

No monument was needful to commemorate a man with his record of services to his Church and to his kind. Nevertheless is the tribute worthy of him and of those who have thus enshrined their appreciation of his worth.—*Nfldr.*

As diphtheria is at present very prevalent in several parts of our Bay, and is looked upon by many to be a very simple disease, we publish the following for the information of our readers.

DIPHTHERIA.

BOARD OF HEALTH, 31 PEMBURTON SQUARE, BOSTON.

The following circular is issued for the purpose of more widely extending the knowledge of a few well-attested facts concerning Diphtheria, and reminding all persons that greater care should be exercised to prevent the spread of this most-dreaded disease. Diphtheria is contagious and infectious and may be easily communicated, either directly or indirectly, from person to person. It may be conveyed directly in the act of kissing, coughing, spitting, sneezing, or indirectly by infected articles used, as towels, napkins, handkerchiefs, etc. The poison clings with great tenacity to rooms, houses, articles of furniture and clothing, and may occasion the disease, even after the lapse of months. Diphtheria attacks all classes at all ages, and all seasons of the year. By preference it attacks children and those who debilitated from exposure to filth, dampness or foul air, from whatever source. When a case of diphtheria occurs in any family, the sick persons should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed, as far as possible, by one person only. The sick chamber should be well warmed, exposed to sunlight, and well aired; its furniture should be such as will permit of cleansing without injury, and all extra articles, such as window and table drapery, woolen carpets, upholstered furniture, and all hangings, should be removed from the room during the sickness. The physician and the nurse as a rule, should be the only persons admitted to the room. Visitors to the infected house, should be warned of the presence of a dangerous disease therein, and children especially should not be admitted. All clothing removed from the patient or the bed should be at once placed in boiling water, or in a tub of disinfecting fluid (8 oz. sulphate zinc, 1 oz. carbolic acid and three gallons of water), by the nurse before being carried through the house or handled by any other person. They may be soaked in this fluid for an hour, and then placed in boiling water for boiling. It is better not to use handkerchiefs, cleansing the nostrils and mouth of the patient, but rather soft rags, which should be immediately thrown away after use. All vessels for receiving the discharges of the patient, should constantly contain some of the disinfecting fluid. Water closets and privies in the house should be disinfected daily with a solution of copperas—two pounds to a gallon of water. Every kind and source of filth in and around the house should be thoroughly removed, and disinfectants freely used. Cleanliness tends both to prevent and mitigate the disease. Drains should be put in order, and ventilated by a four-inch straight pipe extended above the higher point of the roof of the house in every instance, terminating at a distance from any chimney or other ventilator. Children in the family should not attend school or mingle with other children until the patient is wholly recovered, and all infected articles have been disinfected. On the recovery or death of the patient the most thorough disinfection should follow. The room and all articles in it should be at once subjected to the fumes of burning sulphur, as follows: Close the room tightly and burn 2½ pounds of sulphur to each thousand cubic feet of space. After four or six hours open the room and expose it to the air and sunlight for a week. Anything that can be boiled without injuring may be so treated. The walls and ceilings should be dry rubbed or lime washed, and the floors washed with soap and water, to which may be added a little carbolic acid. When death occurs, the body should be immediately placed in the coffin, and finally closed. No public funeral should ever take place at the house where the patient died, nor elsewhere, unless the coffin remains hermetically sealed.

By direction of the board of health,
G. E. Davis, Jr., Clerk.

On the 27th ult. a mineral train was standing on the line between Middleborough and Stockton awaiting another mineral train. While waiting there the engine boiler burst. It was blown over the van in front and six wagons. The engine driver and fireman living at Darington, and the guard of the mineral train, who was in the van at the time of the explosion, were killed. Two men were injured. The killed are John Robinson, engine-driver; Frank Hill, fireman; and George Smith, guard; Thomas W. and Frank W. and

injured. Another death occurred later in the night—that of Thomas Nelles, guard of the train of which the engine exploded.

