

THE CARBONEAR HERALD, AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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THE CARBONEAR HERALD

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All communications to be addressed to the Editor, Proprietor and Publisher,

J. A. ROCHFORD, Herald Office, Water St., Carbonear, Nfld.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P. JORDAN & SONS.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT,

222 Water Street, St. John's.

Importers of British and Foreign Manufactured GOODS.

Always on hand a large supply of

CLOTHING

Made up under their own inspection, which they can

SELL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Also a large assortment of LEATHERWARE and other GOODS

All orders in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT shall receive best attention and be made in any STYLE required and at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

No. 4. 2m.

ST. JOHN'S, No. 1

MARBLE WORKS

THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,

ROBERT A. MACKIM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces, Hall and Centre Tables, &c.

He has on hand a large assortment of Italian and other Marble, and is now prepared to execute all orders in his line.

N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any other part of the Provinces or the United States

SEWING MACHINES

Just arrived per "Nova Scotian," from Liverpool, A CHOICE LOT OF

Sewing Machines,

HAND AND FOOT, BRADBURY'S FAMILY SINGER, BRADBURY'S WELLINGTON, BRADBURY'S BEATRICE, &c., &c.

All which are offered at a large reduction for CASH.

Send for Catalogue now ready.

F. W. BOWDEN,

Bowden's Sewing Machine Depot, St. John's, Nfld.

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, McKAM, CURTIS & Co., Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

FOR 1880 FISHERIES.

We are prepared to supply to any extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our STANDARD NETS for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Roped, Corked and Leadad in the most approved manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co., Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST OPENED.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, (Opposite the Public Wharf.)

The Subscriber begs to inform the public of Carbonear that he has Just Opened the above Premises where he will keep on hand, a choice and well assorted stock of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, AT LOWEST PRICES POSSIBLE.

N. STEWART,

PROPRIETOR.

Harbor Grace, June 19nd, 1879.

CARD

JOHN A. ROCHFORD, NOTARY PUBLIC.

"Herald" Building, Water St., CARBONEAR, N.F.L.D.

Next Post & Telegraph Offices

All business transacted with punctuality and satisfaction.

May 2.

ANDREOLI'S Book & Novelty Store, HARBOR GRACE, 116-WATER STREET-116.

The Subscriber offers for sale

BOOKS

PICTURES,

LOOKING GLASSES,

CLOCKS, TIME PIECES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

Status, Picture Framing,

STATIONARY,

And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.

PICTURES framed to order.

CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.

Outport Orders strictly attended to

V. ANDREOLI.

Harbor Grace, Mar. 22nd, 1879.

THE WORLD RENOWNED GENUINE SINGER

Sewing Machines.

The best in the World. The most popular SEWING MACHINE ever made.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Machines.

You can get the Genuine Singer only at 172 Water Street, St. John's; for Cash or easy monthly payments.

The Trade Mark is on the arm of each Machine. The Singer Manufacturing Co. is in gilt letters on the top of the arm. Any Machine you can't find the above Trade Mark on is not a Genuine Singer.

Bickford Knitting Machines, Eureka, Clothes Ringer, Washing Machines, Plaiting Machines, Oil, Needles, and Attachments for all Sewing Machines on hand.

The Singer Manufacturing Co., New York, U. S.

M. F. SMYTH,

Sole Agent for Sewing Machines neatly repaired and warranted for two years.

Oct. 30.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, ROBERT CHURCH, of the City of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, Shoe-maker; hereby give notice that I have made application, under Sec. 13 Cap. 19, XIX Vic., for Letters Patent of the Island of Newfoundland on "Improvements in Boots," said improvements being applicable to "Tongue Boots," and consisting mainly in forming the leg, of a single piece of special pattern, with the seam in front.

ROBERT CHURCH

NEWS PER MAIL.

Explorations in Africa.

