

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, December 2nd, 1881.

No 25.

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

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

248 WATER STREET, 248

UNION COFFEE HOUSE AND DINING SALOON

ANDREW LENNOX MANAGER AND PROPRIETOR

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. 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

NOTICE.

I, THOMAS GOFF, Tailor, hereby caution any person, or persons, against harboring or employing my indentured apprentice, THOMAS LYNCH, who absented himself from my service without my knowledge.

THOMAS GOFF,

Carbonear, Nov. 17th, 1881.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED.

M. J. SHEEHAN

Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves. Begs to inform the public of Carbonear, and vicinity, that he has Just OPENED business in the shop recently occupied by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite the Court House Fire Break, where he has on hand a large assortment of

TINWARE

Of every description.

Also a large assortment of

Stoves and Castings.

All orders in the above line attended to with promptitude and satisfaction,

M. J. SHEEHAN,
Water Street Carbonear

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 or order

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Express Orders strictly attended

V. ANDREOLI

Newfoundland Lights.

TO MARINERS.

[No. 2, 1881.]

ROCKY POINT, HARBOR BRETTON, FORTUNE BAY.

Latitude 47° 27' 30" North.

Longitude 56° 47' 45" West.

The Light tower burnt 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. $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 48° 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. 5i.

CRAWFORD'S

Temperance Dining Saloon

140 WATER STREET,

(Opposite Messrs. Job, Bros., & Co.)

Meals, Refreshments to order

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

June 3

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Reliable Remedies.—In wounds bruises sprains, glandular swellings, enlarged veins, neuralgic pains and rheumatism, the application of this soothing Ointment to the affected parts not only gives the greatest ease, but likewise cures the complaint. The Pills much assist in banishing the tendency to rheumatism and similar painful disorders, whilst the Ointment cures the local ailment. The Pills remove the constitutional disturbance and regulate every impaired function of every organ throughout the human body. The cure is neither temporary nor superficial, but permanent and complete, and the disease rarely recurs, so perfectly has been the purification performed by these searching yet harmless preparation.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents, all intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

Brigus—Mr. P. J. Power, School Teacher

Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE.

Bell's Cove } Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay }

Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.

Fogo—M. Joseph Rendell

Wilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.

King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy,

Boisjost—Mr. P. Templeman

Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.

Bay des Peres—Mr. James Evans

Collier—Mr. Hearn

Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy

HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. Murray.

SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford

HELYWOOD—Mr. James Joy.

Notice.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies four-pence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Wednesday evening.

Miscellaneous.

A CANADIAN VOYAGEUR.

Translated from "Le Monde" for the Globe

[BY EDWARD JACK.]

Francois Mercier, who arrived in Montreal a few weeks ago, was born at St. Paul, l'Hermite, in the county of Assomption, in the Province of Quebec, about forty-three years ago. At the age of eighteen, after being apprenticed to a wagon builder for three years and a half, he left to seek his fortune at St. Paul, Minnesota, which had then a population of from 4,000 to 5,000 persons: After having worked there for a short time at carriage-building, he engaged with M. Chouteau to go to the North-West. He reached Fort Benton, at the head of the Missouri, where he worked as a carpenter at the construction of the fort; he then left Fort Benton for Fort Union in Montana, where he made the treaty with the Assinibione and Crow Indians.

He remained a year at Fort Union, realizing a moderate capital; from thence he returned to Montreal, where he did not remain long, as the air of civilization did not suit him.

HIS TRAVELS IN THE WILDS.

His longing for wild, nomadic life was unconquerable, so he closed a carriage shop which he had opened in the east part of the city, and after an absence of eighteen months started west. He settled himself for a short time at San Francisco as a carriage-maker, yet, although his business was very successful, he felt an unconquerable desire to brave the rigorous climate of the Polar regions; so buying a small schooner called the *Francis Steele*, in company with Captain Smith, who had already visited the

shores of Behring's Straits, accompanied by four Canadians, his brother Moise Mercier, Michael Laberge of Chateauguay, Napoleon Robert of St. Cesaire, and Eprem Gravel of St. Martin, he set sail for Alaska, then lately acquired by the United States. Mercier had loaded his schooner with all kinds of food and merchandise, with which to travel in the unexplored regions. In his schooner he reached the entrance of the River Youcon beyond the 66th degree of north latitude. By means of a pack of dogs of a breed half St. Bernard and half mastiff he reached the 73rd degree of north latitude, where the country is buried in snow from the first of October to the first of June.

He then returned to St. Michel, a post of 300 miles beyond the Aleutian islands. There he built a vessel of about 15 tons burthen, and bought another of 17 tons from the Russians, with this fleet, equipped with Russians, Indians, and Metis, he ascended by means of oars

THE RIVER YOUCON.

