

THE CARBONEAR HERALD.

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 2

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, MARCH 25th, 1891.

No 43

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
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(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.

Fifty cents per inch for first inser-
tion, 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.,
Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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.....	14 0
Flour No. 2.....	10 0
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Boys and girl's laced boots.....	7 6
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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.

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A CHEAP LOT OF
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A SAVING'S BANK & POSIT
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The finder will be rewarded
by leaving the same at Saving
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He has on hand a large assortment of
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N. B.—The above articles will be sold
at much lower prices than in any other
part of the Province or the United States.

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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. Huxtable
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Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray.
Salmon Cove—Mr. Woodford
HLYROOD—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.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

Continued

He (hon. Mr. S.) had the imposed
task of writing these resolutions, and
also the resolution referred to. He
had been accused outside of this House
of having sought to drive or drag this
country into Confederation without
the assent of the people, but he was
now, as he had always been, ready to
meet and challenge his accusers to the
proof. Nothing was done at that
time but in accordance with the *bona*
fide spirit and aim of these resolutions,
and those who succeeded and those
who failed on each side of that ques-
tion have nothing to charge them-
selves with, for they respectively did
their duty. The attempt to drag this
question in at this distance of time,
and in connection with other and dif-
ferent issues can have but one object
or purpose, to create a factitious feel-
ing for unworthy purposes. He
would confess that Confederation had
disappointed him, or at least that he
was just as well off as if he had con-
nected ourselves with the Dominion,
but then we are now older and wiser
by ten years of experience. Then
why unearth the bleached bones of the
corse of Confederation; for unless
hon members have some unworthy,
selfish or ulterior object in view, it
would be better in the interests of
truth and justice, to allow it to remain
buried in that tomb to which the
voice of the country consigned it ten
years ago.

Mr Scott before the section under
discussion passed, would like to make
a few observations. The hon member
Mr Shea indulged the House with a
dissertation so remarkable for the vari-
ety of topics upon which he touch-
ed, as for the manner in which he
treated them. He (Mr S) however,
was struck with its interrogative char-
acter, an interrogativeness that finds
a fitting response in the present con-
dition of the revenue and trade of the
country. For while the hon member
was forced to admit the present de-
plorable condition of the country, and
touched upon some of the causes that
have led to it, he did not seem pre-
pared, except in a vague and general
way to suggest any remedy for the
existing evils. It is useless to tell a
population of the character and con-
dition of ours, that the quantity of
staple industry is sufficient, and that
any addition to their harvest would
result in reduced prices. It is idle
to talk of the means suggested for the
remedy by Mr. Shea, for he believed
that when the resolutions for the pro-
posed Railway were laid upon the
table of the House, he would see the
propriety of abstaining from a project
involving such a dangerous outlay.

He failed to see, however, how a rail-
way was going to give employment to
twenty-five thousand men and boys,
as suggested by the hon member. A
great deal has been said in this

House and out of it, about the imposi-
tion of the fifteen per cent., and in
the course of his observations in an-
swer to some queries of the hon leader
of the Opposition, the hon member
Mr Shea failed to justify by assertion
or argument, the imposition of that
unnecessary percentage. It was be-
lieved at the time of its imposition,
that it was merely a temporary ex-
pedient resorted to by the Government
as a remedy for the consequences to
the revenue of the fall price in price
of *ad valorem* goods, and that as soon
as the necessity for it ceased to exist
it would be withdrawn. Hon mem-
bers may attempt to assert to the
contrary now, but in spite of burked
speeches the recollection of what was
said by the hon Receiver General and
Mr Shea, and understood by every
hon member of the House, places the
matter beyond the possibility of a
doubt. The hon Mr. Shea has, how-
ever, condescended to inform us unof-
ficially that the result has been that
no coal of a workable character has
been found. The result of the coal-
boring expedition ought to make us
very careful in indulging in those
speculations in the future. They have
only one way of meeting expenditures
of this kind in this country. They
cannot levy any direct tax. The pro-
ducers and consumers really pay the
tax, and if they put too high a tax
upon the imports, they hamper trade
operations and consequently the coun-
try must suffer. In the speech of His
Excellency last session reference was
made to the encouragement given to
the Bank Fishery by bounty; now
there is no reference. Is it the in-
tention of the Government to discon-
tinue the bounty? The hon Receiver
General had the Ship building act in-
troduced last year, which meant, con-
fining the bounty to a few people who
to a large extent are independent.
The bounty for the encouragement of
the Bank Fishery was \$5 a ton, half
to be given to the men and half to
the owner of the craft or outfitter.
The Government two years ago at-
tempted to deprive the fishermen of
their share and give it all to the out-
fitter, were it not for the determined
opposition given to the measure by
himself and his colleagues upon this
side of the House. They are in-
formed that companies are coming here
to build the Railway. They will find
that the people who catch the fish
upon the Labrador have to pay for the
people working upon the Railway at
Spread Eagle Peak. They cannot all
necessarily be advocates of progress;
but they must be very careful not to
advance to the sacrifice of the finan-
cial position of the colony. There
has been a boast upon the part of the
Government about the paying off of
\$100,000 of the public debt through
the Savings Bank fund. He thought
that the Bennett Government left
\$20,000 to the credit of the fund. He
did not give them any credit for it.
It has gone on increasing until it has
now reached the sum of \$100,000.
By applying that amount to the pay-
ing off a portion of the public debt,
they save a charge of \$500 a year in-
terest. The Speech from the Throne
does not make the slightest reference
to the French Shore question or the
so-called Fortune Bay outrage. They
have been told that the Americans
claim \$100,000 as an indemnity for
the losses sustained by the American
fishermen upon that occasion, and
they have been informed by the Im-
perial minister that they have no right
to it. But notwithstanding that dic-
tum they cannot but remember how
clever are American statesmen in di-
plomacy. They, as a general rule,
succeed. The hon Receiver General
pretends to the House and the coun-
try that there is yet to the credit of
the Fishery Award some \$720,000.
He could not understand how such
could be the case when there is no
less a sum than \$320,000 already ex-
pended out of that fund. There is
actually enough expended from it to
build twenty miles of the railroad.

