

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, October 14th, 1881.

No 19

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.

HARBOR GRACE STOVE DEPOT

Glass and Tinware Establish- ment.

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

C. L. KENNEDY,

Desires 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 GOTHIC GRATES.

In addition to the above, the subscriber has always on hand—American Hatches, Harness Rings and Buckets Sheath Knives and Belts Wash Brooms, 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.

34-SIGN OF THE GUN-134

HAWLEY & BARNES

General Hardware Importers

Have now received their spring stock of

HARDWARE & FANCY GOODS

Consisting of:

ELECTRO PLATED WARE, CUTLERY GILT AND OTHERS,

MANTLE AND TOILET GLASS CHANDELIERS AND TABLE LAMPS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A large assortment of, GLASSWARE,

NAILS,

SHEET IRON

HAWLEY & BARNES.

SIGN OF THE GUN,
No. 341, Arcade Building,

"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."

The New Wilson Oscillating Shuttle

Sewing Machine

Orders Received by

JOHN FOOTE,

Agent, Carbonear

ADVERTISEMENTS

BOWDEN'S Sewing Machine Depot

SAINT JOHN'S.

Just Received ex. s.s. Nova Scotian 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 FOOTE'S

CALL AND SEE THEM.

An entirely new Machine of American Manufacture will shortly be introduced

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 PLATE,
Statues, 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

JUST OPENED.

M. J. SHEEHAN

Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves

Desires 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

NEWFOUNDLAND

TO MARINERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Harbor Light on Rocky Point, at the entrance of Harbor Briton, Fortun Bay has been burned down.

Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible.

Due notice will be given when the new Light is ready.

By order,

JOHN STUART,

Secretary Board Works

Board of Works Office,
13th June, 1881.

Holloway's Pills.—This cooling Medicine has the happiest effect when the blood is overheated and a tendency of inflammatory action is set up in the system; one Pill taken shortly before dinner does away with the indigestion, illness, and flatulency—indications of a weak stomach; or disordered liver. A few Pills taken at bed time act as alteratives and aperients, they do not relieve the bowels but regulate every organ connected with them, overcome all acrid humors; and encourage a free supply of all the secretions essential to our well-being. Holloway's Pills thoroughly cleanse and perfectly regulate the circulation, and beget a feeling of comfort in hot climates and high temperatures, which is most desirable for preservation of health.

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 tending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.

- Driggs—Mr. P. J. POWER, School Teacher
- Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY.
- Hearl's Cove—Mr. M. MOORE.
- Bell's Cove } Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
- Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
- Fogo—Mr. Joseph Rendell
- Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
- King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy,
- Bonavista—Mr. P. Templeman
- Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
- Bay-des-Ferds—Mr. James Evans
- Collier—Mr. Hearn
- Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
- HARBOR MAIN—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.

Newfoundland in Manitoba.

The substance of the solid volume before us has been already printed, in the form of letters to the Times. Mr Fraser Rae acted as the Times correspondent during the summer and autumn of 1873, when he visited the province of Manitoba and a part of the New West in the United States. Last winter and autumn Mr Fraser Rae visited Newfoundland, landed on the North American Continent, journeyed across it from Halifax, on the Atlantic Ocean to Rapid City, on the Little Saskatchewan river, and thence from Red River of the north in Manitoba to the Rio Grande in New Mexico; and his letters written on the spot are included in the volume. The province of British Columbia is the only important section of the Dominion that Mr. Fraser Rae has not described.

The account of Newfoundland, 'England's oldest colony,' is extremely interesting to the general reader, who has no latent ideas of emigration, and it will be of the utmost importance to those persons who are meditating a departure from the mother country. It is curious to remember that Newfoundland was discovered in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and incorporated with the English realm in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is an island presenting many and marked contrasts to the Fiji Islands, which have been added to the British Empire in the reign of Queen Victoria. In Fiji every prospect pleases, and man does the reverse owing to a taste for

eating his fellows. Nature often wears a rude and forbidding aspect in Newfoundland; the aborigines on the other hand, were too mild and inoffensive to survive the invasion of savage Mic-Mac Indians, and the effects of civilized vices imported by white men from Europe. In the course of this interesting chapter we are told that the Newfoundland dogs that were for a long time held in great repute, are disappearing, and most of the dogs on the island are miserable mongrels.

The resources of England's oldest colony are greater, its soil and climate are far better, its natural attractions are more varied than is commonly supposed, according to Mr Rae's account—in fact, his description would undoubtedly tempt many persons to try it. Mr Rae's picture of the Land of the 'Blue Noses,' otherwise known as Nova Scotia, is exceedingly graphic. The richest and most picturesque part of the Province is the broad Valley between Windsor and Annapolis, where the Acadians passed an existence which resembles the visions of the golden age.—Exchange.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE REMARKABLE MAN.

