

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol. 2.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, JULY 1st, 1880.

No. 6.

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.

Terms - - - \$3.00 Per Annum
(Payable half-yearly in advance.)

Advertising Rates.
Fifty cents per inch for first inser-
tion, one-third of the above for each
continuation. Standing Advertisements
inserted monthly, quarterly,
half-yearly or yearly on the most
reasonable terms.

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

J. A. ROCHFORD,
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.

NOW LANDING
Ex Lady Bird and Harriet from New
York.

- 100 Barrels Choice F.M. PORK,
- 50 Barrels LOINS
- 50 Barrels Packet BEEF
- 24 Half-bls ditto ditto
- 45 Barrels BEEF CUTTINGS
- 10 Tierces HAMS

J. & T. HEARN.

TERRA NOVA MARBLE WORKS

West corner of Duckworth St
East, St. John's.

OPPOSITE STAR OF THE SEA HALL

JOHN SKINNER,
Manufacturer of
Monuments, Tombs, Grave
Stones, Counter Tops,
and Table Tops, &c.

All orders in the above line execu-
ted with neatness and despatch from
the latest English and American
designs

AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for fa-
vours informs his friends and the
trade, that he continues to manage the
Collection of Debts due by persons resid-
ing in Conception Bay District, New
foundland. Security for future pay-
ment taken by mortgage on property or
otherwise. Holding commissions as
Notary Public Commissioner Supreme
Court, and Land Surveyor, business
under these heads carefully attended to.
Plans of Land taken.

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

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

G. W. R. HIERLIHY,
Bay Roberts.

NOTICE

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

Savings Bank, Athanaeum Build-
ing, 20th April, 1880.

A CARD.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all
disorders of the Liver, Stomach Kid-
neys and Bowls, and are invaluable in
in all complaints incidental to Females.
The OINTMENT is the only reliable re-
medy 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
bear 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 Medi-
cines are only made by me, at 533 Ox-
ford 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 coun-
terfeits 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 medicines.

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

Each Pot and Box of the Genuine
Medicine, bears the British Govern-
ment Stamp, with the words "HOLLO-
WAY'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 Counter-
feits for sale, will be prosecuted.

Signed THOS HOLLOWAY
533, Oxford Street, London,

NEW GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
THOMPSONS'
MEDICAL HALL,
HARBOR GRACE.
April 29. 1m.

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

GUNN & CO.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND CAULKERS,
North Sydney, C. B

Vessels repaired on the Marine Rail-
way promptly, and at rea-
sonable rates.

Experienced Workmen Employed
and First-Class Material Used.

REFERENCES:
Captain Pamerton Captain Joyce
Carbonear, Master Edward Joyce.

JOHN CASEY,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
-WATER STREET-156.
Harbor Grace,
(OPPOSITE POST OFFICE)
All orders in the above line
promptly attended to.

NEWS PER MAIL.

We have to thank a Mercantile
friend (says the St. John's Times) for
a late copy of the London Times,
from which we extract the Subjoined
particulars of the little steamer Anthra-
cite which put in here on Sunday
evening on her way to New York, short
of coal:—

