

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 2.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND SEPTEMBER, 23rd, 1880.

No. 18

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

### OUTPORT TELEPHONE,

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

Terms - - - \$3.00 Per Annum

(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

### Advertising Rates.

Fiftycents 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, Nfld

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JOB PRINTING

every description neatly executed had at the office of this paper.

### NEWS PER MAIL.

Mr. GLADSTONE.

On Sunday night the Prime Minister was present at a service conducted in the saloon of the Grantully Castle by the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, and which was attended not only by the guests, but at the special desire of Mr. Currie, by all the spare hands of the vessel. The right hon. gentleman read both lessons.

The Grantully Castle, with Mr. Gladstone on board, arrived off Grennock at six o'clock yesterday morning, and at once anchored. The Prime Minister as usual rose early, and while on the deck with Mr. Donald Currie was loudly cheered by excursionists who were making for the port. After breakfast the Premier with Mrs. Gladstone and a number of friends, proceeded on board the guard ship Hecla, and made rather a close inspection of the ship. On leaving her the crew manned the yards and gave three lusty cheers for their distinguished visitor. On returning to the Grantully Castle, a deputation from the Grennock and Renfrewshire Liberal Associations waited upon the Premier. Bailie Paul, the senior magistrate of the borough, heartily welcomed Mr. Gladstone on his visit to the Clyde, and regretted very much that the right hon. gentleman's time and state of health prevented their offering a more formal welcome. Mr. James Morton expressed a hope that the tour Mr. Gladstone was taking would restore him to perfect health, and enable him to continue his good work for the country.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply said.—Gentlemen, I assure you that I value this demonstration the more in proportion as it is informal and spontaneous. It is a proof to me that it is not the result of anything but your own natural and genuine feeling. It is not so very long since I was in Scotland (laughter) for some and in a state of considerably greater activity than any to which I can now pretend. I have not forgotten at all those circumstances nor am I like you to permit myself to (cheers). Still less have I forgotten the attitude of the people of Scotland, and the remarkable indications which they gave of their views of the situation of public affairs or to immense effect that the moral and political demonstration—for it was moral as well as political—produced throughout the country. All these, gentlemen, are subjects stored up in your memories, I am quite certain, as much as they are in mine (cheers). I have only further to say and so far as I am concerned I will observe the caution that you have given me—(laughter and cheers) not to work too hard, a caution that is backed up by the age to which I have attained, and by the fact I am not quite able to do the same work now as in better days—cheers—in my endeavor to render service to the country. I am surrounded by colleagues whom you all know to be more than worthy for me to preside over and who are thoroughly worthy of the task to which they address themselves. In the first effort of our new Parliament I may say that we have not been unmindful or unfaithful to the declarations which we put before the country at the general election. As we have begun, so we shall continue, and so shall we end, whether the end of our career be early or not (loud and prolonged cheers).

The vessel shortly afterwards left for West Highland.

A correspondent on board the Grantully Castle telegraphs to the Central News.—On leaving Dublin on Sunday afternoon we made a direct course for the Clyde at full speed, the light wind and smooth sea being well suited for a fast run. The distance, over two hundred miles, was accomplished in thirteen hours, and the vessel anchored at six o'clock in the Clyde. From Greenock the vessel would make for Staffa and the West of Skye, proceeding perhaps as far as Gareloch in Rosshire. From this point the course of the Grantully Castle will be directed towards the South.

The Right Hon. Mr. Forster, the chief Secretary for Ireland, dealt severely with Mr. Dillon, M. P. for Lifford, for his Kildare speech advising the tenants to organize. Mr. Forster is a Quaker, but that did not prevent him using strong language and stigmatizing the speech of the Irish member, during his absence from his place in Parliament, as wicked and cowardly. Mr. Dillon is, it seems, not the kind of man to be bluffed by "Bullism," for when he took his seat he answered Forster in just as strong, sarcastic and scathing words as it was in the power of man to use. He repeated his assertions at Kildare, his advice and his hatred of injustice, until the Irish Chief Secretary felt uneasy, and the House of Commons was startled, for, as the Times remarked, such bold language has never been heard in the Commons before. If not it is high time it were, and we much mistake if something still stronger and

