

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

A ND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
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E. J. BRENNAN,
Herald Office, Water St,
Carbonear, Nfld

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW LANDING

Ex Lady Bird and Harriet from New York.

- 100 Barrels Choice F M PORK,
- 50 Barrels LARD,
- 50 Barrels Packet BEEF
- 44 Half-brils ditto ditto
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JOHN SKINNER,

Manufacturer of
Monuments, Tombs, Grave stones, Counter Tops, and Table Tops, &c.

All orders in the above line executed with neatness and despatch from the latest English and American designs

AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for favours informs his friends and the trade, that he continues to manage the Collection of Debts due by persons residing in Conception Bay District, Newfoundland. Security for future payment taken by mortgage on property or otherwise, olding commissions as Notary Public Commissioner Supreme Court, and Land Surveyor, business under these heads carefully attended to. Plans of Land taken.

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A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,

Notary Public,
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ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.

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ON the Security of Valuable FREEHOLD PROPERTY
—consisting of—

HOUSES, GARDENS, MEADOWS, &c.

At Heart's Content, now occupied by employees of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, as tenants,

A LOAN OF £220

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For further particulars apply to
J. H. BOONE,
Solicitor for Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kidneys and Bowls, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females. The OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it is no equal.

BEWARE OF AMERICAN COUNTERFEITS

I most respectfully take leave to call the attention of the Public generally to the fact, that certain Houses in New York are sending to many parts of the globe SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of my Pills and Ointment. These frauds bears on their labels some address in New York.

I do not allow my medicines to be sold in any part of the United States. I have no Agents there. My Medicines are only made by me, at 533 Oxford Street London.

In the books of directions affixed to the spurious make is a caution, warning the Public against being deceived by counterfeits. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeits they pretend to denounce.

These counterfeits are purchased by unprincipled Vendors at one half the price of my Pills and Ointment, and are sold to you as my genuine edicines.

I most earnestly appeal to that sense of justice which I feel sure I may venture upon asking from all honorable persons, to assist me, and the Public, as far as may lie in their power, in denouncing this shameful Fraud.

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine Medicines, bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON" engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON where alone they are manufactured. Holloway's Pills and Ointment bearing any other address are counterfeits.

The Trade Marks of these Medicines are registered in Ottawa. Hence, any one throughout the British Possessions, who may keep the American Counterfeits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed **THOS HOLLOWAY**
533, Oxford Street, London.

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MEDICAL HALL,
HARBOR GRACE.

BROOKVILLE MILLS, HALL'S BAY.

Lumber of all kinds, always on hand and all orders either for large or small quantities attended to with punctuality and despatch.

All orders to be addressed to,
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Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay

JOHN CASEY,

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Harbor Grace,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE)

All orders in the above line promptly attended to.

GUNN & CO.,

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Vessels repaired on the Marine Railway promptly, and at reasonable rates.

Experienced Workmen Employed and First-Class Material Used.

REFERENCES:
Captain Ramerton Captain Joyce,
Carbonear Master Edward Joyce,

NEWS PER MAIL.

THE HARVEST OF THE YEAR.—For some 20 years past M. Estienne, of Marseilles, has published an annual volume of between 500 and 600 pages, giving a history of the harvest in the various corn-growing countries. For this year's volume reports on the harvest have been collected by Mr. Henry F. Moore from every county in Great Britain, and these he has forwarded, together with an introductory summary. After dealing with the weather of the past few weeks, and its influence on the harvest, he makes the following remarks on the crops of the year:—"The hay crop may be put down for the whole country as decidedly under average and badly got. In many of the southern and south-western counties the exceptions of this rule are numerous, and over large tracts of country heavy crops of hay have been well saved which I have seen clovers so heavy as to render cutting by machine simply impossible. In the Midlands and especially the West Midlands, the hay-making season is even worse than last year, and men who have been able to save the whole of their clover hay have been lucky indeed. In Essex much hay has been spoiled, and the cutting has been delayed considerably by the rains so much so, that this of itself would deteriorate the quality. In the northern counties the story is the same, and in Scotland the reports speak of light crops badly got. In regard to the cereals, there is again a disappointing story to tell:—"Wheat, in addition to being a smaller acreage of the past ten years—i. e. since 1859. That is to say, the crop will be better than last year's by about 20 per cent.; which means that we shall obtain from 2 million qrs. to 2½ million qrs. more from our own fields than was the case last year, but the improvement over last year will be greater than these figures show at the first glance. Last year our wheat crop produced only 7,600,000 qrs. but a very large proportion of this was of such inferior quality that it was scarcely worth selling to the market, and during last Autumn foreign wheat was making from 10s. to 20s. a quarter more than the home-grown produce. This improvement over last year will not be only the increase in quantity, but also in quality, and this of itself will mean an increase in the price received for that produce. This opinion is formed, not only from the reports he has received, but also from personal observation during the past three weeks in Hampshire and Wiltshire, in Essex and Norfolk in Cumberland and in Yorkshire, together with the views he has had while traveling through those districts:—"The barley crop bids fair to be a good average in most parts of the country, and with this crop, as with wheat, "barley will be abundant. Ears are heavy everywhere, and from north, south, east, and west the reports speak of the grain ripening a good colour. Oats will be generally poor and slightly under average, the long continuance of dry weather in May having told severely upon them. The late rains have greatly improved the root crops, turnips and swedes especially, and if only the fly keeps off there is every prospect of enormous crops."

