THE CARBONEAR HERALD,
AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
Is Printed and Published from the Office, west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every THURSDAY MORNING.

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Advertising Rates.

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Parties at St. John's having business transactions with the "Herald," may communicate directly with

J. A. ROCHFORT,
Editor, St. John's

All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and Publisher,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct al disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kidneys and Bowls, and are invaluabe in 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.

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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 be 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 ven ure upon asking from all honorable persons, to asist 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, OXFOR 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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AGENCY CARD.

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Inquiries made—questions answered All business considered confidential. No greater publicity then necessary given to any matter.

The proprietor of any newspapers copying this card will have his newspaper bills collected as payment for yearly insertions in the paper and copy paper sent to my address.

G. W. R. HIERLIHY.
Bay Roberts.

A CARD.

T. W. SPRY,
Notary Public,
"EXPRESS" BUILDINGS,
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

NOTICE

The Saving's Bank will henceforth be open to depositors upon every day of the week at the usual hours.

Saving's Bank, Athanaeum Building, 20th April, 1880.

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AT
THOMPSONS'
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REFERENCES:
Captain Pamertor Captain Joyce
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REVERIES OF A MAIDEN LIFE.

SIXTEEN YEARS OLD.—I wonder if evey young lady forms as many plans for the future as I do, and such pleasant plans too. It seems to me one need live only to be happy. I shall soon leave school then I intend to read a great deal, and study housekeeping, so that when I am married I may make a pleasant home for my husband.

NINETEEN YEARS OLD.—Two winters in society! Well, I have learned one thing. I find that the world views me as neither handsome, rich, nor entertaining; consequently I am not of much importance, which is not a very pleasant discovery; but I am sure I have a mind and a heart What am I to do with then?

TWENTY-THREE YEARS OLD.—I am no longer happy; the spirit of unrest has taken hold of me. How can I live this weary life of inanity? I try to neglect no household duty, but we have plenty of servants to do all the work. A woman's lot is a sad one; she is told "her nob est station is a retreat." O that I were a man, that I might be active, were it but in money-making! I an not good enough to live a wholy benevolent life; yet I want occupation. I have no desire to go to party after party, as many a young lady does, hoping to find a husband. The whole system of society is degrading to woman. It seems to me it would be better to offer proposals of marriage openly to gentlemen than to use the manoeuvres that are now practised—that is, if a woman must be married Must she, in order to be happy? I do not know.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS OLD.— How the years glide on, marked by many events and experiences; but my mind is still uncertain about life. many women in my place would have married M. B., for he loved me, plain and unattractive a I am, but though he was worthy of a better woman than myself, I surely did not love him as a wife would love her husband. The few men who have happened to care for me I have not fancied, and so I will be an old maid. But what shal I live for? What shall I do to be happy.

THIRTY FIVE YEARS OLD.—A faint gleam of light seems to shine upon path- a fheling of the truth that our life here is a probation; that "enjoyment, and not sorrow, is our destined end or way." I have all my life been seeking after happiness—earthly happiness; but now I feel a degree of willingness to receive every event, whether joyful or sad, as sent by an All-wise Creator. With the willingness comes a strange feeling of strange contentment. What matters a little more or less of a transitory earthly pleasure? The greatest amount of comfort in life is secured by being alive to the blessings that we receive day by day appreciating the blessing of our lot, not envying others. The education of girls is very cruel; they are obliged to learn wisdom by sad experience. Why cannot they fitted, as far as possible, to bear life under any aspect? Instead of teaching them that the only happy state for woman is that of wife and mother, let them grow up with the idea that marriage is an accident in life, sometimes a sad one. Either they should be educated in this way, or the opportunities of marriage should be as free to woman as to man. Why could not parents invite gentlemen to their houses with the avowed object selecting suitable husbands and daughters? Many a worthy man would gain a wife to whom he would never dared to aspire. Why should it be thought more immodest for a girl to show an innocent preference for the society of a gentleman such preference founded on true admiration and respect- than for her to love and marry a man merely out of gratitude for his fancying her? woman only felt the certainty that they could marry if they choose, half the foibles of their character —such as vanity and jealously—would be lessened. Their aims in life would be nobler; they would better daughters and sisters, and better members of society, and should they marry, better wives.

WRECKING IN ORKNEY.

