

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

No. 38

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
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half-yearly or yearly, on the most
reasonable terms.

All communications to be addressed
to the Editor, Proprietor and Pub-
lisher,

J. A. ROCHFORD,
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-
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 19nd, 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 Ringer, 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 Agent for Nfld.
Sewing Machines neatly repaired. Warranted
for two years.

Oct 30.

JOB PRINTING
of every description neatly execut-
ed at the office of this paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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.

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.

FOR 1880 FISHERIES.

We are prepared to supply to any
extent, made from best New Orleans
Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the
very best—all our STANDARD NETS
for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance
SEINES, put together—Roped, Corked
and Leadad in the most approved
manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.

Si. Boston.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC.
"Herald" Building, Water St.,
CARBONEAR, N.F.L.D.

Next Post & Telegraph Offices.
All business transacted with
punctuality and satisfaction.

May 2.

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.

Public Notice.

J. GLOVER,
GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS owing to the inclemency
of the weather, and the impossi-
ble to carry out the roads, it was found
impossible to carry out the Poll ap-
pointed to take place on the 6th of this
present Month, in the District of Bay-
de-Verd, to determine whether Two
thirds of the qualified Electors. Polled
are in favor of a Proclamation being
issued for the prohibition of the sale of
Intoxicating Liquors in the said Dis-
trict; and it thus becomes necessary
to make further order in the matter
aforesaid; I, the Administrator of the
Government, do therefore, under the
provision of Title XIV., Cap. 51,
of the Consolidated Statutes, appoint
Tuesday, the Seventh day of Febru-
ary next ensuing, for the purpose of
taking such Poll in the matter aforesaid.

**FRESHWATER,
BLACK HEAD,
WESTERN BAY,
NORTHERN BAY,
LOWER ISLAND COVE,
AND BAYDEVARD,**

in the said District. And I hereby
require all persons concerned to take
due notice and govern themselves ac-
cordingly.

By His Honor's Command.

E. D. SHEA,

Colonial Secretary

NEWS PER MAIL.

The Afghan Revolt.

A Cabul despatch gives the follow-
ing scheme which the correspondent
thinks will probably received consid-
eration at London and Calcutta. The
British troops will immediately with-
draw to Jelalabad, and a proclamation
be issued stating that vengeance for
the massacre of the British Embassy
at Cabul being satisfied the army
withdraw to Jelalabad, leaving the
Afghans to live under such Sovereign
as they may select. Until such So-
vereign be established the Queen fore-
goes her right under the Treaty of
Gundamak, to place an envoy at Ca-
bul, all communications with the Ca-
bul Government being in the mean-
time conducted by the Queen's special
agent pending the peaceful settle-
ment of the country. Jelalabad and
Candahar will be occupied by British
troops. The Queen will insist that
the communications of the Afghan
ruler with foreign Governments shall
be held subject to her approval.

A Cabul despatch says: Matters
here are very unsettled and an out-
break is possible at any time, and is
almost certain to occur as soon as the
snow melts. Mahmoud Jan is very
popular among the Afghans, who will
willingly follow him again when
called upon. They do not admit their
defeat, and say they were only dispersed
because they had no cannon
to dislodge the British from Shirpur,
but the next time they will bring cannon.
Shirpur has been greatly strengthen-
ed, but it is too large for the present
garrison of 3,000 Europeans and 4800
natives to hold, and at the same time
take the offensive against a combina-
tion of equal strength with the last.
The Kohistanis continue to treat, but
they cannot be relied on to keep
quiet when disturbances recommence.
Two influential Sardars of Wardak
have come in, and it is hoped others
will follow. The excitement at Ghuzni
and Logar continues. Mahomud
Jan is actively preparing for another
rising. The uncertainty whether
the British intend to hold or abandon
the country prevents the influential
chiefs from cordially co-operating
with us, or preparing a government
to succeed us. Nothing can be done
until our policy is known. It is be-
lieved if the Afghans are left to
choose an Ameer, they would choose
Ayoub Khan, the commander of
Herat, who is avowedly hostile to
the British and friendly to the Rus-
sians.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A despatch from
Cabul referring to the scheme for the
withdrawal of British troops to Jel-
alabad was probably inspired by the
Indian Government as a feeler, with
a view to observe its effect.

