

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, APRIL 2, 1880.

No. 35

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
Is Printed and Published from the
Office, west of the Post and Telegraph
Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every
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(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

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one-third of the above for each
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inserted monthly, quarterly,
half-yearly or yearly on the most
reasonable terms.

Parties at St. John's having business
transactions with the "Herald,"
may communicate directly with

J. A. ROCHFORD,
Editor, St. John's.
All communications for the "Herald"
to be addressed to the Proprietor
and Publisher,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. JORDAN & SONS.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT,
222 Water Street, St. John's

Importers of British and Foreign
Manufactured GOODS.

Always on hand a large supply of

CLOTHING

Made up under their own inspection
which they can

SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also a large assortment of LEA'S
THERWARE and other GOODS

All orders in the CLOTHING
DEPARTMENT shall receive best
attention and be made in any STYLE
required and at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

So. 4. 2m.

JUST OPENED.

NEW GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE,

(Opposite the Public Wharf.)

The Subscriber begs to inform the
public of Carbonear that he has Just
Opened the above Premises where he
will keep on hand, a choice and well
assorted stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

N. STEWART,
PROPRIETOR.

Harbor Grace,
June 19th, 1879.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

GENUINE SINGER

Sewing Machines.

The best in the World. The most popu-
lar SEWING MACHINE ever made.

Beware of Bogus Agents and
Spurious Machines.

You can get the Genuine Singer only
at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for
Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of
each Machine. The Singer Manufac-
turing Co. is in gilt letters on the top
of the arm. Any Machine you can't
find the above Trade Mark on is not a
Genuine Singer.

Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka,
Clothes Ringing, Washing Machi-
nes, Plaiting Machines, Oil,
Needles, and

Attachments for all Sewing Machines
on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., New
York, U. S.

M. F. SMYTH,
Sole Agents to Nfld.,
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Ware-
housed for two years.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand
and all orders either for large or small
quantities attended to with punctuality
and despatch.

All orders to be addressed to,
MCKAM, CURTIS & Co.,
Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

Newfoundland Lights.

No. 5, 1879.

TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that a
LIGHT HOUSE has been erect-
ed on **CABOT (Stinking) IS-**
LAND, Bonavista,

Latitude 49° 10' 26" North.
Longitude 53° 21' 21" West.

On and after the 1st March next an
INTERMITTENT WHITE LIGHT
will be exhibited nightly from sunset
to sunrise. It will make one complete
Revolution per Minute, appearing a
bove 1 Second Light and 9 Second
Dark.

The Apparatus is 4th Order Dioptric,
illuminating the whole horizon, and
the Light should be visible 10
nautical miles in clear weather. It is
74 feet above sea level. The Light
Power is of Iron, rising from the centre
of the keeper's dwelling, a square, flat-
roofed building. The buildings are
painted horizontally, Red and White,
alternately.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary Board of Works.

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 Marble, 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 Provinces or in the United States

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, **ROBERT CHURCH**, of the City of
Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada,
Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I
have made application, under Sec. 13
Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent
of the Island of Newfoundland on
"Improvements in Boots," said im-
provements being applicable to "Tongue
Boots," and consisting mainly in form-
ing the leg, of a single piece of special
pattern, with the seam in front.

ROBERT CHURCH.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

"Herald" Building, Water St.,
CARBONEAR, NFDL.

Next Post & Telegraph Offices.

All business transacted with
punctuality and satisfaction.

May 2.

SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian,"
from Liverpool,

A CHOICE LOT OF

Sewing Machines,

HAND AND FOOT.

BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER,

BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON,

BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.

All which are offered at a large re-
duction for CASH.

Send for Catalogue now ready

F. W. BOWDEN,
Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot,
St. John's, Nfld.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, March 2.

Continued.