Our Kirkwall correspondeut writes:—In Orkney wrecking is still carried on to some evten, and the people living in outlying districts think that there is nothing illegal or immoral in plundering or stealing from a wreck any more than smuggling gin and tobacco, when the Customs officials are at a safe distance. According to information received at Kirkwall it appears that at the wreck of the barque Poolscar, of Liverpool, in the parish of Holm, about a dozen miles from the country town, these plundering operations have been conducted on a most extensive scale. Coils of rope. spars ship fittings, srores, and other materiae have been carried off wholesale. So thoroughly had the vessel been rifled, that at the sale there was not so much exposed as a tin of meat, pot of paint, ship's compass, clock or any of the other small odds and ends generally sold on such occasion. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that the ship was only o few days out, and had therefore to be well provided with. stores for a voyage to America. The legs of the cabin table have been sawn across close to the floor, and the table bocily carried away. Cases of wine formed part of the cargo and several of these have been fished up by the wreckers and appropriated. On Sunday a couple boats from a neighbouring Island, were seen to arrive near the scene of the wreck, and after loading up cargoes of wood and materidl, set sail for home. At this time there were two men stationed at the wreck as watchman, but the boats were not observed by them and. it is supposed that they had secured theis cargoes from caves in which the wreckage had been previously cancealed. Even wreckers stole from wreckers. The barque's hold was sull of water. and one man while engaged with a hook and line fishing for wine cases, picked up a box of German toys. These he did not consider valuable enough, and laid to one side until something better was hooked; but on looking rounk shortly afterwards the box had vaished. Another tok a burden of preserved meat home with him and deposited it for safe keeping on the top of a square wooden bed. A neighbour, however, who had observed his movements, followen him into the house, and the bed standing between the kitchen and the door, he found no difficulty in appropriating the tin. Lots of the bottles of wine have been built in peat stacks fog concealment. Although the folks have stolen in this wholesale manner from the wreck and from each other of wrecked material, an ordinary case of theft is scarcely ever reported. Apparent y they still held by the old principle that a wreck is a gift rrom Providence and that each should fight for his own hand. the most effective cure would be a sharp punishment by the authorities.

THE LATE MR TOM TAYLOR.—Mr Tom Taylor, the editor of Punch who died suddently on Monday, was author of nearly a hundred dramatic pieces, a tenth of them being adaptations from French dlays or novels. He was born at Sunderland in 1817, was educated at the Grange School, and went through twe sessions at Glascow University, in the course of which he received three gold medals and several other prizes. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Nov., 1845, and went the Northern circuit until his appointment to the Assistant Secretaryship of the Board of Health in March 1850, and on the reconstruction of that Board in 1854 he was appointed secretary at a salary of £1000 per annum. When the Board was abolished and its fauction were transferred to the Local Government Act Office, a deparment of the Home Office, Mr Taylor was made secretary of that department, which is charged with the execution of the important duties devolving on the Home Secretary under the Sanitary Act of 1866. In 1872 the functions of the Local Government Board. Taylor's office was subsequently abolished, and he retired on a pension from public imployments after 21 years servicea He afterwards undertook the editorship of Punch. His last play, and one of the most successful, turns on tha very dramatic story of Lord and Lady Clancurty, as told by Macaulay. Amongst his most successful earlier comedies may be mentioned, 'Still Waters run Deep," "Victims," "An Unequal Match," "The Contested Election," "The Overland Route,' and the "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

A SCENE IN A CHURCH.

