

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, November 11th, 1881.

No. 24

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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

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Advertising Rates.

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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

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

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 PATERN.

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 FOOTE'S

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 FOOTE,

Agent, Carbonear

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

A Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 30th June, 1881, and a Bonus of One per cent., will be payable at the Banking House in Duckworth Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th inst., during the usual hours of business.

(By order of the Board.)

R. BROWN,

Manager.

July 15, 81,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

VALUABLE LAND PREMISES

AT CARBONEAR,

THAT DESIRABLE

Waterside Property

At Carbonear, bounded on the East by Dwyer and Brennan's Property, and on the West by the house now occupied by James Kelly; measuring east to west about forty-seven feet. This property is well situated and particularly adapted for a RAILWAY DEPOT and WHARF; the latter can be extended on the water to any desirable distance:

Apply to

RICHARD MCCARTHY.

Oct 14.

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.

ANDREOLI'S

Book & Novelty Store

HARBOR GRACE,

116—WATER STREET—116

BOOKS

PICTURES,

LOOKING GLASSES,

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES

LOOKING GLASS PLATES

Statuses, Picture Framing,

STATIONERY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed or order

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Outport Orders strictly attended

V. ANDREOLI

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 Moore, and on the East by William Moore, and on the West by William Pumphrey.

For further particulars apply to.

MRS CRAMM,

Harvey Street, Harbor Grace

Or to E J BRENNAN,

Carbonear

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. B. HERALD
Heart's Content—Mr. M. MOORE
Bell's Cove—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay
Trillington—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS
Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy
Bona Vista—Mr. P. Templeman
Catiline—Mr. A. Gardiner
Bay de Verde—Mr. James Evans
Collier—Mr. Hearn
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
HARBOR MAINE—Mr. E. Murray.
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford
HOLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies fourpence.

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

Miscellaneous.

DR. CROKE REPUDIATES THE MANIFESTO.

IMPORTANT LETTER OF THE ARCHBISHOP.

The Palace, Thurles, Oct. 19.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have just read with the utmost pain, and, indeed, with absolute dismay, the manifesto issued yesterday by the leading incarcerated patriots of Kilmainham Jail, and publicly proclaimed to the country at large, on their behalf, from the Land League Rooms in Sackville street.

Against the committal of the people of this country, even under more exciting and critical circumstances than the present, to the doctrine of the non-payment of rent, though for a certain specified time I must and do hereby enter my most solemn protest. At no time an enrolled member of the Irish National Land League, I have been, nevertheless, a steadfast and uncompromising supporter of its public policy as a whole, believing the same to be thoroughly legal and constitutional, and calculated to lead to great and national results. I am precisely of the same mind still.

But I have invariably, both in my published utterances and in private discourse, in Ireland and out of it, before lay folk and ecclesiastical men whether of high or low degree, here at home on Tipperary soil as well as in lands beyond the seas, unequivocally stated that I stood out for fair rents and for nothing more; for the safe foothold of our agricultural classes upon Irish soil, there to be wholesomely fed, fairly clothed, and suitably lodged; and that the absolute repudiation of rent, should it ever find public expression in Ireland, would meet with no sympathy whatever from me.

Such are substantially my views, frequently expressed, and not unknown to more than one of the signatories to yesterday's manifesto.

I shall say no more just now. I need not do so. I regret, indeed, to have been obliged to say so much.

I hold to the original platform of the Irish National Land League. There is no more reason for abandon-

ing it now than there was when Davitt took possession of a cell in Portland, or when Dillon, with his two hundred compatriots, were committed to Kilmainham Jail. It was a sound policy, the original policy of the League. It was a statesmanlike policy. It was a righteous policy. Tested by experience and results, it was a successful policy as well. It welded bishops, priests, and laymen into one loving brotherhood of National work.

It pains me, then, sorely to think that that any attempt should now be made to displace the old lines, especially by the very men by whom they were laid down.

Anyhow, I thoroughly believe in the policy of the past in all its substantial branches, and I quite as firmly believe that the policy now so impetuously recommended to the country, instead, besides being condemned on the grounds of principle and expediency, can lead to nothing but disintegration and defeat.—I am, my dear sir, your very faithful servant,

T. W. CROKE,
Archbishop of Cashel

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Oct. 28.

A terrible and most heartrending accident occurred in the Mississippi River near this city last night, which resulted in an awful loss of life.

It appears that the steamer *Gilchrist* left this point about half-past seven o'clock in apparently good trim and condition, bound for all points up the river, loaded with a large and valuable cargo of miscellaneous freight and carrying in her cabin a full list of passengers. When the steamer had passed under the Government bridge spanning the Mississippi and connecting the city of Davenport and Rock Island, the cam rods of the engine suddenly gave way, causing the entire machinery to become unmanageable and useless.

