

# THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

## AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, OCTOBER 2, 1879.

No 20.

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.

All communications to be address-  
ed to the Editor, Proprietor and Pub-  
lisher,

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

### ROUTE

OF THE  
LABRADOR MAIL STEAMER,  
1879.

(The Northern Coastal Steamer will  
Connect with this Service at  
Battle Harbor.)

LABRADOR Steamer to leave St.  
John's on the 10th July, call at  
Harbor Grace—thence to Battle Har-  
bor; from Battle Harbor direct to  
Salmon River, calling at Henley Har-  
bor, thence on return calling at Blanc  
Sablon, Forteau, Lance-au-Loup, Red  
Bay, Chateau, Henley, Chimney Tickle  
and Cape Charles.

PROCEEDING NORTH—From Battle  
Harbor to Spear Harbor, Francis Har-  
bor Bight, Dead Island, Venison Island  
Punch Bowl, Bataaux, Indian Tickle  
Grady, and then go direct to Indian  
Harbor, Mannoek's Island, Black and  
Cape Harrigan.

RETURNING SOUTH—Calling at Tur-  
navick, Adnavick, Ragged Islands, Cape  
Harrison, Sleigh Tickle, Holton, Emily  
Harbor, White Bears, Smokey Ticks,  
Bake Apple Bight, Indian Harbor,  
Rigoulette, Pack's Harbor, and Inde-  
pendent, two last places alternately.

Long Island and South East Cove,  
alternately.

Grady,  
Indian Tickle.

Bataaux and Domino alternately,  
Punch Bowl and Seal Islands, alter-  
nately.

Comfort Bight and Bolster's Rock,  
alternately.

Venison Island.  
Tub Harbor and Snug Harbor, al-  
ternately.

Dead Island.  
Ship Harbor and Serammy Bay,  
alternately.

Fishing Ship's Harbor and Francis  
Harbor Bight, alternately.

Little Harbor.  
Murray and Spear Harbors, alter-  
nately, and thence to Battle Harbor.

The following trips will be the same  
as above except after the first round  
trip in September the steamer will not  
be required to go north of Holton, but  
after that trip must call at all Harbors  
between Bataaux and Henley Harbor,  
for Herring Fishery news.

JOHN DELANEY,  
Post-Master General.  
St. John's, June, 1879.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF  
NEWFOUNDLAND.

A DIVIDEND on the Capital Stock  
of this Company at the rate of Ten  
per cent per Annum, for the half-year  
ending 30th June, 1879, will be payable  
at the Banking House in Duckworth  
Street, on and after SATURDAY, the  
12th instant, during the usual hours of  
business.

By order of the Board,  
R. BROWN,  
Manager.

A CARD.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

### AGENCY CARD.

The undersigned thankful for past  
favours 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.

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

The proprietor of any newspaper  
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.

### CARD.

JOHN A. ROCHFORD,  
NOTARY PUBLIC.

"Herald" Building, Water St.,  
CARBONEAR, NFLD.

Next Post & Telegraph Offices

All business transacted with  
punctuality and satisfaction.  
May 22.

### 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 LEA  
THERWARE and other GOODS.

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

Sept. 4, 2m.

### NOW LANDING

Ex. Racer, from Greenock,

10 Octaves Scotch

### WHISKEY

10 Quarter Casks ditto

25 Cases LORNE ditto

50 Cases HAZELBURN ditto

75 Cases IRISH ditto

50 Hhds. JEFFY'S ALE,

50 Therces PORTER.

May 22 J. & T. HEARN

### CARD.

W. J. HENDERSON,  
SHIP BROKER

Commission & Forwarding  
Agency, &c.,

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

May 29.

THOMAS GOFF,  
TAILOR,  
CLOTHIER & OUTFITTER.

A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

WEST END, CARBONEAR

May 22nd, 1879.

### NEWS PER MAIL.

#### European.

#### Signs of the Times.

Three years of extreme depression  
in trade have followed three years of  
unexampled prosperity as sharply as  
did the seven years of famine follow  
the seven years of plenty in Phar-  
oah's dreams and subsequent waking  
reality. But now-a-days there is no  
Joseph to interpret the signs of the  
times, and the decline of trade has  
come upon us as a disagreeable sur-  
prise. There was corn in Egypt  
when the pinch was felt in the neigh-  
boring regions, but there is no pros-  
perity anywhere during the present  
commercial crisis. It seems to have  
struck all Europe and North Ameri-  
ca at a single blow, and it is by no  
means certain where it has made the  
greatest impression. That the trade  
of the world cannot long proceed on  
a downward gradient may be accept-  
ed as a self-evident proposition. The  
human family is steadily increasing,  
and its wants must keep progress  
with its numbers. Every check to  
commercial prosperity is therefore an  
abnormal event. If a retrospective  
glance be taken through any long  
series of years it will be seen that  
the periods of growth are of much  
longer duration than those of decline.  
The zigzag lines which represents  
these uprising and downfalls show  
a series of long ascending lines, with  
short, although sometimes abrupt  
declinations, while the medium curves  
which connect them are ever tending  
upward. Seldom has there been so  
persistent a depression as that  
through which the trade has lately  
been passing. There is thus reason  
to believe that a reaction is about to  
take place, if it has not already set  
in. In some branches of trade the  
improvement is decided, but it can-  
not yet be looked upon as general,  
but we have seen the worst of it.

