

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND RAILROAD JOURNAL

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 28, 1882

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND RAILROAD JOURNAL.

Is Printed and Published from the Office west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every TUESDAY & FRIDAY.

Terms - - - 3.00 Per Annum

Payable half-yearly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

Fifty cents 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.
Carbonear

ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD WORDS



HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND LONG LIFE.

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood; they are available for all a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing agent.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses from whatever cause arising.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thus roughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers, and in cases of

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases, acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON and sold at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s., each Box and Pot, and in Canada, 36 cents, 90 cents., and \$1 50 cents., and the larger sizes in proportion.

Caution.—I have no Agent in the United States, nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London they are spurious. The Trade Mark of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY

533, Oxford Street, London,
Sept. 1, 1880

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

AVALON HOUSE.
WATER STREET WST.
HARBOR GRACE.

THE SUBSCRIBER desires most respectfully to intimate to the general public that she has taken the house owned by the late Mr. JOHN HUGHES, a few doors west of the mercantile premises of the Hon. W. J. S. DONNELLY, where she is prepared to accommodate respectable BOARDERS (permanent and transient) at moderate rates.

Mrs. B. FURLONG.

Dec. 30.3m

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establish-
ment.

To the east of Messrs. John Mann & Co
Mercantile Premises)

C. L. KENNEDY,

desires to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy Franklin and fittings of all sizes English and American GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Latches, Harness Rings and Bucket Sheath Knives and Bolts Wash Boilers Brooms, Clothes Lines Water Pail Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality Turpentine, Stove Shoe, Paint & Cloth Brushes, Preserved Fruits, condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps, and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware Glassware, Tinware etc.

American Cut Nails—all sizes
—by the lb or keg.
Nov

PATENTS.

We continue to act as Solicitors of Patents, Caveats Trade Marks, Copy rights etc. for the United States, Canada, Cuba, England, France, Germany etc. We have had **thirty-five years** experience.

Patents obtained through us are notified in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN. This large and splendid illustrated weekly paper, \$3.20 a year, shows the Progress of Science, is very interesting, and has an enormous circulation. Address MUNN & CO., Patent Solicitors,

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1
MARBLE WORKS
THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S.

ROBERT A. MACKIM
MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave
Stones, Tables, Mantle Pieces,
Hall and Centre Tables, &c

He has on Land a large assortment of Italian and other Marbles, and is now prepared to execute all orders in this line

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

NO PATENT, NO PAY.

PATENTS Obtained for Mechanical Devices, Compounds, Designs and Labels. All preliminary examinations as to patentability of inventions free. Our "Guide for Obtaining Patents" is sent free everywhere. Address—

LOUIS BAGG & CO.,

The accidents of life are unavoidable but should a writer accidentally get hold of a dab pen, the remedy is easy. procure one of Etebrook's Steel Pens: The Stationers have them. Canada agency. Robert Miller, Son & Co., Montreal.

Legislative Proceedings.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

The House met at the usual hour. On motion of Mr. Watson the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Address of Thanks. Mr. McLoughlin in the chair. Upon the reading of the fifth section of the Address.