more proudly defiant be not heard there again ere long, for the blood of the people of Ireland is up, and their representatives must give voice to the feelings and passions raging in their indignant breasts. After all, it is Forster who is cowardly, and not John Dillon son of the '48 man, who would not blench from the frown of any mortal man. The sooner Bullism and its step-brother Jingoism, realize that the generations of Irish scoundrels, place hunters, informers and hungry barristers are no more, the better it will be for all parties. Keogh is dead, Sadler is dead, and their imitators are as good as dead, for never again will Ireland send one of them to Stephen's Green to disgrace and to sell her. Indeed it might be just as well if she withheld even Dillon and Parnell for all they can do except hurl defiance, but we expect, that will also come.

### THE TOMB OF JULIET.

Adelaide Neilson will no more delight us with her grace and talent. All that is human of her lies, or lay till a few hours ago, at the Morgue awaiting christian burial. Her end was sad and strange, so strange that a time it was whispered that she had been poisoned. Two persons on suspicion of complicity in the crime. Despite the strenuous efforts made to hush up the whole affair I am now in possession of all the facts connected with the closing scenes of the dead artist's brilliant and wayward life. Miss Neilson arrived at the hotel Continental four or five days ago accompanied, by her chaperone and companion, Mrs. Goodall, and by a certain Jeune Premier, not unknown in America, whose position in relation to the fair actress is not clearly defined. Let us call him her secretary.

On Saturday afternoon Miss Neilson, the gentleman, and Mrs. Goodall took a hired carriage at the hotel and started for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne. On the way they dined, rather too well it seems, at Cafe de la Paix. On reaching the Bois Miss Neilson foolishly took a cup of cold milk at the Pre Catalan, and was after indisposed. At four o'clock she drove up to the Restaurant du Chalet, feeling very ill, and asked to be shown to a private room. A couch was hastily improvised for her, and a doctor, named Monier, was brought from passy. Dr. Monier applied some mild external remedies, which appeared to relieve her, but as they did not master the attack a messenger was despatched to the ordinary doctor attached to the Hotel Continental, Dr. Gantillon by name. The latter used more vigorous remedies and among others certain pills. What these pills were is doubtful. The effect of them was to make the patient vomit profusely. When both the doctors left her she was feeling better. In the night, however, she was taken worse. Dr. Monier was again summoned at three, half an hour afterwards he arrived and found her, as at first he thought, calm and well. She was dead.

Already a certificate of death had been drawn up and signed by Dr. Gantillon, stating that the disease was due to dropsy of the heart. In the morning the local authorities were informed that Dr. Manual, of Neuilly, was called in to attest the death. The suddenness and peculiar circumstances of Miss Neilson's end awakened his suspicious, and the body was removed to the Morgue to be examined. Meanwhile, for precaution, Mrs. Goodall and the Genre Premier who had not left the Chalet, were arrested, or rather made prisoners on parole, being allowed to return to their hotel. The autopsy was made by Dr. Brouardel in the morning at the Morgue. I have not yet seen the medical report, but Dr. Gantillon informs me that he has just heard that it quite bears out his own statement. If anything is proved to the contrary, then, it must be taken for granted that Adelaide Neilson died of dropsy of the heart. Do night I went to see the poor artist acted her last tragedy. It is a Cabaret frequented by the common pattern, furnished simply with a table, a few oak chairs, a mirror and a green velvet divan, which was her deathbed. From the window you see a pleasant picture of bushy pines and placid water. 'I shall not have this room used for a week,' said the proprietor of the Chalet to me to-night. In a week Amy Robsart will well have been forgotten. At the Morgue her body was claimed by an aged naval officer. She will be buried in Brompton Cemetery, London, at the end of the week. The post-mortem examination attributes her death to dropsy of the heart, accelerated by extreme indigestion.