THE SCREW STEAMER ANTHRACITE.
It is now many years since Mr. Jacob
Perkins demonstrated the practicability
of using steam at a very high pressure
for the purpose of discharging bullets
from a gun, by means of his steam gun,
at the old Adelaide Gallery. Although
the capability of steam for taking the
place of gunpowder in this respect was
then proved, the former has not yet
superseded the latter in practice. Work-
ing still upon the high-pressure theory
of Mr. Perkins, his descendants have
followed up the principle in another and
more promising direction—namely, in
connexion with the steam engine. It
has been left to the grandson of that
gentleman, Mr. Loftus Perkins, to develop
the theory to such a high degree of per-
fection as to bring it satisfactorily with-
in the domain of practice. For several
years past the Perkins system of using
high pressure steam has been in use both
on land and in steam vessels with every
success. The later instances, however, be-
ing more fully developed than the earlier,
are naturally more perfect. The most
recent example occurs in connexion
with a small vessel, the Anthracite,
which is about to leave for America,
and which is the smallest steamer that
has ever undertaken a voyage of that
length on her own unaided resources.
The Perkins system consists of a tubu-
lar boiler, in which steam is generated
at a very high pressure, and a special
system of engine in which the steam is
used and re-used over and over again.
The boilers are charged with fresh dis-
tilled water, a small quantity only being
acquired, and this, after being converted
into steam and used in the engine, is con-
densed and re-used. The advantages of
the system are—a very small consump-
tion of fuel, immunity from explosion
by reasons of the subdivision of the boiler
into numerous parts, each part hav-
ing a high resisting power, and durability
of the boiler, which is equal to that of
the engine and ship. The boiler is con-
structed of horizontal tubes, welded up
at each end, and connected by small
vertical tubes, and is proved to 2500lb.
per square inch. The engine has three
cylinders of different diameters, the small-
est cylinder being worked from the same
pistons rod. Steam is used at pressures
ranging from 300lb. to 500lb. to the
square inch, 350lb. being the ordinary
working pressure.

The Anthracite built by Messrs Schles-
ingen, Davis, & Co., of Wallend, and
was engaged by Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw
& Sons, on Gateshead on-Tyne. She is
84ft. long, 16ft. beam, and 10ft. deep.
Her engine and boiler room being 22ft.
6in. long. Her gross tonnage is 27.26
tons, and her registered tonnage 27.91
tons. Her engines have three cylinders,
of 5in., and 23in. diameter respectively,
with 15in. stroke. They are of 20 horse
power nominal and 168 horse power in-
dicated. The high pressure and medium
cylinders are single acting, the low pres-
sure cylinder being double acting. The
Anthracite was originally built for Mr.
Robert Macalmont, of the kins system
on an Atlantic voyage. His serious and
protracted illness has, however, frustra-
ted his design, and the vessel has come
into the possession of the Perkins En-
gine Company, who are now going to
carry out Mr. Macalmont's intention
and put the system to the extreme proof
by sending her on a voyage to New York
and back, in charge of Captain Dent. A
preliminary run was made with her yester-
day, when there were present on board
Admiral Selwyn, General Hyde, R. E.,
Colonel Hope, K. E., Major Deane, Cap-
tain Ashby, Mr. Thomas Gray (Secretary
of the Board of Trade), Mr. Bissett) en-
gineering department, Board of Trade,
Mr. George Crawshaw, Mr. L. Perkins,
Mr. Harold Power, and several other
engineers and scientific gentlemen. The
visitors were conveyed from Blackwall
to Erith—where the Anthracite lay—in
Mr. Perkins's steam yacht Emily, the run
being made with steam at 500lbs. pres-
sure. Arrived at Erith the company
went on board the Anthracite, which
then made a run to the Chapman Light
and back, a distance of about 46 miles.
The steam pressure through out was
maintained at an average of 350lb. per
square inch, half throttled, and the revolu-
tions at 132 per minute. Both the pressure
and the number of revolutions were
very steadily maintained, and the engine
worked most satisfactorily. With the
tide against the vessel both ways, her
speed averaged eight knots per hour.
On the whole the trip was most satisfac-
tory, and promised well for the result of

the Atlantic voyage. This experiment
is very interesting and equally import-
ant, for should the trip prove successful
it will inaugurate a new era in marine en-
gineering with regard to economy of
fuel.

AMERICAN SENATE.

THE FORTUNE BAY DIFFICULTY.

A Washington dispatch says:—After
four hours hard work the House Com-
mittee on Foreign Affairs on Tuesday dis-
posed of the inshore fisheries and For-
tune Bay outrage question of coming to
two opposite conclusions regarding it,
both of which will be reported immedi-
ately.

