

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

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No. 4.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE.
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Parties at St. John's having business 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 FJM PORK,
50 Barrels LARD,
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10 Tierces HAMS

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

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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. Holding commissions as Notary Public, Commissioner Supreme Court, and Land Surveyor, business under these heads carefully attended to. Plans of Land taken.

Inquiries 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 newspaper 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, Atheneum Building, 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 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 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 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 counterfeiters. Do not be misled by this audacious trick, as they are the counterfeiters they pretend to denounce.

These counterfeiters 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 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 counterfeiters.

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.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

THOMPSONS'

MEDICAL HALL,

HARBOR GRACE.

April 29. Im.

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Brookville Mills, Hall's Bay.

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Experienced Workmen Employed and First-Class Material Used.

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NEWS PER MAIL.

Imperial Parliament.

LONDON, May 20.—The Imperial Parliament re-assembled to-day. The following is the full text of the Queen's Speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you after our recent general election and the arrangement required upon the change of Administration.

The cordial relations which I hold with all the other powers of Europe will I trust, enable me to promote in concert with them an early and complete fulfilment of the Treaty of Berlin with respect to effectual reforms and equal laws in Turkey, as well as such territorial questions are not settled, conforming with the provisions of the Treaty. I regard such fulfilment necessary for the avoidance of further complications in East. In accordance with the view I have deemed it expedient to despatch an Ambassador extraordinary to the Court of the Sultan.

On the last occasion of my addressing you I expressed my hope that the measures adopted in Afghanistan would lead to a speedy settlement in that country. Since that period the gallantry of my troops has continued to be conspicuous, and the labors of my Government unremitting, but I have to lament that the end in view has not yet been attained. My efforts will, however, be unceasingly directed towards the pacification of Afghanistan, and the establishment of such institutions as may be found best fitted to secure the independence of its people and restore the friendly relations with my Indian Empire.

The condition of the Indian finances, as recently made known to me, has received my special attention. I have directed that you shall be supplied with the fullest information upon this weighty matter.

I invite your careful notice to important questions connected with the future of South Africa. I have continued to commend to the favorable consideration of the authorities and people of the various settlements a project of confederation. In maintaining my supremacy over the Transvaal, with its diversified population, I desire both to make provision for the security of the indigenous races and to extend to the European settlers institutions based on large liberal principles of self-government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I notice with satisfaction that the imports and exports of the country, as well as other signs, indicate some revival of trade; but the depression lately perceived in the revenue continues without abatement. The estimates of income laid before the last Parliament were framed with moderation, but the time which has since elapsed exhibits no promise that they will be exceeded. The annual estimates of charge, as far as they have not been already voted, will be promptly laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen:—The late season of the year at which you commenced your labors I fear will seriously abridge the time available for useful legislation, but I make no doubt you will study to turn it to the best account.

The Preservation Act for Ireland expires on the 1st June. You will not be asked to renew it. My desire to avoid the evils of exceptional legislation in the abridgement of liberty would not induce me to forego in any degree the performance of the first duty of every Government in providing for the security of life and property. But while I am persuaded that the loyalty and good sense of my Irish subjects will justify me in relying on the provisions of the ordinary law firmly administered for the maintenance of peace and order,

The provisions enacted before the dissolution of the late Parliament for the mitigation of the distress in Ireland have been serviceable to that important end. The question of the sufficiency of the advance already authorized by Parliament is also under my consideration.

A measure at an early day will be submitted putting an end to the controversies which have arisen in respect to burial in churchyards and cemeteries.

It will be necessary to ask you to renew the Act for Secret Voting.

Among the chief subjects which may be brought under your notice as time may permit will be Bills for getting more effectual protection to occupiers of land against injury from ground game, for determining on just principle for the

labilities of employers for accidents sustained by workmen, and for the extension of Borough Franchise in Ireland. These and all your labors I heartily command to the blessing of God.

TICHBORNE DEMONSTRATION.

A Tichborne demonstration was held in Hyde Park, London, on Monday afternoon. Shortly before two o'clock, contingents from various districts assembled in carrying banners with the name "Westminster," "Hampstead," "Islington," "Clerkenwell," "Nottingham," &c. The procession advanced by Southampton Row, Queen Street and St. Martin's Lane to Trafalgar Square where it was joined by contingents from Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Chelsea, and Edgware Road. A considerable number of persons followed the demonstration, but the procession proper was not which followed the Tower Hamlets band. After a march by Pall Mall and Piccadilly into Hyde Park, and took up position near the Serpentine. A Captain Morrison moved a resolution protesting Tichborne, and the still more infamous persecution and "hounding to death" of "his noble, fearless, faithful council." The speaker said if the prisoner was the titled to his liberty; but he was not, and none knew that better than the three men who put him where he was. They knew what had been done by Benson with owners of an estate worth half-a-million dollars? They all cried out they "gentlemen of anxious" called him a Tory, he was no Tory; but he was not like the members of the present Government—guilty of treacherous opposition. A Captain Parker Snow seconded the resolution. A son of the Claimant, apparently about 12 years of age, was made to stand on one of the cars, in order that the crowd might have a good view of him and he was received with cheers. The resolution was passed, and the meeting broke up in an orderly manner. There were about 3000 persons present.

WHAT COURTEY WILL DO.

