

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 3.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, February 10th, 1882.

No. 33

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Is 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.

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

Public Notice.

WHEREAS a Requisition has been presented to the Stipendiary Magistrate at Carbonear from over one-fifth of the Registered Electors of the Electoral District of Carbonear, requiring that a vote may be taken to determine as to whether two thirds of the qualified Electors polled are in favor of a Proclamation being issued by His Honor the Administrator, for the prohibition of the sale of Intoxicating Liquor in the above named District. I, the Administrator, do therefore under the provisions of the Temperance Act of 1871, 34 Vic., Cap. 7, Sec 2, appoint Monday the twentieth day of February next ensuing, for the purpose of taking such Polls in the matter aforesaid, viz., at CARBONEAR, MOSQUITO, AND VICTORIA VILLAGE.

Seven polling places in all, in the said District, and I hereby require all persons concerned to take due notice and govern themselves accordingly. By His Honor's Command, EDWARD D. SHEA, Colonial Secretary.

Secretary's Office, }  
Jan. 18, 1882.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establishments

To the east of Messrs. John Mann & Co (Mercantile Premises)

C. L. KENNEDY,

Reos to intimate that he has recently received a large assortment of the latest improved and very best quality of Stoves comprising Cooking, Fancy, Franklin and Fittings of all sizes English and American GOILIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatches, Harness Bings and Buckets Sheath Knives and Belts Wash Boards, Brooms, Clothes Lines Water Pails, Matches, Kerosene Oil—best quality Turpentine, Stove Shoe, Paint & Clothes Brushes, Preserved Fruits, Condensed Milk, Coffee, Soaps and a general assortment of Groceries, Hardware Glassware, Tinware etc.

American Cut Nails—all sizes.—by the lb or keg. Nov.

ALLAN LINE.

Winter Sailings—1882.

S. S. "NEWFOUNDLAND."

FROM HALIFAX. FROM St. John's.

TUESDAY, Jan'y 31st	MONDAY, Feb. 6th
" Feb. 14th	" " 20th
" " 28th	" Mar. 6th
" Mar. 14th	" " 20th
" " 28th	" April 3rd
" April 11th	" " 17th

Connecting with steamers from Liverpool for Halifax—

Jan 18th Feb. 1st. Feb 15th.

ar. 1st. Mar. 15th. Mar. 20th.

A. SHEA, Agent.

Jan. 13. 1m.

ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD WORDS



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND LONG LIFE.

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood; they are available for all as a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing aperient.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses from whatever cause arising.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thus removing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers, and in cases of

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLAWAY'S Establishment,

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON and sold at 1s. 1/2, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 35s., each Box and Pot, and in Canada, 36 cents, 90 cents., and \$1 50 cents., and the larger sizes in proportion.

Caution.—I have no Agent in the United States; nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London they are spurious.

The Trade Mark of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY 533, Oxford Street, London. Sept. 1, 1880

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MEALS served at all hours and at lowest prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the sign of the COFFEE POT, No. 248 Water Street, St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1

MARBLE WORKS

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S.

ROBERT A. MCKIM,

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Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantle Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c

He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marbles, and is now prepared to execute all orders in this line

N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any part of the Provinces of the United States

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible, they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

Miscellaneous.

FROM CORRESPONDENCE ST. JOHN'S "ROYAL GAZETTE."

