

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, December 22nd, 1881.

No 27.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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

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All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and publisher;

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

Newfoundland Lights.

TO MARINERS.

[No. 2, 1881.]

ROCKY POINT, HARBOR BRETTON, FORTUNE BAY.

Latitude 47° 27' 30" North.
Longitude 53° 47' 45" West.

The Light tower built down in June last has been replaced by a CIRCULAR IRON one, in which, on and after 21st November a fixed white light will be exhibited nightly, from sunset to sunrise at an elevation of 68 feet above the level of the sea, and illuminating the whole horizon seawards, excepting towards the Harbor Rock. This Rock bears N. E. 3 E. 230 yards distant; on this bearing the light is obscured.

The illuminating apparatus is Dioptric of the 8th order, with a single argand burner. The tower is painted Red and White in alternate horizontal bands.

[No. 3, 1881.]

HANTS HARBOR, TRINITY BAY

Latitude 45° 01' 07" North.
Longitude 53° 15' 07" West.

A Wood Octagon Tower on a square base has been erected at this Harbor on the N. E. Head, on which, at an elevation of 65 feet above the level of the sea, a fixed red light will be exhibited nightly from sunset to sunrise on and after 21st November, and which will illuminate the whole horizon seaward.

The apparatus is Dioptric of the 8th order, with a single argand burner. The buildings are painted White.

JOHN STUART,
Secretary

Board of Works' Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
7th November 1881.
Nov. 18. 51.

ANDREOLI'S Book & Novelty Store

HARBOR GRACE,
116-WATER STREET-116

The Subscriber offers for sale

BOOKS

PICTURES,
LOOKING GLASSES,
CLOCKS, TIME PIECES
LOOKING GLASS PLATES
Statues, Picture Framing,
STATIONERY,
And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.
PICTURES framed to order.
CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.
Orders strictly attended to.
V. ANDREOLI

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE

That piece of land situated on the south side of the main Brook of Carbonear, and measuring from North to South seventy four yards, and from East to West thirty nine yards bounded as follows:—On the North by the main Brook, on the South by property of Timothy Morea, on the East by William Morea, and on the West by William Pumphrey.

For further particulars apply to.

MRS CRAMM,
Harvey Street, Harbor Grace
Or E J BRENNAN
Carbonear

A CARD.

A "Fancy Fair," for the benefit of the Presentation Convent of Carbonear, will be held in the St. Patrick's School Room during the last week of Christmas. Articles for sale and other contributions will be thankfully received by the Reverend Superioress of the Convent, and also by the following Ladies:

Mrs. Thomas Goff, Mrs. James Kelly, Mrs. Catherine Hamilton, Mrs. Michael Kean, Mrs. William Finn, Mrs. Thomas Finn, Miss Anne Mackey, Miss Bridget Duddy, and Mrs. Peter Hamilton,
Carbonear, 1st December, 1881.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1 MARBLE WORKS THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S, ROBERT A. MACKIM MANUFACTURER OF

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.

CRAWFORD'S Temperance Dining Saloon 140 WATER STREET, (Opposite Messrs. Job, Bros., & Co., Cafes, Refreshments to order.

Our friends from the Outport would do well to call should they get hungry in the City.
June 3

BOWDEN'S Sewing Machine Depot SAINT JOHN'S.

Just Received ex. s.s. Nova Scotia a choice lot of new Hand

Sewing Machines,

Manufactured by the Britannia Sewing Machine Co., England.

OF THE SINGER PATTERN.

These are the First lot of HAND SEWING MACHINES ever imported, and contains improvements controlled by no other machine.

SAMPLES may be seen at Mr. JOHN FOOTES'

CALL AND SEE THEM.

An entirely new Machine of American Manufacture will shortly be introduced

"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."

The New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle Sewing Machine

Orders Received by

JOHN FOOTES,
Agent, Carbonear

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Shortness of breath, coughs and Colds. Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the powers possessed by these corrective remedies in cases of asthma, incipient consumption, and all disorders of the chest and lungs. The Ointment well rubbed upon the Chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where, in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels these impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms, the back and chest of the patient should be fomented with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in: Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

Miscellaneous.

MR. BLAINE AS A WITNESS.

Graphic Description of his Appearance on the Stand.