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. R. HIERLIH.
- Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore.
- Little Bay } -Mr. Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
- Trillingate—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. Gardner.
- Bay des Verdes—Mr. James Evans
- Collier—Mr. Hearn
- Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
- HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. Murray.
- SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford
- HOLYWOOD—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.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Influenza, Coughs, and Colds.—In diseases of the throat and chest, so prevalent in our changeable climate, nothing so speedily relieves, or so certainly cures, as these inestimable remedies. These disorders are too often neglected at their commencement, or are injudiciously treated, resulting in either case in disastrous consequences. Whatever the condition of the patient, Holloway's remedies will restore, if recovery be possible, they will retard the alarming symptoms till the blood is purified and nature consummates the cure, gradually restoring strength and vital nervous power. By persevering the use of Holloway's preparations, tone is conferred on the stomach and frame generally. Thousands of persons have testified that by the use of these remedies alone they have been restored to health after every other means had failed.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

"Donest labor—our noblest heritage."
CARBONEAR, JAN. 20, 1882.

ITALY.

A new phase of the Italian question is forcing itself on the attention of European statesmen. Circumstances are every day occurring, which prove more and more clearly that the actual position of the Pope cannot for very long be suffered to remain what it is. A King and a Pope in the same city, each independent of the other, and each recognizing no superior earthly authority, is a practical contradiction which cannot enjoy protracted existence. Rome is too limited an area for the exercise of two such powers. The Catholic world and even the non-Catholic governments which have Catholic subjects, cannot permit the difficulty to cumber the earth. The wisest well wishers of King Humbert are in full accord; and their opinion is every day gaining adherents even among his most trusted Italian counsellors.

Rome suited well as capital of Italy, when Italy meant the united political government of more than all Europe. The old Emperors whose soldiers had garrisons in Egypt, Asia, and Britain could judiciously make Rome the seat of Empire; for there were no enemies within a thousand miles. An advancing hostile army could reach Rome, only after subduing a hundred fortresses that lay outside. Rome though under-

fended itself against enemies in the immediate vicinity; was yet defended by many intervening strategic points against foreign foes; and the nearest of foreign foes was absent by a number of degrees of latitude and longitude. The case is quite different to day. The enemy is within a days march almost, and Rome itself is from its very location incapable of being made a fortress. The Italian King and ministry are beginning to realize this; and this no doubt is the beginning of the end.

Rome as the capital of the Catholic world required no strategical strength to speak of; Rome as political capital of Italy would require to be an almost inexpugnable stronghold. Hence, then, it is that both Pope and King, for good reasons on each side, for reasons of church and state, would be more happily situated if they were separate.

This view of the question has, within the last few weeks made immense advances in diplomatic circles all over Europe. The action of the German Emperor in opening communication directly with the Vatican, was probably that which first gave it prominent public importance. That action showed that in Prince Bismarck's opinion, at least, the only proper way to treat the Holy Father was to regard him as an independent sovereign; and a perfectly free sovereign he certainly is not, while a prisoner in the Vatican. What gives Bismarck's course more importance is, that, independently of his own sagacity, he himself at one time entertained different sentiments and for years attempted to realize them, while he was backed by all the strength of the German Empire, Britain has followed suit, and despatched an agent to hold direct communication with the Holy Father. The Pope in fact is gaining outside sympathy and strength to an extent that is astonishing; and the outside sympathy and strength is reacting on his jailers with a force that very soon they will be obliged to submit to and accept. This can be read in the signs of the times. It may take some time yet before all the effects are produced; but enough have already been produced to fill every Catholic heart with hope. The outbreak was not, since the revolution began, so bright at any one time as it is at present.

Correspondence
EDUCATION.

[FOR THE CARBONEAR "HERALD."
From our own Correspondent.

NORTHERN BAY R. C. SCHOOL.

The annual examination of this School took place a few days ago and was in every respect attended with a fair share of success considering the many drawbacks to which the majority of our schools in Newfoundland are subject such as the greater part of the male pupils being taken from school during the fishing season, and the irregular attendance from other cause. The following are the names of pupils who acquitted themselves most creditably on the occasion:

- SPELLING.**
- Michael Piercy
 - James March
 - Patrick Woodfine
 - Michael Doyle
 - Veronica Hogan
 - Katie Hogan

READING.

