

The Star

And Conception Bay Semi-Weekly Advertiser.

Volume I.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Friday, March 14, 1873.

Number 83.

MARCH.

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NOTICES.

JAMES HOWARD COLLIS
Dealer and Importer of
**ENGLISH & AMERICAN
HARDWARE,**
Picture Moulding, Glass
Looking Glass, Pictures
Glassware, &c., &c.
TROUTING GEAR,
In great variety and best quality, WHOLE-
SALE and RETAIL.
221 WATER STREET,
St. John's,
Newfoundland.
One door East of P. HUGHES, Esq.
N.B.—FRAMES, any size
material, made to order.
St. John's, May 10.

FOR SALE.

RESERVES & GROCERIES!

Just Received and For Sale by
the Subscriber—

Fresh Cove OYSTERS
Spiced do.

PINE APPLES
PEACHES

**Strawberries—preserved in
Syrup**
Brambleberries do.

ALWAYS ON HAND—

**A Choice Selection of
GROCERIES.**

T. M. CAIRNS.
Opposite the Premises of Messrs. C.
W. ROSS & Co.
Sept. 17.

HARBOR GRACE

BOOK & STATIONERY DEPOT.

E. W. LYON, Proprietor.

Importer of British and American

NEWSPAPERS

—AND—

PERIODICALS.

Constantly on hand, a varied selection of
School and Account Books
Prayer and Hymn Books for different de-
nominations

Music, Charts, Log Books, Playing Cards
French Writing Paper, Violins
Concertinas, French Musical Boxes
Albums, Initial Note Paper & Envelopes
Tissue and Drawing Paper
A large selection of Dime & Half Dime

MUSIC, &c., &c.

Lately appointed Agent for the OTTAWA
PRINTING & LITHOGRAPH COMPANY
Also, Agent for J. LINDBERG, Manufac-
turing Jeweler.

A large selection of
CLOCKS, WATCHES,

MBERCHAUM PIPES,
PLATED WARE, and
JEWELRY of every description & style
May 14.

NOTICES.

**PAINLESS!
PAINLESS!!
T E E T H**

Positively Extracted without
Pain
BY THE USE OF
NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
A NEW AND PERFECTLY SAFE
METHOD.

Dr. LOVEJOY & SON,

OLD PRACTITIONERS OF DENTIS-
TRY, would respectfully offer their
services to the Citizens of St. John's, and
the outports.
They can be found from 9 a.m. to 5
p.m., at the old residence of Dr. George
W. Lovejoy, No. 9, Cathedral Hill, where
they are prepared to perform all Dental
Operations in the most

Scientific and Approved Me-
thod.

Dr. L. & Son would state that they
were among the first to introduce the
Anaesthetic (Nitrous Oxide) Gas, and
have extracted many thousand Teeth by
its use

Without producing pain,

with perfect satisfaction. They are still
prepared to repeat the same process,
which is perfectly safe even to Children.
They are also prepared to insert the best
Artificial Teeth from one to a whole Set
in the latest and most approved style,
using none but the best, such a
received the highest Prem-
iums at the world's Fair
in London and Paris.

Teeth filled with great care and in the
most lasting manner. Especial attention
given to regulating children's Teeth.
St. John's, July 9.

GEORGE BOWDEN,

Repairer of Umbrellas and
Parasols,
No. 1, LION SQUARE,

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

THE SUBSCRIBER, in tendering
thanks to his friends for the liberal
patronage hitherto extended to him, begs
to state that he may still be found at
his residence, No. 1, Lion Square,
where he is prepared to execute all
work in the above line at the shortest
notice, and at moderate rates.

All work positively finished by the

Outport orders punctually at-

tended to.
St. John's, Jan. 4.