Hon. A. Shea.—The object last year in
permitting the smaller class of vessels to
participate in the bounty, was for encour-
agement of the owners of our large west-
ern boats, who, of late years, have suf-
fered so materially by the partial failure
of the Western Shore fishery. He did
not think it would be advisable to alter
the law so as to deprive these fine west-
ern boats of the advantage of the bounty.
Some of these boats have pro-
secuted the Bank fishery with no in-
success. The risk which they run is not
greater than they are accustomed to at
Cape St. Mary's and Cape Pine, as they
are only compelled to prosecute it for
three months in order to participate in
the bounty. After the Bank fishery is
finished they proceed to Labrador to
complete the voyage. Vessels of 25 or
30 tons in Conception Bay go to Labra-
dor every year without any greater risk
than the Western boats run in prose-
cuting the Bank fishery in the summer.
He thought that it would be unfair to
deprive these small boats of the benefit
of participation in the bounty, at least
they should be allowed to have it this
year. Whatever may be done next year
in the matter, it would be very unfair,
especially to those who have prepared for
the fishery, to deprive them of the bounty
without due notice. He thought
that many of our western boats are in
the Banks through the aid of the small
did not think there was much in the
matter of limitation upon which the hon.
member Mr. Kent had just stressed, if he
would look more closely into the question.
The Government is prepared to pay the
\$500 number of vessels that may partici-
pate in the fishery. His hon. colleague
Mr. D. says that vessel from 50 to
60 tons, are the best suited for the fish-
ery. There was a great deal in what the
hon. gentleman had remarked, for the
more frequently and expeditiously the
fish is landed the better the quality
ever proved. It is expedient that we
should encourage the class of planters
and middlemen in the country; and
whatever may be said to the contrary
these vessels are in the hands of the
planters, the fishery will be conducted
with more economy and successful re-
sults. We should, he would again repeat,
assist and encourage the growth of these
middlemen. Our people have no inter-
est, or at least a passing one, in steam-
ers. There is importation into our trade
has tened towards the killing out of the
middlemen, the most valuable class in
the country. We should not, by any
bounty encourage large steamer owners.
They have every thing in their favor and
do not require any exceptional legislation
in their behalf. It is little a Legislature
can do to restore a valuable class who
have been killed out, but we should do
all in our power to foster their growth or
revive them again amongst us. He was
glad the Bill had received the unanimous
support of the House. The hon. Receiver
General might fairly congratulate himself
upon the accomplishment of an object
which would be highly advantageous to
the country at large.

Mr. Scott thought it a very pleasant
subject for reflection, that a measure
which proposed such advantages to our
people as the fishery bounty Act, should
be passed through the House with such
unanimity of opinion and concurrence of
sentiment. He was however, of opinion,
that the bounty which this Act gives to
fishermen, should not be paid to or pas-
sed into the hands of the outfitter. He
(Mr. S.) thought that the fisherman should be
permitted to draw it himself from the
Receiver General. If we wish to encour-
age the fisherman, we should protect
their share of the bounty. He would,
therefore suggest that an amendment be
introduced into the Bill to protect the
shareman's portion of the bounty from at-
tachment and make it payable directly
from the Receiver General.

Hon. Mr. Shea did not agree with the
hon. member, Mr. Scott, that any such
section as that proposed was necessary.
Can the hon. gentleman name any in-
stance in which the fisherman did not
get his share of the bounty. The less
the Legislature meddles with questions
between employer and employee the bet-
ter. If you leave it to be paid by the
Receiver General to the fisherman, you
immediately leave it open to attachment
by any one. It would be better to let
the matter stay as it is. He questioned
the all protection should be given those
concerned in catching the fish, but he
did not see that, at the present time,
and especially as this Act is to be in op-
eration for one year only, how any great
benefit will result from the proposed
amendment of the hon. member.

