... General Debility.	
61	Michael Brennan.....	66	1				St. John's.....	do..... General Debility.	
62	Thomas Leahy.....	80	1				Burin.....	do..... General Debility.	
63	Thomas Doyle.....	63	1				".....	do..... General Debility.	
64	Thomas Donovan.....	65	1				Torbay.....	do..... General Debility.	
65	James Johnston.....	70		1			Englee.....	do..... Cripple.	
66	Michael Townsill.....	71	1				St. John's.....	..... General Debility.
67	Thomas Blundon.....	75	1				do.....	Tailor..... General Debility.	
68	William Whelan.....	61	1				do.....	Fisherman..... General Debility.	
69	Patrick House.....						do.....	..... Dent'd & cripple.

2

List of Female Pauper Inmates in Poor Asylum, for the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1890.

	Names.	Age	Religion.				Former residence.	Avocation or trade.	Disability.
			Catholic.	Ch. of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.			
1	Bridget Cooney	33	1				St. John's	Demented.	
2	Ellen Forristal	80	1				do	Idiot.	
3	Mary Tuffin	78	1				do	Cripple.	
4	Ann Flannagan	76	1				do	Epilepsy.	
5	Bridget Hearn	53	1				do	Cripple.	
6	Parsilla Knight	49		1			do	Blind.	
7	Sarah Ann Knight	47		1			do	General Debility.	
8	Betsy Penny	62	1				Burin	Sore legs.	
9	Betsy Healey	51	1				St. John's	Cripple.	
10	Mary White	35		1			Carbonear	Demented.	
11	Mary Murphy	37	1				St. John's	General Debility.	
12	Anne Austin	64					Topsail	Cripple.	
13	Mary Kearney	76	1				St. John's	General Debility.	
14	Betsy Gilleys	28		1			Catalina	Idiot.	
15	Catherine Dalton	78	1				St. John's	General Debility.	
16	Lucy McIntosh	69		1			do	Demented.	
17	Mary Terry	70	1				do	General Debility.	
18	Bridget Follet	25	1				Cat Harbor	Simple.	
19	Matilda Butler	48			1		St. John's	General Debility.	

List of Female Pauper Inmates in the Poor Asylum, for the quarter ending 31st Dec., 1890.

	Name.	Age	Religion.				Former residence.	Avocation or trade.	Disability.
			R. Catholic.	Ch. of England.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.			
20	Mary Neil.....	59	1				Topsail	General Debility.	
21	Lizzie Clarke.....	23	1				St. John's	Demented.	
22	Betsy Brown	71	1				Tilt Cove.....	General Debility.	
23	Susan Ingeranan.....	27	1				Burgeo.	Idiot.	
24	Margaret Brophy	30	1				Harbor Main.....	Epilepsy.	
25	Jane Whitten.	72	1				St. John's.....	Blind.	
26	Alice Hollihan.. ..	18	1				Bird Island.....	Idiot.	
27	Ellen Regely.	50	1				St. Pierre	General Debility.	
28	Jane Janes.....	35	1				St. John's	Cripple.	
29	Livania Cole... ..	29	1				do	Cripple.	
30	Elizabeth Burton.....	66	1				Bonavista	General Debility.	
31	Sarah Mathew.....	75		1			Holyrood.....	General Debility.	
32	Elizabeth Brown.....	76	1				St. John's	Demented.	
33	Ellen Summers.	70	1				do	Demented.	
34	Susan Fry.....	20	1				do	Demented.	
35	Mrs. Sullivan	50	1				Lunatic Asylum.....	Demented.	
36	Charlotte Rice.....	41	1				"	Demented.	
37	Mrs. Flynn.....	44	1				"	Demented.	
38	Betsy Butler	31	1				"	Demented.	
39	Patience White	66	1				"	Demented.	

REPORT—POOR ASYLUM.

40	Polly King.....	61	1	“	Demented.
41	Julia Jackman.....	51	1	“	Demented.
42	Matilda Marshall.....	65	1	St. John's	General Debility.
43	Elizabeth Brown.....	71	1	Holyrood	General Debility.
44	Johanah Coady.....	81	1	“	General Debility.
45	Ellen Pelly.....	71	1	Torbay	General Debility.
46	Mary Ann Frampton ...	51	1	Outer Cove	Demented.
47	Betsy Bambrick.....	34	1	St. John's	Silly.

RECAPITULATION.

No. of pauper inmates in Poor Aylum 1st January, 1890.....	84
No. admitted during the year.....	107
No. discharged during the year.....	55
No. deaths during the year.....	23

64
REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

Report by Superintendent of the Penitentiary, for year 1890.

ST. JOHN'S, FEBRUARY 25th, 1891.

THE HON. SIR W. V. WHITEWAY, Q.C., K.C.M.G.,

Her Majesty's Attorney General,—

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit my annual report, together with the usual criminal statistics, for the year ended the 31st December, 1890.

The total number committed was 170, as against 187 for the previous year, being a comparative decrease of 17. Of the total committed, one was for debt, 24 were remanded and discharged, and 145 sentenced as follows:—Three for one year and upwards, 20 for more than three months, and 122 for three months and less. Of the number sentenced, 82 were for the first time, 24 for the second time, and 39 for the third and more times. Of the total committed, 50 per cent. only could read and write.

I am pleased to report that during the past year many substantial and beneficial improvements have been effected with the prison. The associated wards so frequently and justly animadverted upon, on account of their contaminating influences, are now things of the past, and separation in its fullest integrity, with its moralizing influences has been substituted therefor. The centre of the building was completely cut out, and corridors with suitable iron railings now encircle the male prison. Three substantial iron stairs run the entire height of the corridors, and, apart from the facilities they afford the inmates to escape in case of an accidental fire, are a decided improvement on the old wooden ones. Every window in the male prison has been strengthened by the addition of wrought iron bars being so placed and secured as to preclude the possibility of breaking through. All the cell windows are having frames fixed on the inside, and so regulated that each window can be opened for the purpose of ventilation. Iron gates have also been ordered for each cell, as an addition to the present wooden doors, and when put up they will make the prison

REPORT PENITENTIARY.

perfect, so far as security and ventilation are concerned, and which are two of the principal requirements in a penal institution. A portion of the north end of each of the three corridors has been railed off by wrought iron bars and securely made into cages, within which persons awaiting trial can have sufficient exercise and free ventilation of fresh air; also immediately within the prison entrance, massive iron bars are so fixed as to ensure the security of the prison; and on the top landing a solid sheet iron case encloses the stair-head opening, and this minimizes the possibility of prisoners getting to the attic and escaping by the roof.

The hot water system of heating is also being extended to the male prison, and when perfected will lessen the possibility of an accidental fire, and which at all times is a serious and chief concern. Every particle of the old fusty plastering has been removed from the upper cells and corridors, and ploughed and tongued board substituted therefor.

The prison throughout has been re-arranged on a most improved system, and an increased accommodation has thereby been effected, consisting of six cells and two additional officers' sleeping rooms, making in all 40 separate apartments, within which 80 male prisoners could easily, with regard to health and security, be confined. This is undoubtedly, of itself, a great gain, and which, together with the other improvements—mainly the result of prison labour—enhance very considerably the prison property.

Every cell in the British prisons and penitentiaries of Canada is estimated at a cost of about \$600.00; and, accepting this figure as a standard, the value of the work done within the prison amounts to \$4,800.00. This, I respectfully submit, is the fair and business way to view the value of the recent improvements and increased accommodation as a public asset against the cost or expenses incurred.

I have also much pleasure in reporting that a considerable addition has been made to the broom shop, and a suitable store, 100 feet long by 22 feet wide, has been erected, under which a substantial stone wall, averaging about three feet high, has been built solely by prison labour. A portion of this store has been partitioned off, capable of containing nearly 100 tons of coal. This is a great boon, as having the coal stored outside adds considerably to the sanitation

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

of the prison. The south face of this store has taken the place of the dilapidated inner yard fence, and this adjunct, together with the new and improved surroundings, aid very considerably in supervising the prisoners. A suit of dry earth-closets has also been erected on a solid concrete bed, and so situated as to be fully within view of the officer stationed in the broom shop. A much-required clothes-house, in which to store the prisoners' apparel, has also been added to the many other improvements. The material which was necessarily cut out and taken from the inside of the prison was all utilized in those erections. The main sewer received a thorough examination, and the inner yard was thoroughly drained and graded. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and their conduct and industry, with only one exception, have been excellent. The estimated value of their earnings amounted to \$2,532.85, exclusive of \$361.98, the value of 18 full suits of regulation bedding, and of 12 suits of male and female prisoners' clothing, made up in this institution and supplied to the outport gaols. The entire maintenance of the establishment for the year, exclusive of structural alterations and repairs, amounted to \$170.86 per prisoner, being a reduction of \$20 *per capita* as compared with last year. The average cost per prisoner in the penitentiaries of Canada, according to last returns, was \$337.75, being 50 per cent. more than ours—whilst the average earnings of our prisoners was far in excess of theirs; also, the daily cost of each of our prisoners for food was only 9½ cents. The sum of \$4,462.11 has been paid to the Board of Works on our broom department account. This industry affords constant employment to the long-sentenced prisoners, and has been fairly remunerative.

Detailed statements and returns relative to the foregoing have been forwarded to the Board of Works. During the gale on the morning of the 2nd December last, the main prison fence was completely blown down. I trust its erection, on or about the same site, will be commenced as early as possible in the spring.

A prisoner named Rigby, and to whose incorrigible conduct I had occasion to refer in my last annual report, very adroitly succeeded in effecting his escape on the night or early morning of the 20th July last, but was recaptured next day.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

This accident formed the subject of two magisterial enquiries, and of a Board of Commissioners specially appointed to enquire into the "management, discipline, &c., &c., of the penitentiary"; and up to the present the result of the finding and recommendations of these investigations has not been communicated, or any action that I am aware of taken thereon. In my evidence before the Commissioners I showed conclusively from the reports of prisons abroad the tragic results which have frequently followed prolonged investigations into disciplinary and penal institutions, as such are naturally considered and accepted by the prisoners and others as evincing a want of confidence in the administration of the chief officer in charge.

This is a very unenviable and dangerous position; but, in this connection, admitting, as I do, that for the proper protection of society the punishment of crime and the reformation of the criminal must be the groundwork of all effective systems of prison discipline, the very first step in the accomplishment of these objects is the entire subordination of the will of every prisoner to constituted authority; and this I shall, at all hazards and at any cost, exact and enforce.

The "Commutation Act" passed last session has given marked impulse, both as regards conduct and industry, to the long-sentenced prisoners, and by which it is hoped they will alone gain, for disciplinary and other reasons, a remission of sentence.

The officers of this institution are a reliable and deserving class; their duties are very responsible, continuous, and monotonous, as no matter what number of prisoners are in custody, the routine never varies. The daily average rate of salaries paid the entire staff, Superintendent included, is 97½ cents for 17 hours' work, which is 40 per cent. below the average paid to the tidewaiters in our Customs department, and 30 per cent. less than that paid to the police force, and is even 25 per cent. below the rate of wages paid to the municipal scavengers! This condition of things is not only anomalous, but unjust, and the more especially when this institution contributes so largely towards its own maintenance; and I beg, therefore,

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

to recommend a graduating and more liberal compensation for their services, on the basis submitted to the Commission.

I do not wish to cause any blushes or remorse of conscience by comparing the salary paid to the Superintendent of this institution with what the officers in even subordinate positions in the public service of the colony, and also those of similar rank connected with the various gaols and county prisons in England and Canada, receive. Suffice to say that the contrast is marked and humiliating.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN R. McCOWEN,

Superintendent.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

Return shewing the number of persons committed to the Penitentiary during year ended 31st Dec., 1890.

	Total committed.	No. committed for debt, remanded, and sentenced.			No. sentenced who have been previo'sly convicted.			No. persons sentenced to imprisonment with or without hard labor.			Daily average.
		For debt.	On remand.	Sentenced.	Once.	Twice.	Thriceormore	1 year or upwards.	More than 3 mos. and less than a year.	3 months and less.	
	170	1	24	145	82	24	39	3	20	122	28
Men	144	1	24	119	75	21	23	2	17	100	22 ²⁶⁵ / ₃₆₅
Women ..	21	.....	.....	21	4	3	14	.....	2	19	4 ²⁶⁵ / ₃₆₅
Juveniles .	5	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2	1	1	3	1 ¹⁷ / ₃₆₅
Total ..	170	1	24	145	82	24	39	3	20	122	28

Classification.	Ages of persons committed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Debtors	1	.....	1
Felons	31	2	33
Misdemeanants	117	19	136
Total	149	21	170

From 10 to 16..	5	From 35 to 40.	15
" 16 to 20..	30	" 40 to 45..	18
" 20 to 25..	36	" 45 to 50..	12
" 25 to 30..	28	" 50 up	19
" 30 to 35..	7		
		Total	170

JOHN R. McCOWEN,
Superintendent.

66

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

Return shewing the number of collective days in prison, according to classification of persons committed, &c., during the year ended 31st December, 1890.

Debtors	6
Felons	6,013
Misdemeanants	3,005
Before committed	1,196
Total	10,220
Daily average	28

Nationalities.	Religion.	Degree of education.
Newfoundland ... 137	Roman Catholic. 114	Read and write .. 106
England	Ch'ch of England 40	Read only
Ireland	Methodists	None
Scotland	Presbyterians ... 2	57
Canadians		
Foreigners		
Total	Total	Total
170	170	170

Disciplinary punishment.	Passes received.
Males 1	123 persons received passes to visit prisoners.
Females	
Total	
2	

JOHN R. McCOWEN,
Superintendent.

67
REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

Classified statement of offences for which persons have been committed to the Penitentiary, year ended Dec. 31, 1890.

Offence.	Convicted.	Remanded and discharged.	Total.
Assaults, common	16	1	17
Assaults, aggravated.....	1	2	3
Assaults, police	5	0	5
Breach of Naval Discipline Act.....	7	0	7
Barratry	1	2	3
Bastardy	1	0	1
Coining counterfeit coin.....	2	0	2
Conspiracy to defraud.....	0	1	1
Debtor	1	0	1
Deserting service, Master and Servants' Act.....	22	2	24
Drunk and disorderly	23	0	23
Larceny	29	10	39
License Act, breach of	5	0	5
Malicious injury to property.....	2	0	2
Obtaining goods under false pretences.....	0	1	1
Prostitution.....	3	3	6
Refusing to maintain wife	1	0	1
Vagrancy	29	0	29
Total	148	22	170

JOHN R. McCOWEN,

Superintendent.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

69
Report of Commissioners on Penitentiary.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned, to whom Your Excellency was pleased to issue your commission, empowering us to enquire into the management of the Penitentiary, its structural arrangements and requirements, the dietary, treatment, and employment of prisoners, the system of routine, hours of duty and salaries of officers, beg most respectfully to present the evidence taken by us under the authority of our commission, and to submit therewith a number of returns and exhibits illustrating the statements given in evidence to us, and have the honour to report, for the information of Your Excellency, upon the several subjects referred to us in their due order, as follows:—

1. *The Management.*

The Penitentiary at St. John's is governed by a Superintendent who is (52 Vic., cap. 23,) directly and immediately responsible to Her Majesty's Attorney General.

The Superintendent has all the powers incident to the office of a "jailor," whatever these may be.

We do not see any statutory or other definition of them; and, while recognizing the present Superintendent's rule as most judicious, we think his so-called "powers" ought to be distinctly defined, and we accordingly beg to recommend immediate legislation on jail discipline and its proper sanctions, which, in our opinion, ought to be enforced by summary process.

It will be for the Legislature or the Governor in Council to determine how much of the penal power shall be entrusted to the Superintendent, and how much reserved to the magistracy.

In a disciplinary institution the virtue of remedies for infraction of rule resides in the promptitude of their application,

REPORT—PENITENTIARY:

We venture to suggest that enactments in the direction of a wholesome prison discipline might be wisely guided by the valuable "Rules and Regulations" hereto appended, which are the fruit of the experience and judgment of the excellent officer who now governs the Penitentiary.

For the management of the institution His Excellency the Governor in Council is empowered by statutes to enact the requisite disciplinary code, but has not hitherto been pleased to exercise his statutory powers.

From time to time, seamen from the ships of war are committed to the Penitentiary for fixed periods of punishment, under sentence from their officers, and are expected, after the expiry of their allotted sentence, to be detained until the arrival in port of their respective ships. Instinct, as these men are, with the spirit of discipline, they are, as might be expected, exemplary to the last moment of their legal term; but, naturally, not recognizing any intermediate stage between the purgatory of their punishment and the heaven of their liberty, for the bad quarter hour between their purgation and their liberation, they not only repudiate restraint for themselves, but set discipline at defiance and a bad example to their fellow-prisoners. The Superintendent, not having full powers, ought to have no responsibility for their detention beyond the term of imprisonment.

Mr. McCowen's management has been very successful, and the many reforms in discipline, dietary, salutary occupation and general moral improvement which the institution has witnessed in his incumbency proclaim his fitness for his very responsible post in the public service.

We have a fault of a serious character to find in the management, for which this zealous and, at the same time, discreet official is not responsible. We refer to the vicious manner of appointment in the case of the subordinate officers. He is accountable to the public for the conduct of servants, in whose appointment he has no voice, and of whose efficiency he has no proof. We think he should have the selection of his subordinates, subject to the veto or the approval of the Attorney General. This much is due to him on the score of his technical knowledge, as well as on the ground of his official re-

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

sponsibility. The reasonable alternative would be leaving with him, at least, the power of rejecting the unfit.

The staff, we judge, in respect of numbers, inadequate. A night watchman is indispensable; of this a recent escape and a former well planned but unsuccessful attempt to break into the prison are in proof. We are of opinion that to the present "strength" might very advantageously be added a turnkey, competent to help in keeping books, whose duty it should be (1) to collect the bills for brooms or other output of the produce of prison labor, and to account to the Superintendent for his receipts; (2) to relieve for some hours, each day, the other subordinate officers in their turn. There is nothing more strongly impressed on us than the melancholy fact that these officers—from the nature of their work, its monotonous character and the undue length of continuous occupation—are effectually demoralized by an overstrain on their physical and nervous energies: To be bright, alert, well set up—in a word, "fit"—the prison officer must have reasonable recreation, and not be suffered to degenerate, by force of circumstances, into the hopeless condition of a prisoner. We have noticed that the ceaseless grind has marked effects upon the physique, the intelligence, and the port of the men.

It is of the highest importance that the Superintendent should be protected in the future, when sending his prisoners beyond the limits of the gaol, by written orders for their services, directed to him by His Excellency the Governor or by the Honorable Attorney General, and that, except for emergency work such as clearing roads blocked by snow-storms, the Superintendent should not have the power to employ prisoners outside the precincts without such orders in writing.

The improved management which appears to incorporate the most enlightened ideas of prison government and discipline with the most economical system of insuring them has involved a great increase of labor which is not compensated by that form of recognition that takes the plain features of pecuniary remuneration.

It is not for us to enforce in this report the elementary doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire—a doctrine which has the authority of our approval.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

2. Structural Arrangements and Requirements.

The shell of the building, the outer walls, are all that can be desired. The internal arrangements were, in respect of safety to life and prison security, most defective.

The mischief and the remedy are both well set out in the evidence and copy of report of Mr. Nevill, to which we beg to call special attention.

In our opinion the womens' prison is as near perfection as can be attained.

The men's prison is undergoing such alterations and improvements as will very greatly diminish the danger to life as well as to security. During these alterations the measure of the prisoners security has been the strength of an old-fashioned wooden door, fastened by an old-fashioned lock, easily removed as events have shewn. Once outside his cell, the prisoner has had only to contend with an embarrassment of choice as to his mode of egress to the open. He might elect to depart by the roof or by a window, or by the cellar (which last has just been closed against him by an iron gate to the furnace room) and thence by the ventilating shafts. The latter was the route selected by Rigby.

The last duty of the officer locking up for the night should have been to see that these shafts were fastened down on the outside; but it is to be said for him that it was not in his routine duty, seeing that it was the alterations in the structure, only a short time started, that made access to the cellar possible.

The great improvements now in progress, under Mr. Nevill's directions, do not appear to contemplate any immediate alterations in the attics, which are the weak place—the point of least resistance in the building.

It is suggested, that as the roof is dilapidated and when a new one is being put on, a mansard storey might be utilized as a reformatory for boys.

We offer no opinion on this suggestion, the utility of the reformatory and the propriety of its connection with a gaol being still moot points.

We earnestly recommend that iron doors, such as are in use in the women's prison, be immediately put on the cells in the male prison.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

We have already made a preliminary report on the subject of heating the building, the matter being one exigent urgency.

It would be desirable to put all the improvements in contemplation out of hand at once; the recourse of externs to such an institution being obviously mischievous.

We most strongly protest against the penitentiary fence, which requires to be renewed, being brought any closer in course of such renewal to the prison structure. The area of the prison grounds is not too large. A fence within a fence, as an extra safe-guard, is superfluous and useless. A fence brought within fifty feet of the structure would be a "pound" for the accumulation of snow in the winter, and would exclude the light and air of heaven in summer.

3. Dietary.

We beg to report our approval of the scale now in use, and we herewith submit the new scale prescribed by the present Superintendent, and the old one that obtained before his time.

4. Treatment and Employment of Prisoners.

We consider the treatment humane, firm and judicious, and we find the health of the Penitentiary very satisfactory.

On the subject of employment we submit the evidence, from which it will be apparent how profitable the long-sentence prisoners work at broom-making has been, and how busy have been the short-sentence prisoners in building and other casual work, by which a great saving to the colony has been effected.

The women are fully occupied in profitable employment, such as washing and making prison clothing for the Penitentiary and outport gaols.

5. Routine.

We find serious inconvenience to the routine arising from the frequent and irregular admission of visitors.

We think there ought to be one fixed day in the week, and stated hours of that day, appointed for the reception of prisoners' friends.

At present the Sheriff, who is not in touch with the discipline of the institution, can pass in visitors at all hours, to the interruption of order.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

6. Hours of Duty.

In our remarks on management we have suggested a remedy for the mischiefs which the evidence on this head has disclosed.

7. Salaries.

We consider these quite insufficient to attract to and retain in this important branch of the public service men competent and suitably qualified in all respects, and we most strongly recommend a general revision of salaries.

In submitting the voluminous evidence and returns taken and compiled for the commission, we desire to express a general approval, without committing ourselves in detail, of all the suggestions contained in the comprehensive and valuable summary of prison *regime* furnished us by the Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted by your Excellency's most obedient servants,

J. G. CONROY,
A. M. MACKAY,
JAMES P. FOX,
Commissioners.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

69
(Extract from Mr. McCowen's evidence before the Commissioners.)

IN the matter of the inquiry into, and concerning, the management of the St. John's Penitentiary, its structural arrangements and requirements, the system of routine, hours of duty and salaries of officials.

I was appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary on the 19th December, 1878. Previously served upwards of two years in the British army and left, by purchase, as a non-commissioned officer; joined Royal Irish Constabulary in 1862, and served about nine years in all the departments of that force—that is, infantry, detective, and mounted. Served seven years in Belfast; got wounded twice in the riots, and nearly got killed in the city of Cork, when on special duty. Brought under the notice of the Inspector-General, and specially recommended for meritorious services. Resigned Royal Irish Constabulary 1871, and came to Newfoundland in that year, at the request of the late Inspector Foley. Received high recommendations, when leaving, from superiors—Mayor of Belfast, members of Parliament, and a testimonial from the bench of magistrates, also an illuminated address. Joined the Newfoundland police force, 1871, and assisted in its general organization, and particularly the mounted force, which I solely organized and drilled; was instructor to police, and daily gave instructions regarding crime generally, and the detection and capture of criminals. Served upwards of seven years in Newfoundland police force, during which time I frequently received the thanks of the Government for special services, viz:—

1.—I received the thanks of the Government and a pecuniary reward, also the thanks of the bench of magistrates of Harbor Grace, together with being presented with a valuable revolver, by the late John Munn, Esq., J.P., for “conspicuous courage and determination on quelling serious riots on the 3rd June, 1872.”

2.—Special approbation and record for, on the morning of the 18th June, 1873, “rescuing, at great personal risk, two young children from a burning house;” had hands and face much burnt.

REPORT—PENITENTIARY.

3.—For detecting and successfully prosecuting to conviction a notorious case of arson; also a pecuniary reward. The Chief Justice, Sir Hugh Hoyles, stated from the bench, in complimentary terms, that “for my detective acumen and services, I was entitled to the best thanks of the community,” October, 1873.

4.—Special mention by Government in the Hon. the House of Assembly for meritorious services on the 10th March, 1875, on the occasion of a riot on the ice.

5.—The unanimous thanks of the Brigus Mutual Insurance Company, and a handsome pecuniary reward for protecting from plunder their property in the wreck of the schooner *Flash*, at Catalina, 17th December, 1877.

6.—Received the “cordial thanks” of His Excellency the Governor in Council for conspicuous bravery in assisting to rescue the crew of thirty-four persons from the *Eric*, lost at Bird Island Cove, Trinity Bay, on the 8th March, 1878; was presented with the medal of the Royal Humane Society on the 24th May, 1879, in presence of the heads of departments and citizens; and was personally and publicly thanked by His Excellency Sir John H. Glover for my “conspicuous bravery” on the occasion referred to; was subsequently promoted to my present position, and my services were further referred to, in Her Majesty’s Assembly, in laudable terms by the Hon. the Premier, Sir W. V. Whiteway; received an address from the magistrates, clergy, and inhabitants of Catalina and Bonavista, of all denominations, for services rendered during my stay amongst them, and congratulating me on my advancement. I have received special mention in the annual printed reports of the Reward Association of Great Britain; was made a member of the general committee of that philanthropic association for my papers and exertions towards the amelioration of the unfortunate prisoners; successive Governors, Judges, and, without exception, every Grand Jury, have all been unanimous in their praise and presentments of the state of the prison.

70

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Report of Inspector of Constabulary, for the year 1890.

CONSTABULARY OFFICE, FORT TOWNSHEND,
February 1st, 1891.

SIR,—

I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following returns relating to the Constabulary Force of this Colony:—

1. Present state and distribution return.
2. Estimate of pay and allowances.
3. Estimate of pensions.
4. Return shewing men appointed, promoted, resigned, dismissed and deceased, during the past year.
5. Return of persons confined in the lock-up, central district, during the year.
6. Comparative returns of same during the past five years.
7. Return of persons committed to the penitentiary by the stipendiary magistrates during the year.
8. Comparative return of same during the past ten years.
9. Return shewing nationalities of persons confined in the lock-up, St. John's, during the year.
10. Return of prosecutions by the constabulary for breaches of the municipal laws, and of licences acts, during the year.
11. Return of persons confined in the lock-up of Harbor Grace during the year.
12. Comparative returns of same during the past five years.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

13. Returns of persons summoned, for various offences, by the constabulary at Harbor Grace during the year.

14. Return of persons prosecuted, for various offences, by the police at Carbonear during the year.

15. Return shewing number of prosecutions or arrests, for various offences, by the constabulary in all parts of the colony, exclusive of Harbor Grace and Carbonear.

16. Return shewing number of prosecutions by constabulary, during the year, for breaches of the licensing acts.

17. Return shewing the number of dogs destroyed by the constabulary during the year throughout the colony.

I have great pleasure in being enabled to report that the conduct, attention to duty, and general efficiency of the non-commissioned officers and constables comprising the constabulary force has, during the past year, been conspicuously good.

I regret to have to record the death of constable Richard Pynn, an old constable who had, during his twenty-three years service, maintained an exemplary character. I would beg to recommend the case of his widow to the favorable consideration of the Government.

Two constables resigned, and two only were appointed during the year; an unusually small number of changes. A considerable amount of extra duty has been performed by the Constabulary during the year, Sub-Inspector Sullivan, two acting sergeants, and 27 constables having been employed on the bait protection service, for a period averaging three months; one acting sergeant employed under the Board of Health of St. John's for six months, and six constables employed in carrying out the quarantine regulations of the same board, for a period averaging six weeks; one constable on revenue duty at the Labrador, for a period of three months. The mounted constables and horses continue in a very efficient condition, and have performed a great amount of duty of various kinds in all parts of the Central District. Constable Morey, however, is at present incapacitated from duty, having unfortunately fractured his leg.

I would again beg to bring to notice the great need of improvement and of additional accommodation being provided at the Police

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Station, St. John's; and also that the gaols at Little Bay, Burin, and at Harbor Briton, continue in the same condition as at the date of my last report, and are, as I then stated, in that condition altogether unfit to be used for carrying out long sentences of imprisonment, or for any more than ordinary lock-ups.

I have, since my last report, visited every station in the colony at which a constable is stationed, and have great pleasure in stating that I have found the constables, generally, alert and efficient, generally respected and performing their duties much to the satisfaction of the local magistrates.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,

Colonel,

Inspector and Superintendent Constabulary.

SIR W. V. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G.,

Premier and Attorney General.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Distribution Return of the Newfoundland Constabulary, 1890.

Rank.	Station.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	Total.	Total for each station.
Insp'or and Gen. Superintendent	St. John's					
Sub-inspector ..	"	1			1	
Head-constables	"	1	1		2	
Sergeants	"	6	3		9	
Constables	"	26	14	6	46	58
Head-constables	Harbor Grace	1			1	
Sergeants	"	1			1	
Constables	"	11			11	13
Head-constables	Carbonear		1		1	
Constables	"	4			4	5
Sergeants	Brigus		1		1	
Constable	"	1			1	2
Sergeants ...	Outports & W. coast	7	2		9	
Constables	"	41			41	50
		100	22	6	128	.....

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,

Inspector.

1st January, 1891.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Estimate of pay and allowance of the Newfoundland Constabulary for the year 1891.

One Inspector and General Superintendent	\$2,000 00
One sub-inspector	1,000 00
One head-constable	425 00
One cavalry head-constable	409 00
One cavalry sergeant	357 00
Five infantry sergeants	1,725 00
Three acting sergeants	951 00
Seven cavalry constables	2,219 00
Forty infantry constables	11,876 00
Allowance for forage, &c., for horses	2,550 00
Probable cost of clothing	4,000 00
Probable repairs to barrack	500 00
Probable fuel, light, and lodging allowance	3,258 64
Probable furniture and bedding	220 00
Rough-rider allowance (cavalry)	28 00
Clerk and store-keeper allowance	48 00
One head-constable at Harbor Grace	425 00
One sergeant at Harbor Grace	345 00
Eleven constables at Harbor Grace	3,355 00
One head-constable at Carbonear	397 00
Four constables at Carbonear	1,220 00
One acting-sergeant at Brigus	317 00
One constable at Brigus	305 00
One sergeant at Bay of Islands	345 00
One constable at Bay of Islands	305 00
One sergeant at Bay St. George	345 00
One constable at Bay St. George	305 00
One constable at Bonne Bay	305 00
One constable at Codroy	305 00
One sergeant at Bonavista	345 00
One constable at Bonavista	305 00
One sergeant at Burin	345 00
One constable at Burin	305 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$41,140 64

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$41,140 64
One sergeant at Fogo	345 00
One sergeant at Little Bay	345 00
One constable at Little Bay	305 00
One sergeant at Twillingate... ..	345 00
One constable at Twillingate	305 00
One acting-sergeant at Heart's Content	317 00
One acting-sergeant at Trinity	317 00
One constable at Trinity	305 00
One constable at Bay Bulls	305 00
One constable at Burgeo	305 00
One constable at Bay Roberts	305 00
One constable at Channel	305 00
One constable at Catalina	305 00
One constable at Cape Broyle	305 00
One constable at Fortune	305 00
One constable at Ferryland	305 00
One constable at Greenspond	305 00
One constable at Grand Bank	305 00
One constable at Harbor Breton	305 00
One constable at Herring Neck	305 00
One constable at Holyrood	305 00
One constable at Harbor Main	305 00
One constable at King's Cove	305 00
Two constables at Lamaline	610 00
One constable at Old Perlican	305 00
One constable at Placentia	305 00
One constable at Portugal Cove	305 00
One constable at Port-de-Grave	305 00
One constable at Renewes	305 00
One constable at Rose Blanche	305 00
One constable at St. Mary's	305 00
One constable at St. Lawrence	305 00
One constable at Spaniard's Bay	305 00
One constable at Topsail	305 00
<i>Forwarded</i>	\$51,959 64

 REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

<i>Brought forward</i>	\$51,959 64
One constable at Tilt Cove	305 00
One constable at Trepassey	305 00
One constable at Upper Island Cove.....	305 00
One constable at Whitbourne.....	305 00
Rent of outport barracks.....	1,192 00
Incidental travelling expenses, &c.....	1,300 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$55,671 64</u>

Constabulary office,
February 16, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector and General Sup't.

73

REPORT-CONSTABULARY.

Estimate shewing the amount required for Constabulary Pensions, for the year 1890.

1. John Sage.....	\$200 00
2. John McCrudden.....	200 00
3. John McKay.....	170 00
4. Michael Bryan.....	170 00
5. William Burke.....	120 00
6. Frederick Rowe.....	140 00
Total.....	<u>\$1,000 00</u>

74

Return shewing the number of men appointed, resigned, dismissed, promoted and disrated, and number of Stations established and discontinued, during the year 1890.

Strength of force 1st Jan., 1890.	No. of men appointed.	No. of men dismissed.	No. of men promoted.	No. of men disrated.	No. of men resigned.	Deaths.	Stations established and discontinued.		Present strength.	No. men pensioned.	Remarks.
							Established.	Discontinued.			
127	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	..	Sub-Inspector included

January 1st, 1890. MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Return of persons confined in the Lock-up, during year 1890.

Nature of Crimes.	Jan'y.	Feb'y.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug'st	Sept'r.	Oct'br.	Nov'r.	Dec'r.	Totals.
Arson.													
Assault and injury to person	6	10	2	4	1	5	3	2	2	2			35
Assaulting females...	2	1	2	4	4	6	8	4	2	2	1		32
Assaulting constables.			1	10	3	1	4	2	2	2	2		29
Burglary.. ..													
Bigamy													
Barratry										2	1		3
Bastardy	1	1		1		1		2		1	2	1	10
Breach of License Act	1									1	1		2
Concealment of birth.													
Counterfeiting coin..										5			5
Drunk	23	22	28	21	25	21	36	30	44	48	63	50	411
Drunk and disorderly.	2	9	12	18	16	17	19	12	24	10	15	15	169
Desertion			1		5	20	24	6	11	1	1		69
Deserting family ..		1								1	1		3
Destitute.....	3	1		14		5		1		2	2		28
Forgery.....													
Furious and careless driving													
Homicide.....													
Infanticide													
Indecent exposure...		3	2	3		2	1	1	4	2		2	20
Keeping brothels....								1					1
Larceny.....	3	4	7	11	7	6	7	12	10	20	9		96
Malicious injury to property	3	4			9		1	3	2	6		2	30
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretence..					1		1						2
Prostitution	1		1				1					2	5
Plundering wrecks...													
Refusing duty on ship	2	2				2	16	3		1			26
Setting fire to forests.													
Threatening language								1					1
Vagrancy	8	3	7	3	5	4	3	8	2	1	6	7	57
Wrecking trains						1							1
	52	62	60	74	78	86	123	88	107	96	118	91	1,035

Return of persons committed to the Penitentiary by the Stipendiary Magistrates, for
the Central District, 1890.

..	Arson.
8	Assault and injury to person.
7	Assaulting females.
4	Assaulting constables.
1	Burglary.
1	Bigamy.
3	Barratry.
..	Bastardy.
1	Breach of License Act.
..	Concealment of birth.
17	Drunk and disorderly.
25	Desertion.
1	Deserting family.
..	Forgery.
..	Furious and careless driving.
..	Homicide.
2	Counterfeiting coin.
..	Indecent exposure.
1	Keeping brothels.
38	Larceny.
..	Malicious injury to property.
1	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.
5	Prostitution.
..	Plundering wrecks.
2	Refusing duty on board ship.
..	Setting fire to forests.
..	Threatening language.
23	Vagrancy and remand.
1	Attempting to wreck railway trains.
141	Totals.

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

APPENDIX.

Return shewing the number of Prisoners committed to the Penitentiary by the Stipendiary Magistrates for the Central District, for and during the past ten years.

Years.	Arson.	Assault and injury to person.	Assaulting females.	Assaulting constables.	Burglary.	Bigamy.	Barratry.	Bastardy.	Breach of License Act.	Concealment of birth.	Drunk and disorderly.	Desertion.	Deserting family.	Forgery.	Furious and careless driving.	Homicide.	Infanticide.	Indecent exposure.	Keeping brothels.	Larceny.	Malicious injury to property.	Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretences.	Prostitution.	Plundering wrecks.	Refusing duty on board ship.	Setting fire to forests.	Threatening language.	Vagrancy and remands.	Attempting to wreck trains.	Totals.
1881.....	120	4	2					1	2	47	22			1	1	1				26	4		3					40		175
1882.....	19		14			1			2	40	22			3						1	32	2		7	9			24	5	181
1883.....	19	4	5					2	2	23	1	1			1	3				30	1		11	5	7		24	3	142	
1884.....	26	5	20	1						53	7					1		3	2	34			8	4	3		15		183	
1885.....	10	5	31					1		52	1							2		23	6	1	2	1	3	1	53		193	
1886.....	110	4	17					1		49	6							2		32	6	2		9	1		119	1	161	
1887.....	116	7	14	1		3				35	13	2	4					2	2	45	1	4	2		1		30	4	186	
1888.....	5	5	6					1	2	29	6					3		1	1	30	4	8	8		5		21	1	136	
1889.....	15	12	5	2						1	27	25		2			1	1		43	6	3	1		2		25		171	
1890.....	8	7	4	1	1	3		1		17	25	1				2				138		1	5		2		23	1	141	

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

Return shewing the Nationalities of Prisoners confined in the Lock-up during the year 1890.

Newfoundland.																			
St. John's.	Outports.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Dominion of Canada.	United States of America.	Sweden.	Holland.	Germany.	Norway.	Denmark.	Austria.	Spain.	France.	Italy.	West Indies.	Australia.	Africa.	Total.
710	200	26	1713	12	23	3	1	4	6	6	6	8	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,035

Return of the number of Prosecutions by the Constabulary for Breach of Municipal Laws and the License Act, at St. John's, for the past year.

35	Breach of Municipal Regulations.	4	Breach of Public Health Act.	5	Encumbering Sidewalks.	8	Cruelty to animals.	3	Mischievous and vicious dogs.	8	Furious and improper driving.	3	Inflammable Oils Act.	2	Violation of Game laws	38	Unlicensed dogs.	41	Breach of License Act.	147	Total.
----	----------------------------------	---	------------------------------	---	------------------------	---	---------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	-------------------------------	---	-----------------------	---	------------------------	----	------------------	----	------------------------	-----	--------

January 1st, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, Inspector.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

79
Return shewing the number of Prisoners confined in the Police Station at Harbor Grace, for various classes of offences, during the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Assault or injury to persons					1					2	1		4
Bastardy			3	2		1		1					7
Drunk		1	1	1	3			1	1	1	1	1	11
Drunk and disorderly		1	2	2		3	3	1		1	4	3	20
Desertion from ship service	2					3	1			1	3		10
Desertion bank-fishery						24	9	15	6				54
Larceny					5	7	1				1		14
Malicious injury to property										1			1
Other offences	1							1				1	3
Total	3	2	5	5	7	41	14	19	7	6	9	6	124

Constabulary office, St. John's,
1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector.

80
Comparative statement of the number of Prisoners confined in Police Station at St. John's for the past five years.

Years.	Prisoners.
1886	1,374
1887	1,205
1888	1,169
1889	1,133
1890	1,035

St. John's, Jan., 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

81

Return shewing the number of parties summoned by the police at Harbor Grace, for various classes of offences, during the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Assault or injury to persons	1											1	2
Drunk									1			1	2
Drunk and disorderly				1		1		3	2	3	2	2	14
Disorderly	1	1	1				1	3	1			4	12
Receiving stolen property					1								1
Other offences		1	1					1				2	5
	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	7	4	2	2	10	36

82

Comparative Statement of the number of Prisoners confined in the Lock-up at Harbor Grace, for the past five years.

Years.	No. of Prisoners.
1886	94
1887	79
1888	65
1889	36
1890	124

January 1st, 1890.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

82

Return shewing number of prosecutions and persons arrested
by the constabulary at Carbonear during year 1890.

Nature of crime.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Assault and injury to persons				1		1			1		1		4
Drunk				1			3	1			1		6
Drunk and disorderly		8		1		1	1				1		214
Disorderly			2		5	1					1		9
Deserting from ship service					1	3	19	9	3	3			38
Larceny					4							3	7
Obt'ing goods, &c., by false pretence					2								2
Malicious injury to property									6		1		7
Bastardy					1	1	1			1	3	1	8
Obstructing thoroughfare					1								1
Refusing to assist police												2	2
Total		8	2	3	14	7	24	10	10	4	8		898

January 1, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

84

Return shewing the number of prosecutions and persons arrested, for various classes of offences, by the Constabulary in all the outports in the colony where trained constables are stationed, exclusive of Harbor Grace and Carbonear, for the year ending December, 1890.

Nature of crime.	No. of prosecutions and arrests.	Comparative statement.
Assaulting females.....	4	
Assaulting constables.....	9	
Assault and injury to persons.....	59	
Burglary.....	1	
Bastardy.....	29	
Concealment of birth.....	1	
Drunk.....	18	
Drunk and disorderly.....	28	
Desertion.....	136	
Deserting family.....	1	
Forgery.....	2	
Furious and careless driving.....	4	
Larceny.....	60	
Malicious injury to property.....	33	
Obtaining goods, &c., by false pretence.....	8	
Obstructing police.....	1	
Plundering wrecks.....	6	
Refusing duty on board ship.....	10	
Vagrancy.....	1	
Breach Bait Act and fishery laws.....	34	
Robbery.....	1	
Other offences.....	35	
Threatening language.....	7	
Breach Customs Laws.....	2	
		In 1889 there were..... 421 prosecutions
		In 1890 there were..... 490 prosecutions
		Increase, 1890..... 69 prosecutions

January, 1891,

MORRIS J. FAWCETT, *Inspector.*

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

Return shewing the number of Prosecutions by the Constabulary, for breaches of the License Act of 1875, and amendments thereof, during the year 1890.

Station.	No.	Comparative statement.
St. John's.....	41	
Harbor Grace.....	19	
Carbonear.....	12	
Little Bay.....	6	
Placentia.....	5	
Burin.....	5	
Brigus.....	3	
Bay Bulls.....	3	
St. Mary's.....	3	
Twillingate.....	2	
Lamaline.....	2	
Spaniard's Bay.....	1	
Holyrood.....	1	
Codroy.....	1	
Total.....	104	

In 1886 there were 63 prosecutions.
 In 1887 " 110
 In 1888 " 120
 In 1889 " 72
 In 1890 " 104

1st January, 1891.

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,
Inspector.

REPORT—CONSTABULARY.

86
Statement shewing the number of dogs destroyed by the Constabulary, during the year 1890.

Station.	No.	Comparative statement.	
Harbor Grace.....	128	696	| 10
Topsail.....	71	686	
Carbonear.....	51		
Bonavista.....	49		
Brigus.....	46		
Ferryland.....	43		
Channel.....	41		
Cape Broyle.....	36		
Port-de-Grave.....	27		
Island Cove.....	26		
Bay Roberts.....	24		
Spaniard's Bay.....	24		
Little Bay.....	20		
Catalina.....	18		
Burin ..	16		
Renews.....	14		
Grand Bank.....	12		
Bay Bulls.....	10		
Rose Blanche.....	8		
Harbor Main.....	7		
Fortune.....	6		
Placentia.....	3		
St. George's Bay.....	3		
Holyrood.....	3		
Total.....	686	In 1889 there were destroyed.....	In 1890 there were destroyed.....
			Decrease 1890.....

MORRIS J. FAWCETT,

January 1st, 1890.

Inspector.

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

87

Report of the attendant Physician of the Lunatic Asylum,
for the half year ending 31st December, 1890.

TO THE HONOURABLE ROBERT BOND,
Colonial Secretary:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following half-yearly report of the Lunatic Asylum, ending the 31st December, 1890, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

In the beginning of the term, 1st July, 1890, there were ninety-three males and sixty-four females; total, one hundred and fifty-seven inmates in the asylum under treatment.

There were sixty-one patients admitted during the six months, of whom thirty-three were men and twenty-eight were women. The total number of patients under treatment for the six months was, therefore, two hundred and eighteen.

There were discharged, during the six months, sixty-two, of whom thirty were men and thirty-two were women.

The number of those who died was eleven, of whom six were men and five were women.

The total number discharged, added to those who died, was, therefore, seventy-three, which is equal to one-third of whole number under treatment, and equal to half the number remaining.

Among the deaths recorded, one occurred on the 28th June, two days before I took charge; but, being on the Register, No. 54, it is counted among the deaths. No.'s 57 and 60 died, a few days after admission, from exhaustion. No. 108 died of tubercular meningitis, having shown no symptoms of insanity during his stay in the hospital. He was brought to the asylum by a policeman from Burin, and, from what I have learnt of the treatment which he received on his way here, it was anything but humane. Having secured him in a strait-jacket, he was thrown on the floor of the baggage-car, Placentia railway, where the magistrate of that place, on visiting him, ordered the jacket to be removed. Of course such treatment made him so vicious that he was ready to use his teeth on any one who

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

came near him, no other weapons of defence being at his disposal. The kindly treatment received at the hands of the supervisor and attendants of the Lunatic Asylum produced a sudden, improved change in his mental condition, such as, on the following day, he appeared quite sane, and expressed a wish to see his relatives. This case shows the necessity of instructing our outharbor physicians, when sending patients to the Lunatic Asylum, to see that intelligent and competent policemen are put in charge; and also, in giving special orders to such policemen on the proposed treatment of such lunatics until they are handed over to the authorities at the asylum. No. 126 was admitted in a dying condition; his death occurred twenty hours afterwards. He suffered from chronic diarrhœa, and showed no symptoms of insanity when in the asylum. I can, therefore, deduct three deaths from the number reported, which makes the number of deaths for the six months eight.

The number under treatment during the six months was two hundred and eighteen; and the deaths eight—making the mortality rate 3.66 per cent.

There were three men and one woman admitted who were not insane. Two of these were found on the street in St. John's in an epileptic fit, and were brought to the asylum during the period of excitement which frequently follows epileptic fits. In one of my monthly reports to the Board of Works, I recommended that an apartment should be provided in the old post-office, near the police quarters, for the temporary retention of such cases as the above, in order that St. John's physicians should have reasonable time and opportunity to pronounce with certainty on the nature of the case. It would save unnecessary expense and prevent annoyance to sane persons being placed unjustly in the Lunatic Asylum.

The number of employés attached to the institution, and filling the following-named positions is twenty-eight. Of these, eighteen are attendants, including the supervisor of the male wards and the head attendant in the female wards. As there are four wards for males and four for females, and as it is necessary to have two attendants for each ward (the patients never being left alone), sixteen attendants are required, and two head attendants.

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Although the necessity for having a night-watch was apparent from time to time, the desire to curtail expenditure prevented me from asking for one. It was recommended by the matron, Miss McGraw, that an attendant from ward 1 (female) should be appointed night-watch, and that the ward attendant should assist the remaining attendant. This was accordingly done, and was found to work very satisfactorily.

The female patients in ward 1 are quite chronic maniacs, imbeciles, or convalescents; and many of them are very industrious, always ready to assist the attendants. I do not, therefore, apprehend any difficulty in the management of these patients.

In addition to the eighteen attendants, there are three women in the laundry, two in the kitchen, one man in the bake-house, one store-keeper, one engineer, one carpenter, and a coachman.

It is not my desire to compare the condition of the institution and its inmates now with their condition when you elected me to the responsible position of attendant physician six months ago. I will simply recommend to the hon. members of the Government to read the report of the commission of inquiry, and to visit the institution now and see for themselves. Having done so, they will agree with me that the Government should be congratulated on the change. Those familiar with the institution and its inmates previous to July last would scarcely recognize the present cheerful and cleanly wards, and the improved mental and physical condition of the inmates. Patients were noisy, destructive and dirty; mechanical restraint was in constant use, and without discrimination—attendants resorting to it whenever patients became the least excited or troublesome, and apparently without the approval of the physician or matron. In ward 4 (refractory), which has accommodation for fifteen patients, more than half the number were, at some time or other, either in seclusion or wearing strait-jacket. Although I did not abolish the use of mechanical restraint and seclusion at once, it was gradually lessened, and, finding that restlessness, disorder and excitement diminished proportionately, at the close of the year they were entirely abolished. This happy result was largely owing to the determination of the matron, Miss McGraw, to dispense with mechanical restraint in the management of the female patients, and to depend entirely on restraint by attendants in all cases of maniacal excitement or violence.

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The strait-jacket is used occasionally for two of the patients, under the charge of the male supervisor. One of these patients was born in the institution when his mother was under treatment for temporary insanity. When I visited the institution first, he was subject to monthly periods of excitement, very violent and abusive. During these periods he was secluded for periods of three weeks. I recommended the use of the strait-jacket and permission to remain in the airing-court or corridors with the other patients, with medicinal treatment. At the close of the year, his explosive periods lasted only one week, and his interval of sanity six weeks. I hope for still greater improvement. The result of the change in treatment in this case is very satisfactory, considering that the patient was born in the institution, forty-five years ago, of an insane mother; that he has been an inmate nearly all his life. He is very industrious; works on the farm and garden, and pleads for something to be done to prevent a recurrence of his insanity. When well, he recollects all the premonitory symptoms of the approaching explosive period.

The female patients, who were violent, aggressive and dirty, at the beginning of the term, are now tidy, clean and industrious, almost constantly employed, sewing or knitting. Although they have brief periods of excitement, they are never put in seclusion or under mechanical restraint.

The institution throughout having been thoroughly cleansed, white-washed and painted, and new bedding and clothing furnished, will bear favorable comparison with any Lunatic Asylum for pauper patients in America.

On the recommendation of the matron, Miss McGraw, the female attendants have been provided with uniforms. I think it very desirable that the male attendants should be similarly treated.

The necessity for isolating the sick from the other inmates being evident, an apartment was prepared in the western wing for the male patients, and in the eastern wing for the female patients. The former contains four beds and the latter three beds. They are made as bright and cheerful as circumstances would permit. The sick will have special attendants and treatment here, and no jealousy or discontent will be caused amongst other patients, by giving the sick extra diet, wines, etc.

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Owing to the large number of chronic cases which are in the asylum, and to the mildness of their disease, it is very desirable that work should be obtained. If the asylum grounds were used for raising vegetables instead of hay, a large number of the weak-minded inmates could be constantly employed; and many of the acute cases of mild melancholia would be much benefitted by manual labor.

It is to be regretted that the institution has no separate accommodation for paying patients. During the six months ending December 31st, only one paying patient was under treatment. I am of opinion, however, that there are several patients in the institution for whose maintenance payment should be made. We hope to adopt new forms of admission in the coming year, containing questions of a more searching nature in the history of those seeking admission, and also as to the ability of their relatives to pay for maintenance. All statements by relatives or other persons requesting admission for lunatics to the asylum should be certified on oath before a magistrate or other lawfully constituted authority. Physicians should also certify on oath to the statement made by them. With our present forms of admission and the careless way in which they are filled up, any statistics made up would be valueless and unreliable in showing the proportion of the insane population of the colony. It is therefore desirable that a complete change should be made in order that we may arrive at the causes of the increased insanity, and be enabled to adopt means for its prevention. Physicians should be paid five dollars (not two, as at present) for such certificates.

In one of my monthly reports to the Board of Works, I recommended that an apartment should be provided in the old post-office, near the quarters of the police, for the reception of cases arriving late at night by coastal boats or by rail, or found on the streets of St. John's. In this temporary reception-room physicians would have a reasonable opportunity to observe and pronounce on the nature of the case with certainty. It would be a saving of unnecessary expense and inconvenience at the asylum, and avoid the annoyance which must necessarily be caused to sane persons being incarcerated in a lunatic asylum.

His Excellency the Governor Sir Terence O'Brien, the Hon'ble E. P. Morris, Acting Attorney General, the Hon. R. H. O'Dwyer,

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Receiver General, visited the asylum on the 27th August. A careful and complete inspection was made, occupying two hours. The wards, sleeping rooms, dormitories, laundry, engine room and kitchen, were all inspected. His Excellency expressed himself as pleased with the condition of the institution. He made valuable suggestions on a system of account-keeping, by which the store-keeper would be enabled to know how every article, given out by him to any of the employees of the institution, was used.

The apartment formerly used by the male attendants as a dining room has been converted into a reception room, where patients are admitted and inmates visited by their friends. The attendants, when off duty, use it as a reading and amusement room.

Between, in eastern wing and the main building, in an unoccupied apartment, water closets, a bath and shower bath were constructed. This will be found a great convenience, being in close proximity to the airing court for the female patients.

On my recommendation, the Hon. Executive Council authorized the purchase of a "Read Portable Steel Baking Oven" for the institution. Accordingly, this was done; the oven was received and put in operation in December. It gives perfect satisfaction, and will be a great saving. It is in charge of a thoroughly competent baker, of thirty years experience.

It is my pleasing duty to acknowledge the receipt of much reading material from the generous public for the use of patients. Books, magazines and illustrated papers, have been regularly and liberally furnished.

All the daily and weekly papers are regularly sent to the institution. Patients are much interested in such literature, in common with the outside world.

Clergymen of all denominations have come whenever requested by any of the patients requiring their services. Services are held at regular times by clergymen; an average attendance of one-fourth of the inmates attend them. Having no other place than one of the wings for such services, a chapel should be erected on the grounds. The benefits to be derived from such an institution in promoting cure and making the inmates more content with their unfortunate lot would be very great. It could also be used for entertainments or as an assembly hall, having a seating capacity for two hundred.

REPORT—LUNATIC ASYLUM.

It is my pleasing duty to bear testimony to valuable and faithful services rendered, during the months of July, August and September, by Miss Cowan, acting matron for that time. She exhibited an administrative ability of a very high order, and rendered services to the institution which were of incalculable benefit in bringing it to the present satisfactory condition.

The present matron, Miss McGraw, arrived on the 24th of September, and was immediately placed in charge. Her large experience in one of the best conducted hospitals in England, as well as her natural talent in managing the insane, have raised the institution to a condition which will compare favorably with any other of a similar nature in America.

My thanks are due to all the officials and employes connected with the institution, for faithful and satisfactory services, and especially to the Supervisor, Mr. Henry Penston, who has furnished me with much of the unwritten history of the inmates on register when I assumed charge in July.

The interest taken in the institution, and the well-being of the patients by the members of the Board of Works was evident at all times. I have to thank the affable Chairman for wise counsel given on his weekly visits.

To yourself, sir, I desire to express my appreciation of the assistance, courtesy and kindness manifested at all times in our official intercourse.

The following statistical tables filled up, as directed by you, are not satisfactory, inasmuch as they are not compiled in accordance with the system adopted by the Medico-psychological Association of Great Britain. It is desirable that uniformity should exist in compiling statistics of all insane asylums. From the information at my disposal in the institution, I was unable to complete statistics in accordance with the above-named system. I hope, however, to be prepared with such information as may be required next year.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

K. MACKENZIE,

Attendant Physician.

88 REPORT—LABRADOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

Report of the Labrador Medical Officer for the year 1890.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I beg to submit my report of medical service on the north-east coast of Newfoundland and Labrador during the past season. In accordance with instructions received from Your Excellency's Government, I joined the schooner *Rose* in Catalina on June 19th, and proceeded to the north-east coast, calling at all places possible until Quirpon was reached. From Quirpon I proceeded to Chateau; from Chateau to Pack's Harbor, calling at nearly every place between. In Pack's Harbor I joined the S. S. *Lady Glover*, and travelled to Nain and back to Hamilton Inlet. In Hamilton Inlet I re-joined the *Rose*, and continued travelling in her, for reasons already communicated to Colonial Secretary, until October 16th, when I arrived in St. John's. By the tabulated statements herewith, Your Excellency will learn the number of cases treated and places visited. In addition to these, twelve places were visited. These statements will, I believe, give a good idea of the work performed during the season.

I am glad to inform Your Excellency that, with the exception of a, comparatively, few cases of diphtheria brought to the coast from Newfoundland, no disease of a serious character has come under my notice. Fearing the spread of diphtheria in Hamilton Inlet, I remained there a longer time than would have been necessary under ordinary circumstances; and I am glad to inform Your Excellency that the means used to prevent the disease spreading were providentially successful. Referring Your Excellency to the tabulated statements for explanatory remarks on the cases I have met with,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

R. E. FORBES,

Medical Officer, Labrador, 1890.

Report of the Labrador Medical Officer for the year 1890.

Name of place.	No. times visited.	No. cases, incl'g those who rec'iv'd med. only.	Remarks.
1 Ming's Bight.....	1	1	Visited per <i>Rose</i> .
2 Coachman's Cove ..	1	32	do
3 Fleur-de-Lis.	1	13	do
4 Union Cove	1	10	do
5 Orange Bay	1	3	do
6 Englee.....	2	16	do
7 Goose Cove.....	2	9	do
8 St. Anthony	2	21	do
9 Griquet	1	16	do
10 Quirpon.....	1	7	do
11 Chateau.....	1	7	The Chateau people attended from Henley on 2nd visit to Henley
12 Henley Harbor	2	31	
13 Cape Charles....	2	22	
14 Battle Harbor.....	2	74	Fox, Indian Hr., Trap & Mattie's Cove people attended from B. H.
15 Saltpond	2	40	Spear, Murray's, L.Hr., Seal Bight & Mecklenbury people attended
16 Francis Hr. Bight .	2	27	F. H. & Mer'ntman's H. people at'd from F. H. B. [from S. Pond
17 Venison Island....	2	12	
18 Domino	2	13	
19 Indian Tickle.....	2	2	
20 Grady	2	32	
21 Pack's Harbor	1	4	
22 Indian Harbor.....	3	19	'Twice per steamer; once per <i>Rose</i> .

23	Smoky Run.....	2	1	Visited per steamer.
24	Emily Harbor.....	2	1	do
25	Holton.....	2	3	do
26	Cape Harrison.....	2	13	do
27	Long Tickle.....	2	4	do
28	Turnavick Islands..	2	8	do
29	Winsor Harbor....	2	5	do
30	Hopedale.....	2	5	do
31	Hamilton Inlet....	1	40	Visited per <i>Rose</i> and steamer.
32	Cartwright.....	1	33	Visited per <i>Rose</i> .
78	33 Batteaux.. ..	1	27	do
34	Mullins' Cove.....	1	4	do
35	Spotted Islands....	1	6	Visited from Domino per boat.
36	Thistle Cove.....	1	16	Visited Punch Bowl, Seal Island and Shoal Tickle, and saw Cor-
37	Square Islands.....	1	10	Visited per <i>Rose</i> . [bett's Arm people from Thistle Cove.
38	Snug Harbor.....	1	2	do
39	Bolster's Rock.....	1	5	do
40	Ship Harbor.....	1	8	Visited Occasional Harbor from Ship Harbor.
41	Dead Island....	1	3	Visited per <i>Rose</i> .
42	Independent.....	1	1	do
	.....		606	

R. E. FORBES, M.D., *Medical Officer, Labrador, 1890.*

Report of the Labrador Medical Officer for the year 1890.

Diseases.	No. cases.	Remarks.
Diseases of nervous system.....	12	One a case of insanity at Rigoulette; two cases of para-
“ joints.....	13	All these cases chronic. [lysis, following diphtheria.
“ skin.....	23	
“ women.....	41	
“ eye or ear.....	52	50 per cent. of eye disease—“ night blindness.”
“ throat.....	10	[phthisis.
“ chest.....	77	These include influenza, bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia and
“ heart.....	3	
“ stomach.....	77	With few exceptions, some form of indigestion.
“ bowels.....	17	Dysentery, diarrhoea, and constipation.
“ bladder or kidneys..	19	
“ children.....	12	
Rheumatism and lumbago.....	52	All of a chronic character, with one exception.
Worms.....	46	90 per cent. of cases children.
General debility.....	10	Old people.
Extracting teeth.....	12	
Erysipelas.....	1	
Fever.....	1	
Neuralgia.....	6	
Diphtheria.....	20	2 cases in Henly, 4 in Domino, 4 in Indian Har., 2 in Long Tickle, 5 in Ham. Inlet, 2 in Seal Isl'ds, 1 in Battle Hr.
Sundries ..	81	Sore fingers, abscess, sprains, bruises, burns, &c.
Total number of cases treated.....	585	

R. E. FORBES, M.D., *Medical Officer, Labrador, 1890.*

91 LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Report of J. T. Nevill, Esq., Inspector of Light-Houses and Public Buildings.