172 WATER STREET, 172

JAMES FALLON,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET

IRON WORKER,

BEGS respectfully to inform
the inhabitants of Harbor Grace
and outports that he has com-
menced business in the Shop No.
172 Water Street, Harbor Grace,
and contained a large population, who
were debared from all the benefits of
education, law, and security of life and
property. Here was a field of enterprise
worthy of the attention of our Govern-
ment. Our salmon fisheries, which might
be a source of great wealth, were entirely
neglected as regards protection and cul-
tivation. Nothing whatever appeared in
the speech to show that any regard was
paid to this branch of industry or its de-
velopment. It was well known that this
fishery was being injured by destructive
practices, but nothing of any importance

JOBGING

Done at the Cheapest possible
Terms.

Dec. 13.

House of Assembly.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873.

Mr. Rogerson—Continued.

Our people are paying taxes at the rate
of 28s. a head and what are they getting
in return? This taxation might be bene-
ficially applied to the work of developing
the resources of the country. Men who
had carefully studied the subject are con-
fident that every season there was in our
waters wealth to the extent of millions, of
which our people could not avail them-
selves from want of information, or of the
means of obtaining it. The telegraph
would have supplied the information so
much needed, and the result would have
been an enormous increase in the wealth
of the country, and a corresponding im-
provement in the condition of our people.
An expenditure of the taxes of the people
in such a direction as this would bring in
a substantial and beneficial return for the
outlay, and be of the greatest value to the
people of the country. The whole pro-
ducing labour of the people of this coun-
try is confined to two or three months of
the year, and the great object to be aimed
at was of course to discover and realize as
much as possible within that period. The
interests on the outlay for such a purpose
would be more than made up by any one
of many days' good fishing which would
result from it. At present we are stand-
ing with our arms folded. Our fisheries
are precarious and uncertain, and the
plenty of one season is of no permanent
benefit to the country, for it is subject to
be swallowed up in the deficiencies of the
next. Our people only wanted work, but
work was not to be had. The seal fishery
was being confined to within the narrowest
limits, and was becoming less and less
beneficial to the people as a source of em-
ployment generally. The introduction of
steamers in the fishery, however beneficial
to our trade, and profitable to the enter-
prising capitalists who own them, as well
as to the masters and crews they employ,
are the means of largely curtailing the
employment of our able bodied men in
that fishery, rendering it the more im-
perative upon the Government to provide
other means of employment. A few years
ago we sent 400 sealing vessels to the seal
fishery, with 14,000 men, while now the
number is reduced to about 120 with a
proportionate reduction in the crews em-
ployed. The Government were congratu-
lating the country upon an overflowing
treasury. He (Mr. R.) would congratulate
the Government if that abundant revenue
had been partly applied to encourage
home industries or to develop the re-
sources and industries of the country. But
some of our best men and women, its very
life blood, are leaving to go to other
countries, where they can get better op-
portunities for employment, and where
labor commands more respect and is better
paid. Nothing was being done to educate
or elevate our people, and the tendency
of their condition, and the nature of their
employment—large numbers of our wo-
men working on the wharves—was de-
grading and debasing. Our efforts, so far,
towards elevating our people, were puny
and insignificant as compared with those
in the other provinces. Even in the little
colony of Prince Edward Island, the rail-
way, one of the greatest instruments in
the work of civilization and progress, was
being brought into operation. We want-
ed some other suitable employment for
our women than working as labourers up-
on the wharves, a thing which was a shame
and disgrace to us as a community. What
was wanted was, that our country should
keep advancing in education and civiliza-
tion in an equal ratio with the other pro-
vinces. We wanted the best heads and
most skilful hands to guide our affairs,
and the country required for its improve-
ment and advancement something far
more than patchwork and petty measures,
such as graveling a few roads, and build-
ing two or three light houses. Our French
Shore territory was teeming with wealth,
and contained a large population, who
were debared from all the benefits of
education, law, and security of life and
property. Here was a field of enterprise
worthy of the attention of our Govern-
ment. Our salmon fisheries, which might
be a source of great wealth, were entirely
neglected as regards protection and cul-
tivation. Nothing whatever appeared in
the speech to show that any regard was
paid to this branch of industry or its de-
velopment. It was well known that this
fishery was being injured by destructive
practices, but nothing of any importance