Earthquake in Havana,

On the night of January 22nd, for
the first time in the recollection of
living residents, Havana was roused
by earthquake shocks that shook her
massive buildings to the foundations.
The half moon shone brightly in a
clear cloudless sky, when suddenly a
sound was heard like a strong wind
blowing through pine trees, and then
an unmistakable subterranean moan;
while the earth shook with three un-
steady sickening oscillations. The
whole population was in a state of
frantic fear, the cathedrals were
thronged with worshippers, while the
negroes brought forth their wretched
idols, images and charms. It was
not till late on the following day that
the people recovered from their ex-
citement and alarm which this unusu-
al event had aroused. Accounts from
Vuela Abako indicate that the earth-
quake was severely felt there and
much damage was done in buildings,
especially at San Cristobel. These
shocks were oscillating from east and
west. It is supposed that there has
been a heavy earthquake somewhere
in Central America.

The insurgents chiefs are rapidly
surrendering. Over one hundred
insurgents with twenty-six stand of
arms surrendered in one week in the
jurisdiction of Baracoa.

The Produce of the World.

The *Moniteur Belge* publishes the
following estimate of the harvest in
various countries: Belgium, yield below
the average; Austria, Hungary, moder-
ate harvest, no export of grain this
year; Russia, pretty good harvest, ex-
ports of grain will be between 3,500,000
and 5,000,000 quarters; Germany,
satisfactory harvests; in Prussia and
Wurtemberg up to the average, and in
Saxony and Bavaria considerably be-
yond it; Italy, bad harvest; Spain,
tolerably good; Switzerland, average
harvest; Turkey, harvest generally
good; Holland, harvest middling;
France, the harvest will be 15 per cent.
below the average, and it will be neces-
sary to import 5,000,000 quarters, (this
being considerably less than the official
estimate of the deficiency;) England
will require about 24,000,000 quarters
of wheat more than she has grown;
United States, good harvest, estimated
at 409,032,500 quarters, which after
deducting the 240,623,000 quarters
required for home consumption and
seed, leaves 168,437,500 quarters for
exportation to Europe.

Parnell's Career.

Charles Stewart Parnell, although
an Irish agitator is, curiously enough,
says an impartial writer, not an Irish-
man at all, or one only limited to a
certain extent. He is American by
his mother's side, his mother being a
daughter of an admiral in the United
States Navy, and his father comes
from one of the Midland counties.
"I do not know at what date the
Parnells settled in Ireland, but it
must have been a very long time
ago, for the grandfather of our Mr.
Parnell was the last chancellor of the
Exchequer of the Irish Parliament,
and a bitter opponent of the Union.
Previous to 1875 neither Ireland nor
England had ever heard of Mr. Par-
nell. His father was a quiet unob-
trusive man of no mark at all except
that he was once High Sheriff for the
county Meath, in which the family
property is situated. His first appear-
ance on any stage was when he made
his bow to the speaker of the House of
Commons in April, 1875, with the
return for the county of Meath in his
pocket. A tall, thin, fair, studious
at nine and twenty at the time, no-
body then suspected in him the future
leader of a "party of exasperation."
He had not long finished his studies at
Cambridge, and politics were practi-
cally an unknown field to him, his chief
article of faith being "home rule."
That session, after the manner of most
new members, Mr. Parnell was mute.
Now, few men have the temerity to
brave the House of Commons. Ninety
nine members out of a hundred, finding
that they can't get a hearing, are content
to accept the inevitable. Not so with
Parnell. Under a slim and almost ef-
feminate exterior he has an iron will.
He refused to be put down. The more
the House would not listen the more he
would talk, even although he could not
be heard more than a couple of benches
off, and his persistence gradually at-
tracted the support of the sympathetic
Biggar and one or two kindred spirits
in the same direction. By and by he
began to retaliate by talking when he
had nothing to say, and so during the
sessions of 1877 and 1878 the merits of
obstruction as an engine for extorting
concessions from the government gradu-
ally dawned upon him and his faith-
ful adherents, whose appearance in the
character of financial and administra-
tive critics the House resented in pre-
tly much the same way as his own,
perhaps Mr. Parnell possessed in some
degree the oratorical faculty the House
would have treated him more kindly.
But he has a harsh monotonous voice,
which at once destroys all sympathy
between him and his hearers, and his
manner is stiff and, so to speak,
wooden. Since he has been in Parlia-
ment he has never spoken upon any
question of general politics except flag-
ging and that he took up more, per-
haps, for obstructive purposes than on
conscientious grounds. The political
creed which he asks the country to
support is therefore a purely negative
and destructive one. In personal ap-
pearance Mr. Parnell is a standing
wonder even to his friends. Calm, cool,
bloodless, he is a man whom nothing
can move. O'Connor Power grows