#### The Paris Boulevards at Night.

The boulevards are blazing. Half  
closing the eyes it seems as if one  
saw on the right and left two rows  
of blazing furnaces. The shops cast  
floods of brilliant light half across  
the street and encircle the crowd in  
a golden dust. Diffused rays and  
beams, which make the gilded letters  
and brilliant trimmings of the fac-  
ades shine as if phosphorous, pour  
down on every side. The kiosks,  
which extend in two interminable  
rows, lighted from within, with their  
many colored panes, resembling enor-  
mous Chinese lanterns placed on  
the ground, or the little transparent  
theatres of the marionettes, give to  
the street the fantastic and child-like  
aspect of an oriental fête. The num-  
berless reflections of the glasses, the  
thousand luminous points shining  
through the branches of the trees,  
the inscriptions in glass gleaming on  
the theatre fronts, the rapid motion  
of the innumerable carriage lights,  
that seem like myriads of fire-flies  
set in motion by the wind, the pur-  
ple lamps of the omnibuses, the great  
flaming halls opening into the street,  
the shops which resemble caves of  
incandescent gold and silver, the  
hundred thousand illuminated win-  
dows, the trees that seem to be light-  
ed, all these theatrical splendors,  
half concealed by verdure, which  
now and then allows one to see the  
distant illuminations, and presents  
the spectacle in successive scenes—  
all this broken light, refracted, varie-  
gated and mobile, falling in showers,  
gathered in torrents, and scattered  
in stars and diamonds, produces the  
first time an impression of which no  
idea can possibly be given. It seems  
like an immense display of fire-works,  
which, suddenly being extinguished,  
will leave the city buried in smoke.  
There is not a shadow on the side-  
walks where one could find a pin.  
Every face is illuminated. You dis-  
cover your own image reflected on  
every side. You can see everything,  
the interior of the cafes, even to the  
last mirrors, glistening with the dia-  
monds of the fair sinners. The fair  
sex, which during the day seemed to  
be depressed and hidden, abounds in  
the crowd. Before every cafe there

is the parquette of a theatre, of which  
the boulevard is the stage. Every  
face is turned toward the street, and  
it is a curious fact, that aside from  
the rumbling of the carriages, no  
loud noise is to be heard. You look  
a great deal, but you say little, and  
that in a low voice, as if out of re-  
spect for the place, or because the  
great light imposes a certain reserve.  
You walk on always in the midst of  
fire, amid an immovable and seated  
crowd so that it seems if you were  
passing from saloon to saloon in an  
immense open palace, or through a  
suite of enormous Spanish patios,  
amid the splendors of a ball, among  
a million guests, without knowing  
when you will arrive at the exit, if  
there be one.

#### A Scrap of History.

When Prince Napoleon was born  
in the Palace of the Tuileries, the  
event was announced by a salute of  
artillery from the Invalides. It had  
been agreed that if the child was a  
female, only twenty-one guns would  
be heard, but if an heir to the throne  
was ushered into the world, one hun-  
dred guns would announce the event.  
It was six o'clock in the morning  
when the first gun was discharged,  
and all Paris counted and waited  
anxiously. Twenty-one reports were  
heard, and there appeared to be a  
longer pause than usual between the  
discharges. Then came the twenty-  
second report, and gun after gun  
flashed and sent the good news to  
listening Paris. Upon the borders of  
the Black Sea 500,000 men were in  
arms. England, France and Sardinia  
were attacking Sebastopol. The  
electric spark sped the glad tidings to  
the French Army, and the shotted  
guns were loaded with harmless mes-  
sengers. The English guns took up  
the "fue de joie," and Sardinia fol-  
lowed suit. The Russian Army list-  
ened in surprise, but at once divined  
the cause of the demonstration, and  
joined its salvoes to those of the al-  
lied armies. The artillery which an-  
nounced his birth formed a portion  
of the escort of the dead Prince as he  
was carried to the last resting-place.

The Paris 'Gaulois' says that the  
Empress Eugenie is still in the same  
state of depression. She receives no-  
body and dines alone in her own  
apartment. She only leaves her  
room to go into that of her son. On  
the first day she entered it since his  
death she nearly fainted on behold-  
ing the fatal saddle which cost the  
Prince Imperial his life. The Em-  
press supports herself with the conso-  
lations of religion. When she is  
not praying she gets her companion  
to read pious works to her, such as  
those of St. Augustin and Massillon.  
Her Majesty is still obliged to take  
chloral to obtain sleep. Her friends  
have tried in vain to induce her to  
change her residence to that of Spain,  
but she insists on remaining at Chis-  
clhurst for the time.

