

THE CARBONNEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 2.

CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND, DECEMBER 23rd, 1880.

No. 33.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
Printed and Published from the
Office, west of the Post and Telegraph
Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every
TUESDAY MORNING.

Terms - - - \$3.00 Per Annum
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.
Fifty cents per inch for first inser-
tion, 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, Nfld.

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.

This Great Household Medi-

cine ranks amongst the leading

necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the blood
and act most powerfully, yet soothingly
on the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS

and BOWLS, giving tone energy and

vigour to these great Main SPRINGS

OF LIFE. They are confidently re-

commended as a never failing remedy

in all cases where the constitution

from whatever cause has become

impaired or weakened. They are won-

derfully efficacious in all ailments

incidental to Females of all ages and

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine

Medicine, bears the British Govern-

ment Stamp, with the words "HOL-

LOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON

engraved thereon. On the label is the

address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON,

where alone they are manufactured.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing

any other address are counterfeits.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines

are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any

one throughout the British Possessions,

who may keep the American Counter-

feits for sale, will be prosecuted.

533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

And are sold by all Vendors of Medicines

throughout the Civilized World; with

directions for use in almost every lan-

guage.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines

are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any

one throughout the British Possessions,

who may keep the American Counter-

feits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the

Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the

address is not 533, Oxford Street,

London, they are spurious.

PROFESSIONAL:

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER.

may be consulted Mondays &

Fridays at the residence of Mr

Ambrose Forward until further

notice.

Job Printing of every descrip-

tion neatly executed at the

office of this paper.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Government Notice.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against
Board of Works are requested to
send in their Accounts (duly certified)
not later than MONDAY, 20th inst.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary.
Board of Works; 13th Dec.; 1880.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all
disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kid-
neys and Bowls, and are invaluable in
all complaints incidental to Females.
The OINTMENT is the only reliable re-
medy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores,
and Ulcers, of however long standing.
For Bronchitis, Diphtheria Coughs
Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin
Diseases it is no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS.

I most respectfully take leave to call
the attention of the Public generally to
the fact, that certain Houses in New
York are sending to many parts of the
Globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of
my PILLS and Ointment. These frauds
bears on their labels some address in
New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be
sold in any part of the United States,
I have no Agents there. My Medi-
cines are only made by me, at 533 Ox-
ford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to
the spurious make is a caution, warning
the Public against being deceived by
counterfeits. Do not be misled by this
audacious trick, as they are the coun-
terfeits they pretend to denounce.

These counterfeits are purchased by
unprincipled Vendors at one half the
price of my Pills and Ointment, and are
sold to you as my genuine medicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense
of justice, which I feel sure I may ven-
ture upon asking from all honorable
persons, to assist me, and the Public, as
far as may lie in their power, in de-
nouncing this shameful Fraud.

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ment Stamp, with the words "HOL-
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Signed THOS HOLLOWAY.

533 Oxford Street, London.

FANCY FAIR

A FANCY FAIR will be held in
the St. Patrick's School Room, Car-
bonear, about the 15th December
next for the purpose of raising funds
to repair and furnish the Priest's Resi-
dence.

Subscriptions and articles for sale
will be thankfully received by the
following ladies:

- Miss MCCARTHY, Miss A. DOYLE,
 - Mrs B. MURPHY, Mrs J. STAPLETON
 - " J. KELLY, Miss M. J. TOBIN
 - " M. KANE, " M. MARSHALL
 - " W. FINN, " B. FITZGERALD,
 - " E. HAMILTON, " B. MALONE,
 - " Miss KENNEALY, Treasurer.
 - " Miss MCKAY, Secretary.
- Carbonear, 30th Oct. 1880.