was done to check the evil. The great
herring fisheries of Labrador, Bonne Bay,
Bay of Islands, Fortune Bay, and other
places were neglected, and treated as if
they were no value to us, as an auxiliary
to our seal and cod fisheries. Why should
this be so? Why should a source of
wealth which might be made to yield five
times what it does at present, be permitted
to remain stagnant, and even to deterio-
rate, for want of attention and intelligent
development. In other countries the
greatest care was taken to foster this
branch of the fisheries, and to make her-
ring an article of real marketable value,
by the greatest attention to the quality of
the packages, curing, inspecting, packing,
and shipping; and why were not similar
precautions taken in this country? Did
the Government take no interest what-
ever in such matters so closely affecting
the most important interests of the peo-
ple. They assumed the designation of
friends of the people. It would be well if
their acts showed that they deserved the
name. They had imposed upon the peo-
ple a burthen of taxation at the rate of
28s a head, and in return they gave back
about 25 per cent in the shape of public
improvements, and the balance was dissi-
pated in useless expenditure. For want
of employment in this country thousands
of the best of our operative population
had emigrated; and many were now re-
ceiving constant employment in the Uni-
ted States, where they were actually mak-
ing the very nets used by our Newfound-
land fishermen, and which ought to be
manufactured in our own country. An
offer had been made by capitalists to in-
vest to the extent of £20,000 in the man-
ufacture of nets, lines and twines in this
country, if five per cent, thereon were
guaranteed by the Government for a few
years, until the hands employed thorowly
understood the business; but they re-
fused to do it. Perhaps the Government
were anxious to do well as far as their
means and their mode of doing so would
permit; but it was impossible to elevate
the condition of our people, unless we de-
velop our industrial resources. Last ses-
sion the Government were asked to reduce
taxation by those who foresaw that the
revenue would be in excess of the public
requirements, among whom were many
large importers, and several of them sup-
porters of the present Ministry. That
heavy taxation had still been continued,
and at present there was no indication of
an intention to lessen its pressure upon
the people. The pressure of the taxes of
the country was unequal and unfair.
The poor man's tea was taxed 75 per
cent, his other necessities were heavily
burthened, while the rich could get
their wines and other luxuries at a com-
paratively cheap rate. This system of
raising the bulk of the revenue, from
heavy duties on the articles which were
the daily requirements of the poor, was
most unjust and oppressive. The neces-
saries of life, such as tea and coffee, ought
to be made as cheap as possible, to the
poor of the country. The heavy duties
imposed upon these articles fell still more
heavily upon the consumers, for the mer-
chants, who paid the duties, put an addi-
tional per centage upon those duties to
compensate them for the advances and
for the risk they ran in disposing of their
imports on the usual terms of credit. In
the United States and the Canadian Do-
minion the duty had been taken off tea,
and he (Mr. R.) would ask the Govern-
ment to take even 5 per cent off "the tea-
pot" and put it on the "beer barrel."
Light wines were admitted, he might say
almost free, as there was only 12 1/2 per cent,
on that class of wines, whilst the poor fish-
ermen of the country had to pay the
heavy duty of 75 per cent on their tea.
The population of this country was essen-
tially an operative one, and out of the
whole population there were only about
500 business men, officials, and others who
did not labour with their hands; and he
(Mr. R.) would say, by all means lighten
the burdens of the people, and do all in
your power to afford them employment.
Hon. the Premier—We have afforded
them employment by the opening up
construction, and repairing of roads and
bridges, and more particularly in the out-
port districts of the colony.
Mr. Rogerson—The hon. gentleman
should lay his patriotism upon the altar
of his country and use all his efforts for
the amelioration of the condition of its
people; and hon. members on his (Mr.
R.) side of the House would say—"God
speed you." Let him take the duty off
tea, and the country would thank him.
The Government could afford to do it, as
the new arrangement with the Allan line
of Ocean Steamers would give an increas-

