

THE CARBONNEAR HERALD.

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 2

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, APRIL 8th, 1881.

No 45

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
Is Printed and Published from the
Office west of the Post and Telegraph
Offices, Water Street, Carbonnear, every
FRIDAY MORNING.

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(Payable half-yearly in advance.)
Advertising Rates.

Fiftycents per inch for first insertion,
one-third of the above for each
continuation. Standing Advertisements
inserted monthly, quarterly
half-yearly or yearly on the most
reasonable terms.

All communications for the "Herald"
to be addressed to the Proprietor
and publisher;

E. J. BRENNAN,
Herald Office, Water St.,
Carbonnear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANDREOLI'S
Book & Novelty Store,
HARBOR GRACE
116—WATER STREET—116,

The Subscriber offers for sale
BOOKS

PICTURES,
LOOKING GLASSES,
CLOCKS, TIME PIECES
LOOKING GLASS PLATES;
Statues, Picture Framing,
STATIONERY,
And a Variety of FANCY ARTI-
CLES, too numerous to mention.
PICTURES framed to order
CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.
Outport Orders strictly attended
V. ANDREOLI,

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS,

West corner of Duckworth St
East, St. John's.

OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL

JOHN SKINNER,

Manufacturer of
Monuments, Tombs, Grave
Stones, Counter Tops,
and Table Top, &c.

All orders in the above line executed
with neatness and despatch from
the latest English and American de-
signs.

JUST OPENED.

M. J. SHEEHAN,

Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves.
Begs to inform the public of Carbonnear,
and vicinity, that he has just opened
business in the shop recently occupied
by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite
the Court House Fire Break, where he
has on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of every description.
Also a large assortment of

Stoves and Castings.

All orders in the above line attended
to with promptitude and satisfaction.
M. J. SHEEHAN,
Water Street, Carbonnear.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1

MARBLE WORKS

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,

ROBERT A. MACKIM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave

Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces,
Hall and Centre Tables, &c.

He has on hand a large assortment of
Italian and other Marbles, and is now pre-
pared to execute all orders in his line.

N. B.—The above articles will be sold
at much lower prices than in any other
part of the Province, the United States

ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS.

QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

E. J. BRENNAN'S

Grocery & Provision Store

HARBOR ROCK HILL,

CARBONEAR,

THE Subscriber begs to in-

form his friends and the

Public that he will, on or about

THE 15th MARCH,

OPEN A

Grocery and Provision Store,

and offers FOR SALE a large

quantity of

GOODS

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

Flour No. 1.....£1 14 0

Flour No. 2.....1 10 0

Bread No. 1.....1 5 6

Bread No. 2.....1 2 0

Butter in 20 pound tubs.....0 1 2

Butter in 40 do.....0 1 1

Tea—extra.....0 2 6

Tea—good.....0 2 0

Sugar, brown.....0 0 5½

Sugar light.....0 0 6

Kerosene Oil, per gal.....0 1 7

Boys' and girls' laced boots.....0 7 6

Men's three quarter boots.....0 13 0

Men's E. S. Boots.....0 10 0

4-bottled Cruets.....0 5 6

3-bottled Cruets.....0 4 0

And a lot of CUSHIONS, PIC-
TURES and sundry other articles.

Also a quantity of Cheap DRY
GOODS.

All parcels sent to any
part of the Harbor.

E. J. BRENNAN.

N. B.—I would respectfully invite both
permanent and casual poor to give me
a call with their orders, and they will
find it to their advantage. This is a
free country and the poor ought to en-
joy the privilege, at least, of spending
orders where they please. Don't mind
where the Government officials may
send you, go where it suits yourself,
they have no power to send you any
where in particular. There is money
in it and we must have our share or
at least chance for it.

E. J. B.

134-SIGN OF THE GUN-134

HAWLEY & BARNES.

General Hardware Importer

Have now received their spring stock

HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of:

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY

GILT AND OTHERS,

ENTLE AND TOILET GLASSES

CHANDLER AND TABLE LAMPS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A large assortment of,

GLASSWARE,

NAILS,

SHEET IRON

PAINT,

PUTTY, &c.

Don't forget the Address.

HAWLEY & BARNES

SIGN OF THE GUN,

No. 341, Arcade Building,

FOR SALE.