ST. JOHN'S, January 1st, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to submit my reports upon light-houses (enclosure No. 1) and public buildings (enclosure No. 2), together with copies of the estimates of the expenditure required for repairs and maintenance for the current year (enclosures No.'s 3 and 4).

The light and alarm stations have been suitably supplied with stores, and necessary repairs have been made.

The public buildings have had repairs made in prevention of dilapidation.

Matters requiring special notice are recited in enclosures No.'s 1 and 2.

On the 17th July, the S. S. *Ingraham* left St. John's on a voyage of inspection. The light stations at Ferryland, Cape St. Mary's, Dodding Head, Grand Bank, Brunette Island, Garnish, Belloram, Rocky Point, Pass Island, Gaultois, Boar Island, Rose Blanche, Channel Head and Sandy Point were visited, and eight court-houses were inspected.

Too heavy seas prevented landing at Cape Pine and Ireland Island.

The Conception Bay light and court-houses have been visited; also the light stations at Fort Amherst, Cape Spear and Cape St. Francis.

The mechanician has been occupied in making repairs and adjustment of machinery and apparatus at Cape St. Francis, Cape Spear, Fort Amherst, and Cann Island. He was at Penguin Island for some months, erecting the iron light tower there and installing the light apparatus, and at Wadham Island, removing the fixed light of that station, and putting up a revolving apparatus in its place. At Belloram he placed a new lamp and lense in the light room.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In former reports attention has been called to the advantages of individual responsibility and lessened cost resulting from having each light station in the charge of one keeper. The experience of the past year is decidedly confirmatory of these views.

The remarks made last year relative to the expenditure on Government House again apply to it, as it again considerably exceeds the amount of the estimate. The figures of my estimate are for *repairs*, and do not include the other necessary expenditure for furniture, &c., but which are all charged in the same account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Light-houses and Public Buildings.

TO JAMES DAY, ESQ., *Chairman Board of Works.*

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

92

Light-houses.

[Enclosure, No. 1. To accompany report of 1st January, 1891.]

Gull Island.—The keepers have been supplied with material to make some of the repairs mentioned in my last year's report. The others referred to will have to be done early in the spring. A block will have to be built to carry the mast and boom at the second hoisting place.

Long Point, Twillingate.—This station is in good repair, not apparently requiring anything to be done to it beyond such matters as are incidental to current use.

Cann Island (Seldom-Come-By.)—Some repairs have been made to the wharf and road. New boat-moorings and a new cooking stove have been supplied. In the gales of the fall, the flag-staff was blown down, the roof blown off the well-house and broken up, and the chimney was slightly damaged. The keeper has been authorized to make such restoration as he may find the season will allow—the others will have to be done in the spring. The keeper has petitioned for an increase of salary, and this was referred to me for my report. I recommended the application to "favorable consideration," on the ground that he injured himself so seriously while landing the light-house coals as to affect his ability to perform his duties, thus requiring more costly assistance than would have been sufficient under other circumstances.

Wadham Island.—To carry out the changes desirable for securing sufficient distinction of the lights around this locality, a revolving white light has been installed in place of the fixed one heretofore exhibited, thus alternating fixed and revolving lights and securing such difference as to render mistakes unlikely.

Penguin Island.—As early as the season permitted, the material and men necessary for erecting the iron light-tower, for the keeper's dwelling and the light apparatus, were dispatched. Everything was landed safely, and the work executed with such dispatch as to reflect credit on all concerned. The mechanician of the Department had charge of the tower erection and the installation of the light, and the other work was carried out by William Stowe, as foreman. The

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

materials were not landed until the beginning of July, and the light was put in operation on the 1st October or within three months from the commencement of the work.

Cabot Island.—A mason was sent to this station to do some necessary pointing.

Puffin Island.—The outside granite walls of this station have been carefully pointed with cement. A gale in the fall carried away some of the paling fences—the parts remaining are too old to be worth repairing, so new fences will have to be provided.

Denier Island.—A concrete floor has been laid in the cellar, and some ventilations put in the walls. A heavy sea carried away the landing place, boom and boat. These will have to be replaced, the former in concrete, bedded on steps to be cut in the sharply sloping face of the rock. Grass seeds have been supplied to sow on the turfy surface around the building for the purpose of having it bound together by the grass.

Cape Bonavista.—This old building will require to be thoroughly repaired. The roofs are leaky, notwithstanding the repairs made from time to time. Nothing short of stripping and re-covering will be effective. The windows are bad, the clap-board loose in some places, and the eave-shoots have blown away. My remarks of last year relative to the light machine being considerably the worse of its eighty years service still apply. If my suggested alterations to Harbor Grace Island are carried out, the apparatus removed from there should be thoroughly repaired and placed at Bonavista. The result would be a light of equal efficiency, consuming about half the oil required at present.

Green Island.—The repairs mentioned last year as being necessary have been made. There was some damage done by the December gale to fences, shoots and roofs. These were forthwith repaired. The old seal-oil lamp is much worn and a substitute has to be supplied.

Fort Point, Trinity.—This station does not require any repairs.

Baccalieu Island.—The roof of the keeper's house will have to be stripped and re-covered. The window sills on the south side of the house have rotted, and the outside sashes to the same windows

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

are bad. The tower window frames are rotten. In November the sea took away a ladder and some railing at the landing place.

Carbonear Island.—Some beams and shores have been put to the wharf, and the gravel fallen from the bank cleared from the back of the store. The north-east linhay is leaky and should be re-covered.

Harbor Grace Island.—Last year it was reported that the degradation of the island was “gradually proceeding.” Last July it was reported that a very serious founder had occurred. This, upon examination, was found to be correct and points almost imperatively to some change being made at an early date for the safety of the keepers. The journals of the machine operating the light have worn considerably, but are susceptible of adjustment. The roof of the house is leaky.

Harbor Grace Beacon.—When inspected in September, this station was in good condition, but a heavy sea in December has done considerable damage to the breast-work on the west side, and the fence was carried away. The breast-work will have to be reinstated and the fence replaced.

Bay Roberts Point.—The flat roof has been re-felted and the foundations pointed. The station is in good order.

Brigus, Northern Head. The roof will require repairs, and the foundation walls some pointing.

Cape St. Francis.—During the earlier part of last year, considerable expense was incurred in conveying water to the tanks feeding the alarm boiler. This service had to be continued into the summer and longer than usual, owing to the extent of damage done to the pipes by the winter's frost. For the purpose of improving the water supply, a dam has been constructed across a valley, thus providing a storage reservoir for the waters of the brook. The water in the brook fails in the heat of summer, and is frozen solid in winter. The storage provided should be sufficient to ensure a supply at all times, excepting, possibly, during periods of long continued cold. Repairs have been made to the road, to the roofs and to the chimneys. A sheet-iron service bunker has been fitted up in the engine house. The old (locomotive) boiler has begun to leak and will have to be repaired—the sectional boiler is now in use. A portion of the eastern side of the coal cellar is rotting and has bulged towards the gangway

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

leading to the keeper's house. This should be renewed and replaced with a cement concrete wall. A new gangway is required and a new platform across the end of the house. Paint has been supplied for coating the exterior of the building, but when inspected the clap-board was found in that condition as to be simply waste to paint it. Defective boards will have to be replaced and the whole carefully re-nailed.

Fort Amherst.—The wire roofing put on the house last year promises to be efficient and durable. An outbreak of diphtheria in the keeper's house led to considerable expense in cleansing and disinfecting. It is believed that this was done very thoroughly, but another case occurred in the house in the fall. The plank road and bridges have been repaired, the yard retaining wall rebuilt, and work done to the cellar to make it frost-proof. It is almost essential that a small store should be built at the landing place. The distance from the landing place to the station is such that stores and coals cannot be conveyed from one to the other within a considerable time, and while lying upon the rock they are exposed to depredation. The whole of the outside should be whitewashed during the ensuing season.

Leading Lights, St. John's.—The keeper appointed last year has been attentive to his work. The building near the Congregational Chapel, and the post on the Custom House have been painted.

Cape Spear.—The roof of the alarm house has been repaired. The condensed steam inside and salt water spray outside combine to rust away the shingle-nails very quickly. The south side of the keeper's dwelling has been covered with patent wire roofing, and the eastern and western ends are being done. The northern side should be proceeded with. After removing the shingles it was found necessary to put on new rough board. The iron railing and supporting platform are defective and should be repaired. The water supply has again been deficient, and a large part has had to be hauled. The gale of December stripped about two squares of felt and gravel roof off the store at the landing-place, and some shingles off the whistle-house. Both have been made good.

Ferryland Head.—The fence across the narrows has been repaired—also the road. The shingles on the house being loose, nails

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

were supplied to secure them. Some winter-sashes have been supplied, and repairs made to clap-boarding and outside finishings. Some damage was done by the December storm. The flag-staff was destroyed and some shingles blown away. Materials for restoration were forthwith supplied. The weather beats in through the south ward of the house sufficiently to render considerable repair necessary. The brickwork of the tower continues to suffer from the weather. A drawing has been made of the proposed iron casing.

Trepassey Buoy.—On 4th December this buoy was driven from its moorings, and went ashore near Cape Mutton. Instead of advising the keeper, some men took charge of the buoy, and have refused to give it up until paid \$80. The keeper has been instructed to demand it, at the same time to inform them that they would be paid reasonable compensation for any service they might have rendered. Up to date the men retain possession. Before being re-moored in the spring, the buoy will require some repairs.

Cape Pine.—The materials for the repairs spoken of last year have been supplied, and the keeper instructed to have the work done. Some repairs have been made to the road and landing place. The keeper reports the road from the light-house to the junction of the St. Shotts road as being in such bad condition that the ruts are up to the axles. An expenditure of \$40 has been sanctioned for making the necessary repairs. A fatal case of diphtheria occurred at this station.

Point LaHaye.—The concrete foundation supporting the tower needs repairs. New bridges are required over the cross drains, and the side drains of the road should be thoroughly opened to prevent its being overflowed.

Cape St. Mary's.—Rocks have again been cleared out of the landing dock and Lear's cove, and the annual regrading of the hill done. New sills and uprights have been put into the oil-store, and the building thoroughly repaired. New sills and uprights are required to the east and south sides of the assistant's house, and the rough and clapboard will require the contingent repairs. The December gale broke a great deal of the window-glass, and small holes were made through the thick plate glass of the lantern, by rocks driven of the wind. The fences and gates were nearly all blown away.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Point Verde.—The roof of the tower is leaky, and should be repaired with felt and sparham. The cellar requires a drain to keep it free of water, and the floor should be laid with concrete, to keep out the rats that sadly infest this station. The approach to this station has always been a difficulty, as some proprietors of land intervening between the bridge and the Point object to their property being crossed, and the only alternative is to go along the shore, and this road has been flooded to a depth of three and four feet. It is very desirable that a right of way should be secured all across the Downs.

Dodding Head.—The entrance porch has been rebuilt, and new sills put to the south side of the house, the uprights scarfed, and the exterior repaired. An additional linhay has been put to the small store near the house. The road from Cross's Cove has been repaired. From the steepness of the grade this is a necessary annual job.

Allan Island, Lamaline.—A coal-store, combined with a porch, has been built. The floor of the dwelling should be re-boarded. Complaints has been made of the pooriness of the light exhibited at this station, and from my own observation I know it is not as good as that of similar lamps and lenses elsewhere. This means that the keeper does not do his work as it should be done. He has been warned to be more careful.

Brunette Island.—A new sill has been put to the west side of the house, and to part of one end; the uprights have been scarfed, and rough boards and furnishings made good. The porch to the assistant's house has been altered, by which a small store is gained, and a direct current of wind into the house is stopped. The plank gangway and steps, by which the top of the hill on which the house stands is reached from the end of the road, is rotten, and will have to be renewed, unless a loop road, 224 yards long, is made. The latter is the better plan, as doing away entirely with wooden constructions.

Grand Bank.—The lense and lamp supplied some years since for this place have been installed, and were put in operation on May 1st, last, as a white light. A short experience showed that this could scarcely be distinguished from the house lights, and the color was then changed to red.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Belleoram.—During the time of the late keeper, some of the prisms of the lense were broken, resulting in injury to the appearance of the light. To remedy this, a sixth order dioptric "port light," with duplex burner, has been supplied; and these are spoken of very highly by visitors to Belleoram. The keeper reports that the light-room and gallery have become leaky since I saw the place in August, and will require early attention.

Pass Island.—The damage done to the lense by the accidental falling against it of the keeper is not of a serious nature. The cracked panes have been attended to, by cutting and altering them. The road from the landing to the light-house was in execrable condition. Repairs, to the amount of twenty dollars have been made. A similar amount will be required in the spring. Some damage has been done by the December gale, the closet having been blown over. This work was ordered in the fall, but not done, as the carpenter could not be spared from Gaultois.

Gaultois.—A small store has been added to the side of the house and the bank cleared away, where it had fallen against the building.

Boar Island.—The road will have to be repaired at an early date.

Ireland Island.—The station boat made fast to the derrick was smashed by the sea in December, and a new one is required. For the safety of the boat in future, a bridge should be made across a gulch, intervening between the landing and house—boats could then be placed in safety. A platform strongly secured and ballasted should be constructed at the landing place.

Rose Blanche.—A brick tank, arched over, has been constructed under the store house, and shoots provided to conduct the rain-water falling on the roofs into it. It gives an ample supply for the use of the stations. The kitchen roof, store and landing place have been repaired. Notwithstanding all the pointing done during these two last years, the roof continues leaky. The slates will either have to be taken off and re-laid or the roof covered with patent wire roofing. Complaints have been made that this light-house (being of granite similar to the rocks on which it stands) cannot readily be distinguished in the day time. Captain Maxwell suggests that it should be painted.

Channel Head.—The framework of the tower is in bad condition

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

owing to decay of the frame. It never was a satisfactory building, having been as it were extemporized locally. The only satisfactory course would be the erection of a small iron tower such as are in use at several of our stations. This could be put up at one side of the present one, and the light would be exhibited upon the latter until a transfer could be made to the new erection. A brick water-tank has been built for the collection of rain-water. The keeper reports that it is not satisfactory, some surface contamination affecting the water contained therein.

Sandy Point.—A stockade fence, 250 yards long put up last year is a great protection to the light-house; but a double fence (to gather sand) about 180 yards long is still required. The roof of the house should be re-coated with sparham to stop the leaks in the felt and gravel roof. It is desirable that there should be a small porch.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent of Light-houses.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Public Buildings.

[Enclosure No. 2 To accompany report of 1st January, 1891.

Court House, St. John's.—The Chief Clerk and Registrar's office has been renovated, and fitted with a hot-water radiator, fed by the heater used for the outer office and record room; the stairs to lower storey repaired; the lock-up washed and painted; a bank in the rear of Farrel's premises has been cleared of the debris that had been brought down the hill by the weather; some repairs made to the town clock; a new main sewer constructed, connecting with the one on Water Street; and sundry incidental repairs. The roof and walls will need some repairs; new conductors are required to receive the water from the valleys, to take it into the drains; the heating furnace requires a new fire-pot; and the ventilation of the magistrates' court room should be attended to.

Penitentiary.—The main service pipe that conveys water from George's Pond to this building and the hospital has, immediately above the point where the services diverge, been fitted, first, with a straining tank, to intercept fish and eels; and, secondly, with a filter of the patent kind, made by the National Water Purifying Co., of New York. Both tank and filter are on the same principle, the pressure of the water being used for cleaning them. This is effected by stopping the downward flow to the service pipes and turning on the water from the bottom, thus effecting a thorough scouring of the screens of the tank and the filtering material of the filter. The tank, filter, and connecting pipes have been covered in, to ensure safety from frost. A shed has been erected, for storing broom material, adjoining the workshop, and with a coal-store at the end. This building rendered the removal of the northern fence and attached shed and closets necessary, resulting in a much more convenient and slightly arrangement of the yard and closets. While admitting the usefulness and convenient location of these buildings, it is desirable to record that their erection did not commend itself to my judgment, there being without them too many wooden erections, in the kitchen and workshop, in close proximity to the main prison building. A communication from the governor, representing that he had skilled labor among the prisoners, available for effecting improvements in the internal ar-

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

range-ment of the wards, was submitted to the Board and reported on verbally that the carrying out of his views would effect a material improvement in the safety and discipline of the institution; as originally built, association of prisoners was involved; their separation was aimed at. It was ordered by the Board that the work should be carried out by the prison labor referred to, under the direction of a foreman carpenter, and was forthwith commenced and carried forward on this principle until some time in July. I cannot give the exact date, having been absent inspecting light-houses at the time. On my return, I found several carpenters were employed, under general instructions to press forward the work. This change, I learned, was incident upon the escape of a prisoner, as likewise were the orders to have iron gratings or bars put to the whole of the doors and windows. Early in July the Hon. Executive Council inspected the works in progress, and sanctioned the construction of iron railings to the galleries, and iron stairs for communication between the different floors. The vibrations of the floors, incident to altering them, so damaged the plastering (never very good) that it had to be removed. It has been replaced with matched boarding. The governor made a strong representation of the insecurity of the wood doors of the cells and their fastenings. They are of the patterns most approved in English prisons at the time the Penitentiary was built. Latterly, I am told that iron gates have been put outside the wood doors, as an additional precaution, and clearly these are advantages over the use of the door alone, and their adoption was advised. The Chilson heating furnace has been repaired, and, as a source of additional heat, a radiator supplied from the hot-water heater, under the women's prison, has been fitted up. It would be a great improvement if the whole building were heated by hot-water and by one boiler. There would then be but one fire within the prison walls. The heavy gale, in the beginning of December, blew down the larger part of the high boundary fence. It was known to be in bad condition, and materials had been purchased, so far back as 1886, for fencing in a lesser area, and contemplating cutting down the old fence to a height of eight feet. The material will serve for the construction of a boundary fence on the old lines and of the lesser height mentioned. The main fence round a lessened area was not com-

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

menced, owing to there being various opinions as to its proper location, thus postponing any decision. This will have to be determined shortly, as, until erected, there is nothing to confine prisoners once they are outside the walls. Owing to the large amount of work being done repairing the roof-light, formerly reported upon, was postponed, but it is imperative to have it done this year. The roof, though not a good one, is probably less leaky than it has been for years, and attention to repairing it will prolong its usefulness considerably. The outside of the governor's house has not been painted since it was built, and should be done this year.

Outport Court Houses.—During the past year repairs to greater or less extent have been made to many of these buildings—the most important being the covering of part of the roof at Grand Bank, and fencing in the grounds; at Rose Blanche the outside has been painted; at Bay of Islands the roof of the magistrate's has been covered with patent wire roofing and afterwards painted; Sandy Point has been painted, also Brigus, and the paint supplied to Harbor Breton. The water service and drain recommended last year for Carbonear have not been carried out. Both the water pipe and drain would be used otherwise than for the court house, and as no arrangement could be made with the Water Company or roads, to bear a portion of the expense, the work remains undone; but is as much wanted as ever. Whether additions are made to Little Bay court-house or not, a well fenced-in prison yard is required. Twillingate should be painted. The main sewer at Harbor Grace has to be re-graded. New fences are required at Ferryland; at Grand Bank the house wants a new sill; at Harbor Breton a prison yard should be made; at Channel the fences blown down in December should be renewed; at Bay of Islands the roofing is bad and requires re-covering, and a cellar rebuilt; at Bonne Bay new stairs are essential, and the roof requires considerable repair. The foregoing are the chief repairs required, and besides them, those incidental to all buildings will have to be made.

Lunatic Asylum.—Repairs have been made to the roofs and walls, to the air flues, ceilings, &c. A new filter box has been fitted at the head of the main pipe. The coal shed has been repaired, also the hot water boiler and the steam boiler. A dormer window has

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

been put on the roof of the women's wing, and two sky-lights done away with. A bath and two water-closets have been fitted in the women's intermediate wing. The jacketted hot-water cistern leaked steam from the steam space into the water—the service has been made good by fitting a steam coil in the cisterns. Two steam radiators have been fitted on the ground floor of the women's retired wing, and one on the upper floor, thereby materially improving the heating facilities in those wards. In my last report it was mentioned that the locomotive steam boiler would possibly require repairs. The board authorized a survey, and Messrs. Angel & Brown, after making it, reported that satisfactory repairs could not be made without removing the boiler to the works. Prices were obtained for supplying a new one, but no action having been taken, I reported in September, after making a careful examination, that I quite coincided with Messrs. Angel & Brown's opinion, "that *really thorough* repair could not be made to the boiler inside, and that probably a new one would be cheaper than to cart the old one to the works, and then afterwards replace it; but, that, at the same time, it seems that some not very costly patching may be done to meet the requirements of the coming winter." After a further survey, by Mr. Cornick, the board sanctioned the carrying out of these views; and the work was done so satisfactory that it is not unlikely that it may be efficient for a longer time than was supposed. The question of a new boiler or extensive repair of the old one must be considered as being in the near future. To get the old one out and put a new one in, of the same kind, will entail considerable pulling down and re-building; if one of the sectional type, such as is now in use at Cape St. Francis, were adopted, this expense would be avoided. Last year it was reported that "much of the internal wood-work required paint or varnish, as the case may be." This was not carried out under my management, and it is very much to be regretted that the excellent clear red pine joiners and other work, formerly stained and varnished, has been disfigured by being painted, thus quite vulgarizing its appearance. During the coming year repairs will be required to roofs, walls, floors and plastering; and the engineer will require a rather larger supply than usual of fittings. The roof-lights, over the upper hall, will have to be renewed, the old ones being rotten and leaky. Some of the gable

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

barges are rotten, and probably the adjoining rough board as well, and both should be renewed. The sides of the principal cold-air flue through the front terrace have collapsed. The flue will have to be opened, and the walls rebuilt. Shoots are required to the eaves, fitted with proper conductors to the drains. A drain should be made at the rear of the men's wing, and of the kitchen wing, to prevent water leaking under the buildings. The additional water-closets fitted up for the women will render a drain necessary across the field. The gale of December made a clean sweep of a considerable extent of fencing, and the boiler stack was blown down. Orders have been given for a new one of iron, it being imperative to have the want supplied as promptly as possible, and the season prevents the re-erection of the brickwork.

Poor Asylum.—The halls and rooms have been whitewashed, coloured, papered and painted throughout, the plastering having been previously repaired. A new copper boiler has been set in the wash-house, and water fittings repaired. New sills and other contingent work have been put to the stable and coal-store. Patches of shingles have been blown off the roofs, and been replaced as required. Some fences were blown down, and these will have to be replaced as early as possible. The shingling throughout should be re-nailed, and then coated. The whole of the outside should be painted. The wood-shed wants new sills.

Hospital, Quidi Vidi.—The remarks relative to the water service under the heading of "Penitentiary" apply equally to this institution. The floors in the W. C.'s and urinals having become dry-rotted, caused serious derangement of the sanitary fittings. The joists and floors were renewed, and the fittings adjusted. Freezing of water-pipes caused considerable annoyance and expense in the early part of the year. Immediately after the strainer and filter were put in operation and found to work satisfactorily, the joints of the strainer and some bolts gave way under the pressure. Latent cracks in the castings also developed themselves, and it was found necessary to substitute a boiler-plate cylindrical one. The gables and side walls of the stable have been pointed. Silicate paint has been supplied for painting the inside of the women's wing, and the work has been done by the hospital messenger, assisted by a painter. The outside of the

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

same wing was coated, by contract, with similar paint. The medical superintendent's house has been painted and papered throughout. The floor of the meat room is dry-rotten, and should be replaced with concrete. The rear and end wall of the same building are in such bad condition that they will have to be rebuilt; the opportunity should be made use of to make it one storey higher—the new room to be used as a laundry. Some damage was done to the fences by the gale, which will have to be repaired, and new gates and posts are required to the yard. The women's wing should have one coat of paint, some parts of the outside not being covered by the two coats applied last year. The men's wing should have two coats. The medical superintendents have both represented that the present heating power is insufficient, and are desirous of having hot water substituted for the furnaces. Alterations to the fire-places would increase their heating power very considerably.

Fever Hospital.—The shingling of the roof of this building admits snow and rain-drifts. It has been nailed and patched, and every effort made to keep it tight, but not effectively. It cannot be made good without being re-covered. Some parts of the wall need pointing. The December gale blew the roof off the stable building; it was replaced, but the walls could not be repaired at that time, and still require doing. The water for this institution is supplied by a well during a large part of the year, but the frost of winter and the summer heats cause it to fail. At such times, all the water wanted has to be carried from George's Pond. It is very desirable that the building should have an enclosing fence.

Lazaretto.—The roof of this building having become leaky, a new roof was put over the old one. This was blown away by the December gale, and some of the chimneys blown down. Another new roof will be required.

Custom House, St. John's.—Alterations have been made to the old examining warehouse, to give accommodation for boatmen and tidewaiters. The division wall between the room in the Custom House, vacated by the tidewaiters, and the landing waiters' room, has been taken down, and the whole space made into one good office, accommodating all the landing waiters. The roof has been repaired, and some pointing done to the walls. The hall staircases and nearly

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

all the offices require cleaning, whitewashing, painting, &c. The walls should be pointed, and such repairs made as the roof may require. The floor of the room over the examining warehouse has shrunk so much that dust falls through upon goods in the store below; an upper floor should be laid, with paper sheathing interspersed between the two. A porch is required to the back door.

Colonial Building.—The outside woodwork has been painted; also the iron surrounding fence. The season's repairs of the roof were made; but in December a large portion of the lead covering was stripped off the flat. It was too much damaged to be fit for re-use, so the stripped area was boarded and covered with asphalte felt. If all the lead were removed, it would extinguish a heavy annual plumber's bill, and relieve the building of a heavy load. A chimney-top was partially carried away by the lead. The whole of the halls require painting, and some portions of the lower ones should have new floors. A new fence is necessary on the west side the grounds, and the basement porches should be finished.

Imperial Buildings.—The signal-men's quarters have been repaired quite extensively. In those occupied by Scott there was an enormous chimney with flues dangerously level. This has been taken down and a new and suitable chimney built, the remaining space making a very useful addition to the rooms. The walls of the store on the Queen's wharf have been pointed, and the roof repaired. The worms having eaten off many of the shores to the southern end of the Queen's wharf, repairs became necessary. New shores were driven outside and thoroughly bolted to the stringers. In but a short time this end of the wharf will have to be thoroughly repaired; but the work done last season may be regarded as sufficient for safety for another year. The re-roofing of the lazaretto has been charged to account of Imperial buildings, and, as explained under its particular heading, was an entirely unexpected expense. The pointing mentioned under the head of "Fever Hospital," as being necessary to the walls of this building, is included in the estimate of Imperial Buildings, as also the completion of the repairs to the stable. The lazaretto will require a small amount of pointing. Some further repairs to the signal-men's quarters will be required, and also to a magazine.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Kerosene Oil Store.—Repairs have been made to fences, doors, gates, &c., and ones of similar character will be required this year.

Custom House, Harbor Grace.—That part of the building occupied by the keeper and men has been painted, &c. An alteration has been made in the attic stairs to make access more easy. The walls will need some pointing and coating.

Block House.—The bulwarks and clap-boarding have been repaired, and the latter re-nailed throughout. A new floor has been laid in the deck-house. Alterations have been made to the entrance to make it more convenient, and the whole inside painted. A gale carried away the centre mast by the deck. This will have to be renewed with the first open weather in the spring.

Factory.—The shingling of this building is past repairing, and if the place is to be of any use it must be re-shingled.

Post-Office.—The roof of this building leaks seriously, during thaws and driving rain storms, and chiefly in the valleys. Ice in these acts as a dam to the water running down, and thus it is forced under the slates. The slating on a part of the western side was done badly. This portion should be stripped and re-slated, and pointing the valleys with sparham roofing, combined with attention to clearing snow away, will prevent all trouble from leaks.

Drill-Shed.—The roof will require some repairs, the outside and the interior of the porch need paint, and a water-closet is much wanted.

Government House.—Repairs have been made to the roofs, walls, and fences, and work of similar kind will again be needed. Concrete floors have been put in the stable and coach-house. The platform for washing carriages has been patched, and will soon require renewal. The basement rooms and halls have been whitewashed and painted. Several bed-rooms have been papered and painted. The heater in the potting-house was forced beyond its capacity, and spoiled. A new saddle-back one was made and set in combination with larger circulating pipes. A small lean-to shed was built as a coal and stocking place. The hinged coach-house doors being past repair, were removed and new roller ones substituted. The old service of wire bell-pulls has been removed and electric ones installed. The accumula-

LIGHT-HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

tors for running the electric lights at such times as the engine might not be working having been injured, new ones were installed, partly at the expense of each, the government and the company. The fireman has been instructed how to manage them, and they are placed under his charge to prevent any possibility of their being tampered with. This arrangement has so far worked satisfactorily. New service pipes for the stable were found necessary, the old ones having rusted so that no water passed through them. The gale of December made great destruction of the fences, that around the kitchen garden—a high board one—being very much damaged. Some of the outer paling fences were temporarily shored up to keep out trespassers. New ones will be required as early as possible in the spring. Wall papers have been provided for the reception-rooms, which will shortly have to be hung and the rooms, at the same time, painted. Some gravelling was done to the road-ways in the early part of the season, and there is about as much more still to do. The eastern wall of the house, and the retaining one of the area, will need a considerable amount of pointing.

Respectfully submitted,

J. T. NEVILL,

Superintendent Public Buildings.

FISHERY PROTECTION SERVICE.

94

Report of the Officer in charge of the Fishery Protection Service at Cape John.

Arrived in Cutwell Arm 2nd of July, was informed a vessel was baiting at Leading Tickles. As it is one of the principal bait centres in the bay, I went there and found it was a Newfoundland schooner. Left for the Cape on the 4th. Spoke to captain Bretum at Mad Rock Cove, explained to him on what terms he could get his bait. He said that was no good to him. I referred him to the Customs' officer at La Scie, he said he wanted 300 barrels. Subsequently, he went north.

In the course of the week, there were ten bankers baited at the Cape and La Scie—each taking 200 to 300 barrels. On the 20th, a brig came from the French Shore to the Cape, had some caplin but not sufficient; could not induce him to take license. I learned from him that there was one French vessel at Crouse, and one banker from Iceland was making fish on the shore, with the view of securing the bounty; one vessel was also at Fish-road Island. He was of opinion that the French would never fish on the shore again. He said that most of the merchants that sent their vessels to the shore were dead, and others would never trouble to enter upon the work. He had on board 30,000 fish or 300 quintals, with 35 men; he said the French bankers were doing very little.

The shore catch at the Cape is very short; punts at the end of the caplin school average about five quintals.

On the 23rd July two bankers came from the north, no caplin being on the shore; one had 20,000, and one 15,000 fish. Reported fish was scarce on the bank. They went into White Bay seeking for squid.

Saw but three French vessels all the month of August, and all were going south.

Traps at the Cape average 40 qtls. Shoe Cove men fishing from La Scie did well, averaged, on the 1st September, 30 quintals a man.

Saw no United States or Canadian vessels during the summer. No French vessels came into Green Bay for squid, though I heard there were several in White Bay.

REPORT—FISHERY PROTECTION SERVICE.

On the 5th of September I went round the Cape to La Scie, where the fishermen told me that a French man-of-war had been in, and that the captain had landed—that he spoke very kindly to them, and enquired if the Newfoundland Government encouraged them to fish there? They told him no; they went of their own accord, and that they were going to cultivate the land at La Scie. The captain said they were all right, for the *present*. A few days later an English war ship came in, and the fishermen said the conduct and bearing of the captain was very different from that of the French captain.

The catch on the Cape Shore is very short, especially above Shoe Cove; but there is one consolation, there is plenty of employment at the mines if they choose to work. While I was at Tilt Cove, on my way up shore, the manager sent a man up the Bay to collect laborers—a thing that I had never known done before.

I may say that the principal objection made to bait licenses, was the forty barrels.

HENRY KNIGHT.

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

95
Correspondence relative to the appointment of a Lloyd's Surveyor.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.,
16th October, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to the letter of the 8th inst., addressed to me by yourself and the Hon. A. W. Harvey, with regard to the proposed appointment of a surveyor to this society for the island of Newfoundland, and to the conferences on the subject which have taken place at this office, I am directed to inform you that the committee have this day considered the whole subject, together with the statement which was submitted to you yesterday, and that they have determined to only require that the Government shall guarantee the sum of £250 a-year for a period of five years, after which the position could be reconsidered.

With reference to the surveyor who may be appointed to this position, it is understood, as the outcome of the conversation we have had on the subject, that the Government of Newfoundland will be prepared to defray all expenses in connection with his removal from this country to St. John's.

I shall be glad if you will favor the committee with a confirmation of this proposal as early as convenient.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B. WEYMOUTH,

Secretary.

TO SIR W. V. WHITEWAY,
&c. &c. &c.
Hotel Metropole, London.

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

Reply.

SIR W. V. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G., TO B. WEYMOUTH, ESQ.

METROPOLE HOTEL, London, 17th Oct., 1890.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your favor of yesterday's date, respecting the appointment of a surveyor for Newfoundland, and in reply I beg to say that Mr. Harvey and I concur in the proposal of the committee, and that I will forthwith communicate with my colleagues in the Executive Council, who, I have no doubt, will be in accord with us. Upon receiving reply, I shall at once advise you.

Yours very faithfully,

W. V. WHITEWAY.

B. WEYMOUTH, ESQ.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

17 Gracechurch Street,

London, E.C., 26th Sept., 1890.

DEAR SIR,—Mr. Weymouth is away for his holiday, and does not return until Monday week, the 6th October. He would like an appointment for Tuesday, the 7th, at 12, noon, but would manage to be up early on Monday, and meet you at the same hour on that day if more convenient to you.

If this arrangement suits you and Mr. Harvey, will you kindly be at our office at five minutes to 12 on whichever day you fix.

Yours faithfully,

ERNEST HOLMWOOD.

SIR W. V. WHITEWAY, K.C.M.G., *Hotel Metropole.*

Answered 29th September, appointing Tuesday, 7th, at 11.55
Gracechurch St.

W. V. W.

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

HOTEL METROPOLE,
London, S.W.,
8th Oct., 1890.

SIR,—Referring to our interview respecting the appointment of a surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping at the port of St. John's, Newfoundland, we desire, before communicating with our colleagues in St. John's, to ascertain that the terms are clearly understood between us, and that your committee are prepared to endorse them.

The proposal, as we understand it, runs thus: the committee to appoint a competent resident surveyor at a salary of £250, sterling, per annum; this salary to be guaranteed by the Government; in consideration of which guarantee the Government is to have the right to employ the surveyor to inspect all vessels built in the colony on which a bounty is claimed. All fees earned by the surveyor are to be paid into the office of the Surveyor General of the colony, and should such fees exceed the sum of £250, the disposal of the surplus is to be a matter of subsequent arrangement between the Government and the committee.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

W. V. WHITEWAY,
A. W. HARVEY.

B. WEYMOUTH, ESQ.,

*Secretary Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.*

(Copy of telegram and reply, received 22nd October, 1890.)

“TO SIR W. V. WHITEWAY,

Metropole Hotel, London, England:

Council ask will Lloyds accept local man.

MORRIS.”

Reply.

“MORRIS—ST. JOHN'S:

Lloyds will not accept local man upon any terms.

W. V. WHITEWAY.”

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.,
24th October, 1890.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM,—

With reference to the appointment of a surveyor to this society at St. John's, Newfoundland, I have to confirm, in writing, that which was intimated verbally to you when you proposed the appointment of a local surveyor, viz: that the committee will not entertain the appointment of a local man for the contemplated position.

They consider that they should appoint a surveyor who, they feel assured from his experience, could not only satisfactorily survey and report on new or old wooden vessels, but also those built of iron or steel, or of composite construction. Beyond these considerations they realize the desirability of appointing a surveyor who would be entirely independent of local influence.

The committee trust that in a short time hence, after the appointment has been made, the services of the surveyor would be so much in demand at St. John's, on behalf of the society, that the amount to be borne by the Government of Newfoundland would be comparatively trifling.

I am, dear Sir William,

Yours faithfully,

B. WEYMOUTH,

Secretary.

TO SIR W. V. WHITEWAY,

& &c. &c.

Hotel Metropole, W.

HOTEL METROPOLE, LONDON,

November 3rd, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—

Referring to your letters to me of the 16th and 24th ult., and my letter to you of the 8th ult., I beg to say that the Newfoundland Government concur in the arrangements therein proposed for the appointment of a Lloyd's surveyor. I assume that you will take such steps as may be necessary for carrying the arrangement into effect.

LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

I think that the absence of some members of the Government prevented your receiving an earlier confirmation of our arrangements, which, I trust, has not been an inconvenience.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

W. V. WHITEWAY.

B. WEYMOUTH, Esq.,

Sec'y Lloyds Register of Shipping,

2, White Lion Court, Cornhill. E.C.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING,

2, White Lion Court, Cornhill, E.C.,

6th November, 1890.

DEAR SIR,—

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst., which was laid before the General Committee of this Society, at their meeting this day, who were pleased to learn that the negotiations respecting the appointment of a surveyor to the Society, at Newfoundland, have been brought to a successful issue.

I have to state that steps will be at once taken to give effect to this arrangement.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B. WEYMOUTH.

Secretary.

SIR W. V. WHITEWAY,

&c. &c. &c.

Hotel Metropole, London.

96
CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.Contract and Specification for the Construction and Equip-
ment of the Hall's Bay Railway.

T. O'BRIEN, L't.-Col., THIS INDENTURE, made at Saint John's, in the
Governor, Island of Newfoundland, this eighteenth day
[*Great Seal.*] of JUNE, *Anno Domini*, one thousand eight
hundred and ninety, BETWEEN His Excel-
lency Sir J. TERENCE O'BRIEN, Governor
of the Island of Newfoundland and its de-
pendencies, in Council, hereinafter called
"the Government," of the first part, and
ROBERT GILLESPIE REID, of Montreal, in the
Dominion of Canada, Railway Contractor,
and GEORGE HODGESON MIDDLETON, of
Toronto, in the Dominion of Canada, civil
engineer, hereinafter called "the Contract-
ors," of the second part.

Whereas, during the session of the Legislature of eighteen hun-
dred and ninety, an Act was passed, entitled "An Act to amend fifty-
two Victoria, chapter four, and to make further provision for the
" construction and equipment of a line of railway towards Hall's Bay,
" and of a branch to Brigus or Clarke's Beach, and for other
" purposes";

And whereas the said Act authorizes the "Governor in Council to
" forthwith enter into a contract for the work of construction and
" equipment of a railway from a point on the line of railway between
" Placentia and Whitbourne to Hall's Bay, or such other point on the
" surveyed route thereto as may be decided upon by the Governor in
" Council, with a branch line to Clarke's Beach or Brigus, and that
" such contract shall be made and entered into with some one of the
" parties whose tenders have been laid before the Legislature during
" the session of eighteen hundred and ninety, and shall be under such
" terms, covenants, conditions, provisoes and limitations as may be
" mutually agreed upon between such contractors and the Governor
" in Council";

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

And whereas the "Governor in Council has agreed with the be-
" fore-mentioned contractors, being one of the parties whose tender
" was laid before the Legislature as aforesaid, to construct and equip
" the said railway";

Now, therefore, this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of
the covenants, conditions, provisoes and limitations on the part of the
Government hereinafter contained, the contractors covenant and agree
with the Government as follows:

1.—In this contract the word "work" or "works" shall, unless
the context requires a different meaning, mean the whole of the work
and materials, matters and things required to be done, furnished and
performed by the contractors under this contract and the specification
connected therewith. The word "engineer" shall be construed to
mean the Government engineer, or such engineer as the Government
may appoint for any special purpose. This contract is made upon
the distinct understanding that the contractors have satisfied them-
selves respecting the nature of the country through which the works
are to be built, the character and formation of the soil both on the
surface and underneath, the climate and kind of weather to be ex-
pected, the quantities of the various embankments, excavations, foun-
dations and all other works whatsoever, the means of access and
egress to and from the works, the nature and kinds, qualities and
costs, of the various materials, plant and labor required for the works,
and generally respecting every matter or thing which may in any way
affect the carrying out of this contract, or the cost of the works con-
tracted for. No information obtained by or for the contractors from
any member of the Government, its officers, engineers, agents or ser-
vants, or from any other person shall relieve the contractors from any
risks or from the entire fulfilment of this contract, or shall give any
claim or right, equitable or otherwise, against the Government in
addition to their claims and rights under the express provisions of
this contract.

2.—All covenants and agreements herein contained shall be
binding on, and extended to, the executors and administrators of the
contractors.

3.—The contractors shall, with the exceptions hereinafter con-
tained, at their own expense, provide all and every kind of labor,

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

machinery and plant required in connection with the works or in the construction thereof, and materials, articles and things whatsoever necessary for the due execution and completion of all and every the works set out or referred to in the specification hereunto annexed, and set out and referred to in the plans and drawings signed by the contractors and by the Colonial Secretary on behalf of the Government, prepared and to be prepared for the purpose of the works, and will execute and fully complete the respective portions of such works and deliver the same complete to the Government at the expiration of five years from the date of the commencement of the works, which date is to be endorsed on this contract and signed by the parties hereto, unless the Government shall otherwise direct the said works to be completed in a shorter or longer period. The said works to be constructed of the best materials of their several kinds, and finished in the best and most workmanlike manner in the manner required by and in strict conformity with the said specification and drawings now prepared, and which may from time to time be furnished, and to the complete satisfaction of the Government.

4.—The exceptions above alluded to are the land for the right of way, station grounds, borrow pits and ballast pits. The said land is to be procured by the Government from time to time as the same may be required by the contractors for the prosecution of the works. The contractors may enter upon and take, free of charge, all necessary timber for the construction of the line from all Crown lands or other lands from which the Government has the right to cut and take timber for public purposes.

5.—The aforesaid specification, plans and drawings prepared and to be prepared, and the several parts of this contract shall be taken together to explain each other and to make the whole consistent, and if it be found that anything has been omitted or mis-stated which is necessary for the proper performance and completion of any part of the work contemplated, the contractors will execute the same as if it had been properly described.

6.—The Government shall be at liberty at any time, either before the commencement or during the construction of the works or any portion thereof, to order any work to be done and to make any changes which it may deem expedient in the grades, the alignments, the width

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

of cuttings and fillings, the dimensions, character, nature, location or position of the works or any part or parts thereof, or in any other thing connected with the works, whether or not such changes increase or diminish the work to be done or the cost of doing the same, and the contractors shall immediately comply with all written requisitions of the Government in that behalf; but the contractors shall not make any change in, or addition to, or omission of, or deviation from, the works unless directed by the Government so to do, or added, omitted, or deviated with its approval.

7.—The Government reserves the right to substitute timber for steel or iron bridges and to otherwise vary the general character of the work, or to change the route; in which cases the payments, or allowances to or by the contractors shall be adjusted upon an equitable basis.

8.—In the event of failure to adjust the payments or allowances under the substitutions or varyings before mentioned, such value shall be determined by three arbitrators—one to be appointed by the Government, one by the contractors, and the third by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, and the award or decision of any two of such arbitrators shall be final and binding.

9.—That all the clauses of this contract shall apply to any changes, additions or deviations in like manner and to the same extent as to the works at present projected, and no changes, additions, deviations, variations, or omissions, shall annul or invalidate this contract.

10.—A competent superintendent is to be kept on the ground by the contractors during all the working hours to receive the orders of the engineer who may be appointed by the Government, and should such superintendent be deemed by the engineer incompetent, or conduct himself improperly, he shall be discharged by the contractors, if so required by the Government, and another shall be appointed in his stead; such superintendent shall be considered as the lawful representative of the contractors and shall have full power to carry out all requisitions and instructions of the said engineer.

11.—In case any material or other things, in the opinion of the engineer, not in accordance with the said several parts of this contract, or not sufficiently sound, or otherwise unsuitable for the respec-

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

tive works or any part thereof, or in case any work be improperly executed, the engineer may require the contractors to remove the same and to provide proper material or other things, or properly re-execute the work, as the case may be, and thereupon the contractors shall and will immediately comply with the said requisition, and if twenty-four hours shall elapse and such requisition shall not have been complied with, the engineer may cause such material or other things, or such work, to be removed, and in any such case the contractors shall pay to the Government all such damages and expenses as shall be incurred in the removal of such materials, or other things, or of such work; or the Government may, in its discretion, retain and deduct such damages and expenses from any amounts payable to the contractors.

12.—All machinery and other plant, materials and things whatsoever provided by the contractors for the works hereby contracted for, and not rejected under the provisions of the last preceding clause, and intended to form part of the works to be delivered up to the Government shall from the time of their being so provided become, and until the final completion of the said works shall be, the property of the Government for the purpose of the said works, and the same shall, on no account, be taken away or used or disposed of, except for the purpose of the said works, without the consent in writing of the Government, and it shall not be answerable for any loss or damage whatsoever which may happen to such machinery or other plant, material, or things: provided always that upon the completion of the works and upon payment by the contractors of all such moneys, if any, as shall be due from the contractors to the Government, such of the said machinery and other plant, material and things as shall not have been used and converted into the works and shall remain undisposed of, shall, upon demand, be delivered up to the contractors; but if the contractors be indebted to the Government, the same may be held by the Government as security for such indebtedness and may be sold and disposed of, and the proceeds applied towards payment of such indebtedness.

13.—If the engineer shall at any time consider the number of workmen, horses, or quantity of machinery or other plant, or the quantity of proper materials respectively employed or provided by the

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

contractors on or for the said works to be insufficient for the advancement thereof towards completion within the limited time, or that the works are, or some part thereof is, not being carried on with due diligence, then, in every such case the Government, upon the report of the said engineer, may, by written notice to the contractors, require them to employ or provide such additional workmen, horses, machinery and other plant or materials as the engineer may think necessary, and in case the contractors shall not, thereupon, within one week or such longer period as may be fixed by any such notice, in all respects comply therewith, then the Government may, if it should see fit, at the expense of the contractors, provide and employ such additional workmen, horses, machinery and other plant or any part thereof, or such additional plant and materials, respectively, as it may think proper, and may pay such additional workmen such wages, and for such additional horses, machinery or other plant and materials, respectively, such prices as it may think proper; and all such wages and prices, respectively, shall thereupon at once be re-paid by the contractors, or the same may be retained and deducted out of any moneys at any time payable to the contractors, and the Government may use, in the execution or advancement of the said work, not only the horses, machinery and other plant and materials so in any case provided by any one on the Government's behalf, but also all such as may have been or may be provided by or on behalf of the said contractors.

14.—In case the contractors shall make default or delay in diligently continuing to execute or advance the work to the satisfaction of the Government, or in case the contractors shall become insolvent, or make an assignment for the benefit of creditors, or neglect, either personally or by a skilful and competent agent, to superintend the works, then, in any of such cases, the Government may take the work out of the contractors' hands, and either stop the same or employ such means, and at such times, as it may see fit to complete the work; and in such cases the contractors shall have no claim for any further payment in respect of the works performed, but shall, nevertheless, remain liable for all loss and damage which may be suffered by the Government by reason of the non-completion by the contractors of the works; and all material and things whatsoever, and all horses, machinery and other plant provided by the contractors for the pur-

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

pose of the works shall remain and be considered as the property of the Government for the purposes and according to the provisions and conditions contained in the twelfth clause hereof.

15.—The contractors shall be at the risk of and shall bear all loss or damage whatsoever, from whatsoever cause arising, which may occur to the works or any of them, until the entire works stipulated for under this contract be fully and finally completed and delivered up to and accepted by the Government; and if any such loss or damage occur before such final completion, delivery, and acceptance, the contractors shall immediately, at their own expense, repair, restore, and re-execute the work so damaged, so that the whole works or the respective parts thereof may be completed within the time hereby limited.

16.—The contractors shall not have or make any claim or demand, or bring any action or suit or petition against the Government for any damage which they may sustain by reason of any delay in the progress of the work, arising from the acts of the Government, and it is agreed that, in the event of any such delay, the contractors shall have such further time for the completion of the works as may be fixed in that behalf by the Government.

17.—The contractors shall not, without the sanction in writing of the Government, make any assignment of their contract; and in the event of any assignment being made, or in the event of it being discovered at any time during the continuance of this contract that any person or persons have become directly or indirectly interested therein without such sanction of the Government in writing, then and in such case the \$250,000 which has been or may be deposited as security for the performance of this contract shall be forfeited and forthwith become the property of the Government, and the Government may take the work out of the contractors' hands, and either stop the same or employ such means and at such times as it may see fit to complete the same; and in such case the contractors shall have no claim for any further payment in respect of the works performed, but shall nevertheless remain liable for all loss and damage which may be suffered by the Government by reason of the non-completion by the contractor's of the works, and all materials and things whatsoever, and all horses, machinery and other plant provided by the contractors for

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

the purposes of the works shall remain and be considered as the property of the Government for the purposes and according to the provisions and conditions contained in the twelfth clause hereof.

18.—Time shall be deemed to be of the essence of this contract.

19.—The contractors shall be responsible for all damages claimable by any person or corporation whatsoever, in respect of any injury to persons or to lands, crops, buildings, ships or other property, or in respect of any infringement of any right whatsoever occasioned by the performance of the said works, or by insufficient fencing or otherwise, or by any neglect or misfeasance, malfeasance, or by nonfeasance on their part; and shall and will, at their own expense, make such temporary provision as may be necessary for the protection of persons or of lands, crops, buildings, ships or other property, or for the uninterrupted enjoyment of all rights of persons or corporations in and during the performance of the said works.

20.—If the contractors fail at any time in paying the wages of any laborers employed by them upon or in respect of the said works or any of them, and any part of such wages be one month in arrear, or if there be due to any such laborers one month's wages, the Government may notify the contractors to pay such wages, and if two days elapse and the same be not paid in full up to the date of payment, or to such other date as may be in accordance with the terms of employment of such laborer, then the Government may pay to such laborer wages from any date to any date and to any amount which may be payable, and may charge the same to the contractors, and the contractors covenant with the Government to repay at once any and every sum so paid.

21.—The wages to be paid by the said contractors to any daily laborers on any and all of the works provided for under this contract shall not be a less sum than one dollar per day.

22. The contractors will protect, and will not remove or destroy or permit to be removed or destroyed, the stakes, buoys and other marks placed on or about the said works by the engineers or by the contractors' engineer, and the contractors shall furnish the necessary assistance to correct or re-place any stake or mark which, through any cause, may have been removed or destroyed.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

23.—Any notice or other communication mentioned in this contract to be notified or given to the contractors, shall be deemed to be well and sufficiently served or given if the same be left at the contractors' office in St. John's, or addressed to the contractors' office in St. John's and mailed in any post-office in Newfoundland; and the contractors undertake to have such office or some place established in St. John's to which such notices may be addressed.

24.—The Government, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenants with the contractors that, subject to the terms of this contract, payments will be made to them upon the completion of each continuous and consecutive section of five miles or a fraction of a section at the end of the work at the rate of \$15,600 per mile of main line, the said payments being in full for all the works and materials provided for under this contract and necessary for the thorough and complete construction and equipment of a line of railway herein provided for. Such payment to be made and accepted in debentures of the colony of Newfoundland, at three and one-half per cent., but the Government reserves to itself the option for the period of twelve months from the date of this contract of paying the said contractors in cash for the whole or any part of the contract

25.—Payments will be made to the contractors as hereinbefore mentioned, on the written certificate of the engineer appointed for that purpose by the Government that the works have been duly executed and materials have been duly delivered to his satisfaction and upon the approval of the Government, and the certificate and such approval thereof shall be a condition precedent to the right of the contractors to any payments under this contract.

26.—It is intended that every allowance to which the contractors are fairly entitled will be embraced in the regular certificates, but should the contractors at any time have claims of any description which they consider are not included in such certificates, it will be necessary for them to make such claims, in writing, to the Government within one month after the date of such certificate in which they shall allege such claims to have been omitted, and to repeat such claims every month.

27.—The contractors in presenting claims of the kind referred to in the last clause must accompany them with satisfactory evidence of

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

their accuracy and the reason why they think that they should be allowed. Unless such claims are thus made during the progress of the work, within one month, as in the preceding clause, and repeated in writing every month until finally adjusted or rejected, it must be clearly understood that they shall be forever shut out, and the contractors shall have no claim on the Government in respect thereof.

28.—The progress inspections and progress certificates are not to be taken as binding upon the Government or as final inspections, or as fixing final amounts. They are to be subject to the revision of the engineer when making up his final certificate, and they shall not in any respect be taken as a final acceptance of the work or a release of the contractors from responsibility in respect thereof.

29.—Nothing in this contract shall in any way exempt the contractors from liability to pay duties on all imported materials, (excepting on rails, fish-plates, fish-bolts and track spikes) which will be admitted free of duty; and it is expressly stipulated that all second-hand plant and material which may be imported and used for the purposes of construction shall be subject to duties upon a fair valuation of the same. To avoid doubts, it is hereby understood that the clause "Household furniture, and working tools and implements used and in the use of persons arriving in this colony" in the table of exemptions in the tariff, shall not apply to articles imported by the contractors under this contract.

30.—The Government shall have the right to suspend operations, from time to time, at any particular point or points, upon the whole of the works; and in the event of such right being exercised so as to cause any delay to the contractors, then an extension of time equal to such delay or detention to be fixed by the Government, as above provided for, shall be allowed the contractors to complete the contract; but no such delay shall vitiate or void this contract or any part thereof, or the obligation hereby imposed, or any concurrent or other bond or security for the performance of this contract; nor shall the contractors be entitled to any claim for damages by reason of any such suspension of operations. And, at any time after operations have been suspended either in whole or in part, such operations may be again resumed, and again suspended and resumed, as the Government may think proper, and upon the contractors receiving written

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

notice from the Government that the suspended operations are to be resumed, the contractors shall at once resume the operations and diligently carry on the same.

31.—The contractors shall not sell, or permit to be sold, any spirituous liquors on or near the works.

32.—No work whatever shall at any time or place be carried on during Sunday, and the contractors shall take all necessary steps for preventing any foreman or agent or men from working or employing others on that day.

33.—It is hereby agreed that all the matters of difference arising between the parties hereto upon any matter connected with or arising out of this contract shall be referred to three arbitrators—one to be named by each of the parties hereto, and a third to be named by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof; and the award and decision of any two of the said arbitrators shall be binding.

34.—With a view to the laborers on the line being supplied with good wholesome provisions at reasonable prices, and to prevent imposition on such laborers, no person shall, with the connivance of the contractors, and unless by the permission of the Government in writing, establish any supply or other store along the line of the railway or its neighborhood; and any person having such permission and improperly conducting such store, may be ordered to remove the same by the Government.

35.—It is distinctly declared and agreed that no member of the Executive Council or any officers, engineers, agents or servants have, or shall have, power or authority in any way whatsoever to waive on the part of the Government any of the clauses or conditions of this contract; it being clearly understood that any changes in the terms of this contract to be binding upon the Government must be sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

36.—The work which has been performed by the Government on the Hall's Bay railway, and the materials, tools, and plant for the same now in the possession of the Government, shall be taken over by the contractors at a fair valuation to be arranged between the parties hereto, and in case of any difference arising as to the value of the whole or any part thereof, the value shall be ascertained by arbitra-

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

tors or valuers, and one arbitrator or valuator shall be appointed by each party, and a third by the Supreme Court or a Judge thereof, and the award or decision of any two of such arbitrators or valuers shall be final and binding.

37.—During the construction of the works comprehended under this contract, the contractors shall maintain and operate, at their own cost, the Placentia Railway. They shall run passenger and freight trains daily each way, making close and regular connection with the Newfoundland Railway Company's regular trains. They shall maintain the track, road-bed, ditches, structures, buildings, wharves, engines, cars, machines, tools, appliances, and all works and property in connection therewith in thorough order and repair. They shall not use any property of the Placentia Railway on the Hall's Bay Railway without express permission of the Government or its engineer; and, on the termination of this contract, they shall hand over to the Government the Placentia Railway and all its equipments, as above set forth, in good repair and condition.

38.—The present rates of charge for freight and passengers shall in no case be exceeded.

39.—The contractors shall furnish the Government, within ten days after the end of each month, with a statement shewing the number and classes of passengers and the quantities and general description of freight forwarded from each station during that month, together with the amounts charged for the same, and shall furnish any other information connected with the working of the line that the Government may require. Any existing agreements with regard to special rates shall be binding upon the contractors.

40.—Should the Government at any time during the term of this contract desire to run special trains over the Placentia Railway, the contractors shall furnish and run the same for the Government upon receiving reasonable compensation to be agreed upon.

41.—The branch line of railway to Clarke's Beach or Brigus shall be built from such a point on the line of railway of the Newfoundland Railway Company, between St. John's and Whitbourne, as may be decided upon by the Government, and then by the best, safest and most convenient route, and shall terminate at such a point

 CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

at or near either of these places as may be decided upon by the Government. The construction and equipment of the said branch to Brigus shall be commenced and proceeded with at such times during the said five years as may be decided upon by the Government.

42.—The contractors shall deposit with the Government at the time of the signing of this contract the sum of \$250,000 in cash, or in bonds to be approved of by the Government, for the due and faithful performance of this contract by the contractors, and such sum of money or bonds shall be and remain with the Government during the full period over which this contract extends, and until its final completion and the acceptance of the railway, rolling stock and all works whatsoever by the Government as aforesaid: Provided that, with the approval of the Government, other good and approved bonds, of equal amount, may be substituted for the \$250,000 in money or bonds originally deposited as security.

In witness whereof, His Excellency the said Governor in Council, has caused the Great Seal of the Island of Newfoundland to be set hereto, and has signed these presents, and the said contractors have hereunto set their hands and seals at St. John's, aforesaid, on the day and in the year first above written.

By His Excellency's command,

R. BOND,
Colonial Secretary.

GEO. H. MIDDLETON. [L.S.]

ROBERT G. REID, [L.S.]

By his Attorney,

GEO. M. JOHNSON.

Signed, sealed and delivered }
by the said contractors, in }
the presence of }

GEORGE H. EMERSON,
J. A. CLIFT.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

91-47
Specification for the Construction and Equipment of the Hall's Bay Railway referred to in the foregoing Contract.

General.

1.—This specification refers to the works of construction and materials required in making, building and equipping the railway as comprehended by the contract, comprising clearing, close cutting, grubbing, cross-logging, excavation, draining, ditching, foundation works, waterways, public road, crossways, farm road crossings, road and stream diversions, embankments, bridges, viaducts, culverts and retaining walls, concrete paving, pitching, rip-rap, crib work, ties and track spikes; rails, fish-plates and bolts; ballasting track, laying points, crossings, switches, signals, turnouts, sidings, engine-houses, turn-tables, water-tanks and water services, with requisite machinery and fittings; locomotive engines, cars, snow-ploughs, flangers, and other rolling stock; repair-shops and machinery, and tools necessary for the repairs of all rolling stock; and all other works, of every description, which may be necessary for the entire completion of the work, according to the following specification, profiles and drawings, signed by the parties hereto and bearing even date herewith; and also the maintenance of all the works during their construction, and until the final certificate is issued and the works formally accepted by the Government as complete.

Location.

2.—The line shall be built on the Government location of the year 1889, and in accordance with the plans and sections of same, beginning at Placentia Junction on the Placentia railway, and running thence as shewn by the plans and sections of said survey to Hall's Bay.

3.—Notwithstanding the next preceding section, the Government retains the right, to change at any time during the progress of the work, the alignment, grades and width of the road or any part thereof, or to alter the character, vary dimensions, or change the location of structures, or substitute one kind of work for another, or to omit entirely when found necessary, or to require to be built where not now contemplated, or to terminate the line at whatever point they may see

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

fit; and the contractors shall carry into effect all such alterations when required: provided always that the total length of main line shall not be less than two hundred miles.

Clearing.