"The heat was at the bottom of the matter," said Courtney. "I fought all winter against rowing in that hot climate. This old friend of mine (an old boating chum who lives in Union Springs and who was in the room with us) told me when the question of going to Washington came up not to go there. He is an old sailor, knows how the peculiarly sultry heat affects a man on the water, I ought never to have agreed that the race should be rowed at Washington. I knew that it was unsafe, but I was forced into it. Everybody told my backers I was afraid to row Hanlan if I did not accept the Washington course. The company which put up the prize favored the course, all forces pushed that way and we were compelled to yield. Other parties in the town wanted me, even up to my going to Washington, of the change and its probable effect if very hot weather caught us on the Potomac. But it was too late to heed these warnings. When I started for Washington one week before the day of the race I was in better physical condition than ever before in my life. I went there determined to beat Hanlan. If I ever won a race I wanted to win that one. I wanted to win it, and after that I would never have rowed in a professional race again. They lie who say that I sold that race, and cowardice prevented me from doing my best. I have rowed ninety races. Eighty-five I have won; in three—including this last one I have been beaten, and in 2 I have been unlucky. Many professional oarsmen (Hanlan among the number) who are not branded with half the stigmas thrown at me have had more ill-luck than I. They are not blamed because their ill-luck did not happen to come altogether and during what have been considered extraordinary important boating events. It has been just the opposite with me and this is the chief cause of the present condition of public opinion concerning me. I declare that I have been an honest oar-man, and have done what I held to be right, but recent events have gone against me.

"If I were out of the way there would be plenty of money in prizes—at least second money—for such men as Riley. There's a fact to remember. For a long time a number of men, enemies of mine, have been hard at work trying to remove me from the boating field. Of late ill-luck has assisted their endeavors. Circulating false rumors is one of the least of their meanesses. I have a number of papers down stairs in my safe including letters signed by men well known in the sporting world, whose names I am sure, are the names of those enemies of mine. Although I have not been anxious to expose people, these attacks must be stopped. It may not be long before I make those papers public property, and then the history of some very interesting boating events may be made public and then there will be something to talk about.

There is not a man in the world who

can beat me rowing unless it is Hanlan and before the ice freezes Cavuga Lake I hope to row in a number of races with professional oarsmen. If I get over this sickness, the way will probably be open for me to meet some of these men again. If my present feelings continue I would be willing to let people think I was going to give a race away, and would take pleasure in leaving my competitors behind."

A balloon was sent up from Lille, containing two occupants, M. Magnan and M. Desmaretz, who had several very narrow escapes of being killed before they again alighted on terra firma. The journey was throughout a most adventurous one. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, and on the balloon reaching an altitude of 1900 metres, the cold air condensed the gas, and caused the balloon to descend with fearful rapidity. Carried along by the wind it struck violently against a tree throwing out one of the occupants, who only saved his life by clinging to the ropes of the balloon, and swinging himself into the car again, the anchor was thrown out, speed at which the balloon was travelling broke it off as soon as it caught in a tree. The balloon then started off at a furious pace impelled by the gas and in crossing a railway narrowly escaped being cut in two by the telegraph wires, at last after completing a distance of four and a half miles in five minutes the stump of the anchor caught in the branches of a tree, the balloon came to a sudden stop and burst and the two aeronauts were thrown down with the car which fortunately lodged in the tree, some peasants soon arrived and extricated the unfortunate traveller, who were not injured by their dangerous voyage.

The project of establishing a Starch Factory at St. Peter's, has met sufficient encouragement to warrant a company to procure a suitable site, to contract for the buildings required, and to order necessary machinery. The site is on part of the property owned by Messrs. Francis H. Sanderson and William Coffin, near the Head of St. Peter's Bay, which is well adapted for a Starch Factory, having water privileges, and being near the Railway. Before going in with the under-taking it was necessary that the farmers in the vicinity should guarantee at least the yield of 200 acres of potatoes taken large and small from the field. The farmers of St. Peter's went into matter in the right spirit, and have agreed to supply a yield of 200 acres at the price named. Messrs. Robert D. McMillan, William Hooper, Francis H. Sanderson, William Coffin, Samuel Anderson, Henry D. Anderson, James D. McInnis and others, deserve great credit for taking a lead in the matter and helping to work the satisfactory results which have already been attained. The Factory is expected to be in operation on or about the 15th of September, and the company hope to be able to make two or three shipments to England before the close of navigation when in full operation it is anticipated that \$30,000 a year will be expended in purchasing potatoes and in labor every year, and this amount circulated in cash, in the St. Peter's District will materially aid in promoting the prosperity of the place. The Railway has been of little or no advantage to St. Peter's so far as shipping potatoes concerned. The Starch Factory will make a demand for them, at a price that will pay us well, if not better than 40 cents a bushel for oats. We trust the enterprise of Mr. William H. Findley, and those associated with him in the Starch Factory company will meet with such great success as will warrant him or others starting similar praiseworthy enterprises in other parts of the Province.—New Era.

At last the great blunders which was committed in the Cabul campaign are coming to light. It was not a very fortunate day for Sir F. Roberts when he took the command out of General Massy's hands on the 11th of December, and prevented that cool-headed officer from slowly bringing away his guns, instead of himself plunging them forward into an impossible position. His want of political sagacity at once became evident from the terrible surprise he experienced from Mahomed Jan and Lord Lytton hastened to supersede his favorite General politically by sending up Mr. Leffel Griffin to Cabul. And, next, the Commander-in-chief somewhat enlightened by a three hours conversation with General Massy, began to perceive though he did not fully acknowledge it, that Sir F. Roberts's military intelligence was on a par with his political skill. Telegram news this week from India says that great public apprehension has been such allayed, not merely by two brilliant victories achieved by Sir Donald Stewart but also by the announcement that Sir Frederick Haines, who, by the way, has not been to the front in person had sent pressing orders to the captor of Ghuznee to lose no time in repairing to Cabul, and there taking out of the hands of Sir F. Roberts the command to which