JOB PRINTING

of every description neatly executed
at the Office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly
consented to act as our agents all in-
tending 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. HERLIHY.
- Bay's Cove—Mr. M. MOORE.
- Little Bay—Mr. Richard Walsh, Post
- Twillingate—Mr. W. T. ROBERTS.
- Fogo—Mr. Joseph Re del.
- Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. BURKE, Sr.
- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. MURPHY,
- Boavista—Mr. P. Templeman
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardner.
- Bay de Ve's—Mr James Evans
- Collier—Mr. Heura
- Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
- HARBORMAIN—Mr. E. MURRAY.
- SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford.
- HELYROOD—Mr. James O'By.

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

All correspondence intended for pub-
lication must be sent in not later than
Tuesday evening.

We copy the following article for the
benefit of our readers, as published in
the Newfoundland of last week from
the able pen of Hon. E. D. Shea:—

It is becoming more and more mani-
fest with season's experience that the
people of this country must seek
other resource than the fishery for their
means of support. There is little need
of verbal argument to establish the
truth of this conclusion—the argument
of hard facts sends it home to us clenched
with irresistible force. Vain as we
may think we have at our door fisheries
of inexhaustible supply, and reckon on
the other hand that our population is
only a fringe along the coast line; we
have still to face the reality that, con-
comitantly with a fishery of ordinary suc-
cess, a large proportion of the people lack
the means of subsistence.

The fishery of the present year supplies
a case in point. It was not below an
average catch, but what of this? Hot
weather here and hot weather at Labra-
dor spoiled a great part of the voyage—
for very many years there has not been
so large a portion of cullage fish; and
the prices of best qualities being low,
that of the cullage showed a deficiency
of value below any ordinary proportion to
the quantity caught. Besides these
drawbacks planters and fishermen have
had to confront in two many instances
the debit balances of one or more year's
accounts; so that agians, such o'ds, it is
no cause of wonder they have been un-
able to pay their way at credit prices of
supplies, and that they are in such num-
bers in a state of want and prostration.
Of course it has a sore filled for suppli-
ers whose accounts are unpaid and who
are not in a mood, perhaps not in a posi-
tion, to make win or advances to men al-
ready overweighed with debt.

These, or other equally depressing
conditions of such frequent recurrence
that they may be regarded as its normal
attendants. Meanwhile the population
goes on increasing—the increase of de-
mand thus certain—the means of supply
from the fishery being the wretched and
precarious dependence already shown.
The results would be even worse than we
see, but for the mining operations in
Green Bay; but these are as yet pro-
ceeding on too limited a scale to tell
with much effect on the general con-
dition of the colony.

It seems then clear beyond all possi-
bility of question that if the people of
the country are to live in the country
and rise beyond beggary, they must turn
their hands and energies to the cultiva-
tion of the soil. It is idle to say that
the natives of a fishing country cannot
become agriculturists or to deny that we
have plenty of land that would reward
their labor. The mere pretences might
once have had force; but that was at a
time when the population were able to
exist by the fisheries alone, and when a
few or none has tested the experiment
of all from the produce of the land. The
time has gone by; and with the neces-
sity now compelling them to break new
ground comes the knowledge of what
some enterprising settlers have already
accomplished in this direction, and of
what others may do when they put their
hands in good earnest to the work.
Some years ago the idea began to circulate
amongst the people at the north and
westward that they should turn the land
to profit, and in several instances it was
carried into effect with remarkable suc-

cess. We can point to a few of these as
illustrations, though we are not at liberty
to give the names:

One, now a man of 70, left his resi-
dence on the coast at Twillingate, having
at the time five sons and six daughters
and went back into the wilderness to
settle on and work the land. He and
his sons, now in New Bay, are the owners
of three vessels of from 50 to 70 tons
each, and are engaged in building an-
other. They have good houses, good
stock of cattle &c., and 2000 pounds in
money.

A resident of Musgrave Town, 67 years
of age, left Bonavasta 15 or 16 years ago,
with a family of eleven. He had just a
sufficient stock of food for the season in
which he moved. They now own four
schrooners of from 40 to 60 tons, and eight
dwelling houses; they have cultivated
twelve acres of ground, and have on it
four cows, forty sheep, twelve pigs, 400
barrel potatoes, turnips, hay, &c.—the
father has £500 in money, and has been
a large contributor to Church and school
building. About a dozen others who
started at the same time to Musgrave
Town have all attained success in various
degrees.

