THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3 — CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, July 22nd, 1881. — No 9

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.

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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.

Al 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 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

"THE LIGHTNING SEWER."

The New Wilson Oscilating Shuttle Sowing Machine

☞ **Orders Received by** ☜

JOHN FOOTE,

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.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 12th day of July instant, at 12 o clock noon, at the Banking House in Duckworth Street, in accordance with the Act of Incorporation.

(By order of the Board)

R. BROWN.

4th July. Manager

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS!!!

HOLLOWAY'S

PILLS AND OINTMENT.

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND LONG LIFE.

THE PILLS

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood; they are available for all as a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

In Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing aperient.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they corrrect all Irregularities and Weaknesses from twhatever cause arising.

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stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving. healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers, and in cases of

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases, acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box and Pot and in Canada 36 cents., 90 cents., and $1 50 cents., and the larger sizes in proportion.

☞**Caution.**—I have no Agent in the United States; nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London they are spurious.

The Trade Mark of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford Street, London.

Sept. 1, 1880

Union Bank of Nfld.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of EIGHT per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of this Institution has been declared for the half year ending 31st May, 1881, and a Bonus of £2 per Share, payable at its Banking-House in this City, on and after WEDNESDAY, 22nd inst.

Transfer books closed from 18th to the 22nd, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES GOLDIE,

Manager.

St John's, June 22.

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 to E J BRENNAN,

Carbonear.

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.

Erigus—Mr. P. J POWER, School Teacher

Bay Roberts- Mr. G. W. R. HIERLIHY.

Heart's Content—MR. M. MOORE.

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

Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.

Fogo—M. 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 de Verds—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.

How Wives are Sold and Exchanged in England.

The answer given by Sir William Harcourt to Mr T. D. Sullivan's question on Monday was severe, no doubt, but it was not "severely accurate." Mr Sullivan referring to the Sheffield witness ling case asked the Home Secretary "whether having regard to the fact that such sales are not uncommon in England, the right honourable gentleman would take such steps as may be in his power to remove the impression which appears to exist in some parts of England that the sale of wives is a legitimate transaction!" The answer given, was that, "no impression exists anywhere in England, that selling wives is legitimate,' and that no such practice as wife-selling exists. Of course it cannot be expected that a gentleman endowed with the perculiar idiosyncrasies of the Home Secretary could in any way feel troubled when informed that the practice does exist, and that not only are wives sold, but exchanged, like ordinary commodities, and that the sales and exchanges are considered by many people to be strictly legal. If he was told that facts are against him he would in the fulness of his self-sufficiency coolly remark, 'so much the worse for the facts.' Facts, however, are against him, as he might easily ascertain if he would carefully perusue his daily paper. Scarcely a week passes without the particulars of the sale of wife being chronicled. Last week not only had we the account of the man Moore purchasing, in Sheffield, a wife for a quart of beer, but a case of exchange of wives came before the magistartes of the great and glorious centre of Radical morality and enlightenment Birmingham. A laborer named French acknowledge to the bench that he had exchanged wives with a chimney-sweep named Timms. On the previous Saturday there appeared in a well conducted weekly paper called the *Accrington Gazette* a circumstantial account of the exchange by two men of their business in which the question of the wives was involved. The men occupied shops close to Accrington—Accrington is the centre of the Marquis of Hartingtons enlightened constituency—and one evening after they had put up the shutters they decided by guessing whether a penny came down 'head or tail' to exchange shops, including, of course the contents of the shops. One of the men insisted that the exchange include the wives and as the other refused to part with his wife, and to take the wife of the other man, it was decided to settle the matter by law. A very few weeks ago a wife was sold at Bury, Lancashire, for half-a-crown and a gallon of beer; and in the valley of Rosendale, among a class known as the Brownbacks—sturdy, but semi-civilized quarrymen—a gallon of beer was regarded as a high quotation in the wife market, and a woman who could command that quantity of beer and a shilling to boot was looked upon as decidedly above par. In an interesting little volume by Mr Andrews, of Hull, entitled the Derbyshire Gatherer, we are told that it has long been the belief that if a man and his wife intended to separate, their parting might be rendered valid if the woman were sold by public auction. These sales have been common enough, he says, and were usually cried by the town-crier in the market place of towns on market days. With halter round her the wife would be led forth for sale by the husband, who thought by doing thus he was doing a legal act. Much surprise was created among a certain class by the result of a trial at West Riding sessions in 1837, when a man was sent to prison for attempting to sell his wife. On the 7th of April, in 1852, a farmer named Thompson sold his wife at Carlisle. After the sale had been duly cried by the bellman, the woman was led with a halter of straw round her neck, and her husband after the manner of an auctioneer stated the conditions of sale and addressed the people in a humorous speech flavored with grim truth. I took her for my comfort he remarked, but she has been to me a tormenter, a curse, a night invasion, and a daily devil. Gentlemen, he continued, may God deliver us from troublesome wives and frolicsome women! Avoid them as you would a mad dog, a loaded pistol, cholera morbus, Mount Etna, or any pestilential thing in nature. Thompson finally knocked down the woman for twenty shillings and a Newfoundland dog, to a man named Henry Mears. George Gowthorpe, of Patrington, on the 4th of February 1806, sold his wife for twenty guineas, to one Houseman in the Hull market place. In 1815 a wife was sold at Pontefract market for eleven shillings. In 1820 a man named Bouche, sold his wife by auction from a sheep pen at Canterbury market. In 1872 at Selby, a man sold his wife at the market cross for a pint of ale. At Belper, on August 29 1873, it being a Saturday and market day, a woman was offered by public auction, while she stood with a halter round her neck: instances might also be cited of wife-selling at Leicester, Lees, Bradford, Burmley and scores of other towns, sufficient to show that the Frenchman who stated that the buying and selling of wives was allowed by the law of England had some justification for the statement. We must therefore repeat, that, notwithstanding Sir Wm Harcourt's answer to Mr. Sullivan, there exists an impression among some of the lower classes, that wife-selling is legitimate, and we think we have shown that the practice is unfortunately too frequently indulged in.