The majority adopted a resolution
varying from that of Loring as well as
that of Evarts, in the nature of compromise.
After reciting the fisheries articles of
the Treaty of Washington, the infrac-
tion of the privileges stipulated to be grant-
ed in them, and the hostile action of
Canadian fishermen, as well as the in-
difference with which the British Govern-
ment has received our requests for red-
ress and indemnity, it requests the
President to announce an imposition
of duties on fish and fish oil imported
from the British Provinces, and it author-
izes the President, upon the conclusion
of satisfactory arrangement between our
Government and Great Britain, whereby
the rights of our fishermen shall be pre-
served, to revoke this action and again
enforce the provision of the fisheries
articles relating to Canadian fish and
fish oil. The resolution further pro-
vides for the auditing of the claims of
American fishermen as a basis for fu-
ture demand for indemnity on account
of losses sustained at Fortune Bay.

The minority—which is a small one,
comprising Wilson, of West Virginia, and
Norton of New York, with two others—
have adopted a resolution formulating
their views, which they will report sim-
ultaneously with that of the majority.
They hold that the action prescribed in
the majority resolution is inexpedient
at this time. The Treaty of Washing-
ton, they say was concluded between
this Government and the British Govern-
ment when Gladstone and a Liberal
Ministry were in power. During the
Conservative administration which fol-
lowed the provisions of this treaty were
disregarded, and the privileges stipu-
lated in it were rendered nullities by the
averse enactment of the Colonial Leg-
islatures and the angry violence of a
mob of illiterate fishermen on the coast
of Newfoundland. The Government, on
being appealed to, declined to give red-
ress for the wrong done and gave in-
stead its tacit approval; but they say that Ad-
ministration was passed away. It has
been succeeded by the same Liberal
Government which was instrumental in
concluding the treaty with the United
States in stragulating the treaty. Let
there be further negotiation England con-
tinues to refuse redress, the United States
can resort to war or to arbitration.

Mr. Cox is preparing to accompany
the bill, which the House Committee has
agreed to report. The bill empowers
the President at his discretion to issue a
proclamation restraining the inhabitants
of the United States from fishing within
three miles of the coast of the Dominion,
authorizes the Secretary of State to ex-
amine and audit the claims of our injured
fishermen and provides that these shall
be paid from the treasury.

It is too often that the case in disputes
between nations, as between individuals
that a one sided view is taken by each,
and not until a certain time has elap-
sed it becomes possible for them to con-
sider the matter dispassionately or weigh
probable results. Thus may it yet be
in the case of the Fortune Bay outrage,
which was culminated in the Message sent
to Congress by the President in which he
embodies the report of Secretary Evarts
on the case, and recommends the adop-
tion of retaliatory measures.

The United States side of the case has
been very clearly stated by Secretary
Evarts and many of our journals, but as
the Dominion of Canada is the party
against whom the proposed legislation is
mainly directed, it may be well also to
consider her position in the matter.
Have the people of that confederation
done anything to cause the bitterness of
feeling which may produce results bene-
ficial neither to us nor them?
In our proposed retaliation we have
apparently overlooked the fact that New-
foundland is no part of the Dominion
of Canada. That colony has steadily
refused to come into the confederation
of provinces which took effect on July
1, 1867. The outrage was a local one
the hasty act of a mob of fishermen in
a certain bay in Newfoundland. Yet
we demand heavy damages, and pro-
pose to repeal certain clauses in the
Treaty of Washington, affecting main-
ly the Canadian Confederation, which
we do not accuse of offending us in any
way. The proposed legislation in Con-

gress would open a door leading to
many results, the first of which would
be injustice to a country which has
given us no provocation. Would it
not be well for Congress to make haste
slowly in this matter, lest it do much
harm in a business way to ourselves
and neighbors, and what is of incalcu-
lably greater consequence, lower the
Great Republic in the eyes of all
treaty making powers.

