

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 2.

CARBONEAR, N.W. FOUNDLAND, AUGUST 19th, 1880

No. 13.

### THE CARBONEAR HERALD

#### AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE,

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

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, Nfld.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### NOW LANDING

Ex Lady Bird and Harriet from New York.

100 Barrels Choice F. M. PORK,  
50 Barrels LARD,  
50 Barrels Packet BEFF  
44 Half-bris ditto ditto  
25 Barrels BEEF CUTTINGS  
10 Tierces HAMS

J. & T. HEARN.

#### TRERA NOVA MARBE WORKS

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

#### OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL

#### JOHN SKINNER,

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

All orders in the above line executed with neatness and despatch from a first class English and American designs

#### AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for favours informs his friends and the trade, that he continues to manage the Collection of Debts due by persons residing in Conception Bay District, Newfoundland. Security for future payment taken by mortgage on property or otherwise. Only commissions as Notary Public Commissioner Supreme Court, and Land Surveyor, business under these heads carefully attended to. Plans of Land taken.

Inquiries made—questions answered. All business considered confidential. No greater publicity than necessary given to any matter.

The proprietor of any newspapers copying this card will have his newspaper bills collected as payment for year's insertions in the paper and copy paper sent to my address.

G. W. R. HIERLIHY,  
Bay Roberts.

#### A CARD.

#### T. W. SPRY,

#### Notary Public,

"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,  
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

#### 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 improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front.

ROBERT CHURCH

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### CAUTION.

The Pills Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowls, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females. The Ointment is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it is no equal.

#### BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds bear on their labels some address in New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be sold in any part of the United States, I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 533 Oxford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeiters. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeiters they pretend to denounce.

These counterfeiters are purchased by unprincipled Vendors at one half the price of my Pills and Ointment, and are sold to you as my genuine medicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense of justice which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from all honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, as far as may be in their power, in denouncing this shameful fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines, bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, where alone they are manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are counterfeiters.

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

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY  
533, Oxford Street, London.

#### NEW GARDEN SEEDS

#### JUST RECEIVED AT

#### THOMPSONS' MEDICAL HALL, HARBOR GRACE.

#### 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, CURPIS & Co.,  
Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

#### JOHN CASEY,

#### TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, -WATER STREET-156.

#### Harbor Grace, (OPPOSITE POST OFFICE)

All orders in the above line promptly attended to.

#### GUNN & CO.,

#### SHIP-WRIGHTS AND CARPENTERS.

North Sydney, C. B.

Vessels repaired on the Marine Railway promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Experienced Workmen Employed and First-Class Material Used.

#### REFERENCES:

Captain Master Captain Joyce,  
Carbonear Pastor Edward Joyce,

#### NEWS PER MAIL.

The Chilean Admiral, Riveros, it is said, has announced his intention to bombard Lima, and has notified the diplomatic body in that capital to that effect. The notification also conveyed to the foreign Ministers the information that the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamers would be permitted to enter Callao harbor up to the 8th inst. and receive all foreign families or women and children, who desired to fly from the doomed city. From certain portions of the adjacent coast no doubt Lima can be reached by the artillery of the Chilean fleet, the distance in a straight line not being more than four to four and a half miles from the centre of the city to the depth of ten fathoms of water. Its destruction is therefore a mere question of time, even without the assistance of a land force.

The number of long-range guns which the Chileans have at command is small, however, and the work of seriously injuring the city at the distance stated will be exceedingly tedious. The Chilean Admiral has a ready threatened that Lima, when taken, will be given up to destruction and the savages of the Chilean troops, as were Moledo and Arica, because, as he states, the Chilean officers cannot restrain their men. The Peruvians are preparing to give their women and children away to the enemy and are ready to reach them. Lima, a beautiful little town situated beyond the impassable mountains of the Cordillera, has been selected as the place, and great activity is shown in its preparation for the large increase of population which it will probably receive. In view of the critical state of affairs existing in Lima, the Dictator, Pisco, has decreed that every man between sixteen and sixty years of age, excepting the clergy and the military profession and a few employers of the Government offices, has to present himself in uniform and to drill every day. All places of business are to be closed from 10 a.m. until 2 p.m. Those who do not comply with this order will immediately be sent to join the active army.

All foreigners are invited to form themselves into corps to maintain order and protect property in the event of the city being left at any time without the usual guardians of the peace. No inhabitant of the province of Lima is allowed to go beyond its limits without a passport.

An official telegram dated Lima, July 4, received via Pata, states that the Chilean transport Amazonas was on the day previous blown up by a torpedo in Callao Bay and sunk immediately. In the absence of any particulars there seems to be a reasonable doubt as to the ill-fated vessel being the Amazonas, as the latter had already been reported as having left for Valparaiso.