4.—The land shall be cleared on each side of the centre line to such width as may be ordered by the Government, also such additional clearing as the Government may direct shall be done at all stations, sidings and water stations. All brush, logs and other loose material within the limits cleared shall be burnt or removed. In no case shall any brush or logs be cast back upon adjacent timber lands; they shall invariably be made into piles near the centre of the space to be cleared, and if not removed for fuel, or otherwise used, they shall be entirely consumed. All brush or logs accidentally, or otherwise, thrown into the adjacent woods shall be dragged out and burned, or removed. The land shall be left in a clean condition.

Grading.

5.—The width of embankments at sub-grade or formation level will be ten feet, and the slopes will have an inclination of one-and-a-half horizontal to one vertical or such other slope as the Government may direct to ensure their stability, but ample allowance according to the height of the embankment and the nature of the material shall be made by the contractors for settlement or shrinkage, both in height and in top width. No materials shall be placed in the embankments unless approved by the Government. Ice and snow must be carefully excluded.

6.—Where the line crosses side hill, swampy ground or bog, all necessary precautions shall be taken to ensure the stability of embankments.

7.—The width of cuttings at formation level shall be fourteen feet, and the inclination of the slopes shall be, as a rule, one-and-a-half horizontal to one vertical, except in solid rock, where they shall be one quarter horizontal to one vertical. In cuttings, partly earth and partly rock, a berm of four feet shall be left on the surface of the rock. The inclination of the slope may be varied according to the nature of the materials, provided the stability of the slopes must be always secured.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

8.—The whole of the grading shall be carefully formed to the levels shown on the profile, and to the alignment shown on the plans, and the roadway in cuttings shall be rounded and left at not less than five inches lower at the sides than at the centre. At the foot of each slope throughout the whole length of the earth cuttings there shall be a side ditch, the bottom of which shall be kept twelve inches below the bottom of the sleepers, or so much lower and with such grades as may be necessary for the thorough drainage of the cutting.

9.—Where the excavation in cutting exceeds what may be required to make the embankment of the specified width, the Government may direct that the embankments shall be increased in width with the surplus material, and when this is done to its satisfaction the remainder, if any, may be wasted; but, in any case, where either borrowing or wasting is resorted to, the materials shall be taken and deposited as the Government may direct.

10.—The contractors shall cut and make all catch-water drains' slope-drains, side ditches, under drains and off-takes that may be necessary for the thorough drainage of the road and for the exclusion, as far as practicable, of water from the cuttings.

11.—Roads constructed to and from any point on the line of the railway for the convenience of the contractors for the conveyance of material or otherwise, shall be at their own risk, cost and charges.

12.—Wherever the line is intersected by public or private roads, or runs along or near a public or a private road, the contractors shall keep open, at their own cost, convenient passing places; and shall be held responsible for keeping all roads affected by the railway during the progress of the works, in such condition as will enable the public to use them with perfect safety, and such as will give rise to no just ground of complaint. The contractors will be held liable for any damage resulting from negligence on their part or that of their men.

13.—Farm crossings shall be established wherever directed by the Government, and subject to its approval.

14.—Whenever the slopes of the embankments are liable to wash, they shall be protected by rip-rap walls of stones carefully laid by hand to such thickness and height as may be directed by the Government, generally about eighteen inches above high-water level.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

Bridges and Viaducts.

15.—The superstructures of all bridges of twenty feet span and over, will be of steel or iron, as may be approved of, designed for an engine load of fifty-eight tons on a forty-three feet wheel base, and in accordance with special specifications. They shall be supported on masonry abutments and piers.

16.—Steel trestle bridges will be designed for an engine load of fifty-eight tons on a forty-three wheel base, and in accordance with special specifications. The foundations will be of heavy masonry.

17.—Where pile or trestle bridges may be required, they shall be built to carry the same loads as above specified for iron bridges, and in accordance with designs to be approved of by the Government.

18.—Timber culverts will be used only where directed or approved of by the Government and shall be of such materials and according to such designs as it may approve.

Foundations.

19.—Foundation pits shall be sunk to such depths as the Government may direct. They shall in all cases be sunk to such depths as will prevent the structures being acted on by the frost.

20.—Foundation timbers where ordered will be of such materials and dimensions as the Government may direct.

Masonry.

21.—The masonry shall not be started at any point before the foundation has been properly prepared nor until it has been examined and approved by the Government, nor until the contractors have provided a sufficient quantity of proper materials and plant to enable the work to be proceeded with regularly and systematically. The foundation must be kept free from water during the progress of the work until the masonry is brought above the level of the water.

22.—The stone used in all masonry on the line of railway shall be of a durable character, large, well-proportioned and well adapted to the construction of substantial and permanent structures.

23.—Bridge masonry and retaining-wall masonry, with a batter less than one quarter horizontal to one vertical on the face, shall be in regular courses of large well-shaped stone, laid on their natural beds. The beds and vertical joints shall be dressed so as to form

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

from quarter to half-inch joints; the vertical joints shall be dressed back square nine inches; the beds shall be dressed perfectly parallel throughout. The work will be left with the "quarry face" except where otherwise directed.

24.—The courses shall not be less than twelve inches, and they shall be arranged in preparing the plans to suit the nature of the quarries; courses may range up to twenty-four inches, and the thinnest courses shall invariably be placed toward the top of the work.

25.—Headers shall be built in every course not farther apart than six feet; they shall have a length in line of wall of not less than twenty-four inches, and they must run back at least three times their height, unless when the wall will not allow this proportion, in which case they shall pass through from front to back. Stretchers shall have a minimum length in line of wall of twenty-seven inches, and their breadth of bed shall be at least one and a half times their height. The vertical joints in each course shall be arranged so as to overlap those in the course below at least nine inches. The above dimensions are for minimum courses of twelve inches; the proportions shall be the same for thicker courses.

26.—The quoins of abutments, piers, etc., shall be of the best and largest stones, and shall have chisel drafts properly tooled on the upright arises from two to six inches wide, according to the size and character of the structure.

27.—Coping stones, string-courses and cut-waters shall be neatly dressed in accordance with plans and directions to be furnished during the progress of the work.

28.—The bed stones for girders shall be the best description of sound stone, free from dries or flaws of any kind; they shall not be less than twelve inches in depth for the smaller bridges, and eight feet superficial area on the bed. The larger bridges will require bed stones of proportionately greater weight. These stones shall be solidly and carefully placed in position, so that the bridge will sit fair on the middle of the stones.

29.—The backing shall consist of flat bedded stone, well shaped, having an area of bed equal to four superficial feet or more. Except in high piers or abutments, two thicknesses of backing stone, but not

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

more, will be allowed in each course, and their joints shall not exceed that of the face of the work. In special cases, where deemed necessary by the Government to ensure stability, the backing shall be in one thickness; the beds shall, if necessary, be scabbled off so as to give solid bearing. No pinning will be admitted. In walls over three feet in thickness, headers shall be built in front and back alternately, and great care shall be taken in the arrangement of the joints so as to give perfect bond.

30.—Box culvert masonry shall be good rubble masonry, neatly laid up with square-shaped stones of a size and quality approved by and satisfactory to the Government. The covering stone for all box culverts shall be not less than ten inches in thickness, and must have a good, solid, well-levelled bearing on the side walls, to be approved of by the Government.

31.—The bottoms of culverts shall be paved with stones, set on edge to a moderately even face, packed solid; the interstices being also well packed. The paving shall be from twelve to sixteen inches deep.

32.—All masonry laid in cement shall be neatly and skilfully pointed. Work left unfinished in the autumn shall be properly protected during the winter by the contractors at their risk and cost.

33.—After the masonry of a structure has been completed for a period of four or five weeks, the formation of the embankment around it may be proceeded with. The earth shall be carefully punned in thin layers around the walls, and in this manner the filling shall be carried up simultaneously on both sides. The contractors must be extremely careful in forming the embankment around culverts and bridges, as they will be held liable for any damages to the structures that may arise. The punning shall be carefully attended to, and the whole filling shall invariably be done in uniform courses from the bottom to the top of the embankment, without loading one side of the masonry more than another.

34.—Mortar shall be of Portland cement. The Portland cement shall be fresh ground, of the best brand, and shall be delivered on the ground and kept, till used, in good order. Before being used, satisfactory proof shall be afforded of its hydraulic properties, as no inferior cement will be allowed.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

35.—Cement must be thoroughly incorporated with approved proportions of clean large grained sand. The general proportions shall be one part of cement to two parts of sand. Mortar shall be only made as required, and it shall be prepared and used under the immediate direction, and to the satisfaction of, an inspector; failing which, the inspector may employ men to prepare the mortar, and any expense incurred thereby shall be borne by the contractors. Grout shall be formed by adding a sufficient quantity of water to well-proportioned mortar.

36.—Whenever concrete is employed it shall be composed of Portland cement, clean sharp sand, and broken stone of quality, size and proportions approved by the Government. The proportion of sand and cement shall be about the same as in mortar, and in making the concrete, a sufficient quantity of cement mortar shall be used with the broken stone to fill up the interstices, and render the mass, when set, perfectly solid and compact.

Track.

37.—The ties shall be of spruce, juniper, pine, or fir, or other timber of suitable character, in the opinion of the Government; they shall be sound and free from shakes, seven feet long, and not more than three inches out of straight, hewn to a smooth surface on two parallel planes six inches apart, the faces not being less than seven inches wide, and not more than eight inches wide. They shall be placed at a uniform distance of two feet between centres and at right angles to the track.

38.—The spikes shall be made from the best refined iron, nine-sixteenths of an inch square, and shall, on test, be equal to being bent to a double without fracture and they shall have pressed heads of the usual size and form and the points chisel-sharpened. They shall be six inches over all and similar to sample to be seen in the office of the Government engineer.

39.—The points, crossing switches and signals shall be well and truly made of the best materials of their several kinds, and shall be subject to approval of the Government.

40.—The rails shall be fifty-pound steel rails of the section to be furnished by the Government. They shall be subject to a special specification and to the inspection at the mills of an inspector to be

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

appointed by the Government, who shall have all the necessary authority and facilities for such inspection, which facilities shall be furnished by the contractors at their expense; and the contractors in purchasing rails shall provide for the free entry to the rail mills of the Government inspector and for the facilities above referred to.

41.—The joints shall be made with ordinary straight fish-bars in accordance with the drawings and special specifications, and with three-quarter inch bolts.

42.—The rails shall be laid to a gauge of three feet six inches (3 ft. 6 ins.) and they shall be well and carefully fastened at the joints; they shall be full spiked and before being laid on curves they shall be bent to suit the degree of curvature, and the outer rail on curves shall be elevated to suit the degree of curvature as may be directed by the Government. The rails shall be handled with care and before being run over by either engine or cars shall be full sleepered, packed and surfaced. Every precaution shall be taken to prevent them from getting bent.

43.—The contractors shall lay all sidings and Y^s and put in all joints and crossings, complete embracing frogs, wing and guard rails, connecting rods, head blocks, switch signal frames, signal gearing and lamps. The sidings shall be of such length as may be directed by the Government; sidings and Y^s shall not exceed, in total length, 8.2 miles.

44.—The contractors shall, at their own cost, remove from the track, and straighten all bent and damaged rails, and make good all injuries done before the works are finally accepted.

Ballasting.

45.—The surface of ballast pits shall be stripped of soil other than gravel, where such exists, and the stripping hauled away to a spoil bank, as may be directed by the Government, invariably keeping the pit stripped ten feet back from its face, and no material whatever shall be placed on the road-bed but the best available material to be obtained in the neighborhood, to be approved of by the Government, and shall not average less than 1,800 cubic yards per mile. The maximum size of gravel shall not be greater in diameter than three inches. In unloading, the train shall be kept moving to and fro, so as to thoroughly mix the different qualities of ballast until a sufficient

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

quantity is deposited. The track shall then be raised so that there will not be less than six inches beneath the ties, and the ballast shall be well beaten and packed under and around them. Immediately after the lift, the track shall be centred, lined, topped, surfaced and trimmed off to a proper form and width, according to drawing; and all surplus gravel shall be picked up and removed to such point as the Government may direct.

Rolling Stock.

46.—The contractors shall provide the following rolling stock when required, viz:—

Three locomotives of the standard American pattern, each weighing twenty-five tons, exclusive of tender;

Three Mogul locomotives; weight, thirty tons, exclusive of tender;

Two 4-wheel couple tank engines, weighing at least ten tons each;

Four iron snow ploughs for attachment to buffer beams of locomotives, interchangeable for either of the six heavy locomotives;

Three first-class passenger cars;

Three composite cars, to be first and second combined, or first and mail cars combined, as may be directed;

Five second-class passenger cars;

Ten box freight cars;

Thirty flat cars;

One conductor's van;

Two flanger cars;

Two heavy standard snow-ploughs (Russell or other approved design).

It is distinctly understood that all rolling stock and equipment provided for under this contract shall be new when imported; and shall, at the works of the manufacturers be subject to such inspection as the Government may direct. The contractors may provide thirty additional flat cars, which shall be taken over by the Government at the termination of this contract at a fair valuation.

47.—The above-mentioned rolling stock will generally be of the same class and description as that now in use on the Placentia Railway; being at least equal in workmanship, material, fittings, and general equipment.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

48.—The contractors shall erect a substantial machine-shop of wood, to be rough-boarded, clapboarded and shingled, and of sufficient dimensions and stability to admit of the erection and operation therein of all the machinery necessary for the maintenance of the rolling stock and property requisite in the operation of a road of two hundred and seventy-two miles, such as by this contract is contemplated to be built; and the contractors shall provide all necessary pits and other facilities, and shall furnish and erect in the said machine-shop, in thorough working order, with all the necessary shafting, belts and other connections and accessories, the undermentioned tools for the repairs of rolling stock. The plan, specification and character of foundations for such machine-shop shall be submitted to and approved of by the Government prior to the erection; and the locality of such machine-shop shall be fixed by the Government.

Tools.

One set of test pumps, suitable for testing locomotive boilers.

One screw cutting lathe.

One shaft finishing lathe.

One wheel lathe.

One cylinder boring lathe.

One screwing machine for bolts and nuts.

One heavy planing machine.

One shaping machine.

One punch and shears.

One vertical drilling machine.

One radial drilling machine.

One hydraulic wheel press.

One steam hammer.

One engine and boiler of sufficient power to drive all the above tools.

All small and miscellaneous tools necessary for all repairs to locomotives and cars.

One well-equipped smithy.

One joiners' shop.

49.—The foregoing tools, machines and shop equipment shall be at least equal in dimensions and quality to those of similar description now in use at the Newfoundland Railway Company's machine-shops in St. John's.

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

Engine-sheds and Turn-tables.

50.—There shall be three six-stall engine-sheds, and three turn-tables, one in connection with each engine-shed. The engine-sheds shall be located, one at the southern end of the line, one at the northern end, and one at an intermediate point, or as may be directed by the Government.

51.—The engine-sheds shall be built of wood, on masonry foundations, in accordance with special plans and specifications, to be approved of by the Government.

52.—The turn-tables shall be of iron or steel, on masonry foundations. They shall be of Sellars' or other approved design, of suitable strength and dimensions for an engine weighing, with tender, 58 tons, and at least 50 feet long.

Coal-Sheds.

53.—There shall be at least three coal-sheds at such points as may be indicated, and of approved design. They shall have a combined capacity of 800 tons of bituminous coal.

Water Service.

54.—In addition to such water service as may be required at the terminus of the line, there shall be water stations of the best description, suitable to the conditions of the various localities at distances apart of not less than fifteen miles.

Engineering.

55.—The contractors shall, at their own cost, provide all the engineering necessary for laying out and carrying on the works, for surveying and laying out contemplated changes, and for the making of such drawings, plans, sections or designs as may be required in addition to those that may be furnished by the Government.

56.—During the period of construction the contractors shall, in connection with the construction-trains, when practicable and safe, and in suitable rolling stock, carry such passengers and freight as may offer, at rates for passengers and freight, for others than employees of the contractors, not exceeding the rates now fixed on the railroad between Whitbourne and Placentia; provided that the contractors shall have power to refuse passages to parties whom they may consider to be objectionable; but no charge shall be made to the

CONTRACT—HALL'S BAY RAILWAY.

Government for such trains; but should the Government require the contractors to run regular or time trains, the same shall be a matter for future arrangement. During the period of construction, the contractors will afford to any mail officer with mails, appointed by the Government to convey mail matter for or from persons employed by the contractors, free passage on their construction trains. And should the Government require, during the period of construction, to run special trains over the line, the contractors shall furnish and run the same for the Government upon receiving a reasonable compensation, be agreed upon.

General Provisions.

57.—All the works executed and materials and appliances provided under this specification shall be maintained after completion or delivery in thorough and efficient condition, at the expense of the contractors, until the entire contract has been completed and executed and a final acceptance has been obtained.

58.—The works shall be commenced and proceeded with at such time during the current year as the Government shall determine. The whole of the works shall be completed, and the line shall be thoroughly equipped and in good running order by five years from the date of commencement; and there shall not be less than forty miles nor more than sixty miles completed within the first year after the commencement of the work, nor shall there be less than forty miles nor more than sixty miles completed in any subsequent year until the entire works have been completed, unless the Government shall direct additional mileage.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 18th June, 1890.

Witness:
GEO. H. EMERSON,
J. A. CLIFT.

R. BOND, C.S.,
GEO. H. MIDDLETON,
ROBERT G. REID,
by his Attorney,
GEO. M. JOHNSON.

 REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

97

“To His Excellency the Governor in Council”:—

The Board of Agriculture, appointed under the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 8, have the honor to submit herewith a report of their proceedings for the year ending the fifteenth day of January instant, with a detailed account of their expenditure and proper vouchers of the same, pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of said Act.

The balance to the credit of the Board at the time of furnishing last report and accounts, on the fifteenth day of February, 1890, was \$8,864.96, and the receipts during the year (from sales of cattle imported and other sources) were \$2,454.38—amounting, in all, to \$11,319.34.

The expenditure of the Board during the year amounted to \$7,289.72, leaving a balance to the credit of the Board at this date of \$4,033.62, to which should be added the value of the stock on hand, amounting to \$1,212.

The details of these accounts, submitted herewith, do not include the annual grant of \$4,000, to which the Board was entitled on the fifteenth day of January instant.

During the year the Board held regular monthly meetings at the office of the Surveyor General, in accordance with the requirements of the Act; and also held six special meetings.

During the year one new agricultural society has been organized, in accordance with the provision of section 8 of the Act, located at Holyrood, making a total of three agricultural societies in active operation in connection with the Board.

Each of these societies received the grant, to which it was entitled under the Act, for the past year, and have furnished the Board with a report of proceedings, and statement of receipts and disbursements, as required by the Act.

During the year the Board imported stock, namely:

- Two Holstein bulls;
- Three Holstein heifers;
- Two Holstein cows;
- One Chester white boar and sow;
- One small Yorkshire boar and sow;

REPORT—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Two Ayrshire bulls;
Nine Ayrshire heifers;
One stallion, *Paddy*;
One pony stallion, *Prince*;
Eight breeding mares.

Of this stock the Board retain in their possession one Holstein bull, the Chester white boar, the two stallions, and the two Ayrshire bulls. The Chester white boar has been placed in charge of Mr. Samuel Ruby, under an agreement, by which he is to keep it for breeding purposes for two years; and the remainder of the stock imported was disposed of by public auction, under agreement, by which the Board have control of the progeny for a certain period.

In the early part of the year the Board carefully considered the question of establishing a stock or model farm under the management of the Board, but deferred taking any definite action in the matter for the present.

In order to accommodate the stock imported for breeding purposes, the Board leased the building formerly occupied by the Eagle Foundry Company, situate on Hamilton Street, and fitted it up as a stable.

The central situation of this stable has been found to be convenient for the requirements of the public.

The Board have made arrangements for the importation, for the coming season, of the best and most suitable qualities of oats, barley, and wheat, for seed, and have offered them to the public at cost and charges.

In view of the fact that the Newfoundland Agricultural Society, located at St. John's, notified their intention of holding an exhibition during the past season, the Board were of opinion that it would not be to their interest to hold a separate exhibition.

Signed, on behalf of the Board of Agriculture, this 31st day of January, 1891.

H. J. B. WOODS, *Chairman*,
JAMES B. SCLATER, *Secretary*.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

OFFICE OF EXAMINER-IN-CHIEF,

St. John's, Feb. 7th, 1891.

98
SIR,—I have the honor to forward to you a report on the examination of Masters and Mates, for certificates of competency, that have been held in this port during the year 1890, and a copy of the award of the examiners for the same period, a list of the certificates that have been cancelled or renewed for any cause, and the number of seamen that have been examined for color blindness.

I also beg leave to forward printed copies of the list of certificates of competency which have been corrected up the 1st January, 1891. Copies of these lists have been forwarded to the Marine Board of Victoria, Australia, and to the post-office, Calcutta, Bengal, in exchange for their lists of competency certificates.

I also beg leave to forward the revised list of service certificates, so far as it has been found practicable to follow the seamen, but there are several names on this list that no certain information as to their movements have been obtained.

Copies of the award of the Examiner, the numbers of the certificates cancelled or renewed, and the number of seamen examined for color blindness have been forwarded to the Registrar-General of seamen, London.

Report.

Twenty-two examinations of masters and mates have been carried out during the year 1890, which have occupied twenty-nine days. Four masters and five mates have obtained certificates of competency; of this number two have been advanced to the master's list, and a first mate has been passed so as to enable him to pass for master in England at an early date, and who will not probably remain in this colony. The addition to the list during the past year may therefore be considered as two masters and four mates, which are reduced, by the certificates of one master and one mate being cancelled by death, to one master and three mates, or a total list of seventy-three masters and forty-nine mates, which are reduced by those serving in other countries to sixty-three masters and thirty-eight mates, which is the available list.

CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS AND MATES.

Color Tests.

Six scamen have been examined, during the year 1890, as to their ability to distinguish colors by cards and artificial lights, and all have passed the examination.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. ROBINSON.

A list of Competency Certificates that have been cancelled or renewed for any cause during the year 1890.

No.	Name.	Grade.	Cause.
*100	John Harrison	O. M.	Lost at sea, from <i>Energy</i> , Jan., 1890.
*142	John Pike	O. M.	Died in Harbor Grace, Jan., 1890.
43	William Bond	C.	Renewed, Aug. 31, 1890.
125	Thomas A. Jackman	C.	Renewed, June 25, 1890.
127	David Gunnensen . .	C.	Washed overboard, from schooner <i>Algeria</i> , May 9, 1890.
138	William Harper . . .	O. M.	Died of small-pox, at sea, Aug. 26, '90
157	Patrick J. Howard..	O. M.	Renewed, Sept. 17, 1890.
158	Henry Taylor	O. M.	Passed for master, May 7, 1890.
162	William C. Major... O. M.	O. M.	Passed for master, March 29, 1890.

*The above numbers were reported cancelled, April, 1890.

GEO. ROBINSON.

The Honorable

The COLONIAL SECRETARY,

St. John's Newfoundland.

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

99
SAINT JOHN'S, NFLD.,
December 30, 1890.

TO HON. R. BOND, *Colonial Secretary*,—

SIR, — I had the gratification to receive, on the 11th July past, a communication from the Colonial Secretary's office, informing me that I had been appointed Chief Inspector of Pickled Fish for Newfoundland and its dependencies. In accordance with the said notification, I waited on the Government for directions, and was requested to proceed to Dildo; Trinity Bay, and report myself to Mr. Adolph Neilsen, Superintendent of Fish Commission, who would give me my instructions. I accordingly left by train for Dildo, at which place I arrived on the 13th of the same month. I found Mr. Neilsen at Dildo, and in the course of a long interview with him discussed all the phases of the herring question, more particularly in its pickled state. In the course of this conversation Mr. Neilsen was only too ready to impart whatever information he possessed. His graphic description of Norwegian methods of cure I subsequently discovered to be of much service in various meetings I had with fishermen along the coasts.

It is worthy of note that Norwegian herring are fast outstripping Scotch herring in European markets, and hence my desire to be thoroughly acquainted with every detail of Norwegian cure.

The large quantities of Scotch herring shipped *via* Stettin to Central Europe, repacked in quarter-barrels and exported to all parts of the United States as Scotch herring where they meet with a profitable market, was also a reason for my visit to Mr. Neilsen.

Anchored off the American coast, as Newfoundland is, with the great American market of over 60,000,000 consumers, it would be well worthy our best efforts to endeavour to secure at least a proportional share of the supply of pickled fish to that great country.

With the adoption of the approved methods of fishing in other parts—such as drift nets—no person can doubt that the possibilities of expanding our herring fishery are almost illimitable. If reciprocity with the United States be an accomplished fact, and intelligent utilization of the change of circumstances be made by our people, then,

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

with proper methods and proper cure in Newfoundland, with the tariff of the United States hostile, as it is, against Canadian pickled fish and Scotch and Dutch herring, the pushing of the sale of similar Newfoundland produce would be an easy matter. There cannot be the slightest doubt about it. The great future for our pickled fish industry is in the markets of the United States; and even at the present time Montreal is but a distributing centre for the markets in the western States.

There is, perhaps, no fish in the sea put up in a greater variety of ways than herring. Each method or way has its host of supporters and defenders; but to the impartial judge four points will present themselves:—

(a.) That the herring be in good condition when taken from the water;

(b.) That the herring be bled, cleaned, packed, and closed in as speedily as possible when taken from the seine or net;

(c.) That the package be a strong one of culled material, a single iron hoop at each end, and air-tight and water-tight;

(d.) That, if possible, while pickle forming on herring they be kept out of sun.

Whatever may be the method used, I think it will be undisputable by those in the habit of handling herring, if care and precaution be observed, and the above four primary conditions kept in view, each one of the different modes of saving herring will be found excellent in themselves. Scotch, Norwegian, Dutch, and Newfoundland-cured herring may (it is the experience of those who consume) be good or bad, as the case may be; but, at the same time, the rigid inspection of pickled fish enforced by the authorities in Norway has done much to raise the reputation of their herring in European and other markets. It is necessary to bring the most approved methods to bear and observe the greatest care in the cure.

The graded standard and inspection brand of Scotland are a guarantee to the continental consumer that the article for which he lays out his hard earnings is of value, while the looseness of colonial inspection, the cupidity or dishonesty of traders, the badness of the fish, the unsuitability of the package have created feelings of distrust

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

in the minds of our Montreal and American purchasers that can only be removed by the strongest tokens and evidences of good faith on the part of the colony.

In Scotland, division of labor has also done much for the reputation of the produce of the Scotch fishing industry. There the fisherman catches his fish and sells it to the curer, whose business it is to cull and otherwise superintend its preparation for market. In Newfoundland it unfortunately too often happens that one person is the catcher, curer, cooper, and brander; and, with such a multiplicity of offices thrown upon the shoulders of one man, it is easily seen that some important matters are certain to be omitted; and that the herring often reach the consumer in a condition unfit for human food is not to be wondered at.

Such a variety of matters and circumstances present themselves to the mind of a man who is called upon to give a consideration to this important branch of our fishing industries that it is hard to arrive at a solution of the various problems that out of the order of things present themselves; and more difficult is it to suggest practicable remedies.

In Newfoundland the fisherman often makes his own package; he cannot bring to that making the skill of the cooper. In Newfoundland the herring often strike in in such abundance that one shot of the fisherman's seine might furnish work enough for twenty hands for a week. The fisherman has not the means available to do the work. The path is thus beset with difficulties. There is no course that could be suggested that would not work its hardships in a large number of cases, and perhaps very deserving cases, while, at the same time, the trade interests of the country are suffering.

After I came back from Dildo, my time and attention were directed to making enquiries about pickled fish, previous to my departure for Labrador. On the 24th July I left for Labrador in *S. S. Volunteer*; and a diary of my work at that place and "French Shore" is appendix "A," to this report attached.

It will be seen, by reference to that appendix, that the salmon fishery, both on "French Shore" and Labrador, was good. The fish was large, and fairly plentiful. The quality was not so good, as most of it was cured in the hot weather.

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

In reference to the salmon fishery, which, I think, will be much in advance of preceding years, I found no complaints in the Canadian and United States markets, either as to package or article. There was but very little herring taken on the "French Shore," and the voyage on the Labrador was a failure. The total voyage on the Labrador was about 3,000 seined and 3,000 netted—in all, 6,000 barrels. Year after year it is becoming apparent that people on the Labrador are trusting more and more to herring, as this fishery relieves somewhat the markets to which cod-fish is sent. The Labrador herring is the same auxiliary to the cod-fishery as agriculture is on the island. Perhaps the general good returns from the cod-fishery made people less eager after herring than if the pursuit of the main staple was attended with less promising results. However, herring were, as a matter of fact, very scarce. The cure was good, quality fair, and size small. The price realized for each barrel was five dollars and fifty cents. French shore herring obtained the same price.

The packing and cure of shore herring during the present year has been admirable. Much more care than usual was taken, and it seemed that more intelligence was applied. Upon this point a leading fish-dealer, with whom I had an interview while at Montreal, sent me a letter, from which I clip the following:—

"We showed you, some days ago, a telegram received, offering \$8, delivered west, for herring put up the same as a small lot we had already sent there, that were packed and put up in the required manner at Dildo, Trinity Bay, last July. This price would nett us here about \$6, while we were offering choicest Labrador split herring at \$5.25."

Those herring were put up, I ascertained, in the Norwegian method. According to this method of saving fish, the herring is held in left hand, with head pointed from you (the Newfoundlander holds the head pointed towards him); place the thumb over the two fins, just under the gills (the knife employed is a Norwegian one); plunge the knife well under the gills, so that the sharp point and edge on the back of the knife will cut the blood-vein that runs down the backbone. The front of the knife is not for cutting, but for tearing. Pull the knife up till you break the fins away and bring with them the heart and liver from the inside of the fish. As soon as this gives way, pull

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

out the knife, and take the gills between the two middle fingers, and tear it away from the head. Throw the heart, liver and gills into a bucket of pickle. Pack the herring into a barrel, placing them slantingly upon their backs, so that the pressure of more on the top will tend to the broadening of the backs of the herring, rather than flattening them if they were placed on their sides. Have the barrel filled with strong pickle, and allowed to stand for about ten days, till the herring are properly "struck." They never let the fish lose their blood-red pickle; and should there be not enough pickle, they mix heart, liver and gills—which they have kept—with pickle, and use it instead of clear pickle. This, they say, preserves the flavor. They never wash the herring.

Boston is the great distributing centre for fish in the United States, and efforts to reach that market with a large quantity of our fish—pickled—should be made. A great deal of our salmon and trout go through this gate.

While at Montreal and Boston, I was informed by intelligent men, not in the fish trade, that by shipping direct to the western States, the Newfoundland shipper would at least save Boston or Montreal handling and commission charge, as well as a probable cooping. This, on a small lot of herring, would amount from 75c. to \$1 a barrel.

While at Montreal, all information was given and kindness was shewn me by the various firms engaged in the pickled fish trade, and all opportunities of inspection and examination of packages afforded.

One of these firms writes to the following effect: "We are pleased to see you here and glad to see that the Newfoundland Government is taking such an interest in the herring fishery, the importance of which they cannot overestimate." And, again, in an enclosure from one of these dealers in pickled fish: "We already see a marked improvement in the cure and attention given to the packages, and also to the packing of the fish, which, we have no doubt, is largely due to yourself, and the fact that the Government is deeply interested in improving the standard of Newfoundland exports." In one of the letters it is stated that, "on the adoption of rigid inspection, in as short a period as possible, you will see enquiries from all over the world for Newfoundland and Labrador herring."

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

The quantity of Scotch and Norwegian herring shipped to New York, Boston and Philadelphia, in the seasons of 1889 and 1890, was 41,752 barrels, 5,342 half-barrels, and 1,142,324 kegs. The bulk of these herring are consumed in the western States, where Newfoundland herring were shipped *via* Montreal, some years ago.

While at Montreal, the short weight of our barrels was much complained of. Buyers demand 200 lbs. to the barrel; the Norwegian barrel contains 220 lbs.

The superior size and quality of our shore herring was a matter of congratulation among the fish dealers, and the only complaints they made were against small and large herring having been put in the one package.

While at Montreal, I ascertained that about 1,500 barrels came on from Halifax, branded Labradors. This, of course, affected sales of Newfoundland herring; and to offset this difficulty, Newfoundland herring were branded, in many cases, as Labrador.

While at Montreal, I saw some herring from Newfoundland, the condition of which could not be worse.

On my way home, through Boston, I saw some herring also from Newfoundland, which were not what they should be according to the inspection brand they bore; these were sold to a purchaser, who, upon inspection, refused to take them. Some Labrador trout that I saw, brought particularly from Sandwich Bay, were in prime condition. I must acknowledge here the kindness I received, while at Montreal, from the representative of Messrs. Stewart Munn & Co., and also that which I received in a particular manner from Messrs. E. F. Russell & Co., pickled fish merchants of Boston.

There were only about 15,000 barrels of Newfoundland herring shipped to Montreal this season, and most of these were sent west when I arrived at Montreal.

From a careful consideration of the facts that came under my notice during the brief time at my disposal, I gathered enough data to urge me to most respectfully make the following recommendations:

(1.) That Mr. Neilsen be sent to Labrador to ascertain the time herring spawn, as "spent" herring—that is fish just after spawning—are almost unfit for food;

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

(2.) That an iron hoop be placed on each end of the package; as birch hoops in common use from exposure become "tainted," that is, brittle;

(3.) That a person who is not a judge of the package should not be an inspector of pickled fish;

(4.) That the custom of bulking herring should be avoided as much as possible;

(5.) That a limited number of quarter-barrels, or kegs, be put up to suit trade in western States;

(6.) That as the inspection is not as strict on some rooms as it ought to be, that a rigid inspection be had before shipment from a port where there is an inspector; particularly from St. John's and other important centres for the shipment of pickled fish. A heavy penalty should be placed upon shippers discovered acting fraudulently. This is more especially necessary, as I have seen packages at St. John's going abroad half coopered, and no pickle on them. This may be done to save expense, but, at the same time, it is ruinous to shipper, fisherman, trade, and country;

(7.) That more attention be paid to Norwegian cure—now the favorite article. That small-sized barred herring, when it is possible to allow them to remain in seine for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, would be the best fish for this purpose;

(8.) That printed instructions as to size of package, demand of markets, and methods of cure, be sent throughout the country.

There is one great evil connected with the herring fishery—that is, the habit of herring receiving false brands without an inspector's name being attached to the package. There is still a greater evil which I consider my duty to bring under the notice of the Government, and that is the practice of branding herring caught on the west coast, as "Labrador, No. 1." The fishermen there also make their own packages, which are not always up to the standard required by law. The pickled fish law of the colony is a good enough piece of legislation, but the difficulty has always been to enforce it; this can only be done by Government, and great promulgation of the Act itself among all those concerned in this fishery. In view of a satisfactory negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, the fostering care of a parental Government cannot be too much devoted to the important

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

factor of wealth, more particularly as such is calculated to relieve in no small degree the pressure upon the colony by reason of the condition of things existing in Mediterranean and South American markets.

I cannot conclude this report without drawing the attention of the Government to the fact of the limited time at my disposal to collect data for such a report as this.

It will be remembered that the date of my appointment was but in July of this year. However, with the experience gained in the markets of Canada and the United States, late this fall, I trust to be in a better position during the coming season of imparting some valuable information to those of our people engaged in the pickled fish trade.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MOORE.

APPENDIX "A."

Being a summary of a Diary kept after departure from Saint John's until my return thereto.

July 24.—Left in S. S. *Volunteer*, at 10 a.m., for so-called French Shore and Labrador.

July 27.—Arrived at so-called French Shore; called at Coachman's Cove; went on shore; upon enquiry, found salmon and herring scarce in this vicinity. Later, on same date, reached Englee; salmon fishery slight improvement over last port of call; herring scarce. At Conche, also, this day; they had very good salmon fishery there, but the herring fishery a failure. Packages good, and, considering hot weather, fish well cured.

July 28.—Arrived at St. Anthony; salmon fishery good. Quality, run and packages same as at Conche. The herring fishery was fair in this vicinity, packages good, and fish well cured—all showing much more care and attention than usual. Ran across the Straits to Battle Harbor; here an average voyage of salmon secured. Inspection gave same results as at Conche. In this great centre of the

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

Labrador herring industry the fish had struck, but glanced off the shore again before a voyage could be secured. The fish were very small in size. Left here same day and moved on to Red Bay, for the purpose of meeting the S. S. *Lady Glover*. Found salmon and herring scarce at this place.

July 29.—Left Red Bay in *Lady Glover* for Chateaux, where we anchored same date. Went on shore and made enquiries; salmon and herring fisheries here were unproductive. Next visited Henly Harbor, where a similar state of things existed as at Chateaux. Next called at Chimney Tickle; here neither herring nor salmon was plentiful. Left here for Cape Charles, and on arrival found salmon fishery was not remunerative, but herring shewed up better.

July 30.—Went on to Battle Harbor, where salmon fishery was turning out well. One small bar of herring made here, but size small also. Arrived at Spear Harbor the same date; no salmon or herring here. Left Spear Harbor and arrived at Francis Harbor Bight same date; went on shore to await the arrival of the schooner which was to take me wherever business called. An average voyage of salmon secured here, but herring scarce. Walked over the Neck to Francis Harbor; visited Mr. J. Rourke's premises, and was kindly received by his agent, Mr. Penny. He showed me some salmon, which were well cured. Herring were scarce.

August 3.—Schooner arrived on this date; delayed here by adverse weather till August 5th.

August 5.—Left in her; arrived in Fishing Ships' Harbor same date, and went on shore. Herring scarce. Gave here, as in other places, Mr. Neilsen's instructions as to cure of Norwegian herring.

August 6.—On this date came to Square Island. On enquiry ascertained that efforts of fishermen after herring and salmon were unsuccessful. Gave them the same instructions as to cure.

August 7.—Weighed anchor for Dead Island; went ashore and learned that herring and salmon had not made their appearance there in any numbers. Stopped to wait for mail steamer, in order to learn how the fishery was turning out down the shore. She struck on Lynch's Rock, and was thus compelled to pass some ports of call, of which Dead Island was one. I saw her pass by on the 11th, after waiting for her five days.

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

August 11.—Set sail for Snug Harbor; here salmon and herring, were taken in the smallest quantities. On the same date cast anchor in Bolster Rock; like result here.

August 12.—At American Tickle fishermen had the same story as at last two places.

August 14.—Venison Tickle. Had a fair salmon fishery, but herring scarce.

August 16.—At Punch Bowl, salmon and herring scarce. On the same date came into Batteaux, where there was not sufficient herring for bait. Heard almost every day from passing craft up and down the shore that there was no change in this condition of things.

August 18.—Sailed out of Batteaux and into Black Tickle. The fishermen had the same complaint. Went over to Domino by land; no herring there. Met Mr. J. Power, from Griffin's Harbor, who informed me of the scarcity of herring at latter place.

August 20 to 31.—Left Black Tickle; called at all the harbors going south; found matters in same condition as when going north, until our arrival at Francis Harbor Bight, where two small bars were made—about 150 barrels. Saw there 15 barrels lying in a stage for two hot days without salt. These were spoiled, but, notwithstanding my admonitions, they were subsequently shipped and branded No. 1. (This is a fair illustration of how impossible it is to prevent individual greed and dishonesty from ruining our magnificent herring fishery, without rigid inspection before shipment). Went up as far as Cape Charles, where Mr. Taylor, of Harbor Grace, had his seine down, with about 1,000 barrels enclosed. The S. S. *Vanguard* arrived there to take them on board when ready for shipment. I heard there was a seine down at Chimney Tickle, with about 1,200 barrels of herring in it. Weighed anchor and went there. Herring in both bars were small, but good—just suitable for Norwegian cure—but the seine could not be left in such a wild place for 24 or 48 hours to enable food to work off, without risk of losing seine. There are few places on Labrador where this risk could be run. Fishermen, fearing the sudden dangers of the sea, are always in a hurry to get fish ashore. I heard a bar had been made at Francis Harbor Bight, and I consequently left for there. On arrival I found the bar amounted to only 60 barrels.

REPORT—INSPECTOR PICKLED FISH.

I sailed south again, and remained while the *Vanguard* was taking in what herring were caught near Cape Charles. I told the inspector, Mr. Taylor, to have the small herring picked out and put in separate packages from the large, and have them branded small, which, to my own knowledge, he did with some.

Some of the inspectors that I met on the Labrador did not know that there was a penalty attached to an improper discharge of the duties appertaining to their office.

When I directed fishermen as to Norwegian method, they expressed fears that the merchant and shipper would not take the herring if put up in that way. I cured some herring according to Norwegian method myself for the man at whose house I stayed while in Francis Harbor Bight, during the time I was waiting for the schooner when I first came up the shore. I asked him what he thought of them. He replied he never ate as good; and informed me that he had put up his winter herring in that way, and that many others had done the same.

There will be a lot of herring put up that way next summer which, if not put up properly, will not be suitable.

I left Labrador on last of September, when the herring fishery was over, which, in my experience, was earlier than ever before.

I visited the "French Shore" on my way home, and found no improvement in the herring fishery.

The reason assigned among the experienced fishermen on both coasts for the bad results of the herring fishery was the ice remaining on the shore later than usual prevented the herring schooling in towards the land and moving up towards the sheltered recesses of bays and beaches.

I arrived in St. John's on the 6th October, and left on 30th of same month, per s. s. *Miranda*, for Montreal and Boston. The result of my mission to both these places is set forth in the general report.

J. MOORE,

Chief Inspector Pickled Fish.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

100

ST. JOHN'S, Feb. 11, 1891.

To the Hon. the House of Assembly in legislative session convened:

The select committee to whom was entrusted the work of enquiring into the present condition of education in Newfoundland, with a view to its improvement, have occupied themselves with that business during the interval since the last session of the Legislature. In consequence of the absence from the colony of several of their number during the earlier part of the year, the committee's plans of action were not set in motion until late in the autumn. Then their efforts were directed, in the first instance, to obtaining reliable information on the subject from such as seemed best able to afford it, as teachers and others who interest themselves in the practical work of education in this colony.

With this view the committee deemed it proper by public advertisement to offer two premiums of fifty dollars and twenty dollars, respectively, for the best and second-best essay or suggestive papers on the Improvement of Education in Newfoundland, accompanying this offer with a short syllabus of the points on which the committee most desired to be informed. The object of this step was not only to obtain such information as was thus procurable, but also to draw forth as full an expression of public opinion on the whole subject as the time at our disposal and the nature of the case would permit.

The committee are pleased to be able to report that this step was attended with the most gratifying amount of success. Competitive papers to the number of forty were submitted in response to the public advertisements, the majority of these papers being contributed by working teachers pursuing their calling in various parts of the island. While each of these essays had a distinctive character of its own, the whole were most admirable expositions of the views entertained by their writers on the various points submitted to them, while many of the papers contained a large body of original thought on the subject, which was ably stated, sustained by reasonable arguments, and fortified by facts and figures of the most useful kind.

The whole number of essays was submitted, without the names of the writers, to the judicial criticism of three learned gentlemen of high standing, whose impartial position on the question peculiarly

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

fitted them for arriving at a correct conclusion; and at the suggestion of these judges, two additional premiums were awarded to meritorious essayists, the four awards being made, respectively, to Revd's. J. L. Slattery, H. Lewis, and M. F. Howley and to Dr. J. Sinclair Tait.

It is pleasing to notice that the essays submitted are of the most representative character, nineteen are from representatives of the Church of England, nine from writers belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, nine from adherents of the Methodist body, and the other three from Presbyterians. These facts are not apparent from the writers' productions, but have been ascertained by the committee from outside sources. Eight of the contributions were from clergymen, two from physicians, and twenty-nine from those who either are or were engaged in the profession of teaching. Of the latter, three were female teachers, and one contribution came from a gentleman who used to teach in Newfoundland, but is at present employed in that honorable profession in Donegal, Ireland.

Accepting these papers as affording a fair exposition of outside public opinion on the subject under discussion, it appears while all are agreed as to the necessity for improving and extending our educational facilities in Newfoundland, the utmost diversity of opinion exists as to the means best adapted for doing so. On the question of denominational education, the base line on which the present school system of this country is founded, the opinions expressed are almost equally divided, fourteen of the essayists being in favor of that system, as best suited to the present conditions of the colony, while sixteen are opposed to it, and the other ten maintain silence on the point.

As to the subject of inspection, and the number and jurisdiction of the inspectors proper to be employed, a similar divergence of opinion exists. The great majority express the belief that the country outside of St. John's should be divided into (say) three educational districts, irrespective of denominational lines, and that each inspector should change the district inspected by him at least once in three years.

The recommendations in favor of a more distinct recognition of its educational interests in the state department of this country are many, and the most of our contributors would like to see a general

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

educational depôt of some sort centrally located, as in St. John's, from whence as much concerted action as possible might be diffused throughout the whole school system of the country.

Nearly all the authors of the suggestive papers would like to see free schools established in Newfoundland for primary education, but while in favor of abolishing school fees, the general opinion is opposed to the idea of a specific school tax, per capita, over the whole population, and is equally opposed, as impracticable, to the idea of endeavoring to exact absolute compulsory attendance at schools. A very good proposal, in lieu of the latter, is made by one of our essayists to the effect that the schools should be made as attractive as possible, with the view of inducing a willing attendance on the part of the scholars, that the prizes should be given for regularity and punctuality of attendance exclusively, and that certificates of merit, registering the number of marks earned during the year, should take the place of the prizes given at present. This improved system of rewards and encouragements, it is urged, would have a good effect on both parents and children, while the practical force of it would be directed not merely towards stimulating effort on the part of a few of the cleverest scholars, as is now the case, but much more towards inducing good attendance on the part of all. Thus, the teachers also would be encouraged by an improved and voluntary attendance, and the principal defect at present complained of, namely, non-attendance, would be remedied or removed.

The important subject of the teacher, his position and prospects, is vigorously discussed in the essays submitted to your committee, and on all hands it is urged that his professional qualifications should be improved and his emoluments increased. While, in St. John's and the larger centres of population, the schools appear to be amply supplied with good teachers who are fairly remunerated for their services, the more distant outports and the smaller communities, as might be expected, are either left without schools altogether, or are only supplied with school facilities at irregular intervals, while the teachers there are poorly paid, and have little or no heart to prosecute their work to a successful issue. The salaries within the reach of outport teachers are in many cases less than the wages paid for the coarsest kind of unskilled labor, and in some cases are less than sufficient to

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

pay the teacher's living expenses on the smallest and most meagre scale. Under these circumstances it is surprising, not that the remoter and smaller schools are so poorly supplied with teachers, but that they are supplied at all; and your committee feel satisfied, on a review of the whole field of observation, that the superintendents and local school boards have done their utmost, with the limited financial resources at their command, to keep pace with the ever-growing wants of education in this colony. Since 1875, when the present subdivided and purely-denominational system came into existence, a very marked and steady advance has taken place all along the line, the number of schools has been largely increased, the aggregate attendance has been greatly stimulated, and the educational status of the teachers has been vastly improved. The fact remains that these teachers are not yet adequately compensated for their services, and we cannot expect to maintain, far less to increase, the efficiency of our schools unless and until this serious impediment to educational progress is removed.

The prize essay submitted to us recommends that, while the present local machinery for the management of schools should be maintained, and the present three grades of teachers should be left undisturbed, a bonus should be paid to teachers in the respective grades according to the following scale:

	1st Grade.	2nd Grade	3rd Grade.
Males . . .	\$100 . . .	\$50 . . .	\$25
Females. . .	80 . . .	40 . . .	20

this bonus being paid annually, in addition to their present salaries. The writer of this essay also recommends that teachers' salaries should be increased according to the state of their schools, on the report of the inspector as to whether their schools are third, second or first-class, in which case a bonus of \$10, \$30 or \$50, respectively, should be annually paid them; but if the school is reported unsatisfactory, no bonus should be paid. This writer goes on to say that, after five years' teaching, every efficient teacher should obtain an increase in salary of \$15, \$25 or \$40, respectively, according to grade; that a similar increase should take place after ten years' service, and that the maximum salary should be reached by a third increase, after fifteen years' teaching; also, that the teacher should be retired from active service after thirty years' teaching, and thereafter should enjoy

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

his full-class salary as a pension. Under the present condition of things, it is said, while the colony spends some \$300 on the training of its teachers, the inducements to remain in the profession are so inadequate as almost to drive them away just when they are likely to be of most use to the educational interests of the country.

These arguments and recommendations are so reasonable as to command the attention of all who wish for the improvement of education in Newfoundland; and there can be no doubt, as this writer also observes, that if teachers were paid according to the scale laid down in this essay, there would be no need to provide for them a system of life-insurance at the expense of the state. On completing fifteen years of service, if a teacher were compelled to retire from ill-health, he might receive one-thirtieth of his grade salary for every year served, but no teacher retiring before fifteen years of active service had expired should receive any retiring allowance. Every teacher should be compelled to retire at sixty years of age.

The whole of this first-prize essay is so valuable in its suggestions on this department of the discussion that your committee feel they cannot do better than refer the attention of the Legislature to the full details of the scheme for the remuneration of teachers so ably formulated therein, and whether the rate of increase recommended by that scheme should be fully adopted or not at once, the principle on which progressive salaries is advocated, and the incentives held out by that principle for increased efficiency of both teachers and schools, are so admirable that every dispassionate observer must give that principle his approval.

In the same connection it is proposed that the present Jubilee exhibition should be abolished, as it has had no effect on the education of the island, and its place should be taken by other, smaller and more easily obtained exhibitions, tenable for two years, at any of the academies or boarding schools of the island; that five such exhibitions of \$150 each should be open every year, "which would give ten continually, and would cost \$1,500, irrespective of clerical work."

The concluding words of this writer are as follows:—

"In conclusion, I would claim for the system herein outlined that it preserves as much of the present plan as has been found useful, en-

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

croaches on no religious principles, can give offence or irritation to no denomination, raises the status of the teachers as much as the circumstances of the colony can allow, and will give new life and spirit to all persons connected with education—to pupils, to teachers, and to school-boards.”

The select committee also desires to express its acknowledgments to the three school-superintendents or inspectors, who afforded us every information, and coöperated with us most cordially, in our labors. In the persons of these veterans of the educational department, the Revd. Wm. Pilot, B.D., and the Revd. Dr. Milligan, M.A., the committee feels this colony enjoys the services of men whose lengthened experience and intimate knowledge of the outports and their educational wants, renders them well qualified to administer the important trusts confided to their guardianship, while in Mr. Wickham, who is younger in the service, they have a most able and capable co-adjutor, and one who is ever ready to concur in any plans propounded, in the common interest, to improve and unify the school system of the colony. It is the sincere wish of your committee that these gentlemen may long live to unitedly assist in perfecting that educational superstructure of which they have so well and faithfully laid the foundation.

After mature deliberation, the committee have arrived at the following conclusions, which they have embodied in the form of recommendations, and which recommendations they strongly urge upon the immediate adoption of the House, praying that if so adopted, these resolutions may be embodied in the form of an amended Education Act, to be passed during the current session of the Legislature.

Recommendations.

Resolved—1st. That a standing select committee be appointed by this House, composed of persons willing to give their services gratuitously in that capacity, to be known as the Education Committee. The said committee to act as an advisory committee or council of instruction, in conjunction with the school superintendents in all matters educational, and with the concurrence of the superintendents to have power to formulate and establish uniform rules and regulations for the government of the schools and school-boards of this

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

colony, but without power to increase the annual votes or appropriations for educational purposes, or to pledge the colony to any such increase, except by specific vote of the Legislature. The chairman of such committee would naturally be the mouth-piece in the Assembly on all matters pertaining to the educational system of the colony.

Resolved,—2nd. That no change be made at present in the basis of our educational system as a whole, and no alteration be made in the number or personality of our school inspectors, but that the education committee be directed, in concert with the superintendents of education, to do all in their power to promote uniformity in the management and practice of our schools, especially in points of common interest, so that the children of this colony may feel, in connection with our school system, that a community of interest or association exists, uniting the individuals to a common whole; also, that, for the same purpose, the superintendents be required to interchange with each other, in their work of inspection of the schools, at such intervals as may be deemed best, in conference with the education committee.

Resolved,—3rd. That the publication of the school inspectors' annual reports, in pamphlet or blue-book form as at present, be discontinued as a useless waste of the public funds, but that the annual reports of the districts inspected by them be compiled as usual by the several school superintendents, and placed in the hands of the education committee, so that an abstract from these combined reports, together with any matter therein useful for permanent preservation, may be prepared and presented annually to this House, with their general report, by the education committee.

Resolved,—4th. That a public office or apartment of some kind be placed at the disposal of the education committee, in which the archives of the department may be kept, and its official work done, and that the committee be empowered to employ a suitable clerk to keep a set of books of account therein through which all payments in connection with the school system of the country must pass. The necessary allocations for the various school boards to be received by the clerk from the several superintendents and credited by him to the

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

respective school boards in his books at the beginning of each year, and all checks for payment on school boards' or education account, be duly certified or counter-signed by the clerk before payment. This financial system will obviate the necessity of making provision for the educational payments until the disbursements are actually required, and the money thus saved in interest to the colony will pay the clerk's salary. The expenditures will also be kept within the limits of the appropriations; for the clerk, acting under the instructions of the education committee, will not be empowered to certify any cheques in excess of the allocations. A copy of the financial account or statement to be presented annually to the Legislature, in connection with the report of the education committee.

Resolved,—5th. That in conference with the superintendents of schools, the education committee be empowered to take into consideration the whole subject of placing the teachers' salaries on a reasonable and satisfactory basis, according to the general principles suggested in the first-prize essay, but with such modifications thereof as they may deem advisable; that salaries be made as much as possible uniform, according to grade, and progressive in relation to length of service; that a schedule shewing the amount necessary for leveling up the teachers' salaries, in accord with the plan thus adopted, be thereafter immediately prepared and laid before the Legislature, for the necessary appropriation of an amount sufficient to cover the increased aggregate of these improved salaries.

Resolved,—6th. That the system of awards, or certificates of marks, for the encouragement of scholars in our board schools; the matter and duration of school vacations; the establishment of school lending-libraries, and all other matters of detail connected with the management of schools and the advancement of public education within the colony, be committed to the general care and supervision of the education committee, acting in conjunction with the school superintendents, as a central board of education for the colony, with a strong direction to that board to promote and cultivate, by all lawful means, a spirit and practice of uniformity in all points where such can be maintained.

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

Resolved, 7th. That one of the objects of said committee or central board shall be to establish as soon as possible a metropolitan college or normal school for the examination and grading of teachers, the scope of such college not to include the education of teachers apart from their respective denominational schools in the preparatory stages, but possibly to include one year's instruction in the art of teaching, or imparting what they know to others. The text-book used in the grading college to be uniform, and such regulations to be for a general board of examiners as the education committee or central board may determine. When a suitable building can be provided for this purpose, the said building to be furnished and equipped with the necessary appliances for carrying out its work, and possibly to include the headquarters of the (free) school lending-libraries, the offices of the education committee, &c.

Resolved,—8th. That future appointments of school inspectors' whenever practicable, be made from the ranks of the school teachers in this colony under such regulations, in respect of a competitive examination for these appointments, as the education committee may determine, so as to encourage our more qualified teachers to remain in the colony, by placing all the prospective rewards of their profession within their attainment.

Resolved,—9th. That the whole subject of making suitable provision for the length of service, old age, or premature retirement from ill-health, &c., of our teachers be especially recommended to the attention, and placed under the control, of the education committee, with instructions to make such regulations in respect thereto as the importance of the matter obviously requires.

Resolved,—10th. That such an alteration in the jubilee scholarship be effected as will make it more generally useful, as already suggested in this report, and that when the necessary legislation on the matter has taken place the appropriations be placed under the control, for that purpose, of the general committee on education.

Resolved,—11th. That when the aforesaid standing committee on education is appointed, a handbook of the suggested and contemplated

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

improvements in the educational system of this colony be prepared and printed, including the prize essays on the subject, and such other useful and practical matter as may, in the opinion of the committee, advance the object in view.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES MURRAY, *Chairman*,
GEORGE H. EMERSON,
E. P. MORRIS,
H. J. B. WOODS,
D. C. WEBBER,
*W. V. WHITEWAY,
R. BOND,
†J. SINCLAIR TAIT,
‡T. J. MURPHY.

St. John's, Feb. 11, 1891.

*Not concurring in the proposition for the appointment of a standing select committee, but rather in the establishment of an educational department. †With alterations and amendments. ‡With reservations and suggestions.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—(Continued).

On the road from Portugal Cove to Pouch Cove, <i>via</i> Bauline, provided the sum of two hundred dollars be appropriated out of the local grant	\$300 00
On the road from Torbay to Bauline, provided the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars be appropriated out of the local grant	250 00
On the Thorburn road	100 00
On the Kenmount road to Topsail	300 00
On the road from city limits to Goulds	500 00
On the road from old Placentia road to Topsail road ..	200 00
On the road south side St. John's	200 00
On the south side road extension	500 00
On the road from city limits to Portugal Cove	500 00
On the road from city limits to Cape St. Francis	700 00
On the road from city limits to Cape Spear	300 00
On the road from city limits to Brigus	1,000 00
On the road from Horse Cove to Topsail	75 00
On the road from Goulds to Renewes	1,200 00
On the road from Trepassey to Renewes, half to be ex- pended by respective districts of Placentia and Ferryland	1,000 00
On the road from Manuels to Prices, Topsail road	100 00
On the road from Salmon Cove, Gasters	100 00
On the road through Cat's Cove, Collier's, and Bacon's Cove	150 00
On the road from Holyrood through Seal Cove	100 00
On the road from Holyrood to Witless Bay, half each, to be expended by the respective districts of Har- bor Main and Ferryland	650 00
On the road from Holyrood to Placentia	1,000 00
On the road from Brigus to Carbonear	1,000 00
On the branch road from Brigus mainland to Nine Island Pond	150 00
On the road from Hall's Town to Snow's Pond	200 00
On the road from Gould's and on Long Harbor road ..	150 00
On the road from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbor	330 00
On the road from New Harbor to South Dildo	100 00

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—(Continued).

On the road from Dildo to Chance Cove.....	\$700 00
On the Northern Mail route.....	2,000 00
On the road from New Harbor to Heart's Content....	900 00
On the road from New Harbor to Broad Cove Station.	200 00
On the road from Green's Harbor to Harbor Grace and connecting Spaniard's Bay road.....	600 00
On the Glover road, Trinity Bay end.....	300 00
On the road from Carbonear to New Perlican.....	1,200 00
On the road from Carbonear to Heart's Delight.	200 00
On the central road, Bay Roberts.....	600 00
On the agricultural road, Coley's Point.	400 00
On the road between Spaniard's Bay and Bishop's Cove	200 00
On the road from New Perlican to Lead Cove.....	775 00
On the road from Lead Cove to Grate's Cove	325 00
On the road from Grate's Cove to Bay-de-Verde	200 00
On the road from Bay-de-Verde to Red Head....	100 00
On the road from Old Perlican to Island Cove.....	400 00
On the road from Old Perlican to Bay-de-Verde.....	200 00
On the road from Carbonear to Bay-de-Verde.....	1,250 00
On the road from Salmon Cove Bridge to Heart's Con- tent road.....	300 00
On the road from Heart's Ease to Butter Cove.....	60 00
On the road from Trinity to British Harbor....	500 00
On the road from Trinity to Catalina.....	720 00
On the road from Trinity to King's Cove, half on Trinity side and half on King's Cove side.....	800 00
On the road at Riverhead, Southern Bay, towards Muddy Cove	100 00
On the road from Trinity to Indian Arm, half by the district of Trinity and half by the district of Bona- vista	400 00
On the road from Plate Cove to head of Southern Bay.	500 00
On the road from Southern Bay to Goose Bay.....	50 00
On the road from Southern Bay to Goose Bay, <i>via</i> Sweet Bay	200 00
On the road from Catalina to Bird Island Cove.....	300 00
On the road from Catalina to Bonavista...	360 00

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—(Continued).

