

The corps of skaters, a force peculiar to the Norwegian army, has been lately reorganized, and consists now of five companies each of 110 men, which in time of war can be reinforced by calling in 270 skaters belonging to the Landwehr. The men of this corps are armed with rifles, and can be manoeuvred upon ice or over the snow fields of the mountains with a rapidity equal to that of the best trained cavalry. The skates they use are admirably adapted for travelling over rough and broken ice or frozen snow, being six inches broad and between nine and ten inches long. In ascending steep slopes the men take a zigzag course tacking up the mountain side as a ship does against a head wind. As an instance of the speed at which they can go, it is mentioned that last winter a messenger despatched from Roeruaas a three o'clock in the morning, arrived at Drontheim at half-past nine in the evening of the same day, having consequently accomplished 120 miles in eighteen and one-half hours. It must be added, however, that Roeruaas lies some 2,000 feet higher than Drontheim, so that the course of the skater was down hill the whole way. On the return journey the same man took fifty four hours to reach Roeruaas from Drontheim, but the route he took led him over very rough and broken snow fields, which rendered great caution and slow skating necessary.

The "New York Herald" advocates free trade in ships. It believes that the only way to build up the merchant marine of the United States is to give American citizens the privilege of buying ships of foreign build. The "Herald" strongly recommends the democratic majority in Congress to pass a bill admitting foreign built ships to American registry on evidence that they are the property of "bona fide" American owners. The President could not veto such a bill since his Secretary of the Treasury has recommended it. If it is thought expedient to lay an import duty on ships, as Mr. Sherman suggests, similar to the import duties on foreign goods, the country will not complain unless the duty should be so high as to defeat the purpose of the bill. Such an act of legislation would commend the democratic party to public favor, as a bold and progressive party willing to assume the responsibility of repealing antiquated and obstructive laws, however venerable by age or strongly fortified by prejudice. Such an act would be a powerful appeal to national pride and interest. It would lead to the rebuilding of our prostrate navigation, and would in a few years put us where we were when the democratic party went out of power in 1861—in the front rank of maritime Powers.

The New York 'Herald' of the 9th inst. contains an article headed "who pays the rent on Irish farms?" Whether the position it assumes, that a large proportion of the rents in Ireland has, of late years, been paid from America, is correct or not, we are not in a position to say, but it contains the following very high tribute to the affection and the generosity of the Irish in America: "Were it possible further to show the proportionate relation of the money thus sent to the amount actually earned by the senders, these figures would be, perhaps, more remarkable than those exhibiting the total of these contributions; for they would present a display almost without a parallel in the history of humanity, of generous self-sacrifice and of deep and untiring devotion to the sacred memories and affections of home. Most races of men seem a little shy of the friendships that become financial; but if there ever was a race of men who loved their relatives 'out of pocket,' it is certainly the Irish, as thus tested, through many and many a weary year of separation and exile."

The "Herald" goes to say:—"Without the help from America, which for twenty years has more or less veiled or distinguished the real financial condition of hundreds of thousands of families, there would have been a great crisis ere this. But the girl at service in America, or the boy, or two or three of them together, paid the rent year in and year out. If the rent was not more than ten pounds, one girl in a good place in the city could pay it, and have money to spare to contribute even more largely to the physical comfort of those over whose heads she was keeping a roof. Wages for girls have ranged in that period from five to fifteen dollars a month, and more than half of all earned went home. Ten and even twenty pounds a year has not been an uncommon sum to be sent home by one child. How much more liberally those who made ampler gains, poured their earnings into this

common channel it will never be possible to tell; but it may be estimated in the light of the consideration that Irish children never measured their gifts by what they might deem needed, but only by what they had."

The picture which the "Herald," in few touches, draws of the self-sacrificing family, and filial affection of the Irish men and women in humble positions is most touching.

