

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND, FEBRUARY 12, 1880.

No. 38

### 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.**  
Five cents per inch for first inser-  
tion, one-third of the above for each  
continuation. Standing Advertisements,  
in-erted monthly, quarterly,  
half-yearly or yearly, on the most  
reasonable terms.

All communications to be address-  
ed 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 Leaded in the most approved  
manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE CO.  
Boston.

### CARD

**JOHN A. ROCHFORD,**

**NOTARY PUBLIC.**

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

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 impassable  
state of the roads, it was found im-  
possible 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 Pooled  
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 Sov-  
ereign 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.

#### 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, mod-  
erate 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. Parnell.  
His father was a quiet unobtrusive  
man of no mark at all except that  
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-  
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ful adherents, whose appearance in the  
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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. Parnell  
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 gifted  
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 magnificent 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 lull 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 aggrand-  
izement 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 Armah, in op-  
position to the service of the ejection  
papers; several shots were fired into  
the bailiff's house, and notices were posted  
in different places, threatening such of  
the tenants 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.