

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, MAY 27th, 1881.

No 2

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THE CARBONEAR HERALD OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

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

Terms - \$3.00 Per Annum (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.,  
Carbonear.

## IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS

### QUICK SALES & SMALL PROFITS.

**E. J. BRENNAN'S**  
Grocery & Provision Store  
HARBOR ROCK HILL,  
CARBONEAR.

The Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the Public that he has

OPENED A  
Grocery and Provision Store,  
and offers FOR SALE a large quantity of

## GOODS

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

Flour No. 1.....	£1 15 0
Flour No. 2.....	1 13 0
Bread No. 1.....	1 5 0
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 5
Sugar light.....	0 0 6
Kerosene Oil, per gal.....	0 1 7
Boys' and girl's 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 4 0
3-bottled Cruets.....	0 3 0

And a lot of CUSHIONS, PICTURES 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 enjoy 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 anywhere in particular. There is money in it and we must have our share on at least chance for it.

E. J. B.

## PROFESSIONAL

**DR. RICHMOND SPENCER**

may be consulted Mondays & Friday's at the residence of Mr. Ambrose Forward until further notice.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood and act most powerfully, yet soothingly on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS and BOWLS, giving tone, energy, and vigour to these great Main SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution from whatever cause has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages and

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are known throughout the world.

For the cure of BAD LEGS, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores & Ulcers,

and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are Manufactured only at

533 OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines throughout the Civilized World; with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British possessions who may keep the American Counterfeit for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. In the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

134 SIGN OF THE GUN-134

## HAWLEY & BARNES

General Hardware Importers

Have now received their spring stock

## HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS,

Consisting of:

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY

GILT AND OTHERS,

MANTLE 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,

## 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

Statuses, Picture Framing,

STATIONERY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed to order.

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Import Orders strictly attended to.

V. ANDREOLI

## JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed at the Office of this paper.

## AGENTS FOR HERALD.

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

Briggs—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher

By Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HEBURN,

Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE,

Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post

Little Bay—Office Little Bay

Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS,

Fogo—Mr. Joseph Reidell

Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.

King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy,

Bonaville—Mr. P. Templeman

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Bay de's de—Mr. James Evans

Collier—Mr. Hearn

Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy

Harbor Main—Mr. E. Murray,

Salmox Cove—Mr. Woodford,

Hollybrook—Mr. James Joy.

Notice—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in, not later than Wednesday evening.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, March 30.

Continued.

Mr. Kent—The question now before us brings before the Legislature a matter which has been agitating the minds of the people for a considerable time. And has been considered by most of us so serious a nature as to call for Legislative intervention. As the matter would again come before the Legislature upon the report of the committee, he would not delay the House by reiteration of the facts and circumstances that led to the present condition of affairs. He would be glad to see this subject taken up vigorously by a committee, and by arriving at some practical conclusions, suggest to the Legislature some means of warding off from the tenants the grievances which they, with too much reason apprehend.

Hon. Surveyor General, (Mr. Donnelly) considered it very hard upon the tenants, that while their landlords were annually drawing at least one hundred thousand pounds for their rents, these rents were actually contributing nothing towards the revenue, nor towards these local assessments which the tenants were called upon to pay. He thought that the deliberations of the committee should extend to the consideration of all lands so held in the city, and should not be confined to the question of the foreshore. There are special reasons why this question of leasehold lands should form the subject of a legislative enquiry, for it must not be forgotten that after the fire of '46 the colony was called upon to pay a large compensation to landlords for land taken to widen the streets, and that the sum thus paid, amounting to some four or five hundred thousand dollars, remains a recurrent subject for taxation to which the tenants are now, and have all along been paying the taxes, while these landlords, though their property was greatly increased in value by the improvements of the streets have not contributed anything whatever. The Legislature then has compelled the tenants to place upon this land in question substantial and lasting improvements in the way of permanent buildings, and has at the same time improved the land by the widening of the streets, the taxation for which has fallen upon the tenant, leaving the landlord, the proprietor of the immensely improved land, without compelling the payment of a sixpence for either buildings or taxes. He thought it extremely wise for the Legislature to take the subject into consideration at this early stage in view of the pro-

posed railway being carried into the city, and the consequent improved value of the land, the taxation on which must again necessarily fall upon the tenants.

Hon. the Premier was pleased to find that the proposal he had made at an early stage of the evening had met with such general support, but he could not agree with all the observations which the motion for the Committee had evoked. He did not think that the Legislature could go so far as was suggested in dealing with the existing contracts of the landlord and tenant, for doubtless the best bargain that could be made was made by both sides at that time; but no doubt the question of exemption from taxation was one which might be fairly dealt with, and the landlord be legitimately placed in such a position as to be compelled to pay something towards the revenue upon that property which had been rendered so valuable by the Legislature. From the remarks of the hon. Mr. Shea he would gather that he was opposed to the construction of a quay such as was suggested from River Head to Hoylestown on the grounds that the accommodation afforded by the quay would not be sufficient for the trade. It does not follow that because a quay is not built it must necessarily be unbroken or straight from one end of the harbor to the other. It would be possible to erect a quay following the course of the present wharves and so shaped as to allow as much accommodation as is enjoyed there at present. He knew how difficult it was to get out of the old worn-ruts, but he hoped hon. members would view this matter in its true light, and as a consequence that such a measure will be adopted as may be effectual to do away with the present system of wharves, and place in their stead a handsome quay which will be both durable and strong, and while meeting all the demands of the trade be at the same time an ornament to the city.