A well-known inhabitant of Random,
age 60, left Tilton Harbor and settled in
Shoal Harbor without any means beyond
supplies for a few months. His home
was a shanty in the ticket of the forest.
He has now from the fruits of land ti-
lage a house worth £300, a saw mill, four
acres cleared ground, two horses, three
cows, fifteen sheep, fourteen tons hay, with
vegetable stock in plenty. His two-
brothers followed his example are in equally
comfortable positions in Random. The
same may be said of others there, of one
instance particularly worth reference.
A man, now over 70 years old, left Great
Cove about twelve years ago with his
five sons and pitched his tent in North-
ern Bight, south west Arm of Random,
having about £50 as his whole worldly
stock. He owns now a well-built house
with suitable furniture; one of his sons
has a sawmill, and each of them a house
of his own, three of them three shops.
They have between them three schooners
of 36, 60, and 93 tons. They raise annu-
ally 150 bales, potatoes, with hay enough for
two horses and five cows. They have be-
sides a coal seine, herring-seine, cod-
traps and all the appliances for a large
Labrador voyage, with, of course, exorbitant
credit at their merchant's; and are
liberal donors to churches and charities.
A middle-aged man, a native and resident
of Labrador, having experienced uncer-
tainties and disappointment of the fish-
ery, resolved some years since to try an
auxiliary resource farming there. He is
the possessor at present of 150 to 200
sheep, various other indications of suc-
cess in this line of business.

A resident of Northern Bay some years
since went back into the bush, with bare-
ly enough for his immediate wants. He
has now a good farm, on which he and
his sons cut a large quantity of hay, keep
a stock of cattle and enjoy comparative
independence.

The case Mr Matthew Carew at Salmon-
ier, who from the fisherman, became a
well-to-do agriculturist, is sufficiently
known.

We could multiply examples, but this
would be needless and tiresome. Those
who we have demonstrated what can be
done in the way of agriculture by those
who bring the right mettle to their un-
dertaking and follow it up with thrift,
sobriety and persevering industry. There
is little doubt that had the man to whom
we have alluded stuck to the fishery only
and the bleak and barren headlands of
the coast—had they enacted proverbial
folly of "carrying all their eggs in one
basket"—some of them at east would
have reaped the bitter penalty with
which common experience has made us
unhappily out too familiar.

We cannot better conclude these re-
marks than by quoting the particular
passage from Dr. Munro's Lecture in
which he speaks of the agricultural capa-
bilities of Newfoundland and we would
earnestly commend his views to the best
attention of our people:

"Cattle of the best breed thrive here,
and both our beef and mutton are found
to be of superior flavor to those imported
from the neighbouring provinces. I
have several times suggested the estab-
lishment of a cattle mart at Holyrood,
at the head of Conception Bay, where
the people of the great cattle-producing
districts of the Cape shore, Placentia, St.
Mary's, and Salmonier, might find a
market for their surplus stock, though
to tell the truth they have hitherto made
very little use of their fine pastures.
The populous districts of Conception Bay
and St. John's would then be supplied
farmers and vendors would know where
and when to obtain stock, and an im-
pulse would be given to cattle breeding
at an expense of less than £10 a year to
the government for printing the procla-
mations, and paying a toll clerk which
in a few years, would highly improve
those grazing districts. Goats form a
very important item in the agricultural
riches of other countries; with a large
space of thin barren land like Newfound-
land they generally forage for themselves