Mr. Kent rose and said that he believed that the Speech which was the deliberative utterances of Her Majesty's Government was more eloquent in what it failed to express than in what it actually contained. The Address in reply thereto was supposed to echo and did echo the Speech from the Throne. We were well aware of most of the facts stated in the several sections, but he presumed it was necessary that the high priests of the Government should put their official stamp upon them that our ears might be untopped and our mouths opened. The first 3 or 4 sections of the Address of Thanks would doubtless recommend themselves to the favor of the consideration of hon members of all shades of political opinion. Every one was glad to see Sir Frederick Carter occupying with such dignity the office of Administrator, and he was entitled to, and received the congratulations of all. Upon the other hand, we all regret the absence of Mr. Excellency Henry Maxse, arising as it did from ill-health. That gentleman during the short time he was among us, showed his deep interest in the wants of the people and the country. We feel assured he will realize throughout his administration on the promise of his early days. These matters found an appropriate place in the Speech itself and in the reply thereto. The facts respecting the fisheries which are referred to, we were all acquainted with, and they did not call for special attention this time. The same observations applied to our agricultural operations, we were of the general result. Now we were officially informed that the general short crops were due to the influence of adverse weather. When a gentleman enjoying the confidence of the Government pledges his word that agricultural depression arose from this cause, it was but reasonable that the House should accept the statement. The prosecution of agricultural pursuits was each year winning great consideration and the census shortly to be taken would demonstrate that farmers and agriculturists had built up among us an astonishing industry and a large amount of natural wealth. When facilities were given for getting produce to market agricultural operations would increase fifty fold. Then we might fairly hope to see a very large proportion of the immense sum that was now sent out of the Colony, and went to enrich the neighboring provinces, kept within and expended among our own people. It was only necessary to look at the returns of the Receiver General to be impressed with the importance of this subject and to be convinced that if the large amount of money sent out to purchase produce could be spent in the country it would fructify and grow, and in a marked manner increase the comforts of thousands of homes. The next section of the Address had reference to our mining industry and resources and was most hopeful in its strain. He (Mr. K) would like to have seen some forecasting of legislation calculated to give protection to the lives and limbs of operative miners. He trusted that this important subject had engaged the attention of the Executive and it was a relief that the present session would not pass without some measure giving such protection being placed upon the statute book. No matter where we turned we could find that operatives were protected from the greed and avarice of capitalists who, unless compelled by law to do so, would take no steps to protect the lives and limbs of their employees, whom would involve additional expenditure.

The hon. Receiver General estimated his revenue this year at \$389,850, and being a being more than that amount we may well assume that it is not less than one million of dollars. The hon. gentleman then would be in a position to pay off the balance of something over \$70,000 appearing to the debt of the colony from 1880 and to repay the amount borrowed from the fishery award. Besides this we shall expect the Road Grants and the Special Grants to be increased so that roads that have fallen in

to disrepair may be put in a good condition and necessary public works may be initiated or completed.

Hon. the Speaker said that he could not permit this paragraph to pass without a few words of comment. In his opposition to the present Railway Contract he had been compelled during last session, to occupy a prominent position, and if this paragraph were to pass without observation from him his silence might be assumed to be significant. It might be assumed that he recanted his errors, and that he was by simple silence confessing his past mistakes. So far from accepting this assumption, he (the Speaker) desired to place on record the fact that he did not recede a jot or tittle from any position which he had previously assumed. He still believed that the Contract was unfair in its terms—against the Colony and in favor of the company. He still believed that we had conferred upon the Company powers and privileges which as a Legislature, we have deliberately refused them. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to compare the powers of the Company with the powers which under our own law are conferred on other corporations, and pointed out the restrictions which are imposed on all other corporations for the protection of the individual shareholder, which, he said, were not imposed in this case. Nay more, he said, we have deliberately conferred upon them at their own request facilities to defraud their shareholders. Under the contract he still contended that the rights of property holders were not protected. The hon. gentleman proceeded to explain the spirit of Imperial Legislation in reference to the compulsory taking of lands for Railway purposes, and entered into detail on this point, contending that we had subverted the whole genius of British law which was in favour of the proprietor and against the corporation whereas this Railway Act of ours put the proprietor's neck under the foot of the corporation. "The views which I last year expressed" (said the hon. Speaker) "so far from having been shaken, have been unflinchingly confirmed by the stern logic of facts, and by the equally stern logic of judicial decisions. From not one single statement then made by me do I to-day recede." He confessed that he still had a boundless want of confidence in the stability and pecuniary resource of the Newfoundland Railway Company, any. But he recognized the fact that for better or for worse we had taken this Contract, we were bound to do what we could to carry it out to the letter. But our care should be that we should get our rights. If we had made a foolish Contract let us see that we canceled nothing more than what we had bargained for. He would be prepared to give the Company their full "pound of flesh" but not "one drop" of the "Christian blood" of this country. He (the Speaker) had no hesitation in saying that if any legislation were introduced during the present session to enlarge the privileges of the Railway Company at the expense of the Colony or of property-owners here, he (the Speaker) would be found to be a very bitter opponent. If the paragraph in the Address implied that the expenditure of the Railway money had been of advantage to our people generally through the country, as a representative of Twillingate and Fogo, he (the Speaker) would be compelled to deny it, his constituents had not directly or indirectly made one cent from this expenditure, which was purely local, confined only to St. John's and the contiguous district. It was no matter of surprise that hon members from these districts should express their gratification at the amount of employment given their people; but he had to regret that this very employment was bringing evils in its train. Even within the last two days whilst in Conception Bay he had found that there had been an introduction of the truck system as to sleepers under contract. Men sold to the middleman for sixteen cents (paid in goods) sleepers for which the middleman received twenty cents. Of course this was no fault of the Railway Company, but it must mitigate our gratification and qualify our congratulations upon the benefits which the admirers of this Railway Contract are displaying to us. He desired to repeat emphatically that he was a supporter of railway policy; but an opponent of the present contract, and he desired with equal emphasis to dispute the assumption that a patriotic sentiment of this country is locked up in the crests of those who shout with the multitude in favor of Mr. Blackman and his contract.