On the road from King's Cove to Tickle Cove.....	\$200 00
On the road from Greenspond to Cape Freels... ..	700 00
On the road from Shambler's Cove to New Harbor and Indian Bay.....	200 00
On the road from Brown's Marsh towards King's Cove	125 00
On the road from Plate Cove towards Brown's Marsh.	125 00
On the road from Open Hall towards Brown's Marsh..	100 00
On the road from Salvage to Happy Adventure.	100 00
On the road from Salvage Bay to Alexander Bay.....	100 00
On the road from Tickle Cove to Plate Cove	200 00
On the road from Bonavista to Bird Island Cove	100 00
On the road from Greenspond to English Harbor, or on landing place near English Harbor.....	150 00
On the road at Black Head Bay, to be spent at the head of the bay where most required	400 00
On the road from Amherst Cove to Catalina, one hun- dred and fifty dollars, to be spent by the district of Trinity, and one hundred dollars by the district of Bonavista, the Bonavista portion to be spent at the head of Blackhead Bay, where most required. ..	250 00
On the road from Cape Freels to Cat Harbor	100 00
On the road from Cat Harbor to Musgrave Harbor, half at each place.....	200 00
On the road from north side Ragged Harbor to north side Apsey Cove, inclusive.....	100 75
On the road from Rocky Bay to Gander Bay, half each place.....	74 00
On the road from Seldom-Come-By to Fogo, half each place	327 00
On the road from Tilton Harbor to Joe Batt's Arm, under Chairman of each Board, one hundred dol- lars at Tilton Harbor and twenty dollars at Joe Batt's Arm.....	120 00
On the road from Shoal Bay to Fogo main line.....	75 00
On the road from Barr'd Islands to Fogo and Seldom- Come-By.....	177 43
On the road from Hare Bay to Fogo.....	75 00

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—(Continued).**

On the road from Twillingate to Bluff Head	\$50 00
On the road from Gillard's Cove, round Kettle Cove, connecting Purcell's Harbor	252 50
On the road leading to lower part of Purcell's Harbor	60 00
On the road from Twillingate to Little Harbor	100 00
On the road from Twillingate to Long Point	50 00
On the road across the Marsh between Little Harbor and Purcell's Harbor	50 00
On the Rink road, leading from the Congregational Church to Bluff Head Cove	100 00
On the road from Jenkin's Cove to French Beach	50 00
On the road from Tizzard's Harbor to Moreton's Har- bor, to be expended by the Tizzard's Harbor and Moreton's Harbor Boards	100 00
On the road from Tizzard's Harbor to Carter's Cove	100 00
On the road from Moreton's Harbor to Western Head	112 50
On the road from Moreton's Harbor to Chance Harbor	60 00
On the road from Black Island Tickle to Kier's Cove	57 00
On the road from Exploits to Sergeant's Cove	40 00
On the road from New Bay Head to Fortune	40 00
On the road from Fortune Harbor to Cottrell's Cove, half to be expended by Fortune Harbor Board and half by New Bay Board	100 00
On the road from Jackson's Arm to King's Cove	100 00
On the road from Lushe's Bight to Ward's Harbor, half to be expended by each Board	100 00
On the road from Southern Harbor, Little Bay Islands, to Sullian's Cove	50 00
On the road from Jackson's Cove to Birchy Cove and Colchester	66 66
On the road from Northwest Arm to Rouge Harbor	66 66
On the road from Rogue Harbor to Bett's Cove	87 50
On the road from Bett's Cove to Snook's Arm	50 00
On the road from Round Harbor to Tilt Cove	75 00
On the road from Round Harbor to Snook's Arm	75 00
On the road from Shoe Cove to LaScie	100 00
On the road from Placentia to Little Placentia and Fox Harbor	400 00

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES.—(Continued).

On the road from Little Placentia towards Long Harbor	\$100 00
On the road from Salmonier to St. Mary's	700 00
On the road from Placentia to Cape shore.	1,000 00
On the road on Western Shore, Placentia Bay	300 00
On the road from Branch to Distress	500 00
On the road from St. Shott's to Cape Pine	350 00
On the road from Holyrood to St. Mary's	200 00
On the road from Burin to Garnish	245 00
On the road from Garnish to Burin	245 00
On the road from Burin to Grand Bank	2,200 00
On the road from Grand Bank to Garnish	100 00
On the road from Garnish to Grand Bank	100 00
On the road from Hermitage Cove to Pass Island	300 00
On roads in Bay Despoir	220 00
On the road from Gaultois to Piccaire	50 00
On the road from Gaultois to Connaigre Bay	100 00
On the road from Harbor Briton to Connaigre	300 00
On the road from Harbor Briton to Belleoram, half to be expended from Hr. Briton and half from Belleoram	550 00
On the road from St. John's Bay to Wreck Cove	225 00
On the road from Belleoram to St. Jacques	100 00
On the road from Miller's Passage to Little Bay	225 00
On the road from Bay L'Argent to Baine Hr., and from thence to Rushoon, half to be expended at each end	1,000 00
On the roads, district of Burgeo and LaPoile	1,900 00
On the roads, district of St. Barbe	2,225 00
On the roads, district of St. George	2,584 45
On the road from Upper Island Cove to Harbor Grace	200 00
On the road from Upper Island Cove to Tilton	130 00
On the road from Tilton to Brazil's Hill	50 00
On the road from Tilton to Spaniard's Bay	120 00
On the road from L. Bay Mines towards Indian Brook	500 00
On the road from Colinet towards Hodge Waters	1,500 00
On roads in and about Whitbourne	500 00
On the main roads, where most required	6,000 00

\$57,306 45

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMITTEE OF WHOLE
ON ROADS AND BRIDGES—(Concluded).

Local Road Appropriations for the various Districts, 1891.

St. John's, City, (under Municipal Council)	}	West ...	\$2,698 12
		East....	3,143 74
St. John's East, (Extern).....			4,620 31
St. John's West, (Extern).....			2,888 58
Ferryland.....			2,365 20
Placentia and St. Mary's.....			4,128 85
Burin.....			2,975 60
Fortune Bay			2,420 95
Burgeo and LaPoile.....			2,290 40
St. George.....			1,915 55
St. Barbe			2,277 00
Fogo... ..			2,192 40
Twillingate			4,920 30
Bonavista Bay.....			5,770 10
Trinity Bay.....			6,058 15
Bay-de-Verde			3,534 65
Carbonear.....			2,172 10
Harbor Grace.....			5,154 45
Port-de-Grave.....			3,044 30
Harbor Main.....			3,127 25
			67,698 00
Main roads... ..			57,306 45
			\$125,004 45

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

102

 Report of Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for
 year ending December 31, 1890.

Amount of deposits on 31st Dec., 1890..		\$2,292,076 49
“ “ “ 1889..		2,184,723 21
Increase		<u>\$107,353 28</u>
Amount deposited during 1890.....		\$474,062 69
Amount withdrawn during 1890.....		<u>366,709 41</u>
Amount received for interest on invest- ments of all kinds		\$92,236 94
which account is closed as follows:—		
Amount of interest paid depositors, 1890.	\$65,783 30	
“ salaries, directors, stationery, &c.	5,472 88	
“ rent of offices and water-rates..	943 36	
“ H. Grace branch disbursements.	700 38	
“ Heart's Content ditto	103 60	
“ Little Bay ditto	143 12	
“ Placentia ditto	13 35	
“ repairs of premises in Water St.	2,992 09	
“ unpaid on mortgage of Atlantic Hotel, and expenses of sale..	3,417 46	
Balance to reserve account.....	12,667 40	
		<u>92,236 94</u>

THE RESERVE ACCOUNT, AS FOLLOWS :

By balance from 1889.....	\$537 63	
Profits for 1890.....	12,667 40	
		<u>13,205 03</u>
To sinking fund.....	12,000 00	
Paid law costs, sundry accounts....	104 50	
Premium on debenture purchased....	1 70	
Balance to 1891 account	1,098 83	
		<u>\$13,205 03</u>

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

 Report of Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for
 year ending December 31, 1890.

THE ASSETS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Deposited in Union Bank	\$786,554 60
Colonial debentures	1,278,122 73
Deposited in Commercial Bank	156,639 15
Municipal Council account General Water Company . .	40,474 00
Mortgages	83,360 00
Discounts and loans	5,237 88
Harbor Grace Water Company debentures	8,100 00
ditto ditto running account	8,000 00
Carbonear Water Company stock	6,589 20
Municipal Council	6,097 76
	<hr/>
	\$2,379,175 32

CONTRA:

Deposits	\$2,292,076 49
Sinking fund	86,000 00
Reserve	1,098 83
	<hr/>
	2,379,175 32

STATEMENT OF SINKING FUND TO 31ST DEC., 1890:

Amount transferred from reserve account of Savings Bank to credit of sinking fund in 1879, in accord- ance with Act 42 Vic., cap. 20	\$100,000 00
Amounts transferred in following eleven years	186,513 31
	<hr/>
	\$286,513 31
<i>Less</i> applied to liquidation of Colonial de- bentures, Feb., 1881	\$100,482 07
Ditto ditto 1887	100,031 24
	<hr/>
	200,513 31
	<hr/>
Now to credit of sinking fund	\$86,000 00

Examined and found correct, February 3, 1891.

W. V. WHITEWAY,	} Directors.	E. D. SHEA, Cashier.
JAMES ANGEL,		
E. ROTHWELL,		

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

 Report of Cashier of the Newfoundland Savings Bank, for
 year ending December 31, 1890.

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITS:

2,696 accounts under	\$200
1,052 accounts from \$200 to	500
486 accounts from 500 to	1,000
294 accounts from 1,000 to	2,000
87 accounts from 2,000 to	3,000
26 accounts from 3,000 to	4,000
31 accounts from 4,000 to	5,000
29 accounts from over	5,000

 4,701

 Harbor Grace branch shows 492 depositors—amount.. \$173,804 18

 Heart's Content branch shows 74 depositors—amount. \$6,391 57

 Little Bay branch shows 75 depositors—amount .. \$10,427 83

 *Placentia branch shows 4 depositors—amount. 486 54

(*opened Oct. 15, 1890).

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

 10³
 General Statement of the Commercial Bank of Newfound-
 land, 30th June, 1890.

DR.

To proprietors, for capital stock	\$306,000 00
“ notes of this Bank in circulation	407,426 00
	<hr/>
	\$713,426 00
“ due to sundries on current account, deposit re- ceipts, &c., &c.	1,392,264 34
“ dividend, at 9 per cent. \$27,540	
of which one-half was paid in Dec., '89 13,770	
	<hr/>
	13,770 00
“ bonus, at 1 per cent	3,060 00
“ reserve fund	165,000 00
“ profit and loss, unappropriated	19,737 71
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,307,258 05</u>

CR.

By specie in the vault, in gold and silver coin	\$81,609 33
“ notes of, and cheques on, other banks	33,256 04
	<hr/>
	\$114,865 37
“ debenture bonds, Dominion of Canada and other securities, including interest due thereon	323,076 35
“ local bills discounted, bills of exchange on hand, amounts due from other banks, &c.	1,845,316 33
“ bank premises, with iron safes, office furniture, land adjoining, with the brick building erected thereon	24,000 00
	<hr/>
	<u>\$2,307,258 05</u>

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

General Statement of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 30th June, 1890—(Continued).

Average amount of notes in circulation, and specie on hand, in each month, for the year ending 30th June, 1890.

Months.	Notes.	Specie.	Months.	Notes.	Specie.
1889.			1890.		
July	393,280	91,630	January	479,004	84,500
August	402,746	90,566	February	470,690	83,831
September	420,903	88,126	March	478,485	82,501
October	465,961	83,649	April	479,463	80,033
November	526,591	82,246	May	451,445	80,468
December	524,326	82,232	June	419,160	81,235
		Average	for the year..	459,338	84,251

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within account is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank, as made up from the books of said Bank to 30th June, 1890.

J. GOODFELLOW,
A. F. GOODRIDGE,
GEO. A. HUTCHINGS,
E. J. DUDER,
JAMES S. PITTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND,
Saint John's,
To wit:

HENRY COOKE, of St. John's, Newfoundland,
Manager of the Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY COOKE,
Manager.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, }
This 11th day of July, 1890. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

 104
 General Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for the year ending 31st May, 1890.

DR.		
Liabilities.		
To proprietors capital.....		\$456,000 00
“ reserve fund.....		320,000 00
“ profit and loss (undivided profit).....		17,608 24
“ bank notes in circulation.....		524,185 00
“ due by bank, including deposits at interest, payable in January and July only, on receiving fifteen days' notice.....		2,387,482 45
“ dividend, No. 70, of 6 per ct. for half-year ending 30th Nov., 1889.....	\$27,360	
“ dividend, No. 71, of 6 per ct. for half-year ending 31st May, 1890.....	27,360	
“ bonus, No. 32, of \$3 per share for year ending 31st May, 1890.....	13,680	
	68,400	
Less dividend to 30th Nov. last paid	27,360	
	41,040 00	
		\$3,746,315 69

CR.		
Assets.		
By specie in vault of the bank.....		\$225,354 09
“ notes of other banks.....		563 00
“ bills discounted, loans, &c.....		2,873,663 46
“ balances due by agents, and funds available in fifteen days.....		630,735 14
“ bank premises, iron safes and furniture..		16,000 00
		\$3,746,315 69

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

General Statement of the affairs of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, for year ending 31st May, 1890—(Continued).

Average amount of notes in circulation, and specie on hand, in each month, for the year ending 31st May, 1890.

Months.	Circulation.	Specie.	Month.	Circulation.	Specie.
1889.			1889.		
June	521,802	188,319	December	614,967	220,901
July	509,585	150,665	1890.		
August	511,116	148,384	January	612,287	221,428
September	527,849	149,951	February	564,241	223,811
October	569,721	148,178	March	532,297	226,357
November	639,445	181,269	April	556,317	224,003
			May	535,331	224,950
		Average	for the year ...	557,913	192,351

We, the undersigned, Directors of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, hereby certify to the best of our knowledge and belief, that the within is a true and correct statement of the affairs of the Bank.

ROBERT THORBURN,
A. W. HARVEY,
W. B. GRIEVE,
W. J. S. DONNELLY.

NEWFOUNDLAND,
Saint John's,
To wit:

JAMES GOLDIE, of St. John's, Newfoundland,
Manager of the Union Bank of Newfoundland, maketh oath and saith that the within statement is just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, }
this 12th day of June, 1890. }

JAMES GOLDIE,
Manager.

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

105
 Statement of the Canada Life Assurance Company of Hamilton, for the year ended 31st December, 1890, as required by the Insurance Companies Act of Nfld., of 1888.

 Schedule A.

Assets of the company.....	\$11,032,440 09
Liabilities of the company.....	10,096,028 80
Amount of capital stock.....	1,000,000 00
Amount paid thereon.....	125,000 00
Of what the assets of the company consist, viz:—	
(See schedule B.)	
Total of premiums received during the year....	\$1,546,579 16
Number and amount of policies issued during the year—No. 2,617.....	5,880,228 00
Amount of claims on company during the year.....	603,884 77
Expenses of management, agency, &c.....	284,311 83
Total amount of premiums received during the year in Newfoundland.....	21,890 12
Number and amount of policies issued in Newfoundland (34).....	56,500 00
Amount at risk on total policies issued in Newfoundland.....	689,823 00
Number and amount of policies that have become claims in Newfoundland during the year.....	None
Amount of losses paid during the year in Newfoundland.....	None
Amount of losses due and unpaid.....	None
Losses adjusted and not due.....	None
Losses in suspense and awaiting further proof.....	None
Losses, the payment of which is resisted, and for what cause.....	None
All other claims against the company.....	None

Correct statement to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. H. MACGARVEY,
Secretary.

HALIFAX, N.S., 21st February, 1891.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Statement of the Canada Life Assurance Co.—(Continued).

Schedule B.

LIST OF ASSETS OF THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Cash on hand, \$74.64, and in banks, \$17,048.89.	\$17,123 53
Mortgages on R.E.—value in account.	3,927,034 49
Debentures—value in account (par value):—	
City	368,817 11
County	90,773 34
Township	273,470 39
Town.	653,427 26
Village	568,931 82
Ontario Government subsidy.	608 18
Loan Companies	10,000 00
Dorchester Bridge Company.	6,000 00
Railway bonds.	7,455 75
Street railway bonds.	111,000 00
Cotton companies bonds	316,000 00
Water works	285,000 00
U. S. Government bonds	127,250 00
Bank stocks.	551,266 00
Loan companies stock.	40,243 00
Dominion Telegraph Company stock.	\$5,723 50
Gas companies stock	37,143 65
Newfoundland Government inscribed stock.	50,535 13
Loans on policies.	991,384 28
Loans on stocks, &c.	1,207,403 50
Real estate, head office, branches, &c	802,215 57
Liens on half credit policies in force	117,196 00
Ground rents (present value)	1,314 69
Office furniture	5,734 57
Suspense account, balance of items awaiting arrange- ment	1,518 67
	<hr/>
	<u>\$10,574,570 43</u>

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

 Statement of the Canada Life Assurance Co.—(concluded).

OTHER ASSETS:

Cash in agents' and other hands, including receipts held by them for premiums which have since been accounted for	\$169,066 81
Half-yearly and quarterly premiums secured on policies and payable within nine months.....	117,577 43
	<hr/>
	\$286,644 24
Deduct 10 per cent. for cost of collection.....	28,664 42
	<hr/>
	\$257,979 82
Accrued interest on debentures, &c... ..	199,889 84
	<hr/>
	\$457,869 66
Assets brought forward... ..	10,574,570 43
	<hr/>
Total assets.....	<u>\$11,032,440 09</u>

NEWFOUNDLAND, I, GEORGE MACNESS JOHNSON, of St. John's, St. John's, aforesaid, barrister, a partner in the firm of Whiteway & Johnson, who are the company's agents in St. John's, make oath and say that To wit: the contents of the schedules A. and B. annexed are correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. M. JOHNSON.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, }
 this 28th day of Feb., A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY, J. P.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

106

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Newfoundland Report for 1890.

Assets of the society	\$119,243,744	47	
Liabilities of the society.	95,503,297	13	
Capital stock	100,000	00	
Amount paid thereon	100,000	00	
Investments:—			
House and landed property	27,159,037	33	
Loans on bond and mortgage (first lien)	24,407,388	13	
Collateral loans secured by bonds and stocks (market value \$4,782,230).	3,738,378	75	
Book value of bonds and stocks, &c., absolutely owned	46,275,587	46	
Deposited in trust companies at int'st	5,411,135	25	
Cash deposited in banks at interest	5,173,071	14	
Cash on hand and in process of trans- mission (since received)	1,384,316	64	
Agents and other secured balances	1,129,348	12	
Commuted commissions	807,509	35	
			\$115,485,772 17
OTHER ASSETS:			
Interest and rents due and accrued	254,978	76	
Market value of bonds and stocks over book value	1,407,488	54	
Deferred premiums, being the balance of the year's premiums when paid semi-annually or quarterly	2,044,959	00	
Outstanding premiums	50,546	00	
			3,757,972 30
Total assets			\$119,243,744 47

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

 The Equitable Life Assurance Society – (Continued).

Total amount of premiums received during the year, including consideration for annuities	\$29,352,507 97
Number of policies issued during the year	54,576
Amount of policies issued during the year	203,826,107 00
Amount of claims during the year	8,018,627 70
Total expenses of management, including agency ex- penses, commissions, &c	7,052,167 10
IN NEWFOUNDLAND:	
Total amount of premiums received during the year	28,346 61
Number of policies issued	107
Amount of policies issued	202,020 00
Total amount at risk	717,729 00
Total number in force	276
Number and amount of policies that have become claims during the year	None
Amount of losses due and unpaid	None
Losses adjusted and not due	None
All other claims against the company	None
Policies resisted	None

State of New York, city and county of New York, ss.

The foregoing is a correct statement.

JOHN A. McCALL, *Comptroller*,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 10th day of March.

A.D., 1891.

CORNELIUS C. WHITE,

Notary Public, city and county of New York, No. 41.

NEWFOUNDLAND, I, JAMES AUGUSTUS CLIFT, of St. John's, afore-
said, solicitor, agent in Newfoundland to the
St. John's, Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United
to wit: States of America, make oath and say that the
contents of the foregoing statement of "New-
foundland business" are, to the best of my
knowledge and belief, correct and true.

J. AUGUSTUS CLIFT.

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid, }
this 30th day of March, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

107

Annual Report of the Avalon Screw Steamship Company,
(Limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1890, as
required by 36th Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 22.

Capital Stock.....	\$100,800 00
Capital paid up.	100,800 00
Debts due by Company.....	<i>nil.</i>
Debts due to Company.....	<i>nil.</i>

T. R. JOB, *President.*

W. C. JOB,
S. E. JOB, } *Directors.*
G. A. HUTCHINGS,

WILLIAM C. JOB, of St. John's, Newfoundland, Secretary and
Director of the above Company, maketh oath and sayeth, that the
above statement is correct and true in every particular.

WILLIAM C. JOB.

Declared before me, this first day of May, }
A.D., 1891, at St. John's, Newfound'ld. }

D. W. PROWSE,

Stipendiary Magistrate, Nfld.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

108
 Annual Report of the Colonial Cordage Company (Limited)
 for year ending 31st December, 1890, as required by 36th
 Vic., Cap. 8, Section 22.

Capital subscribed.....	\$124,000 00
Capital paid up.....	124,000 00
Debts due by Company.....	127,055 08
Debts due to Company.....	<u>49,718 70</u>

St. John's, Newfoundland, }
 1st July, 1890. }

We hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

M. MONROE,
President.

ROBERT THORBURN,
Vice-President.

E. J. DUDER, *Director.*

F. C. ALDERDICE,
Secretary.

FREDERICK C. ALDERDICE, Secretary of the said Company,
 maketh oath and saith that the above statement is correct.

F. C. ALDERDICE.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, }
 this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

109

 Statement "Hercules" Steamship Company (Limited.)

Capital all paid up.....	\$12,000 00
Debts due by Company... .. none.	
Debts due to Company.	495 09
	<u>\$12,495 09</u>

"HERCULES" S. S. Co's (LIMITED) OFFICE,
 St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 24, 1891.

NEWFOUNDLAND, MICHAEL TOBIN, Secretary of the above-named
 St. John's, S. S. Company, maketh oath and saith that the
 foregoing statement is correct and true.

MICHAEL TOBIN.

Sworn before me at St. John's, this }
 26th day of January, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,

Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

110
 Annual Report of the Masonic Hall Joint Stock Company,
 (Limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

Amount of capital.....	\$30,000 00
Amount of capital paid in.....	23,550 00
Amount of debts due by the Company....	5,324 75
Amount of debts due to the Company.....	<u>853 18</u>

W. V WHITEWAY,
President.

C. S. PINSENT,
Treasurer.

E. ROTHWELL,
Secretary.

W. S. CANNING, }
 GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, } *Directors.*

St. JOHN's, }
 Newfoundland. }

I hereby certify on oath that the above is a correct statement.

E. ROTHWELL,
Secretary.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this 29th }
 day of January, A. D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

iii

 Annual Statement of Monroe Fibre Company (Limited), for
 year ending December 31st, 1890.

Capital subscribed.....	\$266,400 00
Capital paid up	90,000 00
Debts due by the company.....	640 00
Debts due to the company ..	<u>23,000 00</u>

We certify the above statement to be true, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

M. MONROE, *President.*

F. C. ALDERDICE, *Secretary.*

Declared before me, at St. John's. in the Central District of Newfoundland, this 20th day of January, A.D., 1891.

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

iiiv

 Annual Report of the Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Manufac-
 turing Company (Limited), for the year ending 31st Dec.,
 1890, as required by 26th Vic., Cap. 8, Sec. 22.

Capital subscribed	\$120,000 00
Capital paid in	120,000 00
Amount of debts due by company	24,785 19
Amount of debts due to company	<u>28,599 80</u>

JAMES BAIRD, *President,*

M. MONROE, *Vice-President,*

JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary,*

JOHN STEER,

ALEXANDER TAYLOR,

J. GOODFELLOW,

JOHN B. AYRE.

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 15th, 1891.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

JAMES S. PITTS, *Secretary.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Return from Newfoundland Coastal Steamship Co., (limited).

Dec. 31, 1890.	
Capital subscribed	\$155,000 00
Capital paid in	155,000 00
Debts due by the company.	68,195 81
Debts due to the company	39,790 25
	39,790 25

St. JOHN'S, S.S.:

ALEXANDER J. HARVEY, Secretary of the above-named company, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

A. J. HARVEY.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, }
this 6th day of February, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,

Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

114

Annual Report of the Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Company, (Limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1890, as required by 36th Vic., Chapter 8, Section 22.

Amount of capital subscribed.....	\$80,000 00
Amount of capital paid in.....	80,000 00
Amount of debts due by company.....	564 51
Amount of debts due to company....	<u>4,386 32</u>

J. GOODFELLOW, *President.*
 JAMES BAIRD, *Vice-President.*
 GEO. A. HUTCHINGS.
 ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

St. John's, Newfoundland, 2nd February, 1891.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

KENNETH R. PROWSE, *Secretary.*

K. R. PROWSE maketh oath and saith that the foregoing account contains a correct and true statement of the affairs of the said Co'y.

KENNETH R. PROWSE.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, }
 this 2nd day of Feb'y, 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

**Annual Report of the Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding
Company, (Limited), for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.**

Capital subscribed.....	\$18,500 00
Capital paid up	18,500 00
Debts due the company.....	6,775 02
Standing liability.	34,000 00
Other liabilities.....	6,250 76

C. E. ARCHIBALD, *President.*
 FRED. L. FURLONG, *Secretary.*
 A. W. HARVEY, } *Directors.*
 JOHN HARVEY, }

**Statement of the affairs of the Newfoundland Steam Screw
Tug Company, (Limited), to December 31st, 1890.**

Amount capital subscribed.....	\$10,800 00
Amount capital paid in.....	10,800 00
Liabilities.....	none.
Debts due company.....	none.

T. R. SMITH, *President.*
 P. G. TESSIER, } *Directors.*
 KENNETH R. PROWSE, }

I hereby certify that the above is correct.

JOHN GREENE,
Secretary.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, }
 This 22nd day of Jan., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

47

Statement of the Newfoundland Steam Sealing and Whaling Company, (Limited), for year ending 31st Dec., 1890.

Amount of capital stock	\$80,000 00
Amount of capital paid up	41,200 00
Amount of debts due by the company.....	2,011 84
Amount of debts due to the company.....	none.

ROBERT THORBURN, *President.*

JAMES BAIRD,
 JAMES S. PITTS,
 M. MONROE,
 J. OUTERBRIDGE, } *Directors.*

ST. JOHN'S, S.S.

ROBERT THORBURN, President of the above named Company, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

R. THORBURN, *President.*

Sworn before me at St. John's, aforesaid, }
 this 29th day of January, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the St. John's Electric Light Co., (Limited),
for the year ending 31st January, 1891, as required by 36th
Vic. Cap. 8, section 22.

Amount of capital subscribed	\$46,300 00
Amount of capital paid in.....	46,300 00
Amount of debts due to the company	762 04
Amount of debts due by the company.....	<u>4,687 29</u>

A. M. MACKAY, *President*,
JOHN STEER, *Vice-President*,
M. MONROE,
E. J. DUDER, } *Directors.*
JAMES S. PITTS, }

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

M. MONROE, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me, at St. John's, this 3rd day }
of April, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY, *J. P.*

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

119

Statement of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company.
for year 1890.

Capital stock	\$22,000 00
Capital paid in	22,000 00
Liabilities	Nil
Due to the company	Nil

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *President*,
 WM. N. GRAY, *Secretary*,
 P. G. TESSIER,
 JAS. GOODFELLOW, } *Directors.*

NEWFOUNDLAND, WILLIAM N. GRAY, Secretary of the St. John's
 St. John's, Floating Dry Dock Company, maketh oath and
 s.s. sayeth that the foregoing statement is correct
 and true.

WM. N. GRAY.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of }
 January, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,
Justice of the Peace.

 REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the St. John's Nail Manufacturing Company
(Limited) for year ending 31st Dec., 1890, as required by
36th Vic., Cap. 8, section 22.

Amount of capital subscribed	\$48,200 00
Amount of capital paid.....	48,200 00
Amount of debts due by company.....	24,153 69
Amount of debts due to company.....	649 39

M. MONROE, *President.*

JAMES S. PITTS, *Vice-President.*

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *Secretary.*

JOHN B. AYRE, *Director.*

St. John's, Nfld., January, 1891.

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

GEO. A. HUTCHINGS, *Secretary.*

Sworn before me, this 22nd day }
of January, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,

Justice of the Peace.

REPORTS OF INCORPORATED COMPANIES.

Annual Report of the Terra Nova Bakery (limited), for the year ending 31st December, 1890, as required by 36 Vic., Chap. 8, Sec. 22.

Amount of capital subscribed	\$24,000 00
Amount of capital paid in.....	24,000 00
Amount of debts due the company.....	4,314 57
Amount of debts due by the company	<u>2,540 84</u>

JAMES BAIRD, *President*,
 A. F. GOODRIDGE, *Vice-President*,
 M. MONROE,
 GEO. SKELTON, } *Directors*.
 G. T. RENDELL, }

St. John's, January 24th, 1891.

I hereby certify the above statement to be correct.

G. T. RENDELL, *Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S, S.S.: GEORGE T. RENDELL, Secretary of the above-named company, maketh oath and saith that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

G. T. RENDELL.

Sworn before me, at St. John's, aforesaid, this }
 26th day of January, A.D., 1891. }

J. G. CONROY,

Justice of the Peace.

DESPATCHES.

[COPY.]
NEWFOUNDLAND,
No. 24.

DOWNING STREET,
21st March, 1891.

SIR, I have the honor to transmit to you, with reference to Sir F. Carter's despatch, No. 85, of the 29th October last, an order of Her Majesty in Council, disallowing an Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland on the 11th of June, 1890, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 51 Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the management of the Municipal Affairs of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes,'" a transcript of which accompanied Sir F. B. Carter's despatch, under reference.

The effect of this Act was to delegate to the two Houses of the Colonial Parliament powers of legislation and imposition of taxes without the concurrence of the Governor. Such a delegation appears to Her Majesty's Government to be unconstitutional; and for this reason they have advised Her Majesty to disallow the Act.

I may add that there is no objection to regulations of the Municipal Board being disallowed by resolution of one or both Houses.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor Sir TERENCE O'BRIEN, K.C.M.G.,

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 12TH
DAY OF JANUARY, 1891.

Present,—THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.

Sir James Fergusson, Bart.

Mr. Jackson.

WHEREAS by the instructions passed under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, and dated the 28th day of March, 1876, the said Governor is directed to transmit to Her

DESPATCHES.

Majesty, through one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a transcript of every law which has been assented to by him in Her Majesty's name, and it is declared that in case any such law shall at any time be disallowed and so signified by Her Majesty under Her Sign Manual and Signet, or by order of Her Majesty's Privy Council unto him, then such law as shall be so disallowed shall from thenceforth cease, determine, and become utterly void and of none effect, anything to the contrary thereof notwithstanding:

And whereas a certain Act passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland on the 11th day of June, 1890, entitled "An Act to amend the Act 51st Vic., cap. 5, entitled 'An Act to provide for the Management of the Municipal Affairs of the Town of St. John's, and for other purposes,'" has been assented to by the Governor of the Colony in Her Majesty's name, and has been transmitted to Her Majesty as so enjoined:

And whereas the said Act has been laid before Her Majesty in Council, and it is expedient that the Act should be disallowed by Her Majesty:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty doth by this present order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, declare Her disallowance of the said Act.

C. L. PEEL.

DESPATCHES.

Correspondence relating to a proposed Convention to Regulate Questions of Commerce and Fishery between the United States and Newfoundland.

No. 1.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received March 20, 1890.)

Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland,
February 28, 1890.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a Minute of Council of 27th instant, when a telegraphic message from his Excellency the Governor-General of Canada and my reply thereto were considered.

2. Your Lordship will observe that my Ministers are strongly of opinion that, as our interests are not identical, and we have no burning questions with the United States such as those existing between that country and the Dominion, we would be more likely to obtain better reciprocal advantages for our fisheries by negotiating direct with the former than while we are included with the latter in such arrangements.

3. From a report made by the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon. E. D. Shea, dated 9th December, 1884, it would appear that this matter has been already laid before the Imperial Government, when great hopes were held out that it would be favourably received. It was, however, postponed until after the Presidential election, when, the mission of the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain supervening, Newfoundland found itself included with Canada in the *modus vivendi* necessitated by the failure of these negotiations.

4. As I have reason to believe that the States would not object to treat with us direct, and would give us far better terms than we have at present, I fully concur in the proposals of my Government, and would strongly urge your Lordship giving them your favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Colonel,
The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure in No. 1.

(Extract from Minutes of Council of February 27, 1890.)

His Excellency the Governor having brought under the notice of Council the following telegram received by him from the Governor-General of Canada on the 22nd instant, viz.: "My Ministers would like to have the views of your Government on the question of extending the operation of the *modus vivendi* for another year or longer," it was resolved that a reply be forwarded that "Bait question is under the consideration of my Government. Until a decision is arrived at no answer can be given," and that, as the interests of this Colony are not identical with those of the Dominion of Canada, a strong representation to that effect be made to the Imperial Government, with a view to negotiations with the United States Government being entered upon for a distinct arrangement with reference to this Colony as regards the fishery questions and trade relations.

No. 2.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

SIR,—

Downing Street, April 2, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch* from the Governor of Newfoundland, enclosing a Minute of Council expressing the wish of the Government of that Colony that negotiations should be entered upon for a distinct arrangement with reference to that Colony as regards the fishing questions and trade relations with the United States.

Lord Knutsford proposes at present, with Lord Salisbury's concurrence, merely to acknowledge the receipt of this despatch, and to promise that the matter shall receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and to defer any further reply until the excitement at present existing in the Colony in regard to the French lobster fishery question has to some extent abated, or until Her Majesty's Government are enabled to discuss the matter personally with the Premier of the Colonial Government on his arrival in this country.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Under Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

*No. 1.

DESPATCHES.

No. 3.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, April 10, 1890.

I have laid before the Marquis of Salisbury your letter of the 2nd instant,† enclosing a copy of Sir T. O'Brien's despatch of the 28th of February as to the views of the Government of Newfoundland in regard to the operation of the *modus vivendi*, temporarily established by the protocols signed at Washington on the 15th February, 1888, for regulating the fisheries on the Atlantic coast of North America.

In reply, I am directed by his Lordship to request that you will state to Secretary Lord Knutsford that he concurs in the course which it is proposed to take in this matter at the present time.

I am, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

No. 4.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, April 12, 1890.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 28th of February last,* enclosing a copy of a Minute of Council expressing the wish of your Government that negotiations should be entered upon for a distinct arrangement with reference to Newfoundland as regards the fishing questions and trade relations with the United States.

At the present moment, I can only assure you that this question will receive the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, but I shall be glad of the opportunity of discussing the matter with the Premier of your Government on his arrival in this country.

I have, &c.,

Sir Terence O'Brien.

KNUTSFORD.

DESPATCHES.

No. 5.

Sir W. V. Whiteway to Colonial Office.

Hôtel Métropole, London, July 12, 1890.

DEAR LORD KNUTSFORD,—

According to your request, I beg to enclose a memorandum which Mr. Harvey agrees with me as our suggestion in the matter of the United States question.

We therefore submit same for your consideration.

I am, &c., W. V. WHITEWAY.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford.

Enclosure in No. 5.

(Memorandum with regard to United States.)

American vessels to have the privilege of purchasing bait at all times on same terms and in same quantities as Newfoundland vessels, and to have all privileges of touching and trading, selling fish, oil, &c., and getting supplies without other charges than light and harbor dues and customs dues, such as are levied on Newfoundland vessels similarly employed.

American vessels procuring bait from Newfoundland to give bonds, similar to bonds given by Newfoundland vessels, with like penalties; provision to be made for enforcing penalties in United States territory.

In return, United States to admit codfish, cod-oil, seal-oil, herrings, salmon, &c., from Newfoundland, the produce of Newfoundland fisheries, free of duty.

July 12, 1890.

No. 6.

Sir W. V. Whiteway to Colonial Office.

MEMORANDUM respecting the DEVELOPMENT of the RESOURCES OF NEWFOUNDLAND, and the GUARANTEE by HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT of a LOAN for that purpose to be raised by the GOVERNMENT of the COLONY.

The "Hand-book of Newfoundland" is furnished herewith, in which the resources of the Colony—agricultural, mineral, and forests—are referred to.

DESPATCHES.

There have already been built about 120 miles of railroad, and a contract has been entered into for the construction of about 270 miles more, which, with about 150 miles additional, would open the lands referred to in the Hand-book. The fisheries of Newfoundland, although a great source of continuous wealth, can only afford employment to a certain number, and therefore an increasing population must either emigrate or find other sources of industry. The large areas of land might be made a location for a thriving agricultural population of immigrants, and their introduction into the Colony would be of material advantage in instructing the people of the Colony in agricultural pursuits, for which their hereditary occupation of fishing has not qualified them, but the youth may be drawn off into the interior by example and inducements to settle there.

To develop this country requires an expenditure of capital which cannot be immediately remunerative, and there is comparatively a small population, say about 190,000, for opening up a country in extent equal to about England and Wales.

The Government and people are making strenuous efforts to accomplish this object, but they are still suffering from that policy which in the past dictated the action of the Imperial Government in keeping the Newfoundland fisheries as a nursery for British seamen, and preventing settlement in the Colony, and also from unfortunate treaties which have tended to crush the energies of a hardy race of men, and thwarted the progress of the island.

Whilst other British Colonies have received encouragement and pecuniary aid towards their development, Newfoundland has had to struggle against prohibitory and oppressive laws. It is now asked that Her Majesty's Government will make amends for the errors of past Governments, and aid in the Colony's development, not by advancing money from the Imperial Treasury, but only to guarantee a loan of, say, ten million dollars, or about two millions sterling, for the purposes before mentioned, by doing which Her Majesty's Government will incur no risk. This will enable the Colony to obtain the loan at a very low rate of interest, and the money judiciously expended in railroads and in aiding settlement will be of advantage, not only to Newfoundland, but to the mother country, in developing her oldest and nearest Colony, and in affording homes there for numbers of her

DESPATCHES.

surplus agricultural labourers, from whose industry there is every reason for believing much wealth may be poured into Britain from the lands of Newfoundland, as in the past has been the case from her fisheries.

21st July, 1890.

No. 7.

Colonial Office to Sir W. V. Whiteway.

SIR,—

Downing Street, July 31, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of the 21st instant,* “respecting the development of the resources of Newfoundland, and the guarantee by Her Majesty’s Government of a loan for that purpose to be raised by the Government of the Colony.”

Lord Knutsford fears that it would not be possible to obtain at the present moment the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to a guarantee of a loan of £2,000,000 for the purposes suggested, nor at any time unless such a guarantee should form a part of a general arrangement for the settlement of the fisheries question with France.

At the same time, in case any opportunity should occur for making a proposal to the Treasury, it would be desirable that Lord Knutsford should be furnished with a complete statement of the financial condition and prospects of the Colony, and he would be glad if you would favor him with such a statement showing the condition of the Colony during recent years.

Any papers in the possession of this Department which would facilitate the preparation of such a statement will be at your disposal for the purpose of reference.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir William Whiteway, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

*No. 6.

DESPATCHES.

No. 8.

Sir W. V. Whiteway to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

London, September 9, 1890.

Having understood that Her Majesty's Government has consented to negotiate with the United States Government with a view to an arrangement under which fish and other products of Newfoundland may be admitted into the United States free of duty, in return for concessions to be made by Newfoundland as regards the purchase of bait by United States fishermen, I beg to say that the Honourable Mr. Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, is about to proceed to New York, leaving London to-morrow (Wednesday) the 10th instant; and I have the honour to ask the favour of his being furnished with such authority as may be deemed necessary for his communicating to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington the views of the Newfoundland Government, in order to the attainment of the object desired.

I am, &c.

W. V. WHITEWAY,

Premier and Attorney-General, Newfoundland.

John Bramston, Esq., C.B.

P.S.—Should there be no prospect of conceding Mr. Bond's request by letter to be posted to-morrow addressed to him, "steamship *Polynesian*, Queenstown," may I beg that it be addressed as soon as possible to him, "Astor House, New York"?

W. V. W.

No. 9.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

SIR,—

Downing Street, September 9, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you for communication to the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a letter* from Sir William Whiteway, requesting that Mr. Bond, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, who leaves for New York to-morrow, may be authorized to communicate to Sir Julian Pauncefote, at Washington, the views of the Colonial Government on the subject of the proposed

*No. 8.

DESPATCHES.

separate arrangements respecting fishery questions between Newfoundland and the United States.

I am to request to be informed whether Lord Salisbury has any objection to giving the proposed authority.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 10.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office September 10, 1890.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday,* forwarding a letter from Sir W. Whiteway, in which he states that the Honorable Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, is authorized by him to explain to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington the views of the Newfoundland Government in regard to an arrangement for the admission of fish and other products of Newfoundland into the United States free of duty, in exchange for facilities for the purchase of bait by United States fishermen.

Sir W. Whiteway requests that Sir J. Panncefote may be informed that Mr. Bond has authority to speak to him on the subject.

I am to inclose a despatch to Sir J. Panncefote, introducing Mr. Bond, which Lord Salisbury has had pleasure in giving, in compliance with Sir W. Whiteway's wishes.

I am, &c.,

T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 10.

The Marquis of Salisbury to Sir J. Panncefote.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, Sept. 10, 1890.

This despatch will be delivered to you by the Honourable Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, who is about to proceed to New York, and has been commissioned by Sir W. Whiteway, the

DESPATCHES.

Prime Minister of the colony, to communicate to you the views and wishes of the Newfoundland Government with regard to an arrangement for the admission of fish and other products of Newfoundland to the United States free of duty, in return for concessions as to the purchase of bait by United States fishermen.

Sir W. Whiteway has requested that you may be informed that Mr. Bond has authority to speak to you on the subject in the name of the Newfoundland Government, and I have accordingly furnished him with this introduction to you.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 11.

Colonial Office to Robert Bond, Esq.

SIR,— Downing Street, September 10, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you a letter of introduction* to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, which has been obtained from the Foreign Office, at the request of Sir W. V. Whiteway, to enable you to explain to Sir Julian Pauncefote the views of the Newfoundland Government in regard to the proposed arrangement to obtain the admission free of duty into the United States of fish and other products of the colony.

I am, &c.,
JOHN BRAMSTON.

Robert Bond, Esq.

No. 12.

Colonial Office to Sir W. V. Whiteway.

SIR,— Downing Street, September 11, 1890.

In reply to your letter of the 9th instant,† I am directed by Lord Knutsford to inform you that a letter of introduction to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, obtained from the Foreign Office, to enable Mr. Bond to explain to Sir Julian Pauncefote the views of the Newfoundland Government in regard to the admission of fish and other

*Enclosure in No. 10.

†No. 8.

DESPATCHES.

products of the colony into the United States, was yesterday forwarded to Mr. Bond to the care of the captain of the steamship *Polynesian*, Queenstown.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir W. V. Whiteway, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

No. 13.

Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.

[Telegraphic.]

October 22, 1890.—The following is the substance of a telegram received by the Marquis of Salisbury from British Minister at Washington, 17th instant:—

“With reference to your Lordship’s despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Robert Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would suggest that the Government of Canada might be informed, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.”

No. 14.

Colonial Office to the High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—

Downing Street, October 23, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that a telegram, dated the 16th instant, has been received from Her Majesty’s Minister at Washington by the Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs, of which the following is the purport:—

“With reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would

 DESPATCHES.

suggest that the Government of Canada might be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

The substance of Sir J. Pauncefote's telegram has been communicated by telegraph to the Governor-General of Canada.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

 No. 15.

The High Commissioner for Canada to Colonial Office.

Victoria Chambers, 17, Victoria Street, London,
October 27, 1890.

MY LORD,—

I had the honor to receive at Paris, on the 23rd instant, Mr. Bramston's despatch of the same date,* saying:—

"I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that a telegram dated the 6th instant has been received from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of which the following is the purport:—

"With reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would suggest that the Government of Canada might be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia."

I had previously received a telegram from the Premier of Canada as follows:—

"Bond, Whiteway's Minister, now at Washington, announces authority from Imperial Government to make separate fishery treaty. Ascertain truth and enter protest. See New York *Herald*, 13th, Boston *Herald*, 18th October."

*No. 14.

DESPATCHES.

I believe I am right in saying that, in reference to the question of the Atlantic North American fisheries, Her Majesty's Government has hitherto invariably recognized the importance of obtaining unity of action, as far as was possible, on the part of all the Colonies interested. In the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States in 1854, the consent of Newfoundland, as well as of the various provinces of Canada, was made necessary to its going into operation; and the same course was followed, subsequent to confederation, in reference to the treaties of 1871 and 1888.

I learn with deep regret that this obviously sound policy has not only been departed from, but that, while Newfoundland has on previous occasions been fully advised as to negotiations that were to be undertaken, Her Majesty's Government have, without any intimation to Canada of what was proposed, authorized, so long ago as the 10th September, Newfoundland to open negotiations for a separate treaty with the United States; and that the first communication to Canada is a suggestion from Sir J. Pouncefote not to include Canada in the proposed arrangements, but "that the Government of Canada might be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia," *i.e.*, for a treaty independent of the other provinces of Canada.

I should fail in my duty to the Crown, as well as to Canada, if I did not promptly assure your Lordship that I feel confident the difficulties of the vexed question of the British North American fisheries will be greatly increased by the wide departure that is now proposed from the long-established policy that has hitherto prevailed upon this very important question.

I am, &c.

CHARLES TUPPER.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies.

P. S.—Since writing my letter, I have received the following telegram from Sir John A. Macdonald, which I beg to quote for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government:—

"Can scarcely believe Newfoundland has received authority from Imperial Government to make separate arrangement respecting fisheries. The relations of all the North American provinces to United

DESPATCHES.

States and to the Empire would be affected. We are not informed of powers given to Bond, and desire communication of them. Please represent strongly how the fishery and commercial interest of Canada will be injured by such an arrangement as Bond is currently reported as making, and how disastrous from a national point of view it would be for a separate Colony to effect an arrangement with the United States more favorable than would be given to the confederated provinces. Our difficulties under new American tariff are sufficiently great now."

C. T.

No. 16.

Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.

(Received October 31, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

Referring to your Telegram of the 22nd,* Dominion Government are not informed of Bond's powers or instructions, and wish for communication thereof, and to have opportunity reserved for Canada to be included in any arrangement.

No. 17.

Colonial Office to the High Commissioner for Canada.

SIR,—

Downing Street, November 1, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo,† drawing attention to the objection entertained by the Government of Canada to a separate fishery arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland, and to acquaint you that the representation which it contains will receive very careful consideration, and that a further reply will be addressed to you on the subject.

I am, &c.

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The High Commissioner for Canada.

*No. 13.

†No. 15.

DESPATCHES.

No. 18.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

SIR,—

Downing Street, November 3, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, a paraphrase of a telegram* received from the Governor-General of Canada relating to the negotiations proceeding at Washington on the subject of an arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries.

Lord Knutsford proposes, with Lord Salisbury's concurrence, to reply to the Governor-General in the terms of the telegram† of which a draft is inclosed; and he would suggest, for Lord Salisbury's consideration, whether it would not be advisable that the Governor-General's telegram and the reply should be telegraphed to Sir Julian Pauncefote, with instructions to consider in what way the wish of Canada to be included in any arrangement may best be made, and to telegraph home for consideration the terms of any convention or arrangement which he thinks could be obtained or is desirable.

I am, &c.

JOHN BRAMSTON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 19.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, November 4, 1890.

With reference to your letter of yesterday's date‡ respecting the proposed negotiations between Newfoundland and the United States for an arrangement as to the fisheries question, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will state to Lord Knutsford that he concurs in the proposed reply to Lord Stanley's telegram of the 30th ultimo.†

I am to add that, in accordance with the suggestions made in your letter, the telegraphic correspondence with the Governor-General of Canada on this subject has been communicated by telegraph to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington.

*No. 16. †No. 20. ‡No. 18.

DESPATCHES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has also been requested to report in what way he considers that the wish of the Canadian Government to be included with that of Newfoundland in any arrangement made with the United States can best be carried out.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
P. W. CURRIE.

No. 20.

Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.

[Telegraphic.]

November 4th, 1890.

Your telegram of 30th October * Bond has no powers or instructions. Having decided to visit Washington he was introduced to the British Minister in order to consider with him whether, as Newfoundland delegates believed, United States would, under McKinley law, remit or reduce duty on Newfoundland fish if Colony granted reciprocally facilities for procuring bait. No wider arrangement suggested. Her Majesty's Government are in communication with British Minister respecting wish of Dominion Government that Canada should be included in any arrangement.

No. 21.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, November 6, 1890.

With reference to my letter of the 4th instant,† I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, for the information of Secretary Lord Knutsford, a paraphrase of a telegram from Sir J. Pauncefote, giving the substance of the draft convention he has privately communicated to Mr. Blaine for an arrangement as to fishing questions and trade relations between the United States and Newfoundland.

I am to point out that Sir J. Pauncefote defers replying to the inquiry addressed to him as to the best mode of including Canada in such an arrangement until he has discussed the draft with Mr. Blaine.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

I am, &c.,
P. W. CURRIE.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure in No. 21.

Paraphrase of Telegram from Sir J. Pauncefote.

Washington, November 5, 1890.

In reply to your Lordship's telegram of yesterday, I beg to state that Sir W. Whiteway's memorandum of 12th July corresponds exactly with the convention I have communicated to Mr. Blaine, except that, in accordance with Mr. Bond's request, crude minerals have been added.

The 1st Article provides that the privilege of purchasing bait fishes in Newfoundland in the same manner as vessels of the Colony shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels; also that United States fishing vessels shall be allowed to touch and trade, sell their fish and oil, and procure supplies, on condition that they pay the same dues as Newfoundland vessels, and conform to the harbor regulations.

In Article II. provision is made that facilities shall be given for recovery of penalties in United States Courts under bonds against United States citizens.

Under Article III. the United States are to admit duty free the produce of the fisheries of Newfoundland, including cod and seal oil, and also the produce of mines.

By Article IV. it is agreed that the convention shall hold good for ten years, and that after that period it shall, subject to one year's notice, continue from year to year.

I hope to discuss the above proposal with Mr. Blaine in the course of a few days, and until I have done so I would ask to be allowed to defer my reply to your Lordship's inquiry as to the best mode of including Canada in the arrangement.

No. 22.*Foreign Office to Colonial Office.*

SIR,—

Foreign Office, November 10, 1890.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, for Lord Knutsford's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington on the subject of Mr. Bond's visit

 DESPATCHES.

to the United States, and the progress of the negotiations for a reciprocity arrangement between that country and Newfoundland on fishery and trading questions.

The Under Secretary of State, I am, &c., P. W. CURRIE.
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 22.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Marquis of Salisbury.

[Extract.]

MY LORD,—

Washington, October 30, 1890.

With reference to your Lordship's despatch of the 10th ultimo, informing me of the intended visit to this country of the Honourable Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, for the purpose of communicating to me the views and wishes of the Colonial Government with regard to a reciprocity arrangement with the United States, I have the honour to report that Mr. Bond arrived in Washington at the end of last month, while I was still at Magnolia.

The Secretary of State happened to be passing through Washington at the time, and I availed myself of the opportunity to request him to receive Mr. Bond unofficially, in order that he might explain to him informally the general character of the proposed arrangement, and the advantages which would result to the United States from its adoption.

Mr. Blaine at once acceded to my request, and Mr. Bond had a lengthy interview with him, the result of which was that I was invited to put the Newfoundland proposals in the shape of a draft convention.

I accordingly transmitted to Mr. Blaine a draft which had been previously approved by Mr. Bond, and I have every hope that it will be accepted without any important modifications, provided it should not meet with any formidable opposition on the part of the representatives of the fishing interests in New York, Boston and Gloucester.

* * * * *

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

DESPATCHES.

No. 23.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, November 13, 1890.

With reference to my letters of the 6th and 10th instant,* I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, for Lord Knutsford's information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, inclosing a copy of the draft convention for the improvement of the commercial relations between the United States and Newfoundland which he has communicated privately to Mr. Blaine.

I have, &c.,

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

P. W. CURRIE.

Enclosure in No. 23.

Sir J. Pouncefote to the Marquis of Salisbury.

MY LORD,—

Washington, November 4, 1890.

In continuation of my despatch of the 30th ultimo, respecting the pending negotiations for a reciprocity arrangement with the United States in relation to Newfoundland, I have the honour to inclose a copy of the draft convention referred to in that despatch, and of the private note in which I transmitted it to Mr. Blaine for his consideration.

The draft is in precise accordance with the wishes of the Newfoundland Government, with the addition of crude minerals to the list of free imports. This I inserted in Article III. at the request of the Honourable Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, and being pressed by him to send the draft to Mr. Blaine at once, I acceded to his request.

I trust that my action in this matter under the circumstances will meet with your Lordship's approval.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,

&c.

&c.

*Nos. 21 and 22.

DESPATCHES.

DRAFT CONVENTION.

Convention between Great Britain and the United States of America for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland.

The Governments of Great Britain and of the United States, desiring to improve the commercial relations between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland, have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries, to wit:—

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

United States fishing-vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland shall have the privilege of purchasing herring, caplin, squid, and other bait-fishes, at all times, on the same terms and conditions in all respects as Newfoundland vessels. They shall also have the privilege of touching and trading, selling fish and oil, and getting supplies in Newfoundland, conforming to the harbour regulations, but without other charge than the payment of such light, harbour, and customs dues as are, or may be, levied on Newfoundland fishing-vessels.

ARTICLE II.

Whereas the master of every United States fishing-vessel to whom a license to purchase bait may be granted under the last preceding Article will be required to enter into the bond prescribed by law in case of Newfoundland vessels, and difficulties may arise in recovering penalties incurred by United States citizens for the violation of such bonds, the United States Government agree to take such measures as may be necessary to enable the Government of Newfoundland to recover such penalties in the courts of the United States.

ARTICLE III.

The produce of Newfoundland fisheries, that is to say, codfish, cod-oil, seal-oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, &c., and all crude or unmanufactured produce of Newfoundland mines, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty.

DESPATCHES.

ARTICLE IV.

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in as soon as possible.

It shall come into force on such day as shall be agreed on between the high contracting parties, and it shall continue in force for the term of ten years from the date at which it may come into operation, and, further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterwards.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this day of
in the year of our Lord, 1890.

Sir J. Pauncefote to Mr. Blaine.

DEAR MR. BLAINE,

Magnolia, Mass., Oct. 18, 1890.

I am informed by Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, that at the interview which you were good enough to give him on the 7th instant, you expressed the wish that I should send you a draft of a convention embodying the arrangement proposed by the Newfoundland Government.

I have much pleasure in complying with that request, and I beg to inclose the draft I have prepared, and which meets with Mr. Bond's concurrence. I shall be in Washington on the 25th, and I shall do myself the honour of calling at the State Department on the subject as soon as possible after my return.

I remain, &c., JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

No. 24.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, November 13, 1890.

With reference to my letter of the 4th instant,* I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith a paraphrase of a telegram from Sir J. Pauncefote, from which it appears that Mr. Blaine

*No. 19.

 DESPATCHES.

is anxious that Mr. Bond should return at once to Washington, in order to supply statistical information in connection with the proposed arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland.

I am, &c.,

P. W. CURRIE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 24.

Paraphrase of telegram from Sir J. Pauncefote to Lord Salisbury.

Washington, November 12, 1890.

I have been urged by Mr. Blaine to ask Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary, to return at once to Washington to furnish certain explanations and statistical information which are necessary in connection with the reciprocity arrangement proposed between the United States and Newfoundland. He considers that this step would be advantageous.

I informed him that I would submit his request to your Lordship, and let him know your opinion as soon as I was able to do so.

No. 25.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

November 14, 1890. Blaine urges that Colonial Secretary should return at once to Washington to furnish information as to statistics and certain explanations which are necessary in connection with proposed reciprocity treaty. He considers that it would be advantageous to go immediately.

No. 26.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received November 14, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

Colonial Secretary will leave by first opportunity, not later than end of next week. Her Majesty's Minister has been informed.

DESPATCHES.

No. 27.

Lord Knutsford to Lord Stanley of Preston.
Telegraphic.

[Extract.]

November 15, 1890. Referring to my telegram of the 4th inst.,* following is substance of draft proposed convention between Newfoundland and United States:—

Art. I. United States vessels to have privilege of purchasing bait in Newfoundland, same conditions as Newfoundland vessels, and to be allowed to touch and trade, sell their fish and oil, and procure supplies, paying same dues as Newfoundland vessels and conforming to harbor regulations.

Art. II. Facilities shall be given for recovery in United States Courts of penalties incurred under bonds by United States citizens.

Art. III. United States to admit duty free Newfoundland cod-fish, cod-oil, seal-oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, &c., and crude produce of mines.

Art. IV. Convention to continue for ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to a year's notice. Convention ends.

 No. 28.

Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.
(Received November 19, 1890.)

Telegraphic.

[Extract.]

Have received your telegram of 15th instant.† My Government view with the utmost alarm proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States.

It affects fisheries interests of Canada as well as those of Newfoundland, and places fisheries and other products of Canada on a different footing from those of Newfoundland in the United States markets.

Sanction of Newfoundland treaty by Her Majesty's Government would materially aid United States policy by placing Canada at dis-

*No. 20. †No. 27.

DESPATCHES.

to-day for Washington, by the mail-steamer which brought Sir W. V. Whiteway and the Hon. A. Harvey back to the Colony.

I have, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col.,

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G., Governor.
&c. &c. &c.

No. 32.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received December 9, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

Bond sends telegram from Washington that no authority has been received by British Ambassador to sign arrangement between United States of America and Newfoundland. My Ministers make urgent representations that proper authority may be given by telegram without delay. Great inconvenience caused by Bond's absence.

No. 33.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

10th December, 1890. Referring to your telegrams of the 29th November and 8th instant,* Her Majesty's Government are not at present able to authorize Sir J. Pouncefote to conclude the draft convention with United States. They have never contemplated immediate action in this matter, as it is necessary to consider carefully how any convention may affect the fishery and other interests of the people of Canada.

No. 34.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received December 12, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

12th December. Referring to your Lordship's telegram of the 10th instant,† my Ministers have unanimously passed the following Minute of Council: "On the 8th July the Newfoundland delegates

*Nos. 30 and 32. †No. 33.

 DESPATCHES.

proposed to Lord Knutsford that Newfoundland should be authorized to negotiate a convention with the United States of America, and it was distinctly stated that the interests of Newfoundland were not identical with those of Canada. Her Majesty's Government assented to this proposal on the 8th September, and, with their approbation, Mr. Bond left London for Washington. Having returned to Newfoundland he was directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to proceed again to Washington, and then, for the first time, difficulties are raised, presumably by or on behalf of Canada, whose relations with the United States are not amicable. We decline being involved in Canadian disputes, and believe that Her Majesty's Government will not cause this Colony to be so hampered, and thus add to the traditional disabilities under which she suffers. We are surprised at this hostile action of Her Majesty's Government, which is calculated to defeat us in our struggle to open new markets, in the hope of securing thereby some relief from existing difficulties. We repudiate the interference of Canada and our interests being made subservient to hers.

We pray that Her Majesty's Government will reconsider the decision conveyed in Lord Knutsford's telegram of the 10th instant, and authorize the Minister at Washington to sign such convention as Mr. Bond concurs in for the advantage of this Colony, disregarding the outside influences."

No. 36.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

18th December, 1890. Referring to your telegram of the 12th instant,* you should remind your Ministers that, although Newfoundland may not desire to be concerned in Canadian questions, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government, as I pointed out in my telegram of the 10th instant,† to consider what would be the effect upon other British interests of any proposals made exclusively in interests of Newfoundland. In the present case there would appear to be comparatively little inconvenience in such full consideration of the draft convention, as it must be some months before, on the re-opening of the fisheries, it could come into practical operation.

*No. 34. †No. 33.

DESPATCHES.

No. 37.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, December 18, 1890.

I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit, for Secretary Lord Knutsford's information, a paraphrase of a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, reporting that Mr. Bond has been informed by the United States Secretary of State that he is prepared to accept a modification of the proposed arrangement for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and Newfoundland.

Sir J. Pauncefote also states that Mr. Bond has left Washington on his return to the Colony.

I am, &c.,

T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 37.

Paraphrase of telegram from Sir J. Pauncefote of Dec. 17, 1890.