NO MORE SEA-SICKNESS.—The New York
Post says:—"A large company assem-
bled by invitation on the Havana steam-
er City of Alexandria to inspect the op-
eration of the new self-leveling berths
with which the vessels has been fitted.
These berths are of the ordinary size.
They are attached both above and below
tonnage joints, and are weighted un-
derneath by crescent shaped cylinders of
iron. This arrangement is designed to
keep the berths perpetually level, no
matter what angle the vessel herself
may take, and consequently, to do away
with sea-sickness entirely. To further
maintain the berths in their orbit, and
prevent sudden changes of position,
they are provided with spiral springs.
They appeared to work well, and the vis-
itors expressed their satisfaction with-
out stint. They are to be introduced into
all the vessels of the line, and other lines
have the matter under consideration."

A NEW REMEDY FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—
M. Lesserteur has just given publicly,
says the British Medical Journal, to a
plant which has a great reputation as a
cure of rabies in the kingdom of Annam.
This plant, of which the name is bou-
gan, is a kind of liana, closely akin to
the false angostura, its effects are simi-
lar to those of strychnine and brucine.
M. Bouley, in speaking of this new re-
medy in the Recueil de Medecine Veteri-
naire, regrets that new facts corrobora-
tive of its efficaciousness are given, but is
of opinion that the property recently seen
to belong to rabbits of easily contracting
hydrophobia by inoculation should be
utilised for making experiments thus so
easily performed. In reference to this
subject, M. Bouley related an anecdote
about garlic, a substance which has al-
ways had a great reputation among re-
medies against rabies, and is constantly
found as principal ingredient in a num-
ber of formule long kept secret. A
young man had been bitten by a mad
dog, and symptoms of rabies speedily
appeared. His family, in a state of the
greatest alarm, scarcely knowing what
to do with the sufferer, shut him up in a
loft where some garlic had been left to
dry. In his delirium the poor fellow
seized the bundles of garlic, ate greedily
of them and soon became exhausted,
and fell into a deep sleep. When he
was cured, and the symptoms of rabies
had disappeared.

The sudden drop in the rate for cable
messages from seventy-five to 12 1/2 cents,
a word has called public attention once
more to the question of the cost of trans-
atlantic telegraphy. When the first
working cable was laid the price fixed
was a hundred dollars a word, but no
business could be done at this figure,
and the Anglo-American Company in
their own interest reduced the tariff to
fifty dollars. Reductions to twenty-five
fifteen and ten dollars rapidly followed,
until at last it reached a dollar a word.
It was fully expected that the laying of
a new and independent cable by the
Direct Company would result in a large
reduction of rate, and it did for a time
but eventually the Anglo-American swal-
lowed up its rival, and the tariff rever-
ted to seventy-five cents, where it has
since remained.

The present drop is caused by the
completion of a new competitor, the
French cable; which has been laid from
Havre to St. Pierre, near Newfoundland,
and from St. Pierre to Cape Cod. How
long the rivalry between the Anglo-
American, with its four working lines,
and the French Company with its new
and comparatively untried one, will last
is hard to say, but the game of the for-
mer is evidently to crush the new com-
er at the start if it possibly can. The tar-
iff cannot reasonably be expected to re-
main long at twelve and a half cents, in
view of the past history of the cabling
business; but if the French Company
can hold its own long enough to compel
its older rival to agree to a tariff affor-
ding no more than a fair profit on the
cost of construction and maintenance it
will confer a great boon on the public
of both continents. So long as one
corporation has a monopoly it is impos-
sible to say what a reasonable tariff
would be, but the presumption is that
it will always in such a case be kept
over rather than under the mark. The
cost of cable construction is great,
and the cables are liable to many mis-
haps, the mischief from which is not
very easily repaired. It is to be hoped
that the effort to kill off this new com-
petition will be less successful than the
effort to compel the Direct Company to
submission was, for it is of far more im-