Hon. Mr. Winter would not have derided the passage of the Address by any observation of his had it not been for the remarks of some previous speakers in reference to the Railway question, which were some what in the nature of a challenge, and which he (Mr. W) could not allow to pass unanswered. It had been stated by the hon member, Mr. Little, that the opposition to the Railway bill last year was largely the result of prejudice, and he

had hoped that the prejudices had now given way to more enlightened views, or to that effect. As far as his (Mr. W) was concerned he could not allow he could not allow it to be supposed, as it might be if he remained silent, that he admitted that such observations as these applied to him. Like the hon Speaker his (Mr. W) position in relation to the Railway Bill remained unchanged. The opinions which he had expressed last year against the present contract, he still entertained as strongly as ever, and the arguments which he then urged still applied in as great force as ever. Nothing that had transpired since then had in the slightest degree changed these opinions or met these arguments in any way. These objections which he (Mr. W) and others then pointed out still remained; the arguments were not answered then nor neither were they since. Great pains had been taken to put him (Mr. W) and others who last year opposed him in a sure in a false position, and probably not without some effect. Those who opposed the present contract had been represented as associated with others outside the House, who were opposed to a railway and a railway policy altogether. At the heat of debate last year such a course might be excused, but to persist in such misrepresentations till the present time and even to introduce them into the present discussion in this House was inexcusable. The very opposite of these representations was the fact. So far from his (Mr. W) and others, opposition being to a railway or a railway policy, the fact was that the main ground of their objection to the contract was that it would not give us a railway, that it contained only promises of a railway without any security to make it sure. The objections to the contract were entirely and only in the interests of the people, whose monies and lands were to be given to the Railway Company without any adequate provision to secure the performance of the contract on their part. So far from having for their object to prevent the commencement or the completion of such a work, their opinions were that the work though commenced would never be completed. What had been done since and what we had learned since then and only tended to confirm these opinions. It might of course turn out differently, but what had been thus apprehended and if so we would be more gratified than he (Mr. W). With regard to the benefits already resulting from the railway operations and the labor given to the people, and the expenditure of a large amount of money, he was quite ready to concede in the highest reasonable estimate of their advantages, and was gratified at the fact. But one circumstance could not be overlooked which must have the effect of very largely reducing our ideas as to the extent and value of those benefits. As Mr. W) referred to the very partial and unequal distribution of the employment which had been given to the people. While the people of some localities or districts had, as stated, reaped large benefits and had been largely employed, these advantages were denied to other localities and districts, the people of which had sought for employment. The district of Barre which he (Mr. W) represented was an example of this state of things. He believed that he was correct in stating that not one man belonging to the district of Barre, had been able to get work upon the Railway, although many had applied, and many more would have applied but for the knowledge that it would be useless. For this of course the Government was not to blame, as they had no control over the company in relation to the distribution of the work. It was not, strictly, a matter with which they could be found with the company, as they had a right to give their work or their patronage as they pleased. This fact, that the employment to the people was thus partial and unequal must be taken into account and ought largely to reduce our estimate of the advantages of which we have heard so much. In the bare abstract as regards the general benefits to the community from the railway and railway work, the matter contained in the Speech and Address were free from

largely the result of prejudice, and he