The Russian traveller, Dr. Junker, who has already made extensive explorations in the White Nile countries, is at present in Berlin, making preparations for a great expedition by way of Egypt to the Sudan and the Monbuttu country, where he intends to continue Dr. Schweinfurth's researches among the Niamniam cannibals and the Aeka dwarfs, and if possible cross the Walle River. Dr. Oscar Lenz, the explorer of the Ogowai, has again been sent out by the African Society at Berlin, to explore the extreme parts of Morocco there to become acquainted with Mohammedan manners and language and then then go on to the Sudan. He left Vienna last month for Tangiers. The French traveller, Soluillet, who recently failed in his attempt to reach Timbuctoo, will be sent out by the government to explore the Sahara between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth degrees of north latitude, in connection with the grand project for connecting the French colonies at the Senegal with Agades by an overland railroad. Dr. Emil Holub, who has just returned to Europe from seven years' explorations in South Africa, which took him to the Victoria Falls of the Zambesi and beyond that river, intends to form a new international expedition with twelve members of various nations for further explorations in Central Africa. The Germans on the west coast have accomplished some valuable work. Engineer Otto Schutta has returned to Berlin after a successful expedition, in the course of which he followed down the Cassai River, one of the Congo's great affluents, through unknown regions to the sixth degree of South latitude. He had penetrated within two days' march of the great cataracts when he was stopped by the native King Mai. The Bassain was the known by the Congo's old name, Zaire; the Sarkorra Lake was said to be near the fifth degree. The natives called it Muearuba and say its south shore is inhabited by dwarfs. Mr. Schutte went on to the Mwata Yanoo's capital, but here, like his predecessor Pogge, he was prevented from going further and had to return to Loanda. The German African Society has received no later news from its other explorers, Dr. Buehner, who has gone up the Quanza to take the German Emperor's presents to the Mwata Yanoo, and Major Mechow, who attempted to ascend the Quanza and return by the way of the Congo. Donald Mackenzie has succeeded at last in establishing his trading station near Cape July. He settled eighteen men in the wooden houses brought from England and set up near Fort Victoria, and has come back for more settlers and fresh supplies. Sheikh Mohammed Beyrout, the ruler of that district, is very friendly and desires to trade with the station. In the upper Nile regions the charge of the Egyptian ruler and Col. Gordon's abdication will necessitate a withdrawal of the far advanced posts and a change of southern frontier.

Romance of High Life.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 28.—A fashionable wedding was celebrated here to-day, around which clustered some romantic incidents illustrative of the old proverb about the course of true love. A few years ago Mr. Frank Brown, of Carroll county, whose estate adjoins that of his cousins, the late Miss Florence Patterson—Mme. Bonaparte's niece—was engaged to Miss M. R. Ridgely, a wealthy society belle. The engagement was, however, broken, and Miss Ridgely, while travelling in Europe, met Mr. Parsons a wealthy young Boston merchant. He became infatuated with her and they returned to Baltimore a few months later. After a brief engagement they were married and went to Europe on a wedding tour. About fifteen months after the marriage, however, Mr. Preston who had been in delicate

health, died of consumption. Besides her legal dower Mr. Preston left her nearly a million dollars in cash. Mrs. Preston brought the remains of her husband to Baltimore, and for the past two years has been living here in retirement. Recently she reappeared in society, and amongst her other admirers was Mr. Brown, her former fiance. He pressed his suit, and was rewarded to-day by her hand and heart. Mr. Brown is an ex-member of the Legislature, and has one of the finest imported stock farms in Maryland. He was the principal heir of Mrs. Brown, is only about twenty-five years of age and is beautiful and accomplished.

England's Great Talkers.

A curious tabular arrangement of the quantity of words uttered by distinguished statesmen has been published by one of the London press agencies, says the London Daily News. Statistics may be made to prove anything, amongst other things that Mr. Gladstone is the most popular public speaker at present living in England. Perhaps we need not go to statistics to demonstrate that; but the arithmetical argument is popular just now, and why should not we apply it to Mr. Gladstone if Professor Geddes applies it to Homer? The learned have taken of late to counting the words, and even the metrical feet, in the plays of Shakespeare and the poems of Homer? If the word "dog" for example, occurs sixty times in the "Iliad" and only thirty times in the "Odyssey," it is two to one, we are told, that the same poet did not write both of these epics. And if Mr. Gladstone speaks 215,000 words in seven years' oratory, which words have been telegraphed to the papers at a cost of £724, while Lord Beaconsfield has only uttered £458 worth, or 90,300 words, Mr. Gladstone it may be said, is nearly twice as much of a speaker as the Prime Minister. But this is the "quantitative estimate" which philosophy and common sense assure us is the easiest. It is not the man who talks longest is the most effective speaker; but, again, the man whose words are thought best worth reporting is certainly the best orator. There can be no doubt that Mr. Gladstone occupies this position. The statistics contains facts enough for working purposes. The tables cover the time from January 1, 1872, to Oct. 1, 1879, and thus neither Lord Beaconsfield, Mansion House speech nor the results of Mr. Gladstone's innings in Midlothian, can be added to the score. It must also be remembered, when we estimate the quantity of talk each orator has uttered, that the opposition is compelled to talk much more than the Ministry. The opposition have no weapons but their tongues; oratory is the only instrument by which they can influence events and public opinion. Ministers, on the other hand, are in possession of real power, and need not reply more than they please to their opponents.

