

THE CARBONEAR HERALD,

AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE.

Vol. 1.

CARBONEAR, NEWFOUNDLAND, OCTOBER 2, 1879.

No 20.

THE CARBONEAR HERALD

AND
OUTPORT TELEPHONE,
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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 Therons 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 Pharo-
ah'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 en-
ormous 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 con-
solation 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 mediæval 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
regarded 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-
rassy 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.