In a letter from the correspondent  
of the Paris 'Figaro,' with the Brit-  
ish forces in Zululand, the correspon-  
dent says when he heard, on the eve-  
ning of the Prince's death that he  
was missing and probably killed, he  
rushed off to search for Lieut. Carey,  
and found that officer, an hour or so  
after his return from the fatal expedi-  
tion, sitting with two brothers in  
arms, enjoying his dinner. Lieut. Carey  
showed decided displeasure at being  
interrupted at his dinner by the cor-  
respondent, who heaps contempt up-  
on the man he charges with cowardly  
desertion of the Prince.

Lord Beaconsfield is described as  
remarkably careful in his dress, al-  
though he no longer appears in em-  
broided waistcoats, festoons of  
gold chain, silk-lined coats and light  
trousers. But when he takes his  
walks abroad he dons a wonderful  
light overcoat, with trousers a shade  
darker, a blue necktie, and when the  
east wind blows, a white silk hand-  
kerchief loosely tied around the  
throat. In strange contrast to the  
white silk are the sunken, wrinkled  
cheeks, and the dead, unmoved ex-  
pression. His face shows his age;  
but from a back view that cunningly-  
cut overcoat would seem to surround  
a man of forty.

#### Count Taaffe.

The telegraph has within the last  
few days informed us that the Austrian  
nobleman, Count Taaffe, has been ap-  
pointed to the great post of Minister  
of the Interior, or as we would say  
Home Secretary of the Austrian Em-  
pire. The Count is the head of the  
illustrious Irish family of Taaffe, and  
is not alone a Count of the Holy Ro-  
man Empire, but is also tenth Viscount  
Taaffe in the peerage of Ireland. In  
the Irish wars of the seventeenth cen-  
tury the Taaffes were staunch adherents  
of the house of Stuart, and the Viscount  
Taaffe of the day was killed fighting  
gallantly for James II, at the Boyne.  
He was succeeded by his brother, an  
officer in the Austrian service, who be-  
came a Count-Marshal of the Empire  
and Chamberlain to the Emperor.  
William of orange was at times a gener-  
ous foe, and so high was his respect  
for Marshal Taaffe that he had insert-  
ed a special clause in an act of Parlia-  
ment, exempting his title from the  
general forfeiture which befell all the  
Jacobite noblesse. He was succeeded  
by his father Count Taaffe, one of the  
most famous soldiers in the camp of  
Maria Theresa, who closed a long and  
glorious military career by the victory  
of Belgrade. This celebrated soldier  
was a great sympathizer with the old  
country. The present Count Taaffe is  
described in a letter over the signature  
'Erin,' which appears in the 'Standard,'  
as a princely land-owner in the King-  
dom of Bohemia, and as maintaining at  
his castle of Elshau something of the  
splendor of mediaval times. He is the  
great friend and right-hand-man of the  
Emperor Francis Joseph, and has held  
many posts of the first importance, the  
last being that of Governor of the Tyrol.  
In the political world the Count is re-  
garded as the leader of the old noblesse,  
but this Conservatism is of a moderate  
and intelligent type. The writer we  
have noticed above says that the Count's  
ruling passion is devotion to the House  
of Hapsburg, the glories of which he is  
fully persuaded are destined to revive.  
"The part," it is added, "he will play  
in the future complications of the  
Austro-Hungarian Empire is most prob-  
ably a very important one, and every  
day he is becoming more and more to  
be regarded as one of the few men to be  
trusted in critical times." It is believ-  
ed, indeed, in Austria that should, in  
the whirligig of politics, Count And-  
drassy cease to be Premier, Count  
Taaffe will be his inevitable successor.  
Within the last quarter of a century  
we have seen two men of Irish name,  
whose ancestors had been driven from  
Ireland for their devotion to the old  
dynasty and the old faith, govern great  
nations. O'Donnell ruled Spain as  
the most powerful Prime Minister she  
has had in modern times. MacMahon  
as president of France, gave that trou-  
bled land an interval of true peace and  
and real prosperity, and laid down the  
sceptre rather than soil, by the shadow  
of dishonor, the stainless shield of the  
modern Bayard. If Count Taaffe is  
made Premier of Austria, a third will  
be added to the list on which MacMahon  
and O'Donnell now figure.

An unusual scene for Europe—that  
of the sun not setting, but shining  
through the whole night—is to be wit-  
nessed from the summit of Mount Aavax  
in Finland, near Tornoe, at 66 deg. north  
latitude. Every year, on June 23, a  
multitude of people of different nations  
visit that mountain to witness the in-  
teresting spectacle. According to the  
reports of the Finn journals, this year  
there were on Aavax about 300 travel-  
ers; three of these were Englishmen,  
two Frenchmen, one was a Russian;  
there were several Germans, Danes,  
and Swedes, and the rest were Finns.  
The Government of Finland is now  
erecting on Mount Aavax a hotel for  
accommodation of travelers.

Nearly half Ireland is now under  
pasture. The size of farms has, for  
the past twenty-five years, been steady-  
ly increasing. Since 1878 there has  
been a decrease of 3,120 holdings under  
thirty acres, and an increase of 556 in  
holdings above that limit.