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Ireland is still the name on every politician's tongue. Whether we are listening to Lord Hartington at Nelson, to Sir Stafford Northcote at Exeter, to Sir Robert Peel in Blackburn, or to Mr. Ashton Dilke, who found at Birmmndsey the other evening a somewhat kinder reception than that recently accorded to him at Newcastle, the same feeling of uneasiness about the Irish expression in almost the same terms. About the existence of disaffection and distress in Ireland all are agreed. But when the question of responsibility for that disaffection or of cure for that distress is canvassed, we have the record of widely differing views. Sir Robert Peel describes Irish anarchy as the result of the Radical party putting into force the resources of despotism in making arrests wholesale, without trial, without warning, and without appeal. If this means that Sir Robert would not have supported coercion had he been in Parliament, we leave him to fight out the question with his friend Mr. James Lowther. Lord Hartington speaking on the same day as Sir Robert Peel, declared that he and his colleagues are "deeply, greatly, and hourly impressed by their responsibilities" in Ireland, but added, that "we do not take upon ourselves the responsibility of having brought about the condition of things which now exists. Mr. Ashton Dilke takes a sort of middle course; he voted for coercion, but hopes to have occasion next session to vote for some scheme of Home Rule. Sir Stafford Northcote sighs over the ladies who receive no rent; but Miss Helen Taylor, speaking in London this week, gives all her sympathy to those who cannot pay their rent, having no money, and even those who, having the money, withhold it from the owners of land, over whose tyranny and Mr. Gladstone's baseness the step-daughter of John Stuart Mill waxed eloquent—not altogether to the liking of her audience of Liberal working men. On Miss Helen Taylor, by the way, is about to fall the mantle of Miss Anna Parnell, who is preparing for incarceration in "British dungeons" the Ladies' Land League having been quietly, but none the less effectually, "proclaimed" by a police circular in Dublin. This last act of the Executive has been regarded with dismay by the Freeman's Journal, in view of the effect it will have on a people "still distinguished for its chivalry;" and the seizure of a large quantity of arms and ammunition in Dublin on Sunday shows how imminent is the danger of a rebellion, which would be the cause of a widespread spilling of blood. Altogether Christmas has not dawned so darkly in Ireland for many a year.

The death took place on Monday of Lord Justice Lush, who was appointed to the Court of Appeal in 1880, in succession to the late Lord Justice Thesiger. The deceased was in the 75th year of his age.

According to the Daily News the result of a correspondence between

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., and the Premier has been arrangement whereby the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds shall not be conferred upon the hon. member till the first day of the session.

A person residing in the neighborhood of the late Mr. Walter Powell, M.P., tells me he was talking with the hon. gentleman a week before his last and fatal descent, when Mr. Powell suddenly exclaimed "Oh, how I wish Bradlaugh could go up into the sky where I have been. He would never again say there was no God." Mr. Powell always declared his belief that no human being in his proper senses could possibly contemplate the works of nature from aerial heights without acknowledging the Deity. He was a man who found tranquil pleasure also in helping the poor and afflicted people, weighed down under the pressure of financial difficulties, who were visited and their debts paid by him.

Lady John Manners writes to the papers once more to advocate the encouragement of thrift and discouragement of alcohol, by giving postage stamps for investments in Post Office Savings Banks, instead of intoxicants. The results of her ladyship's appeal last year, I have personal reason to know, was extremely satisfactory.

SIR GARNET WOLSELY ON IRELAND.

The other day Sir G. Wolseley was present at St. James's Hall, London, at the annual presentation of prizes to the members of the 16th Middlesex (the London Irish) Rifles.

Sir Garnet, who was received with cheers, said the pleasure he felt at being present at such a proceeding was no ordinary pleasure. He knew that in coming there he should see not only one of the finest battalions in the volunteer service, but in that hall he should be surrounded by his own countrymen. He felt standing there he was surrounded by loyal Irishmen, by men who were as proud of the uniform they wore, and who were as staunch and true to Her Majesty's service and to the great interests of this empire, of which Ireland is a component and necessary part, as any man who had ever worn that uniform. Whilst the loyal men of Ireland would yield to none in their deep love to that country which gave them birth, neither would they admit that there was any portion of the community, or any body of Her Majesty's subjects whether in England, in Scotland or the colonies belonging to our empire, who were more devotedly loyal to her person, or prouder of the connection with the empire to which we all belonged. Irishmen it was known came of a fighting race, and were proverbially fond of fighting, so much so that when they had no enemies of their own to contend with, it was commonly said, and with some truth, that they were prone to quarrel among themselves. But whatever their fighting propensities, they were an open and generous hearted people—credulous to a degree, he was sorry to say, and very liable to be led astray by designing men who would sow dissensions among various classes of the community in their own dear country. He could not help thinking that some allowance should be made for Irishmen, in consideration of the great service they had rendered and for the manner in which they had assisted in building up from time immemorial this great country, in the maintenance of which every loyal Irishman took the greatest and deepest pride. Unfortunately at times disagreements arose in Ireland, and some trouble was given to the rulers of the country, but he thought at times they were condemned too hastily, and were described by epithets which they did not deserve, for he believed there was in Ireland at the present time a very much larger section of loyal and staunch people than Ireland was generally given credit for.