savage under the exasperating treat-
ment of the House, and O'Donnell his-
ses his words through his teeth with ill-
disguised resentment. But Parnell
remains invariably imperturbable. A
contest between him and the House is a
comedy in itself. "Mr. Speaker" said
Mr. Parnell, rising to his feet, amid
overpowering cries of "Vive! Vive!"
Then comes a lull, in which Mr. Par-
nell edges in the words, "I rise," which
is followed by another outburst. In
this way he contrives, bit by bit, to
proceed with his speech, the House un-
consciously serving his purpose by fore-
ing him to pause at every word.
Though a man of this resolute and un-
bending stamp, he has, in personal in-
tercourse, the mildest and most gentle
conceivable. He is almost womanly,
and Sir Wilfrid Lawson has long since
noted that he is an inveterate water
drinker.

There is a belief abroad that Parnell
is a wealthy man. This is a mistake.
His property does not bring him in more
than £1,500 a year. It is a question
of some importance how a man of this
stamp stands in popular estimation.
Mr. Parnell is at present the most popu-
lar man in Ireland. He is almost wor-
shipped by the masses. By the mem-
bers of the home rule party he has
never been cordially liked. He was
never on any but bare speaking terms
with Mr. Butt, and the relations exist-
ing between him and Mr. Shaw, the
present leader of the home rule party,
are very similar. Mr. Parnell has as-
serted that with twenty men he could
stop the entire legislative machine, and
that he will do his best at the next
general election to secure supporters
there is no doubt.

Another writer thus describes the
agitator: "Mr. Parnell is the re-
verse in appearance to one's ideal of an
Irish political demagogue. Young,
tall, slender—and self-possessed in his
manner—he looks what indeed he is
acknowledged to be even by the most
virulent of his critics, a perfect gen-
tleman. He is not by any means gift-
ed with the eloquence of a Demosthenes
or the accomplishments of a Cicero.
He lacks the brilliant poetic fancy
that lent such charm to the magnificent
orations of Richard Lalor Sheil and,
later on, to the lofty, and eloquent
utterances of Thomas Francis Meagher.
Still less is he possessed of the marvel-
lous intellectual attainments of O'Con-
nell. On the contrary, he is, at least
to the superficial observer, cold and
passionless. But he is resoluteness
personified. He is one who will both
dare and do. He does not, in language
of magiloquent hyperbole, dwell on
the past misgovernment of Ireland. He
has taken to heart the lesson of Long-
fellow, that it is the duty of man to
act in the living present, rather than
indulge in useless and empty denuncia-
tions of the irrevocable past. From the
time he rises to speak until he sits
down he arrests your whole attention.
You see at a glance that he is no mere
trading politician. He is not one of
those who would swim with the popular
tide for a time but sell their patriotism
on the first longed-for opportunity that
presented itself in the shape of a situa-
tion as junior lord of the admiralty or
treasury, or any other snug berth that
would put money in their purse. He
is no political share broker, anxious to
purchase a reputation in the cheapest
market and sell it in the dearest. No
snug colonel appointment would tempt
him to stray from what—he at least
considers it to be—the straight path
of duty. He is no hungry politician.
He is no emasculated political or social
roue. He, on the other hand, prefers
the welfare of the people to the aggran-
dizement of a class. You may doubt
his wisdom—his worldly wisdom—but
it is impossible to doubt that he is in-
spired by patriotic and even the most
chivalrous motives."

DUBLIN, January 23.—At a popular
rising in the county of Armagh, in op-
position to the service of the election
papers; several shots were fired into
the bailiff's house, and notices were posted
in different places, threatening such of
the tenantry as have shown a disposi-
tion to yield to the demands of the
landlords and pay their rent under fear
of the constabulary. Two fires sup-
posed to be incendiary, have occurred in
the neighborhood. The feeling is one
of determination to resist action by
force if necessary.

PILLS

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