Hon. Receiver General—The hon
and learned member must know that
he is stating what is incorrect.

Mr Scott took his own figures for
it. There is a sum of \$218,000 taken
from it for one particular pur-
pose.

Hon Mr Shea—That is simply a

for the purpose of our telegraph ex-
tension.

Mr. Scott—You should find it
somewhere, and you took it from the
Award.

Hon. Mr. Shea—They simply bore
down it.

Mr Scott—If the hon Receiver
General had not had that fund to call
upon he should go outside to get it,
and having taken it he cannot pretend
that there is \$742,000 of the Award
still left.

Hon Mr. Shea—The hon member
must know that he is taking a false
position. The amount expended upon
the extension of telegraph and taken
from the Award is added to the public
debt of the colony, and the descendants
are there to represent it.

Mr Scott—The amount taken from
the Award is already expended, why
therefore use debentures at all?

Hon Mr Shea—It is an act of sound
financial arrangement.

Mr Scott—The Speech of His Ex-
cellency has been elaborated by the
hon Mr Shea. They have heard a
great deal more from the hon member
than he presumed, the exponent of the
Government policy that was contained
in that Speech. The hon Receiver
General has given no information as to
the expenditure of the so-called
French Shore. He has not referred
to the recent loss there of four vessels
with all hands, and why, because
there was not a single light there kept
up by the Government of the colony.
They expend thousands of dollars for
the erection of Courthouses and jails,
and not one dollar for a light. If the
people upon that coast would act cor-
rectly they would resist the payment
of any taxes. Over one hundred
years ago the doctrine was laid down
in the house of Commons that no peo-
ple ought to be taxed without repre-
sentation. There is reference to the
increase in the civil list, and no refer-
ence made to the number of people
who were sent round the country at
the public expense, to preach up the
Railway scheme. There is no refer-
ence to the large amounts taken from
the funds of the colony to defray the
election expenses of some high officials
of the Government. If the Govern-
ment had any serious intention of
benefitting the people of the country,
they would give their attention to the
building of a dock in St. John's which
would be of some practical benefit to
the people. When, however, the ac-
counts are placed before them, they
would give them their minute and
searching attention, which as the re-
presentatives of the people, they were
in duty bound to extend.

Mr. Roche—The hon and learned
member who has just sat down, in speak-
ing of the bounties extended to the en-
couragement of the Bank Fishery, has
taken all the credit to the hon members
of the Opposition for that measure. He
himself was one of the Committee ap-
pointed to consider that question and he
strongly advocated the abolition of that
bounty. And he was aware that other
hon members of the government side of
the House were strong advocates of it.
The principle of bounties in general he
did not approve, yet there is nothing
which tended more to the fostering of
this particular branch of industry than
the bounty given to it by the govern-
ment.

Mr Scott did not refer to the original
measure of giving the bounty what he
did at it was when a measure was first
introduced by the government re-
ducing the bounty from six to four dol-
lars a ton and give it all to the outfitter,
it was so strenuously opposed by hon
members of the opposition that it was
withdrawn.

Hon Receiver General—The hon and
learned member Mr Scott in the course
of his remarks alluded to the loss of life
which recently took place upon the
French Shore, and charged the govern-
ment with a certain amount of blame for
that loss. Perhaps he is not aware that
the very active efforts of the Government
to rescue the crews. Many vessels have
been lost upon the straight shore that
surrounds Cape Ray. The Quebec Gov-
ernment have put up three or four light-
houses on the West Coast and a Fog-
whistle at Cape Ray. The unfortunate
loss of life on that coast lately was much
to be deplored, and the necessity for
some overland route to that part of the
coast is greatly felt. We should endeavor,
at our earliest convenience, as soon
as the finances of the colony would allow,
to open up this valuable part of our

Continued on Fourth page.