A Federal Empire.

A federal government for England and her colonies is treated of by a prominent article in the current number of the London Westminster Review—one of those paper schemes without any possible chance of adoption, and valuable only as they show the drift of current discussion. Relegating local legislation to a Parliament sitting in each colony with one at London for the United Kingdom, this article proposes that a new Imperial House shall be constituted of 300 members 50 representing the colonies and the rest coming from England, Scotland and Ireland. To this body the management of federal affairs, including a common tariff, is committed. The last is the argument by which the reviewer hopes to persuade England to part with her individual power. The total value of imports into the colonies in 1875 was greater than that of the United States, and the revenue and trade per head were larger in the colonies than in the United Kingdom. Here the article suggests, is a source of future revenue which would make even the national debt of England a mere trifle.

A Raggicker's Will.

A few months ago David Leach, a miserly raggicker of Jersey City, died and left a small fortune, amounting to \$18,000. This he bequeathed in his will to the Queen of England. The professed heirs of Leach have begun proceedings with a view to breaking the will. In the Surrogate's Court of Hudson County, N. J., testimony was taken before Judges Garreston, Brinkerhoff and Fry in these proceedings. John Donnelly testified that he came to this country in Oct., 1863, and located in Crueble's alley, Jersey City, in the same house with Leach, whose business was to collect rags and other saleable refuse from ash barrels. The owner of the property ordered Leach to quit the house, because his stock was a nuisance. This exasperated Leach, and he after brought timent and, compelled the agent, who lived on the place to go away. The witness lived with Leach for several years, and in frequent conversations Leach informed the witness that he was a native of the county Donegal, Ireland, and that his father owned property in the country; also that he had a brother living in Brooklyn, and that his wife and children were dead. Mary J. Davis, who professes to be a niece of Leach, and is the principal claimant to the miser's money, testified that her father was a preacher, and that her mother's name was Rebecca Leach. She died a few hours after the witness's birth. Her mother had two brothers—David Leach emigrated to this country forty years ago. He was the witness said, the testator in this case. She often saw him, and the talked about the witness's mother. He told the witness that he and his wife couldn't live happily together, he being a Protestant and she a Catholic, and that his daughter had died in a hospital and his son had broken his neck in turning a somersault. Witness then produced several articles which the said Leach had given her.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—Referring to the Indian who murdered his wife and four children near Fort Saskatchewan and then ate them, a despatch says: On the way home Dr. Dawson of the Geological Survey, called at Fort Saskatchewan, where the Indian is incarcerated. He took a photograph of the cannibal and also of the bones of the victims. The Indian was captured by Col. Jarvis, of the Mounted Police, who, in shaking hands with him, slipped the hand-cuffs on before he had time to offer any resistance. He is described as a powerful Indian with a face bearing almost a maniacal expression. When the remains of the murdered family were found by Capt. Gagnon, it was discovered that the savage brute, not content with devouring the flesh, had actually gone so far as to break up the bones and make soup out of them, using the skull of one of the children to sup it with. The cannibal has been sentenced to be hanged, but has asked to be shot. Several cases of cannibalism are on record in that district, but none of them are recent date.

The American Gallows in 1879

The hangman's record for the past year shows that 101 men expiated their crimes on the gallows, an increase of five over that for the preceding year. Not a woman was hanged, the only one sentenced to death having been commuted. Two men suffered the death penalty by shooting, one in Utah and the other in Texas, the laws giving them the choice of death either on the scaffold or by the bullet. Eight were hanged for wife-murder, 7 for outrage, 4 for burglary, 1 for killing his stepdaughter and another for murdering his son. There were 8 double and 1 triple hangings. Four persons cheated the gallows by committing suicide before the day set for their execution. In the list of States in which the executions took place North Carolina and Texas lead off 12 each; Pennsylvania, 10; Oregon, 7; Virginia, 7; Georgia, 6; Arkansas, 6; California, 5; Missouri, 5; Indiana, 4; Vermont, 3; New York, 3; Alabama, 2; New Hampshire, 2; Tennessee, 2; Nebraska, 2; Louisiana, 2; Mississippi, 2; South Carolina, 2; and New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Colo-