The event of the day was the appearance of Mr. Blaine as the first witness of the Government. Mr. Blaine took the witness-stand with graceful modesty. The hold he has upon the American people did not then seem to be illogical. He stood in the witness box to-day with the manners of a Chesterfield and the command of a Richelieu. Keen, urbane, dignified, respectful, bowing cordially to the journalistic and other friends in the neighborhood, deferential to the slightest offices in the Court, and deferring to the examining officer of the Government as though he were the humblest witness in the case, Secretary Blaine was impressive and admired as a witness. He was asked his name and occupation and he answered as simply as though he had been an ordinary carpenter instead of a constructor of the foreign and domestic policies of the Government. The District-Attorney was more embarrassed than the witness, though all eyes were fixed on the latter. After two or three formal questions, Colonel Cockbill asked the Secretary to tell the jury what he knew about the murder. With courtesy and ease to an officer of the Government, Mr. Blaine asked in what form the District-Attorney desired the statement to be made. "In narrative form," was the reply. "Where do you wish the narrative to begin?" asked the Secretary, while a witness without sensibilities would have begun the narrative where he choose. And when the Secretary told the story—a passionless, clear, graphic eloquent, simple story of the murder of the President—he made the great argument for the Government in this great case. By the most delicate indication only did he touch the pathos of the tragedy. He remembered that he was in the witness-box, but he did not fail to say that from the midst of so horrible a scene he only bore away impressions as to some of the details. His pardonable argument at this was finely concealed. His statement was given but the iron hand of justice there. With splendid eyes, young in spirit, dignified and modest in bearing, he was more than captivated, as a witness. He was so lucid and conclusive in his testimony that when a plan of the depot was brought for the better information of the jury, the map seemed to obscure the evidence rather than to aid it. The Government could well have afforded to rest their case upon the conclusion of his testimony.

Captain Napoleon Bertrand.

The death of Captain Napoleon Bertrand, the only surviving son of the marshal of that name, who accompanied Napoleon the First into exile, and remained faithful to him, to the very last, will probably bring a number of historical curiosities and souvenirs into the market. It was thought that at his death he would have left everything to his sister, Madame Ameece Thayer, nee Hortense Bertrand. Such was at least the intention, but he forgot to destroy a will he had made in 1843, leaving all his Napoleonic relics, correspondents, &c. to a stranger to the family. The old will has been brought forward, an offer to effect a compromise to prevent a sale was made and refused, consequently the public will be asked to value each article at the best price. The two brothers, Arthur and Napoleon Bertrand, were men of fashion about town, and their gallant adventures made them quite heroes in the days of that bourgeois monarch, Louis Philippe, who knew nothing of the second Regency period, inaugurated by Barras, and continued by Napoleon the First. Arthur Bertrand accompanied the Prince de Joinville when the representatives of Constitutional Monarchy attempted to win the favour of the army by paying homage to the Napoleonic legend, and by sending out to St. Helena for the ashes of the great captain, whose last words were of France and glory, and whose will expressed a wish that his body might be buried on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of a people he had so loved. During the long sea voyage out and he return home to Cherbourg, Arthur Bertrand wrote a series of letters to Drejazot, the *commedien* of the day, who was then playing at the Palais Royal. These letters were published, but the originals, with other correspondence, will be sold, along with the Imperial relics, collected by Marshal Bertrand and bequeathed by him to his children.

The Pope and the Powers.

Austria and Italy have met and embraced in the persons of Francis Joseph and Humbert. Righteousness and peace have kissed each other at Vienna. It was all very brilliant and brave; the twenty thousand choice troops, the shouting Viennese, the blare of trumpet and the roar of cannon, with Royal beauty smiling over all. Away and apart from the crowd and military show, were closeted the Ministers of both countries, plotting and planning how they could contrive to keep the friendly Italians from flying at the throats of the loving Austrians, and the French ambassador racing back in hot haste from his leave of absence not to miss so delightful and lasting a love feast.

