THE CARBONEAR HERALD
AND OUTPORT TELEPHONE

Vol 3 — CARBONEAR NEWFOUNDLAND, August 19th, 1881. — No 13

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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Payable half-yearly in advance.

Advertising Rates.

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

All communicaions 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
THEATRE HILL, ST. JOHN'S,
ROBERT A. MACKIM
MANUFACTURER OF
Monuments, Tombs, Grave Stones, Tables, Mantel Pieces Hall and Centre Tables, &c
He has on Land a large assortment of Italian and other Mables, and is now prepared to execute all orders in this line.
N. B.—The above articles will be sold at much lower prices than in any part of the Provinces of the United States.

JUST OPENED.
M. J. SHEEHAN
Tinsmith and Dealer in Stoves
Begs to inform the public of Carbonear, and vicinity, that he has JUST OPENED business in the shop recently occupied by Mr. T. Malone and nearly opposite the Court House Fire Break, where he has on hand a large assortment of
TINWARE
Of every description.
Also a large assortment of
Stoves and Castings
All orders in the above line attended to with promptitude and satisfaction.
M. J SHEHAN,
Water Street, Carbonear

NEWFOUNDLAND TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Harbor Light on Rocky Point, at the entrance of Harbor Briton, Fortune Bay has been burned down.

Steps will be taken to replace it as soon as possible.

Due notice will be given when the new Light is ready.

By order,
JOHN STUART,
Secretary Board Works
Board of Works Office,
13th June, 1881.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS
JUST RECEIVED AT
THOMPONS
MEDICAL HALL,
HARBOR GRAC

FOR 1880 FISHERIES.

We are prepared to supply to any extent, made from best New Orleans Cotton and hard laid TWINE—the very best—all our STANDARD NETS for Herring, Cod, Caplin and Lance SEINES, put together—Roped, Corked and Leaded in the most approved manner.

AMERICAN NET & TWINE Co

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS!!!

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PILLS AND OINTMENT.

PURITY OF BLOOD ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND LONG LIFE.

THE PILLS

surpass all other Medicines for Purifying the Blood; they are available for all as a domestic and household remedy for all disorders of the

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

In Congestion and Obstruction of every kind they quickly remove the cause, and in constipation and disordered condition of the Bowels, they act as a cleansing perient.

For Debilitated Constitutions and also Female Complaints these Pills are unsurpassed—they correct all Irregularities and Weaknesses from whatever cause arising.

THE OINTMENT

stands unrivalled for the facility it displays in relieving, healing, and thoroughly curing the most inveterate Sores and Ulcers, and in cases of

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, OLD WOUNDS

Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases acts as a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

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and sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s., each Box and Pot and in Canada 36 cents., 90 cents., and $1 50 cents., and the larger sizes in proportion.

☞ **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,
HARBOR GRACE
116—WATER STREET—116,

The Subscriber offers for sale

BOOKS
PICTURES,
LOOKING GLASSES,
CLOCKS, TIME PIECES
LOOKING GLASS PLATES
Statues, Picture Framing,
STATIONERY,
And a Variety of FANCY ARTICLES, too numerous to mention.
PICTURES framed to order
CLOCKS CLEANED & REPAIRED.
☞ *Outport Orders strictly attended*
V. ANDREOLI

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly executed at the Office of this paper.

AGENTS FOR HERALD

The following gentlemen have kindly consented to act as our agents, and intending subscribers will therefore confer a favor by sending in their names and subscription that they may be forwarded to this office.

Trinity—Mr. P. J Power School Teacher
Bay Roberts—Mr. G. W. R. Hierlihy.
Heart's Content—Mr. M. Moore.
Bett's Cove } *Little Bay* } —Mr Richard Walsh, Post Office Little Bay.
Twillingate—Mr. W. T. Roberts.
Fogo—M. Joseph Reddi
Tilton Harbor—Mr. J. Burke, Sr.
King's Cove and Keels—Mr. P. Murphy.
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Catalina—Mr. A. Gardiner.
Bay de Verds—Mr James Evans
Collier—Mr. Hearn
Conception Harbor—Mr. Kennedy
HARBOR MAIN—Mr. E. Murray.
SALMON COVE—Mr. Woodford
HOLYROOD—Mr. James Joy.

NOTICE.—This paper will not be delivered to any subscriber for a less term than six months—single copies four pence.

All correspondence intended for publication must be sent in not later than Wednesday evening.

Miscellaneous.

