

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, November 4th, 1881.

No 22

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### THE CARBONEAR HERALD AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Is Printed and Published from the Office west of the Post and Telegraph Offices, Water Street, Carbonear, every FRIDAY MORNING.

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#### Advertising Rates.

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All communications for the "Herald" to be addressed to the Proprietor and publisher;

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

#### ST. JOHN'S, No. 1 MARBLE WORKS

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These are the First lot of HAND SEWING MACHINES ever imported, and contains improvements controlled by no other machine.

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(By order of the Board.)

R. BROWN,

July 15, 81,

Manager.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### HOUSEHOLD WORDS



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**Caution.**—I have no Agent in the United States; nor are my Medicines sold there. Purchasers should therefore look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious. The Trade Mark of my said Medicines are registered in Ottawa, and also at Washington.

Signed THOMAS HOLLOWAY 533, Oxford Street, London, Sept. 1, 1880

#### ANDREOLI'S Book & Novelty Store

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MEALS served at all hours and at lowest prices. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the sign of the COFFEE POT, No. 248, Water Street, St. John's.

### Miscellaneous.

#### PARTICULARS OF THE ARREST OF PARNELL.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The arrest of Mr Parnell was accomplished by the Government officers at the Kingsbridge Railway station, Ireland. The agitator at the time was on the train going to attend the County Kildare Convention, where he had been advertised to deliver an address on the Land Act, and where an immense concourse of the Irish people was to be assembled to receive him. It was well known that the character of the speech to be delivered by Mr Parnell would be violent in the highest degree, and his party managers had made an effort to have assembled at the convention an audience that would be in sympathy with his utterances. It was because of the fear of the results that the Government was averted to by the Loyalists to apply the Coercion Act to Mr Parnell, and that the Government assented to the application. It was intended to have the arrest made quietly, but the news of Mr Parnell's advent to Kildare had been so well advertised by the Land League that crowds of sympathizers were posted along the entire route, and at the Railway stations were assembled great throngs. The number of people at the Kingsbridge station was great, and Mr Parnell was practically in the midst of an ovation when the Government officers boarded the train. The officers had not apparently anticipated the presence of such a throng, and being few, hesitated to make the arrest, fearing a riot would ensue. But they had no option in the matter, as the order was peremptory to make the arrest at the station. The populace at the station had not anticipated the real reason for the presence for the presence of the soldiery, and supposed they were there merely to preserve order. Even when the officers boarded the train, there was no movement among the people indicating that they understood the situation of affairs. It was not until Mr Parnell was actually under arrest that the truth dawned upon the assemblage. They were indignant and at once disposed to crush the officers to death. But the power of the Government appeared so instantaneous in the presence on the ground of a large armed soldiery, who had escaped notice before, that a sort of sudden terror appeared to come over the people, they fell back for a moment subdued, and Mr Parnell was removed without trouble.

He was taken to Kilmainham Jail, the prison which was prepared especially for the men arrested under the Coercion Act, and in which both Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy languished. He offered no resistance. He was so taken by surprise that when the officers presented the warrant to him as to be for a moment speechless and powerless. The determination to order the arrest of Parnell was arrived at during the secret and prolonged session of the Cabinet held yesterday. No indication of any kind was given that such a step had been decided upon after the session ended. The public was given to understand that while the Ministers, of course, had given attention to the state of affairs in Ireland, yet there had been a division upon the question as to the best course to pursue, and that most of the time not consumed in consideration of the Irish situation had been used arranging a final policy toward the Transvaal. The resolution to arrest Parnell was in this way kept entirely a secret from the English and Irish people, and so profound a secret did it remain that nothing was known of it beyond the Cabinet until Secretary Forster, who secretly left London immediately after the Cabinet adjourned reached Dublin at a very early hour this morning. This he did by special means of travel. He at once summoned the best Government detectives available; placed the warrant for the agitator's arrest in their hands, and giving them the fullest assurance of military support and the amplest powers advisable ordered them to perform the duty assigned as speedily and as secretly as possible. Secretary

Forster thereupon placed himself at once in the closest communication with the military all over Ireland, and it was not long after the detectives left the Secretary before he had every member of the British force in the island under the most absolute orders. The news of the arrest spread all over Ireland with the rapidity of lightning, and everywhere the populace turned only to find the British soldiery armed and on duty ahead of them. The power of the English Government and the utterly helpless condition of the Irish people in any scheme of common resistance were never more terribly contrasted than in the secrecy; the suddenness, complete success of the arrest, and the dazed helplessness with which the Irish populace were compelled to learn of it in the presence of an armed force; it seemed in a moment to have swarmed all over the country and taken complete possession of it.

The warrant on which Parnell was arrested charges him with inciting Irish tenants to repudiate past obligations, and refrain from applying to the legally constituted Land Commission to fix fair rents.

[The above account differs entirely from the following, which states that Parnell was in bed when called upon by the detective].

The *Telegraph's* Dublin special says—This morning Inspector Malone called at the hotel and sent word up to Parnell, who was still in bed, that he would like to see him. Parnell sent word that he would be happy to see the Inspector as soon as he was dressed. Soon after he sent for Malone, who, with a detective went up stairs. Parnell met him pleasantly, and asked: 'Do you intend to arrest me?' 'Yes,' said the Inspector, handing him the warrant, still wet with Mr Forster's signature. Parnell glanced over the warrant, and said, 'All right.' He walked down stairs with the policemen. A cab was waiting and the three men entered it. 'Kilmainham Prison,' cried Malone to the driver; and they drove off. Beside the cab were four other policemen in citizens clothes in another carriage; at Kilmainham, Parnell was assigned to a cell. There was no demonstration, as nobody knew about the arrest beyond the parties concerned.