900 miles in the interior. Arrived at the end of his journey, he built Fort Panama, 300 miles beyond the territory explored by the Russians. In the year following he came to Fort Youcon, and sold the stations which he had established, to the Alaska Commercial Company, which then appointed him its principal agent. During the same year he established Fort Reliance, 60 miles beyond the Canadian lines, and at a distance of 1,750 miles from the entrance of the River Youcon, which is as large as the St. Lawrence, and as navigable during four months of the year. During the spring of 1876 the old adventurer crossed the Behring's Straits in a boat made of skins, and pushed his operations to

THE SHORES OF SIBERIA.

inhabited by Esquimaux called Chancis. There he bought a considerable quantity of reindeer hides. After this he quitted the service of the Alaska Commercial Company, and engaged himself as chief agent for the North-Western Fur Company of San Francisco, established by Messrs. Falkner & Boyle, rich California capitalists.

MERCIER'S HEADQUARTERS

are at Fort St. Michel. His duties oblige him to visit once a year all of the stations of the company numbering fourteen, the most distant being situated on the confines of Canada, in longitude 140°. This inspection requires him to travel every month a distance of about 3,700 miles. The journey is made with sleds drawn by a team of 7 large dogs. The cold is so intense in this region, however, that more than half the journey is made on snowshoes. The average of the temperature in the month of January and February is 71° F. below zero. Between Panama and Fort Youcon the ice on the River Youcon attains a thickness of six feet. Mr. Mercier says that the greatest cold which he experienced was on New Year's Day, 1874, when two of his dogs were frozen.

WILD ANIMALS AND FISHES.

He often met hares sitting frozen on the snow. The cold had overcome them before they had time to reach shelter, and the *voyageur* believing still alive had discharged his gun at them. During that winter he led his dogs for three or four weeks with hares which had perished by cold. Polar bears borne off off in cakes of floating ice frequently reach Fort St. Michel. Mr. Mercier last winter shot two, and has brought their skins to Canada. He says that the River Youcon is the best River for fish that he has ever seen; that salmon there attain a weight of more than 100 lbs. Fish and game are so abundant that northern explorers, if they be hunters, need never want for food.

Mercier also says that in one of his excursions he found the skeleton of a mastodon on the banks of the Youcon. One of its teeth weighed 14 pounds and one of its tusks 200 pounds and that the diameter of the latter was nine inches. This Mr. Mercier has brought with him. He says that there are about 2,000 whites in Alaska. The population of Sitka, its chief place is about 1,200.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CAPTAIN ADAMS, OF DUNDEE.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states:—The first meeting of the Geographical Society promises to be of unusual interest. It will be devoted entirely to Arctic matters. It is expected that some one will read a paper from Captain Adams, the Dundee whaler, about his remarkable Arctic voyage last year.

Nordensjold is expected in London in the early part of the month, and it is to be hoped he will be caught. The subjects for discussion will be the whereabouts of Leigh Smith, who set out early in the summer for Franz Josef's Land, and has not yet returned; also of the Dutch expedition in the *Willem Barent*, supposed to be caught in the ice in the neighborhood of Spitzbergen. Another point for discussion will be the fate of the *Jeanette* and the proposed international search expedition next summer, and the scheme of Polar observatories, the first of which was settled at Lady Franklin's Bay, in Smith's Sound, one time ago. From the ease with which Captain Adams sailed about so far north, and the rapidity with which the American expedition has reached Lady Franklin's Bay, combined with other observations during the last three years, it is conjectured that the Polar ice field has migrated from the American to the European side. This would account for the detention of Leigh Smith in the *Eira* and the Dutch in the *Willem Barent*. We believe Sir Gore Booth is to set out, if he has not done so already, in search of Leigh Smith, late in the season though it be.

CAPTAIN ADAMS' VOYAGE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—A London correspondent has had an interesting interview with the now famous Captain Adams, at Dundee, and learned from him many interesting particulars of his voyage. He entered Lancaster Sound in June, giving the slip to the other whalers, who love to hunt in company, and do not like to trust themselves alone in unfrequented regions. He pushed up Prince Regent's Inlet, but was driven out by the ice, crossing Lancaster Sound he visited Beachy Island, and then carried his vessel to the very head of Wellington Channel, and thence back again into Barrow Straits. He then boldly ventured into Peel Sound, and penetrated within a short distance of the spot where the *Erebus* and *Terror* were abandoned. Had Captain Adams not been on a whaling voyage he says he could have gone on and made the north-western passage, a feat never yet accomplished. "I believe," he said, "that the North-West Passage can be made by way of Peel Sound and by that way only, and that if Franklin's ship had been a steamer he would have made it in 1843. I may myself go into Lancaster Sound and report myself at Honolulu." Returning from Peel Sound he again tried Prince Regent's Inlet, and this time successfully advanced to the very entrance of Fury and Hecla Straits. Then as the brief season open to such hazardous navigation was ended, he pushed for home rewarded by an ample cargo.

The most interesting incident in the adventurous and fortunate voyage of Captain Adams was his meeting with the Esquimaux, who told him something which shed fresh light on the story of the Franklin expedition. Successive search voyages have almost cleared up the mystery which once surrounded the missing crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror*. The spot where the ships were beset by ice, and where they were abandoned, the fate of the commander and many of the crew, all these are points long ago made known to the world. But there was one matter which remained a mystery.

WHAT HAD BECOME OF CROZIER?

Captain Adams here remarked, "During the course of my voyage I had on board a very intelligent Esquimaux. He belonged to an Igloolik settlement on the north-eastern coast