A Mystery of the Deep.

The disappearance of Captain Penney of the steamship Somerset, of New York and Bristol steamship line, adds another to the numerous mysterious accidents happening on the seas. Captain Penney was a young man, barely thirty years of age, and had been in the employ of the Company fifteen years, the greater part of which had been passed in the east. A vacancy on the Somerset, caused by the illness of Captain Stamper, of Bristol, placed him in command of the vessel and on his return to New York his promotion was confirmed. This being his first voyage he took more than usual interest in the speed of his vessel, and on the morning of the eighth day out, he arose about half past six and dressing himself went forward where he ordered the jib to be set, at the same time calling to the cook to bring him his coffee to his cabin. The order to set the jib having been obeyed the captain was seen to return to his cabin, and since then has never been visible to mortal eyes. When the coffee was taken to his cabin Antonio, the sailor who waited on the captain found the door, which was generally closed with a spring bolt swinging open, and, suspecting something was amiss gave the alarm. The engines were stopped and search made; every board as owner, whilst Walker, abandoned corner of the ship was expored and the sea at once examined. There being no success ful result from the search of the vessel, she was turned around on her course and, with the engines at quarter speed, she retraced her course, but not a sign of the captain was to be found. His cap which he wore at the time of his disappearance, and which under ordinary circumstances should have floated overboard, was not even seen. Hour after hour was spent in the search. The place where the vessel was when the supposed accident occurred was crossed over and over again, although a hundred sharp eyes scanned the seas, nothing of the missing captain was seen. The sea was perfectly smooth, it was early in the morning and the sun shining. Captain Penney was a sturdy and a splendid swimmer, and, under the circumstances, could easily have kept himself afloat for hours. Men were at work all over the ship and a cry uttered in even ordinary tones would have been heard. There was no possible thing he could have struck against had he fallen overboard, and there was nothing to take him to the side of the ship, where he would have to climb over bulwarks breast high to have jumped overboard. Those who spoke and saw him when the order to hoist the jib was given said he was in his usual spirits. Indeed, there is no possible reason or explanation that can be assigned for the mystery in which the whole affair is wrapped. To give a spice of romance to the affair it is stated that Captain Penney was engaged to a well-known and handsome young lady near Bristol, whom he expected in short to marry. He was of a most kindly and hospitable disposition, and his strange disappearance is deeply regretted by hosts of other than mercantile friends. The news of his death was cabled from Bristol to New York. The vessel will sail again for England under the command of Captain Stamper.

America and Ireland.

It is generally known that a diplomatic mission has just been sent by the president of the United States to England. We are acquainted with all the facts, and are in a position absolutely to garantee their authority. They are as follows:—Just a fortnight ago there arrived Mr. Brown, one of the private secretaries of President Garfield, charged with special and confidential instructions accurately to investigate the extent of Irish disaffection and the condition of public opinion in England with regard to the Irish question. Mr Brown was also the bearer of a series of communications to the United States Minister, Mr. Lowell, most of them relating to the same subject. Mr. Brown pursued his inquiries on this side of the Atlantic with equal quietness, method, and efficiency. In the course of ten days he succeeded in collecting a large mass of valuable information for the American President. Mr. Brown is now recrossing the Atlantic, but the influences of his visit will remain in more ways than one. Instructions have been already issued from the chancery of the American ministry in London directing that the Consuls of the Western Republic stationed in Ireland shall periodically make the neighbourhoods of which they have respectively cognisance; and shall pay particular regard to the action, open or secret, of the Irish Americans who abound in the island. This step is as bold as it is significant, and indicates an entirely new departure in the Irish and English policy of the United States.—*World*,

THEFT OF A STEAMER.

A Clever Pair of Rogues.

In the whole range of nautical fiction, says the Liverpool "Courier," there is nothing wilder—more fantastic—more of romance—more of the bold adventure with which it was circled—than the story of the theft of the steamer *Tarel*. The steamer was the property of the Highland Railway Company. She was a fine vessel of 316 tons, and was chartered from her owners at Glasgow by a person calling himself Walker, who stated that he was a broker, and that his principal, Mr. Smith, required the steamer for a six months' cruising venture. The negotiations were completed, and scheming characters throw dust in the eyes of the company's agents by producing forged references and a plentiful supply of these worthless bills, which were subsequently dishonored. Having got the steamer into their possession and chartered her, the villains had her painted and fitted with worthless paper, a crew was shipped and she left Cardiff, and the *Tarel* sailed out, and, suspecting some hanky panky was dismissed for Marseilles. Smith, who afterwards figured as Henderson, was on board as owner, whilst Walker, abandoned the role of a broker, was acting as purser. Nothing was done to excite suspicion until after the vessel had passed Gibraltar, but then Smith began to indulge in decent prices with a view to have considerably astonished those who were not in the secret. Meanwhile the appearance of the *Tarel* was so changed that the owners would have found some difficulty in recognizing her. The steamer was soon put about, and steered past Gibraltar, in the night time, with lights when the supposed accident occurred was observed. In reply to the inquiries of the chief engineer and others as to the reasons of this strange conduct