for a great part of the year; There milk
is most wholesome, and goats cheese is
not a bad addition to a poor man's meat,
Kids flesh is a delicacy, and in Rome, cat-
petto, or kid, is one of the cheapest, most
abundant, and most delicious of meats
while it is in season. It is a shame
that, even in St. John's, we have little
chance of a turkey till the Halifax steam-
er comes in, and the goose, the most
nutritious, the most useful and the most
easily kept of all fowl in a northern
country like this, is just as scarce. In
the north of Europe you get geese all
most every day; and a good roast goose
for dinner and a feather bed to rest on,
are not to be despised, and here in the
very habit of the goose, the very climate
of all others where the bird could be
brought to the greatest perfection, and
the wild goose, which breeds in enorm-
ous numbers, is the most delicate of our
wild fowl, we get our geese from Nova
Scotia, and our feather beds from Ireland
and Hamburg. All garden vegetables,
cabbages, carrots, turnips, salads, etc.,
are brought to the highest perfection
and the climate appears especially adapted
to impart succulence to them. The
potato, you all know, before the rot,
was of the finest quality. It is now
nearly recovered, but I regret to see in
many of the outports the potato field re-
verting to a state of nature—people pre-
fer the hard and unwholesome Hamburg
bread, American port, and Danish but-
ter, to the fresh and nutritious food they
could raise themselves—in a great meas-
ure trusting to a supply of meal from the
government, if the fishery is short, or to
the eleemosynary relief distributed in
the fall under the name of road money,
instead of improving every spare hour and
leaving day in clearing and improving a
plot of ground. We have not land en-
ough even for the fishery, and thus we
see (unless in the populous and thriving
districts of Harbor Main, Brigus and the
riverhead of Harbor Grace, and perhaps
a few more exceptional localities), that
the land brought into cultivation is ra-
ther diminishing than extending, and we
are obliged even to import large quanti-
ties of hay from the States, where labor
is so high and land so dear, while million-
s of acres are lying waste about us. Cer-
tain crops demand a special notice—
wheat will ripen very well, especially
northern country be procured; but as
long as we have the great grain country
of the United States at our doors, no
one will take much trouble about such
an unprofitable crop. I have never seen
finer barley than the growth of New-
foundland, and a person who have
bought as I have done, Newfoundland
oats, at nearly double the price of the
Irish grain imported here, will find that
they have gained by the purchase.
Hops are most luxuriant, and so are
strawberries, currants, gooseberries, cher-
ries, and many other species of fruit.
The hawthorn flourishes when planted and
I have seen as fine hedges of it laden
with hawthorn in the home country; for I
mention this as a proof of the compar-
ative mildness of our climate, for I find
in Russia, as far south as Moscow, it is
a hot-house plant, My estimate, then, of
the agricultural capabilities of Newfound-
land, comparing it with what I have seen
in the north of Europe, is, that if we had
a large agricultural population, we could
support them in comfort, and that as
population increase, we must attend more
to the land, and then more general
wealth and comfort will be diffused a hun-
dred fold, than now, when one popula-
tion is I may say, wholly maritime, and
we depend almost altogether on other
countries for our food. My earnest ad-
vice would be, kill the dogs, settlers on
our domestic manufactures, home
made linen and home spun cloth, and
Newfoundland will become the Paradise
of the industrious plan. The soil, in
general, is thin, but kind, easy cleared,
and besides the legitimate manure of
the farm yard, can always be enriched
near the sea by sea-muck and fish offal;
the climate is comparatively mild, and
all we want are hands and industry.

Why is a man in a rage like a hard-
baked loaf—because he is crusty

Never take a nap in a railway car-
riage O's why the train a ways runs
over sleepers.

Some wag says of the postage stamp
currency that if the North haven't
trashed the South yet they can't kick
their new currency, at any rate.

When Alderman Gill died, his wife
ordered the undertaker to inform the
Court of Alderman of the event; when
he wrote to this effect:—I am desired
to inform the Court of Alderman, Mr.
Alderman Gill died last night by order
of Mrs Gill.

There is a man living in Redditch so
convinced that the majority are always
wrong, that he generally believes him-
self mistaken, when any person agrees
with him.

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