I have been informed by Mr. Blaine that he does not wish to detain Mr. Bond any longer with regard to the Newfoundland negotiations, but that he would like to have another interview with him before he leaves.

Mr. Bond, having called on him by appointment, tells me that Mr. Blaine is willing to accept a modified arrangement which would be very satisfactory to Newfoundland.

He left Washington for the Colony last night.

The substance of any communication which may be made to me by Mr. Blaine shall be telegraphed to your Lordship.

No. 38.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received December 22, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

In reply to your telegram of the 18th December,* my Ministers,

*No. 36.

 DESPATCHES.

notwithstanding my strong representations, have unanimously passed the following Minute of Council:—

“ We refer to our telegram of the 12th December* as an answer to the Secretary of State for the Colonies’ message of the 18th inst.,† that Newfoundland is not concerned in Canadian questions, and it is unjust that Her Majesty’s Government should lend its aid to involve this Colony in the embittered controversies existing between Canada and the United States. Indirectly, Newfoundland has already suffered. Her Majesty’s Government concurred in our separate negotiations, and we now appeal for the fulfilment of its undertaking. We emphatically protest against our arrangement being imperilled by the introduction of questions connected with Canada. Her Majesty’s Government are in error as to the time when the arrangement with the United States would come into practical operation. The present is the season for the exporting the products of this Colony, and the only season for exporting frozen herrings. Every day’s delay in signing the arrangement is a loss to the Colony.”

 No. 39.

Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.

(Received December 29, 1890.)

Government House, Ottawa, December 13, 1890.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship a copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council on the subject of the recent negotiations between a delegate from the Government of Newfoundland and the Administration of the United States for a convention relating to the fisheries and commerce of those two countries.

This Minute of Council is substituted for the one referred to in my telegram to you of the 18th November.‡

I have, &c,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford,

&c. &c. &c.

*No. 34.

†No. 36.

‡No. 28.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure in No. 39.

Certified Copy of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by his Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL, on the 12th December, 1890.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a Report herewith attached, dated the 9th December, 1890, from the sub-committee of Council, to whom was referred a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada, dated the 31st October, 1890, on the subject of the recent negotiations between a delegate from the Government of Newfoundland and the Administration of the United States, for a convention relating to the fisheries and commerce between the colony of Newfoundland and the United States.

The committee, concurring in the report, recommend the same for your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGHEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

REPORT.

[Extract.]

To His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:

The undersigned have had referred to them a letter from the High Commissioner for Canada, dated the 31st October, 1890, on the subject of the recent negotiations between a delegate from the Government of Newfoundland and the Administration of the United States for a convention relating to the fisheries and commerce between the colony of Newfoundland and the United States.

The High Commissioner had been informed by telegram from your Excellency's First Minister that the Honourable Mr. Bond, a member of the Newfoundland Government, was at Washington, and seemed to have announced that he had authority from the Imperial Government to make a separate fishery treaty for his Government, and the High Commissioner was asked to ascertain the truth and enter protest. He was referred to the New York and Boston papers, which contained the information referred to.

The High Commissioner wrote to Sir Robert Herbert on the 22d October, intimating that he had received such a telegram from the

DESPATCHES.

Premier of Canada, and on the 23rd October, Mr. Bramston addressed the High Commissioner, in reply, as follows:—

“I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that a telegram dated the 6th instant has been received from Her Majesty’s Minister at Washington by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of which the following is the purport:—

‘With reference to your despatch of the 10th ultimo, introducing Mr. Bond, I have presented that gentleman to Mr. Secretary Blaine, and negotiations are now going on with a view to an independent arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland relating to the fisheries. Before negotiations go further, I would suggest that the Government of Canada might be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.’”

The High Commissioner, in a letter to the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, Her Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 27th October, set forth the telegram he had received from the First Minister of Canada and the letter from Mr. Bramston, and followed with certain observations, thus:—

“I believe I am right in saying that, in reference to the question of the Atlantic North American fisheries, Her Majesty’s Government has hitherto invariably recognized the importance of obtaining unity of action, as far as was possible, on the part of all the Colonies interested. In the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States in 1854, the consent of Newfoundland, as well as of the various provinces of Canada, was made necessary to its going into operation; and the same course was followed, subsequent to confederation, in reference to the treaties of 1871 and 1888.

“I learn with deep regret that this obviously sound policy has not only been departed from, but that, while Newfoundland has on previous occasions been fully advised as to negotiations that were to be undertaken, Her Majesty’s Government have, without any intimation to Canada of what was proposed, authorized, so long ago as the 10th September, Newfoundland to open negotiations for a separate treaty with the United States; and that the first communication to Canada is a suggestion from Sir J. Pouncefote not to include Canada in the proposed arrangements, but that the Government of Canada might

DESPATCHES.

be informed of them, as they might wish to negotiate on the same lines as regards New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, *i.e.*, for a treaty independent of the other provinces of Canada.

“I should fail in my duty to the Crown, as well as to Canada, if I did not promptly assure your Lordship that I feel confident the difficulties of the vexed question of the British North American fisheries will be greatly increased by the wide departure that is now proposed from the long-established policy that has hitherto prevailed upon this very important question.”

The High Commissioner having communicated to the First Minister the despatch from Mr. Bramston of the 23rd October above set forth, a telegram was sent to him by the first Minister as follows:—

“Can scarcely believe Newfoundland has received authority from Imperial Government to make separate arrangement respecting fisheries. The relations of all the North American provinces to United States and to the Empire would be affected. We are not informed of powers given to Bond, and desire communication of them. Please represent strongly how the fishery and commercial interests of Canada will be injured by such an arrangement as Bond is currently reported as making, and how disastrous from a national point of view it would be for a separate Colony to effect an arrangement with the United States more favorable than would be given to the confederated provinces. Our difficulties under new American tariff are sufficiently great now.”

Your Excellency was, on the same day, moved to request from Lord Knutsford communication of the authority possessed by Mr. Bond, and likewise to urge that no arrangement be concluded until your Government should be informed of the nature thereof, and unless Canada should be given an opportunity to be included therein if she should so desire.

It appears also that the High Commissioner waited on Lord Knutsford personally, and expressed at large the views which are indicated in his letter of the 27th October.

About the 15th November last, it transpired that a draft convention between Newfoundland and the United States of America had been prepared in the following terms:—

DESPATCHES.

"ARTICLE I.

"United States vessels to have privilege of purchasing bait in Newfoundland on the same conditions as Newfoundland vessels, and to be allowed to touch and trade, sell their fish and oil, and procure supplies, paying same dues as Newfoundland vessels, and conforming to the harbour regulations.

"ARTICLE II.

"Facilities shall be given for recovery in United States Courts of the penalties incurred under bonds by United States citizens.

"ARTICLE III.

"United States admit, duty free, Newfoundland codfish, cod-oil, seal-oil, and herrings, salmon, lobsters, &c., and crude produce of mines.

"ARTICLE IV.

"Convention to continue for ten years, and thereafter from year to year, subject to a year's notice."

It may be necessary at this stage to call the attention of your Excellency and of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies to sum up the grounds on which your Excellency's advisers feel bound to remonstrate against the separate arrangement being made between the United States and one of the British North American Provinces to the exclusion of the others, relating to the fisheries and commerce.

From the earliest period in the history of the North American fishery question down to the opening of the negotiations with Mr. Bond, Her Majesty's Government has invariably recognized the fact that the interest of all her possessions in British North America with regard to the fisheries were bound up together, and could only be properly dealt with on a basis common to all.

This view has prevailed at every step in the diplomacy and in administration, the two great points on which the Atlantic fishery question has always turned being the competition in fishing between British subjects and foreigners, and the question of access to the markets of the United States for sale of the fish caught by British subjects.

In early times the negotiations which took place between Great Britain and foreign countries concerning the fisheries had chiefly in view the bank-fisheries off the coast of Newfoundland, the prosecu-

DESPATCHES.

tion of which was immensely facilitated by the obtaining of supplies and outfits in the Island of Newfoundland and on the coast of some of the provinces now forming part of Canada. These fisheries, with that adjunct, were regarded as the principal object to be secured and established in any arrangement made by Great Britain, and the great object aimed at by the United States and France.

By the treaty of 1778 between France and the United States (Article X.) provision for the fishery rights on the banks of Newfoundland was stipulated for by France and guaranteed by the United States.

The United States took care to stipulate for the enjoyment of these fisheries by the treaty of 1783.

It was to establish the successful prosecution of these fisheries by her people that France incurred such enormous expenditures in fortifying Louisburg and in retaining possessions in North America, and that the New England Colonies, by two successive expeditions, accomplished the capture of Louisburg, and thereby achieved a success which was described as having counterbalanced all the disasters which had fallen upon the British arms in Europe.

It was with the same view that Lord North in 1775 introduced his Bill to prevent the inhabitants of the New England States from fishing on the banks, although it has now long since been conceded that these fisheries themselves are open to all nations.

The 3rd Article of the treaty of Paris (1783) dealt in a single paragraph with "*such part of the coast of Newfoundland as British fishermen use, and also the coasts, bays, and creeks of all of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America.*"

When the treaty of Ghent was being negotiated in 1814, the bank fisheries were being extensively prosecuted by both American and Colonial fishermen. The Americans, however, adopted the policy, which they will doubtless presently revive (if such a convention as that proposed be adopted), of granting a bounty to aid their own fishermen and establishing customs duties against all others.

From 1815 to 1818 the bounty paid in the United States to fishermen rose from 1,811 dollars to 149,000 dollars, and after the convention of 1818 it continued to rise, until, in 1838, it was upwards of 314,000 dollars.

DESPATCHES.

On the 17th of June, 1815, Lord Bathurst conveyed to Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats the command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that while he was to abstain from interfering with the fisheries in which the subjects of the United States might be engaged, either on the Grand Banks, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or other places in the sea, he should "exclude their fishing-vessels *from the bays, harbours, creeks, and inlets of His Majesty's possessions.*" His Lordship, in writing to the Governor of Newfoundland, said "The subjects of the United States can have no pretence to any right to fish within British jurisdiction, or to *use the British territory for purposes connected with the fisheries.*"

When the treaty of 1818 was made, although a special privilege was given to United States fishermen of fishing on certain parts of the coast of Newfoundland, of the Magdalen Islands, and of Labrador, in all other respects the fishermen of all the British Provinces received the same protection, and its provisions were made in the interests of all alike, especially those by which United States fishing-vessels were prohibited from entering the bays and harbors of British North America to obtain facilities in the prosecution of the fisheries.

The Imperial Statute of 1819, which was passed to make this treaty effective (59 Geo. III, cap. 38), as well as all the Acts passed for the same purpose in the British North American Provinces, followed the same principle, and were uniform as to their substance and spirit.

The treaty of Reciprocity of the 5th June, 1854, made provisions as to the fisheries and commerce which were common to all the Provinces. The rights which it gave to United States fishermen were rights in all the fisheries of British North America, and the commercial concessions made by the United States were made in favor of all the British North American Provinces which were willing to accept them.

In the Washington treaty of 1871, although Canada was represented among Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries and Newfoundland not represented, there was an express provision, by Article XXXII, that the treaty provisions relating to the fisheries and commerce which applied to Canada and Prince Edward Island, should extend to the Colony of Newfoundland, so far as applicable.

DESPATCHES.

The Washington treaty of 1888 included Canada and Newfoundland under one provision, although, as before, Her Majesty's Commission to her Plenipotentiaries did not include a representative from the Colony of Newfoundland, but included a representative from Canada.

The *modus vivendi* attached to the treaty was common to both Canada and Newfoundland, and, until the fishing season of 1890, was kept in force by both countries; the licenses issued to American fishermen by Canada being recognized in Newfoundland, and those issued in Newfoundland being recognized in Canada.

On at least two occasions there were strong expressions from Her Majesty's Government to indicate that any policy not common to all the British North American Provinces would not receive the approval of that Government.

The first of these instances occurred in 1868. A Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington was appointed in that year, "to inquire and report at the next session of Congress the fullest and most reliable information they could obtain in regard to the Colony of Prince Edward Island, including particularly whatever could be ascertained as to the kind and amount of imports and exports to and from the island, and the views and disposition, as well as authority, of the Colonial Government, to enter into any particular or exceptional arrangement or agreement, by legislative enactment, with the United States, conceding and securing such privileges as to fisheries on the coast as were contemplated" in a resolution which had been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means for their report, which resolution looked in the direction of free trade between Prince Edward Island and the United States as a return for fishing under a nominal license fee, on the coast of the island, and for the right of American fishing vessels to enter for shelter, or to obtain supplies and to refit free of duty or impost.

The Committee of the House of Representatives proceeded to Prince Edward Island in the summer of 1868, and had a conference with the Executive Council of that Province on the subject of the resolution. Certain propositions were made by the Congressional Committee, and were favored by the Executive Council with slight modifications. The Executive Council made a favourable report on

DESPATCHES.

the subject of the Conference, expressing hope that Her Majesty's Government would feel favourable to the propositions, although they related to Prince Edward Island only.

The Lieutenant-Governor, on the 27th August, 1868, communicated to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos the Memorandum of his Council, and informed his Grace at the same time that he had "thought it right to express clearly, in writing to his Council, that a Colonial Government had no authority whatever to enter into any particular or exceptional arrangement or agreement with a foreign Power."

On the 30th September, 1868, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos acknowledged the receipt of the despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor which inclosed the memorandum sent to him by his advisers, and stated that Her Majesty's Government entirely approved of the answer which the Lieutenant-Governor had made to his Council. Here the matter ended.

Another instance occurred in July, 1887, when the American Minister at the Court of St. James' communicated to Sir Ambrose Shea that, "should the Government of Newfoundland see fit to give notice that American fishermen be admitted to the ports of that province for the purpose of obtaining supplies, the proposal would be cordially accepted and acted on by the Government of the United States. Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the officer Administering the Government of Newfoundland, that no separate action should be attempted by the Newfoundland Government, in the direction suggested, without full previous communication with Her Majesty's Government."

These documents were transmitted to your Excellency's predecessor. In the end, the attempt to negotiate a separate arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland was abandoned, and negotiations were opened with Her Majesty's Government on behalf of Newfoundland and Canada. This resulted in the Washington treaty of 1888, which was only defeated by want of concurrence on the part of the Senate of the United States. Since that time, the Governments of Newfoundland and Canada have acted in concert.

The Government of Newfoundland has repeatedly recognized the force of the view here contended for.

DESPATCHES.

In an address to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies from the Legislative Council and House of Assembly in Newfoundland, dated the 18th May, 1886, after referring to the fact that the British fishermen engaged in the prosecution of the cod fisheries had great advantages over American fishermen under the convention of 1818, and after stating further that the United States had abrogated the treaty of Washington and renewed the impost on fishery products of British colonies, the following expression, which may now be aptly applied to the prospects of the Canadian fishermen if a separate arrangement should be made for Newfoundland, was used:—
“If we supinely assent to this course, we shall provide these (our rivals) with the means of shutting us entirely out of the United States markets.”

In a despatch dated the 14th January, 1887, from Governor Sir G. W. DesVœux to Mr. Stanhope, the former well described the position in which Newfoundland fishermen would be placed if obliged to furnish bait to foreign fishermen who would be in competition with them in the markets of the foreign country, while these markets were practically closed to the products of the British fisheries. He says: “It is evident that Newfoundland is thus furnishing the means of its own destruction.”

Further on, in the same despatch, the writer states:—“I have very good reasons for believing that, as regards the United States, the right of obtaining bait would be restored on the opening of the American markets to Newfoundland fish, or (if common cause be made with Canada) to all British fish.”

Referring in a subsequent passage to the Canadian statute passed in 1887 for the enforcement of the treaty of 1818 by the exclusion of American fishing-vessels, except for the purposes for which they were allowed to enter, under the convention of 1818, his Excellency said: “I may mention, as probably having escaped notice, that this object will, to a large extent, fail to be secured if a similar measure in this colony should not be enforced, as *it is not impossible that the Americans could afford to disregard the prohibition of bait supply on the Canadian coast if they were assured of being able to procure the bait they require on the coast of Newfoundland. The interests of Canada and this colony being thus to this extent identical, it is not difficult to*

DESPATCHES.

foresee that any further delay in the disallowance of this Bill would give rise to the strongest pressure on the part of the Canadian Government."

In a letter from Sir Robert Thorburn, Premier of Newfoundland, to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 27th April, 1887, on the subject of the Newfoundland Bait Act and of the remonstrance of Canada against the same, which has been put forward on a supposition that Canadian fishermen would be put in the position of foreign fishermen by that Act, in being obliged to pay for licenses, Sir Robert Thorburn said that the inference drawn by Sir G. W. DesVœux in his despatch relative to the Bait Bill, that Canada would suffer from its disallowance, inasmuch as American and other foreign fishermen would continue to procure their bait supplies in Newfoundland waters, particularly if excluded from this privilege in Canadian waters, seemed a perfectly clear conclusion, and served practically to illustrate *the desirability of British fishermen retaining the undivided control of so important an element as the bait supply, giving them vantage ground over their bounty-sustained rivals.*

When the arbitration took place at Halifax to settle the compensation to be paid by the United States under the treaty of Washington, the British case was presented by an agent of Her Majesty's Government, in consultation with counsel from Newfoundland, as well as from the Provinces of Canada.

The following is an extract from that case which will serve to indicate the value of the privileges which were supposed to be accorded to United States fishermen by the treaty of 1871, of procuring bait and of making Newfoundland the basis of operations, while the disadvantages to Newfoundland fishermen which are there set forth affect equally Canadian fishermen who pursue their vocation in the bank and deep-sea fisheries:—

" Apart from the immense value to the United States fishermen of participation in Newfoundland inshore fisheries, must be estimated the important privilege of procuring bait for the prosecution of the bank and deep-sea fisheries, which are capable of unlimited expansion with Newfoundland as a basis of operations, the right of procuring bait, refitting their vessels, drying and curing fish, procuring ice in abundance for the preservation of bait, liberty of transshipping their

DESPATCHES.

cargoes, &c., and almost continuous prosecution of the bank fisheries secured to them. By means of these advantages, United States fishermen have acquired, by the treaty of Washington, all the requisite facilities for increasing their fishing operations to such an extent as to enable them to supply the demand for fish-food in the United States markets, and largely furnish the other fish-markets of the world, and thereby exercise a competition which must inevitably prejudice Newfoundland exporters. . . .

“Not only are the United States fishermen almost entirely dependent on the bait supply from Newfoundland, now open to them, for the successful prosecution of the bank fisheries, but they are enabled, through the privileges conceded to them by the treaty of Washington, to largely increase the number of their trips, and thus considerably augment the profits of the enterprise.”

Attention may now be called to the action of the United States Administration in the present year.

By the adoption of the tariff measure which is popularly known as the “McKinley Act,” the customs duties of the United States are greatly increased on nearly all Canadian products (including fresh fish, unless caught in vessels or by nets owned by American citizens). While this measure is in force, and is avowed to be designed to teach Canadians that they cannot avail themselves of the markets of the United States while they continue their allegiance as British subjects, a separate arrangement with Newfoundland would practically dissolve the protection given by the treaty of 1818, by enabling American fishing-vessels to have access to the ports of Newfoundland as a base of supplies and for the purpose of transshipping their cargoes. The protection afforded by that treaty for upwards of seventy years would thus be taken away from Canadian fishermen and Newfoundland fishermen alike, but there would be special compensation to the fishermen of Newfoundland in the shape of removal of duties, while the Canadian fishermen would be made to pay enhanced duties under the new American tariff. While this would, perhaps, be the most effectual method of impressing on the minds of the Canadian people the lesson that they cannot be British subjects and enjoy American markets, Her Majesty’s Government can hardly, on reflection, feel surprised that your Excellency’s Government have not for a moment

DESPATCHES.

believed that Her Majesty's Ministers would co-operate with the authorities of the United States in inculcating such a lesson at the present time.

The subject has also to be viewed to some extent in connection with the question of the confederation of the Provinces. The union which was effected, in accordance with the strong desire of Her Majesty's Government, in 1867, has always been viewed with unfriendly feelings by a large portion of the people in the United States, who continue, with great reason, to regard it as a means of consolidating British power in North America. The confederated Provinces, at great sacrifices, have striven to accomplish that object; they have made progress in the direction of its accomplishment of which they feel some pride, but they are now threatened with being placed in a worse position, as regards some of the most important interests of their commerce than the one colony in British North America which has remained outside of the union.

The Administration of the United States has long been aware that the Government of Canada is willing to enlarge the trade relations between the two countries by a system of reciprocity. That intention has so often been announced, in offers from the Canadian Government, in proposals put forward by negotiations, in Customs legislation, and in public declarations of responsible Ministers, that the authorities of the United States have from time to time resented what has been considered the importunity of Canada in this regard. Her representatives have often reproached Canada with being unable to maintain existence without reciprocity, and asserted that the livelihood of her people is dependent on tariff concessions from the United States. Canada has been constantly accused, by public men in the United States, of adopting a severe policy in asserting her fishery rights in order to force negotiations for the extension of trade.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies may, perhaps, with propriety, be reminded on this occasion that the complaint constantly put forward against Canada in the United States is that Canada denies hospitality in her ports to American vessels, which is not denied to Canadian vessels in United States ports. When the treaty of 1818 was negotiated, the abstention by American fishing-vessels from using British ports, except for shelter, repairs, wood,

DESPATCHES.

and water, was conceded by the United States negotiators in return for the right to fish inshore on parts of the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, and on all the coasts of the Magdalen Islands. This privilege, so rarely accorded by the people of one country to the people of another, was boasted of by the American negotiators after the treaty of 1818 was signed, as having secured to the United States the most valuable fisheries on the British American coast.

The people of the United States have made no proposal to relinquish that benefit, but they complain that the concession by which it was purchased should be enforced.

It seems necessary also to remind Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies of the peculiar position in which British and Canadian fishing interests will be placed by such a convention as that proposed, in view of the Bait Act of Newfoundland. Under that Act and the regulations made by the Government of Newfoundland, under powers conferred on them by it, no fishing-vessel can enter the ports or harbours of Newfoundland to obtain bait without a license, which can only be obtained under very onerous restrictions, which exact, among other things, a very heavy license fee. His Lordship will remember that that Act was only allowed by Her Majesty's Government to go into operation after the most distinct written pledges given by members of the Newfoundland Government and by its representatives that no license fee would be exacted from Canadian fishermen. During the fishing season of last year that pledge was not observed, and the same fee which was charged to foreign vessels was exacted from Canadian fishermen. His Lordship will remember that the attention of Her Majesty's Government has already been drawn to this subject by Minute of Council of your Government; and that, on a subsequent occasion, in the month of August last, the High Commissioner for Canada and the Minister of Justice had an interview with his Lordship, in the presence of two delegates from the Newfoundland Government, in which, on behalf of Canada, this whole subject was presented again, and in the course of which his Lordship was good enough to urge upon the delegates from Newfoundland that their Government should keep faith, when that faith had been so distinctly pledged. The delegates from the Newfoundland Government present at that time professed ignorance of the

 DESPATCHES.

pledges which had been given until they had communication of them in London; but they assured his Lordship that the attention of their Government would be given to the matter immediately, with a view and desire to carry out the promises which had been made. The fulfilment of this renewed promise and the exemption of Canadian fishermen from the provisions of the Bait Act would not lessen any of the objections which have been stated in this report; but it seems necessary to remind Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies that if this promise should still go unfulfilled, and the draft convention be adopted, the singular case would be presented of one Colony of the Empire admitting foreign vessels to privileges in her ports and excluding the vessels of the neighbouring Colonies as well as of the mother country from the like privileges.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,
Minister of Justice.

CHARLES H. TUPPER,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Ottawa, December 9, 1890.

No. 40.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received December 29, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

The Colonial Secretary has returned from Washington, and has brought with him a copy of the convention which has been arranged with the United States. My Ministers approve of this convention, which has been referred to in the former telegrams which have passed on this subject; and they assume that there is now no obstacle to its immediate signature, thus carrying out the undertaking of Her Majesty's Government that this Colony might enter into a separate arrangement with the United States.

Delay in concluding the convention is seriously prejudicial to the trade relations between this Colony and the United States, and public opinion is strongly agitated upon the subject.

Ministers therefore pray that immediate instructions be given to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to sign the convention, and they anxiously await a speedy reply.

DESPATCHES.

No. 41.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Extract.] Telegraphic.

January, 1, 1891. Received your telegram of 29th December.* Information required by telegraph as to modifications of convention conceded to United States Government.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received 3rd January, 1891.)

[Extract.] Telegraphic.

Referring to your telegram of 1st January,† Executive Council do not understand meaning of modifications, and they cannot suppose that Her Majesty's Government will intervene objections.

No. 43.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, January 7, 1891.

With reference to my letter of the 18th ultimo,‡ I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to transmit herewith, to be laid before Secretary Lord Knutsford, a paraphrase of a telegram from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, reporting the substance of a counter-draft which has been communicated to him by Mr. Blaine for an arrangement of trade and fishery questions between the United States and Newfoundland.

I am, &c.,

T. V. LISTER.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

Enclosure in No. 43.

Telegram from Sir J. Pauncefote.

Washington, January 6, 1891.

With reference to my telegram of the 17th ultimo on the subject of the negotiations with the United States Government in regard to Newfoundland, I have the honour to report to your Lordship that, at

*No. 40. †No. 41. ‡No. 37.

 DESPATCHES.

an interview which I had yesterday with the Secretary of State in consequence of an invitation from him, Mr. Blaine communicated to me a counter-draft, which, he stated, the United States Government would not be unwilling to accept, although they were not anxious for the arrangement.

Mr. Blaine's counter-draft is confined to the free admission of fish as against the free purchase of bait, and to insuring that the existing tariff on certain American imports shall remain in force, and that the benefit of any diminution shall be secured. Crude minerals are struck out of the list of articles named in the counter-draft.

I am sending home by to-day's mail a copy of the counter-draft and a report of my interview with Mr. Blaine.

 No. 44.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

13th January, 1891. With reference to your telegram of 3rd January,* Mr Blaine on 6th January communicated to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington a counter-draft of a convention between Newfoundland and the United States, which he said his Government would accept, though they were not anxious for the arrangement.

The draft is confined to the free admission of fish, with the exception of green codfish, in return for the free purchase of bait; and to securing that the existing Newfoundland duties and free list shall remain in force as to certain American imports; and that the United States shall have the benefit of any diminution of duties on such articles. Crude minerals have been struck out.

Her Majesty's Government will await the report on the arrangement and the copy counter-draft now on the way from Sir J. Pauncefote before considering the question further.

 No. 45.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

SIR,—

Downing Street, January 13, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to request that Sir J. Pauncefote may be desired by telegraph to send direct to Newfoundland, as

*No. 42.

DESPATCHES.

soon as possible, a copy of the counter-draft handed to him by Mr. Blaine.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

The Under Secretary of State,
Foreign Office.

No. 46.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, January 14, 1891.

In reply to your letter of yesterday,* I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state that, in compliance with Lord Knutsford's wishes, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington has been instructed by telegraph at once to communicate to the Government of Newfoundland a copy of the counter-draft convention handed to him by Mr. Blaine.

He has also been requested to furnish a copy of the same document to the Canadian Government.

I am, &c.,

T. H. SANDERSON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.

No. 47.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received January 17, 1891.)

[Telegraphic.]

Referring to your telegram of the 13th January, my Government request me to forward to your Lordship the following telegram: "My Ministers have received with profound regret the intimation of Her Majesty's Government that crude minerals have been struck out of the convention agreed to between the United States Government and Mr. Bond, and this great misfortune can only be attributed to the unaccountable delay on the part of Her Majesty's Government in signing the draft convention. Her Majesty's Government are in error in supposing that the counter-draft convention was communicated to

*No. 45.

DESPATCHES.

Minister at Washington for the first time on the 6th January. The said counter-draft was communicated to British Minister by Mr. Blaine through Mr. Bond on the 16th December, and my Colonial Secretary was authorized by Mr. Blaine and did inform British Minister that Mr. Blaine was prepared to sign immediately. There was at first a special condition attached to minerals definition, but that condition was fulfilled, and an assurance was given by Mr. Blaine that he would agree to the insertion of the same. The delay that has occurred has afforded time for opposition to be aroused in western States, and doubtless Mr. Blaine now finds himself compelled to strike out the definition. This means a very serious loss to the colony, and it is with deep regret that my Ministers must attribute it to the incomprehensible delay of Her Majesty's Government. My Government are fully aware of the interference of Canada in this matter, and they look upon same, as it has apparently met with the approval of Her Majesty's Government, as a menace to the independence of this colony. They again respectfully but firmly protest against the affairs of this colony being in any way subject to the approval or disapproval of the Canadian Government. They would repeat that Canadian interests are not similar to those of this colony, which was the reason given to Her Majesty's Government for separate negotiations by this colony, and the grounds upon which Her Majesty's Government assented. My Government are aware that the United States Government are not anxious to enter into a reciprocity treaty with this colony, and Mr. Bond found it necessary to elicit the sympathy of the great commercial centres of New York and Boston before he succeeded in accomplishing the object of his mission. This lack of anxiety on the part of the United States Government emphasizes the necessity for speedy action on the part of Her Majesty's Government if the desire of this colony is to be accomplished. The receipt of your Lordship's telegram has postponed a crisis in reference to this matter, and my Government would now respectfully but firmly urge upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity for speedy action. Further delay may mean the total withdrawal by the United States Government of the counter-draft, and a collapse of this business, after its having been arranged to the satisfaction of this colony, will doubtless intensify the feeling caused by grievous injustice to which this colony has been so long subjected.

DESPATCHES.

No. 48.

Sir J. Pauncefote to the Marquis of Salisbury.

MY LORD,—

Washington, December 26, 1890.

In my telegram of the 17th instant I reported the departure from Washington of Mr. Bond, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland. The first interview with Mr. Blaine took place on the 29th ultimo. I was present, at the request of Mr. Blaine, and the conversation was confined to statistical information supplied by Mr. Bond.

On taking our leave, Mr. Blaine said he would be glad to see us in a day or two, and would make an appointment for the purpose; but, although I twice reminded him of his promise, we heard no more from him for a fortnight, after which time Mr. Bond became impatient, and, with his approval, I asked Mr. Blaine whether he thought it necessary to detain him any longer.

Mr. Blaine replied in the negative, but begged me to ask Mr. Bond to call on him at his house before his departure, and appointed Monday morning, the 15th. Mr. Blaine said nothing about my coming also, and I understood that the object of the visit was only to wish Mr. Bond good-bye.

Mr. Bond called on me on the 16th and informed me, somewhat to my surprise, that he had had several long interviews with Mr. Blaine, which had resulted in the remodelling of the draft convention originally prepared by me, and he handed me a copy of a new draft, which he said would be most acceptable to Newfoundland, and which Mr. Blaine was prepared to accept also.

He was not sure, however, whether the words interpolated in Article II of the draft, namely, "and crude copper-ores, the product of Newfoundland mines," would be allowed to stand, but he was to see some members of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston on his way home, and would communicate with me further by telegram on the subject. I told Mr. Bond that I would keep the draft for reference in case Mr. Blaine should make any proposal to me founded upon it, but that I could take no cognizance of anything that might have passed between him and Mr. Blaine by way of negotiation in my absence. This Mr. Bond readily admitted, but said he had no doubt that Mr. Blaine would communicate the draft to me as a counter-proposal. I replied that in that case all I could do would be

 DESPATCHES.

to transmit Mr. Blaine's communication to your Lordship. Mr. Bond dwelt very much on the hardship that would be inflicted on the Colony by any delay in accepting Mr. Blaine's proposal, and on the exasperation which would be produced there by the refusal of Her Majesty's Government to grant this measure of relief to the sorely tried colonists.

I explained to him that I had no power to move further in the matter, and he left for Halifax, on his way back to Newfoundland, on the same evening.

On the 18th Mr. Bond telegraphed to me from Boston as follows: "Please insert copper clause in Article II."

Mr. Blaine mentioned incidentally a few days ago that he would be glad to have a talk with me by-and-bye about Newfoundland, but that is all I have heard from him up to this date on the subject.

I enclose a copy of the draft handed to me by Mr. Bond, and which he stated had been virtually agreed to between Mr. Blaine and himself.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

 Enclosure in No. 48.

DRAFT CONVENTION between GREAT BRITAIN and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA for the Improvement of COMMERCIAL RELATIONS between the UNITED STATES and HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND. (Received at the Foreign Office through Sir J. Pauncefote, January 7.)

The Governments of Great Britain and of the United States, desiring to improve the commercial relations between the United States and Her Britannic Majesty's Colony of Newfoundland, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries, and given them full powers to treat of and conclude such convention, that is to say:—

Her Britannic Majesty on her part has appointed Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the President of the United States has appointed, on the part of the United States, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

DESPATCHES.

And the said plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

United States fishing vessels entering the waters of Newfoundland shall have the privilege of purchasing herring, caplin, squid and other bait fishes at all times, on the same terms and conditions and subject to the same penalties, in all respects, as Newfoundland vessels.

They shall also have the privilege of touching and trading, selling fish and oil, and procuring supplies, in Newfoundland, conforming to the harbour regulations, but without other charge than the payment of such light, harbour, and customs dues as are or may be levied on Newfoundland fishing-vessels.

ARTICLE II.

Dry codfish, cod-oil, seal-oil, sealskins, herrings, salmon, trout, and salmon-trout, lobsters, cod-roes, tongues, and sounds, the product of the fisheries of Newfoundland, and crude copper ores, the product of Newfoundland mines, shall be admitted into the United States free of duty. Also all packages in which the said fish may be exported shall be admitted free of duty. It is understood, however, that "green" codfish are not included in the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE III.

The officer of Customs at the Newfoundland port where the vessel clears shall give to the master of the vessel a sworn certificate that the fish shipped were taken in the waters of Newfoundland, which certificate shall be countersigned by the Consul or Consular Agent of the United States.

ARTICLE IV.

When this convention shall come into operation, and during the continuance thereof, the duties to be levied and collected upon the following enumerated merchandize imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall not exceed the following amounts, viz.:—

Flour, 25c. per barrel.

Pork, 1 dol. 50c. per barrel of 200 lbs.

Bacon and hams, tongues, smoked beef, and sausages, 2½c per lb., or 2 dol. 50c. per 112 lbs.

DESPATCHES.

Beef, pigs' heads, hocks, and feet, salted and cured, 1 dol. per barrel of 200 lbs.

Indian meal, 25c. per barrel.

Peas, 30c. per barrel.

Oatmeal, 30c. per barrel of 200 lbs.

Bran, Indian corn, and rice, 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*.

Salt, in bulk, 20c. per ton of 2,240 lbs.

Kerosene oil, 6c. per gallon.

And the following articles imported into the colony of Newfoundland from the United States shall be admitted free of duty:—

Agricultural implements and machinery imported by agricultural societies for the promotion of agriculture.

Crushing mills for mining purposes.

Raw cotton.

Corn for the manufacture of brooms.

Gas engines, when protected by patent.

Ploughs and harrows.

Reaping, raking, ploughing, potato-digging, and seed-sowing machines to be used in the colony.

Printing presses and printing types.

ARTICLE V.

It is understood that if any reduction is made by the colony of Newfoundland, at any time during the term of this convention, in the rates of duty upon the articles named in Article IV. of this convention, the said reduction shall apply to the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington on the first day of February, 1891, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

Its provisions shall go into effect thirty days after the exchange of ratifications, and shall continue and remain in full force for the term of five years from the date at which it may come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the

DESPATCHES.

contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of five years, or at any time afterwards.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this day of , in the year of our Lord 1890.

No. 49.

Sir Julian Pauncefote to the Marquis of Salisbury.

[Extract.]

MY LORD,—

Washington, January 6th, 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence respecting trade relations between the United States and Newfoundland, and to my telegram of the 17th ultimo reporting the departure from Washington of the Honourable R. Bond, the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I was this day requested by the Secretary of State to call on him at the State Department to receive a communication from him on the subject.

At this interview Mr. Blaine said that, after considering the information supplied to him by Mr. Bond and the wishes of the Newfoundland Government which I had privately placed before him at his request last October in the form of a draft convention, he was unable to accept the proposed arrangement in its entirety, but that he had framed a counter-draft, of which he delivered a copy to me, showing to what extent, and on what conditions, his Government were disposed to go in the direction of commercial reciprocity with the colony.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of that document.

* * * * *

I informed Mr. Blaine, in reply, that I would transmit the draft and report the substance of his observations thereon to your Lordship by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

DESPATCHES.

No. 50.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

23rd January, 1891. I request that you will inform your Ministers confidentially that as, after rejection by France of all their proposals, they decline to concur in arbitration, and refuse to legislate for *modus vivendi* while French rights are being ascertained, Her Majesty's Government feel compelled to maintain the position they have taken up, both as regards commencing negotiations with France for arbitration, and as to deferring the ratification of the draft convention with the United States until its effect on other British interests has been considered. But looking to depressed condition of the Colony and the importance of opening up its resources, they are now prepared to accept in principle Imperial guarantee of a loan for railway construction, as asked by delegates. They desire further information as to direction, extent, and probable cost of lines, and the probable amount of loan required.

In order to satisfy Imperial Parliament, a previous inquiry by a competent person into the merits of the proposed railway would be necessary, and security afforded perhaps by the creation of an independent Commission that the loan will be expended to the best advantage of the colony.

No. 51.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

(Sent 4.50 p.m., Jan. 23, 1891.)

[Extract.]

Telegraphic.

I have received your telegram of the 17th instant* respecting the delay in proceeding with the convention. Its tone is not justified. I have already explained that the effect of the convention on Canadian interests must be fully considered, and further examination has shown that the probable effect would be more serious than was at first supposed. The question, therefore, cannot be disposed of as speedily as Her Majesty's Government had originally anticipated and desired.

If Canada assents, the difficulty now standing in the way of the ratification of the convention with the United States would be speedily removed.

*No. 47.

DESPATCHES.

No. 52.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

9th February. Her Majesty's Government are willing to act on my telegram of the 23rd January,* and, as also pointed out in that message, it will be necessary, in order to justify their action to Parliament, to have a Commission sent out—

1. To inquire into and report upon the agricultural, mining, and other resources of the Colony, and the manner in which they may best be developed;

2. To inquire into and report upon the general financial condition of the Colony;

3. To inquire into and report upon the present condition of the population resident on or near the parts of the coast on which the French have rights of fishery, and to ascertain in what particular respects the Treaty obligations of Great Britain and the Colony may have operated to the prejudice of that population; and, further, to report by what remedies consistent with those obligations, and with the rights and interests of other portions of the Empire it may be practicable to remove the disadvantages under which the inhabitants of the Colony labour.

If your Government accepts this Commission, Her Majesty's Government will propose to Parliament the legislation already indicated.

It will be necessary at the same time to satisfy Parliament that proper measures are being taken for adjusting the controversy with France, and that the Colony is co-operating with Her Majesty's Government for that purpose.

No. 53.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

9th February, 1891. I regret to inform you that Her Majesty's Government are still unable to depart from the conclusion announced to you on the 10th December† that the proposed convention cannot

*No. 50. †No. 33.

DESPATCHES.

be concluded until it has been proved that it would not prejudice other British interests.

Your Ministers are aware that this consideration has always been held to be of vital importance, and that on all previous occasions the interests of Newfoundland have been advocated by Her Majesty's Government in conjunction with those of Canada. Her Majesty's Government are, therefore, not at present in a position to proceed with the proposed convention. I shall explain further by despatch some points which your Government does not appear correctly to appreciate.

No. 54.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

[Telegraphic.]

10th February. In reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant,* Ministers earnestly desire to know what proofs are required, as they cannot understand where the convention with the United States is prejudicial to British interests.

They are not aware that Her Majesty's Government have, with advantage to Newfoundland, advocated her interests in conjunction with those of Canada, but they are aware that Newfoundland has in the past suffered from being connected with Canadian proposals.

Her Majesty's Government were informed, when the delegates asked for separate negotiations and convention, that the interests of Newfoundland and Canada were not identical, and acquiesced with full knowledge. Since then every request which has been made has been assented to, and my Government cannot comprehend the withdrawal of Her Majesty's Government from a distinct and positive understanding.

Her Majesty's Government, in making the interests of Newfoundland subservient to Canadian politics, are ruining the future prospects of the colony.

By delay the convention will be lost, and my Government request an answer, yes or no, that the fate of the colony may be known and action taken accordingly.

*No. 53.

DESPATCHES.

No. 55.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

11th February. I have received your telegram of 10th February.* The meaning of my telegram of the 9th instant† is that Her Majesty's Government have definitely decided not to proceed at this moment with the proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States, although they do not refuse to consider whether such a convention may be practicable at a later date.

My despatch giving explanations goes by to-morrow's mail, and it seems undesirable to discuss the matter further by telegraph. That despatch will show that your Government are under an entire misapprehension as to any distinct understanding that the terms of the convention should be confirmed. Her Majesty's Government have observed with much regret the language in which your Ministers have thought fit to address them in your telegram under reply.

I request that you will keep me fully informed as to the course which your Government propose to take.

No. 56.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, February 12, 1891.

In my telegram of the 9th instant‡ I have informed you that Her Majesty's Government regret to find themselves still unable to sanction the conclusion of the proposed convention between Newfoundland and the United States. This decision has not been arrived at without very full consideration of the wishes and arguments repeatedly pressed upon Her Majesty's Government by your advisers and yourself, nor without a strong endeavour to find some means of bringing the interests of Newfoundland into compatibility with other Imperial interests. Up to the present time, however, that has proved impracticable, and the convention, as to the feasibility of which Mr. Bond was, in September last, permitted to consult informally with Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, cannot at the present time be concluded.

*No. 54. †No. 53. ‡No. 53.

DESPATCHES.

There would appear to be some misapprehension in Newfoundland as to the circumstances in which Mr. Bond's visit to Washington was sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government, and I think it desirable to state briefly the general conditions under which all negotiations for separate commercial arrangements between individual colonies and foreign states are necessarily conducted, and the limitations within which it was consequently possible for the present negotiation on behalf of Newfoundland to proceed.

Her Majesty's Government have raised no objection in principle to a separate negotiation with a foreign Power on behalf of one colony only. It may be in some cases possible so to define the limits of the proposed commercial arrangement as to procure what the particular colony desires without prejudicing the interests of those other portions of the Empire which are not included in the arrangement. It will be within your recollection that this subject was discussed with much attention at the Colonial Conference held in London in 1887; and, although the balance of opinion in the conference was against such separate arrangements, it was admitted that Her Majesty's Government could not, having regard to the precedents which had been established, refuse to consider the merits of a commercial arrangement desired by one colony only, and the effect which it might have on other British and Colonial interests.

That course was taken when it was desired in 1886 to conclude a trade arrangement as between the British West Indian Colonies and the United States; and in that case, as in the present case of Newfoundland, it was after much examination found that the convention could not, in the form in which it would be acceptable to the United States and the Colonies, be negotiated consistently with Imperial obligations and policy.

It was therefore under such well-recognized conditions and reservations that Her Majesty's Government readily consented in September of last year to the informal and unofficial visit of Mr. Bond to Washington, for the purpose of communicating to Sir Julian Pauncefote the views and wishes of the Newfoundland Government.

The wish of the Newfoundland Government for a separate trade and fishery arrangement with the United States had been brought before Her Majesty's Government in February, 1890. They promised

DESPATCHES.

to consider the question with Sir W. Whiteway after his arrival in England, and, after explanations had been received from him, a letter introducing Mr. Bond was addressed to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington on the 8th August, 1890, in which Sir Julian Pauncefote was informed that Mr. Bond had been commissioned by the Newfoundland Government to communicate to him their views and wishes with regard to the desired arrangement.

After conferring with Mr. Bond, Sir J. Pauncefote introduced him to Mr. Blaine, and also submitted informally to Mr. Blaine, at his request, the draft of a convention which would meet the views of the Newfoundland Government.

The time had then arrived for considering how far that convention might affect other interests than those of Newfoundland; and the Government of Canada as being, of course, principally interested, was consulted. As you are aware, the Dominion Government at once pointed out the injury to Canadian interests which would result from the conclusion of a distinct arrangement, whereby the United States would secure an important advantage in consideration of which Canada as well as Newfoundland had on previous occasions obtained material concessions from the United States; and it also became apparent that the United States Government was not disposed to extend to Canada the same limited arrangement as it might be willing to adopt in the case of Newfoundland alone.

It was therefore determined to consider whether, *pari passu* with the Newfoundland negotiation, an arrangement for reciprocity on a broader basis between Canada and the United States could be negotiated; and until it has been more definitely ascertained whether this latter negotiation can now proceed, the Newfoundland convention must remain in abeyance.

I greatly regret that your Ministers should have resented the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in guarding the interests of other portions of the Empire while endeavouring to give effect to the wishes of Newfoundland; but I trust that I have made it clear to them that, while Her Majesty's Government are willing to assist a Colony in negotiating a separate commercial arrangement, they cannot conclude such an arrangement as long as it is not compatible with those other Imperial interests and obligations which it is their duty to regard.

DESPATCHES.

I may, in conclusion, remind you that in the past, when Treaties have been negotiated with the United States on behalf of Canada, the interests and wishes of Newfoundland have always been borne in mind.

I have, &c.,

Sir Terence O'Brien.

KNUTSFORD.

No. 57.

Lord Stanley of Preston to Lord Knutsford.

(Received February 13, 1891.)

MY LORD,

Government House, Ottawa, Jan. 31, 1891.

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the proposed convention between Great Britain and the United States for the improvement of the trade relations between the latter country and the Colony of Newfoundland, I have the honour to enclose copy of an approved Minute of the Privy Council of Canada, containing an expression of the views of the Canadian Government in regard to the convention in question.

I have, &c.,

STANLEY OF PRESTON.

The Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Enclosure in No. 57.

Certified Copy of a REPORT of a COMMITTEE of the HONOURABLE the PRIVY COUNCIL, approved by His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL on the 29th January, 1891.

The Committee of the Privy Council have had under consideration a despatch dated the 15th January, 1891, from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington, accompanied by the copy of a proposed convention between Great Britain and the United States for the improvement of commercial relations between the United States and the Colony of Newfoundland, and also the telegram from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies to your Excellency dated the 23rd January instant.

DESPATCHES.

The sub-committee of Council, to whom the despatch and enclosures were referred, report as follows:—

The reasons advanced in the Minute of Council, approved on the 12th December, 1890, referring to the negotiations for a trade and fishery arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland, appear to your Excellency's Government to be fully as important and pressing now as they were at the date of that Minute, and to be as applicable to the present draft convention as to the draft which had then been under consideration.

While those reasons have doubtless been considered by Her Majesty's Government, they do not appear to have had attached to them the weight which, in the opinion of your Excellency's advisers, they are entitled to, for the despatch of Lord Knutsford dated the 23rd January instant merely intimates the inconvenience of delay with regard to the convention proposed for Newfoundland, as though only delay had been asked, and as though objections in point of principle had not been advanced.

Her Majesty's Government will doubtless remember that when the protest of your Excellency's Government against the draft convention which was considered in December last was made known to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Lordship intimated that if Canada were willing to commence negotiations at once, the Newfoundland convention would not be concluded immediately, but that negotiations on behalf of Canada could go on *pari passu* with those regarding Newfoundland.

Your Excellency's Government at once assented to the propriety of this course, and announced their willingness to commence negotiations at once, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, only expressing a preference for a formal and official conference under commission, rather than a private and unofficial discussion.

When the United States Secretary of State finally insisted that the Conference should be preceded by a private discussion, it was from him alone that the suggestion came that even that must be deferred until after the 4th March. He has offered no reason, of which your Excellency's Government is aware, why he should be ready at once to carry to a conclusion the proposed convention for Newfound-

DESPATCHES.

land, but should be unprepared, until after the 4th March, even to enter on a private and preliminary discussion concerning an arrangement of a like kind with Canada.

No responsibility for delay rests on your Excellency's Government. Even the dissolution of Parliament, which has been referred to as possible, would not retard negotiations.

The sub-committee feel bound, therefore, to recommend that the Government of Canada insist on the importance of the negotiations concerning trade relations with Canada proceeding *pari passu* with those affecting Newfoundland.

The sub-committee observe that an examination of the proposed convention will show that while, as was stated in the Minute of Council approved in December last, the advantages afforded to the British North American fishermen under the Treaty of 1818 would be reduced almost to a nullity, the fishery products of Newfoundland would be admitted to the markets of the United States under such a convention, on such terms as to displace very largely the like products exported by the fishermen of Canada to that country.

That the Canadian Government has declared its policy to be that no commercial arrangement with a foreign country should be acceded to by Canada which would involve tariff discrimination against the mother country, and this principle has had the approval of Her Majesty's Government; but it will be difficult to induce the people of Canada to continue to believe in the importance of that principle as a safeguard to the interests of the Empire if Great Britain now makes a convention for Newfoundland under which the United States is able to discriminate directly against Canada.

The sub-committee are of opinion that your Excellency's Government should press the importance of permitting no discrimination, at least against any part of British North America, to be made in any trade arrangement with the United States, and should continue to urge the necessity of insistence that in any such arrangement all Her Majesty's provinces in North America shall participate equally.

The sub-committee submit that it seems necessary further to invite close attention to the 5th article of the draft convention. That Article seems fairly open to the construction that if the existing rates of duty in Newfoundland on the articles mentioned in Article IV.

DESPATCHES.

shall be reduced as regards importations from other countries than the United States, the United States shall have a further reduction below that which the convention fixes as the maximum duties on United States goods of that description. If this is the construction intended, the convention is open to the further objection that it stipulates for a continued preference in the markets of Newfoundland for United States products over those of every other country, involving therefore not only discrimination by the United States in favor of Newfoundland, but by Newfoundland in favor of the United States, and such discrimination would be against Canada and the mother country as well.

The committee concur in the said report of the sub-committee, and request that your Excellency be pleased to transmit this Minute, if approved, to the Right Honourable the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

JOHN. J. MCGHEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

No. 58.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

(Extract.)

TELEGRAPHIC.

[Paraphrase.]

14th February, 1891. Telegrams in the press report repetition in Mr. Bond's resolution of incorrect statement that Her Majesty's Government had authorized conclusion of convention. You should present my despatch of the 12th February* to both Houses as soon as received.

No. 59.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received February 14, 1891.)

[Telegraphic.]

Having been requested by both Houses of Legislature to communicate to you, by telegram, resolution passed by them, I have no option but to do so:—

“Whereas the Legislature has been informed by his Excellency the Governor, in the speech with which his Excellency has been

*No. 56.

DESPATCHES.

pleased to open the present session, that Her Majesty's Government has up to this date declined to sign the convention for reciprocal trade between this colony and the United States of America; and whereas the Legislature has been informed that on the 8th day of July, 1890, the delegates appointed by the Government of this colony to proceed to England to consult and advise with Her Majesty's Government in relation to the interests of this colony, proposed to Her Majesty's Government that this colony should be permitted to negotiate through Her Majesty's representative at Washington a convention for reciprocal trade with the United States of America; and whereas the Legislature has been informed that after lengthy consideration of this proposal, Her Majesty's Government did, on the 8th day of September last, intimate to the said delegates the acquiescence of Her Majesty's Government therein, and did consent to one of the said delegates proceeding to Washington to lay before Her Majesty's plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary the views of the Government of this colony upon this question, and to aid in said negotiations; and whereas the Legislature has been informed that on the 18th day of November last Her Majesty's Government advised the immediate return of the Colonial Secretary to Washington with a view to concluding the said negotiation; and whereas the Legislature has been informed that on the 16th day of December a convention satisfactory to the Government of this colony and in accordance with that proposed by the said delegates to and accepted by Her Majesty's Government, was agreed to by the United States Secretary of State on behalf of his Government, and Her Majesty's Government has not assented to the ratification, although most strongly urged thereto by the Government of this colony; and whereas it is deemed of paramount importance that the said convention should be ratified without further delay.

“Be it resolved that the consideration of his Excellency's speech be deferred until there be an expression of opinion, to be communicated to Her Majesty in relation thereto.

“Resolved, that the Legislature views with profound disappointment and alarm the failure of Her Majesty's Government to carry out its solemn obligations to this colony. They are aware of the interference of Canada in relation to this matter, and they cannot fail to appreciate the same as a menace to the independence of the colony;

DESPATCHES.

they emphatically protest against the interests of this colony being made subservient to those of the Dominion of Canada, and they regard the delay that has occurred in the ratification of the said convention as entirely unjustifiable, and as evidencing an utter disregard for the prosperity and well-being of this colony.

Resolved, that the delay occasioned by Her Majesty's Government in ratifying the said convention is regarded by this Legislature as unfriendly and hostile, and as calculated to permanently disturb the loyalty for which this colony has in the past been remarkable.

Resolved, that the Legislature most strongly urges Her Majesty's Government to immediately fulfil its pledge to this colony by ratifying the said convention."

No. 60.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

17th February, 1891. My despatch of the 12th February* contains answer to resolution of both Houses of Legislature, but does not refer to return of Mr. Bond to Washington, which is incorrectly referred to in resolution.

Mr. Bond was not invited to return with a view to concluding the negotiations, as stated in resolution, but to furnish information as to certain statistics and explanations.

Present this telegram with the despatch.

No. 61.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

21st February, 1891. Referring to my telegram of 17th February,† in further reply to resolutions of Houses of Legislature, I have to observe that it was a very unusual course for member of Colonial Government to propose to Legislature resolutions condemning in strong terms proceedings of Her Majesty's Government with regard to convention, without placing before it full information as to the

*No. 56.

†No. 60.

DESPATCHES.

reasons which had induced Her Majesty's Government to take steps objected to. Communicate this to Ministers with reference to my despatch and telegram.

No. 62.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

[Copy.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John's,
16th February, 1891.

MY LORD, -

I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the resolutions passed by both branches of the Legislature, in reference to the delay on the part of Her Majesty's Government in ratifying the convention for reciprocal trade between this colony and the United States of America.

At the request of the Legislature, as is shewn in the accompanying copy of an address presented to me, I forwarded the above-mentioned resolutions, in full, by telegram to your Lordship on the 14th instant.

I have the honour, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN,
Governor.

The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 63.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 12th March, 1891.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 15, of the 16th of February, forwarding the resolutions passed by both houses of the Legislature on the subject of the course taken by Her Majesty's Government with regard to the proposed convention with the United States.

The purport of these resolutions had previously been communicated to me in your telegram of the 13th of February, and, as I informed you in my reply of the 17th of that month, full explanations

DESPATCHES.

of the action of Her Majesty's Government in this matter were contained in my despatch of the 12th of February which I requested you to present to the Legislature.

I have since received your telegrams of the 7th March, reporting further resolutions passed by the House of Assembly on the 6th inst.

I explained in my telegram of the 17th of February that the circumstances connected with Mr. Bond's second visit to Washington had been incorrectly referred to in the former resolutions, and I regret to observe that in this point as well as in respect of other errors which I had corrected in my despatch of the 12th February, the House of Assembly has again been invited by your responsible advisers to record an inaccurate view of the transactions referred to.

At the request of the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Bond was, on the 14th of November, invited to return to Washington to furnish information as to certain statistics and explanations necessary in connection with the proposed convention, but it was in no way suggested that the convention could then be concluded. The correspondence about to be published shows this fact very distinctly.

It appears that while at Washington, Mr. Bond without reference to Her Majesty's Minister, had several interviews with Mr. Blaine, which resulted in a re-modelling of the draft convention as prepared and presented to Mr. Blaine by Sir J. Pauncefote.

This new draft he handed to Her Majesty's Minister on the 16th of December, with a statement that it would be most acceptable to Newfoundland, and that Mr. Blaine was also prepared to accept it. Sir J. Pauncefote (who had received no reply from the United States Government to his communication presenting the original draft) at once informed Mr. Bond that he would keep the draft for reference, in case Mr. Blaine should make any proposal to him founded upon it; but that he could take no cognizance of anything that might have passed between Mr. Bond and Mr. Blaine during his absence. Mr. Bond readily admitted this, and said that Mr. Blaine would no doubt communicate the draft to Sir J. Pauncefote as a counter-proposal. It was not, however, until the 6th of January that Mr. Blaine communicated the counter-draft to Her Majesty's Minister, and this fact, which was known to your Ministers, does not appear to have been pointed out to the Legislature.

DESPATCHES.

I have in my despatch, already referred to, explained the circumstances in which Her Majesty's Government consented to the opening of the negotiations; and I have pointed out that such consent could not be construed into a pledge or obligation on their part to conclude and ratify any convention without full consideration being given to other interests likely to be affected by it.

In the Resolution of the 6th instant, your Ministers invited the House of Assembly to state that the question whether other interests might impede the desired separate convention should have been considered before and not after negotiations were entered upon, but it should have been obvious to your Ministers that if that question had been raised in the first instance it would almost certainly have been decided that power could not be given to Newfoundland to negotiate the desired separate convention without the concurrence of Canada, while there appeared to be some hope that in working out the convention it might be brought into a shape not directly detrimental to other British interests and be made to include such provisions as would enable Canada to become a party to it.

I regret that the measures which Her Majesty's Government felt it to be their duty to take in connection with the proposed convention and the course of proceedings should not have been stated in the Newfoundland Legislature with precise accuracy.

I request that you will lay this despatch before both Houses of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

 DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO COMPENSATION UNDER
 MODUS VIVENDI.

124

No. 46.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

[Copy.]

 GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John's,
 21st November, 1890.

MY LORD,—

I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter (A.) from Mr. Carty, member for St. George's Bay, demanding, on the part of some of his constituents, compensation for certain acts of the officers of Her Majesty's navy in connection with the operation of the *modus vivendi*, and of existing British treaty obligations towards the French. This letter, together with its enclosures, I forwarded at once to Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, of H.M.S. *Emerald* (vide C.), at the same time calling for a report (D.) from the magistrate, who annexes to it depositions (E.) taken by him in this matter.

I forward for your consideration the enclosed papers, together with Captain Sir Baldwin Walker's reply, received by last mail (F.), in order to bring the matter up to date, contenting myself with expressing my regret that Mr. Carty should have been induced (vide 3rd paragraph of Sir Baldwin Walker's letter) to make the statement alluded to, which would seem not to be borne out by facts.

I have the honour, &c.,

 T. O'BRIEN,
Governor.

 The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford, G.C.M.G.,
 &c. &c. &c.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure A. in No. 46.

To His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir J. TERENCE N. O'BRIEN, Knight-Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

Upon the 31st day of May last, I wrote to the Honourable Robt. Bond, Her Majesty's Colonial Secretary, in these words:—

“HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

St. John's, May 31st, 1890.

To the Hon. R. BOND,

H. M. Colonial Secretary,—

SIR,—

I beg to state, for the information of Government, that within the past fortnight a French warship arrived at Sandy Point, St. George's Bay, a portion of the district which I have the honour to represent, and ordered the British subjects there pursuing their ordinary fishing avocations to take up their herring-nets, upon pain of having them cut loose should they fail to comply with this unlawful demand. The stipendiary magistrate, the chief representative of the law in St. George's Bay, was applied to for protection by the people of the district, from French outrages in a British port. The magistrate expressed himself as being powerless to act in the matter; and the commander of a British ship-of-war, in the harbour of St. George, refused to interfere. The people, under compulsion, removed their nets, and thereby lost the opportunity of earning a sum of money which would have been sufficient to meet their necessary wants for many months to come. I have now, upon the part of the people whom I represent, and who suffered such grave injury at the hands of persons who have usurped a right which they do not possess (apparently with the consent of the Imperial Government), to demand compensation for the loss sustained by them. I have also to demand for the owners of lobster factories, built and about to be put in operation

DESPATCHES.

in the district of St. George, but which have been closed by the officers of Her Majesty's ships-of-war engaged in the so-called protection of the fisheries, compensation for losses sustained by such owners.

I have the honour, &c.,

M. H. CARTY,
M.H.A. for District St. George."

To that communication I received no reply—not even an acknowledgment of its receipt. I now beg to bring the contents of that letter directly under your Excellency's notice.

In addition, I beg to enclose, for the consideration of your Excellency and of the Imperial Government, a number of declarations of losses sustained by some of the people whom I have the honour to represent in the House of Assembly. It will be apparent, by the tenor of these instruments, that the losses were sustained by reason of the improper and unlawful conduct of French naval officers and seamen, and by the assumption and exercise on their part of authority which they undoubtedly do not possess.