Lord Derby's Speech.—Neither the Irish landlords' meeting to demand compensation, nor the Birmingham demonstration though both Mr

Bright and Mr. Chamberlain spoke lengthily, had so much influence on public opinion as Lord Derby's remarkably able, cool speech. The indication of the possible adoption of the Landlord Compensation policy are few. Lord Derby's repudiation of the demand of the landlords themselves is recognized as a damaging blow. The political cynics contemplate with complacency Mr. Chamberlain defending the same policy of coercion which he once threatened to resign rather than to adopt.

THE ADDITIONS TO THE PENNY PRESS.—The Pall Mall and St. James Gazettes complete to-day their first week's existence as penny papers. It is understood that the sale of both has increased the Pall Mall gaining largely. Journalistic opinion inclines to regard the Pall Mall's experiment as sound because it appeals to a Radical constituency, but doubts whether the aristocratic and conservative St. James' has not made a mistake in following the Pall Mall's example.

A GIANT'S HOME.

THE BROODING NAGIAN ABODE OF CAPT BATES AND HIS NOVA SCOTIAN WIFE, ANNA SWANN.

Captain Martin Van Buren Bates, who lives on a farm near Seville, Ohio, is 7 feet 11 1/2 inches high, and weighs 478 pounds. Mrs Bates is 7 feet 11 inches high, and weighs 418 pounds. It is a difficult matter to convey an adequate idea of the proportions of such a dwelling as the one occupied by the Ohio giants. A door that is six feet six inches high is a large opening in the side of a house—that is, a dwelling-house, not a cathedral. But the doors in the domicile of the Bates giants are 10 feet high, and the knobs are nearly as high as the reporter's head.

The house was built by Captain Bates in 1876, and is elegantly furnished. The couch upon which the big couple sleep was made especially for them and it is a curiosity to look at. It is extensive enough to give the great people room to stretch in, and it looks as big as an ordinary sized floor. It is really 10 feet long, wide in proportion, and about twice as high as a common bed. The magnificent dressing case is also a huge affair, with a glass upon it nearly as big as the side of a house. In the sitting-room is a piano of ordinary size itself, but it is mounted on blocks two feet high, so that the instrument is away up in the air, out of the reach of common folks. There are two rocking chairs in this room, and they are so big that the reporter had to climb up into one of them the same as an infant would climb up into a "high chair." It is very expensive for the giants to live, as they have to pay such an exorbitant price for everything they wear. For instance, it costs the captain \$30 a pair for boots.

It is a most astonishing sight to come across the two giants out for a drive. City folks who have seen the ponderous wagons with wheels reaching to the second story of a house used to haul stones weighing tons and tons, can form an idea of the vehicle used. It is pulled by six stout Norman horses, and it is enough to make a man think he has got 'em sure, to suddeny meet such a spectacle on the road out in the country. Passing wagons have to let the rails down and drive into the adjoining fields until the giants go by.

THE LORILLARD STEAMSHIP SCHEME.

An English paper says: "Jacob Lorillard's scheme for 'rapid transit' between the United States and England has been under consideration here for some time, an English company having taken it up. Milford has been chosen as the port by an influential association headed by the Earl of Dunraven, who has made a special study of the subject, and is well informed as to all details. Milford is as snug a seaport as the Welsh coast affords, and offers advantages possessed by no other port so near to America. Lord Dunraven's project was to make the assage in seven days. As