- Patrick Woodfine | Mary Kate Doyle
- Bernard Fahey | Mary A. Fogarthy

WRITING.

- James March | Eliza Doyle

CATECHISM.

- Michael Doyle | Katie Hogan
- James March | Mary Fogarthy
- Michael A. Piercy

ARITHMETIC.

- Robert Piercy | Mary K Doyle
- Richard Hogan

GRAMMAR.

- Michael Piercy, Patrick Woodfine

GEOGRAPHY.

- James March, Patrick Woodfine

MAP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

- Michael A. Piercy

DRAWING & PAINTING.

- James March

RECITATION.

- M. Piercy...Poetry...The Exile
- [are Falling
- P. Woodfine " Evening Shades
- R. Piercy " Great Truths
- E. Woodfine " Winters Night
- [of All Things
- F. Hogan " God the Creator
- B. Fahey " Orphan Boy
- M. Doyle " Thy Neighbor
- [Lady
- P. Hogan " Address to Our
- [The Child's Pray-
- R. Hogan " *Love of Country
- J. March Prose

*Nearly the whole of the last mentioned piece was original and ran as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

The subject I have chosen is one which I feel will engage your undivided attention and one which should in all places and at all times hold a prominent place in the thoughts of all, Love of Country,

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself hath said This is my own native land."

It matters not whether a man was born amidst the majestic splendor and unrivalled scenery of London life or on the fog bound shores of Newfoundland, nay, if he first saw the light in some remote corner of chilly, uninviting Labrador, his birthplace is still the same sacred spot where childhood's hours flew gaily by unnoticed in their flight, a time which must be looked upon in after years as the happiest moments of life.

"The exile on a foreign strand Where e'er his footsteps roam Remembers that his father's land Is still his cherished home."

It was love of country which made Washington's name eclipse all others to-day in the proud pages of American history.

It was love of country which brought death and desolation to many a happy home in Ireland, this was the noble cause for which immortal Emmet suffered and died, and this alone is the chief cause of Parnell's imprisonment at the present time.

I cannot picture in my youthful imagination where that land lies which if visited by me would make me forget

That there is a small island lies in the Atlantic, Abounding with riches on land and in sea; The home and the birth place of all Newfoundlanders, The land which is dearer than any to me.

The examination then closed with a new song composed for the occasion, entitled "The Railway" and sung by six of the school-boys whose vocal abilities rendered lively the following lines:

THE RAILWAY.

Why not rejoice with pen and voice,
The Railway train is moving;
And soon 'twill come to Carbonear,
Our country is improving.
Our country is improving.
'Tis true we've got a lot to pay,
To keep the cars in motion;
But wealthy countries all agree,
That Railroads mean promotion.

Our mineral wealth may be explored,
Our fishermen get employment;
Our timber lands they may be worked,
And we'll live in wealth's enjoyment.
Country villages we may have,
So we must wait with patience;
And whilst we're waiting not forget
The boon of Education.

So clear the track 'way to the north,
Where copper ore lies sleeping;
'Tis time to know our country's worth,
Too long we have been dreaming.
Hope for the best, fear not the cost,
Of this great public highway;
Far brighter days on us may dawn,
Success attend the Railway.

Local and other Items.

To indite well and to write well are valuable accomplishments, but a good pen is helpful to the one, and indispensable to the other. Those of the Estabrook make are well known and widely appreciated.

By late advices from Mr. Tobin, an occasional correspondent of ours, we learn that the Bay-de-Verde wedding referred to in another column exceeded by far any enjoyment of the kind ever witnessed by him in this country, and fully equalled any occasion of the sort which it has been his lot to attend either in the United States or on the Continent. We too join with him in wishing the young couple a Happy New Year and a large measure of success through life.