The combined earthquake and eruption of July 24th caused no slight panic among the residents of Naples. Nearly 15 hours before the sharpest shock the University seismograph had indicated an undulatory motion of the earth from east to west, but it was scarcely perceptible. At half-past nine in the evening began the series of sensible shocks which continued to increase in intensity until about half-past three in the morning. It was at that hour that the inhabitants were roused from their slumbers by the ring-

ing of bells and other seismic accompaniments, and the scene which ensued is described as one of rare confusion. Some were thrown from their beds, or imagined they were; others, seized with uncontrollable fear, made haste to escape from their domiciles by any means that offered, sometimes at the risk of breaking necks. A large number of persons sought the public squares and other open places, where they remained for the rest of the night, while others took to boats and made for the Bay. Some of the actions of the safety-seekers were described as grotesque, but it was only the cool ones who could enjoy the spectacle. Those who remember our own earthquakes of the fall of 1870 may imagine what some people can do on such occasions. It was discovered on the following day that two new orifices had been made in the side of old Venusvius.

The immigration into the United States is progressing at a rapid rate, 49,922 foreigners have entered the country in July last. Of this number 11,275 were from Germany, 6,067 from Ireland, 5,388 from England, 3,779 from Sweden, and 4,251 from Scotland. The Dominion of Canada is credited with sending 12,716 people into the United States, but, if we mistake not, there is included in this number those passing through the United States en route to the Northwest. During the year ended June 30, 1880, 457,243 immigrants arrived in the United States, an increase of 279,417 over the number arrived during the preceding fiscal year. The year of greatest immigration of the last fiscal year only 2,560.

ALL is not peace in South Africa yet, notwithstanding the mild despatches received by the Imperial Government and the answers to questions in Parliament. The Basutos, except in a few isolated cases, refuse to give up their arms, and not only that but threaten tribes who are disposed to be 'loyal' if they give up theirs. The Government have left South Africa to defend itself as they did New Zealand in 1867. But there is no parallel between the two colonies. The colonists of New Zealand were numerous and powerful while the natives were few and divided. In South Africa it is precisely the reverse; it is the natives there who are numerous, warlike, and intent upon desperate enterprises, the end of which no one can foresee. In plain language, Lord Beaconsfield and his assistant destructionist, Sir Bartle Frere, have been there as in Afghanistan, and the result is about the same. The primary cause of the present bitter feeling is the proclamation ordering the natives of Basutoland to give up their arms, and the annexation of the Transvaal. This the Basutos refuse to do, and are now forming alliances with the Zulus and other warlike tribes. If another war break out in South Africa it will be serious, far more serious than the late one in which Chelmsford and Cetywayo played such prominent parts.

There is always a good deal of flippant writing in the New York papers on the subject of England's probable decadence, her social and commercial unsoundness and bad financing. This sort of thing must be taken with a large grain of salt. The weakness and approaching downfall to the old country has been a favorite theme of a certain class of American journalists for 50 years back. It is wonderful in the face of all her difficulties and misfortunes how sound Great Britain is to-day as indicated by the price of consols and other securities. If one may judge by the reports of the leading banks and railroads for the last six months England is in a much better condition than most people on this side of the water imagine. Three per cent consols are at 98; Bank of England Stock is firm at 27; and Indian four per cents sells 104 and 105. The London and County Bank, a concern with a great many branches, which would feel bad times very quickly, has just declared a dividend of 20 per cent per annum, and similar character pay from 8 to 15 per cent The Commercial Bank of Sydney pays 25 per cent and the Chartered of Australia 15 per cent. The London and North Western Railway with a dividend of 64 per cent on a capital of \$420,000,000 will compare favourably with the New York Central paying 8 per cent and built at a much cheaper rate.

Again, England is continually twitted on the score of her great stationary national debt, and reminded that the United States are rapidly paying off theirs. People here should remember that Great Britain by her position is subjected to a great expenditure for armament, and consequently they have been enabled to pay off a large portion of the public debt, while England has not to spend at least one hundred millions of dollars per year more than America spends for military