An Irish Eviction.

IRELAND IN THE 19TH CENTURY.

On June 30th eight families were evicted at Michelstown, Co. Cork There was on this occasion no resistance to the sheriff, and the strength of the force of the police and military under command of that official placed open resistance out of the question. The Fermoy flying column, strongly reinforced by Hussars from Cahir and police from every station for many miles around, was a display of authority too powerful to be attacked.

The force consisted of several hundred of the 1st Royals and 107th Regiment, with troops of the Dragoons 20th Hussars, and detachments of the Army Service and Army Hospital Corps, with several hundred of the Royal Irish Constabulary and a party of the Royal Engineers. The troops carried 6,000 rounds of ammunition, and the Engineers were amply equipped with tools as when in an enemy's country. This imposing military demonstration was made under the command of Colonel Stuart, of the 1st Royals, while Mr. Eaton, R.M., represented the civil authority. The flying column had been under canvas on the beautiful demesne of Mitchelstown Castle for three days, and as the weather was fine until the previous night, the troops had no cause of complaint. On the actual day, however, they endured, as did all engaged in the expedition, quite as much hardship as would suffice for a whole campaign. The column left town shortly after seven o'clock in the morning under very depressing circumstances. The heavy rain of the previous night had left the roads in a very bad condition for the infantry. There was still a most uncomfortable drizzling downpour, which obscured objects a very short distance away. The few persons who assembled to witness the departure maintained an attitude of stolid indifference, and no shout or exclamation betrayed their feeling until the tail of the column had disappeared into the country road. Then a derisive cheer was given, and some of the less discreet called out that the soldiers did not know what was before them. The expedition proceeded silently and slowly for a distance of about a quarter of a mile along the main road, and then turned a byeway towards the farm of James Mannix. The Mannix family, it was alleged, were the leaders of the League in the district, and two of them were arrested recently, and are now in Limerick goal. A small river separates Mannix's holding from the road, and on arriving at the stream it was found that not only had the bridge been removed, but another stream had been turned in which had the effect of producing a tolerably strong current. The column halted suddenly. Sub-inspector Carter calling upon his men to follow jumped into the river and forded it without difficulty. The advance guard of constabulary followed his example with an amount of alacrity which quite discomfited a small crowd of spectators who stood on the opposite bank. The police immediately charged the crowd and gave a few of them cause to remember the incident for some time time to come. The people fled in every direction, and it was quite evident that the police were not at all grateful to those who had added this wetting to their other discomforts. The main body of the column halted while the police advanced to Mannix's residence. Here all was quiet,—the door was closed or barricaded. The sheriff demanded admittance, which was refused. The door was, therefore, broken in, and Mannix, surrounded by a number of friends, was found in the kitchen. The bailiffs proceeded to throw out the furniture, but Mannix quickly agreed to pay not only the sum due, which was £27, being one year's rent for 3 acres, the poor law valuation for which is £1 an acre, but also about £10 costs. The money was paid in half notes, which were so mixed up that a great deal of time was lost in fitting them together. The sheriff had anticipated that the rent in some cases would be tendered in three-penny pieces, with the view of delay and embarrassment, and he had, therefore come prepared with a pair of scales in which to weigh the small coins in lump. The second farm visited was also held by Mannix and paid about two hundred pounds to the sheriff, including about thirty pounds rent. The next eviction was at the holding of a well-to-do farmer named Fraser, who is vice-president of the local Land League. Fraser was said to be a Conservative in politics, and it was the only case in which the sheriff did not find it necessary to obtain admission by force. In fact Fraser met the officer half way on the road and accompanied him to his house, where he paid him £100 and costs, being a year's rent for 205 acres. He explained that it was merely asserting a principle. In each case the payments were made in half notes jumbled together. In no case did the sheriff demand leave the tenant's purse empty. It is said the Land League are supplying the funds. If so, the balance of £40,000 will speedily disappear. Six evictions with the same results in each were carried out by one o'clock, and at each succeeding farm the number of spectators became larger and more threatening, until at length, when the seventh house was being cleared of its occupants, the police now drenched with rain and covered with mud, found it necessary to come with batons. And subsequently to six bayonets and advance across the fields. This had a salutary effect. The house of John Corbett was found to be strongly barricaded and the windows closed and barred. A number of women fainted the sheriff from the upper windows, while behind him stood a large number of men scowling down on the police in the most menacing way. The work of breaking in the door occupied a considerable time, and greatly to the delight of those inside. The moment it was smashed to pieces with the crowbar and pickaxe the police had their revenge for being kept standing so long in the blinding rain. They fixed bayonets, and as many as could entered the house. The method of ejecting those within was very summary and very effective and one or two of the men who showed signs of resistance received blows from the butt ends of the guns. About thirty persons were found inside, including several children. The people retreated to a little distance and watched the bailiffs as they flung out the furniture. It was quite clear from the temper of the people as well of the constabulary, that a small pretext would lead to a serious encounter. It was at the next farm the resident magistrate, a gentleman who acted throughout with kindness and forbearance, was drawn into altercation with Messrs. O'Neil and Skinner, the secretaries respectively of the Cork and Mitchelstown Leagues. The dispute ended in Mr O'Neil being forcibly ejected from the premises and cautioned not to return and from that period the people began to get excited. On the way to the eighth eviction it was found that the road was completely blocked by a huge ash tree which had been sawn down and lay across the road. The Engineers were instantly ordered to the front, and in ten minutes, by the use of a hatchet and saw, the hatchet, the formidable obstruction had been removed. The Engineers worked with amazing celerity, and did their business most effectively. The approach to the house, which lay at the end of a boreen was performed cautiously, as opposition was expected, but the police with bayonets, and afterwards with fixed bayonets, chased the people across the fields. Mr Eaton had previously cautioned Messrs. O'Neil and Skinner that he would not stand any more nonsense, and that if there was the least delay in obtaining admission to the house he would smash in the windows. Mr. Eaton remonstrated with the tenant, a respectable looking farmer named Howard as to the foolishness of the proceeding, which only entailed on him the expense of a new door and a window, but he replied that he was bound to resist. On the way back to ditchers own it was found that five or six enormous trees had been felled and lay across the road completely barring all progress. Again the Engineers were ordered forward, and they set about sawing up and clearing up the obstruction. Meanwhile a number of people had gathered on the road and assembled in the fields at each side to enjoy the discomfiture of the troops, but in this they were disappointed, for the police instantly took to the fields and dealt unmercifully blows indiscriminately. It was fully half an hour before the road was cleared of the trees, as it was raining all the time in the most dreadful way. The troops were in a sad plight, and by the time they reached the town they were dangerous men for the mob to trifle with, No disturbance, however, took place,