It would be possible, without very much difficulty, to procure evidence of all the losses sustained by the people of St. George's Bay in this connection; and in order to satisfy your Excellency and the Imperial Government of the gravity of the injuries suffered by the people of the district, I have obtained the enclosed declarations, which I commend to your Excellency's most serious consideration.

I feel assured that your Excellency, having regard to all the circumstances, will protect the interests of the sufferers, and recommend that they be fully compensated.

I have the honour, &c.,

M. H. CARTY,
M.H.A. District St. George.

St. John's, 21st July, 1890.

Enclosure C., in No. 46.

Sir Terence O'Brien to Sir Baldwin Walker.

[Copy.]

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John's,
28th July, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Carty, M.H.A., for the district of St. George's Bay, cover-

DESPATCHES.

ing certain depositions claiming compensation for losses sustained by people of that locality, through the action of the French. As these claims will have to go home to Her Majesty's Government, I have to request that you will enquire into, and report thereon, and on the correctness or otherwise of the estimate of damage done.

A similar report has been called for from the magistrate, so, possibly, you may consider it advisable to confer with him on the subject.

I have the honour, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN,

Captain Sir Baldwin Walker, Bart., R.N.,
H.M.S. *Emerald*.

Governor.

Enclosure F., in No. 46.

Sir Baldwin Walker to Sir Terence O'Brien.

H.M.S. "EMERALD," Halifax,
October 30th, 1890.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In answer to your letter of 28th July, covering one from Mr. M. H. Carty, with enclosures, claiming compensation for losses said to have been sustained by certain inhabitants of Bay St. George, I have the honour to point out that the supposed losses were due to the framing of an Act by the local Legislature prohibiting the sale of bait; that the French acted within their treaty rights was acknowledged to me by the Rev'd. M. F. Howley, D.D., and the deputations—who were unanimous on this subject—on board H.M.S. *Emerald*.

I feel sure, when viewed from the above standpoint, you will agree with me in thinking it is undesirable that I should associate myself with an enquiry, emanating from local authority, unless directed to do so by Her Majesty's Government.

With reference to Mr. Carty's letter, I have the honor to inform your Excellency, from correspondence I have before me, that this person's statement as to the presence of a British man-of-war at the time mentioned is utterly untrue.

I may further add that had a ship been present and a genuine complaint of interference made by the French, the nets offending

DESPATCHES.

would have been ordered up, and that order would have been enforced, which, in the present instance, was not attempted.

I have the honour, &c.,

B. W. WALKER,

His Excellency Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

Captain.

&c.

&c.

&c.

No. 47.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

[Copy.]

Downing Street, 7th January, 1891.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 21st of November last, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Carty, member for St. George's Bay, demanding on the part of some of his constituents, compensation by reason of the interference with their fishing operations in St. George's Bay. Your despatch also forwards depositions of persons who claim compensation for losses alleged to have been sustained.

Her Majesty's Government have considered these papers, and I have to acquaint you, for the information of your Government and for communication to Mr. Carty and to the claimants, that the claims forwarded in your despatch cannot be recognized, as the acts of the British fishermen were no doubt preventing French fishermen from fishing *bona fide* on that part of the coast to which their rights extend, and that such action was not in accordance with the British Declaration of 1783, attached to the Treaty of Versailles which declares that "His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures
" for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their
" competition, the fishery of the French during their temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island
" of Newfoundland."

I have the honour, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

Governor, Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,

&c.

&c.

&c.

DESPATCHES RELATIVE TO THOSE PARTS OF THE
COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND WHERE THE FRENCH
HAVE CERTAIN FISHERY RIGHTS.

No. 1.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Received June 6.)

MY LORD,—

PARIS, June 5, 1890.

M. Ribot repeated to me yesterday that he had no recent information from Newfoundland.

He expressed confidence in the possibility of arriving at a final settlement of the fishery question on terms satisfactory to England and France, but said that France could not take the initiative in making proposals for such settlement, nor expect Her Majesty's Government to do so until after consultation with the representatives of the Newfoundland Government, who, he understood, had not yet arrived in England.

I have, &c.,

LYTTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 3.

Governor Sir T. O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, St. John's, N.F.,
May 27, 1890.

MY LORD, —

I have the honour to forward, for submission to Her Majesty, a petition, attached to which are some 12,000 signatures, obtained from various parts of the island, which has been presented to me this day by a deputation.

2. Having now received your Lordship's permission to publish the correspondence, which is now in the printer's hands, I took occasion to inform the deputation that they would in a few days find that it is impossible to have the case of Newfoundland more strongly supported than it is by Her Majesty's Government, but that as they, as business men, must be aware, there are always two parties to a contract, whose consent to its cancelment or alteration must be obtained, they must not expect impossibilities, for however strong the views of Newfoundland or of England might be on the subject, it did not at all follow that France could be got to see them in the same light.

3. I have already kept you, my Lord, from time to time so fully informed of the excitement that has been created in this matter that

DESPATCHES.

I shall not repeat myself, but would only add that, through the agitation that has been got up, the feeling against the French and the treaty restrictions is greater now than perhaps it has ever been in the annals of Newfoundland.

4. I am informed that, as all the lists have not yet been received, some 3,000 or 4,000 more signatures are likely to be sent in later on.

I have, &c.,

T. O'BRIEN.

Enclosure 2 in No. 3.

PETITION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY:

Most Gracious Sovereign,—The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the colony of Newfoundland humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have heard, with indignation and alarm, of the arrangement, called a *modus vivendi*, recently concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and France in relation to the prosecution of the business of catching and preserving lobsters on those parts of the coasts of this colony upon which the French have certain treaty rights of fishery.

That the negotiations leading to the adoption of the said arrangement were commenced and carried on, and the arrangement itself concluded, without the consent, and even without the knowledge, of the community or Legislature of this colony.

That your petitioners hold that it is a fundamental principle of responsible government that the people shall be directly, or through their representatives in Parliament assembled, consulted concerning all matters appertaining to their government, and more especially to their territorial and maritime rights.

That the application of this constitutional principle to this colony has been especially guaranteed by your Majesty's Government in a despatch bearing date the 26th day March, A.D. 1857, wherein it is stated that "the rights enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their consent, and that the

DESPATCHES.

constitutional mode of submitting measures for that consent is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature," and "that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

That your petitioners humbly submit that the making of the said arrangement without the knowledge and consent of the community or Legislature was a violation of our constitutional rights, and of the particular engagement which your Majesty's Government voluntarily made; and against this violation we desire to offer our most earnest protest.

That your petitioners further humbly contend that the claims put forward by the French (1) to catch and preserve lobsters, (2) to erect lobster factories, and (3) to exclude our people from the prosecution of that industry on the parts of our coasts in question, are utterly without foundation.

That the exercise of such claims involves, in its consequences, not only directly the deprivation of our people of a valuable maritime industry, but also indirectly the settlement of a new French population with a permanent footing upon our soil, the locking up of the territorial resources of the colony, the extinction of valuable industries and sources of wealth, and the virtual transfer of sovereignty of soil to a foreign Power.

That for these reasons your petitioners would respectfully but emphatically protest against the said arrangement, and would submit that the claims now set up by the French in relation to the lobster industry should be met by an absolute and unqualified denial.

That, to provide the people of this colony with a means of livelihood, and to stay the tide of emigration from our shores, it is necessary to procure the speedy development of the natural resources of the interior.

That railways which have been projected in order to promote the development of these resources, and necessary thereto, will entail great burdens upon the people of the colony.

That that portion of the island upon the coasts of which the French have certain Treaty rights of fishery is rich in agriculture, mining, and lumbering capabilities.

DESPATCHES.

That the fishery rights and the claims of the French are enforced in such a manner as to prevent the development of those great resources by the inhabitants of the colony, grants of land and minerals being made "subject to French Treaty rights," whereby capitalists are deterred from investing.

That the presence of French fishermen upon our coasts, and their denial of our concurrent right to fish for cod, and of our exclusive right to take lobsters, give cause for constant quarrels in the fishing season, and much oppress our fishermen.

That for these reasons it is absolutely indispensable to the prosperity of this colony and its inhabitants that the rights and claims of the French upon our coasts should be entirely removed.

That the Treaties under which the French have rights and set up claims were undeniably framed more than a century ago, solely with a regard for the exigencies of the British nation, and without contemplating the condition of affairs which time has brought about in this colony; and therefore your petitioners respectfully contend that it is the duty of the British nation to relieve us of the burden placed upon the colony so many years ago, and under which we have so long suffered.

That your petitioners submit that no arrangement should be entered into between the British Government and that of France which does not have as a basis that French claims to territorial or maritime rights in this colony are to be totally extinguished.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Majesty will take their case into your earnest and favorable consideration, and adopt such measures as in your wisdom may be deemed most effective for the preservation of the rights and interests and the promotion of the welfare of this colony in so far as they are affected by the matters herein referred to.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signatures follow.)

DESPATCHES.

No. 4.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received June 17.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, June 16, 1890.

With reference to my letter of the 9th ultimo, relating to the proposed repeal by the Newfoundland Legislature of the Act of 1888 for the abolition of cod-traps, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a letter which was addressed to the Admiralty from this Department on the 3rd instant, together with copies of two letters which have been received in reply, showing the instructions which have been given to the naval officers on this subject.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Enclosure 1 in No. 4.

Colonial Office to Admiralty.

SIR,—

Downing Street, June 3, 1890.

With reference to the 3rd paragraph of the letter from this Department of the 18th March, 1889, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a Bill has just been passed by the Legislature of Newfoundland repealing the Act, cap. 8, of 1888, for the abolition of cod-traps, but that the Governor has been instructed not to assent to it, and has accordingly refused his assent.

The Act of 1888, therefore, remains in force, and the use of cod-traps will under it be illegal from the 9th ultimo.

Lord Knutsford suggests that the British naval officers should be instructed that the use of cod-traps upon the shore where the French have fishing rights is illegal under the Act of 1888, and that such traps should be removed whenever they can be considered as likely to give legitimate ground of complaint by direct or indirect interference with their fishery.

I am, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure 2 in No. 4.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

ADMIRALTY, June 7, 1890.

With reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to Lord Knutsford that a telegram has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief on the North America and West Indies station, informing him that he is to consider the Act of 1888 abolishing cod-traps to be still in force, and that the Governor of Newfoundland had been instructed to refuse assent to a Bill repealing the Act.

I am, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

Enclosure 3 in No. 4.

Admiralty to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

ADMIRALTY, June 10, 1890.

With reference to my letter of the 7th instant in reply to the Colonial Office letter of the 3rd June respecting cod-traps, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to Lord Knutsford that a further telegram has been sent to the Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West Indian station, directing him to inform the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship *Emerald* that cod-traps should be removed whenever they can be considered as likely to give legitimate cause of complaint by direct or indirect interference with French fisheries in Newfoundland.

I am, &c.,

EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 5.

Lord Knutsford to Sir Terence O'Brien.

SIR,—

DOWNING STREET, June 24, 1890.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 27th ultimo, inclosing a petition to the Queen, signed by some 12,000 inhabitants of Newfoundland, protesting against the *modus vivendi* recently agreed upon, for this season only, between the Brit-

DESPATCHES.

ish and French Governments in respect of the establishment of lobster factories on that part of the coast of Newfoundland on which the French have certain fishery rights.

The petition commences by an expression of the indignation and alarm with which the petitioners have heard of this *modus vivendi*. It states that the negotiations leading to the adoption of the said arrangement were commenced and carried on, and the arrangement itself concluded, without the consent, and even without the knowledge, of the community and Legislature of the colony, and expresses the views of the petitioners to the effect that it is a fundamental principle of responsible government that the people should be consulted, directly or through their representatives in parliament assembled, concerning all matters appertaining to their government, and more especially to their territorial and maritime rights.

The petitioners do not here notice the fact that the *modus vivendi* referred to is of a strictly temporary character, its operation being expressly limited to the current fishing season only, neither is any notice taken of the fact that the Colonial Government was consulted as to the terms, which were to some extent modified in order to meet their views. It was, however, necessary to conclude this merely temporary arrangement without referring it to the Colonial Government in its final shape.

This act on the part of Her Majesty's Government does not appear to them to have involved any departure from the principles laid down in the despatch from the Secretary of State (the late Lord Taunton, then Mr. Labouchere) of the 26th March, 1857, referred to by the petitioners, of which the following is the actual wording, viz., that "the rights enjoyed by the community in Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their consent, and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that consent is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature; and that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty's Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial and maritime rights."

The *modus vivendi* does not cede or exchange any right enjoyed by the inhabitants of Newfoundland, neither does it involve any modification of their territorial or maritime rights.

DESPATCHES.

Any right which British subjects have to erect lobster factories on the shores affected by the treaties and declarations concerning the fisheries, although its exercise may be temporarily suspended, is not surrendered or prejudiced by the *modus vivendi*, the first sentence of which contains a statement to the effect that the questions of principle and of respective rights are entirely reserved on both sides.

From the correspondence which has passed with the Government of France, which it is believed has now been published in the colony, it will be seen that Her Majesty's Government have constantly denied the right of the French to catch and preserve lobsters or to erect lobster factories, and have always maintained the right of British subjects to fish in the waters of Newfoundland; and the correspondence shows the remonstrances which have been addressed to the French Government on the subject of interference with such right.

But it is right that the petitioners should understand that the question of the proper interpretation of the treaties in regard to this question is open to argument, and that it is difficult for Her Majesty's Government to insist on the suppression of those French factories which may be considered as manifestly in excess of the privileges granted by treaty, while British factories are maintained which the French Government contend to be contrary to the engagements contracted by England.

Her Majesty's Government, however, trust that, after the arrival in this country of the Premier of the Colonial Government, who Her Majesty's Government hope will shortly arrive in England, negotiations may be initiated which may end in a satisfactory understanding between the two Governments, and meet with the concurrence of the people of Newfoundland. Her Majesty's Government would wish for nothing better than that those negotiations should lead to the termination of a state of affairs which undoubtedly presents obstacles to the advance and prosperity of the colony.

You will assure the petitioners that Her Majesty's Government are quite alive to the disadvantages under which the people of Newfoundland labor owing to the existence of the ancient treaties and engagements relating to the fisheries, and that they will do their best to give effect to the reasonable wishes of the colonists; but it must be remembered that Her Majesty's Government cannot force upon a

DESPATCHES.

friendly Power the renunciation of treaty rights, nor compel the acceptance of an interpretation of those rights which Her Majesty's Government uphold, but which is at direct variance with the interpretation upheld by the other Power.

Her Majesty's Government feel confident that in these circumstances, and after full opportunity has been afforded of studying the correspondence which will shortly be laid before the Imperial Parliament, the people of Newfoundland will admit the difficulties which have surrounded the fishery question, and will recognize that the conclusion, for this season only, of a *modus vivendi*, such as has been agreed upon, was the best course which was open to Her Majesty's Government, both to avert possible collisions on the coasts of the colony, and to give time for arriving, with the Government of France, at a solution of the question which may be more in the character of a permanent and, it is hoped, satisfactory settlement.

You will be so good as to apprise the petitioners of this answer to their petition, and you will inform them, at the same time, that their petition has been laid before the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

Enclosure in No. 12.

(TRANSLATION.)

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON.—During the month of May forty-one French vessels entered the port of St. Pierre ("long distance" vessels and fishing boats), and twenty-four left it.

During the same period the export of cod amounted to 333,670 kilog. of dried cod, and 692,463 kilog. of undried cod. The total export for the first four months of the year 1890 comes to 1,208,542 kilog. of dried cod, and 692,463 kilog. of undried cod; the export of "undried" cod only began in May. Compared with the commercial movement in the corresponding period of 1889, these numbers show a diminution of 82,912 kilog. in the export of dried cod, and of 1,442,260 kilog. of "undried" cod.

The survey decreed by the "Conseil-Général" is in course of being carried out.

DESPATCHES.

No. 15.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Received July 26.)

MY LORD,—

PARIS, July 25, 1890.

With reference to my despatch of the 5th instant, I have the honor to report that the Bill for prolonging the grant of fishery bounties to the 30th June, 1901, was passed yesterday by the Senate without alteration.

I have, &c.,
LYTTON.

No. 17.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received August 4.)

SIR,—

DOWNING STREET, August 2, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, to be laid before the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a Memorandum forwarded to this department by Sir William Whiteway, containing suggestions in the matter of the proposal for arbitration on the Newfoundland fisheries question.

I am to add that the obvious difficulties involved in the latter part of this memorandum have been pointed out to Sir William Whiteway at his meeting to-day with Lord Knutsford.

I am, &c.,
R. H. MEADE.

Enclosure in No. 17.

Memorandum in re French Treaties, Newfoundland.

That all matters in difference as regards the construction and true meaning of the treaties, and what breaches thereof have been committed by the people of either nation, and all matters in difference in relation thereto, be submitted to the arbitrament of five arbitrators, one to be named by Her Majesty's Government, one by the Newfoundland Government, two by the French Government, and one by . . . The award of a majority to be binding, that upon the true position being clearly ascertained, and the full

 DESPATCHES.

rights of each nation defined, the same arbitrators proceed to a valuation of the rights of the French as regards the fisheries, and upon the coast between Cape Raye and Cape St. John, and determine the compensation to be made to the French for a surrender of those rights, which surrender upon the one hand, and compensation upon the other, be carried out. That the same arbitrators determine as regards the abrogation or reduction of the bounties by the French, and the concession of the privilege of purchasing bait-fishes on the coast of Newfoundland on an equitable basis, with a view to the prosecution of the fisheries, without injury or prejudice to the people of either nation.

July 21, 1890.

No. 18.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.

(Received August 7.)

[Extract.]

ADMIRALTY, August 7, 1890.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to forward herewith, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, copy of a letter from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's ship *Emerald*.

Enclosure in No. 18.

Captain Sir B. Walker to Vice-Admiral Watson.

[Extract.]

"EMERALD," at St. John's, July 18, 1890.

The French this year have, up to the present, been moderate as compared with former seasons. The working of the *modus vivendi* has been most favorable to Newfoundland, thanks to the conciliatory attitude of Commodore Maréchal; recognising this, I deemed it essential, in Newfoundland's best interests, that the observance on my part should be loyally carried out.

At the present time I know of eighteen factories working that were not in operation on the 1st July, 1889. The two factories closed were both in St. George's Bay: one at Fischel's Brook belonging to Mr. Leroux, and the other at Abraham's Cove, on the north side, belonging to Maclean, and supplied by Mr. Baird. As soon as matters

DESPATCHES.

had been settled between the French Commodore and myself, which was done at the very earliest date possible, in order to reduce as far as practicable loss and inconvenience, I telegraphed to the captain of Her Majesty's ship *Pelican*, then at St. George's Bay, to order the above factories to cease operations, and, as I anticipated difficulty, determined to proceed myself to that spot. As I found the order to close the factory at Fischel's Brook was disregarded, I, after very careful thought, and having exhausted all conciliatory proposals, determined to enforce the carrying out of my orders. My action in the matter was, I knew, being closely watched; any hesitation on my part might have lost me the control of the inhabitants on the treaty shore, and matters would have assumed a serious aspect. Previous to using force, I saw Mr. Leroux in the presence of the magistrate at St. George's Bay, and talked matters over in a private way. I proposed to him that, if he closed the factory without opposition, I would use my very best endeavors to obtain compensation for him, but that he must understand I could not guarantee it; and I promised him, as a *bona fides* of my endeavor, that I would inform him what I said with respect to his claims, but I, at the same time, told him that, if he persisted in working, he must expect to find me oppose his claims to the utmost. I suggested to him as an alternative to open his factory at Sandy Point, which has not been in operation since 1888, and to smack the lobsters; but I only made this suggestion to him privately, and on the supposition that he would close the Fischel's factory, otherwise he was not to make use of this alternative and work the factory.

Mr. Leroux himself was anxious to obey the prohibition; his men, as he informed me, were only working in a half-hearted way, and that the sooner he was closed the better; that it was only on account of the orders he received from Mr. Baird, mortgagee, that he persisted. I gave him time to consider over matters, and on my return to St. George's Bay I received the following notification from him: "James Baird orders me continue operations at Fischel's factory until stopped by force, and not to deviate from these instructions." After this it was useless temporizing any further.

Having informed Mr. Leroux of my intention to close the factory, and requested some one might be present to represent him, on the 25th June I proceeded off Fischel's Brook, and, having landed, I informed Mr. Leroux's son that I intended taking possession, and

DESPATCHES.

To the inconvenience caused by British traps strewn over the coast in these various places, and also in the neighborhood of Trapper's Bay, localities which are frequented by our fishermen every year, at least during the capelin season, there must now be added the illegal opposition of British schooners, which at this season habitually come to this neighborhood under the pretext of seeking shelter, but in reality in order to fish for cod and its bait to the great detriment of our countrymen.

The illegality of the acts of these boats is, therefore, threefold: they fish on a coast which is reserved for our use, they clean their cod on the fishing-ground, and they carry no name.

On the 17th June, the doreys of one of these schooners not only hauled all the cod-trawls of Captain Mary of the *Puget* (St. John's Island), but also, seeing themselves caught *in flagrante delicto*, cut the French lines and escaped. This schooner, which was lying quietly at the anchorage of St. John's Island, on Sunday, the 15th June, was clearly recognized; unfortunately, she bore no visible name.

I certainly have no need to point out to you, Sir, how the presence of these lobster-traps near the beaches where the capelin shoal, and the conduct of these schooners, are prejudicial to the fishing of our countrymen, and contrary to the clauses of the Treaties.

Last year, already, the British gun-boat *Lily* was obliged to remove these schooners from St. John's Island, and I beg to request that you will take the necessary steps in order that, conformably to the clauses of the Treaties, our countrymen may not be interfered with in their fishing.

I have received, besides, a third complaint from Captain Langren, of John Mark's Bay (John Meagher's Cove) that Shearer's fishermen encroach on the fishing grounds of the Bay of Castors. Sir Baldwin Walker agreed with me that the boundary adopted in this locality last year, for the separation of the lobster fishers of the two nations, should still serve as a line of demarcation this year, and I must request you, Sir, to be good enough to call Mr. Shearer's attention to the orders which he must certainly have received from the British Naval Division.

Receive, &c.,

A. MARECHAL.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure 2 in No. 19.

Commander Riddel to Captain Marechal.

"PELICAN," AT PORT SAUNDERS,

June 26th, 1890.

SIR,—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, dated the 24th instant, in which you inform me that the presence of British vessels in Gargamelle Cove and St. John's Island is impeding the fishing of the subjects of your nation.

2. Also that the crew of a British schooner lying at anchor at St. John's Island had been interfering with and damaging the fishing gear of the *Puget*. I regret it has not been possible for you to furnish me with the name of this schooner.

3. Be assured, Sir, that I will take all steps necessary to prevent the fishing industry of French subjects being impeded or interfered with, and that I will direct the British vessels to discontinue fishing in the vicinity of St. John's Island. I have already ordered those frequenting Gargamelle Cove to put to sea.

4. As regards the complaint against Mr. Shearer's fishermen at John Mark's Cove, I beg to inform you I will investigate the matter and, should I find that the complaint is substantiated, I will take such action as to prevent a recurrence.

I have, &c.,

D. M. N. RIDDEL.

Enclosure 3 in No. 19.

(TRANSLATION.)

Captain Beloz to Commander Riddel.

In the absence of the French *Stationnaire*, I come in the name of all the French captains fishing in Port-au-Choix, to beg you to expel the schooners which persist in remaining at anchor in Gargamelle Cove. They do not satisfy themselves by fishing for capelin and cod, to which they have no right, but they impede our fishermen by anchoring amongst their lines, and in defying them.

DESPATCHES.

In consequence, we beg you, Sir, to be good enough to put an end to their hindrance, which does injury to our crews.

Receive, &c.,

(For the Captain, Port-au-Choix),
The Captain Prud'homme of the Harbour,
E. BELOZ.

No. 22.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.

Foreign Office, September 24, 1890.

MY LORD,—

In your Excellency's despatch of the 5th June last you reported that M. Ribot had expressed to you in conversation his confidence in the possibility of arriving at a final settlement of the Newfoundland Fishery question on terms satisfactory to England and France. His Excellency observed, however, that France could not take the initiative in making proposals for such settlement, nor expect Her Majesty's Government to do so until after consultation with the representatives of Newfoundland who were expected in this country.

Since the date of your despatch Sir W. V. Whiteway, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and other delegates from the colony have arrived in England. They have had repeated conferences with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Her Majesty's Government have received from them full information as to the wishes and feeling of the population in regard to this question, which is of vital importance to the colony. I am, consequently, now enabled to give you instructions for entering upon the subject with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs at the earliest convenient opportunity.

The question, as you are aware, is one of great complexity, and has been debated between the two Governments for many years without any solution having been arrived at.

The main points now in controversy between the two countries, as to the meaning of the international engagements which secure to

DESPATCHES.

the French rights of fishery on a portion of the shore of Newfoundland, appear to be the following:—

1. Whether Great Britain, in virtue of her sovereignty over Newfoundland, possesses on that part of the coast rights of fishery concurrent with those of France and equal to them; or only rights which must be so exercised as not to disturb the fishery of France; or no rights of fishery at all.

2. Whether Great Britain, by granting to France the right of drying fish and cutting wood along this part of the shore, and by promising the removal of “*établissements sédentaires*,” has engaged to prohibit her subjects from erecting any kind of building on that part of the shore, or only those buildings which are concerned with the fishery; and, if so, whether lobster factories are included in the prohibition.

3. To what depth inland do the prohibitions against building on the part of British subjects, whatever they may be, extend?

4. Do the words “*permis de pêcher et de sécher le poisson*” apply to all kinds of animals found in the sea; if not, to which kinds is the application limited?

5. Do the Treaties, by prohibiting French subjects from any construction on the shore beyond “*échafauds et cabanes nécessaires et usités pour sécher le poisson*,” prohibit them from erecting removable lobster factories?

There are, in addition to these, other questions of a less important character which probably would not give much trouble if these primary questions were settled.

The temporary arrangement which was agreed upon between the two Governments for the regulation of this last question during the present fishing season appears to have worked satisfactorily upon the whole. Her Majesty's Government gladly acknowledge that this result has been largely due to the conciliatory instructions issued to the French Naval Commander, and to the friendly and considerate manner in which he has acted upon them.

But the arrangement, as you are aware, has been most unfavorably regarded in the colony, where it has given rise to much agitation and excitement, and the British Naval Commander has met with

DESPATCHES.

considerable opposition in carrying it into effect, and his action has been made the subject of legal proceedings in the colony.

It is scarcely, therefore, to be hoped that this *modus vivendi*, which was, in fact, merely a temporary compromise pending attempts for a more permanent solution, could be indefinitely prolonged with advantage and convenience.

All the points of difference which I have enumerated above have been argued at great length, without either party having succeeded in producing conviction on the part of the other. Arbitration appears now to be the only method to which resort can be had, if a plain and authoritative definition is required of the extent and nature of the rights secured to France by the Treaties; and with respect at least to some of these we have received the assurance that the French Government is not unwilling to have recourse to this method of adjustment.

But Her Majesty's Government find, from the language of Sir William Whiteway and other representatives of the colony, that the wishes of the colonists are centred on the attainment of some arrangement for the termination of French rights upon their coast, and that they do not consider that arbitration, unless, indeed, it should form an accessory part of such an arrangement, would furnish such a solution as they desire.

They point out that even if the decision be given in the sense most favorable to Newfoundland, the curtailment of their powers of self-government involved in the existence of any French rights must still be a very serious impediment to the free development of the resources and industry of the colony, and that, while the concession of rights to French fishermen was not incompatible with the circumstances of the time when it was made, when the coast in question was almost uninhabited, and when both the contracting parties looked upon Newfoundland mainly as a fishing ground for their respective seamen, it is not an arrangement which can be enforced without great inconvenience and suffering on a growing colony, with the regular organization and institutions of present civil life. As the population on the coast increases, the evil is naturally intensified, and threatens to lead to most serious consequences unless some complete remedy is applied. The method of fishery has materially altered since the treaties were

DESPATCHES.

concluded, and owing to this change, to improved means of communication, and to the development of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon as a base for the French fishing operations, the use of the shore has ceased to be of great advantage to France, and the convenience to the French fishing industry is now extremely small in proportion to the injury which the colony suffers from the restrictions imposed on the inhabitants. In proof of this, it is stated that out of some 800 French vessels, with crews of over 9,000 men employed in the fishery, almost the whole resort to the banks, and that not more than sixteen, or, according to some accounts, only seven or eight vessels pursue the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland; the capital invested in this portion of the French fishery being estimated at less than 40,000*l*. The private interests actually involved are not therefore very important, even if the value of the six or seven French lobster factories erected on the shore, the legality of which Her Majesty's Government have always contested, were added to this amount.

In exchange for the withdrawal of the French rights on the coast, the colony is willing to offer full facilities for the purchase of bait, which is stated by French no less than by British authorities to be a matter of prime necessity, and is certainly of the greatest convenience to the French fishing boats in enabling them to get early to the banks. Or, if preferred, the colonists would be prepared to make a reasonable money payment in consideration of the value of the advantages surrendered, and for compensation of the interests affected.

The representatives of the colony are convinced that an arrangement of this character would be highly profitable to France, and are anxious that no time should be lost in submitting it to the consideration of the French Government.

I request that your Excellency will give a copy of this despatch to M. Ribot, and in doing so will assure him that it would be a matter of cordial satisfaction to Her Majesty's Government if your overtures met with a favorable response. The question in its present condition is a source of constant anxiety to the two Governments, and there is little ground for hoping that, as time goes on, this state of affairs will improve. Indeed, from the reasons which I have given above, the difficulties with which the matter is surrounded tend rather to aggravate than diminish. Even if the treaties could be relieved from the

DESPATCHES.

obscurity of language which threatens to create so much perilous dispute between the two nations, the continued existence thereunder of any foreign rights must in any case remain burdensome to the colonists in a degree wholly out of proportion to the benefits which they secure to France. Her Majesty's Government are anxious scrupulously to fulfil their treaty obligations towards France, but the necessity of enforcing them to the detriment of the colony cannot be otherwise than unwelcome to them, as they believe it must be to the French Government. It would be greatly to the advantage of both countries if any reasonable arrangement could be arrived at for replacing existing engagements by others which would not be open to the same objections.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

No. 23.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Received October 1.)

MY LORD,—

PARIS, September 26, 1890.

Your Lordship's despatch of the 24th instant, containing proposals for a settlement of the questions in dispute between the French and English Governments respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, reached me yesterday morning, and in the afternoon of the same day I handed a copy of it to M. Ribot:

Before doing so I explained to his Excellency the nature of its alternative proposals, and laid stress on the importance attached by Her Majesty's Government to the acceptance of one or other of them, with a view to the termination, at the earliest possible date, of a situation fraught with inconvenience and confusion to all the interests affected by it, both French and English. I also dwelt on the difficulty of attempting to postpone a permanent settlement of these questions by any indefinite prolongation of the provisional arrangement which has provoked so much agitation and excitement in the colony, or of seeking such a settlement in any other arrangements which failed to free the industry and resources of a self-governing colony from the inconvenience and suffering involved in the enforcement of rights exercised by a foreign Power upon its coasts.

DESPATCHES.

I regret, however, to inform your Lordship that, notwithstanding my earnest representations in the above sense, to which M. Ribot listened with attention, his Excellency, after looking through the despatch which I then placed in his hands, at once expressed his opinion that neither of its two proposals could be regarded as acceptable.

On my asking him whether I was to consider this as a rejection of the proposals I had been instructed to urge upon his most serious consideration in view of all the circumstances fully set forth in your Lordship's despatch, his Excellency said that, of course, he could give no sort of answer off-hand to such a communication. He had barely glanced through its contents, and could only indicate the general impression they had made on him. But it would receive a definite reply after it had been submitted to his colleagues and carefully considered by the Cabinet.

He intimated, however, that he looked for a permanent settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question by means of arbitration under conditions less restricted than those which appeared to be placed on it by the terms of your Lordship's despatch.

I then pressed for a definite reply to the despatch at the earliest possible date.

M. Ribot said there would be no undue delay about it, but, as there would be no meeting of the Cabinet next week, and he was much out of health, he was about to go to the country to-morrow for a week's rest, and I must not expect any communication from him on the subject till after his return.

I have, &c.,

LYTTON.

No. 24.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Received October 6.)

MY LORD,—

PARIS, October 4, 1890.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship copy of a note in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs informs me that he has submitted the text of your Lordship's proposals for the settlement of the

DESPATCHES.

Newfoundland fishery dispute to the immediate consideration of the Minister of Marine, and promises a very early statement of the views of the French Government on the subject

I have, &c.,

LYTTON.

Enclosure in No. 24.

(TRANSLATION.)

M. Ribot to the Earl of Lytton.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,---

PARIS, October 2, 1890.

Your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me a despatch addressed to you by Lord Salisbury on the 24th ultimo, with regard to the difficulties arising out of the prosecution of the fisheries at Newfoundland.

I hasten to inform your Excellency that I have transmitted the text of this document to the Minister of Marine, with the request that he would be good enough to examine it, without the least delay, and to give it all the attention which its importance demands. I shall very shortly have the honor to inform your Excellency of the views of the Government of the Republic respecting the suggestions set forth therein.

Accept, &c.,

RIBOT.

No. 25.

The Earl of Lytton to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Received October 31.)

MY LORD,—

PARIS, October 30, 1890.

M. Ribot yesterday placed in my hands the reply of the French Government to the proposals contained in your Lordship's despatch of the 24th September last, which I communicated to His Excellency on the following day, as reported in my despatch of the 26th September, for a final settlement of all questions relating to British and French fishery rights in Newfoundland.

DESPATCHES.

In this document, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy, M. Ribot states that the Government of the Republic is unable to entertain the proposals urged on its acceptance in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, but that it is quite willing to come to some agreement with the Government of Her Majesty for a final settlement of these fishery questions, on the basis either of arbitration or of arrangements analogous in principle to those of the proposed treaty of 1885.

I have, &c.,

LYTTON.

Enclosure in No. 25.

(TRANSLATION.)

M. Ribot to the Earl of Lytton.

M. L'AMBASSADEUR,—

PARIS, October 29, 1890.

Your Excellency was good enough to communicate to me Lord Salisbury's despatch of the 24th September last, destined to convey to the Government of the Republic proposals with a view to the final settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question.

As his Lordship observes, the question is complex, and has been debated between the two Governments for many years, and though I do not feel called upon to take up here the points enumerated in Lord Salisbury's despatch as being open to discussion, it is certain that it has always been the desire of the two Governments to prevent the divergence in their views from resulting in more serious difficulties.

These conciliatory sentiments have, on various occasions, shown themselves by acts. Thus it was, without going very far back in the past, that the Government of the Republic and Her Majesty's Government were able, in 1885, to establish the bases of an understanding equally honourable and satisfactory to the interests of both parties. Thus, only last year, both Governments agreed to define the conditions of a *modus vivendi*, the observance of which, as his Lordship declares, has, on the whole, produced satisfactory results. Thus, again, it is that the instructions annually given to the commanders of the two cruisers, and the manner in which they have been understood and applied, have always obviated the apprehensions which the irritation to private interests might have aroused.

DESPATCHES.

In his despatch Lord Salisbury is good enough to recall that, in the pursuit of this work of conciliation, both Governments had, in a spirit of mutual confidence, contemplated the eventuality of a resort to arbitration. But, whilst recognizing the advantages of this mode of settlement, the Prime Minister informs us, in the note to which I have the honor to reply, that it does not appear that this solution would be in conformity with the wishes expressed by Sir William V. Whiteway and by the Newfoundland delegates; and he adds that, in order to satisfy the wishes of the colony, France should consent to surrender the rights secured to her by the Treaties; in return, the colony would be disposed either to offer facilities for the purchase of bait, or to make a reasonable money payment proportionate to the value of the advantages surrendered, and as compensation for the interests affected.

The representatives of the colony are convinced that an arrangement of this character would be profitable to France, and they are said to have been desirous that no time should be lost in submitting it to the consideration of the French Government.

The conciliatory intentions of the Government of the Republic, as I have on several occasions had the honor to observe to your Excellency, have in no way changed. Relying on the corresponding sentiments which they have always encountered on the part of Her Majesty's Ministers, they do not doubt that a favorable settlement may be once more effected, and are quite prepared to inquire into the conditions of a possible agreement.

But they do not hesitate to declare that the proposals emanating from the representatives of the colony appear to rest on a wholly inaccurate appreciation of the nature of the rights and of the importance of the interests of France, as well as on a manifest exaggeration of the evils of which the colony complains.

On this last point, I shall content myself with pointing out to your Excellency how little the complaints of the colony are consistent with the information which has reached the two Governments as to the complete harmony which has characterized the fishing operations of recent seasons.

In view of these various considerations, and notwithstanding the sincere desire of the French Government to prevent difficulties, al-

DESPATCHES.

ways regrettable in themselves, they have not felt justified in acceding to the proposals that are submitted to them to exchange their rights either for a money payment or for certain facilities with regard to the purchase of bait.

The Government of the Republic are, however, quite prepared to consider such other conditions of an agreement as may be submitted to them, whether they approximate to the bases of the scheme drawn up in 1885, or whether they aim at the eventuality of a resort to arbitration, in conformity with the preliminary opinions already exchanged on the subject between the two Governments.

Accept, &c.,

A. RIBOT.

No. 26.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received November 11.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, Nov. 10, 1890.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, a copy of a despatch which he has addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland on the subject of the proceedings which have taken place relating to the Newfoundland Fisheries question during the visit to this country of Sir William Whiteway and the other gentlemen associated with him as delegates from the Colonial Government.

I am, &c.,

BRAMSTON.

Enclosure in No. 26.

Lord Knutsford to Governor Sir T. O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, Nov. 10, 1890.

Now that Sir W. V. Whiteway and Mr. Harvey are about to return to Newfoundland, it may be convenient that I should give you some account of my communications with them and with the other delegates who accompanied them, for the purpose of representing the views of the Government and Legislature of Newfoundland with regard to those questions connected with the French fisheries which have of late assumed increased importance.

DESPATCHES.

2. I have had the advantage of receiving at this office on numerous occasions the gentlemen whom I have mentioned, and also Messrs. Bond and Emerson, and the free and prolonged discussions which have taken place with them upon the various aspects of the Fisheries question have, I trust, conduced to a much clearer understanding on both sides of the difficulties which have to be dealt with, and of the course which it may be possible to take in dealing with them.

3. I did not cause any detailed record of these interviews to be kept, as our conversations were in a great measure of a confidential nature, and it is of course unnecessary that I should report to you the statements made to me as to the colonial grievances and feelings with which you are already well acquainted. I may, however, state generally that, in addition to the complaints of unjustifiable interference on the part of the French with the colonial fishermen, the representations which were most strongly pressed upon me related to the impediments, amounting practically to a prohibition, which have hitherto precluded the colonists from utilizing the Treaty shore, and, consequently, the country behind it, for agricultural settlement or mining enterprise. Particular instances were, moreover, brought under my notice, showing that the effect of this state of things is not confined to the Treaty shore, but that the uncertainty as to the extent of French rights and the apprehension of future French complications prevent capitalists at home from investing money in the development of other parts of the island.

4. The delegates contended that it is not possible, by any reasonable interpretation of the declaration of 1783, to hold that British settlements are to be excluded from some hundreds of miles of coast-line, in order that at some few places French fishermen may be enabled to erect wooden stages for drying fish; and they urged that, while the Treaty shore is under that declaration at present closed to British subjects, the French have been allowed to exceed the privileges granted by the same declaration. They pointed out, moreover, that the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which were ceded "for the purpose of serving as a real shelter for French fishermen," and which were not to become "an object of jealousy between the two nations," have been armed, and made a commercial port for the collection and tranship-

DESPATCHES.

ment to Europe of fish, on which, under a system most injurious to the colonial trade, bounties are granted from French funds even when it is consumed outside the French dominions; and, further, that they have become a base for constant smuggling by French subjects, while the French Government have refused to admit a British Consular officer to reside there, whose presence would, to some extent, be a check upon this illicit traffic.

5. It was also represented that while anything in the nature of a British fixed establishment is made the subject of protest and complaint by the French Government and its naval officers, French buildings and a permanent French establishment have been in existence at Le Croc for many years; that this establishment contains store-houses, gardens for raising vegetables, and places for keeping cattle; and that it is maintained not by any French fishermen, but by the French Government for the use of its navy, while by the treaty the French are bound not to erect any buildings "besides stages made of boards, and huts necessary and usual for the drying of fish."

6. I am not aware that the existence of this establishment has previously been the subject of a special complaint from the colony, and I have made inquiry from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the information in that department respecting it.

7. By my despatch of the 24th June, I have already made you aware that Her Majesty's Government are fully alive to the disadvantage under which the people of Newfoundland labour owing to the existence of the ancient treaties and engagement relating to the fisheries, and that they will do their best to give effect to any reasonable wishes of the colonists in regard to them; but it must be remembered that Her Majesty's Government cannot force upon a friendly Power the renunciation of its Treaty rights, nor compel the acceptance of an interpretation of those rights which Her Majesty's Government uphold, but which is at direct variance with the interpretation upheld by that Power. I also stated that Her Majesty's Government feel confident that, in these circumstances, the people of Newfoundland will recognize the difficulties which at present surround the fishery question, and will, on further consideration, perceive that the conclusion of a strictly temporary *modus vivendi* such as has been agreed upon, involving, as it does, no surrender of British rights and

DESPATCHES.

no admission of new French claims, was the best course which was open to Her Majesty's Government both to avert possible collisions on the coast of the colony, and to give time for negotiating with the Government of France such a solution of the questions at issue as may result in a permanent, and it is to be hoped, satisfactory settlement.

8. The Prime Minister received Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Bond on the 11th August, the other delegates being unfortunately absent owing to the shortness of the notice caused by the accidental miscarriage of a letter from myself. A very interesting and important discussion took place, the details of which you will learn from Sir William Whiteway. It is sufficient for me to inform you that after full consideration of all that had been brought before him, the Marquis of Salisbury felt himself in a position to give full instructions to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, with a view to the opening of negotiations for a comprehensive settlement of the whole question of the French fishery rights, and several communications have already passed between Her Majesty's Government and the French Government on the subject of the basis upon which it might be possible to conclude such a settlement. Having regard, however, to the very large and complicated questions involved, it can hardly be anticipated that any immediate conclusion can be arrived at between the two Governments.

9. Her Majesty's Government having, as I have shown, been made fully acquainted with the views and desires of the Colony by Sir W. Whiteway and his colleagues, and having also received information from Sir James Winter and the gentlemen who came over with him, the conduct of the negotiations with the French Government must now, as you will readily understand, rest entirely in the hands of Her Majesty's Government.

Such information as I may from time to time be able to impart respecting these negotiations I shall convey to you without delay, and I shall rely upon the readiness of your Ministers to assist your Majesty's Government by supplying any suggestions or statements of facts that may from time to time appear to be required, although while confidential communications are in progress, it may not be possible

DESPATCHES.

to consult them as to the steps which should be taken, and as to the method of conducting the negotiations.

Unless it can be arranged that Her Majesty's Government should again have the advantage of the presence in this country of a delegate enjoying the confidence of your advisers, it is essential that all matters of detail should be dealt with by Her Majesty's Government, who must be trusted to act in the manner which they believe to conduce most effectually to the interests of the people of Newfoundland.

10. I must add, in conclusion, a strong expression of my sincere hope that Her Majesty's Government will receive from the entire colony a cordial and willing support, and that all classes and all sections of political opinion in the island will see the necessity of abstaining from any hasty and ill-considered action against French officers and subjects, and of avoiding any appearance of opposition, such as recent occurrences give too much reason for fearing has been advocated by some portions of the community, both towards the Queen's Government and Her Majesty's naval officers. Any such attitude can only diminish in a serious degree the prospect of attaining a satisfactory and final settlement.

I have, &c.,
KNUTSFORD.

No. 27.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.

MY LORD,—

Foreign Office, Nov. 17, 1890.

By the wish of the Newfoundland delegates, I laid before the French Government, through M. Waddington, to-day the proposal which they thought might possibly meet with the acceptance of that Government.

My previous conversations with his Excellency had not led me to be so sanguine as they appeared to be in that respect, and therefore I offered it without comment.

It was to this effect: that, in consideration of a good Bait Bill and a sum of money to be afterwards agreed upon, the French Government should abandon all their special rights on the shores or in

DESPATCHES.

the territorial waters of Newfoundland, and should also discontinue the practice of giving a bounty on fish not consumed in French territory.

M. Waddington replied that he would lay the proposal before his Government, and would communicate the answer as soon as it arrived; but that he had little hope of its being favourable.

I am, &c.,
SALISBURY.

Enclosure 5 in No. 28.

Commander Riddell to Captain Sir B. Walker.

SIR, - "PELICAN," at Sydney, C.B., October 15, 1890.

I have the honor to forward a report on the French lobster factories which have been in operation on the west coast of Newfoundland during the season of 1890, and, in doing so, I beg to submit the following remarks.

2. The factories at Port-aux-Choix (2), Barred Harbor, Bartlett's Harbor, and Brig Bay, which were working last year, have continued in operation this season. That of St. John's Harbor appears to have been merged into the large factory at Barred Harbor, which is also fed by catches of lobsters made at Sesostris Bay. The number of factories working this year is equal to that of last season, in consequence of the erection of a new factory at Clambank Cove, on the mainland, a short distance north of Red Island.

3. There do not appear to be any difference in the factories from previous years, and all must be considered as pertaining to a permanent character, and therefore a violation of treaty rights.

4. A larger number of men have been employed in lobster catching and preserving this year than formerly, for last year 131 French was the total number; this season it was 142 French and 10 natives, the latter being employed in Clambank Cove factory.

The fishing has not been so successful as that of last year, as will be seen from the attached report, the information in which was furnished by the managers of the respective factories.

DESPATCHES.

5. I have not heard of any projected French factories on the north-west coast of Newfoundland; but two are spoken of further south, one in Port-à-Port, and one near Cape George and Red Island.

6. The number of cases of lobsters packed by the present Brig Bay factory, when established in White Bay in 1888, was 300.

I have, &c.,

D. M. N. RIDDEL.

Enclosure 1 in No. 29.

Captain Sir B. Walker to Vice-Admiral Watson.

SIR,—

“EMERALD,” at Halifax, October 22, 1890.

In forwarding the correspondence with the French Commodore on the working of the *modus vivendi*, I have the honor to offer the following explanations:—

1. On the opening of the season I found that there were in all about forty factories in different stages of advancement, and of these about thirty-five were desirous of operating; as a set-off against this great number of English there was only one French factory, and that of small dimensions. Should the French senior officer, therefore, withhold his assent and desire the arrangement to be carried out in its entirety, the hardship entailed would be very great and, in many instances, cause the ruin of the small proprietors.

2. The question, also, of the transference of ownership of a factory from an English subject to a firm claiming to be French, and to have the factory worked under that nationality, further complicated matters, it being situated in the midst of several new English ones.

3. Under the above circumstances, I considered it my duty to see the French senior officer, and to make the most advantageous terms possible for Newfoundland.

4. The entire negotiations were carried out verbally, and the exchange of letters that took place was the outcome of decisions previously agreed on. The result of the conference was that, in consideration of the recognizing of the new French factory, no objections would be made to the small English ones, which were to be treated as non-existent. The Commodore further explained, in view of the

DESPATCHES.

great number of new English establishments, he must formally request the closing of the three he notified; he also mentioned that he believed that there were several to the north of Bonne Bay, and he would probably have to request that some of these be closed.

I then informed him that in the case of three, which he requested me to name in my letter, building operations had been suspended since March, and therefore they could not, in any case, be ready for some time.

5. The new French factory was formally exchanged with an English one, and on my representation of the circumstances relating to the supposed transfer of the McFatrige factory, the Commodore informed me he did not recognize it as a French establishment.

6. The next question that presented itself was the allotment of fishing grounds; this, in the case of St. Margaret's Bay and to the north, owing to the harmony that prevailed, was unnecessary. At John Meagher's Cove, where a boundary already existed, I have had to give way to the disadvantage of the English factory.

The enclosed tracing explains matters. The French senior officer stated that last season he claimed the boundary marked in black, whereas I gave that marked in red, so the dotted line was accepted by both.

7. By the above arrangements, which permitted the intermixing of the French and English trawls in St. Margaret's Bay and to the north, complaints of hindrance to the legitimate French fishing were avoided, and, by a compromise in John Meagher's Cove, which satisfied the French, the chance of like complaints on this portion of the coast was avoided.

8. The *modus vivendi* was, I regret to say, broken by McDonald, who has a factory in St. George's Bay on the north side; this closed on the receipt of the order on the 17th June, and remained so until I had left the vicinity, when he recommenced operations; but, being on a small scale, he did so unobserved. Mr. Chetwynd, of Halifax, also transferred a portion of his factory from Current Island to Caribou Point, Castor's River, in the middle of August; but Lieutenant Weigall, on the receipt of the Commodore's letter, very rightly went immediately and ordered him to stop building operations. This he

DESPATCHES.

promised to do, and when I visited the place on the 19th September no further work had been done on it. The building erected was the cook-house; the factory proper had not been commenced.

9. With reference to the factories mentioned in the correspondence, I would observe the Coal River one did not come under the prohibition, as it was in operation in June, 1889, though it had escaped our notice.

The factory at Eddy's Cove, belonging to Mr. Young, I arranged at Halifax in April last, should have no further steps taken towards its completion.

When the *Emerald* and *Pelican* visited Cow Head, Fearn's factory was incomplete, and no one there. However, it worked later on in the season, and was not objected to by the Commodore; but I am not sure that he visited the place.

No attempt was made to proceed with the buildings at Pond's River, the stage being the only visible portion. Mr. Fearn verbally informed me that he did not complete it, as the traps of the Port Saunder's factory occupied the fishing-grounds.

10. I would most respectfully offer the following suggestions:—

Should no permanent arrangement with reference to the lobster industry be arrived at before the commencement of next season, I think the *status quo* of 1890 should be maintained.

Lobster factories or fisheries not forbidden during this season should be permitted to continue their operations, but no new fisheries nor any transference of factories or fisheries to other sites should be permitted pending a final settlement of the question.

11. Some of the factories at present working, as well as those preparing to do so next season, have the express intention of endeavouring to obtain damages by legal process should the naval officers interfere with their operations. I consider it would be for the general good, and more likely to insure tranquility on the coast, if powers, about which there could be no question, were given to naval officers for carrying out treaty obligations, and giving effect to any arrangement that might be entered into between the respective Governments. It would also stop this speculative trade for damages which has been embarked on, encouraged by the present situation

DESPATCHES.

and the false statements circulated in the local press, and inserted in the London *Standard*, that damages had been voluntarily paid to James Baird on account of my action in closing the Fischel's Brook factory.

12. Finally, I have much pleasure in testifying to the harmonious working of the arrangement, and the cordial relations that have existed between the officers of the two nations. The conciliatory attitude of the French Commodore, and the officers under him, and the forbearing manner in which they have conducted their duties, notwithstanding considerable provocation due to the misrepresentations of the press, have caused this season, I believe, to be one of the quietest of late years.

I have, &c.,

B. W. WALKER.

No. 32.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received November 29.)

SIR,—

DOWNING STREET, November 28, 1890.

With reference to the negotiations with the Government of France for a settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, the paraphrase of a telegram which his Lordship has addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Enclosure in No. 32.

Lord Knutsford to Governor Sir T. O'Brien.

[Telegraphic.]

DOWNING STREET, November 27, 1890.

In pursuance of the wish of the delegates from Newfoundland who were lately in England, Her Majesty's Government have proposed to the French Government to accept a pecuniary indemnity and a statutory permission to purchase bait as a consideration for renoun-

DESPATCHES.

cing their alleged rights upon the coast and territorial waters of Newfoundland, and abolishing the bounty upon all fish not consumed in French dominions. These proposals have not been accepted. The Government of France intimate that for the settlement of the question they are willing to proceed either by agreement on the lines of the Convention of 1885 or by arbitration. Her Majesty's Government are willing to take whichever of these courses may be preferred by the colony. But either course will probably occupy a considerable time. An agreement requires lengthened negotiation, and unless a very large discretion indeed is given to the arbitrator, the preparations for submission to arbitration must be lengthy. A renewal of the *modus vivendi* so as to give time for further action is therefore indispensable. But after what has taken place, to renew it would be useless, unless statutory force is given to its provisions. I very earnestly press upon your Government to procure the necessary legislation; the power of Her Majesty's Government to bring this controversy to a satisfactory conclusion will be seriously diminished by a refusal.

No. 33.

(TRANSLATION.)

M. Waddington to the Marquis of Salisbury.

(Received December 2.)

M. LE MARQUIS,—

LONDON, November 29, 1890.

I did not fail to submit to the consideration of the Government of the Republic the proposed arrangement which your Lordship did me the honor to discuss with me on the 17th instant, with a view to putting an end to the difficulties encountered by our fishermen in the exercise of their rights in Newfoundland.

In the course of last month the British Ambassador at Paris had already transmitted to his Excellency, M. Ribot, a note from your Lordship containing overtures in the same sense. These overtures were not favorably received, as appeared from the reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs dated the 29th October, but Lord Lytton on this occasion will have again seen proofs of the conciliatory spirit which has never ceased to animate the Government of the Republic in the discussion of this important question.

DESPATCHES.

The proposals which you requested me, in my turn, to communicate to M. Ribot differ from those transmitted to him by Lord Lytton, which contemplated, in exchange for the abandonment of our rights on the "French Shore," either a pecuniary indemnity or the grant of facilities to our fishermen for the purchase of bait, whereas your Lordship now offers us the above-mentioned indemnity and facilities, but demands in return, with the abandonment of our rights on the "French Shore," the abolition of the bounties which encourage in France the exportation of cod to the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

I did not think it necessary to await the instructions of M. Ribot before warning you of the reception which, in my opinion, these latter proposals could not fail to meet on the part of the Government of the Republic, and I did not conceal from your Lordship that they certainly could not constitute the basis of negotiation which both parties are endeavoring to arrive at. The reply which I have received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs to my above-mentioned communication entirely confirms my expectations.

I will not again discuss the question of the purchase of our rights and of the facilities which the Colonial Government of Newfoundland would undertake to afford to our fishermen with regard to bait; your Lordship is acquainted with our views on this subject.

As regards the abolition of our bounties, I shall confine myself to pointing out to you that this question could not form a basis of discussion, not only because it is a matter of internal administration, but because the French Parliament has only recently pronounced in favor of the maintenance of bounties. It would not, therefore, be in the power of the Government of the Republic to modify our tariffs in favor of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, and to the detriment of our fishermen.

Such is the reply, M. le Marquis, which I am authorized to make to the proposed arrangement of which you have been good enough to trace the main features. This project emanates from the delegates of Newfoundland, and is, therefore, almost solely inspired by the interests of the colony; it does not take into consideration, so to speak, our interests, which are, nevertheless, considerable, and recognized, moreover, by the treaties and guaranteed by the twofold signature of the French and English Governments. Under these circumstances I can

DESPATCHES.

only renew the assurance which I have had the honor on several occasions to give to you, that we are always ready to consider the best means of attaining an agreement with the Government of Her Majesty, but it is a matter of course that this understanding can only be reached if the rights and interests of the two parties are equitably balanced, and concessions are not expected from the French Government to which they could not possibly subscribe. I feel assured, M. le Marquis, that by making an appeal to your high sense of impartiality it will be possible in a short time to put an end to the difficulties the final solution of which the Government of the Republic have long pursued with unquestionable good-will.

I have, &c.,

WADDINGTON.

No. 34.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received December 12.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, December 11, 1890.

With reference to the letter from this Department of the 28th ultimo, inclosing the paraphrase of a telegram addressed to the Governor of Newfoundland communicating to him the views of the French Government upon the proposals for a settlement of the Newfoundland Fishery question, made by the delegates of the Colonial Government recently in this country, I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you the paraphrase of a telegram received from the Governor in reply, conveying the decision of his Ministers in regard to the suggestions for arbitration and a renewal of the *modus vivendi*.

The reply appears to Lord Knutsford to make it necessary for Her Majesty's Government to procure, before the commencement of the next fishing season, such Imperial legislation as may be necessary to enable Her Majesty's officers to enforce the obligations of this country in connection with the French rights of fishery on the Newfoundland coasts, and his Lordship is considering the draft of a Bill for this purpose, which he hopes to be able to submit very shortly for the consideration of the Marquis of Salisbury.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure in No. 34.

Governor Sir T. O'Brien to Lord Knutsford.

(Received December 5, 1890.)

[Telegraphic.]

Ministers desire to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the rejection by the colony of the Arrangement of 1885 as constituting a reply to the second proposal of the French Government for a settlement based upon that Arrangement. With respect to the proposal for a settlement by arbitration, if it is upon the basis proposed by delegates in July last, my Ministers assent; if otherwise, they wish for information as to the meaning of the phrase "settlement by arbitration." My Government cannot assent to any arbitration which does not include the withdrawal of the French from the coast; that the granting of facilities for procuring bait be considered only with the modification of bounties. Whilst my Ministers recognize the necessity for sufficient time being allowed for complete negotiations after they take definite form, they beg to remind Her Majesty's Government of the emphatic protests made by them, the Legislature, and the public, as well as by the delegates, against the *modus vivendi*, as being most hostile to interests of colony, and they are not, therefore, prepared to give legislative sanction to the *modus vivendi*.

No. 37.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received January 6.)

SIR,—

Downing Street, January 5, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to transmit to you, for the information of the Marquis of Salisbury, copies of the reports of the naval officers on the Newfoundland fisheries for last season.

Copies of these reports have been forwarded to the Governor of the Colony in a despatch, of which I am to inclose a copy, calling the attention of his Government to certain points in them; and Lord Knutsford has informed the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that he concurs in their proposal to express approval of the proceedings of the officers.

I am to request that you will invite Lord Salisbury's attention to paragraph 2 of Sir B. Walker's letter as to the detrimental effects of

DESPATCHES.

the illicit traffic in spirits conducted by the masters of certain French vessels frequenting the coast. It is for his Lordship's consideration whether this matter should not be brought to the notice of the French Government, with a view to securing their co-operation in putting down this traffic by restrictions on the export of spirits from Saint Pierre and Miquelon.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

Enclosure 1 in No. 37.
Admiralty to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 21, 1890.

I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit herewith, for the perusal of the Secretary of State, a letter from the Vice-Admiral in command of the North American Station, dated the 5th instant, on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries.

A letter from the captain of Her Majesty's ship *Emerald*, dated the 29th October, forwarding his report on the fishery season of 1890, which formed the inclosures to the Commander-in-chief's letter before quoted, is also attached.

My Lords desire me to add that they propose to approve of the proceedings of the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships engaged on the Newfoundland fisheries this season, and they will be glad to learn if the Secretary of State concurs in this approval.

I am, &c.,
EVAN MACGREGOR.

Enclosure 2 in No. 37.
Vice-Admiral Watson to Admiralty.

"BELLEROPHON," at Halifax, Nova Scotia,
November 5, 1890.

SIR,—

I have the honor to submit reports on the Newfoundland fisheries for the season 1890, from Captain Sir Baldwin W. Walker, Bart., of Her Majesty's ship *Emerald*, and the officers commanding Her Majesty's ships *Pelican* and *Forward*, who were serving under his orders.

DESPATCHES.

2. In my letter of the 10th December, 1889, (paragraph 4), forwarding the reports for the year 1889, I advocated the establishment of telegraphic communication between Brig Bay and Port Saunders, but this has not been done, and Sir Baldwin Walker reports having found the want of it most inconvenient; I therefore again strongly recommend it being at once established.

3. The coal depôt at Port Saunders has been established, and has proved of the utmost benefit.

4. Whilst controversy is going on, it is absolutely necessary to have a steam-boat employed on the coast, with head-quarters at Port Saunders, and I would strongly recommend that a picket-boat should be sent from England early next spring, so that she may be fitted under Captain Walker's supervision to take the place of second-class torpedo-boat No. 62, which was lost.

5. As will be observed by Sir Baldwin Walker's report, paragraph 9, no steps whatever have been taken in respect to the marking of schooners, and I would most earnestly suggest the desirability of the Newfoundland Government being called upon to enforce this very necessary provision.