WHO ROSE FROM A SAILOR BOY TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Abraham Garfield was born at Orange, Cayahogan County, Ohio, on the 19th of November, 1831. His parents went there from Massachusetts. Buying a tract of eighty acres, his father erected upon it a log house, and proceeded to hew out for himself a home in the wilderness. And it was a wilderness. The settlements were few and far between, and a large part of the state was covered with forest. In the midst of this forest Abraham Garfield erected his modest hut. It was about twenty feet one way and thirty the other, and was built of rough logs, to which the bark and moss were still clinging. It had a plank door swinging on stout iron hinges, three small windows, deal floor, and a roof covered with oak clapboards held down by long weight poles. The spans between the logs were filled with clay, and the wooden chimney was laid up in mud.

IN THIS HUMBLE DWELLING.

nearly fifty years ago was born James Abraham Garfield, the future President of the United States. He was the youngest of four children, one of whom was then a boy of nine, and the other girls, aged respectively seven and eleven. Before James was two years old his father died, leaving his mother to struggle to get a subsistence for her family. The first winter was a long, hard cold one, and they were alone in the wilderness. In the spring fifty of the eighty acres were sold, and Mrs Garfield and the other children went to work upon the remainder. Thomas, the elder boy, who was then ten, hired a horse and ploughed and sowed the small plot of cleared land, and

THE MOTHER SPLIT THE RAILS,

and fenced in the little house lot. The man was so heavy that she could only lift it to her shoulder, and with about every blow she herself came to the ground, but she struggled on with the work and soon the lot was fenced and the little farm in tolerable order. But the corn was running low in the bin, and was long time till harvest. So the mother measured out the corn and reckoned how much her children would eat, and went to bed without her own supper. For weeks she did this. But the children were young and growing and eat more than she had measured and after a while she omitted her dinner also. The harvest came at last then

WANT WAS DRIVEN AWAY

and never looked in upon the lonely widow, neighbors too gathered around the log cottage. The widow did sewing and Thomas ploughed for them, and after a while one of them hired the boy to work on his farm paying him \$12 a month for fourteen hours daily labor. He worked away like a man and at the end of a fortnight

counted into his mother's hands his first wages, all in silver dollars, saying 'Now mother the shoemaker can come and make James some shoes.'

JAMES WAS THE FUTURE PRESIDENT

and although four years old had never yet known the warm embrace of shoe leather. A school had been started in the neighborhood and Thomas wanted the other children to attend it, so he worked away with a will to earn money to keep the family through the winter. The shoemaker came at last and made the shoes, boarding out part of the pay, and then Mehetabel, the older girl, took James upon her back and all trudged off to school except Thomas, who stayed at home to finish the barn, thrash the wheat, shell the corn, and help his mother to force a scanty living out of their thirty acres. The school was about a mile and a half away and when the cold weather came and when the snow lay deep in the roads Mehetabel was not stout enough to carry her little brother to school, and so he stayed at home and learned to read at his mother's knee. Seeing his fondness for learning his mother offered the neighbors a corner of her farm if they would build upon it a school house. In the autumn her proposal was accepted and a building twenty feet square was erected. Before the winter set in the schoolmaster came. He took at once a fancy to James and as the little fellow trotted along by his side on the first day of school he put his hand upon his head and said to him: 'If you learn my boy you may grow up and be a general.' So things went on—Thos tilling the farm or working for the neighbors; and James going to school until one was twelve and the other twenty-one years of age. Then Thomas went to Michigan and engaged in clearing land for a farmer—in a few months he returned with \$75. Counting it out on the table he said: 'Now mother, you shall have a framed house.' All these years they had lived in the little log cottage, but Thomas had been gradually cutting the timber getting out the boards and gathering together the other materials for a new dwelling. Soon a carpenter was hired and they set to work upon it, and soon it was finished. During the next two years James worked on four or five barns going to school only at intervals. Then he went to stay with a black salter to keep his accounts and tend the saltery. For this he received \$14 per month. Here such books as 'Sindbad the Sailor,' 'The Pirates' own Book,' and the lives of criminals, were thrown in his way. He next took a job of chopping twenty-five cords of wood for a farmer. From where he worked he could see Lake Erie, and in his imagination it was magnified into the great ocean he had read of in the 'Pirates' own Book' and 'Sindbad the Sailor.' He determined to go out into the great world and, care out a destiny in the great ocean. When haying and harvesting were over he applied for a post on a schooner but was unsuccessful. He succeeded however in obtaining the position of driver on a canal boat. During the four months he remained here he fell into the canal fourteen times, and had several times remarkable escapes from drowning. Having contracted a severe attack of ague, he was obliged to go home for several months. During his illness he made the acquaintance of the village schoolmaster, whose conversation so fired the sick boy's ambition that he determined to listen to his mother's entreaties, abandon the sea; and attempt to secure an education.

In 1874 he became a student in the Granga Academy. At this time he received \$17 from his mother—the last money he ever received from that source. Young Garfield and two companions rented a room in an old unpainted building near the academy, for they were too poor to pay board. Morning and evening and Saturday's James working in the carpenter's shop to pay for his living, and when the summer vacation came he took a job of chopping 100 cords of wood for \$25 and with this fund he was able in the fall to board was \$1.06 per week per week. The young man was without overcoat and underclothing and had only one pair of clothes and those of cheap Kentucky jean. It was during the fall term that