TRIAL OF THE ESKIMO EPHRAIN.

The Jury Find a Verdict of Wilful Murder Against Him

The Accused Sentenced to Death.

The trial of the Eskimo prisoner who was charged with the wilful murder of his stepson Philipus at Tikkoatokak Creek near Nain, one of the Moravian settlements on the coast of Labrador, was commenced in the Supreme Court on Thursday morning last before the three Judges and the following gentlemen who composed the Petty Jury:—Messrs. William Grazell, Joseph Lynch, Cornelius O'Regan, John Carroll, Morgan Neil, John Hogan George Marshall Thomas Doyle, George Peckham, Jabez Vey, Peter Molloy and Edgar Percy.

The Acting Attorney General the Honorable J. S. Winter, Q.C., and Mr. Kent, Q.C., represented the Crown.

Mr. Boone, B. L., defended the prisoner.

Mr Winter, Q.C. addressed the Jury and opened the case for the Crown.

The first witness called was the Eskimo woman Nancy, the wife of the deceased Philipus who was examined by the Attorney General. She deposed as follows:

My name is Nancy, I am the wife of the deceased Philipus. I was married to him about four years ago. I was married a second time in February last to Ephraim Michael. I remember Saturday, 18th day of September, 1880. On that morning my first husband Philipus and his stepfather left their tent together to go deer hunting, each bringing a gun. I cannot say whether the guns were loaded or not when they left the tent. I remained at home with my child and did not go with them at all that day. Ephraim returned to the tent a little before dark the same evening without Philipus. He told me that he had shot Philipus and he told me not to tell anyone; that if I did he would shoot me. His gun was not loaded when he returned; but he loaded it in my presence when he made use of the threats that he would shoot me if I told anyone. On the following morning Ephraim myself and child went to the place where the body was. We found Philipus, which I recognized as my husband lying dead, with his face on the ground there were spots of blood upon his neck behind, and his gun was lying by his side; he had his cap on. Ephraim wrapped up the body in a deer skin and we dragged him some distance and buried him under a fallen tree and covered him with earth, moss and sticks. Ephraim had Philipus's gun some distance