The *Outton*, Captain Layton, and owned by John Munn & Co., arrived just in time on Saturday to escape what has proved to be a very severe brush of weather. He made the run from Bristol to Harbor Grace in thirty-nine days having a continuance of westerly and north-west winds, with violent squalls. Captain Layton reports passing a large quantity of wreckage, viz., the bulwarks, stanchions and sail of a large vessel in lat. 48.30, N., and lon. 22, W. In mid-ocean a quantity of wrecked material was also met with. The day previous to her arrival the captain reports near this coast, were floating in every direction a very large quantity of deals and timber, which he supposes to be the cargo of a large lumber vessel recently lost.

By arrival of the coastal steamer *Curlew*, from the Westward, we learn that the schooner *Mary Elizabeth*, Captain Clarke, from Placentia Bay, ran ashore during a gale at the entrance of St. Pierre Harbor, and was totally lost; crew saved.—*Gazette.*

The Brigantine *Mary*, which arrived on Thursday from Pernambuco, passed a large vessel, bottom up, on the 4th inst., in lat. 33, lon. 63; and the Brigantine *Florence*, arrived on Saturday from Demerara, passed, in nearly the same latitude and longitude, a quantity of deals.—*Ibid.*

The steamer *Bea*, which left Little Bay on Sunday morning for Sydney, abandoned the voyage and arrived here this afternoon. She encountered much heavy ice and experienced considerable difficulty in forcing her way across the northern bays.—*Telegram*, Jan. 17.

The steamer *Lady Glover* made her first call to our harbor yesterday morning. We would be happy to see the *Glover* often call at this harbor during the winter months, and feel sure her enterprising owner would be fully repaid both in freight and passengers.

The "Lion" Disaster.

LATEST NEWS FROM BAY DE-VERDE.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

PROBABLE EXPLOSION.

A Bay-de-Verde correspondent sends us the following particulars about the *Lion* disaster:—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, and after leaving the wedding, on Friday morning, in company with Thomas Moore, jr., we saw something in Baecaleen Tickle arising like a flash of lightning out of the water and lasting about four seconds, we reported what we saw, but very little attention was paid to it until Saturday when the report of the *Lion* disaster reached here. It is my opinion that as they had tight for the Island they were laying in the Tickle awaiting daylight and could not have water enough in the boiler and neglected to blow off steam, or, as the water was very low in the boiler and it being very hot, immediately the cold water would go into it an explosion would follow. I cannot understand how such a report as "that the people on the Island knew nothing of the disaster until the *Cabot* came" got currency in the St. John's press. Friday the people on the Island were engaged picking up wreckage, lumber, etc., on Friday night the "binacle fire" was lit on the Island, which means death, and intended to draw the attention of Mr. of Red Head Cove, whose duty is to bring out a boat on seeing the fire. It was this boat which picked up the

body of a woman killed by Mr. Christie that of Mrs. Christie Saturday they were of wreckage, and picked up on the I will send you a mail. It is false seen near Puffinbroke wreckage was in Cove, and there on at the time.

A man named Cristal, belonging to Cove, walked that Cove was house from the Saturday morning leaves a widow children to sudden loss.

Mr. G. Beaudry, a respected resident departed this day last, after but severe remains were last resting circle of rest and friends.

SUDDEN DEATH. Kane, a planter, suddenly in his yard, death being plexy. We felt sympathy widow and

Robert Balm Duff & Balmery, day per *Lady* for the purpose steamer to Bay. We wish this and prosperous Patterson, Crook took passage by

Rumor is also ing "world of is that James Her Majesty's is about to not sey, D. F., as Verde the committee man visited tuesday a short said he received there owing, he ence of the Captain, unlike of just a "week journey, but I gratified on this them informed rum to strange this, Mr. Garcia E., our este wish success, is to offer them Knight, it is certain persons wish them all people of Bay- more competent

By T

HALF Lord Lorne is Parisian from L The Spanish brilliant reception Fears of republic Germany have five persons. A riot occurred Duke of Wellington terday, because seamen were cited The Mayor given to the vet people would p in ashes to being pal domination. Latest advices that famine is Tunis.

Small-pox is Philadelphia, Ch and it is stated t ing fearful ravag Advice from Guttenau's trial is The census of five hundred pe Palace, one-third The population nearly two million Gladstone has on the rentals of The restriction are becoming mo at Hawarden- eated the id