The captain of the whaler Francis Palmer, who arrived here from the Arctic Ocean a week ago last Sunday, stated to those interested in the progress of the Jeannette that they ought to look out for the arrival of the whaler Mount Wallaston, as the captain of that bark had spoken the Jeannette in the Arctic seas and knew more of her than all the other whalers put together. Since then I have carefully watched every bulletin at the Merchants' Exchange, and now comes this evening the whaling bark Helen Mar, with the intelligence that the safety of the Mount Wallaston is not so certain. The Helen Mar left latitude 71 deg. 10 min., longitude 172 deg. west, on October 24 north of Herald Island, seeing that the winter's ice was then completely formed and that it would be with the utmost difficulty that any craft could get out of the Arctic.

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 intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscriptions that they may be forwarded to this office.
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For the present all intending subscribers or advertisers at Harbor Grace will please hand in their names to A. T. Drysdale, Esq.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD
"Honest Labor—our noblest heritage."
CARBONEAR, N. F., JAN. 8.

THE PAST YEAR.

Since our last issue, the year 1879 following in the course of its long line of predecessors, has glided into the deep and unfathomable recesses of the past, leaving naught to attest its existence, save the changes radical or partial in the destinies of nations, the triumphs and defeats of armies, and the joys and sorrows of communities or individuals which marked its track. Although viewed in the abstract, the year just past away, has not been remarkable for many of the startling and momentous events which lent a peculiar interest to the history of the last quarter of a century, still it has left upon its pages an impress, placing it in contrast by no means unfavorable with many of those embraced within the period referred to. Directing our mental vision to the other side of the Atlantic, we find that whilst in some of the countries of continental Europe, such for example as, the great and mighty empire of Russia, society has been completely convulsed by political agitation, the internal interests of others, although comparatively unaffected by local political influences, have still suffered seriously from the consequences of the depression so generally prevalent throughout the commercial world. Probably in no country in Europe, have the consequences of this depression been more keenly felt than in Great Britain, more especially in the manufacturing districts, where thousands of its population hitherto constantly and busily engaged in the various mills and manufactories, were thrown out of employment and consequently deprived of the only means

upon which they could depend for the support of themselves and their families. Fortunately however, throughout the past year, the favorable reaction which has set in, in business circles, has done much to ameliorate the condition of the working classes of Great Britain and it is most earnestly to be hoped, that the year upon which we have now entered will be attended with still more satisfactory results in the same direction. Returning to this side of the Atlantic, the operative populations of the United States and the various provinces of the Dominion having also during the early part of the past year, suffered much from the continuance of the depression referred to, in like manner, towards its conclusion began to experience the beneficent results arising from the increased impetus given to commercial and industrial enterprise in both countries a state of affairs which it is also to be hoped may continue during the present year on this side of the Atlantic. Coming nearer home, to "this Newfoundland of Ours," the past year which was not marked by any events of more than ordinary local interest was nevertheless one productive of comparatively successful results in the prosecution of our local industries. To commence with, the sealing voyage which in the past was such a source of wealth to our people generally, the results attendant upon this once important industry during the past spring, though upon the whole pretty generally satisfactory, were not of such a character as to confer any marked benefits upon that portion of our operative population engaged in the prosecution of this proverbially toilsome and hazardous enterprise. This latter fact, may however, in a great measure be attributed in our opinion to the manifest injury which has accrued to our sealing interests from the introduction of steam into an industry, which prior to that period, afforded a certain and highly remunerative field for the enterprise and energy of the hardy and adventurous sons of Terra Nova, thousands of whom from the innovation referred to, are now debarred from participation in the benefits of the voyage. With regard to the great staple industry of the colony, the cod fishery, owing to the boisterous weather prevalent during a great part of the season, the shore fishery on the whole, was anything but successful. The loss in this branch of our industries, was however considerably counterbalanced by the large measure of success attendant upon the Labrador voyage, which was considerably in excess of former years. Unfortunately however for the general interests, the low prices of our staple produces in foreign markets and the deficiency in the season's catch of herring on the Labrador coast, have in no small degree tended to render the results of the past year's fisheries less remunerative and satisfactory than was anticipated. It is satisfactory to know, that the Bank fishery, which under the fostering care of our local Executive has for late years, began to assume a position of prominence amongst the piscatorial industries of the colony, has during the past year, proved so successful in its results, as to give every hope of a still further outfit in the ensuing spring. Taking a general view of our colonial affairs, our fisheries, agricultural and mining industries and home manufactures, we have every reason to be thankful to an All Bounteous Providence, who within the past year has not only mercifully preserved us from the manifold calamities and misfortunes, which have visited other countries, but has also vouchsafed to bless the united efforts of our people, with a measure of success, contrasting favorably with that of more advanced and progressive communities. Entering upon the threshold of the new year, we would once more avail of the opportunity