ed impetus to trade, which would natural-
ly result in an increase of revenue. What
benefit he (Mr. R.) would ask, was half the
expenditure on roads to the people in giv-
ing them employment?
Hon. Premier would ask the hon. gen-
tleman, how could roads be made without
employing the people?
Mr. Rogerson—People might be em-
ployed, for example, making a hole in the
South side hill; but what permanent ben-
efit would be conferred upon the country
by such employment?
Hon. the Premier—Will not the con-
struction of roads improve the condition
of the people, by giving them facilities for
the development of the agricultural re-
sources of the country, and for increasing
their stock of cattle, sheep, horses, &c?
Mr. Rogerson—What the government
put up with one hand to-day, they take
down with the other to-morrow. The
waters round our coast are teeming with
wealth; but what, he would ask, had the
government done for the encouragement
of our fisheries? The only thing the gov-
ernment had done for the benefit of the
country, and he (Mr. R.) would give them
full credit for it, was to squeeze money
by taxation out of its people. With an
incumbrance of debt upon one side, they
had oppressed them with a weight of taxa-
tion upon the other. What benefit would
returning a small amount of money be to
a poor man with a large family, but it did
not suit the Government to reduce taxa-
tion and thus save his money to a poor
man. Here we were with our teaming
sources of wealth, yet our people were
coming with their hats in their hands,
imploing aid from the government. He
(Mr. R.) appealed to the hon. Premier
and to the government, to open up the
resources of the country, and aid its peo-
ple by affording them employment.
Hon. the Premier—Why do you then
oppose us in our efforts to open up those
resources and to improve the country?
Mr. Rogerson—Give encouragement to
the people of the country to engage in
agricultural operations, by the remission
of the duty upon the importation of cat-
tle, sheep, &c., and give encouragement
to the opening of factories for the em-
ployment of the people in home man-
ufactures. The hon member for St. John's
East, Mr. Parsons, had last session given
notice of a Homestead Bill; why not en-
courage the introduction of such a mea-
sure, calculated to assist the poor man in
the protection of the fruits of his indus-
try, and to protect his property for the
benefit of his wife and children. Look
at the Homestead law of Canada, that
country so much depreciated by the hon
gentleman opposite; look also at the
Homestead law of the United States,
which protected the property of the poor
man, and save him from risk of becom-
ing an inmate of the Poor House. Instead
of doing anything to foster and encour-
age the people, the government were
keeping them down. Let them give the
people a good Homestead law, securing
to the poor man his little property, to
assist in the maintenance and improve-
ment of the condition of his family. He
(Mr. R.) would ask how many acres of
land were cultivated throughout the sev-
eral districts of the colony during the past
year.
Hon. Receiver General—Over 20,000
acres.
Mr. Rogerson believed that \$5,000 had
been given in the district of Ferryland
for the encouragement of the cultivation
of old cabbage gardens.
Hon. Receiver General—That was not
correct, as there had been a considerable
increase in the area of cultivated land
in that district. There never had been
such an impetus given to agriculture in
this colony as since the accession of the
present government.
Mr. Rogerson—There never had been
so much done in the cultivation of the
soil as by the old settlers. Within the
last twenty years more interest appeared
to be taken in agriculture than for some
time previously, and that interest ap-
peared to be increasing. But what, after
all, did it amount to, when the seed im-
ported for the cultivation of the poor
man's ground was subject to a duty of 8
per cent? The beer barrel, as he had be-
fore observed, went free, whilst the poor
man's seed was taxed, and imported cat-
tle were subject to an impost of five per
cent.
Hon. the Premier—The beer barrel did
not go free, as there was a duty upon
both the barley of which the beer is
made and the barrel.
Mr. Rogerson—It certainly looked
strange to see the beer barrel increasing