These were two Catholic sovereigns of two Catholic peoples, met together to make pacts over their junkettings. We wonder if the name of the Catholic sovereign of sovereigns ever crossed the lips of either. Did the present condition of the Pope and Papacy come up at the interview of steal like Banquo's ghost in at the love feast? The head of the Catholic Church is where he is and he is at present, because Francis Joseph sanctioned the spoliation of his predecessor, which the father of Humbert accomplished.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says his reason for believing that Lord Lyons, British Ambassador to France, informed the late French Cabinet on behalf of both England and Spain, that they could not view the entry of French troops into Morocco as benevolently as they had their entry into Tunis. This is proof of a complete understanding between England and Spain, which Mr. Morier, the British ambassador to Spain, will doubtless do his utmost to cement. He had a long interview with Senor Armijo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday. There is talk of a Tunisian Cabinet to be composed of General Lambert, Minister of War and of Foreign Affairs, and M. Depienne, Minister of Finance. This rumor is thrown out as a feeler. A despatch from Tunis to the *Daily News* says:—"M. Roustan, French Minister here, declares that he shall ultimately ask to be transferred to another post." The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—"M. Firmin has accepted the Governorship of Algeria on terms which reduce it to a mere prefecture. He will not have command of the army. He is bound hand and foot to the home office of the wishes of which he will be simply the executor." The appointment is believed to be only temporary, in order to give M. Gambetta time to prepare serious reforms in the administration of Algeria.

The Pope and the Powers.

Every State except Italy is respectful to the Papacy," says the London journal, than whom the Papacy had never a deadlier or persistent foe, until events forced the truth on it, as on Prince Bismarck, that to destroy the Papacy meant to destroy the heart and centre of conservative force of Christendom. "None might refuse to accord it a temporary home, were it satisfied to be passed from shore to shore like an American rural schoolmaster. All hesitate and shrink from the problem of finding it a permanent establishment, only to be changed at the cost of a feud such as is rending Italy."

Well, what is to be done? How escape from the dilemma in which the mingled cupidity and moral cowardice of the European power have created? Italy, according to the *Times*, is like the dog in the manger. It will not, then have the Pope or the Papacy, nor let anyone else have them.

The position of the Pope is becoming every day more untenable. The revolution is roaring and knocking at the gates of the Vatican. The troops of Humbert can hardly keep it back any longer. The head of the Catholic Church demands at least the rest and peace accorded to average humanity, to enable him to give due attention to the enormous interests that centre in him and move around him. The mightiest human interests of this world rest in the hands of the Pope, and those hands are fettered by his side. He dare not walk the streets of Rome to bless his people. He dare not show his benevolent face outside the prison of the Vatican.

Men have laughed at the phrase "the prison of the Vatican," and papers like the *New York Tribune*, have found merit in the idea of a self-imprisoned Pontiff. As the days go on, however, their eyes are lifted and opened. The condition of the Pope and the Papacy is becoming a grave question of international importance to Europe. We have seen him the other day addressing the Italian pilgrims and telling them in so many words that he was weary of the struggles and could hardly hold out much longer. On earth there seemed no refuge for him and he lifted his hands to heaven as seeking aid there; and there alone. "The times are evil," he told them; "it cannot be foreseen if they will not become worse, and it is necessary to be prepared for whatever may happen."

If the worst comes to worst and the Pope is compelled to leave Rome, which indeed offers small attraction to him now, he carries with him the Holy See wherever he goes, as we have frequently pointed out. At the same time the Pope could leave Rome with a light heart. Looked at from whatever point of view, the contemplation of such a step is a problem beset with difficulties. It is no more easy for the Pope to leave what has so long come to be regarded as the geographical centre of Catholic unity, than for the sovereign of a people to leave his capital and his kingdom, and carry its offices and its responsibilities into a strange land. As the London *Times* in discussing the possibility of the Pope's departure says: "No State desires to have him in its midst. He is too strong for a subject, and perhaps for a guest."

This is this is the dilemma in which powers have placed themselves by permitting first the partition, and then the wholesale plunder of the Papal territory. The power of the Pope over the Catholic world is seen to be the same as ever; if possible it is strengthened by the misfortunes of the Papacy. But they have left this strongest of men, this most real of living forces, without a home or habitation to be in. It is too soon to retract the blunder of their plunder; and a peripatetic Pope is a danger, not an impossibility; while the very idea is a scandal in the eyes of all civilised men. How soon do the little great politicians who want to direct the affairs of God as well as of man, come to grief in their schemes, and find the house which they thought they built so securely, tottering about their ears, and in its own ruin and fall involving theirs!

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