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the 'Carbonear Herald'.
Sir,—
It is ten o'clock said Mathew—no more drinks to-night gentlemen—Mathew you adhere very closely to that clause in the Licence act remarked one of the individuals alluded to. Yes, I close at ten sharp said Mathew with a peasant twinkle in his eye Good night Mathew I wish you a merry Xmas. Same to you boys, same to you, and two young men of respectable appearance came out of Mathew's hall door being heated with three or four glasses of whiskey punch internally and provided with a flask of the same family disturber for external use. Good night Mr. Mc., cold night this—very cold indeed, remarked Mr. Mc. leaning forward on his walking-stick in the usual way, bringing the centre of gravity to bear upon the point, if there was any gravit about him beyond the nasal organs. The elements are very high to-night, I think the wind must be from the N. N. W, remarked our nothing guardian, we are not going to discuss the exact point from which the wind blows, neither are we going to ascertain the night of the elements, but will you have a drop of this whiskey Mr. Mc. its from the famous distillery I often hear you speak of. Mr. Mc turned quickly to the right and left in quick turn, and satisfying himself there was no one within the circle of 360°, like to make any just or unjust remark he swallowed down just a wee drop of whiskey, wishing us a merry Xmas &c. On our way further east, we met a jovial company of five men, there were three captains a cooper and a blacksmith, discussing Hydraulic pressure in a very scientific manner, especially the worker of iron. They parted company in a very social manner, wishing each other the compliments of the season. We hove up to the lee of the Grocers shop and emptied the flask. We then proceeded eastward, until we came to the part of the road where it narrowed very suddenly. On the one side was seated on some old rubbish, coal dust and clinkers, two old women dressed in the habiliments of beggars the Johnstones, every person knows who the Johnstones are. They hoisted signals of distress, we bore down on them and enquired their wants, they said they were short of provisions with most of their standing rigging out of repair we gave them 25 cents each and were in the act of leaving when the following words reached our ears: 'I say never—never fool, mare, prospero lower than ever, D—n yes d—n, we ordered the old dames to clear out of such a locality as it was worse than Billingsgate. At this time we were making 88, and in forming one of the curves went backward into the old traders door. Not a drop was the reply to my friends question, never kept it

portunity to tender our sincere and heartfelt acknowledgements to our numerous friends, patrons and subscribers, for the very kind and liberal countenance, favor and support which they have so generously accorded the "Herald" since its establishment in this community. In doing so, we would however, make especial reference to those esteemed contributors, whose valued correspondence and original poetry, have from time to time rendered the columns of the "Herald," more than ordinarily interesting to its readers. To the above mentioned, as to all those kind friends who have in any way aided us by their disinterested and generous co-operation, we feel much indebted for the success which has so far attended our journalistic efforts and to a continuance of the same invaluable assistance do we look for the permanency and increased utility of this journal.

To our brethren of the press we most heartily reciprocate their good wishes for our success hoping we may all participate in the same, in a manner satisfactory in every way to journalistic interests generally. Whilst returning special thanks to our worthy contemporary of the "Morning Chronicle," for the highly complimentary reference which he has been pleased to make to the Editorial management of the Carbonear HERALD, we would at the same time avail of the opportunity, to disclaim upon our part, any participation in the unworthy imputation of jealousy, in our opinion so unjustifiably hurled against the entire press of the colony, with two or three exceptions. In fact the only cause of complaint we have against the "Chronicle" is, with regard to the irregularity in the receipt of its various issues, which like "angels visits," are "few and far between."