ERUPTION OF FUEGO.

A letter from San Jose de Guatemala, dated the second of July, to the Panam Star and Herald says:—"At 3 a. m. on the 29th of June the volcano Fuego suddenly became active, throwing out vast showers of fire and cinders, with great darts of flame shooting up from 2500 ft. above the mouth of the crater. The whole country to the east and south was magnificently illuminated. At 3.40 a. m. two streams of lava could be seen running down the sides of the volcano, one to the south and east, the other to the westward. Dense masses of steam and smoke rose from the courses of the lava streams, as the shrubbery and foliage were burnt. The river Guacacate rose suddenly, and its waters were quite warm. Fuego continued to belch fire until daylight, by which time the whole northern horizon, looking from San Jose, was dark with the smoke from the volcano. The lava streams continued in view until 4.30 a. m. The first grand column of fire rose a least 5000 ft. in height and smothered, and then the top, expanding, opened out like umbrellas, the spire discharging like those from a brilliant rocket. The pulsations of flame during the first two hours of the eruption were about 50 seconds apart, strong and regular. The eruption was less active until, at 7.20 p.m. on the 1st of July, a column of flame rose to a height probably of 1500 ft. or more. At the hour of writing Fuego smokes away steadily."

THE TAY-BRIDGES.—The operations for the raising of the fallen girders of the Tay-bridges have now been completed without accident. All the girders and pillars have been removed. About 6,000 tons of iron have been recovered and beached at Broughty ferry and Layport. The work was entrusted to Mr. Waddell, contractor, Edinburgh, and was supervised by Mr. Arnott, who has accomplished it in about five months. The costs will be from £10,000 to £12,000, but a considerable proportion of this expenditure will be met by the sale of the iron.

A FORTY DAY'S FAST.—Dr. Tanner's fast is paralleled by that of a woman, Cicely Edgway, as recorded in judicial records. A writer in Saturday Night, a forgotten magazine belonging to the early part of the present century, but full of curious matter, states that the circumstances of this fast are thus mentioned in "an old work containing the reports of many extraordinary trials." In the 31st year of the reign of that glorious Prince Edward III., and that of our Lord 1347, there was one Cicely de Rulghway, or Rugewa, indicted for the murder of her husband but, he refusing to plead and continuing mute, notwithstanding all the arguments and threats the Judges could use to her, they adjudged her at last to fast 40 days together in close prison without any meat or drink. This she actually did. For proof of this extraordinary abstinence I shall produce a translation of the record lodged in the Tower, which runs thus:—"The King, to all bailiffs and others his liege subjects to whom these presents come, &c. greeting. Be it known, that Cicely, who was the wife of John Ryge-way, was lately indicted for the murder of the said John, her husband, and brought to her trial for the same before our beloved and faithful Henry Grove and his brother Judges at Nottingham, but that, continuing mute and refusing to plead to the same indictment, she was sentenced to be committed to close custody, without any victuals or drink, for the space of 40 days, which she miraculously and even contrary to the course of human nature, went through, as we are well and fully assured from persons of undoubted credit. We do, therefore, for that reason and from a principle of piety to the glory of God, and of the blessed Virgin His mother, by whom it is thought this was wrought, out of our special grace and favour pardon the said Cicely from the further execution of the sentence upon her, and our will and pleasure is that she be freed from her said prison, and no further trouble given her upon the account of the said sentence, &c.—In witness whereof, &c."

A return has been made to the house of Commons of the numbers killed or dead of disease or invalided in each of the three arms operating beyond the Indus in the late campaign in Afghanistan (1878-79), from the date of the advance beyond our frontier into the Khyber Pass up to the return across the Indus of the regiments ordered back at the close of the operations in the field. The numbers are given per regiment, troop, and battery, and the casualties of the three armies appear separately. The abstract at the close shows that eight European and two native officers were killed in action, and two European officers died of their wounds; 14 European and 21 native officers died of disease; 62 European and 43 native officers were invalided. Total casualties among officers—European, 85; natives, 65. Among the British troops 17 men were killed in action, three died of their wounds, 315 of disease, an 11,176 were invalided—total, 1,511. Among the native troops 75 were killed in action, 23 died of their wounds, 1,129 of disease, and 1,586 were invalided—total, 2,813. The grand total of casualties among men was thus 4,324; including officers too, 4,476.