The river just now is very high owing to the recent and extensive floods and the current is consequently unusually rapid, so when the steamer had no longer her machinery to keep her bow up stream the swiftly running river carried the helpless vessel down stream at a rapid and appalling rate.

Being so near the bridge the steamer was thrown with tremendous and resister force against one of the abutments. As she came in collision with the enormous mass of stone she careened, causing the weights on the safety valves of the steam chest to break from their fastenings and slide off. The valves no longer holding a check on the steam in the boilers, it poured out in huge volumes and enveloped the hapless crew and passengers, who were wildly endeavoring to secure life preservers in the main saloon, and scalded many of them in an awful manner.

No sooner had the steamer rebounded from the shock of the collision than she began sinking, in which condition she was carried past and below this city, the shrieks and cries for help uttered by the frenzied victims being distinctly audible by the large crowds of citizens who soon thronged the banks, but they could extend no assistance as the steamer was hurled past their eyes by the turbulent river.

All of the small boats and skiffs usually numerous on the river had been drawn ashore and laid away for the winter and to escape the floods which have prevailed all along the Mississippi River for nearly a fortnight, so there was no means of speedily reaching the sinking steamer, or the men, women or children who were doubtless struggling at that moment in the current.

But the people on the land did not stand supinely while their fellows were perishing before their eyes, for the other steamers that happened to be lying at the bank, immediately hastened into motion, thronged by eager helpers, and all hastened to the scene of disaster in hopes of recovering at least some of these on board the *Gilchrist*. As I write these hurried lines these steamers are actively at work searching for survivors. I learn that there are on board twenty-three passengers, four of whom were females, and a crew of fifteen. Only eight persons have been saved so far.

these some are very badly scalded, three of the lady passengers are known to have been killed or scalded to death.

The city is in great excitement, and everything possible is being done to relieve the unfortunates. There is but little hope that any more can be saved.

The boat is said to have been in a bad condition and was considered unsafe by many of the crew.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.

One of the old-time editors of Michigan was boasting the other day that he had never been sued for libel, or attacked in his sanctum but he could recall many narrow escapes. Twenty-five years ago he was running a red-hot paper on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad. A man named Carson, who was running for some county office, was given a bad racket, and the editor received a note that if he had anything more to say he might expect to receive a good pounding. He had a still more bitter attack next week, and the paper was hardly mailed before he walked Carson the candidate, accompanied by a brother and two cousins. The four were strapping big fellows, and each was armed with a horsewhip. The two compositors and the "devil" got up with all speed, leaving the editor without support. He realized the situation at once and began.

"Walk in gentlemen; I presume you have come to horsewhip me?"

"We have," they answered.

"Very well. Have you thoroughly considered this matter?"

"It doesn't need any consideration," replied Carson. "You have lied about me and I'm going to lick you within an inch of your life!"

"Just so, my friend; but first hear what I have to say. Did you ever hear of the press being stopped because the editor was cow-hided?"

"I dunno."

"Well, you never did. Lick me all you choose, and my paper comes out week after week just the same. The power of the press is next to the lever which moves the universe. It makes or breaks parties, builds up or tears down, plants or destroys. Aggravate the editor and the press becomes a sword to wound or kill. Wallop me if you will, but next week I'll come out more bitter than ever!"

There was an embarrassing silence right here, and the face of each horsewhipper had an anxious look.

"It will go out to the world—to America, England, France—ajel clear to Jerusalem, that the Carson family of this country live on roots and Johnny cake; that they stole a dog from a blind man; that they murdered a peddler for a pair of two shilling suspenders; that the women are club-footed, and that the men work their ears when they sing; that the—"

"What's the regular subscription price to the Herald?" interrupted Carson.

"Only twelve shillings a year."

"Put us four down."

"Very well—six dollars that's correct. Run in and see me—all of you and if any of you want to see any Detroit exchanges, I shall be only too glad to serve you.—Detroit Free Press.

COST OF GEN. GARFIELD'S SICKNESS AND FUNERAL.

President Garfield was shot on the second day of July, died on the 19th of September, and was buried, or placed in a tomb, on the 26th of September—in all eighty-five days. Congress will be called upon to defray the expenses of the sickness and of the funeral. It is also understood that Congress will be called upon to vote a sum of money to Mrs. Garfield. It will be remembered that when the illustrious Lincoln was assassinated Congress managed to vote his widow a pension of \$3,000 a year. It is quite probable that Congress will be called upon to vote a sum of money to Mrs. Garfield the full salary for the year which will give her say, 25,000. An effort will be made to