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and you ought to know it. Perhaps I know too well a little more than I am prepared to say at present, cold night? says the trader, very cold indeed said we and moved on to the eastward going over a large quantity of ground compared with the distance made good, we just got in longitude of the Old Church lane, we saw a large lot of people and to avoid collision we turned up north and slept in the old mission house all night.
C. D. & X. Y.

To THE EDITOR OF "CARBONEAR HERALD,"

DEAR SIR,—

Since we find that all the leading men of the capital are up in arms and fighting for the grand cause of Temperance, with the determination that right must and will prevail, let us then hope that the good example of the soldiers of happiness may effectually extend to all parts of our Island, let us not only hope, but let us also, to the best of our ability, swell the ranks of that army which is being organized, and which bids fair to conquer the greatest enemy of man, for it is the devil. Let us, if not actually engaged in the conflict, sympathize with the movement and wish it success, and an early victory will be the result. Let us before the battle, is over immortalize our names on the battle field, and there earn distinction in a prominent part of the fight at the hour of 'Total Prohibition.'

Then march you on, brave fellows, the time is now at hand,
When all available force, is invited to join the band.
To the battle field, then onward, dont you hear the file and drums
'Tis the call for you, brave soldiers, to crush the cursed rum.
Then let onward be our motto, what is there now to fear?
And the widows and the orphans, will help us with their prayers,
'With right and might to aid us too;
'We cannot fail to prove true blue.'
And when homeward returning with the laurels we've won,
Poor orphans and widows, will hail brother and son—
Who fought for their freedom and gained in the fight.
The greatest of blessings now crowned with delight.
Then success to the crusaders, for in this noble cause,
They shall ever be entitled to the greatest applause.
Finally let us not be afraid or ashamed to show allegiance to the king and generals of the army, having for its object, the welfare and happiness of our country and our people, particularly that of the poor and afflicted, who in so many instances have been deprived of even the common necessaries of life, and reduced to utter degradation by the cursed rum.
On behalf of poor widows and orphans.
I beg to subscribe myself,
Respectfully
A RECRUIT.

A Trip to the Dominion.

No. 8.

Amongst the leading mills and factories in the immediate vicinity of Ottawa, at the time of my visit, I may mention those of Messrs. Eddy and others at the Chaudiere in the western suburbs, of Allan & Gilmore, on the opposite bank of the river nearly east of the Parliament Buildings. This last mentioned most magnificent establishment, one of the most extensive on this side of the Atlantic, and fitted up throughout, with the latest and most improved engines and machinery, I had the pleasure of visiting, prior to my departure from Ottawa. The number of logs which pass through this mill in the course of the season, amounting, as I learned from the principal engineer, to about one million, the employees in the various departments being about two hundred. This most valuable and important local industry, the leading source of employment to the people of the surrounding neighbourhood, and was completely destroyed by fire within forty-eight hours from the time of my visit, its destruction being supposed to be the work of an incendiary. In addition to the mills and factories referred to these were various furniture manufactories and other sources of local industry, located in different quarters of the city. Irrespective of the public buildings and various institutions of the city of Ottawa and its vicinity, the truly beautiful natural scenery of the surrounding country presents features peculiarly interesting to the artist or the tourist. Prominent amongst the natural beauties of Ottawa are the magnificent falls of the Chaudiere and the Rideau, the former a most picturesque cataract at the western end of the city, formed by the waters of the Ottawa, which at a distance of about two hundred yards above Suspension Bridge are precipitated over a ledge of rock about eighty feet in height, into the seething caudron beneath, the spray from which, like so many myriad prisms, glittering in the sunshine with all the varied hues of the rainbow present a really beautiful spectacle to the enraptured gaze of the beholder. When first seen by me, amid all the disadvantageous surroundings of the season, with a temperature of thirty degrees below zero, the Ottawa above and below the falls, firmly locked in the icy grasp of winter, the pic-

ture, present cascade, as came tumbling down its grand sufficient to the east from the Rideau formed by with the half a mile and at a river, like ties its most favorite the tourist view of the side of the Nor are the which attending O loves to varied an scenery w
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