#### GUITEAU.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ASSASSIN ARRANGED.

There was on unusual display of police force in or about the court room, although there were a large number of detectives present, not in uniform. For over half an hour business was suspended, awaiting the introduction of the prisoner. Judge Cox and District Attorney Corkhill were occasionally engaged in consultation; and everything betokened preparation for the scene about to take place. At quarter-past eleven Mr Scoville, counsel for the prisoner, entered and took a seat at the lawyer's table, and immediately afterward the door of the witness room opened and gave entrance to Marshall Henry and two deputy marshals, having between them, and bustling along, the bowed, and cowering figure of a man, for whom they made way to the seat reserved for him beside his counsel. Then one of the guards unlocked the handcuffs, giving the prisoner the use of his hands, which he continued, however, to hold crossed, as if that was their usual position. Guiteau looked broken in health and uncared for in person. His hair is closely cropped, but his cheek and chin whiskers are worn thick but not long. His dark clothes were rusty and shabby, and his whole person presented a miserably neglected appearance. After the excitement attending his entrance had subsided District Attorney Corkhill rose and, addressing the judge said:—'The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has indicted Charles J. Guiteau for the murder of James A. Garfield. The prisoner is in Court. I ask that he be arraigned and required to plead to the indictment.' The prisoner was ordered to stand up, and in a languid manner obeyed. The clerk: 'Is your name Charles J. Guiteau?' The prisoner assented by a nod. The clerk then proceeded to read the indictment.

The prisoner stood up with his head most of the time inclined to the right shoulder, his eyes half closed, or wholly so, his hands crossed over his stomach, as if they still wore handcuffs; and his general air was that of sickly indifference;

he reading occupied nearly half an hour, and during all that time Guiteau hardly once changed his attitude of bearing, and rarely opened his eyes. He did not manifest the slightest degree of interest in the scene in which he was the chief actor, and, but for an occasional slight movement might be supposed to be asleep in a standing attitude. Upon the conclusion of the reading of the indictment the clerk, addressing the prisoner said: 'What say you to this indictment, guilty or not guilty.'

The prisoner, in place of response, fumbled in his waistcoat pocket and drew out a soiled and crumpled scrap of paper.

The District Attorney (imperatively)—'Enter your plea of guilty or not guilty.'

Prisoner—'I enter a plea of Not guilty. If your honor please, I desire to make a statement.'

The Court—'At some other time, it would not be appropriate just now to go down.'

Prisoner thereupon took his seat.

District Attorney—'In this case I wish that the trial be set for next Monday morning peremptorily. The Government is ready for trial now.'

Mr Scoville—'I appear here for the defendant at his request, and I have affidavits to present to the court, the first being that of the defendant himself.'

The affidavit, which was read, stated that there are various witnesses whose evidence is material for the prisoner's defence, and without which he cannot safely go to trial, that the names and residence such witnesses and the fact that can be proved by them severally are unknown to the affiant's counsel, Mr. Scoville, and are only known in part by the affiant, that he has no money for property and is unable to pay the fees of mileage of witnesses or the cost of summoning them. He therefore prays that the court shall allow such witnesses on his behalf as may be shown by the affidavit of counsel to be necessary, the fees and costs to be paid in such manner as those of Government witnesses are paid.

Mr. Scoville then read the affidavit made by himself. It stated that besides the points of law that may be made, the defence will consist of two points: First, the insanity of the defendant; and second that the wound was not necessarily mortal, and was not the cause of President Garfield's death.

#### BOSTON, Oct 13.

Our fisheries are very successful this current year—particularly mackerel, porbeagle, cod and mackerel sell quick and at an advance. Gloucester will prove more successful than its rival, St. John's, Newfoundland. The market for the American fisherman is at home, while Nova Scotia and Newfoundland find their chief outlet abroad. The Cape Ann merchants will reap a satisfactory award in the year's work. Many new vessels will be added to the fleet next year. Canning mackerel is a new industry here, and the volume of its trade is large. Sardine canneries are springing up all along the coast of Maine.

Five thousand miles new railroad will be built this year. Locomotion of iron rails, in construction, keeps much of the world out of mischief. Order springs from a day's work. A single train of freight cars will carry more burden than Alexander's 800 camels on his famous expedition to the East, two thousand years ago.

An English company places opportunities for making the tour of the world in an easy and elegant style at the disposal of any one who has \$2,500 and six months to spare. A steamer has been turned into a pleasure yacht for fifty people. Starting about the middle of October, and taking the Mediterranean route by the Suez Canal, India, China, Japan, San Francisco, the Falkland Islands, and Montivideo, the voyagers by the beginning of July will have managed to call at many of the most interesting spots on the planet within a reasonable time, and in a pleasant manner, if they can avoid quarrelling, a contingency which is guarded against by appointing the captain to land any combative member of the society at any port and despatch him to London.

Mrs. Cornwallis West, who shares with Mrs. Langtry the homage paid to beauty by London society, will, it is said, accompany her brother-in-law, the newly appointed British Minister to Washington, and reside at the British Legation.