The Neufe Freie Presse has published a very remarkable letter from Constantinople which gives full details of new atrocities committed by the Bulgarians. Towards the end of last month a band of emigrants, numbering 420 persons, all Mahomedans, were encamped at a spot a little distance from Palanka, about an hour and a half's journey from the frontier. Just as night was beginning to fall

a party of six men appeared and demanded the horse of the emigrants. The latter naturally refused to give them up whereupon the Bulgarians retired. They, however, soon returned with a large band of their fellow-countrymen armed with guns, revolvers, and swords, who destroyed and pillaged the camp. For some time the emigrants offered resistance, but when the intruders began to insist that their women they attacked them, and after some time the Bulgarians took to flight. The emigrants lost in all ten killed and one wounded, and were deprived of all their goods as well as twelve horses and six oxen. The Porte has issued a Note to its representatives abroad charging them to make known the facts of the case to the Governments to which they are accredited.

MR GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Owing to the great progress which he made towards regaining health and strength between Sunday and Monday morning, and taking advantage of the exceedingly fine weather, Mr Gladstone decided to commence his visit to the Dean of Windsor at Windsor on Monday. So little was known of the Premier's intention to quit his residence, that when at 4.35 he drove off in his carriage, accompanied by Mrs Gladstone, from the door opening on to the Horse Guards parade ground not half a dozen persons were in the vicinity. Mr Gladstone walked unassisted to his carriage, but although looking by no means so vigorous as he did prior to his illness, his feebleness was apparent from the fact that he leaned heavily on a stick which he carried on the way to Paddington those who recognised the Premier's Minister driving in an open carriage raised their hats in salutation, which was returned in each case. At Paddington Mr Hart, station superintendent, conducted Mr and Mrs Gladstone to a saloon carriage which had been attached to the five o'clock West of England express, and which was with the ordinary Windsor train slipped at Rotherham. Many persons on the crowded platform at Paddington identified the distinguished statesman, but there was no attempt at the slightest demonstration. On arriving at Windsor a though the fact of Mr Gladstone's coming had been kept secret, there was a considerable crowd in waiting, consisting mostly of ladies. Here again there was an entire absence of expression of public sentiment, Mr Gladstone merely acknowledged the bowing of the gentlemen. The Premier seemed in no way fatigued by the journey. On the contrary, he walked to the carriage of the Dean of Windsor unaided even by the stick which he used on quitting his house. Entering the carriage with Mrs Gladstone, the party were driven straight to the Deanery. It is understood that from his last visit Dr. Clark does not deem it necessary to make any further calls on his patient, the only thing needed now for his complete restoration to health being absolute rest and change.

AN IMITATOR OF CHARLES PEACE.

The chemist Montague, on remand for burglary at Maze Hill, Greenwich, would appear to have carried on an extensive system of house-breaking, the range of his operations being that selected by Peace, the Blackheath burglar, but whilst Peace directed his attention to entering houses by night, Montague, so far as has come to the knowledge of the police, has selected residences the occupants of which have left home for the seaside, the Continent, and elsewhere, with no one to look after the property. The accused is of gentlemanly appearance, with drooping moustache, and hair parted in the centre; his wife, who is charged with being concerned with him in the burglaries, and was liberated by Mr Balguy on her mother's recognisances in £50, looks a lady, and is fashionably attired in black silk. They have one child a boy about three years of age, who was with the mother at the Court on Monday. They formerly lived in Ashburnham Road, Greenwich, and about six weeks ago took an elegantly furnished house, Monmouth Cottage, Blackheath Road, the road leading from Deptford Bridge to Blackheath where they lived with one servant. The burglaries with which Montague will be charged, and from which property found at his house has been identified, are those at Mr Mason's, drawing master at Christ's Hospital, Maze Hill, Greenwich; Miss Vang's, St. Thomas's Terrace, Charlton; and Captain Potts', James Grove, Lewisham; but a large quantity of property yet unclaimed is in the hands of the police. A room at Blackheath Road Police Station is filled with dresses, ribbons, jewellery, and numerous other costly articles, and about a cartload has yet to be removed from Monmouth Cottage. At the examination on Monday Montague declined to cross-examine the witnesses, and appeared to take his position coolly, his only anxiety being to assure the Magistrate that his wife was innocent. The case is in the hands of Inspector Phillips

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