Mr. Scott.—The proposed amendment
is not a new one even in this country,
and there are various provisions in laws,
for the protecting of operatives and their
earnings all over the world. The mem-
bers were so well acquainted with those
protected measures, that it would be

unnecessary for him to innumerate them.
He would merely instance the case of
sailors' wages, which are protected from
attachment in the same manner in which
he (Mr. S.) now proposes to protect the
share of the fishing bounty payable to
fishermen.

Mr. Watson thought that the member
for St. John's West, Mr. Scott, had en-
tirely misunderstood the remarks of the
hon. Mr. Shea. The outfitters are in-
cluded now to supply the fishermen in
the early spring with necessaries for their
family as which they otherwise would not
receive in the strength of the share
of the bounty money which will be due
on the bank voyage. This, it will be
admitted, is of great advantage to the
fisherman. The knowledge that, no mat-
ter what may be the result of the voyage,
there will be four or five pounds bounty
money due the fisherman is the very cre-
ditation which many men obtain supplies
in the spring. He hoped that no such
amendment as that proposed would be
pushed so as to hamper the measure, and
perhaps defeat the object for which it
has been introduced.

Mr. Little thought that, as the hon.
member for Trinity had wisely remarked
we should not hamper the measure with
any section which may have the effect
of defeating the main object of its intro-
duction. Although he agreed with the
hon. member Mr. Scott in principle, still
is the measure was only to be in force
for twelve months, the proposed amend-
ment ought not to be pressed.

Mr. Winter did not pretend to any
practical knowledge of this fishery, but
he did pretend to know something as to
the operation of the law in affording
safeguard for the protection of the men
engaged in the enterprise. He did not
think there was any necessity for the ex-
pression of ideas upon labor and capital
which might promote ill-feeling between
employer and employed. The measure
before the was well framed to meet the
requirements of all classes. In the first
place the hon. gentleman is wrong in
principle. This Act was for the encour-
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risk their capital in this enterprise of the
bank fishery. It involves a risk of life
to go to the Bank fishery, then the Legis-
lature has no right to encourage fish-
ermen to risk their lives for a bounty
on what they catch. He (Mr. Winter)
thought this business was as safe as, or
at least not more perilous than any other
fishing business. There are plenty of
good fishermen who are only glad to ob-
tain the privilege of going to the Banks
in preference to the Labrador coast, or to
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of bounty due the fisherman from any
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provision were introduced it would work
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he would make no such advances, and
the fisherman would therefore be com-
pelled to seek elsewhere for supplies, for
the payment of which he would have
either to give an order on the Receiver
General or else remain without necessary
supplies. Such a section then would be
merely a damage to the fisherman.

There did not appear as some hon. gen-
tlemen would endeavour to make it ap-
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the part of the outfitter or any one else
to take undue advantage of the portion
of the bounty falling to the Bank fisher-
men. He had just been informed that
the fishermen engaged in this fishery
the past season made average wages of
\$25 per man. What then is the use of
hon. members coming into the House
with propositions which draw forth obser-
vations calculated to arouse class prej-
udices? We should not attempt to control
any bargain between employer and em-
ployed, unless it is clearly proven that
such contract is grossly immoral. He
had heard nothing advanced by any hon.
gentleman which would demonstrate to
House that the present measure before it
should not be passed in its present
form and without any amendment or ad-
dition.

Mr. Greene.—A great diversity of opi-
nion seemed to exist upon the question
of the desirability of limiting the amount
of the bounty. He was of opinion that the
limit of \$500 was a prudent one. The
object aimed at in the Bill, was, what in
the first place to encourage the Bank
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able to encourage the building of a sup-
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exceed 70 or 75 tons, whilst if no
limit were placed upon the bounty, own-
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find it to their advantage to send them
to the banks, for the sole purpose of en-
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be enormous, whilst the number of men
employed in them would be far less
than employed in any number of schoon-
ers representing the same aggregate ton-
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employed by the Americans in this in-
dustry does not exceed 70 tons, and the

general opinion is that that size of craft,
is the most desirable for the purpose.
He was not in favour of determining the
minimum size of vessels. If a brave and
adventurous skipper wished to push out
to sea in his little craft he ought to be
encouraged.