6. The season has passed off quietly, and this is due to the great moderation evinced by the French Commodore and his officers, and to the tact shown by Sir Baldwin Walker, to whom great credit is due, and he appears to have worked most harmoniously with his French *confreres* assisted by Commander Riddel, of Her Majesty's ship *Pelican*, and Lieutenant Gray, of Her Majesty's ship *Forward*.

I have, &c.,

G. W. WATSON.

Enclosure 3 in No. 37.

Captain Sir B. Walker to Vice-Admiral Watson.

"EMERALD," at Halifax, N.S.,

October 29, 1890.

SIR,—

Herewith I beg to forward the Fishery reports of Her Majesty's ships *Emerald*, *Pelican* and *Forward*, employed on the Newfoundland Division during the season of the present year.

DESPATCHES.

2. Her Majesty's ships *Pelican* and *Forward* have been stationed almost entirely on the portion of the coast subject to Treaty obligations.

3. Both Commander Riddel and Lieutenant-Commander Gray have done their work zealously, and ably seconded my efforts to obtain full information on the allocation of the inhabitants of the Treaty shore. Of the north-east portion, of which less is known, a very rough estimate of the agricultural value of the land was attempted. This, with other information at present incomplete, I hope to forward shortly.

4. The season has been, till the latter part, a fine one, and comparatively free from fogs, but large quantities of ice were met with throughout, which rendered navigation dangerous. The Straits of Belle Isle were not clear till July, and even to the end of September icebergs of large size and in great numbers were met with.

5. The number of occupied French rooms on the north-east coast has further decreased, there being four this year against six last, and of these one was only occupied till the 25th July, the crew going on the Banks after that date. On the west coast there has been an increase in the numbers, the lobster factories at Brig Bay and John Meagher's Cove having men engaged in the cod-fishing, in addition to the lobster industry.

6. Sixteen French vessels visited St. George's Bay, but only thirteen for bait; of these, never more than twelve were present at one time, and they had obtained all they required by the 26th May. Several American and Canadian vessels likewise came to this bay for baiting purposes.

The other occurrences at this place have formed the subject of separate reports.

7. I would call especial attention to Lieutenant-Commander Gray's report with respect to the size of the mesh of cod-traps and nets used on the north-east coast; it is not to be wondered that the shore-fishing should fail year after year when such ruinous methods are pursued.

Although ground bultows, which catch the spawning fish, may not be injurious where proper means of regulating the fishery exist, when used in conjunction with cod-traps and other nets, the meshes

DESPATCHES.

of which are small enough to catch the immature fish, nothing but exhaustion can result, and that such is the case in some of the bays of Newfoundland I do not think will be denied by any one. The east coast is the one that has especially suffered, and is the coast on which nets, &c., of illegal size have been principally used. In the Fishery Report of 1883 attention is called to the illegality of the nets due to the smallness of the mesh, showing the evil to be of some standing.

The jigger to which Commander Graham called attention last year—and of which the French Commodore complains—this should also be made illegal.

Cod-seines and cod-nets are condemned as most injurious by all the fishermen whose opinion is reliable.

I believe it is contemplated by the Legislature to give local option in the matter of the methods of fishing. I feel sure it would be most beneficial and popular, for in many places they already have local regulations, though unable to enforce them should one of the community prove obstinate. But no legislation of this sort is of much real use that does not deal with the question of the wandering schooners; these follow the fish to the detriment of the residents, disregarding all laws.

8. The rivers are gradually being ruined by the systematic barring and netting, the cod-traps lending valuable aid in hastening the extinction of salmon.

9. The nameless vessels have again formed the subject of written and verbal complaints on the part of the French senior officer. Several of these vessels have no papers, no colours, and are not properly marked, turning wreckers when opportunity offers, and committing acts which are an outrage to civilization, and which would be tolerated in no other country or colony. Affidavits of the masters of several vessels improperly marked have been obtained, showing that the Custom-house authorities took no measures for enforcing even the present inadequate laws.

In some instances vessels had a Custom-house clearance, but no registry or colours.

The fact of the *Ready*, in 1889, having marked some of the offending vessels which she met at Kirpon is given as a proof that they were unable to comply, but I beg to submit that this inference

DESPATCHES.

is not a correct one, for Kirpon, being on the Treaty shore, was neither their port of registry nor of clearance, and that some are marked, or partially so, shows it is not inability but wilful culpability.

10. The alleged interference by the traps of the Port Saunders factory, and the working of the *modus vivendi*, have formed the subject of special letters.

11. A quarrel which commenced in 1889 between Capt. Philippe, *Prud'homme* of Brig Bay, and Louis Gareau, about the price to be paid for the use of Garoux's fishing stage, and the amount of compensation for some smuggled brandy which was stolen by some of Philippe's men, at one time threatened to become a serious menace to the otherwise quiet season. I was, however, able to arrange it by arbitration, and the sum of 20 dollars was paid Gareau in satisfaction of all claims for 1889.

I, at the same time, desire to call attention to statement of account on p. 25, which speaks for itself. I may add that this illicit traffic in spirits is especially detrimental, and adds much to the poverty and misery of the inhabitants.

12. The correspondence on the supposed outrages by the French at Port-à-Port shows how garbled were the accounts of the various incidents as published by the press. These descriptions were truthful as compared with some of the reports, for which, in many cases, there was absolutely no foundation, the announcements often emanating from the agents or members of a rejected political party.

13. A further report as to the French fishery and claims for compensation for lobster factories which closed owing to the *modus vivendi* will be forwarded as soon as all the necessary details are obtained.

14. The torpedo-boat which was this season stationed on the north-west coast, with her head-quarters at Port Saunders, I found of the greatest assistance, the fact of her having steamed since leaving Halifax till she broke down off Port-à-Port, when the low-pressure cylinder cover cracked, upwards of 2,500 miles, shows her utility.

I have much pleasure in bringing to your notice the satisfactory manner in which Lieutenant Weigall performed, for a second time, the special duties intrusted to him.

I have, &c.,

B. W. WALKER.

DESPATCHES.

Enclosure 4 in No. 37.

General Remarks.

The season on the Banks has been a very poor one, worse than last year. Six Newfoundland bankers were missing when I left St. John's; five since the gale of the 25th September.

The shore fishery has been only fair, but better than the previous season; on portions of the Treaty shore it has been very fair, especially in the neighbourhood of Saint George's Bay and Port-à-Port. The French at Red Island have not done well. At Port-au-Choix, at the commencement of the season, cod was very plentiful, but during the latter part bait was scarce, and comparatively little was done after the middle of August.

The early herring were abundant in St. George's Bay, though late in striking in, but the price is low.

The salmon fishery on the east coast is the best for the last ten years, notwithstanding large quantities of ice late in June, which interfered considerably with the nets.

Capelin were plentiful on the east coast, but not so on the west. Squid were scarce throughout the Treaty shore.

The season on the Labrador, though very late in commencing, has been one of the best for twenty years, the take of cod exceeding last year's catch by about 50 per cent.; the fish were also much finer and thicker than usual, but the herring were scarce.

A small portion of this coast, of which Red Bay is the centre, was the exception to the general rule; on this portion the cod fishing was a failure, and herring very scarce. The people will, in consequence, require assistance during the coming winter.

B. W. WALKER,
Captain, H.M.S. "Emerald."

Enclosure 21 in No. 37.

Lord Knutsford to Governor Sir T. O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, Jan. 5, 1891.

I have the honor to transmit, for communication to your Ministers, copies received through the Admiralty of reports in connection

DESPATCHES.

with the Newfoundland fisheries, and the proceedings of Her Majesty's ships for their protection during the season of 1890.

I have again to invite the attention of your Ministers to some of the points which I brought to your notice when forwarding similar reports in respect of the season of 1889.

They will not fail to observe that Vice-Admiral Watson renews his recommendation as to the establishment of telegraphic communication between Brig Bay and Port Saunders. I regret that your Ministers have not as yet taken any steps in this matter, the importance of which, in the interests of the proper regulation of the fisheries and the preservation of peace, is pointed out in these reports, and I trust that before the next season commences they will have given effect to the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

The subject of the marking of fishing vessels, as to which I addressed you in my despatch already referred to, is again raised by these reports. It would appear that, in disregard of the orders issued by your Ministers, the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act on this point are still largely neglected. I need not remind your Ministers of the complaints made by the inhabitants of various parts of the coast, as well as by the French, as to the lawless proceedings of these unmarked vessels, and I trust that your Ministers will not only compel a stringent compliance with the Merchant Shipping Act, but will supplement that Act by a measure dealing with the smaller vessels to which that Act does not apply.

The only other point to which I have to call special attention is the question of the employment of cod-traps, bultows, and jiggers. There can be no question as to the advisability in the permanent interests of the fishery of enforcing stringent regulations as to the use of these instruments, if not prohibiting them altogether, and I should be glad if your Government would take the matter into consideration, with a view to its being permanently settled in a manner consistent with due preservation of the fishery, in which so great a part of the interests of the colony is involved.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

DESPATCHES.

No. 38.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

SIR,—

Foreign Office, January 10, 1891.

With reference to your letter of the 17th November last, inclosing a copy of Captain Sir B. Walker's report of the 22nd October last, upon the working of the *modus vivendi* during the late fishing season in Newfoundland waters, I am directed by the Marquis of Salisbury to state to you that it appears to his Lordship that Sir B. Walker has shown much tact and discretion in his dealings with the French Naval authorities, and with the local fishermen.

I am, therefore, to request you to move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to convey to that officer a formal approval of his proceedings, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.,

T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 39.

The Marquis of Salisbury to the Earl of Lytton.

MY LORD,—

Foreign Office, January 14, 1891.

I learn from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies that, in a recent report by Captain Sir B. Walker, the Senior Naval Officer on the Newfoundland station, notice is again drawn to the illicit traffic in spirits which is being carried on in Newfoundland by the masters of certain French vessels frequenting the coast.

Sir B. Walker states that, in settling by arbitration a dispute between Captain Philippe, *Prud'homme* of Brig Bay, and Lewis Garrow, a small local trader, he had received a schedule showing that no less than 92 quarts of brandy had been received by Garrow from Philippe in exchange for miscellaneous stores supplied in May 1889.

This case is an instance of a constant and general practice to which the attention of the French Government has formerly been more than once drawn; and it will be remembered that in the course of the negotiations at Paris, which resulted in the unratified arrangement of 1885, the French Commissioners were authorized by their Government to declare that, immediately after the ratification of that

DESPATCHES.

arrangement, instructions would be sent to the Commandant of the colony at St. Pierre and Miquelon for the prohibition to schooners and boats fitted out there for fishing purposes to ship a greater amount of spiritous liquors than should be deemed necessary for the requirements of the crew.

Although the Convention has never come into effect, Her Majesty's Government cannot doubt that the French Government will be ready to do what is in their power to prevent a trade which is not only injurious to the revenues of the British colony, but indirectly tends to the increase of misery and destitution amongst the inhabitants of the coast, and leads not unfrequently to disputes between British and French subjects.

They have the more reason for confidence in this respect, as the French Declaration of Versailles of 1783 contained a pledge of "constant attention to prevent the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations."

I have to request your Excellency to call the attention of the French Government to the continued existence of this illicit traffic, and to press urgently for the adoption by them of adequate measures for its repression.

I am, &c.,

SALISBURY.

No. 40.

Lord Knutsford to Governor Sir T. O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, January 15, 1891.

I duly received your despatch of the 25th June last, inclosing an address to the Queen passed on the 10th of that month by the Legislative Council and Assembly of Newfoundland, having reference to the French rights of fishery on that part of the coasts of Newfoundland, and to the *modus vivendi* concluded with the French Government for the fishing season of last year in connection with the lobster fisheries.

I had opportunities of mentioning this subject to the delegates of the Colonial Government while they were in this country, and it did not appear to me desirable to reply in detail to that address while other points more urgently requiring attention were under consideration.

DESPATCHES.

The address commences by referring to the previous address passed by both Houses of the Legislature in 1889, which denies the right of the French to take lobsters or to erect factories for their preservation; it alludes to the reply returned to that address which expressed the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government in this view; and proceeds to express surprise and alarm at the arrangement made for a temporary *modus vivendi*. After stating that there is no law under which the French are permitted to erect lobster factories on any part of the coast of Newfoundland, the address goes on to submit that the Colonial Legislature has full power to legislate for the fisheries, and refers to two Acts passed in the sessions of 1889 and 1890 for creating a Fisheries Commission, and for repealing the Act prohibiting the use of cod-traps.

With regard to the proposal for submitting the question of the lobster fishery to arbitration, the address affirms that there is no question for arbitration, and that the colony "would be satisfied with nothing short of the immediate removal of every French lobster factory from the shores of Newfoundland." After offering observations on the effect of the French bounties and the exaggerated pretensions of the French in regard to their Treaty rights, and upon the refusal of the French Government to allow a British Consul at St. Pierre and Miquelon, which islands are alleged to be the centres of smuggling, the address concludes by praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to assent to the two Acts above referred to, and that Her Majesty will relieve Newfoundland from its most anomalous and injurious position in relation to the French claims.

Her Majesty's Government have given the views put forward in this address their very careful consideration, and on many of the points referred to therein as regards the French rights of fishery on the coast they are in accord with the opinions of the two Houses of the Legislature, as is shown in the voluminous correspondence with the French Government, which was presented to the Imperial Government last session; but Her Majesty's Government regret to observe that the Legislature of Newfoundland fails to appreciate the difficulty of urging its views on the Government of France, inasmuch as that Government places a very different construction on the language of the Treaties and Declarations in regard to the rights of French subjects.

DESPATCHES.

In regard to the lobster fisheries question, Her Majesty's Government agree that the French have no right to erect on the coast lobster factories, or, indeed, any constructions other than those specified in the Treaties; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the British Declaration of 1783 undertakes that "in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner by their competition the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, which is granted to them upon the coasts of the Island of Newfoundland; and he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed"; and the French Government contends that the British lobster factories, which are alleged to interfere with the French fishing operations, are consequently altogether unlawful, and should be removed.

Whilst this difference of opinion exists between the two Governments, it is impossible for Her Majesty's Government, as was pointed out in my despatch of the 10th November last,* to "force upon a friendly Power the renunciation of its Treaty rights, or to compel the acceptance of an interpretation of those rights which Her Majesty's Government uphold, but which is at direct variance with the interpretation upheld by that Power."

I request that you will communicate that despatch to the Legislature, as well as my despatch to you of the 24th June last. The former explains the result of the interviews which took place with the delegates of the Colonial Government who were recently in this country, and the latter was written in reply to the petition to the Queen, signed by a large number of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, and deals with some of the points to which the present Address refers.

In accordance with the wish of the delegates, Her Majesty's Government lately proposed to the French Government that they should accept a pecuniary indemnity and a statutory permission to purchase bait, as a consideration for renouncing their alleged rights upon the coast and territorial waters of Newfoundland, and abolishing the bounty upon all fish not consumed in French dominions. Her Majesty's Government regret, however, that these proposals have not been accepted.

*See enclosure No. 26.

DESPATCHES.

With regard to the prayer of the petition, that Her Majesty's assent may be given to the two Acts of the Colonial Legislature, respecting the use of cod-traps and the Fisheries Commission, you will inform the Legislature that Her Majesty's Government cannot depart from the instructions which have already been communicated to you with reference to these Acts.

You will inform the Legislature that the Address has been presented to the Queen, who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

I am, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

No. 41.

[Copy.]

Lord Knutsford to Governor Sir T. O'Brien.

SIR, -

DOWNING STREET, 19th January, 1891.

With reference to my telegram of the 5th of November last, and to your reply of the 5th December, relating to the proposals for a settlement of the Newfoundland fishery question with France, I have the honor to transmit to you, for communication to your Government, a copy of a letter addressed to this office by direction of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and of the reply which I have caused to be made to it. The former sets forth the reasons which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, now render it necessary, as stated in my telegram of the 23rd instant, to refer to arbitration the most urgent matters in dispute between the British and French Governments, and to apply to Parliament for powers for securing the performance of international obligations.

I have, &c.,

Governor Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G., &c.

KNUTSFORD.

Enclosure 1 in No. 41.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

SIR,—

FOREIGN OFFICE, January 16, 1891.

The telegrams which have recently been received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies from Newfoundland show that the course of action suggested by his Lordship to the Government and Legisla-

DESPATCHES.

ture of that colony is not likely to meet with acceptance at their hands, and I am desired by the Marquis of Salisbury to request that you will call Lord Knutsford's attention to the mode in which those replies affect the foreign relations of this country.

The rights which were reserved to France on the western shore of Newfoundland when the portions of the island in French occupation were surrendered in 1713, and which have been confirmed and developed by subsequent international stipulations, were imperfectly defined; and the obscurity of the language used has long been felt to be a serious practical inconvenience. For the past sixty years constant efforts have been made to clear up the disputed points, and to substitute a series of precise rules for the vaguely-worded engagements which at present exist. The views of the colonists on the one hand, and of the French Government on the other, however, have diverged so widely that, up to very recently, negotiations were wholly unsuccessful. In 1885, an arrangement dealing equitably with all the points in dispute was negotiated by Commissioners appointed by Earl Granville, and a modification of it framed to suit the wishes expressed by the Colonial Government was sanctioned by Lord Salisbury shortly after the change of Government in that year. But though it was signed by the Commissioners of England and France, it took no practical effect. Before its signature, it had received the approbation of the Government of the island; but a general election and a change of Ministry took place there; and after the signature, the colony, acting under a power reserved to it by Her Majesty's Government, refused its assent to the arrangement which the two Governments had made.

The language of the Colonial Government has been uniformly adverse to any attempt to revive the stipulations which were thus condemned; nor have they suggested any others of a similar kind for the acceptance of the Government of France. During the present year, two members of the Colonial Government who were in England suggested that an attempt to close the controversy should be made, by asking the Government of France to accept, in lieu of all their rights on the shore or in the waters of Newfoundland, some pecuniary satisfaction, and a perpetual engagement to permit the supply of bait to French fishermen for fishing in the open sea. This suggestion, however, was fettered by a stipulation that the French Government

DESPATCHES.

should abandon the system of bounties by which they at present encourage the importation of fish by French fishermen into foreign markets, or should at least limit its application to fish actually consumed in French territory. These proposals, as Lord Knutsford is aware, have been unequivocally declined by the Government of France.

It may be concluded, therefore, that the resources of direct negotiation have been exhausted, and that no method of bringing the controversy to an end by any proposal on the part of Her Majesty's Government to the French Republic now remains. The only method of doing so which is now apparently open to us is to refer the disputed points of Treaty interpretation to an arbitrator, and to obtain his decision as to the real signification of the stipulations by which this country is bound. In 1889 the conviction had forced itself upon Her Majesty's Government that recourse to this mode of settlement was likely to become inevitable in respect to the lobster fishery, and unofficial discussions had taken place with the representatives of the French Republic in this country, which appeared to make it probable that no great difficulty would be found in devising a reference to an arbitrator which should be mutually satisfactory. The colony, however, showed itself very adverse to arbitration, and at the request of the Colonial Ministry the matter was put off until after the visit of Sir William Whiteway and Mr. Harvey to this country, in order to give them an opportunity of making proposals by which, in their belief, the difficulty could be arranged. Experience has shown that hope to be unfounded. We are in the presence of the same state of facts as those which confronted us in the winter of 1889. The differences between the conception formed of the meaning of the Treaties by the colonists and that formed by the French authorities have become so sharp, and apply to practical interests so urgent, that unless they can be settled, disorders and conflicts of a serious kind are almost certain to ensue. In view of this state of facts, Her Majesty's Government have asked the colony to co-operate for the purpose of negotiation or of arbitration; and, in the latter event, to give legal validity to some intermediate arrangement which should keep the conflicting interests apart until a settlement has been made. In reply to this request, the Colonial Government have taken up an argumentative position which had been more than once obscurely indicated, but never so frankly avowed until now. They do not seek for any interpretation of the

DESPATCHES.

Treaty stipulations which regulate the rights of the French upon the western shore, and they will not co-operate in any form of accommodation, be it by negotiations or be it by arbitration, which has not the cessation of those rights as an indispensable condition. They dispute the French view of the Treaties; but they object to have the dispute decided by the only peaceful method known to International Law, unless the French will accept a condition which we have no right to impose, and which the French Government have declared in the plainest terms their intention of refusing. This determination by the Colonial Government is expressed with a clearness and an emphasis which unfortunately leaves no room for doubt as to its signification.

It is impossible not to sympathize with the colonists in their impatience at the burden of stipulations which seriously interfere both with the economical development of the island and with the prosecution of its most important industry. It is deeply to be regretted that advantage was not taken on the occasions on which, without difficulty, the rights of the French might either have been extinguished, or at least defined. But we have to deal with the facts as they stand before us. The issue raised by the attitude of the colony is no longer the question which is the right interpretation of the summary language used by the Treaty of Utrecht or the Declarations of Versailles. It is the question whether the French shall be allowed to exercise any rights whatever over the western shore and its territorial waters.

The existence of some French rights, whatever their exact interpretation may be, is a matter of absolute certainty. The signature of England has been pledged again and again to their acknowledgment. They cannot be repudiated so long as the binding force of any Treaty obligations made in the past is admitted. The honour of England is committed to the acceptance of them, and the nation certainly would never consent to a breach with France incurred in the support of what would be a plain infraction of Treaty right.

It is quite conceivable that the Colonial Ministers should dislike to incur any responsibility in support of the Treaty rights which they have no interest in upholding, and the cogency of which may be imperfectly understood by the population of Newfoundland. But their refusal to give us their co-operation in the matter does not relieve this country from the obligations which it has incurred.

DESPATCHES.

Lord Salisbury considers that Her Majesty's Government must take the shortest and plainest method of ascertaining what our international engagements in this matter are, and of carrying those engagements into effect. It appears to him that no time should now be lost in making proposals to the French Government which may lead to arbitration upon, at all events, the most urgent of the matters which are in contest between them. It is hardly to be hoped that this process can be complete before the ensuing fishing season commences. It may be therefore necessary to conclude some intermediate arrangement, which probably would follow the lines of the arrangement made last year, omitting those portions of it which have become inapplicable through the lapse of time. It will be necessary to apply to Parliament to obtain the powers for giving effect to any such arrangement, as it appears from the course of legal proceedings that there is at least doubt whether our officers, in taking steps for that purpose, would be adequately protected against an action at law. The Statute of the fifth year of George IV's reign, which, unfortunately, was allowed to lapse, will probably furnish the best model for legislation upon this point; and it is to be observed that such legislation only aims at securing the performance of international obligations, and does not interfere with the internal affairs of the island.

I am, &c.,

T. H. SANDERSON.

Enclosure No. 2 in No. 41.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.

(Received January 19.)

SIR,—

DOWNING STREET, January 19, 1891.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, in which, by the direction of the Marquis of Salisbury, you call Lord Knutsford's attention to the mode in which the foreign relations of this country are affected by the replies lately received from the Government of Newfoundland in regard to French fishery question.

Lord Knutsford concurs in the conclusion arrived at by Lord Salisbury, that, as it has not been possible to come to a friendly

 DESPATCHES.

arrangement with France in accordance with the stipulations of the Newfoundland Government, it has become necessary to ascertain definitely, without further delay, what are the international engagements of this country in the matter; and that, for this purpose, proposals for arbitration should be made to the French Government. And as some time must elapse before the opinion of an arbitrator can be given, Lord Knutsford agrees that some provisional arrangement must again be made for the current year; and that any doubts which may exist as to the legality of the acts done by Her Majesty's officers in controlling the fisheries should be removed by legislation.

His Lordship is considering the provisions of a Bill for this purpose, and is disposed to think that it should be on the lines indicated in the last paragraph of your letter.

A copy of your letter under acknowledgment, and of this reply, will be sent to the Governor of Newfoundland by the mail of next week.

I have, &c.,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

 No. 43.

Telegram received by the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 7th March, 1891.

You will please inform your Ministers that arbitration will shortly take place on the lobster fishery question, and it is the wish of Her Majesty's Government that one of the British representatives should be a member of the legal profession of Newfoundland—can Sir Wm. Whiteway come, or would your Ministers approve of the appointment of Sir Robert Pinsent, or Mr. Justice Little who is now in England, or would they propose any other person?

 No. 44.

Telegram sent by the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 9th March, 1891.

My Government in reply to your Lordship's telegram of the 7th March, desire that I should reiterate their views, which have already

DESPATCHES.

been so often expressed to Her Majesty's Government, namely, that they can assent to no reference of any one particular point arising under the fishery clauses of the Treaties of Utrecht, Paris, and Versailles, while other questions in these clauses, and the declarations appended to the latter Treaty, are withheld from reference. They contend that, should arbitration be necessary, it should be upon the whole fishing clauses and declarations, a view which the delegates have repeatedly expressed to Her Majesty's Government; and my Ministers cannot agree to have any legal representative before any such partial arbitration; and they protest against any such restricted reference. They further beg to remind Her Majesty's Government that this colony cannot be bound by any arbitration to which it has not given its adhesion; and they further cannot comprehend why, after the conclusive opinion expressed by Lord Salisbury and the admission by M. D'Aubigné that the French had no right to lobster factories on the Treaty shore, Her Majesty's Government should desire such an arbitration.

No. 45.

*Telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
12th March, 1891.*

Agreement signed yesterday for arbitration; further full particulars will be sent as soon as possible.

No. 46.

*Telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
16th March, 1891.*

I have received your telegram of 9th March. I regret that your Ministers raise objections to arbitration on lobster question; it has been explained to them that arbitration is the proper course where two friendly Powers, parties to Treaties, differ as to their true interpretation on any point. Following is text of agreement for arbitration, as signed 11th March. Agreement begins:—"The Government of Her
" Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic
" having resolved to submit to a Commission of Arbitration the solu-

DESPATCHES.

“ tion of certain difficulties which have arisen on the portions of the
 “ coasts of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. John and
 “ Cape Ray passing by the north, have agreed upon the following
 “ provisions:

“ No. 1. The Commission of Arbitration shall judge and decide
 “ all the questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by either
 “ of the Governments, or by their delegates, concerning the catching
 “ and preparation of lobsters on the above-mentioned portions of the
 “ coasts of Newfoundland.

“ No. 2. The two Governments engage, so far as each may be
 “ concerned, to execute the decisions of the Commission of Arbitration.

“ No. 3. The *modus vivendi* of 1890, relative to the catching and
 “ preparation of lobsters, is renewed, purely and simply, for the fish-
 “ ery season of 1891.

“ No. 4. As soon as the questions relative to the catching and
 “ preparation of lobsters shall have been decided by the Commission,
 “ they may take cognizance of other subsidiary questions relative to
 “ the fisheries on the above-mentioned portions of the coasts of New-
 “ foundland, and upon the text of which the two Governments shall
 “ have previously come to an arrangement.

“ No. 5. The Commission of Arbitration shall be composed:

“ (1) Of three Specialists, or Juris-consults, designated, by
 “ common consent, by the two Governments.

“ (2) Of two Delegates of each country, who shall be the
 “ authorized channels of communication between the
 “ two Governments and the other Arbitrators.

“ No. 6. The Commission of Arbitration thus formed of seven
 “ members shall decide by majority of votes and without appeal.

“ No. 7. They shall meet as soon as possible.”

Agreement ends.

By a separate note, it is provided that the three neutral arbitra-
 tors shall be: M. de Martens, Professor of International Law at the
 University of St. Petersburg; M. Rivier, Consul-General of Switzer-
 land at Brussels, President of the Institute of International Law; M.
 Gram, formerly member of the Supreme Court of Norway;—and that,
 except in the case provided for by Article No. 4 of the agreement,

DESPATCHES.

the arbitrators shall exclude from their discussions all questions which do not relate to the catching and preparation of lobsters.

We believe that one of the French arbitrators will be selected to represent the French fishermen; and our desire is that of the British members one should be an eminent English Jurist, and the other should more specially represent the colony with full local knowledge. Are we to understand that your Ministers still decline to give assistance to place the British case strongly before tribunal? Communicate this to your Ministers.

No. 47.

Telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Received 21st March, 1891.)

Inform President and Speaker, in reply to their telegram, Bill will not come on in House of Lords for second reading before 16th April; ample time, therefore, before that date for such further communication as may be desired; but, in absence of effective Colonial legislation securing observance of treaties and temporary arrangements with France, Her Majesty's Government must proceed with the Act.

No. 48.

TO THE HON. SPEAKER EMERSON, St. John's, N.F.,—

I am obliged for your message conveying resolutions of both Houses, and will give most careful attention to the matter.

DUNRAVEN,
Adare, Ireland.

No. 49.

Telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 23rd March, 1891.

The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs duly received telegram of 20th, conveying resolutions. Following answer was given to-day to questions in House of Commons:—

“The Secretary of State telegraphed on Saturday to the Governor of Newfoundland, requesting him to inform the President of the Council and the Speaker of the House of Assembly that the Bill to

DESPATCHES.

give effect to the *modus vivendi* would not be proceeded with in the House of Lords until the 16th of April, allowing ample time for such further communications from the Parliament of Newfoundland as they might think it right to make; but it would be necessary, if the colony fails to make legislative provisions for the observance of existing Treaties and the temporary arrangements with France, for Her Majesty's Government to proceed with the Bill."

There will be a provision in Imperial Bill, suspending its operation if, and when, Newfoundland Legislature passes law sufficiently providing for carrying out fishery engagements, as required by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 50.

Telegram received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, 26th March, 1891.

Referring to your telegram of 25th inst., Bill revives sections 12 and 13 of 5th George IV., cap. 51, and empowers the Queen, by order of Privy Council, to suspend its operation if Newfoundland Legislature passes law making sufficient provisions for carrying out, under the Queen's instructions, fishery engagements with France, including any temporary arrangements, made either before or after passing of Act, for adjusting differences. Copy of Bill will be sent as soon as circulated here.

No. 51.

Lord Knutsford to Governor Sir T. O'Brien.

SIR,—

Downing Street, March 12th, 1891.

I have the honour to acquaint you that it has been brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government that since the publication of the temporary arrangement entered into with the Government of France last year, with respect to lobster factories on that part of the coast of Newfoundland on which the French have certain rights of fishing, several new lobster factories are being erected or are in contemplation.

2. As you are aware, the French Government have always maintained that such factories, being buildings of a more or less permanent character, come within the definition of "fixed settlements," and

DESPATCHES.

that they are entitled to call upon Her Majesty's Government to remove them, under the Declaration attached to the Treaty of Versailles, 1783.

3. Whether this construction is well founded or not is one of the questions which will shortly have to be decided; and in the meantime Her Majesty's Government are undoubtedly bound to prevent British subjects from interrupting the prosecution of the legitimate fishery of the French, and consequently in all Crown grants on that part of the coast a reservation is required of the rights guaranteed to the French by the various treaties and engagements entered into by the Government of Great Britain.

4. These circumstances are well known in Newfoundland, and Her Majesty's Government cannot admit that they are under any legal liability to pay compensation to the owners of factories which, in pursuance of engagements with the Government of France, they may be called upon to close as interfering with the rights guaranteed to French subjects. Prior, however, to March last, when the temporary arrangement with France was published, there had been, in spite of the frequent complaints of the French Government, practically but little interference with the working of the numerous factories erected and worked by British subjects; and, encouraged by this immunity, many new factories were erected in 1889 and the earlier part of 1890, the operations of some of which were interfered with under that arrangement, although a large number were allowed to pursue the fishery.

5. The question of the legal right of Her Majesty's Government to give effect to that arrangement is now before the Courts, but some time must necessarily elapse before a final decision can be given.

Her Majesty's Government therefore, in view of the circumstances mentioned above, though they cannot admit any legal claim to compensation on the part of persons whose factories had to be closed, or who had expended money and entered into contracts, subsequently to the 1st of July, 1889, and before the publication of the *modus vivendi*, which that arrangement prevented them from executing, think it desirable that you should appoint a Commission to inquire into all such cases, with the exception of those which form the subject of the legal proceedings referred to, and report for the consideration of Her Ma-

 DESPATCHES.

jesty's Government what was the actual loss (if any) sustained in each case through the enforcement of the provisions of the *modus vivendi*.

While, however, they are willing to examine into the cases mentioned, it being possible that in some instances persons proposing to erect factories may not have had sufficient notice that such factories were liable to be closed, no such consideration occurs in the case of persons who have erected factories since the 12th of March, 1890, and I request that you will give public notice that all persons erecting or having erected lobster factories since that date, will do so, and have done so, at their own risk, and that Her Majesty's Government will not entertain any claims for compensation in respect of such factories if it should be found necessary to close them pending a permanent settlement of the fishery question.

I have the less hesitation in desiring you to issue this notice, as from the reports which I have received on the lobster industry, it seems clear that the fishery is being exhausted by over-fishing, and there is reason to think that factories are being unduly multiplied on the coast.

I have, &c.,

KNUTSFORD.

Sir Terence O'Brien.

No. 52.

LONDON, April 23, 1891.

LEGISLATURE, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND:

Addressed House Lords at bar to-day, fullest House for many years. Prince Wales, Archbishop Canterbury present. Excellent impression made. Great applause conclusion.

DELEGATES.

DESPATCHES.

Correspondence of Delegates, &c., in re French Treaties Question.

Whereas it is desirable that the Legislature, after being placed in possession of complete information of all the facts, should express its opinion as to the best course to be adopted with regard to the temporary Bill;

Resolved that Mr. Morine, one of our number, be requested to return to the colony by the steamer sailing on 12th instant, to inform the Legislature as above set forth.

Resolved that a letter be sent by the delegates to the Legislature, setting forth confidentially the reasons for adopting the course which they have pursued, and such reasons as may influence them in their future proceedings with respect to recommending the adoption or otherwise of the temporary Bill; and that Mr. Morine will further explain with respect to the above matters.

Resolved that the Legislature be asked to convey, as speedily as possible, an expression of its opinion with respect to the further steps to be taken by the delegates.

Passed unanimously, May 11, 1891.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 22nd April, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, enclosing copy of minutes of the proceedings of the Legislature of Newfoundland relative to the mission of the delegates.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY,—

April 22nd, 1891.

It is not possible now to defer the formal moving of the second reading. After you have been heard on Thursday, I shall move the adjournment of the debate till Monday, when I shall proceed with the second reading. This course has been agreed to by both sides.

Yours very truly,

KNUTSFORD.

 DESPATCHES.

GENTLEMEN,—

Foreign Office, April 22nd, 1891.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. The suggestions contained in it have received our immediate and careful consideration. We willingly recognize the sincerity of your desire to make proposals which should be acceptable to Her Majesty's Government.

But we feel that at the stage at which the question has arrived, and in view of the International considerations which it involves, it is not possible for us now, under any circumstances, to withdraw the Bill which has been introduced into Parliament. The Bill is merely facultative in its provisions, and nothing will be more satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government than that timely and adequate legislation by the colony should make it unnecessary to bring it into effect.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

SALISBURY.

Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

A. W. Harvey, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

M. Monroe, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

George H. Emerson, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

A. B. Morine, Esquire, &c., &c., &c.

 HOTEL METROPOLE, London, April 22nd, 1891.

RIGHT HON. MARQUIS SALISBURY,—

MY LORD,—We beg to enclose herewith the proposals which your Lordship was so kind as to ask us to submit in writing. The delegates feel that the adoption by Her Majesty's Government of the propositions now made will cause the excitement now prevailing in the colony to subside, and will secure harmony upon the debateable ground.

We also beg to enclose, for your Lordship's information, copies of the minutes of proceedings in the Legislature of Newfoundland in connection with our mission, from which your Lordship will perceive that we have ample powers to make the propositions now submitted.

DESPATCHES.

May we ask that your Lordship will favour us by expressing the views of Her Majesty's Government upon the proposals now made, in time for our consideration before the day now set down for the second reading of the Bill now before the House of Lords.

We remain,

Memorandum in relation to the Newfoundland Fishery Question.

The delegates would respectfully submit, for the consideration of Lord Salisbury, the following proposals, which they trust will meet with his Lordship's approval:

First.—(a) The Newfoundland Legislature to pass immediately an Act authorizing the execution for this year of the *modus vivendi*, the award of the Arbitration Commission regarding the lobster question, and the treaties and declarations under instructions from Her Majesty in Council;

(b) The further progress of the Bill now before Parliament to be deferred until the passing of the above Act, and the Bill then to be withdrawn;

(c) The terms of an Act to empower Courts and provide for regulations to enforce the treaties and declarations to be discussed and arranged with the Delegates now in this city as rapidly as possible, and to be enacted by the Legislature of the Colony as soon as agreed upon.

Second.—(a) The present arbitration agreement not to be allowed to operate further than the lobster question without the prior consent of the Colony, and in this case the Colony to be represented upon the Commission.

(b) The Colony desires an agreement for an unconditional arbitration on all points that either party can raise under the treaties and declarations; and if this be arranged between Great Britain and France, Newfoundland will ask to be represented upon such arbitration, and will pass an Act to carry out the award.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM,—

April 28, 1891.

Lord Herschell told me you were somewhat uneasy about Lord Salisbury using the word *Bills* for *Bill*. I think this was a mere

DESPATCHES.

lapsus linguæ. I hope you will let Lord S. and myself have a draft as soon as you can, as we shall have to submit it to the Law Officers.

I would venture to suggest that you should submit it to Lord Herschell. If it came to us with his *imprimatur*, it would carry great weight.

Yours truly, KNUTSFORD.

SIR,—

Downing Street, 29th April, 1891.

I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acquaint you that the Committee on the Newfoundland Fisheries Bill stands as an Order of the Day for Monday next in the House of Lords, and I am to ask that you will be good enough to inform his Lordship at your earliest convenience whether any and what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken towards the passing, in the Colonial Legislature, of a measure for giving effect to the *modus vivendi* for 1891, the award of the arbitrators upon the lobster questions and the existing treaties and declarations, under instructions from Her Majesty in Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BRAMSTON.

Sir W. V. Whiteway, K.C.M.G.

MY LORD,—

HOTEL METROPOLE, London, May 1, 1891.

In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 29th instant, we beg to say that, having very carefully considered the speeches made in the House of Lords on Monday, the 27th instant, we desire to lay before Her Majesty's Government the following propositions:—

(a) If the Bill now before the Lords be not farther proceeded with, and if Her Majesty's Government admit the principle of a measure for the creation of Courts to adjudicate upon complaints arising in the course of the enforcement of the treaties and declarations relative to French treaty rights, and engage to discuss and arrange

DESPATCHES.

with us as rapidly as possible the terms of a Bill embodying that principle, we will, with all possible speed, procure the enactment by the Colonial Legislature of a measure giving power to Her Majesty in Council during the current year to enforce, in the same manner as heretofore, her rules and regulations for the observance of the *modus vivendi*, the award of the arbitration, and the treaties and declarations with France; which temporary Act the Colonial Legislature will replace by a permanent measure for securing the enforcement of the treaties under the orders of the special Courts referred to above; provided that if, as the result of the enforcement of the award of the arbitration, the property of Her Majesty's subjects is disturbed, they shall be entitled to compensation.

If a temporary Act by the Colonial Legislature is to supersede the Bill now before Parliament, Her Majesty's Government will perceive how wise it will be to prevent greater irritation in the colony by refraining from proceeding further with the Bill now before the House of Lords, and will not hesitate, we hope, to accede to our requests in this respect. The burdens under which the colonists suffer are great, the causes of irritation many, and they feel that as the claims of the French are being unduly pressed for the purpose, apparently, of affecting the policy of Great Britain in other parts of the world, they may be said to be suffering for the benefit of the Empire at large. A proper recognition of their unfortunate position would induce Her Majesty's Government, we think, to be extremely considerate, and not to press forward the impending Bill in a manner which may be regarded by our fellow-colonists as indicating a want of confidence in us and them.

The temporary Act suggested should be exceedingly simple in its provisions, and delay in framing it would neither be desirable nor necessary. If our propositions can be accepted, the terms of such an Act may be telegraphed to the Legislature, and enacted in a few days, thus relieving Her Majesty's Government of all anxiety as to the enforcement of the treaties and engagements during the present year.

Heretofore the orders, regulations, and instructions of Her Majesty in Council for securing the observance of the treaties and declarations with France have been carried into effect by naval officers,

DESPATCHES.

who have apprehended, judged and punished our fellow-colonists, combining, in fact, the functions of policemen, judges, and juries, and no right either of appeal or redress has been possessed by those who may have considered themselves aggrieved. We do not desire to cast any imputations upon the naval officers, many of whom have proven true friends of the colony, but the very nature of their duties and powers has made hardships inevitable. We propose that they should now be relieved of a portion of their functions. They may continue to patrol the Treaty coasts, and may apprehend those against whom complaint is made for infringement of fishing rights, but in all cases the decision upon such complaints should be given by a qualified judicial officer appointed for the purpose, who would hear the evidence in each case, and decide summarily, and whose decision the naval officers could carry into effect. In cases of complaints of interruption of rights of fishing, the judicial officers should have power, upon the trial of such complaints, to issue and enforce such orders or injunctions as they deemed necessary to prevent such interruptions, and the parties to such complaints should have a right of appeal upon points of law to the Supreme Court of the colony, and from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council, but not so as to prevent the execution of any orders or injunctions issued for the purpose of preventing any interruptions complained of. In cases of complaints arising upon the land, however, the decision of the judicial officer should not be enforceable if and when an appeal upon points of law had been taken to the Supreme Court; and the Supreme Court on Circuit should also be made a Court of first instance in cases concerning such complaints, if the parties making complaints preferred to commence their actions in such Supreme Court. The judicial officers should have a knowledge of local conditions and the manner of carrying on the fishery, and they should, of course, be thoroughly acquainted with legal procedure. It would therefore be necessary that they should be appointed by the Colonial Government, with the approval of Her Majesty in Council, and with such other safeguards as might be deemed necessary to secure their thorough impartiality. It would be necessary, perhaps, to provide that a judicial officer should be placed on board each ship of war upon protection service, or that several such officers should be stationed at various places on the Treaty shores during the fishing season; but this is a matter of detail which could be arranged. The

DESPATCHES.

creation of such Courts as we here suggest would insure our fellow-colonists fair trials, and would relieve the naval officers of a task which must be uncongenial; and the efficiency of the protection service would be increased rather than decreased.

The details of such a measure as we have outlined, though their preparation need not occupy a long time, cannot, we apprehend, be arranged in time to be made applicable this year; and therefore, if Her Majesty's Government agree in the main with the principle of our suggestions in this respect, the temporary legislation referred to can be proceeded with at once, and the details of the permanent measure be more deliberately worked out. It would, however, be necessary to agree upon the terms of the permanent legislation before we leave this city, and extremely desirable to come to an agreement so speedily as to make it possible to enact the measure in the local Legislature before the present session concludes, so that it could come into force at the beginning of next year. We represent all parties in the Legislature, and therefore a Bill agreed upon by and with us will be more satisfactory to the colony, and be more likely to obtain acceptance than a measure arranged at any other time and with any other persons.

In reference to the present Arbitration Commission, we have to make the following proposals:—

If it be possible to abandon arbitration upon the lobster question, we strongly urge that it be done; for we fear grave complications as its result. But if it be not possible now to withhold that question, we ask an assurance—

(1) That no further questions shall be submitted to the Arbitration Commission without prior consultation with the Government of the colony.

(2) That the opinion of the Colonial Government will not be disregarded in the absence of some paramount consideration involving the welfare of the Empire, and

(3) That compensation will be given to those persons, if any, whose property may be disturbed by the award of the arbitration.

In asking this assurance, we recognize the fact that a definition of existing treaties is not necessarily a cessation or modification of our rights, since the object of an attempt to define them is but to

DESPATCHES.

ascertain what those rights are; but it cannot be too clearly or strongly pointed out that a settlement of disputed questions in a partial or piecemeal fashion may result in seriously affecting the colony's interests, and therefore that such a settlement should never be attempted without consulting the colony, and not without prior consent, except in cases where the interests of the Empire were of paramount importance to those of the colony.

Her Majesty's Government have already recognized the principle of compensating the owners of lobster factories, by ordering the appointment of a commission to investigate into their losses under the original *modus vivendi*, and the same principle would, of course, be applicable to those who suffered as the result of the present *modus vivendi*, or of the award. The recognition of the principle in the latter case would be very acceptable in the colony.

If the arbitration upon the lobster question is unavoidable, and Her Majesty's Government convey to us the assurances we have requested, it will be advisable for the colony to be represented upon the arbitration, and we would advise the acceptance of the invitation already made to the Colonial Government to appoint a delegate-arbitrator from the colony.

So far, our remarks have applied solely to an arbitration which we understand to be limited to a judicial interpretation of the meaning of the treaties and declarations. Arbitrations or arrangements to provide a way of modifying or abrogating those treaties and declarations would, of course, be upon an entirely different footing, and concerning such arbitrations or arrangements we desire from Her Majesty's Government a reassurance "that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent; and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature."

In repeating the declaration that we are willing to submit every question arising under the Treaties and Declarations to an unconditional arbitration, we do not fail to recognize how impossible it is for Her Majesty's Government to procure such a submission without the consent of France; but we trust that such consent is not wholly out of the question, and express the hope that the relations between

DESPATCHES.

France and Newfoundland may speedily be upon a more satisfactory basis than at present. The colony only desires an equitable arrangement of pending difficulties, and acknowledges the duty incumbent upon the Empire of securing to the French, to the fullest extent, the enjoyment of their rights, or of amply compensating them, in some manner, for their voluntary abrogation.

Having submitted our views so fully and frankly, we respectfully request that a reply may be vouchsafed as speedily as possible, and that any divergence of opinion may be pointed out.

What is to be done must be done quickly, as Her Majesty's Government has indicated, and we hold ourselves in readiness at all times to perform our part.

We are, my Lord, your very obedient servants,

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.

To The Right Hon. Lord Knutsford,

H. M. Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Downing Street, 4th May, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, stating certain conditions under which you propose that Colonial legislation should be substituted for the Bill now before Parliament, for the purpose of giving effect to the *modus vivendi*, to the award of the arbitrators on the lobster question, and to the treaties and declarations respecting the Newfoundland fisheries.

2. Her Majesty's Government regret to observe that the proposals now presented differ in form from those made on your behalf at the bar of the House of Lords.

3. You are aware, from the statement made by Lord Knutsford in moving the second reading of the Imperial Bill on the 27th ult., that Her Majesty's Government agreed not to move the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons until after Whitsuntide, and then not to proceed with it any further if, in the meantime, an Act had been passed by the Colonial Legislature authorizing the execution of the *modus vivendi*, the award of the Arbitration Commission regarding lobster question, and the treaties and declarations under instructions from Her Majesty in Council.

DESPATCHES.

4. Her Majesty's Government were under the impression that you clearly understood that the Colonial Act, while providing for the execution of the *modus vivendi* for 1891, was also to secure permanently both the execution of the award of the Arbitration Commission on the lobster question and the fulfilment of the treaties and declarations. Her Majesty's Government at the same time recognized the objections raised by you against continuing powers to the naval officers to act on land, and expressed their readiness to consider at once, but as a separate matter, "the terms of an Act to empower Courts and provide for regulations to enforce the treaties and declarations," understanding that the passing of the Colonial Act referred to in the first part of the proposal would not be delayed, but that if, as they anticipated, the terms of such a measure could be agreed upon, another Colonial Act would be brought in to amend the former Act.

5. It appears, however, from your letter under reply, that it is now made a condition precedent to Colonial legislation that the Imperial Bill should not be further proceeded with; and it is also stated that the Colonial Act is to be altogether temporary.

6. Her Majesty's Government regret that they cannot assent to this altered proposal. Taking an average of years, and judging from the reports of the naval officers, and other official documents, it seems that the cod-fishery on the west coast of Newfoundland begins about the middle of May, and that lobster factories get to work on some parts of the Treaty shore towards the end of that month; but the Governor has just informed Her Majesty's Government that this year the cod-fishery and lobster-catching have already commenced.

7. In these circumstances, and bearing in mind their obligations to the French Government and the decision of the Supreme Court of the colony against the powers of the naval officers to secure observance of the treaties or of the *modus vivendi* for 1891, Her Majesty's Government are confirmed by your present letter in the opinion that the Imperial Bill must be so far advanced that, in case of any unfortunate failure on the part of the Colonial Legislature to pass the necessary legislation, it may be rapidly proceeded with through its remaining stages and become law.

8. The terms of the Act which the Colonial Legislature are now desired to pass would be simple, and there need be no delay in framing or passing it.

DESPATCHES.

9. As regards the further proposals made in your letter, Her Majesty's Government desire me to state that the arbitration upon the sole question now to be submitted to the Commission cannot be abandoned, but they are willing to give an assurance that no further question shall be submitted to the arbitrators without full consultation with the Colonial Government, and that the opinion of the Colonial Government will not be disregarded in the absence of pressing considerations affecting the interests of the Empire.

10. They will also carefully consider the question whether compensation should properly be given to those persons whose property may be disturbed by the award of the arbitrators, although they see no ground for admitting any liability on the part of the Imperial Government to pay such compensation.

11. Her Majesty's Government still entertain a hope that the Colonial Government will assent to the proposal that the colony should be represented by a delegate at the approaching arbitration, and they heartily join in the hope expressed by you that the relations between France and Newfoundland may speedily be placed upon a more satisfactory basis. They cannot, however, pass without notice the sentence in which it is said that "the claims of the French are being unduly pressed for the purpose, apparently, of affecting the policy of Great Britain in other parts of the world."

There is no foundation whatever for the suggestion contained in these words.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

The Newfoundland Delegates.

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

OFFICE: DELEGATION NEWFOUNDLAND LEGISLATURE,
MY LORD,— HOTEL METROPOLE, London, May 6th, 1891.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of Monday's date, in reply to our communication of the 1st instant, and to express our disappointment that the proposals made by us have not been accepted.

(1.) Your Lordship says that "Her Majesty's Government regret to observe that the proposals now presented differ in form from

DESPATCHES.

those made on your behalf at the bar of the House of Lords." In paragraph 3 you also say that "Her Majesty's Government were under the impression that you clearly understood that the Colonial Act, while providing for the execution of the *modus vivendi* for 1891, was also to secure permanently both the execution of the award of the Arbitration Commission on the lobster question, and the fulfilment of the Treaties and Declarations." From these two quotations we gather that it was because Her Majesty's Government understood our proposition that the Legislature would immediately pass an Act, to mean a permanent Act, and it is because you have now ascertained that we meant a temporary Act only, that you charge us with a departure from our proposal. We are at a loss to understand how Her Majesty's Government could have so completely misunderstood our original statement. Its precise words were, "The Newfoundland Legislature to pass immediately an Act authorizing the execution *for this year* of the *modus vivendi*, the award of the arbitration commission on the lobster question, and the treaties and declarations, under instructions from Her Majesty in Council." The words "for this year" clearly apply, and were so intended, to the award of the arbitration commission and the treaties and declarations as well as to the *modus vivendi*, and to make our offer plainer, if possible, we went on to say, "*The temporary legislation which we have proposed to procure the enactment of* would be immediately adopted by the Legislature of the colony, and present needs thereby amply met. The details of a permanent and thoroughly satisfactory measure could be arranged and enacted without delay." We submit that in view of this unequivocal language, Her Majesty's Government, and not we, are responsible for the misunderstanding.

(2.) There are other reasons which make the misimpression of Her Majesty's Government more inexplicable. How could it have been supposed that we would offer to procure the enactment, in a permanent form, of legislation validating the very abuses of which we complained? How could it be supposed, for instance, that we proposed *permanent* legislation to enforce the award of a partial arbitration to which the colony had objected from the outset, without any provision for indemnity against its results; or that we would propose a permanent measure conferring power upon naval officers to try and to punish people without the aid of a judicial tribunal? That offer

DESPATCHES.

was intended to afford Her Majesty's Government ample powers during the discussion of the terms of a permanent measure of a more equitable kind than the temporary Act.

(3.) In paragraph 4 of your Lordship's letter you say, "Her Majesty's Government at the same time recognized the objections raised by you against continuing powers to the naval officers to act *on land*." We are unaware of any reason which Her Majesty's Government now have or have ever had for assuming that we confined our objections to the powers exercised by naval officers upon land merely; nor, so far as we can ascertain, did Her Majesty's Government so limit their recognition of our proposals when they were replied to in the House of Lords on the 27th ult. The judicial powers exercised by the naval officers over our fishermen and their boats, vessels, and implements of trade, within the territorial waters, are as oppressive and objectionable as the powers they have had upon land, and we could never consent to a permanent measure which continued our fellow-colonists, upon the waters or on the land, in a state of subjection to the arbitrary decisions and actions of naval officers. In our letter of the 1st instant we explained, at considerable length, the principles of the permanent Bill which we wished to have enacted to take the place of the temporary Act, but Her Majesty's Government have not yet expressed their opinion of those propositions. It would, perhaps, tend materially to a solution of present difficulties if Her Majesty's Government were to convey that opinion to us, admitting the principle our propositions involved.

(4.) With reference to paragraph 5 of your Lordship's letter, we beg to say that we did not propose that the Bill now before the House of Lords should not be further proceeded with as a condition precedent to *any* action by the Legislature of the colony, nor do we think our words bear the interpretation put upon them in your letter, or by Lord Salisbury and your Lordship when speaking in the House of Lords on Monday. Lord Salisbury then said, "The delegates want the Bill to be dropped altogether. That is a condition precedent to their doing anything themselves." We have never proposed that the Bill now before the Lords should be "dropped" as a condition precedent. Our proposition was, "If the Bill be not further proceeded with . . . we will with all possible speed procure the enactment by

DESPATCHES.

the Colonial Legislature of a measure giving power to Her Majesty in Council during the current year to enforce in the same manner as heretofore her rules and regulations, &c.;" and in the next paragraph we added, that "If a temporary Act is to supersede the Bill now before Parliament, Her Majesty's Government, &c., &c." Clearly, then, we did not make the dropping of the present Bill a condition precedent to *any* action by the Legislature, as Lord Salisbury remarked, but said, on the contrary, that the present Bill would be superseded by an *Act* of the Legislature; a Bill, that is, which had passed through all its stages and been assented to by the Governor. By asking that the Bill be not further proceeded with, and in such an event offering to do certain things, we were only asking in effect that the present Bill should be deferred long enough to permit the enactment of a local measure, and if this were not enacted in due time Her Majesty's Government would have ample opportunity to proceed with their Bill.

(5.) We regret to observe that Her Majesty's Government have not responded to our desire to be reassured that no arbitration or arrangement for modifying the rights of the colony, as distinct from an arbitration for defining what those rights are, will be entered into without the consent of the colony. In the House of Lords, on Monday, your Lordship made use of language which makes the reassurance all the more necessary. You then said, "If Imperial interests required it, the Government might now make such permanent arrangements without the consent of the colony, though such a step would not be taken without some grave and weighty reasons of an Imperial character." Undoubtedly, Her Majesty's Government have *power* to make such arrangements, but it is a power which could not be exercised without violating the pledge so solemnly given in 1857, when the colony was assured in the most emphatic language that its rights would not be ceded or exchanged without the consent of the colony. Probably your omission to reassure us upon this point was inadvertent, and in order to elicit a reply we beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the following extract from our letter of the 1st instant, and to respectfully ask for a reply: "So far our remarks have applied solely to an arbitration which we understand to be limited to a judicial interpretation of the meaning of the treaties and declarations. Arbi-

DESPATCHES.

trations or arrangements to provide a way of modifying or abrogating those treaties and declarations would, of course, be upon an entirely different footing, and concerning such arbitrations or arrangements we desire from Her Majesty's Government a reassurance that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent, and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature."

(6.) We note the assurance of Her Majesty's Government that "there is no foundation whatever" for the suggestion made by us that "the claims of the French are being unduly pressed for the purpose, apparently, of affecting the policy of Great Britain in other parts of the world," and can only say that if France has no such motive, her conduct in insisting upon strained interpretations of her treaty rights in Newfoundland, contrary to their spirit and to the changes wrought by time, after those rights have lost all or nearly all intrinsic value to her, and exist only as an incubus upon a British colony, is of an exceedingly unfriendly character, and not at all in consonance with the spirit of the age. French rights in Newfoundland have been rendered almost wholly valueless to France in consequence of the changes which have taken place within a few years, and these rights prevent the development of the resources of the colony in a most material degree, and if the conduct of the French is not explainable upon the hypothesis put forward by us, it is the more to be deprecated.

(7.) Lord Salisbury and your Lordship, when speaking in the House of Lords on Monday, dwelt very strongly on the fact that the Colonial Legislature have not yet enacted any measure or shown any disposition to do so; and our power to fulfil our promises was doubted. The Legislature has not acted in the matter because we, to whom it has committed its interests, have not asked it to do so; and the reasons why we have not asked it to take action are (1) because we believed it would be more expeditious to have an Act passed after its terms had been agreed upon between Her Majesty's Government and us than to pass, before such an agreement, an Act which might not be satisfactory, and (2) because before the temporary Act is passed we desire certain assurances as to the character of the permanent Act which is to take its place. We have not asked Her Majesty's Gov-

DESPATCHES.

ernment to *drop* their Bill in return for our promises, as Lord Salisbury indicated on Monday, but have requested that it should not be further proceeded with until we have had time to procure the enactment of a temporary measure. We only ask delay for this purpose, and if Her Majesty's Government will now accept the temporary Act referred to in our letter of the 1st inst., upon the terms there stated, we will at once procure its enactment by the Legislature, and if it be not enacted by the Legislature before the end of the Whitsuntide holidays, Her Majesty's Government will have time to proceed with the present Bill.

We are, my Lord,
Your Lordship's obedient servants,
THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.

HOTEL METROPOLE, London, May 6, 1891.

To the Editor of the Times,—

SIR,—The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies replied on Monday, the 4th inst., to a letter which we had sent to him on the 1st inst., and within two hours of our receipt of that reply, his Lordship found it necessary to publish its contents in a speech in the House of Lords, at the same time quoting part only of the letter which we had sent to him. The result has been the creation in the minds of some persons, apparently, of an impression that we have been guilty of conduct akin to bad faith—an impression which would not, we think, have been created if an opportunity had been afforded to us to reply to Lord Knutsford's letter before its publication. We have this day sent the accompanying communication to the Right Hon. the Secretary for the Colonies, and as we hope it will entirely disabuse the public of any feeling that our conduct has not been consistent throughout, we venture to ask that you will be kind enough to publish it.

Yours very truly,
THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.

(Similar letters were sent to the Standard and Daily News.)

DESPATCHES.

46 GROSVENOR GARDENS, May 7, 1891.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY,—I gladly comply with your request to aid you by such suggestions as occur to me with reference to the form of your proposed Bill. But you understand, of course, that I make these suggestions merely for your consideration, and to be adopted only if they commend themselves to your judgment; and do not in any way urge them upon you.

Yours sincerely,

HERSCHELL.

46 GROSVENOR GARDENS, May 7, 1891.

DEAR SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY,—When I stated yesterday that I thought it unnecessary to insert your proposed clause as to the liability to an action with a penalty of 200 dollars, I had overlooked the terms of s. 13 of the Act of 1824, which it is proposed to revive. In view of that provision, I think it better that your clause should stand as originally prepared by you.

Since I saw you yesterday, I have had a conversation with Lord Kimberley. He agrees with me that it would be wiser for you at once to legislate without attempting to obtain further assurances from the Government as to a permanent measure. The result otherwise might be that they would contend that they were absolved from the public assurances they have given. We think the best security you would have is in the fact that your Act will be only temporary.

Yours sincerely,

HERSCHELL.

DOWNING STREET, 8th May, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, from which, and especially from its concluding paragraph, His Lordship fears that he must conclude that you are not yet prepared to procure the passing, by the Colonial Legislature, of such an Act as would relieve Her Majesty's Government from the necessity of proceeding further with the Imperial Bill after it has passed the House of Lords.

DESPATCHES.

As you were aware that Her Majesty's Government had formally undertaken to give full effect, not for one year only, but absolutely, to all the decisions of the arbitrators concerning the lobster fishery, and, further, that it was necessary to make effective, and not merely temporary provision for the due execution of the existing Treaties and Declarations, Her Majesty's Government did not hesitate to accept the words "for this year" in the first proposal in the speech at the Bar of the House of Lords as applying only to the *modus vivendi* for 1891, to which their application would naturally be limited, as this alone of the three matters which have to be provided for is of a temporary character; and they still fail to perceive how those words could properly be used in connection with the permanent obligations of the colony and of this country to France.