A CHEAP LOT OF

Kerosene Oil

By the GALLON or otherwise.

M. J. SHEEHAN,

Water Street, Carbonnear

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly
consented to act as our agents all in-
tending subscribers will therefore confer
a favor by sending in their names and
subscriptions that they may be forwarded
to this office.

Brigus—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher

Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

Heart's Cove—Mr. M. MOORE.

Bell's Cove } Mr. Richard Walsh, Post
Little Bay } Office Little Bay.

Tracyingale—Mr. W. T. Roberts.

Fogo—M. Joseph Rendell

Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.

King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy,

Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman

Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.

Bay de Verds—Mr. James Evans

Collier—Mr. Hearn

Conception Harbor Mr. Kennedy

HARBORMAIN—Mr. E. Murray.

SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.

ILLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be de-
livered to any subscriber for a less term
than six months—single copies four-
pence.

All correspondence intended for pub-
lication must be sent in not later than
Wednesday evening.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SPEECH OF THE HON ATTOR-

NEY GENERAL ON THE RAIL-

WAY PROPOSITIONS.

(Continued.)

THURSDAY, March 10.

From the Public Ledger, Feb 19, 1876

“Mr. Bennett remarks in one part of
his speech in the following manner—
“If the great body of the people at
present engaged in that branch of in-
dustry, (alluding to the seal fishery) and
also those in the codfishery, were to em-
ploy the time necessary for their pro-
secution in cutting timber and in the cul-
tivation of the land they would do far
better. A few no doubt, in the success-
ful vessels, did make good wages, but in
the spring all their earnings were gone.
but if their attention were turned to
agriculture; they would have lasting
benefits from their labors; and he felt that
one of the greatest blessings that could
happen to Newfoundland would be the
annihilation of the seal fishery. The
people would then, of necessity, have to
turn their attention to agriculture, and
permanent benefits would be the result.”

And further on in the same speech
Mr. Bennett remarks: “But he looked
forward to the time when agricultural
pursuits would be superior to either pro-
duct, (meaning seal and codfishery) and
by its prosecution the people would be
laying up for themselves permanent treas-
ures that could not be taken from them
nor carried away to other countries. But
could be accomplished only by the mak-
ing of roads into the interior; and if
that were done, there could be no such
thing as want in the country.”

And further on in the same speech
Mr. Bennett remarks in alluding to the
\$40,000 spent on the Railroad Survey of
1875, he says, “suppose a tenth of that
sum or £1,000 had been expended in the
construction of a tramway from the head
waters of Bonavista Bay to Gander Bay, a
distance of nine miles, the benefits that
flow from such a means of transit would
be incalculable. It would be the means
of giving employment to hundreds of peo-
ple. It would induce persons to settle in
that rich agricultural region; and in that
way it would place beyond the reach of
want many families who were now solely
dependent upon a fishery that was, at
best, fluctuating and uncertain, &c.”

From the Public Ledger, Feb 18, 1875.

Mr. Bennett in his speech touching on
the herring fishery; &c., remarks thus:
It was most satisfactory for him to learn
that that portion of the coast from Cape
Stay to Bonne Bay was about being made
available for the fisherman and the set-
tler. A more than adequate return might
be anticipated from any outlay expended
in that locality. So far as was known,
it was the most valuable portion of the
island. Its forests were of incalculable
value. Its marble was equal to any in
the world; and if report could be de-
pended upon, it held in its bosom vast
mineral wealth. In four years it had

doubled its population; and he (Mr. B.)
saw no reason why it should not have its
million of inhabitants as well as Sweden
and Norway. In some parts of these
countries they grow wheat, where for six
months of the year the sun never rose,
and the other six months it never set;
and what was to prevent us in Newfound-
land, especially in those parts which did
not labor under the disadvantage of hav-
ing ice upon its shores for a considerable
time, from growing wheat as they did in
Sweden? Let one but leave the sea and
go into the interior of the country
and we would have as fine a climate as
was to be found in the world. He (Mr. B.)
had striven hard to get a road from Post
au Basque to St. George's Bay, and from
Bay of Islands to Bonne Bay, in which
localities roads could be made at a com-
parative small expense. If the Govern-
ment when voting the steam subsidy,
would vote a small sum, say \$1,000, for
that purpose, they would find the
money well expended. A great extent
of timber land would be opened up,
and facilities offered to settling, which
without such road, they could not have.
From the valuable report of Mr. Murray
it was found that we had in the neigh-
borhood of Gander Bay a vast amount
of land, exceeding in agricultural abili-
ties any of the land of the neighboring
Lower Provinces. Why, he would ask,
did not the merchants embark some of
their surplus capital in the encourage-
ment of lumbering and shipbuilding?
The timber to be found on the Hum-
ber River was equal, if not superior, of
anything in the world, cut into board it
was worth upwards of \$50 per thousand,
the sum appeared fabulous but he was
credibly informed of the fact. If the
Government lent themselves to the pro-
ject of utilizing these great internal re-
sources, they would have the eterna
gratitude of a prosperous people.”