The New York Herold reports a case which ought to have a special interest for, and will, perhaps, carry a warning to, ministers who are in the habit of preaching 'sensational sermons." The Rev. Mr Harcourt, minister of the Metholist Trinity Church in Jersey City, is acustomed, it seems, ta take up the current topics of the day, and make them the texts of his Sunday, evening sermon. The other day the Narragansett steamship, with three or four hundred souls on board came into collision with another steamer, and there was great loo of life. This was a "current topic" after Mr Harcourt own heart, and by way of improving the occasion he announced as his Sunday evening subjebt, "Lessons from the Narragansett Slaughter." He took for ois text, "A voice was heard in Ramab, lrmentation and better weeping; Rachel weeping for her children refused to be comforted for her children, because they were not." It was a fertile passage and it might have been made the theme of a powerful sermon. The sermon, in fact, was poweaful, if barrowing pictures of the awful agonies of death are proofs of power; but the effect oft he highly-coloured discourse was slightly marred by the awkward interruption which eame in at the most impressive portion. For, as it haphened, the captain of the Narragansett had gone to the church to hear what lessons might be derived from the disastea, and as the preacher increased in fervonr in his description of the scene, he who dad been a chief actor in the scene naturally grew excited. Presently Mr Harcourt dropped his vived word-painting to come to come to judging. He could not hall the conlision an accident. he srid and probably he was right. It was, he went on to sty, 'a slaughter caused by the carelesseess or incompetence of one or both captains of the steamboats," and from all he had heard or "read in the papers" he pronounced the officers and the crew to be "the most cowardiy tse of men that ever manned a boat." This was to much for Captain Young of the Narragansett. He, so the reports rund, leaned forward in his pew, and said, "in a deep, sepulchral voice "You're a liar." "Then, drawing back,"—we are still still quoting—"and pausing for a moment as if in doubt whether the preacher heard him, as he showed no sighn of recognition, he leaned forward a second time and exclaimed again, 'You're a liar.' The paculiar tone of captain's voice, as it it were smothered by the deep sense of his indignation, prevented it from being heard by the congregation, generally and the preacher went on as if nothing had occurred." But the preacher heard it clearly, for when he had finished his sermon he offered up a prayer, in which he prayed for the man who had so far forgotten himself in the house of the Lord, and hoped that his heart might be changed by the Spirit to a better life. It was held, however, that it was not sufficient to commit Captain Young to the charge of the Spirit. At the close of the service he was taken away to the police court, and the next morning was brought before the magistrate. On his behalf it was contended that he had a right to resert the imputation made upon him from the pulpit, and with this view, while reprobating the language the captain had used, the justice was disposed to agree. It was to be regretted, said the Jersey City Solon, that the captain should so far have forgotton himself as to make such a remark, but the provocation he received was enough to arouse him. He was admonished to kce better control over the unruly member, and was teen discharged.

AMERICAN CATTLE AND MEAT IMPORTS AT GLASGOW.

The landing per States and Canadian steamers during the past month have again been very extensive. Of live cattle there were 3444 oxen and 1091 sheep and increase as contrasted with the landings in June, 1879, of 2359 of the former, but a decrease of 1313 of the latter. Also received dead fresh meats 8014 quarters beef and 1874 carcases mutton an increase of 3377 quarters (equal to 844 oxen) and 622 carcases. The month's imports are thus about 150 per cent. greater in live and dead oxen, and 17 per cent. smaller in sheep and carcases, than that of the corresponding month. For the half-year the landings aggregat 9270 live oxen and 55 770 quarters fresh beef (equal to 13,942 oxen), whilg for the first half of last year the aggregates were 1993 and 38,800 querters (equal to 9700 cattle). There has thus been an increase this six months of fully 100 per bent. on the joint imports of life and dead cattle. Of sheep there were received during the half-year 4656 live and 13 801 dead—an increase of 428 lives, 5822 dead sheep, or jointly of fully 50 per cent. over that of 1879. Of preserved or tinned meats there were 1351 boxes on the month's landings but an increase of 3530 boxes on the half-year's. There were also received of cured meats 3300 boxes —bacon, a decrease of 1300 boxes; 228 barrels pork—an increase of 158 barrels; 1485 tierces salt beef—an increase of 464 tierces, as contrasted with receipts in June last year. On the half-years landings there is a decrease of 24 000 boxes bacon, an increase of 1300 barrels pork, an increase of 8100 tierces beef, and a decrease 17 hhds. hams. The daily produce imports were much better than on any previous month this year, but still the aggregate is considerably under that of previous half-years. During the month there were 20,000 tubs better and 48108 boxes cheese—a decrease of 7500 tubs, but an increase of 42,200 boxes. On the six months, however, the aggregate of 68,000 tubs butter and 85,5000 boxes cheese shows a decrease of 31,000 tubs and 48;000 boxes as contasted with that of the corresponding six months in 1879. The landingt of lard and tallow aggregate 4640 tierces for the month, and 27 380, tierces for the six months—an increase of 900 and 10,770 tierces respectively.

THE CLAIMANT AND THE WRIT.

The day on which the judges' decision on the claimant's writ of error becaese known to the authorities of her majesty's Convict Prison at Portsea, he was taken out of "orders." For several months previously he had been in "preparatory orders" for discharge, that is, he was allowed to grow his hair, beard, and moustache at pleasure, so as to be in readiness for discharge, should the legal proceedings terminate in his favour. For the prison authorities, on the discharge of a prisoner, with commendable