It will hardly be suggested that the French Government could be informed that Her Majesty's Government, having undertaken to give full effect to the arbitration, and having unexpectedly found their powers of carrying out the Treaties and Declarations imperfect, had decided that provision for the performance of their obligations should be made for the current year only, after which the present difficulties might occur.

In one respect only (putting aside the *modus vivendi* for 1891) could any part of the proposed colonial legislation be considered temporary, that is to say, Her Majesty's Government were willing to agree that if the necessary powers to carry out the award of the Arbitrators, and the Treaties and Declarations, were now secured in a Colonial Act, the question as to the respective jurisdictions of the Courts and naval officers should be considered at an early date, and if the terms of another Bill could be agreed upon, some provisions of the Colonial Act might hereafter be amended by further legislation. In this sense, and in this sense only, Her Majesty's Government were willing that the legislation should be of a temporary nature.

It is to be regretted that there should have been a misapprehension as to the nature and intention of your proposals; but, however, such misapprehension may have arisen, Lord Knutsford would have thought that there could have been no misapprehension as to the meaning of the language in which Her Majesty's Government expressed their practical acceptance of the first proposal. The words

DESPATCHES.

were:—"If by that time (*i.e.*, the second reading of the Bill in the "House of Commons after Whitsuntide) the Colonial Legislature "has passed an Act which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Govern- "ment, sufficiently secures the observance and execution, first, of the "*modus vivendi* for 1891; secondly, of the decision of the Arbitra- "tors upon the lobster question; and thirdly, of the Treaties and "Declarations, Her Majesty's Government will not go forward with "this Bill." No temporary Act could be held sufficient to secure the two last objects.

Until the question whether there is to be such colonial legislation as Her Majesty's Government can accept has been disposed of, Lord Knutsford does not think that there would be advantage in further discussing the other points referred to in your letter—which have, moreover, been substantially dealt with in the correspondence and debates.

His Lordship trusts that he has clearly explained in what respects it is important that the legislation now urgently required should be permanent in form, though subject to revision or repeal whenever an altered condition of affairs may render that course possible; and he trusts that you will yet be able to recommend to the Colonial Legislature the enactment of such a measure as may enable Her Majesty's Government, having regard to the obligations of which they cannot divest themselves, to withdraw the Bill which they have introduced.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. W. HERBERT.

HOTEL METROPOLE, London, May 11, 1891.

MY LORD,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication of the 8th inst.

(1) It is still impossible for us to comprehend how Her Majesty's Government could have understood the words "for this year," in our original proposal, to apply to the *modus vivendi* for 1891 only, and not to the award of the Lobster Arbitration and the Treaties and De-

DESPATCHES.

clarations. As the *modus vivendi* itself is expressly limited "for the fishery season of 1891," it would have been mere surplusage for us to have said that an act to enforce it must be for this year only. Your Lordship argues that because the obligations of the Empire are permanent, the bill which we proposed to have enacted immediately must also have been intended to be permanent. That would be true if that Act were the only one proposed, but our suggestion was that the principle of a permanent Act should also be admitted, and a pledge given that its details would be at once discussed and arranged, so that it might be enacted in due time to replace the temporary Act. It is not to be presumed, we suppose, that future sessions would find Parliament less sensible than it now is of the necessity of enforcing regard for the Empire's obligations, and therefore no doubt need be felt that if the proposed permanent Act had not been agreed upon and enacted, when Parliament next assembled it would enact the necessary legislation to continue the enforcement of the Treaties and Declarations. In order that the obligations of the Empire to the French may be carried out, it cannot be necessary to enforce them in a manner both harsh and unjust to the colony, and contrary to the well-settled principles upon which British law is administered, provided the same end can be attained by some better means. The question which Newfoundland raises is not, "Shall Treaty obligations be fulfilled," but shall they be enforced in a manner which inflicts unnecessary hardship upon our fellow-colonists; and the point at issue is only obscured by arguing as though the measure now before the House of Lords must either be enacted by Parliament or a similar one by the Legislature of the colony, or the Empire's obligations abandoned.

(2.) With your Lordship we deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government should have misapprehended the nature and intention of our proposal. In the despatch from your Lordship, now before us, as well as in that bearing date of the 4th inst., you refer to our proposal as "the first proposal in the speech at the Bar of the House of Lords." The only proposal we have ever made was not first made, as your Lordship will remember, to the House of Lords, but was contained in a letter sent by us to Lord Salisbury, after an interview with him and your Lordship, and our statement at the Bar of the House of

DESPATCHES.

Lords was merely to the effect that we had made such proposals to Her Majesty's Government. On the very eve of the making of our address at the Bar of the Lords, the Right Honourable the Prime Minister sent a reply in which he declared "it is not possible for us now *under any circumstances* to withdraw the Bill which has been introduced into Parliament." Having regard to the fact (1) that our proposal was for several days before Her Majesty's Government, and rejected, (2) that after being repeated at the Bar of the Lords and several days given for consideration, it was accepted, and (3) that the meaning of the proposal was not questioned during all that time, we apprehend that we were fully justified in regarding the declarations of Her Majesty's Government in the House of Lords as applying only to that temporary measure which our language unequivocally pointed to as a preliminary enactment.

(3.) We note with regret your Lordship's declaration that Her Majesty's Government will accept nothing but a permanent Bill similar to the Bill now before the House of Lords. Such a Bill we could not recommend the enactment of to the Legislature of the colony; for by such an enactment the Legislature would merely be casting upon the colony the duty of obeying a law at once odious and unjust, and tainted with a harshness wholly indefensible under the circumstances. If our fellow-colonists must submit to coercion, it must be the coercion of a power they cannot control, and not to that of a Legislature every member of which is deeply sensible of the oppressive character of the measure which Her Majesty's Government now appears to regard as indispensable. Laws framed upon British principles our fellow-colonists would be bound in conscience to obey; but laws framed in disregard of those principles, after the colony has proven its willingness to abide by laws enforced in the ordinary manner, will not be considered binding upon their conscience, nor be capable of enforcement. If Her Majesty's Government would have regard to the extent of coast-line to be guarded (almost 700 miles), they would appreciate the fact that almost any law enacted in the Colonial Legislature would more efficiently guarantee good order than the strictest and harshest measure which the British Parliament could enact.

(4.) The course which Her Majesty's Government has deemed it wise to adopt has already had most serious results in the colony.

DESPATCHES.

Before the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, we urged that it should be deferred; but our request was refused. Before the Bill was committed, we again urged that further progress be deferred; and again our request was refused. The knowledge of these repeated refusals has so excited public feeling in the colony that conciliatory action has been greatly imperilled. The proposal which we have made, and which, when made, it would have been possible to procure the adoption of by the Legislature without great friction if it had been promptly and frankly accepted, had only been approved of after the most earnest requests by us. Those requests *have* been complied with, however, and we have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a resolution adopted on Saturday night last by both Houses of the Legislature. This confirmation of our proposal conclusively proves how unfounded were the doubts expressed by Her Majesty's Government as to our ability to procure the fulfilment of our promises, and should remove that ground of objection to the adoption of our proposal.

We have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servants,

THE NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATES.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

A BILL

Intituled An Act to revive certain sections of an Act of the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter fifty-one, for the purpose of carrying into effect arrangements with France respecting Fisheries in Newfoundland.

WHEREAS divers engagements beginning in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirteen have been entered into between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries:

And whereas for the purpose of carrying into effect such engagements (in this Act referred to as the Newfoundland fishery engagements) the Act of 1824 mentioned in the schedule to this Act enacted the sections set out in that schedule:

And whereas a Legislature known as the General Assembly was duly constituted in and for Newfoundland in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two:

And whereas in view of the powers so vested in the Legislature of Newfoundland the Act of 1824, which was a temporary Act, was continued for a limited time only, and was allowed to expire on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; but the Legislature of Newfoundland have made no provision of a similar character:

And whereas since the expiration of the Act of 1824, the officers of Her Majesty's ships have continued as before to carry into effect, under Her Majesty's orders and instructions, the Newfoundland fishery engagements; and recently, in consequence of the absence of legislative provision, doubts have arisen as to the powers of the said officers for that purpose:

And whereas differences have arisen between the United Kingdom and France with respect to the Newfoundland fishery engagements, and negotiations are in progress with a view to arrange such differences, by referring the questions in dispute to arbitration, and pending the completion of such negotiations temporary arrangements may from time to time be necessary, and it is expedient to remove the above doubts, and revive the enactments set out in the schedule to this Act, and apply the same to any temporary arrangements that may be made as aforesaid, and to any permanent arrangement with respect to such differences:

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1.—(1.) The enactments set out in the schedule to this Act shall be revived and have full effect, and the treaty or treaties therein named shall include not only the Newfoundland fishery engagements, but also any temporary arrangement made with France either before or after the passing of this Act for adjusting the differences arising out of those engagements.

(2.) If any permanent arrangement is made between the United Kingdom and France with respect to the differences which have arisen upon the Newfoundland fishery engagements, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that the enactments hereby revived shall apply, and the same shall apply accordingly as if such permanent arrangement were a treaty mentioned in the said enactments:

(3.) Provided that before such Order is made, the draft thereof shall have been communicated to the Government of Newfoundland, and lain on the table of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for not less than one month.

2. Where Her Majesty the Queen in Council is satisfied that by any law made before or after the passing of this Act by the Legislature of Newfoundland, sufficient provision is made for carrying into effect under Her Majesty's orders and instructions the Newfoundland fishery engagements, or any such arrangement as above in this Act mentioned, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to suspend the operation of this Act, or any part thereof, so long as such law continues in force and no longer, and to direct that such law or any part thereof shall have effect with or without modifications and alterations as if it were part of this Act, and any Order in Council so made shall have full effect.

3. This Act may be cited as the Newfoundland Fisheries Act, 1891.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Schedule.

ENACTMENTS OF ACT OF 1824 APPLIED.

5 Geo. 4. c. 51., intituled "An Act to repeal several laws relating to the fisheries carried on upon the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, and to make provision for the better conduct of the said Fisheries for five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament."

SECTION XII.

It shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by advice of His or their Council, from Time to Time to give such Orders and Instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any Officer or Officers on that station, as He or they shall deem proper and necessary to fulfill the Purposes of any Treaty or Treaties now in force between His Majesty and any Foreign State or Power; and in case it shall be necessary to that end, to give Orders and Instructions to the Governor, or other Officer or Officers aforesaid, to remove or cause to be removed any Stages, Flakes, Train fats, or other Works whatever, for the Purpose of carrying on the Fishery, erected by His Majesty's Subjects on that Part of the Coast of Newfoundland which lies between Cape Saint John passing to the North, and descending to the Western Coast of the said Island to the Place called Cape Raye, and also all Ships, Vessels, and Boats belonging to His Majesty's Subjects which shall be found within the Limits aforesaid; and also, in case of Refusal to depart from within the Limits aforesaid, to compel any of His Majesty's Subjects to depart from thence; any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION XIII.

If any Person or Persons shall refuse, upon Requisition made by the Governor, or any Officer or Officers acting under him in pursuance of His Majesty's Orders or Instructions as aforesaid, to depart from within the Limits aforesaid, or otherwise to conform to such Requisitions and Directions as such Governor or other Officer as aforesaid shall make or give for the purposes aforesaid, every such Person or Persons so refusing or otherwise offending against the same shall forfeit the Sum of Fifty Pounds sterling Money: Provided always, that every such Suit or Prosecution, if the same is commenced in Newfoundland, shall be commenced within One Year, and if commenced in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, within Two Years from the Time of the Commission of Such Offence.

(Ordered to be printed 19th March, 1891.)

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

124

A Bill, as amended in Committee of the whole House,

Intituled An Act to revive certain sections of An Act of the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter fifty-one, for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting Fisheries in Newfoundland.

WHEREAS divers engagements beginning in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirteen have been entered into between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries:

And whereas for the purpose of carrying into effect such engagements (in this Act referred to as the Newfoundland fishery engagements) the Act of 1824 mentioned in the schedule to this Act enacted the sections set out in that schedule:

And whereas a Legislature known as the General Assembly was duly constituted in and for Newfoundland in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two:

And whereas in view of the powers so vested in the Legislature of Newfoundland, the Act of 1824, which was a temporary Act, was continued for a limited time only, and was allowed to expire on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; but the Legislature of Newfoundland have made no provision of a similar character:

And whereas since the expiration of the Act of 1824, the officers of Her Majesty's ships have continued as before to carry into effect, under Her Majesty's orders and instructions, the Newfoundland fishery engagements, and recently, in consequence of the absence of legislative provision, doubts have arisen as to the powers of the said officers for that purpose:

And whereas differences have arisen between the United Kingdom and France with respect to the Newfoundland fishery engagements, and negotiations are in progress with a view to arrange such differences, by referring the questions in dispute to arbitration, and pending the completion of such negotiations, temporary arrangements may from time to time be necessary, and it is expedient to remove the above doubts, and revive the enactments set out in the first schedule to this Act, and apply the same to any temporary arrangements that may be made as aforesaid:

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The enactments set out in the first schedule to this Act shall be revived and have full effect, and the treaty or treaties therein named shall include not only the Newfoundland fishery engagements, but also a temporary arrangement made with France for the fishery season of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one set out in the second schedule to this Act, and any continuation of the same pending the Arbitration agreed upon in the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of an agreement between Great Britain and France, signed on the eleventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and shall also include any provision for giving effect to the decision in such arbitration.

2. Where Her Majesty the Queen in Council is satisfied that by any law made before or after the passing of this Act by the Legislature of Newfoundland, sufficient provision is made for carrying into effect under Her Majesty's orders and instructions the Newfoundland fishery engagements, and the aforesaid temporary arrangement, and any such continuation thereof as above in this Act mentioned, and any provision for giving effect to the decision in the arbitration as above in this Act mentioned, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to suspend the operation of this Act, or any part thereof, so long as such law continues in force, and no longer, and to direct that such law or any part thereof shall have effect with or without modifications and alterations as if it were part of this Act, and any Order in Council so made shall have full effect.

3. This Act may be cited as the Newfoundland Fisheries Act, 1891.

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SCHEDULES.

First Schedule.

ENACTMENTS OF ACT OF 1824 APPLIED.

5 Geo. 4. c. 51., intituled "An Act to repeal several laws relating to the fisheries carried on upon the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, and to make provision for the better conduct of the said fisheries for five years, and from thence to the end of the then next session of Parliament."

SECTION XII.

It shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, by advice of His or their Council, from Time to Time to give such Orders and Instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any Officer or Officers on that station, as He or they shall deem proper and necessary to fulfil the Purposes of any Treaty or Treaties now in force between His Majesty and any Foreign State or Power; and in case it shall be necessary to that end, to give Orders and Instructions to the Governor, or other Officer or Officers aforesaid, to remove or cause to be removed any Stages, Flakes, Train fats or other Works whatever, for the purpose of carrying on the Fishery, erected by His Majesty's Subjects on that part of the Coast of Newfoundland which lies between Cape Saint John passing to the North, and descending to the Western Coast of the said Island to the Place called Cape Raye, and also all ships, vessels, and boats belonging to His Majesty's subjects which shall be found within the limits aforesaid; and also, in case of refusal to depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of His Majesty's subjects to depart from thence, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION XIII.

If any person or persons shall refuse, upon requisition made by the Governor, or any officer or officers acting under him in pursuance of His Majesty's orders or instructions as aforesaid, to depart from within the limits aforesaid, or otherwise to conform to such requisitions and directions as such Governor or other officer as aforesaid shall make or give for the purposes aforesaid, every such person or persons so refusing or otherwise offending against the same, shall forfeit the sum of fifty pounds sterling money: Provided always, that

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

every such suit or prosecution, if the same is commenced in Newfoundland, shall be commenced within One Year, and if commenced in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, within Two Years from the time of the Commission of such offence.

Second Schedule.

The questions of principle and of respective rights being entirely reserved on both sides, the British and French Governments agree that the *status quo* shall be maintained during the ensuing season on the following bases:

Without France or Great Britain demanding at once a new examination of the legality of the installation of British or French lobster factories on the coasts of Newfoundland where the French enjoy rights of fishing conferred by the Treaties, it is understood that there shall be no modification in the positions ("emplacements") occupied by the establishments of the subjects of either country on the first of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, except that a subject of either nation may remove any such establishment to any spot on which the commanders of the two naval stations shall have previously agreed.

No lobster fisheries which were not in operation on the first of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine shall be permitted unless by the joint consent of the commanders of the British and French naval stations.

In consideration of each new lobster fishery so permitted it shall be open to the fishermen of the other country to establish a new lobster fishery on some spot to be similarly settled by joint agreement between the said naval commanders.

Whenever any case of competition in respect of lobster fishery arises between the fishermen of either country, the commanders of the two naval stations shall proceed on the spot to a provisional delimitation of the lobster fishery grounds, having regard to the situations acquired by the two parties.

N.B.—It is well understood that this arrangement is quite provisional, and shall only hold good for the fishing season which is about to open.

(Ordered to be printed 4th May, 1891.)

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

121 A Bill, (as amended on report),

Intituled An Act to revive certain sections of An Act of the fifth year of the reign of King George the Fourth, chapter fifty-one, for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting Fisheries in Newfoundland, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS divers engagements beginning in the year one thousand seven hundred and thirteen have been entered into between Great Britain and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries:

And whereas for the purpose of carrying into effect such engagements (in this Act referred to as the Newfoundland fishery engagements) the Act of 1824 mentioned in the schedule to this Act enacted the sections set out in that schedule:

And whereas a Legislature known as the General Assembly was duly constituted in and for Newfoundland in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two:

And whereas in view of the powers so vested in the Legislature of Newfoundland the Act of 1824, which was a temporary Act, was continued for a limited time only, and was allowed to expire on the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; but the Legislature of Newfoundland have made no provision of a similar character:

And whereas since the expiration of the Act of 1824, the officers of Her Majesty's ships have continued as before to carry into effect, under Her Majesty's orders and instructions, the Newfoundland fishery engagements; and recently, in consequence of the absence of legislative provision, doubts have arisen as to the powers of the said officers for that purpose:

And whereas differences have arisen between the United Kingdom and France with respect to the Newfoundland fishery engagements, and negotiations are in progress with a view to arrange such differences, by referring the questions in dispute to arbitration, and pending the completion of such negotiations temporary arrangements may from time to time be necessary, and it is expedient to remove the above doubts, and revive the enactments set out in the first schedule to this Act, and apply the same to any temporary arrangements that may be made as aforesaid:

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. The enactments set out in the first schedule to this Act shall be revived and have full effect.

2. It shall and may be lawful for Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, by advice of Her or their Council, from time to time to give such orders and instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any officer or officers on that station, as She or they shall deem proper and necessary to enforce and carry out a temporary arrangement made with France for the fishery season of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one set out in the second schedule to this Act, and any continuation of the same pending the arbitration agreed upon in the first, second, third, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles of an agreement between Great Britain and France, signed on the eleventh day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and to give effect to the decision in such arbitration; and in case it may be necessary to that end to give orders and instructions to the Governor, or other officer or officers aforesaid, to remove or cause to be removed any erections or other works whatever, for the purpose of carrying on the catching and preparation of lobsters, erected by Her Majesty's subjects on that part of the coast of Newfoundland which lies between Cape Saint John passing to the north, and descending to the western coast of the said Island to the place called Cape Raye, and also all ships, vessels, and boats belonging to Her Majesty's subjects which shall be found within the limits aforesaid; and also, in case of refusal to depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of Her Majesty's subjects to depart from thence; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. The provisions of section thirteen of the Act of 1824 contained in the first schedule to this Act are hereby enacted and applied to the orders and instructions in this section mentioned.

3. Where Her Majesty the Queen in Council is satisfied that by any law made before or after the passing of this Act by the Legislature of Newfoundland, sufficient provision is made for carrying into effect under Her Majesty's orders and instructions the Newfoundland

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

fishery engagements, and the aforesaid temporary arrangement, and any such continuation thereof as above in this Act mentioned, and any provision for giving effect to the decision in the arbitration as above in this Act mentioned, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to suspend the operation of this Act, or any part thereof, so long as such law continues in force, and no longer, and to direct that such law or any part thereof shall have effect with or without modifications and alterations as if it were part of this Act, and any Order in Council so made shall have full effect.

4. This Act may be cited as the Newfoundland Fisheries Act, 1891.

(Here follow the same two schedules as are printed on pages 648-'9.)

(Ordered to be printed 8th May, 1891.)

ADDRESS OF SIR WILLIAM V. WHITEWAY, ON FRENCH
TREATIES QUESTION, IN HOUSE OF LORDS,

On the 23rd of April, 1891.

136

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIPS,—

On behalf of the Legislature of Newfoundland, I beg to express deep gratitude for the great privilege which has been conceded to its delegates by your Lordships in permitting us to appear at the bar of this most noble and august assembly, to express the Legislature's objections to the Bill entitled "An Act to revive certain Sections of an Act of the Fifth Year of the reign of George IV., chap. 51, for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting Fisheries in Newfoundland."

I shall express those objections as concisely as possible.

It will not be necessary to tire your Lordships by reading those portions of the treaties and declarations which refer to Newfoundland, with all of which you are already familiar; I shall therefore content myself with saying that the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) was revived by the 5th article of the Treaty of Paris (1763), and that the Treaty of Versailles (1783) again restored the fishery rights of the French to their position under the Treaty of Utrecht. The Treaty of Paris (1814) restored matters to the status they were in in 1792, under the Treaty of Versailles, and in 1815 the third Treaty of Paris confirmed the treaty made in the previous year. Your Lordships' attention is particularly drawn to the 6th article of the Treaty of Paris (1763), to the 4th article of the Treaty of Versailles (1783), and to the declarations which accompanied the latter treaty.

(The articles of the several treaties and the declarations form Appendix A to this paper.)

HISTORY OF LEGISLATION.

A brief history of the legislation in connection with the Treaties and Declarations will be found instructive and significant when the arguments which I shall venture to adduce come to be considered.

It is a remarkable fact that for 75 years—from 1713 to 1788—no legislation seems to have taken place with reference to the execution of the Treaties of Utrecht, Paris, or Versailles. The first Act upon the subject was passed in July, 1788—five years after the Treaty of Versailles was signed. It first set forth the engagements made by the treaties and declarations accompanying the Treaty of Versailles and then enacted as follows:—

ADDRESS OF SIR W.V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

SECTION I.

“ It shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by advice of Council, from time to time to give such orders and instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any officer or officers on that station, as he or they shall deem proper and necessary to fulfil the purposes of the definite treaty and declaration aforesaid; and, if it shall be necessary to that end, to give orders and instructions to the Governor, or other officer or officers aforesaid, to remove or cause to be removed any stages, flakes, train vats, or other works whatever, for the purpose of carrying on the fishery, erected by his Majesty's subjects on that part of the coast of Newfoundland which lies between Cape St. John passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the said island to the place called Cape Rage, and also all ships, vessels, and boats belonging to his Majesty's subjects which shall be found within the limits aforesaid; and also, in case of refusal to depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of His Majesty's subjects to depart from thence; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.”

SECTION II.

“ And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons shall refuse, upon requisition made by the Governor, or any officer or officers acting under him, in pursuance of His Majesty's orders or instructions as aforesaid, to depart from within the limits aforesaid, or otherwise to conform to such requisition and directions as such Governor or other officer as aforesaid shall make or give for the purposes aforesaid, every such person or persons so refusing or otherwise offending against the same, shall forfeit the sum of two hundred pounds, to be recovered in the Court of Session or Court of Vice-Admiralty in the said island of Newfoundland, or by bill, plaint, or information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster; one moiety of such penalty to belong to His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, and the other moiety to such person or persons as shall sue or prosecute for the same: provided always that every such suit or prosecution, if the same is commenced in Newfoundland, shall be commenced within three months, and if commenced in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, within twelve months from the time of the commission of such offence.”

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

War terminated the Treaty of Versailles; and though the Treaty of Paris (1814) restored to France "the colonies, fisheries, and factories of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January, 1792," it does not appear to have been considered that this treaty revived the Act above quoted, for in 1824 an Act intituled, "An Act to repeal several Laws relating to the Fisheries carried on upon the Banks and Shores of Newfoundland, and to make provision for the better conduct of the Fisheries for Five Years, and from thence to the end of the then next Session of Parliament," contained two sections—12 and 13—which were almost literally the same as those above quoted; and these two sections it is proposed to re-enact by the Bill now before your Lordships.

An Act was passed in 1829 to continue the Act 5 Geo. IV., chap. 51, last referred to, until the 31st of December, 1832; and in 1832 the Act 5 Geo. IV., chap. 51, was further extended until 1834, "and no longer." In 1832 a Legislature was granted to Newfoundland, its first assembling taking place in 1833; and Parliament did not in 1834 further continue in force the law enacted in 1824, leaving to the Legislature of the Colony the task of passing laws and enforcing regulations to carry out the treaties and declarations.

The Legislature of the Colony did not, however, assume this duty, nor does it appear by the records that its attention was ever called to the matter. The fact remains, however, that in 1834 the last Act of Parliament in this connection expired by virtue of one of its own provisions, and that from that year until the present time no legal authority has existed for the enforcement of Her Majesty's instructions to naval commanders upon the coast of Newfoundland. It is now proposed to re-enact the provisions of the Act 5 Geo. IV., chap. 51, and to give them an application in a manner never before suggested.

The Act now before your right honourable House contains the following clauses:—

"1.—(1.) The enactments set out in the schedule to this Act shall be revived and have full effect, and the treaty or treaties therein named shall include not only the Newfoundland fishery engagements, *but also any temporary arrangement* made with France either *before or after* the passing of this Act for adjusting the differences arising out of those engagements.

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

“(2.) If *any permanent arrangement* is made between the United Kingdom and France with respect to the differences which have arisen upon the Newfoundland fishery engagements, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to direct that *the enactments hereby revived shall apply*, and the same shall apply accordingly as if such permanent arrangement were a treaty mentioned in the said enactments:

“(3.) Provided that before such Order is made, the draft thereof shall have been communicated to the Government of Newfoundland, and lain on the table of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for not less than one month.

“2. Where Her Majesty the Queen in Council is satisfied that by any law made before or after the passing of this Act by the Legislature of Newfoundland, sufficient provision is made for carrying into effect, *under Her Majesty's orders and instructions*, the Newfoundland fishery engagements, or any such arrangement as above in this Act mentioned, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to suspend the operation of this Act, or any part thereof, so long as such law continues in force and no longer, and to direct that such law or any part thereof shall have effect with or without modifications and alterations as if it were part of this Act, and any Order in Council so made shall have full effect.

“3. This Act may be cited as the Newfoundland Fisheries Act, 1891.”

OBJECTIONS.

Having thus briefly stated the provisions of the treaties and declarations, and the history of the legislation connected therewith, we humbly beg to solicit your attention to the objections which the Colony entertains to the Bill now proposed.

FIRST.—We object to the passage of the Bill now before your Lordships, because it was introduced into Parliament before the Government, the Legislature, or the people of Newfoundland had an opportunity to accept or oppose it, or to suggest its amendment; which is opposed to the principles of responsible government granted to the Colony, and in direct opposition, as we conceive, to the assurance given to the Colony in 1857, when the Right Honourable the Se-

ADDRESS OF SIR W.V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

cretary of State sent the following despatch to the Government of Newfoundland announcing the abandonment of a proposed Convention with France:—

“Downing Street, 26th March, 1857.

“SIR,—When Her Majesty’s Government entered into the Convention with that of France, they did so in the hope of bringing to a satisfactory arrangement the many complicated and difficult questions which have arisen between the two countries on the subject of the Newfoundland fisheries. But they did so with the full intention of adhering to two principles which have guided them, and will continue to guide them—namely, that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent; and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature.

“For this reason they pursued the same form of proceeding which had been before pursued in the case of the Reciprocity Convention with the United States, and which was in that case adopted and acted upon by the Newfoundland Legislature. It was in perfect uniformity with the same precedent that it appeared necessary in the present instance to add a condition respecting Parliamentary enactment, in order that, if necessary, any existing obstacles to the arrangement in the series of Imperial Statutes might be subsequently removed.

“The proposals contained in the Convention having been now unequivocally refused by the Colony, they will, of course, fall to the ground. And you are authorised to give such assurance as you may think proper that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by Her Majesty’s Government as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights.

“I have, &c.,

H. LABOUCHERE.

“To Governor Darling, &c., &c., Newfoundland.”

Neither the present Act nor any other specific Act has ever been submitted to the Colonial Government or Legislature for definite acceptance, rejection, or amendment. Information that this Act would be introduced was not given to the Government of the Colony till the 17th day of March last, nor to the Legislature till the 18th day of the

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

same month, though the British Government determined in the middle of January to procure its enactment, and transmitted a despatch to Governor O'Brien on the 19th of that month giving information in regard to this Bill, which must have been received by him before the middle of February, but was not submitted to the Government of the Colony until the date above mentioned. Knowledge of the introduction of the Act into Parliament on the 19th day of March last was first received by the Government and Legislature of the Colony on the same day by means of telegrams from private persons, and repeated applications by the Legislature to the British Government for a copy of the text of the Bill failed to procure it prior to our departure from the Colony. If this Bill had, before its introduction, been submitted to the Government and Legislature of the Colony, with an intimation of the British Government's intention to procure its enactment by Parliament, such arrangements might have been made as would have prevented the present unpleasant condition of things.

We respectfully submit that the power of legislation on all matters concerning the territory within the jurisdiction of the Colony is vested in the Local Legislature, subject, of course, to Her Majesty's assent; and although we do not pretend to contend that power to legislate for the Colony does not reside in the Imperial Parliament, we most humbly urge that it is a power which should not be exercised before the Local Legislature has most clearly and distinctly refused to enact laws adequately meeting the necessities of the case, and then only in cases of extreme emergency.

By Clause 1, "any temporary arrangement made with France either *before* or *after* the passing of this Act" is enforceable as though it were a treaty; and by Clause 2, "any permanent arrangement" with France "with respect to the differences which have arisen upon the Newfoundland fishery engagements" are also enforceable as though they were treaties. To us it appears that these provisions are intended to legalise the *modus vivendi* made with France in 1890, as well as its renewal this year, and therefore that it is retro-active legislation, calculated to injuriously affect suitors claiming damages for losses sustained in 1890 in consequence of the operation of that *modus vivendi*; and we submit that this is an interference with a right of the subject which ought not to be permitted. But a far more serious

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

danger, and a far greater infringement of constitutional right than this, appears to be contemplated by the provisions legalising future arrangements. As we interpret the Act, the Government would have power, were it enacted, to cede to France the most valued rights of the Colony, without the Colony's consent, and in spite, indeed, of its most earnest protests. Nay, more, the Imperial Parliament itself seems by the terms of the Bill to be virtually deprived of a constitutional check which it has exercised at all times.

It is proposed by the Bill that, when any permanent arrangement with France has been made, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to enforce it by Order in Council; and although it is provided that such Order must be "communicated to the Government of Newfoundland, and lain on the table of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament for not less than one month," no effective means of protest, and no power of rejection, is secured to the Colony, while the mere omission of the Imperial Parliament to express its disapproval of the Order in Council would forever fasten upon the Colony the burden of any arrangement which might be made.

The Legislature of the Colony is appalled at the danger with which it is thus menaced. Arrangements proposed in the past have caused it to fear undue concession of the rights of the Colony to France, and it is feared that it is now intended to impose upon the Colony an arrangement to which it would not willingly consent. Whether this be the intention or not, the Bill now before your Lordships evidently confers power to do so, and is, therefore, a menace to that right of prior consent promised to the Colony by the British Government in 1857.

The people of the island may at any moment find themselves hampered by arrangements which may prove ruinous to their interests, without any opportunity to prevent them; and we beg further to remind your Lordships that Conventions were made in 1857, and in 1884-5, which provided for concessions to the French, which, if carried out, would have been attended with disastrous results to the fishing interests of the Colony. What has occurred may occur again, and the Bill now before your Lordships provides the opportunity of making such arrangements permanent. It is indeed provided that the Legislature of the Colony may enact legislation to take the place of

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

the present Bill; but this Bill is not to be suspended until the Local Legislature confers upon Her Majesty in Council the precise powers she would have under this Bill, and this provision is therefore but an illusory concession, meaning only that the burden of an Act of this Parliament can only be removed by enacting a similar Act in the Colonial Legislature.

In referring to the arrangement of 1884-5, the Right Honourable the First Lord of the Treasury has publicly stated that it was at first accepted by the Government and Legislature of Newfoundland, and afterwards rejected. In this the right honourable gentleman was misinformed. The Government of the Colony refused at the outset to do more than submit the arrangement to the Legislature after certain amendments were made, and the Legislature was not consulted in any manner at that time. Before the proposed amendments were agreed to, a new Administration had come into office; and in the session of 1886 the concluded arrangement was first submitted to the Legislature, which referred it to a Joint Select Committee of both Houses, which considered the matter for two sessions, and ultimately the arrangement was unanimously rejected. We may be allowed, in reply to a statement that the Colonial Legislature acted unreasonably in rejecting the Convention, to call attention to a very significant fact. Sir George William Des Vœux, now Governor of Hong Kong, was sent to Newfoundland to induce the Legislature to adopt the Convention. Within a few months of his arrival he expressed his views on the subject, in a despatch to the Colonial Office, in the following forcible language:—

“Now that I fully comprehend the present position of the Colony, it is to me no longer a matter of wonder that the Legislature has hitherto failed to ratify the proposed ‘arrangement’ with France; indeed, I can scarcely conceive it possible that this arrangement will ever be accepted so long as the bait clause remains in it, and no security is taken that the export bounties will not be maintained in their present footing.

“For though all the other articles have the appearance of concession on the part of the French, and some are no doubt substantial concessions, they are all immeasurably outweighed by the single concession required on the part of this Colony. For if there were granted

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

to the French an inalienable right to procure bait here, the future, not only of the coast where they already have fishing rights, *but of the whole Colony, would practically be placed within the control of their Government*"

SECOND.—We object to this Act because it is modelled after an Act passed at a period when the Colony had no Legislature of its own, and when there was but a small population upon the coast directly affected; whereas the Colony has had a Legislature for over half a century, and the treaty shore is now settled from end to end. The Colony was granted a Legislature in 1832, and settlement upon the treaty shore has been permitted by the British Government for many years past. With their consent, grants of land, subject to French treaty rights, have been given, and the land has been settled upon and improved; with their consent, representation in the Legislature has been granted to the settlers; magistrates and customs officers have been appointed upon the coast; telegraphic, steam, and mail communication have been established; taxes are collected, and public money expended. In face of this great alteration in the whole condition of affairs it should be impossible to re-enact a law first made over a century ago, and which would make it possible for naval officers to render valueless every iota of property on the land or in the waters of the treaty shore—the property not alone of the thousands who dwell there, but also of the other thousands who annually visit and fish there—for no provision of any kind is made in the proposed Act for compensating persons whose property may be in any way affected; and under this Bill power would be vested in the Governor of Newfoundland, or any officer on the station, on his mere volition arbitrarily to remove a British subject and his property from a treaty coast, and to leave him absolutely divested of any redress or compensation whatever.

In the face of these facts, we submit it would be a terrible injustice to British subjects to give the power to naval officers which is contemplated and given by this Bill.

Should this Bill become law, it must necessarily have the effect of preventing capital being invested for the development of the minerals, of agricultural and lumbering resources, on one half of the island of Newfoundland. This part must ever remain a wilderness, for with the possibility of establishments being removed at any moment, on

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

the mere volition of one man, persons will not be found to risk their capital in so uncertain and precarious a venture.

If this Bill becomes law, and British people can be removed from British soil at the will of a naval officer, we humbly submit that, so far as this part of the island is concerned, the sovereignty of the island is a mere myth, a name without value, whilst the possession of an easement by the French to catch and dry fish on the strand vests in them all that is of value.

THIRD.—We object to the Act now before your Lordships because it is to be used to enforce regulations to carry out treaties the interpretation of which is disputed, and which regulations have hitherto been framed in a manner making them oppressive and unjust to British subjects. British statesmen have declared that under the treaties the French have only a right to fish in the waters along the treaty shore in common with British subjects; but, acting under regulations and orders similar to those which this Act seeks to legalise, British naval officers have prevented our fishermen from exercising common rights with the French, have driven our boats out of the harbors of shelter along the shore, and have otherwise acted as though British subjects had no rights at all upon the treaty shore which were not inferior to those possessed by the French. Thus British statesmen have practically invited our people to do those acts for which British officers have punished them, and thus it will be in the future until the meaning of the treaties is definitely decided. We ought not to be subjected to burdens at once odious and uncertain.

FOURTH.—We object to this Bill because, utterly ignoring the Municipal Courts, it commits the enforcement of the treaties and regulations to the care and supreme control of naval officers not learned in the law, unskilled in legal procedure, and not trained in a manner qualifying them to adjudicate upon abstruse questions affecting the peace of the Empire upon the one hand, and the rights of individuals upon the other. The sovereignty of the island of Newfoundland is in Her Majesty, and the right of fishing and drying fish on the coast was conceded to the French merely as an easement. To the enjoyment of this easement they are entitled, and for any interruption or injury they may allege to have sustained, appeal for redress should be made by them to the judicial tribunals of the sovereign of the soil in the first place.

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

We therefore most earnestly urge that Her Majesty's ordinary Courts of Justice in Newfoundland are the tribunals which should adjudicate upon questions arising between British and French fishermen. From any judgment a final appeal would lie to Her Majesty and the Privy Council. In no case should naval officers be permitted to try causes arising as aforesaid, since Courts of Justice already exist in the Colony for the purpose, and if it be deemed impossible for the ordinary Courts to enforce the law in such a manner as to adequately insure justice to the French, special Courts could and should be provided.

FIFTH.—We object to this Bill because it is intended to aid in the enforcement of a *modus vivendi*—

- (a) Both made and renewed without the Colony's consent;
- (b) Renewed after a positive pledge that it was "for one year only;"
- (c.) Renewed without providing for the operation of factories erected, completed, or made ready for operation in consequence of the pledge that the original *modus vivendi* was "for one year only;"
- (d) Renewed without providing for the compensation of those who relied upon this pledge.

SIXTH.—We object to the Bill because it provides for the enforcement of the award of an Arbitration Commission definitively empowered to deal with one issue only, and that an issue against the separate submission of which the Colony has again and again protested. The Colony is ready and willing to submit to unconditional arbitration all the questions arising under the treaties and declarations, asking only that no single question shall be decided until a decision has been arrived at as to all other points at issue, and that the award shall then be enforceable as a whole. According to the terms of the agreement for arbitration recently entered into, no questions can be submitted except those which affect the fishery upon the French treaty shore, and these only as they may be agreed upon from time to time. This totally excludes from the purview of this arbitration one most important question which the Colony desires to have decided (that, namely, which refers to the French occupation and use of the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon), and makes possible for either of the high contracting parties to withhold any of those questions affecting even the

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

fisheries themselves which such party may deem it inexpedient in its own interests to have decided. Either party at any time after the settlement of the lobster question, or whenever dissatisfied with a decision upon any particular point, may withdraw from further arbitration; and such a result may occur at a time most embarrassing to the other side. While, therefore, the Colony perceives that under the present arrangement it will be impossible to have all questions decided, it has no assurance that upon certain issues adverse decisions may not be arrived at, with no compensating advantages from decisions in its favour upon other points. While, therefore, it would welcome arbitration upon every question at issue, it deprecates in the most earnest manner a piecemeal settlement.

It has been publicly stated by the Right Hon. the First Lord of the Treasury that the terms of the arbitration agreement were made known to the Government of the Colony before they were finally agreed to. This, we regret to say, is not the case. On the 7th of March last, the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies informed the Governor that arbitration would shortly take place on the lobster fishery question, and the Government of the Colony promptly telegraphed a protest against any arbitration which did not include all the questions arising under the treaties and declarations. Seven days afterwards—on the 16th of March last, that is—the Right Hon. Secretary of State telegraphed that an agreement for arbitration had been signed *five days before*, and then first made known its terms.

SEVENTH.—We object to this Bill because, while it permits the removal of property from the treaty coasts, it makes no provision for the compensation of those who may suffer loss thereby, and thus makes the title to property extremely precarious. The effect which this Bill will have in retarding the development of the Colony's resources has been already dwelt upon, but we cannot too strongly urge the duty of protecting private rights; and if the settlers upon the French treaty coasts are to be liable at all times to removal by naval officers, they ought at least to be assured compensation. If the few are to be sacrificed for the good of the many, the many should compensate them, and to this compensation they should, we submit, be entitled by the terms of any Bill which may be enacted by Parliament.

ADDRESS OF SIR W.V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

We are not unaware or unappreciative of the difficulties with which Her Majesty's Government have to grapple, and we are sincerely desirous of aiding in their solution. Actuated with this spirit, we have approached the Government with proposals calculated, we sincerely believe, to give all necessary power to execute the treaties, declarations, and agreements with France according to their true intent and meaning. Those proposals are as follows:—

First.—(a) The Newfoundland Legislature to pass immediately an Act authorizing the execution for this year of the *modus vivendi*, the award of the Arbitration Commission regarding the lobster question, and the treaties and declarations under instructions from Her Majesty in Council;

(b) The further progress of the Bill now before Parliament to be deferred until the passing of the above Act, and the Bill then to be withdrawn;

(c) The terms of an Act to empower Courts and provide for regulations to enforce the treaties and declarations to be discussed and arranged with the Delegates now in this city as rapidly as possible, and to be enacted by the Legislature of the Colony as soon as agreed upon.

Second.—(a) The present arbitration agreement not to be allowed to operate further than the lobster question without the prior consent of the Colony, and in this case the Colony to be represented upon the Commission.

(b) The Colony desires an agreement for an unconditional arbitration on all points that either party can raise under the treaties and declarations; and if this be arranged between Great Britain and France, Newfoundland will ask to be represented upon such arbitration, and will pass an Act to carry out the award.

We regret that up to the present moment these propositions have not been accepted, nor has any hope been held out that they will be. The temporary legislation of which we have proposed to procure the enactment would be immediately adopted by the Legislature of the Colony, and present needs thereby amply met. The details of a permanent and thoroughly satisfactory measure could be arranged and enacted without delay by the Legislature of the Colony. The adop-

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

tion of our proposals would at once cause excitement to subside, and would induce peace under conditions which make coercion by warships extremely difficult, it not impossible. If the Bill now before your Lordships becomes law, its provisions will have to be enforced upon a resentful people; but if our propositions are adopted, every good object which the present Bill can have in view will be easily and pleasantly attained, and without injury to the proper pride of a people who, though few in number, are as much entitled to consideration as the inhabitants of the proudest portion of the British Empire. No good can possibly come from coercing, or threatening to coerce, a people willing to do their whole duty; and to enact the Bill now before your Lordships, in face of the propositions made by us, would be a needless indignity to a loyal people.

In humbly praying that the Bill now before your Lordships may not be read a second time, we feel confident that we are consulting the best interests of Newfoundland and of the Empire. Its enactment will leave a rankling wound in the hearts of the Colonists, and establish a precedent that must ever give a feeling of insecurity to every self-governing Colony. In offering, on behalf of the Colonial Legislature, to enact laws adequately providing for the honourable fulfilment of obligations of an exceedingly odious kind, we are animated by a spirit of patriotism and devotion to the Empire; and we most respectfully submit that persistence in the passage of the present Bill would, under the circumstances, be but a poor return for that faith in Parliament which animated the Legislature when sending us to the bar of this House.

In conclusion, I may add that the time at our disposal has not enabled us to prepare such a full and complete statement of our case as we wished to lay before you, and we had hoped that the time for making this statement would have been extended; but we have to express our gratitude for the patient hearing which you have afforded us, and we are confident that the defects in our case will be supplied by your Lordships, as we are aware of the deep interest which you take in, and your knowledge of, the subject under consideration. We therefore leave the matter with your Lordships, in perfect confidence that you will mete out to the Colony we represent that justice which is traditional of this most noble House.

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Appendix A.—Articles in the Treaties and the Declarations referred to by Sir W. V. Whiteway.

Article 13 of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) as follows:—

“ The island called Newfoundland, with the adjacent islands, shall from this time forward belong of right wholly to Great Britain; and to that end the town and fortress of Placentia, and whatever other places in the said island are in the possession of the French, shall be yielded and given up, within seven months from the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the Most Christian King, to those who have a Commission from the Queen of Great Britain for that purpose. Nor shall the Most Christian King, his heirs and successors, or any of their subjects, at any time hereafter, lay claim to any right to the said island or islands, or to any part of it or them. Moreover, it shall not be lawful for the subjects of France to fortify any place in the said island of Newfoundland, or to erect any buildings there, besides stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish, or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish, and to dry them on land, in that part only, and in no other besides that, of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern point of the said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the place called Point Riche. But the island called Cape Breton, as also all others, both in the mouth of the River St. Lawrence and in the gulph of the same name, shall hereafter belong of right to the French, and the Most Christian King shall have all manner of liberty to fortify any place or places there.”

Articles 5 and 6 of the Treaty of Paris (1763) are as follows:—

“ *Article 5.*—The subjects of France shall have liberty of fishing and drying on a part of the coasts of the island of Newfoundland, such as it is specified in the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, which article is renewed and confirmed by the present treaty (except what relates to the island of Cape Breton, as well as to the other islands and coasts in the mouth and in the gulph of St. Lawrence); and His Britannic Majesty consents to leave to the subjects of the

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

Most Christian King the liberty of fishing in the gulph of St. Lawrence on condition that the subjects of France do not exercise the said fishery but at the distance of three leagues from all the coasts belonging to Great Britain, as well those of the continent as those of the islands situated in the said gulph of St. Lawrence. And as what relates to the fishery on the coast of the island of Cape Breton out of the said gulph, the subjects of the Most Christian King shall not be permitted to exercise the said fishery but at the distance of fifteen leagues from the coast of the island of Cape Breton; and the fishery on the coasts of Nova Scotia or Arcadia, and everywhere else out of the said gulph, shall remain on the foot of former treaties.

“ *Article 6.*—The King of Great Britain cedes the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon in full right to His Most Christian Majesty, to serve as a shelter to the French fishermen; and His said Most Christian Majesty engages not to fortify the said islands, to erect no buildings upon them, but merely for the convenience of the fishery; and to keep upon them a guard of fifty men only for the police.”

Articles 4, 5, and 6 of the Treaty of Versailles (1783) are as follows:—

“ *Article 4.*—His Majesty the King of Great Britain is maintained in his right to the island of Newfoundland, and to the adjacent islands, as the whole were assured to him by the 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht; excepting the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, which are ceded in full right by the present treaty to His Most Christian Majesty.

“ *Article 5.*—His Majesty the Most Christian King, in order to prevent the quarrels which have hitherto arisen between the two nations of England and France, consents to renounce the right of fishing, which belongs to him in virtue of the aforesaid article of the Treaty of Utrecht, from Cape Bonavista to Cape St. John, situated on the eastern coast of Newfoundland, in fifty degrees north latitude; and His Majesty the King of Great Britain consents, on his part, that the fishery assigned to the subjects of His Most Christian Majesty, beginning at the said Cape St. John, passing to the north, and descending by the western coast of the island of Newfoundland, shall extend to the place called Cape Ray, situated in forty-seven degrees fifty minutes latitude. The French fishermen shall enjoy the fishery which

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

is assigned to them by the present article, as they had the right to enjoy that which was assigned to them by the Treaty of Utrecht.

“*Article 6.*—With regard to the fishery in the gulph of St. Lawrence, the French shall continue to exercise it, conformably to the 5th article of the Treaty of Paris.”

The following declaration made by His Britannic Majesty upon the signing of the Treaty of Versailles:—

“The King, having entirely agreed with His Most Christian Majesty upon the articles of the definite treaty, will seek every means which shall not only ensure the execution thereof, with his accustomed good faith and punctuality, and will besides give, on his part, all possible efficacy to the principles which shall prevent even the least foundation of dispute for the future.

“To this end, and in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give cause for daily quarrels, His Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner, by their competition, the fishery of the French, during the temporary exercise of it which is granted to them upon the coasts of the islands of Newfoundland; but he will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlements which shall be formed there to be removed. His Britannic Majesty will give orders that the French fishermen be not incommoded in cutting the wood necessary for the repair of their scaffolds, huts, and fishing vessels.

“The 13th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, and the method of carrying on the fishery, which has at all times been acknowledged, shall be the plan upon which the fishery shall be carried on there. It shall not be deviated from by either party, the French fishermen building only their scaffolds, confining themselves to the repair of their fishing vessels, and not wintering there; the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, on their part, not molesting in any manner the French fishermen during their fishing, nor injuring their scaffolds during their absence.

“The King of Great Britain, in ceding the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon to France, regards them as ceded for the purpose of serving as a real shelter to the French fishermen, and in full confidence that these possessions will not become an object of jealousy between the two nations, and that the fishery between the said islands

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

and that of Newfoundland shall be limited to the middle of the channel."

The following counter-declaration of his Most Christian Majesty the King of France was made at the same time:—

"The principles which have guided the King in the whole course of the negotiations which preceded the re-establishment of peace must have convinced the King of Great Britain that His Majesty has had no other design than to render it solid and lasting by preventing, as much as possible, in the four quarters of the world, every subject of discussion and quarrel.

"The King of Great Britain undoubtedly places too much confidence in the uprightness of His Majesty's intentions not to rely upon his constant attention to prevent the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon from becoming an object of jealousy between the two nations.

"As to the fishery on the coasts of Newfoundland, which has been the object of the new arrangements settled by the two sovereigns, upon this matter it is sufficiently ascertained by the 5th article of the Treaty of Peace signed this day, and by the declaration likewise delivered to-day by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary; and His Majesty declares that he is fully satisfied on this head.

"In regard to the fishery between the island of Newfoundland and those of St. Pierre and Miquelon, it is not to be carried on by either party but to the middle of the channel; and His Majesty will give the most positive orders that the French fishermen shall not go beyond this line. His Majesty is firmly persuaded that the King of Great Britain will give like orders to the English fishermen."

Articles 8 and 13 of the Treaty of Paris (1814) as follows:—

"*Article 8.*—His Britannic Majesty, stipulating for himself and his allies, engages to restore to his Most Christian Majesty, within the term which shall be hereafter fixed, the colonies, fisheries, factories, and establishments of every kind which were possessed by France on the 1st January, 1792, in the seas and on the continents of America, Africa, and Asia, with the exception, however, of the islands of Tobago and St. Lucie, and the Isle of France and its dependencies, especially Rodrigues and Les Schelles, which several colonies and possessions His Most Christian Majesty cedes in full right and sove-

ADDRESS OF SIR W. V. WHITEWAY IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

reignty to His Britannic Majesty, and also the portion of St. Domingo ceded to France by the Treaty of Basle, and which His Most Christian Majesty restores in full right and sovereignty to His Catholic Majesty.”

“ *Article 13.*—The French right of fishery upon the Great Bank of Newfoundland, upon the coasts of the island of that name, and of the adjacent islands in the gulph of St. Lawrence, shall be replaced upon the footing in which it stood in 1792.

Article 11 of the Treaty of Paris (1815) as follows:—

“ The Treaty of Paris, of the 13th of May, 1814, and the final act of the Congress of Vienna, of the 9th of June, 1815, are confirmed, and shall be maintained in all such enactments which shall not have been modified by the articles of the present treaty.”

NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH TREATIES ACT.

AN ACT for the purpose of carrying into effect engagements with France respecting Fisheries in Newfoundland.

WHEREAS, by treaties and declarations entered into and exchanged between the Kings of Great Britain and France, certain engagements were made and declared relative to Newfoundland and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and in relation to the fisheries on a part of the coast of Newfoundland, which treaties and declarations are as follows:—

(Here follow the Articles contained in pages 667, '8, '9, 670 and 671 of this appendix.)

And whereas differences have arisen between Her Majesty the Queen and the Government of the Republic of France respecting the rights of the citizens of the Republic of France as to the catching and canning of lobsters on the said portion of the coast of Newfoundland and the erection of factories or buildings for that purpose, and an agreement has been made between the high contracting parties for the submission to arbitration of the said differences, which agreement is as follows:—

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the French Republic having resolved to submit to a commission of arbitration the solution of certain difficulties which have arisen on the portion of the coasts of Newfoundland comprised between Cape St. John and Cape Ray, passing by the north, have agreed upon the following provisions:—

1. The commission of arbitration shall judge and decide all the questions of principle which shall be submitted to it by either Government, or by their delegates, concerning the catching and preparation of lobsters on the above-mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland.

2. The two Governments engage, in so far as each may be concerned, to execute the decisions of the commission of arbitration.

3. The *modus vivendi* of 1890 relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters is renewed purely and simply for the fishery season of 1891.

4. As soon as the questions relative to the catching and preparation of lobsters shall have been decided by the commission, it may

NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH TREATIES ACT.

take cognizance of other subsidiary questions relative to the fisheries on the above-mentioned portion of the coasts of Newfoundland, and upon the text of which the two Governments shall have previously come to an agreement.

5. The commission of arbitration shall be composed:

(1.) Of three specialists or jurisconsults designated by common consent by the two Governments.

(2.) Of two delegates of each country, who shall be the authorized channels of communication between the two Governments and other arbitrators.

6. The commission of arbitration thus formed of seven members shall decide by majority of votes and without appeal.

7. It shall meet as soon as possible.

Done at London, the 11th day of March, 1891."

And whereas the said high contracting parties have agreed to extend for the fishery season of 1891 the *modus vivendi* agreed to in 1890, which was as follows:

"The questions of principle and of respective rights being entirely reserved on both sides, the British and French Governments agree that the *status quo* shall be maintained during the ensuing season on the following bases:

Without France or Great Britain demanding at once a new examination of the legality of the installation of British or French lobster factories on the coasts of Newfoundland where the French enjoy rights of fishing conferred by the Treaties, it is understood that there shall be no modification in the positions ("emplacements") occupied by the establishments of the subjects of either country on the first of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, except that a subject of either nation may remove any such establishment to any spot on which the commanders of the two naval stations shall have previously agreed.

No lobster fisheries which were not in operation on the first of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine shall be permitted unless by the joint consent of the commanders of the British and French naval stations.

In consideration of each new lobster fishery so permitted it shall be open to the fishermen of the other country to establish a new lob-

NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH TREATIES ACT.

ster fishery on some spot to be similiarly settled by joint agreement between the said naval commanders.

Whenever any case of competition in respect of lobster fishery arises between the fishermen of either country, the commanders of the two naval stations shall proceed on the spot to a provisional delimitation of the lobster fishery grounds, having regard to the situations acquired by the two parties.

N.B.—It is well understood that this arrangement is quite provisional, and shall only hold good for the fishing season which is about to open.”

Be it therefore enacted by the Governor, the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Legislative session convened:

(1.) In case Her Majesty, her heirs, and successors, by advice of her or their Council, shall give orders or instructions to the Governor of Newfoundland, or to any officer or officers on that station, which she or they deem necessary and proper to fulfil the purposes of the said treaties, declarations, and agreements, and to that end shall give orders and instructions to the Governor or officer or officers aforesaid to remove or cause to be removed any stages, flakes, train fats or other works whatever, for the purpose of carrying on the fishery, erected by Her Majesty's subjects on that part of the coast of Newfoundland which lies between Cape Saint John's passing to the north and descending to the western coast of the said Island to the place called Cape Raye, and also all ships, vessels, and boats belonging to Her Majesty's subjects which shall be found within the limits aforesaid; and also, in case of refusal to depart from within the limits aforesaid, to compel any of Her Majesty's subjects to depart from thence, any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; any acts done by the said Governor or officer or officers in pursuance of such orders or instructions as aforesaid shall be lawful, and no action, suit or other proceeding shall be brought or maintained in respect of the same.

(2.) In case Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, by advice of her or their Council, shall give orders or instructions to the said Governor or officer or officers, which she or they deem necessary for the purpose of carrying out or enforcing the said *modus vivendi* during the fishery season of 1891, or any continuation thereof pending the

NEWFOUNDLAND FRENCH TREATIES ACT.

arbitration aforesaid, and for the purpose of giving effect to the decision in said arbitration, any acts done by the said Governor or officer or officers in pursuance of such orders or instructions shall be lawful, and no action, suit or other proceeding shall be maintained in respect of the same.

(3.) If any person shall refuse, upon requisition made by the said Governor or officers lawfully acting in pursuance of such orders or instructions as aforesaid, to conform to such requisition and directions as the said Governor or officers shall lawfully make or give for the purposes aforesaid, such person so offending shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars; provided always, that every such suit or prosecution shall be commenced within one year from the commission of such offence.

(4.) This Act may be cited as "The Newfoundland French Treaties Act," and shall continue in force only until the end of 1893, and no longer.



INDEX TO APPENDIX.



INDEX TO APPENDIX

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

	PAGE.
A.	
Accounts, public	3-181
Address of delegates in House of Lords	653
Agriculture, Board of	432
Avaton, Screw S. S. Co.	475
B.	
Balances in Treasury Department	21
Balance Sheet, Receiver General	40
Banks	463-469
Bank fishery	179
Bank fishery insurance fund	180
Bills in House of Lords	643-652
Board of Works accounts	234-247
Bonus on land cleared	229
C.	
Canada Life Assurance Co.	470
Colonial Cordage Co.	476
Commercial Bank	466
Constabulary	352
Contract Hall's Bay Railway	407
Correspondence of delegates	621
Crown Lands	182-233
D.	
Delegates' correspondence	621
<i>Despatches—</i>	
Compensation <i>modus vivendi</i>	555-559
French Treaties	560-620
Municipal Act of 1890	488
Reciprocal trade convention	490-554
Dutiable goods and duties	33-37
Duties, N. W. and N. E. coasts	139
Duties, Parcels Post	136

IV.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

E.	PAGE.
Education, Report of select committee on	447
Electric Light Co.	484
Equitable Life Assurance Society	473
Estimated expenditure, 1891	3-12, 14-20
Estimated revenue, 1891	13
Estimates and public accounts	3-32
Exports and imports	50
Exports, general	110-132
F.	
Financial Statement	2-12
Financial Secretary's Consolidated Statement	23
Fishery protection	400
Floating Dock Co.	485
French Treaties Bills in House of Lords	643-652
French Treaties Act (Newfoundland)	672
G.	
Geological Survey	186
Grants, 1890	210
Grants, free	228
H.	
Hall's Bay railway contract	407
Hercules S.S. Co.	477
Hospital, St. John's	326
I.	
Imports and exports	50
Imports, general	52-109
Imports, comparative statement	133
Institutions, sundry	247
L.	
Labrador medical officer	377
Life insurance companies	470-474
Light-house expenditure	244
Light-houses and public buildings	381
Lloyds' surveyor	402
Location tickets	228
Lunatic Asylum	370

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

V.

M.	PAGE.
Masonic Hall Co.	478
Masters and Mates	434
Mineral lands, &c.	230-233
Monroe Fibre Co.	479
N.	
Nail Manufacturing Co.	486
Newfoundland Boot and Shoe Co.	479
Newfoundland Coastal S.S. Co.	480
Newfoundland Consolidated Foundry Co.	481
Newfoundland Furniture and Moulding Co.	482
Newfoundland Screw Steam Tug Co.	482
Newfoundland Steam Sealing and Whaling Co.	483
Newfoundland French Treaties Act	672
P.	
Parcel post, duties	136
Penitentiary	336
Pickled fish inspection	436
Poor Asylum	329
Poor returns	294
Postal department	260-293
Public debt, aggregate	22
Public debt account	38
Public works expenditure	246
Public buildings	381
R.	
Railway, Hall's Bay contract	407
Receipts and payments	44
Revenue, estimated	13
Roads (local)	248
Roads (main)	234
Roads and bridges	457
S.	
Savings' Bank	463
Ship-building bounty	176
Shipping abstract	174
Shipwrecked crews	298

VI.

INDEX TO APPENDIX.

S—(continued.)		PAGE.
Steamers entered and cleared		140
Surveyor General's report		182
Surveyor General's consolidated account		208
T.		
Terra Nova Bakery		487
Timber limits		232
U.		
Union Bank		468
V.		
Vessels entered		154
Vessels cleared		164