From the Public Ledger, Feb 22, 1878

Mr. Bennett says in a part of his
speech.—The Government should re-
member that every acre of land cleared
every pound earned through the peo-
ple's industry tended to increase the
revenue and to decrease the public
debt and the expenditure in poor re-
lief. And further on in the same
speech Mr. Bennett says.—The next
subject treated of in the address was
agriculture. He may have his ex-
treme views on this but time will de-
cide whether he is right or wrong.
He had always expressed the opinion
in this Assembly that the time would
arrive when the agricultural resources
of the colony would become of more
material value to the people and
the Government as a source of re-
venue than all our fisheries—great
and valuable as they undoubtedly are.
In no period of the world's history is
a country safe without the cultivation
of its lands. This country under ex-
isting circumstances is not safe. If
the fisheries fail a large amount of
distress necessarily follows. What
impediments are there that our peo-
ple should not follow the example of
other countries in the development of
our agricultural resources. There is
no reason why our hills should not be
covered with sheep and the different
description of cattle. In proportion
to the amount of agriculture which is
introduced into the land, they increase
wealth and safety. The possession
of cattle and sheep furnishes an
amount of support to a man's family.
The females are utilizing the wool for
clothing. The different members of
the family have the power by the ac-
quisition of these means, to contribute
to the support of each other, and thus
is engendered a spirit of industry.

He (hon A. G.) could not agree
with Mr Bennett that the seal fishery,
or any other industry, should be anni-
hilated; but he quoted from that
gentleman's speeches, to evidence his
faith in the country in which he quite
concorded. The only question then
really existing between them was as
to the means by which they were to
be developed. Mr Bennett says roads.
So did he, only he wanted the best
road that could be had, while Mr.
Bennett wanted an inferior one. The
best he always regarded as the cheap-
est in the end; in fact he wanted to
avail himself of the best scientific ac-
quirements of the age. Mr Bennett
had come up to a tramway; so that
they were really not so far apart after
all. Mr Bennett was satisfied to have
the carriage on the tramway drawn by
a horse; whilst he was desirous of ap-
plying steam. The resources being
there, if the people of Newfoundland
did not bestir themselves to extract
the wealth which nature had provided
and which labor alone was required
to draw forth, they would have no
right to complain of their being left
to starve upon the rocks. Newfound-
landers! help yourselves, and the Al-
mighty will help you! Merchants,
planters and fishermen, make one
mighty effort to this end! It would
be an idle waste of time for him to
advocate the value of railways at this
time of day. Their beneficial results
have been felt in every country where
employed. It is a strange fact, how-
ever, that in almost every country
upon the first introduction of a railway
opposition has been exhibited in one
way or other. Had the great Steven-
son not been victorious where would
England have been to-day; and what
would she be without her railway
system? To come nearer home, Mr.
Howe, in Nova Scotia, had to contend
with a most formidable opposition; he
carried his point by a very small ma-
jority, and now, after many lines had
been built, Nova Scotia was crying
out “More!” “More!” and Joseph
Howe's name was a household word.
Let us suppose a case of rich indica-
tions of mineral existing at from 20 to
30 miles from the seaboard, let us
suppose the discoverer of the valuable
deposits, seeking to enlist capitalists
in London or New York to work
them; let him be able to say—“There
is a railway in its vicinity,” and no
difficulty would be found in obtaining
capital for the purpose. But if he
were compelled to inform his friends
that there were no available means
for transporting the ore to markets,
unless they themselves constructed a
Continued on Fourth