The Chilean Government is said to have agreed upon the following propositions, looking to the prosecution of the war. First to emit \$6,000,000 for the continuation of the war; second, to organize the army with new divisions, and third to raise the price of the Chilean Pacific.

A serious debate was occasioned in Congress in consequence of one of the deputies saying that it was now time to offer peace to Peru, to the meditation of another power, and that the bombardments of Callao were barbarous and useless proceedings.

The cable has been restored from Arica to Callao and is now working for Chilean accounts.

MADRID, July 21.—Seismic disturbances in the Island of Luzon commenced on the 13th inst., and up to the 20th there had been repeated shocks of earthquake the first and last being the most violent. The cathedral and barracks at Manila have fallen, and the troops are encamped outside the city. Two shocks occurred on the 16th inst., one of which lasted seventy seconds and the other thirty seconds. Eleven natives have been killed, and sixty-one injured. No Europeans have been hurt. The inhabitants of Manila have fled to the fields. The jets of boiling water and showers of ashes are rejected. Some of the public buildings of Tagana and Rabacan have been demolished. All the volcanoes of Luzon are in full activity.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily News despatch from Madrid says that the total loss of life by the earthquakes at Manila is estimated at 320, including 210 Chinamen. Almost every family is homeless.

RAT CITY, Mich., July 24.—The professional souler's race between Riley of Saratoga, N. Y., Lee of Newark, N. J., and Paisted of Boston, took place on the Saginaw River, at Bay City, this afternoon, and was witnessed by 10,000 people. The weather fine and the course as smooth as the most exacting could ask for. The distance was a mile and a

half and return. Riley took the lead at the start and kept from two to four lengths a head of Lee. And the first mile turned the stake ahead of him with Paisted about four lengths behind him. The last mile Riley led Lee by three lengths, and Paisted thirty-two. The race was a very fine one, and Riley crossed the line only two lengths ahead of Lee and Paisted about fifteen lengths behind Lee. Time—Riley, 22m. 22s.; Lee 22m. 28s.

MONTREAL, July 24.—Great exertions are making here to get up a boat race during the Dominion Exhibition. Courtney, Warren, Smith, and other celebrated rowers have promised to compete.

OCEAN BEACH, N. J., July 26.—A pleasure boat containing six ladies and two men accidentally capsized this afternoon in the Shark River cove. The men struck out for the shore, which they reached in safety, leaving the ladies clinging to the boat. The accident was seen from the west shore by Elias Throckmorton, of Freehold, and Wm. J. Crittenden of Brooklyn, who with a boatman named John Flood went to assistance of the ladies and rescued them. The rescue was timely, as the ladies were much exhausted.

HAVANA, July 25.—In a recent engagement on the River Mayay the insurgent officers, Brigadier General Pispillo Melina and Colonel Johnson, the latter a native of the United States, were killed by the Spanish troops, and one prisoner taken. The insurgent chief Juan Fletes and three of his followers have succeeded in their arms at Mayay.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 27.—Captain Williams, of the brigantine Sarah Carney, on his port from Turk's Island, reports that shortly before he sailed a Cuban insurgent general with forty followers landed at Park's Island by the mail steamer from that port to New York, shortly after their landing there a Spanish war vessel arrived and demanded the surrender of the Cuban, which the Governor of Turk's Island refused. The affair caused quite a little excitement and Captain Williams brought despatches to the naval authorities here giving details of the event.

#### THE CANDI HAR DISASTER.

The saying that it is the unexpected which always happens, applies to the late disaster to the British arms in Afghanistan. It was only last week the English newspapers were congratulating themselves and the country on the prospects of peace and a treaty with the people they had raised to the throne, by which all they had sought for had been attained, including British supremacy in Afghanistan, a scientific frontier for India, and the acquisition of the fine Province of Candahar. They grumbled, it is true over the expenditure of a hundred million dollars, or so, never thinking of the gallant lives they had lost, for on the whole it was a capital investment. Russia was checked and peace with honor was obtained. But it seems they reckoned without their host, who on this occasion was Ayoub Khan, fourth son of Shere Ali, brother of Yakoub Khan, and grandson of the renowned Dost Mahomed. Ayoub Khan was counted the fool of the family, while his brother, the deposed Yakoub was considered its military genius. Yakoub it was who, by a decisive victory won over his uncle, the father of Abdurrahman the Puppet, on the spot where Ayoub annihilated General Burroughs on the 17th of July last, established Suere Ali, his own father, on the throne, and great were the hopes entertained in him by the patriotic Afghans, hopes which we need not say were disappointed by the indecisive and vacillating policy which threw him into the hands of the British. In proportion as the star of Yakoub waned did that of the fool of the family rise above the horizon, and when the former was taken prisoner by the British invader the latter stepped from his obscurity and advanced claims to the vacant throne. He flew to Herat and took command of a disunited, disorganized army of Cavalese and Hezars, who were so continually flying at the throats of one another as to give the British no real cause for alarm. Nevertheless, the young Ayoub wrought something like order out of this chaos. He was still organizing and putting things into shape for the future when Mahomed Jan drove the invader from Cabul in December last. It was at that time that the British commander wrote him an impatient letter, directing that Herat be held for the British under pain of his displeasure. How much Ayoub thought of this displeasure must be gathered from his swoop down upon the unfortunate Burrows and his brigade on the Helmund River on the 17th day of July. That bold stroke has made him an enemy from a non-entity, and has brought him into prominence as the central figure in Afghan politics. It now remains to be seen if his bloody stroke of vengeance of his was well planned and forethought.