On motion, the Harbor Grace Water Company Act was read a first time.

House adjourned till half-past three o'clock to-morrow.

Thursday, March 31.

The house opened to-day pursuant to adjournment at half-past three o'clock.

The house went into Committee on the Intoxicating Liquors Bill.

Mr. Goodridge in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Winter—The main object of the measure before the chair has been explained before it therefore only remained for him to explain the particular object of the first section.

The intention of the present bill is to narrow down the district, in which the law may be put in force, to any harbor, settlement or town in the colony. The question at first presented a difficulty as to how these limits were to be defined, as in viewing our various Legislative enactments there does not appear to be any definite limitation set forth for any locality or harbor. The boundaries of the Road Board and educational districts are not sufficiently definite to make them applicable, and the best and only idea suitable to the carrying out of the act is therefore contained in the section, in which it is intended that the people themselves shall point out the limits in which they wish they wish the act to operate and the poll will be taken, and the law put in force within these boundaries. The necessity for the present measure has been forcing itself upon the people for some years, and the dissatisfaction created in many places lately by the insufficiency of the present Permissive Bill has loudly called for the present Bill. There seems to be an impression on the minds of some magistrates in the outports that they have no power to withhold a license from any applicant and the result has been that in spite of the earnest entreaties, representation and petitions of a very large majority of the inhabitants of any particular locality against the granting of licenses, the magistrate, acting upon this erroneous view, has granted licenses. It was proposed by this act to take away that power from the magistrate which permits him against the wish of perhaps ninety-nine out of a hundred of the residents of a locality to give a man a license. The people claim that instead of an unruly

neighborhood caused by the existence of a public house, they have a right to have a quiet, orderly and well conducted town or locality, free from any of the danger which the public houses cause. The principle is already recognized by a statute in existence, but to the carrying out of that principle more effectually we consider the present proposed measure necessary. He hoped and expected the measure would receive the warm support of the house and he had much pleasure in proposing the reading of the first section.

This section having been read,

Mr. Little said he thought it right to make a few observations upon the Bill. The first thing remarkable about the measure is the absence of any satisfactory statement as to how the measure is to be carried out, and in what places and within what limits. The only reason for this Bill advanced by the hon. member is that it has been found necessary in one or two large electoral districts to narrow down the area in which the act is to be put in force. Hon. introducer alleges as one of his reasons for this measure that petitions and remonstrances were recently addressed to a magistrate against the granting of any license to a particular locality, but that the magistrate exercised a discretion and granted the license. If the hon. gentleman is correct he considered that the magistrate did not do his duty, for he should not, against the remonstrances of so large a majority, have granted license to any vendor of spirits. For if the people by a large majority show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the granting of a license in that particular locality would be injurious and offensive, the magistrate would be exercising a wise judgment in refusing a license. He did not know then of any reason for adopting any measures which would deprive the magistrates of the power of volition. We have, or we should have, a thorough reliance in the discretion of our subsidiary magistrates. The proposed amendment must to some extent change the principle of the Permissive Act by narrowing down its operation to certain small localities instead of at present to the whole district. He believed that the amendment must in its operation result in numerous confusions. After the line of demarcation had been drawn how many grog shops would be started on the boundary of the locality? Instead of the evil being mitigated it would be intensified. The was another serious obstacle to the enforcement of this Act which existed in many localities beside the one to which he was now referring. Every summer numbers of vessels supplying bait to the French, carrying liquors, entered the harbors and related spirits. Under this amendment would they be permitted to retail these liquors to the inhabitants? Let those who are desirous of modifying this evil by restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors adopt the more effectual course of totally prohibiting their importation. But these let hon. gentlemen ask themselves, what would become of our revenue? He contended that we are a temperate people. He was therefore fully persuaded that the endeavors and exertions of associations whose basis was total abstinence and afterwards the mutual assistance of its members were fully sufficient to resist any intemperance that might exist. There is good and practical sense in such organizations and the more they extend throughout the community the better. They should not, however, force their opinions and ideas upon other persons, nor petition the Legislature for the purpose of obtaining hard and fast laws for directing the mode of living of any other mode of living of any other mode of persons. He could not believe in enforced temperance. Contrary to the spirit of legislation no existing evils had been pointed out that required this law to remedy them; but on the other hand were the present bill placed upon the Statute book, it must work prejudicially to a recognized class in this and other community whose trade has yet to be shown to be an evil. The law would be retrospective so far as those persons embarked in this particular trade were concerned, and therefore of necessity, would inflict upon them severe injury.