Mr. Conroy had declared against the
principle of a bounty to the Bank fishery,
except as a necessary expedient, and
while the infant enterprise was in the
germ. He thought it might be advis-
ably continued for another year. The
moment this industry was established on
a firm basis, he would object to taxing
one class of fishermen for the encour-
agement of another. He did not agree with
those who would increase the bounty.
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bribe people not being industrious or en-
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employed very well. The proximity of the
banks to our shores enabled these small
vessels to make repeated trips to land,
thus ensuring that the fish would not
spoil, but be delivered up to the makers
in good condition.

Hon. the Speaker did not think he
would have any sympathizers in the
House with the views which he would
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House, but these views were so engendered
in his mind in connection with subjects
such as the one before the chair, that he
would be sorry if some hon. members did
not agree with him. In the first place,
he was opposed to bounties, upon econ-
omic principles, as being entirely indef-
ensible. Even their most ardent sup-
porters would admit that beyond a cer-
tain point they should not be continued.
That point he thought he had reached
in this industry. That encouragement
should be given to new industries in the
early growth he admitted, but the mea-
sure that industry was a success and
had passed the years of infancy it was
contrary to all principles of economy for
a government to any longer hold out
a helping hand, a policy of protection, or
what was yet more vicious in principle
by payment of bounties. At the present
time the Bank fishery has reached com-
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vive without the government placing the
crutch of a bounty under it, then let it
die. But far from requiring this help
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success, and every one engaged in it is
making money. Those who are no pro-
sperous at other local industries of a like
character are paying towards a prosperous
enterprise which would be profitable
even without the support of a bounty.
He (hon. S.) had always been opposed to
the principle of bounties, and he would
continue to be so until he had been con-
vinced by some more cogent arguments
than he had yet heard that bounties are
advantageous to the commercial interests
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upon to vote bounties to any industry
especially such an industry as the Bank
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Mr. Tessier had much pleasure in
giving his unqualified support to the
measure before the Chair with the ex-
ception that he would suggest that the
sum of \$500 be increased to \$800. The
class of vessels at present employed in
the fishery were of a very good class
both as regards tonnage and general
character. The outfitters were able to obtain
suitable crews without any difficulty.
The men were always ready to go in good
craft well equipped for the voyage. He
(Mr. T.) agreed with the observations
of his hon. friend and colleague that it
would be desirable to increase the amount
payable to any one vessel from \$500 to
\$800; an increase since the measure
before the House was but for one
year—which could not to any appreciable
extent overdraw the fund set apart by
the Government. Up to the present
time this adventure had proven fairly
remunerative and he (Mr. T.) was glad to
learn that no loss of life had occurred
in connection with it. However, improve-
ment was the order of the day, a larger
class of vessels would be employed, and
therefore he recommended the hon. Re-
ceiver General to consider his proposi-
tion.

Hon. Receiver General entertained
the greatest respect for the hon. gen-
tlemen's opinions, but having regard to
the fact that the vessels heretofore used
in this branch of industry had ranged
under 80 tons, he (hon. R. G.) deemed
it unlikely that any larger craft would
be employed during the present season.
But even if there were larger vessels
engaged there was only a limited sum at
command, and \$500 was held to be the
maximum amount that ought to be given
to any one vessel. It was gratifying to

him to see that the hon. member for
Trinity had wisely remarked we should
not hamper the measure with any section
which may have the effect of defeating
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the fact that the vessels heretofore used
in this branch of industry had ranged
under 80 tons, he (hon. R. G.) deemed
it unlikely that any larger craft would
be employed during the present season.
But even if there were larger vessels
engaged there was only a limited sum at
command, and \$500 was held to be the
maximum amount that ought to be given
to any one vessel. It was gratifying to