or merely one of those fortunate accidents which throw a halo of glory around the head of a commander and then leaves him in obscurity forever. If the blow he delivered with such dire disaster to the British was the result of military sagacity its echoes will reverberate all over the Indian Empire, and millions of eager Majesty's disloyal Indian subjects will look to him as their deliverer from bondage, as they looked to Dost Mahomed fifty years ago. It will be seen before long that whether this new aspirant has anything in him whether he will follow his victory and take Candahar by a coup de main before his defenders regain heart of grace, or, as Carlyle says, "Wander about in a most unmeaning manner" until he is devoured with a stronger foe. But no matter how writers turn out in the future, Ayoub Khan has made England understand for the third or fourth time, that in dealing with Afghanistan she is not dealing with the chieftains of the plains of Madras and Bengal, whom a British Brigade can strike terror into at any moment. England has already spent fifteen million pounds sterling trying to conquer Afghanistan, and has lost thousands of gallant lives, and yet to-day she owns no more and within the country than lies within the range of her guns. There are sixty thousand British troops and native auxiliaries in Afghanistan; they have failed to conquer, and so the number will be doubled, if necessary, in order to preserve British prestige. But why not the intelligent natives of the peninsula reason thus (they are not all effete Bengalees). May they not put to themselves this sum in simple proportion:—If it takes 100,000 soldiers to keep down the Afghans, who are only five millions of a population, how many should it take to keep down the two hundred millions.

#### THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

The Empress Eugenie landed on Tuesday at Southampton from which port she took her departure on the 25th of March last on her melancholy mission to Zululand, and is now on her way to her quiet home at Chislehurst. Her Majesty made her return voyage from Natal in the Union Company's mail steamship Trojan, (Captain R. D. Travers, which arrived at Plymouth late on Monday night. The vessel passed Hurst Castle shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the first welcome of the Empress on her return to the land of her adoption was the arrival alongside the Trojan when off Yarmouth, of the Royal yacht Albion, with the Princess Beatrice, who went on board and accompanied the Empress into the Southampton waters, when Her Majesty Highness took leave and returned to the Alberta to Osborne.

About half-past 10 the small steamer Alexandra left the Southampton docks with a distinguished party who had arrived from London to meet the Empress, including the Duke and the Duchess de Bassano, the Duke and Duchess of Asturias, Prince Murat, Madame d'Aros, the Duke of Huescar, M. Pietri, the Marquis de Javalant, Earl Cawlor, Lord Dorchester, Lady Evelyn Campbell, and Sir Lipton Simmons. The Duke and Duchess de Mouchy remained on shore to welcome the Empress on landing. There were also present Sir Benjamin Phillips, chairman of the Union Company, Mr. Mercer (one of the directors), Mrs. Mercer and Captain Dixon (marine superintendent) and the landing arrangements were superintended by Mr. P. Hoitger, secretary of the Dock Company, and Mr. Wiltshire, the South-Western Railway Company's manager at Southampton. Off Netley the Empress met the Trojan, and at her own special desire the Empress at once exchanged steamers, accompanied by her suite, which consisted of Brigadier-General Sir Fyfe W. Wood, V.C., K.C.B., Lady Wood, Lady Ronald Campbell, the Marquis de Bassano, son of the Duke, Captain Briggs, R.A., and Lieutenant Slade, R.F.A. The Empress was received on board the Alexandra by Sir Benjamin Phillips, who presented her with a magnificent bouquet of Cape jessamine and other flowers. The Empress, thanking Sir Benjamin, expressed her thorough appreciation of all that had been done for her comfort by the captain and officers of the Trojan, and her appreciation of the arrangements for the voyage. Her Majesty embraced the ladies who had come to meet her, and cordially thanked the gentlemen speaking to all in turn. Before the Alexandra started for the shore, the Empress expressed to the chairman of the company her desire that all the Trojan's passengers should accompany her on the tender and travel with her by the special train to London, but this desire was relinquished on Sir Benjamin explaining that such an arrangement would necessarily occasion a detention while it would not enhance the comfort or expedite the movements of the passengers. As the Alexandra steamed away from the Trojan, the passengers all gathered together to bid adieu to the Empress.

About 2 1/2 minutes past 12 the